

KLEINSTEUBER Family History

Through The Years



June 17, 2017

Sandbanks Provincial Park

Picton, Ontario



#kleinsteuberreunion



<https://www.facebook.com/groups/MyLastNameisKleinsteuber/>



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Picnic Agenda June 17, 2017

10:00AM -12:00PM - ARRIVAL Picnic Area Entrance

- *Registration*
- *Official Attendee Photo (by Group)*
- *Receive Lunch Tickets*
- *Purchase 50/50 & Camera Tickets*
- *Submit your pie in the Pie Contest*
- *Register Children for Games*

12:00PM -1:30PM - Covered Picnic Shelter

- *Welcome Message*
- *Buffet Lunch*
- *Pie Judge*
- *Dessert - Cake / Pie Coffee/Tea*

1:30 - 3:00 Presentation - Covered Picnic Area

- *Presentation and Pop Quiz by Keith Millard*
- *Kids Games Ages*
- *Social and sharing of pictures etc.*

3:00 Awards & Closing - Covered Picnic Area

- *Awards for Pie Contest & Largest Family , Kids Games, Winners for 50/50 and Camera. Closing Message.*

WELCOME Kleinsteuber Cousin & Friends

About This Book

This Book was put together in celebration of both Canada's 150th Birthday and the 150th Anniversary of the first Kleinsteuber settlers in Ontario. And made available at the Kleinsteuber Cousins and friends 2017 Picnic, Sand Banks Park Picton Ontario.

Information was researched and collected by Keith Millard. Keith is a genealogy researcher and a Kleinsteuber cousin. Keith has made every effort to ensure the accuracy of these files. Information including pictures collected has come from the following sources and we'd like to thank them!



His work can be found at <http://www.millard-and-kleinsteuber-histories.com/actinolite-kleinsteubers-gallery.html>

- Sources —Actual copies of German Birth, Baptism, Marriage and Death certificates . This search was taken on by a paid historian/researcher and translated to English.
- ancestry.ca
- ancestry.com
- findagrave.com

Picture Gallery Courtesy Of

- Ken James—From the Ida and Russell James Anniversary Collection
- Keith Millard
- Shana Greatrix
- Marlene Rodgers Kerr UE
- Lori Siddall

We hope you find it as interesting as we do.

Keith, Lori, Shana & Marlene

"In all of us there is a hunger, marrow deep, to know our heritage - to know who we are and where we came from. Without this enriching knowledge, there is a hollow yearning. No matter what our attainments in life, there is still a vacuum, an emptiness, and the most disquieting loneliness." - Alex Haley (August 11, 1921 – February 10, 1992)

Author of Roots: The Saga of an American Family

About our 2017 Picnic Committee

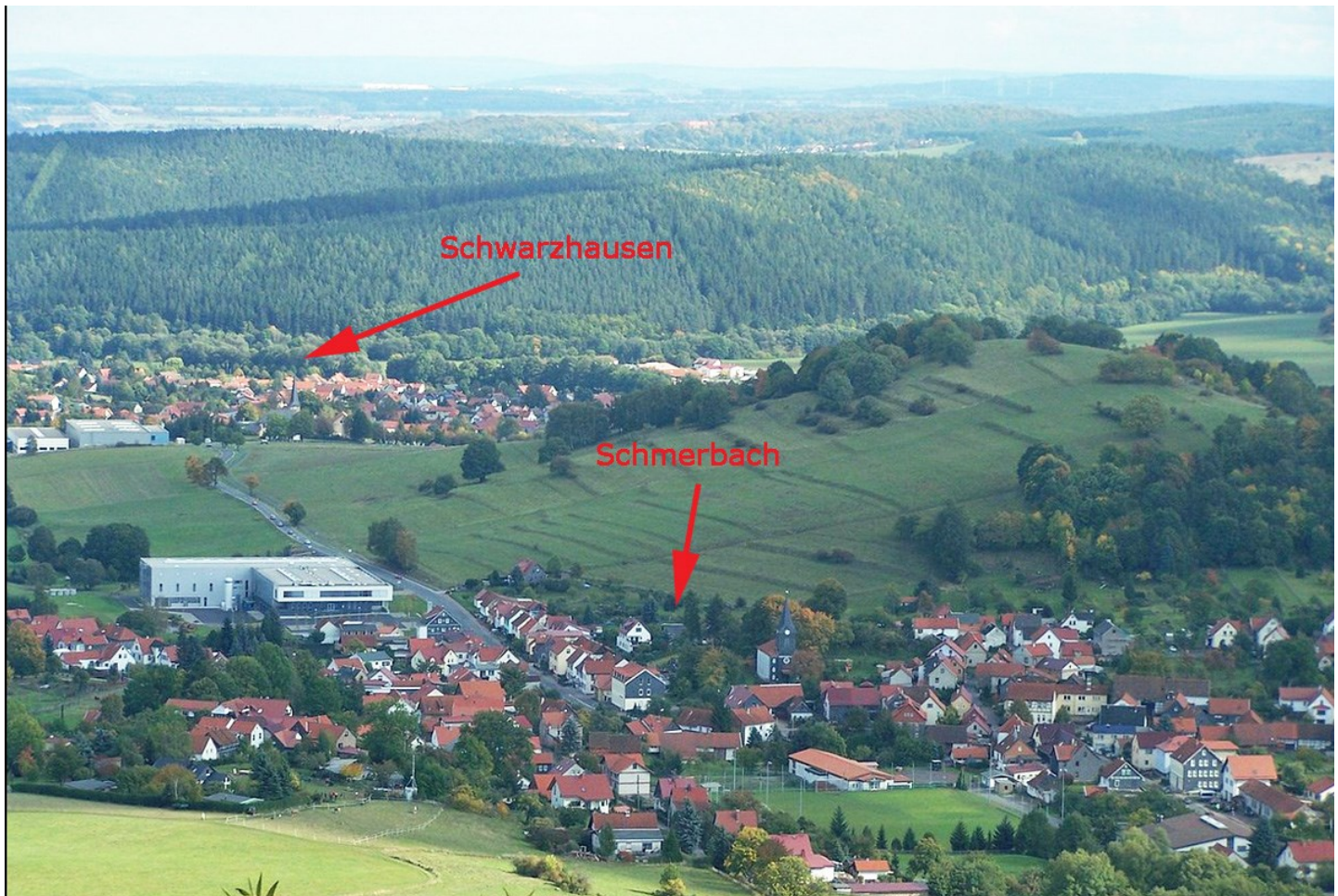
Keith Millard Keith grew up, right here, on the Maple Rest farm, his dad operated the dairy farm and cash crops for canning. And of course, Keith helped his beloved Gramps, Mitchell Kleinsteuber, around the Maple Rest cottages and campground. His family moved to Oshawa in 1960, and Keith continued to help with the tourist resort during summers until graduation, then joined the General Motors head office Data Processing department. In 1975 he moved to Ottawa to take a management position with Revenue Canada's Information Technology department, where he spent the rest of his career.

He was able to retire early, and Keith and Diane have traveled the world extensively. He developed a passion for genealogy research in the late 1990s, with a secondary passion being the development of websites, for himself as well as for numerous other organizations and social clubs. And, of course, Keith is still passionate about traveling, playing golf, and reading.

Lori Siddall I'm one of 4 daughters to Wilma Jeanne Kleinsteuber/ Douglas James Bishop, granddaughter to John David / Lela Kleinsteuber and great granddaughter to John Henry Lorenz Kleinsteuber. My interest in my family tree started in 2003. You'll find me on Facebook Family Groups and on Ancestry.ca my family research dates back to the 1500's. I've shared my research with my family for years with exciting new finds and pictures never seen before. The 2017 Reunion Picnic has been a dream of mine and one my mother Wilma would have enjoyed. In her memory I hope you all enjoy this book and the 2017 Kleinsteuber Picnic.

Melanie Shana Greatrix: I was born in Picton, May 26, 1951 to Victor Greatrix and my mother from England, Irene Rudge. Victor was the son of Herbert and Jessie (Ness) Greatrix who farmed in the Salmon Point and West Lake area as other family members living there. Herbert was the son of Aaron and Amanda (Kleinsteinuber) Greatrix from Actinolite. My father served in the Ordinance Corps during the Second World War as a mechanic and stayed with the army at the Army Camp in Picton as a firefighter after the war. We were transferred to Hagersville in southwestern Ontario when he received a promotion in 1956. Our family returned to the County every summer and I still try to visit every year although all the aunts and uncles have passed away. I have been retired from teaching for the past 13 years and now live in the village of Port Ryerse along Lake Erie. I have met many of the family genealogists over the last 25 years on the computer and a few years ago found the Kleinsteinuber family page. It has been a wonderful experience to reconnect with family this way who still have the same roots.

Marlene Kerr: I started researching my family genealogy in the 90's and I discovered it was an addictive hobby and I could hardly stop searching for family information every day. My father's family were descendants of Loyalist families and as I researched I found that I had 5 different families that were considered Loyalist, as they had come to Canada from the New York State area during the 1815 war between Britain & the Americans. Strangely all of them settled in the Prince Edward Co., area as they were given land by the Crown for remaining Loyal to Britain while they fought the Americans. All of these families had daughters who married into the Rodgers family, Ya to the ladies!!! So I have proven to the James Lindsay UEL, Arthur Youmans UEL, Johann Eberhart Wager UEL, Joel Pringle UEL and Samuel Smith UEL families. In case you don't know UEL stands for United Empire Loyalist and today I am entitled to use the initials UE after my name, which means I am a descendant of a Loyalist.



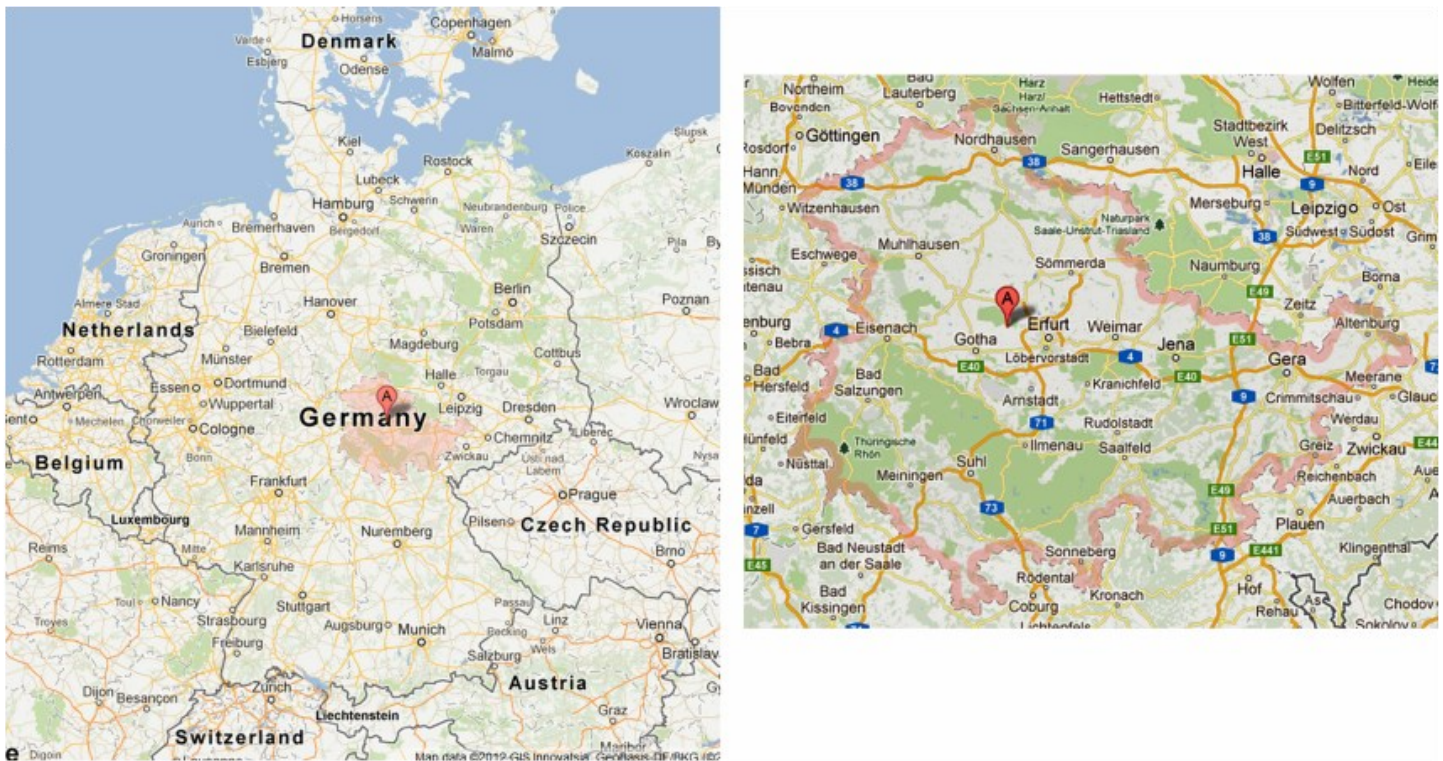
We have asserted for a number of years that all Kleinsteubers worldwide originated from the same small area in and around Gotha, Germany, which was part of the Duchy of Saxony in the early 1800s.

Our genealogy research has taken us back to the late 1400s in the tiny communities of Schmerback and Schwarzhausen tucked into small adjacent valleys along the edge of the Thuringian Forest (map attached). Professional translators have explained the surname of Kleinsteuber as meaning "small, dusty mill" and these surnames were assigned based on places or occupations (much as Baker or Miller or Smith were in England).

There is genealogical evidence that Teodoro Kleinsteuber (patriarch of the Chilean Kleinsteubers) was descended from Johann Christoph Kleinsteuber born 1777 in Wutha-Farnroda near Gotha, making them close cousins of our Wisconsin Kleinsteuber cousins).

We believe the New York Kleinsteubers (who immigrated from the Hesse Region) also originated from the Gotha area as military conscripts, but that has not been proven.

Germany - Thuringia Region - Gotha District:

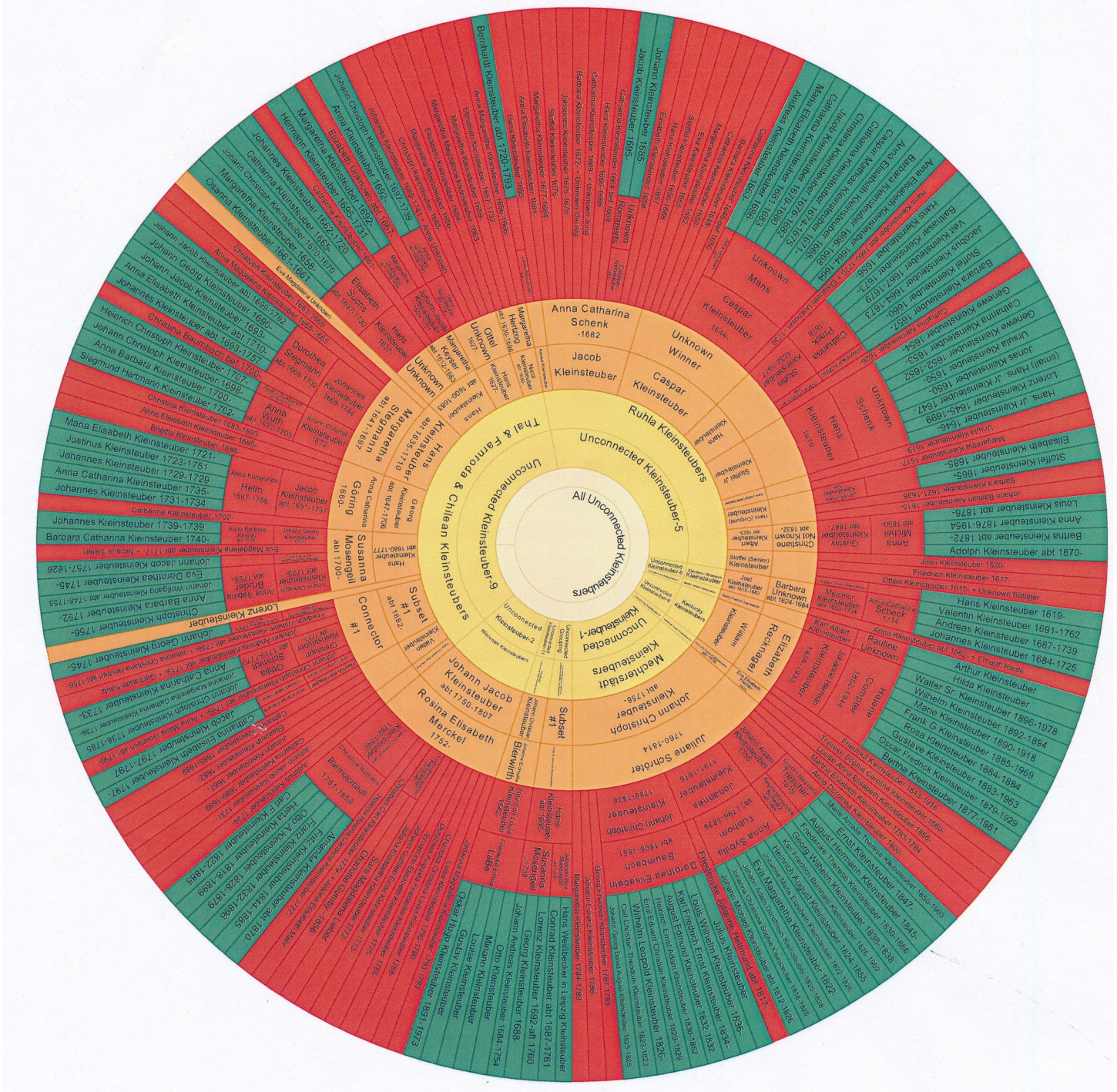


The two maps above show the location of the Thuringia Region within Germany, and a map of Thuringia.

The history of the Kleinsteuber name is almost totally within the Region of Thuringia, Germany, and within that, the District of Gotha. The exception is the adjoining Region of Hesse on the west edge of Thuringia; King George III was a Prince Elector of the Holy Roman Empire for Hanover (including Hesse) before becoming King of England, and the Landgraviate of Hessen-Kassel provided over 12,000 soldiers to fight the Colonials before and during the Revolutionary War. At least one of these was a Kleinsteuber from Hesse and he and his descendants stayed in America.

The two main lines of Kleinsteuber immigrants were a) the descendants of Theodor Kleinsteuber, a shoemaker in Gotha, whereby 9 of his children and his widow immigrated to Eastern Ontario in the 1850s and 1860s, and b) the four Kleinsteuber brothers, sons of Friedrich Christian August Kleinsteuber, who immigrated to Wisconsin in the same time period.

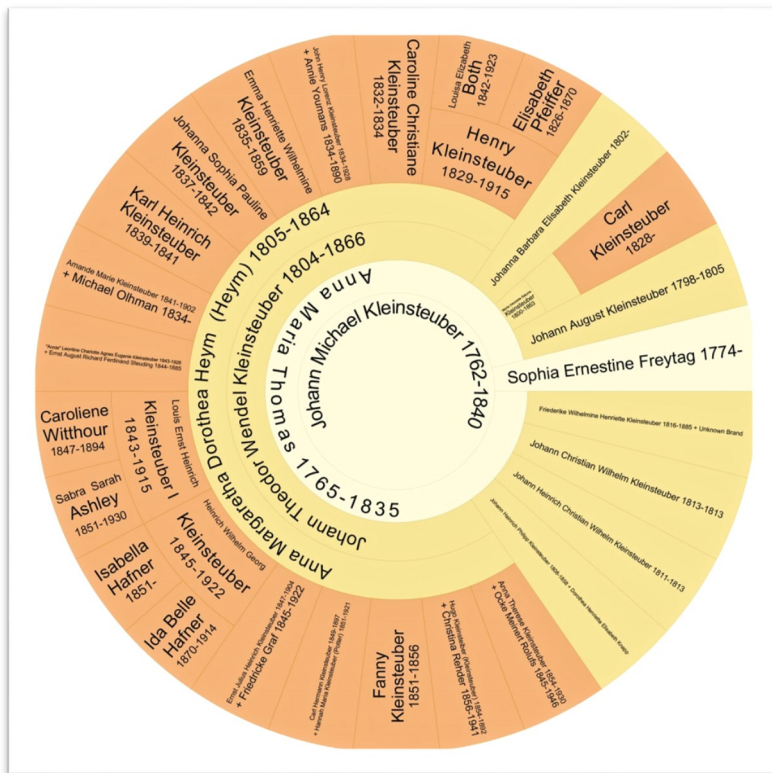
Recent genealogy research in the parishes in and around Gotha have uncovered four prior generations to Theodor (Johann Theodor Wendel Kleinsteuber) dating back to Hans born in 1660, has verified the paternal lineage of the Wisconsin Kleinsteubers back to Johann Jacob Kleinsteuber born in Thal in 1750, has uncovered several as yet unconnected groups of Kleinsteubers, and we believe we are close to proving the genealogical connection between the two main lines of Kleinsteubers.



This fan chart is Kleinsteuber ancestor profiles that have been researched in Germany to date; this fan chart covers 5 generations and is subdivided by the parish or village or group.

The top left quadrant is all Ruhla Kleinsteubers, it seems to have had the largest concentration of Kleinsteubers of all the parishes in the 1600s. The Kentucky Kleinsteubers are at about 1:00 and should end up attaching to the larger Ruhla grouping.

Our own Actinolite Kleinsteubers are at about 3:00 on the chart, the Wisconsin Kleinsteubers are at about 4:00 on the chart, and the newly connected Preston Waterloo Kleinsteubers are in the Mecherstadt section at about 2:00.



1804 - Birth of Johann Theodor Wendel Kleinsteuber:

Church Book Gotha, Baptism of

Johann Theodor Wendel Kleinsteuber,

No. 68, Page 121, 1804

Date of Birth: May 7th at 10 AM

Date of Baptism: May 10th

On May 10th Johann Theodor Wendel, a son of Johann Michael Kleinsteuber, ranger outside the Brühler Gate, and of his wife Anna Maria née Thomas was baptized by the above1.

Godparents were: 1) Johann Wendel Thomas, his Excellency's, the Privy Councilor von Frankenburg's coachman, godfather; 2) the wife of master potter Georg Heinrich Erdmann, Mrs. Eva Dorothee Maria née Kohlstock; 3) estate administrator2 Johann Georg Christoph Thomas, godfather.

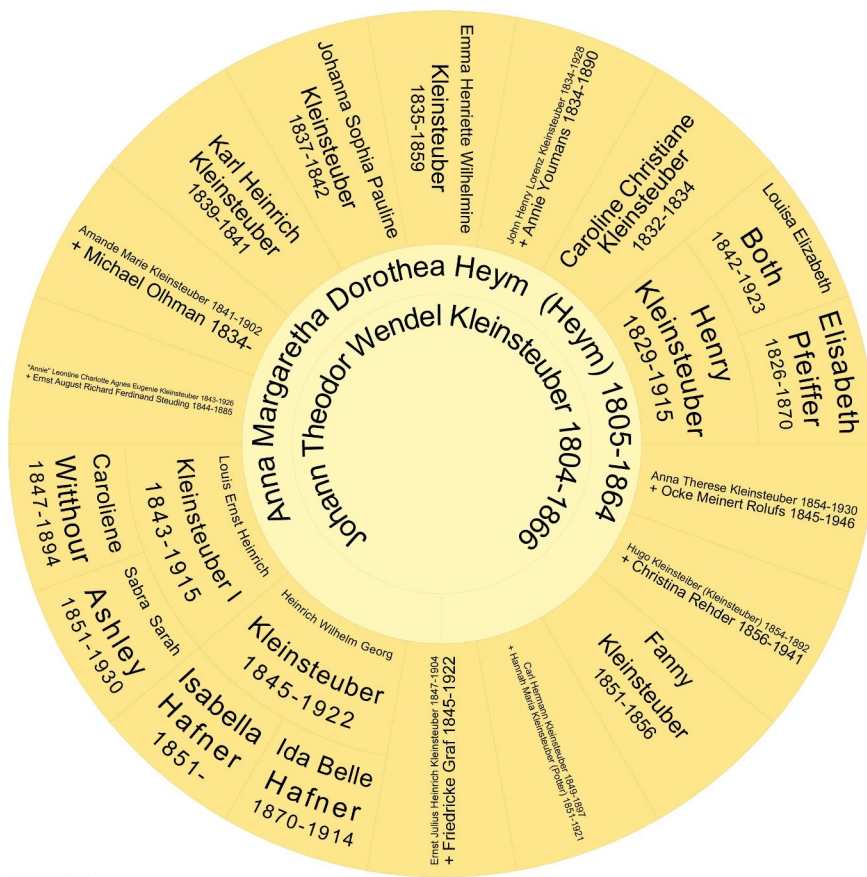
Added Remark in Margin: + 30 September 1866

1966 August3

1 see preceding record: Pastor Gasterstädt

2 administrator or farmer

3 both remarks added in different handwriting: apparently the second scribe was not in agreement, and noted August instead of September



Theodore was born on May, 1804, was baptized in the St Augustin church in Gotha, and likely was apprenticed at a young age to learn the shoemaking trade.

Gotha was a much larger community and was one of the two Royal cities in Saxony, with the Duke and his court spending six months of each year in residence. Thus, it was a metropolis compared to other regional villages and cities, with a wealthier and more discerning population.

Theodor must have been very successful because he was soon named as a Master Shoemaker and had a successful business in the larger commercial and business area of Gotha.

Henry was the first son of Theodor born in 1829, though we don't know who his mother was or her origins. His birth was not recorded in any of the four parish churches in Gotha, and it is quite possible that he was adopted or born from a casual liaison, which was not unusual at the time.

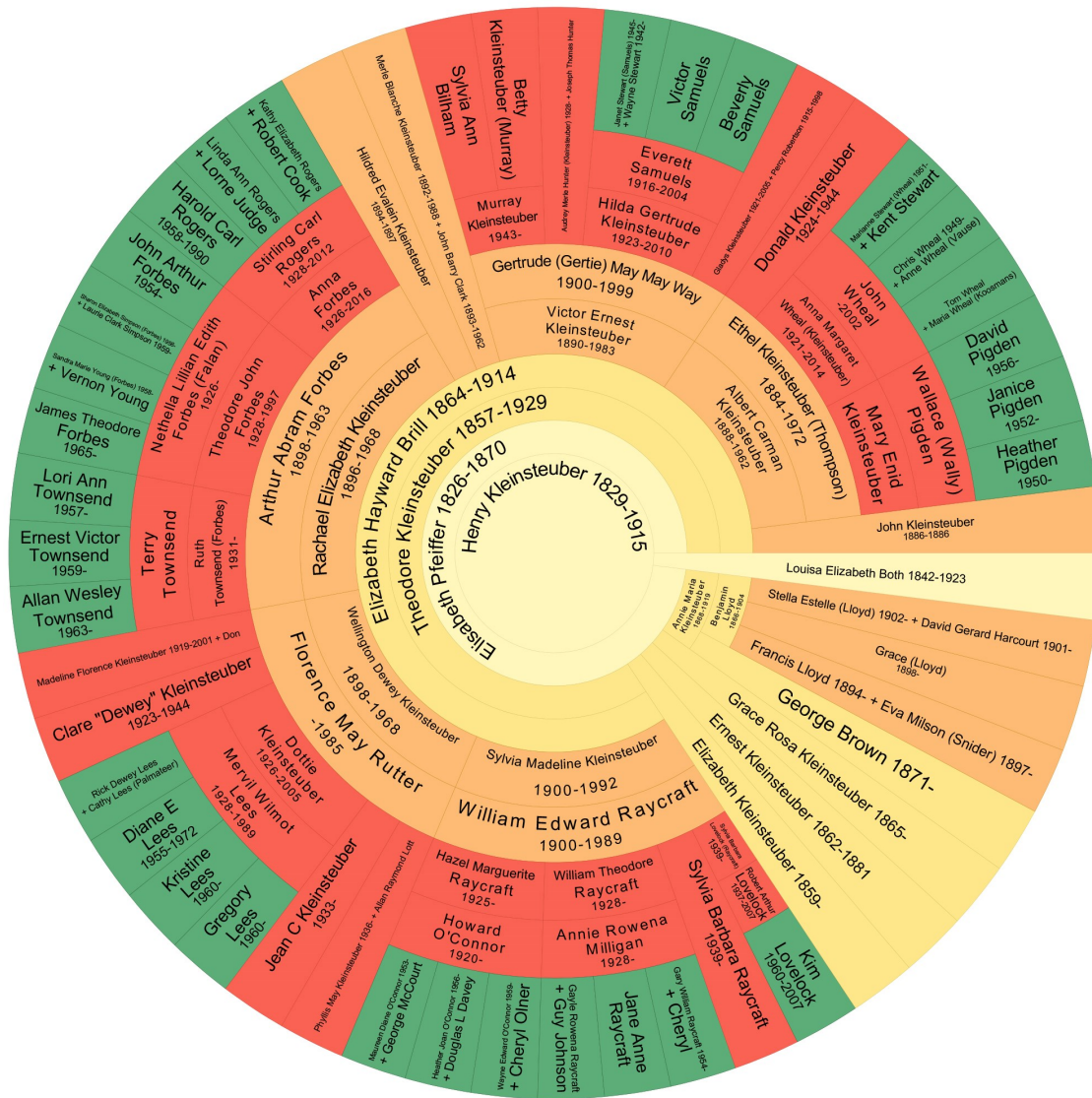
Theodor Married Dorothea Heym in 1832 and they had 14 children, culminating with twins Hugo and Anna Therese (Rosa) in 1854. Several died at an early age, likely of the typical childhood diseases prevalent in the period.

Family folklore has often described the family immigration as being all at one time and on a cattleboat to Canada. This is quite incorrect, though the Steerage quarters on the Hamburg America line ships may have seemed like cattle pens!

Henry and his girlfriend Elisabeth Pfeiffer were the first to immigrate to Canada (via New York City) in 1852. We are unaware of what they did or where they lived for some years.

John Henry Lorenz immigrated next, in 1859, and the 1861 Canada Census shows the three of them and baby Elizabeth living just south of the community of Queensborough, well to the northwest of the future German Settlement.

NOTE: No Known Picture of Theodore or Dorothea Heym



Henry is an enigma in many ways, with what we don't know being much more interesting than what we do know. We will begin with what we do know, proceed to what don't know, then perhaps even engage in some wild speculation!

PART 1: What we do know about Henry Kleinsteuber;

- He was the founder and acknowledged leader of the Kleinsteuber German Settlement near present day Actinolite in eastern Ontario.
- We know he arrived at the Castle Garden immigration centre in New York on September 20th in 1852 on the ship Kosmos, reported he was 23 years old, and that he was a shoemaker. He was accompanied by his girlfriend, Elisabeth Pfeiffer, traveling with Henry on the same ship.
- We know he purchased part of Lot 4 Concession 6, Elzevir Township, in the 1850s, property being on both sides of the Scootamatta River just north of present day Highway 7.
- We know he was married twice, first to Elizabeth with whom he had 6 children between 1858 and 1869, and that Elizabeth died in 1870.

Henry Kleinsteuber Cont....

- We know that in 1861 John Henry Lorenz had arrived in Canada and was living with Henry and Elizabeth and their 2 children.
- We know that in 1871 Dorothea Heym Kleinsteuber, widow of Johann Theodor Wendel Kleinsteuber had arrived in Canada and was living with widower Henry and his children.
- We know that over time Henry was the owner of a number of other lots in the area, including at one time a lot several miles to the west during the brief Gold Rush of the late 1860s.
- We know that Henry remarried in 1884 to Louisa Both, and that the marriage record showed his parents names as Theodor Kleinsteuber and Dorothea Heym.
- We know that his name appeared several times in the Directory of "important people" in Bridgewater during the 1880s, reported as Yeoman or as Shoemaker. Note: Bridgewater was a booming lumber town of about 500 people in the 1880s and located on the Scootamatta River just to the north of present day Actinolite, and several kilometers west of the German Settlement. The entire town was destroyed in a disastrous fire in 1889.
- The 1901 Census required a full birth date for everyone in Canada, and Henry reported his birth date as December 13, 1829 in Germany, that he arrived in Canada in 1852, and that he was a farmer.
- We know that Henry died in 1915, and in his Will he left all his property to his eldest son Theodore, as well as sending some money to his sister Leontine in Germany, if she still lived. Note: Leontine was the only living child of Theodor and Dorothea that remained in Germany, and was the ancestor of our cousin Ines Muller who currently lives near Gotha.

PART 2: What we do not know about Henry Kleinsteuber;

- There is no birth record for Henry; we have the parish records from all 4 parishes in Gotha (where Johann Theodor Wendel Kleinsteuber was born and lived his entire life). His stated birth date of December 13, 1829 is derived from the 1901 Census where every respondent had to provide their birth date; these were remarkably inaccurate and were usually just guesses (we must remember that birthdays were not considered of any significance in the 19th century).
- Theodor married Anna Dorothea Heym on June 11, 1832, and their first daughter Caroline Christiane Kleinsteuber was born on September 20, 1832. As their 14 children were born, the parish record showed each in sequence (e.g. 1st daughter, 7th son, etc.) and all 14 children (excluding Henry) are accounted for in our records. In these St Augustin parish records, John Henry Lorenz, born 1834, was recorded as being the second child and first son.
- We do not know where Henry was or what he did for much of the 7 years between 1852 and 1859 when his brother John Henry Lorenz Kleinsteuber arrived, but we don't believe he started life in Canada at Elzevir Township.
- We do not know if Henry's actual birth date was 1829, as no records have been found in Germany, and as we found with Carl Kleinsteuber (Preston Waterloo Kleinsteubers), his 1901 Census reported birth date was 5 years later than his actual birth date.

Henry Kleinsteuber Cont..

- We have no marriage record for Henry and Elizabeth, and do not know her birth surname for sure. When Henry and Elizabeth's daughter, Annie Maria, a widow, remarried in 1908 she reported her parent's names as Henry Kleinstuber and Elizabeth Pfifer. There are essentially no Pfifers to be found in ancestry records, but a few Pfeifer and Pfeiffer, mainly in the Waterloo South area. In the 1861 Census she reported she was born in Saxony (as did Henry).

- German children in the 1800s usually had 3 "given" names, typically the first and third were after their godparents, and the second was the name they used during their lives. Aside from knowing Henry's given name was Heinrich, we have no idea what his other given names were.

- We do not know if Henry was born illegitimate, if he was adopted, or if he was born elsewhere. There are no occurrences of any Heinrich Kleinsteuber in all the parish records we have received that could be a viable match for Henry.- In short, Henry Kleinsteuber is an enigma.



PART 3: Wild speculation about Henry Kleinsteuber;

- It is conceivable that Theodor's firstborn, Caroline Christiane, was only the first to be baptised at St Augustinkirche, but one can only assume the parish would have been made aware of Henry's existence as the firstborn child (if that were the case).

- Henry may have been an adopted child for Theodor (e.g. from one of his sisters who was not yet married), or a child of Theodor's before he met Dorothea, or a child of theirs before they married in 1832.

However, we have seen that all Kleinsteuber children born in the area were baptised, whether or not their parent or parents were married.

- Carl Kleinsteuber (Preston Waterloo) was baptised at the Augustinkirche in Gotha in 1826, and he became a stepchild at an early age. All of Theodor Kleinsteuber's children were baptised at the Augustinkirche in Gotha, except for Henry. Were Carl and Henry friends? Did they both decide, because of their unusual childhood, to immigrate to Canada? Did they meet in Canada?

Footnote:

From page 118 of "Times to Remember in Elzevir Township; the manuscript was started in 1958, the book was published in 1984, and much of the 295 pages consists of interviews with descendants and their reminiscences of those early settlers.

Interview with Don Kleinsteuber circa 1960: Henry Kleinsteuber had an official position in the early 1900s. His name was found on a warrant saying a man-at-large was wanted. Henry lost his second set of teeth, and to his surprise a third set grew in.



We do not know why John Henry Lorenz Kleinsteuber continued to use all three of his given names, generally the first and third names were honorifics for godparents, and his name was shown as Henry on his Immigration records in New York in 1859. This may have been intentional to separate himself from Henry Kleinsteuber, the founder of the German Settlement.

We do not have a marriage record for John Henry Lorenz when he married Annie Youmans, but the union provides a fascinating mix of cultures, as her ancestry goes back to Samuel de Champlain's second colony near Quebec City in 1608.

John was a trained shoemaker, and we believe had a thriving business making shoes and boots, and may have had a shop in the nearby bustling village of Bridgewater, as well as farming.

We also believe the family lived in the German Settlement for many years before moving over to Lot 2 Con IX in Elzevir Township about 1889. They had seven children, 4 of them boys, and they have 376 descendants in

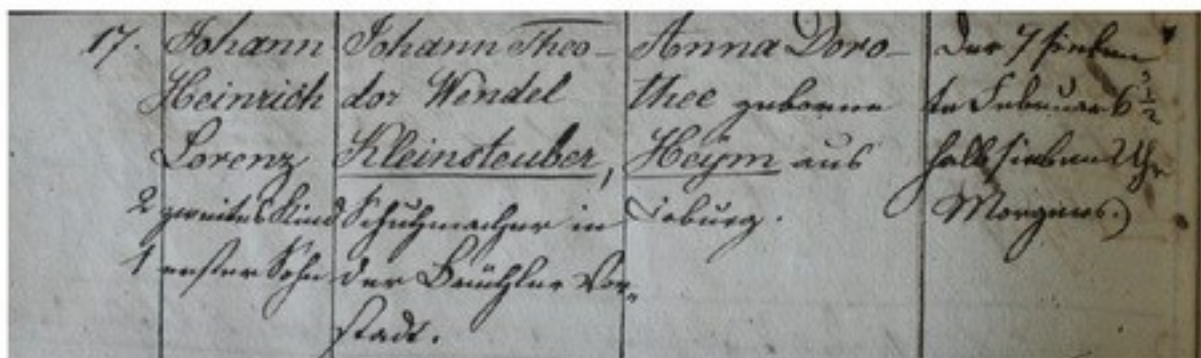
our Geni Family Tree.



John Henry Lorenz Kleinsteuber died in 1928 at the age of 93, and is buried in the Actinolite Cemetery.

An interesting anecdote in Times to Remember in Elzevir states that John Henry Lorenz would walk to Belleville (about 50 km) to buy leather and other shoemaking supplies, then walk home again!

Another interesting anecdote, the current owners of the RV Campground on the site of the former German Settlement are convinced the ghost of John Henry Lorenz Kleinsteuber still walks the grounds of the place he lived for so many years.



Baptism of Johann Heinrich Lorenz Kleinsteuber
No. 17, Page 103, 1834

Child's Name:	Johann Heinrich Lorenz 2 nd child, 1 st son
Child's Father:	Johann Theodor Wendel <u>Kleinsteuber</u> shoemaker in Brühler Vorstadt ¹
Child's Mother:	Anna Dorothee née <u>Heijm</u> from Coburg
Date of Birth:	February 7 – seventh, 6:30 six thirty AM
Date of Baptism:	February 16 – sixteenth at church by Mr. Thiel, deacon
Godparents:	1. Christoph Reichardt, local gardener 2. Lorenz Damm, local mason 3. Johann Steuding, local servant.

The Orser family and the Youmans family were early settlers in Dutchess County, New York. Eleazer Youmans, born 1702, married Maritie Aerste (Mary Orser) in November of 1728. One of their sons was Arthur Orser, born in 1729 and immigrated to Canada as a United Empire Loyalist, dying in 1800.

A small group of UEL Orsers and Youmans immigrated to Frontenac County during the Revolutionary War. Their harrowing life during the Revolutionary War and their travel to Frontenac County is documented separately in this website at <http://www.millard-and-kleinsteuber-histories.com/kleinsteuber-genealogy-reports/orser-connections-the-revolutionary-war>.

Arthur Youman's grandson, Eleazer married Marie Magdeleine Levesque, and their daughter Annie married John Henry Lorenz Kleinsteuber. Thus, all the descendants of John Henry Lorenz, including many Greatrix cousins, are also descendants of the Youmans and the Orsers.

Other descendants of Eleazer Youmans and Marie Magdeleine Levesque include May-bee families, Rodgers families, Badgley families, and all their descendants.

I have a separate connection to the Orsers, as my great grandmother was Effie Caraline Orser, born in 1866 to John Brown Orser who had a farm in Hallowell Township, Prince Edward County.

A 10 generations of Orser descendants fan chart beginning with Aert Willemszen is shown below, each generation is a different colour. This fan chart is likely too complex to read the text on your monitor, it is also available below as a pdf version file you can click on and "blow up" in size (using Ctrl & + keys).

Also included is an 1880 map of Hallowell Township showing the location of John Brown Orser's farm where Effie Caraline was born, the approximate location of my mother's birth in 1922, and where my mother, Effie's daughter Florence and husband Mitchel Kleinsteuber lived, named Maple Rest. Effie Caraline lived out her final years at Maple Rest as well, and my mother and husband Frank Millard lived here for a number of years as well (also where my brother and I grew up).

Last photo shows 4 generations, Effie Caraline Orser Foshay, Florence Foshay Kleinsteuber, Ruth Kleinsteuber Millard, and Mitchel Ross Millard.

Henry K - Con VI lot 4 in 1857 + north 1/2 of lot 3 in 1896 + Con 6 lot 5 + Con II & IV lot 3
Ernest K - Con VIII lot 3 in 1893 John Henry K - Con IX west 1/2 of lot 2 in 1859
Julius K - Con VIII lot 14 at DOD in 1904 Theodore (son of Henry) - Con VI north 3/4 of lot 3 in 1905 then to his
son Dewey K in 1932 - Each lot was abt 60 hectares or 150 acres This Hwy 7 section was built 1927 - 1932



UNVEILING OF PLAQUE AT ACTINOLITE

Picture following the unveiling of wood historic plaque to mark centennial of Actinolite, Monday, June 22nd, shows left to right: C.A. McMurray, Reeve of Elizaville Township; Gerald Boyce, B.A., Curator of the Hastings County Museum; T. Clarke Rollins, M.L.A. East Hastings; David Lockwood; Mrs. Alice Parks; Mrs. C.A. Shaver; Kingston, a great grandniece of Billie Flint; Prof. G.F.G. Stanley, Historic and Archaeological Sites Board of Ontario, and Rev. James Peyton, B.A., the Pastor of the Actinolite United Church.

THE TWEED NEWS, June 22, 1964

world. The stained glass and frosted windows are original. The present minister is Rev. M. Hawley who holds weekly services at 9:30 a.m. each Sunday morning.

The Lutheran Church

The Lutheran Church in the German Settlement was built in 1885. At that time it was Lutheran, and located a short distance west of Art Robinson's house.

Art Robinson's land was originally owned by Ernest Kleinsteuber. He and three of his brothers wanted to build a church. The brothers proceeded to build a church entirely out of logs. The labour was supplied by the four Kleinsteubers: John, Carl, Ernest and Julius. The bell was made in Bridgewater.

Services were held in the evenings. Fred Kleinsteuber mentioned that oil lamps lit the church, and that the only music heard was their own singing. It could be heard a couple of miles away. A choir of fifteen to twenty people led the singing, and sat in the first four seats.

The first wedding in the church was held in 1886, when Rossie Kleinsteuber (daughter of Ernest) married George Easterbrook of Tweed. No baptisms were held in the church because it was a German custom to hold them in their homes.

There was a thriving Sunday School at the church. Approximately thirty children met every Sunday. Among those who contributed to the school's success were Reverend Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Kleinsteuber and Miss Minnie MacRae, who was the school teacher in the German Settlement School.

The ministers would walk long distances or sometimes travel on horseback. Nettie Kleinsteuber said, "I remember once when the river was in flood, the minister's horse had to swim the river while he stood up in the saddle. He was a real circuit rider."

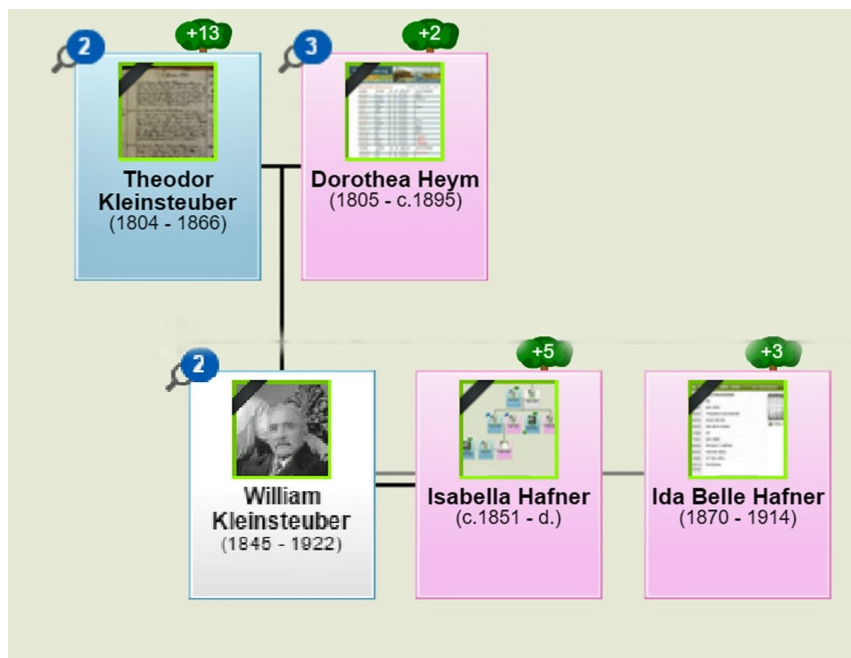
The last service was down by the river. It was held by Reverend Merritt Price. His car, seen in the picture was a 1925 or '26 model Willys-Knight. The church closed before 1930. The last minister there, Reverend Price, bought the building. He tore it down and used the logs from it and Perry Simmons' house to build the Log Cabin Restaurant during the 1930s.





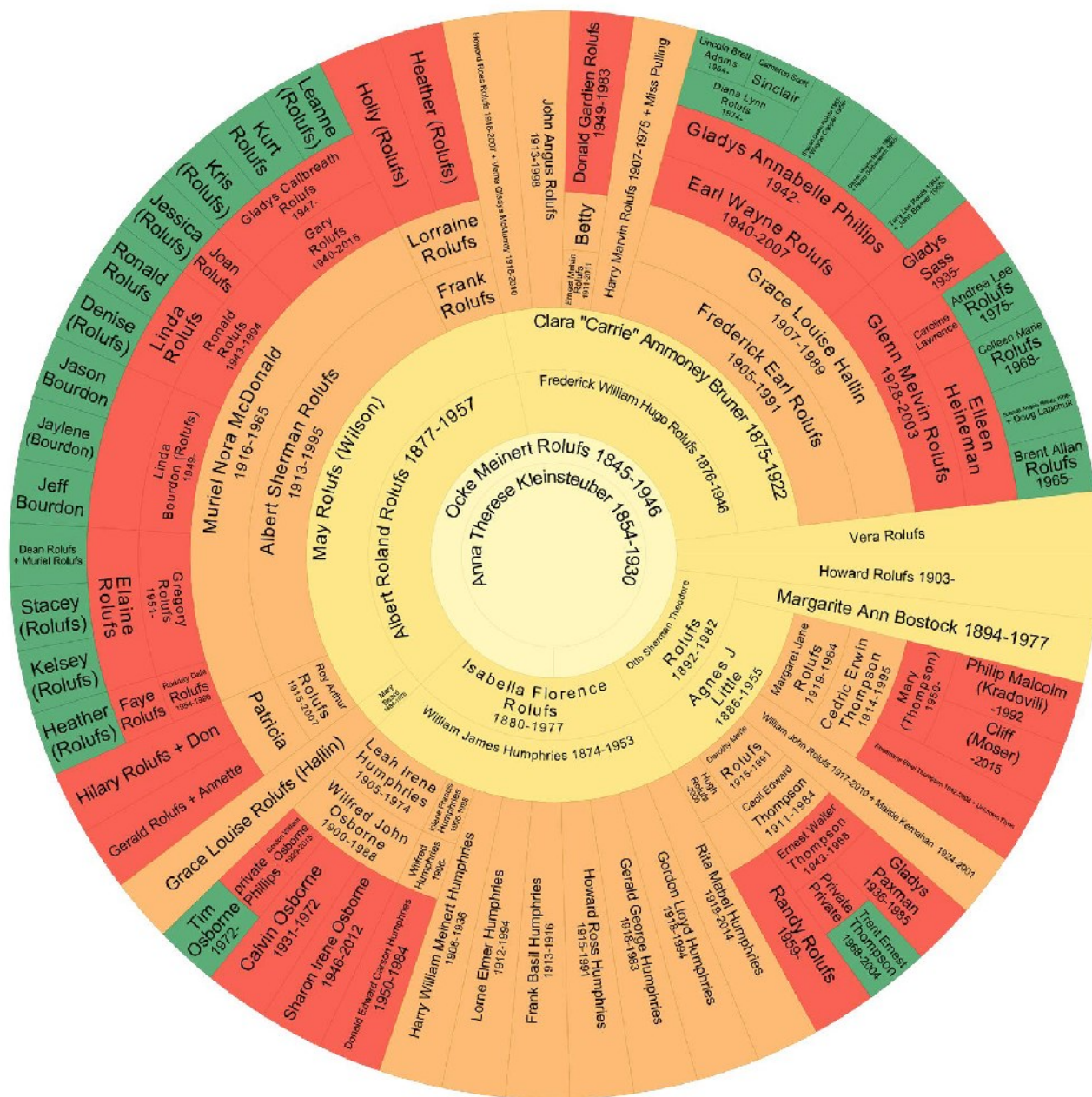
1890 (abt) - Ernest Sabra Sarah Ashley
Kleinsteuber

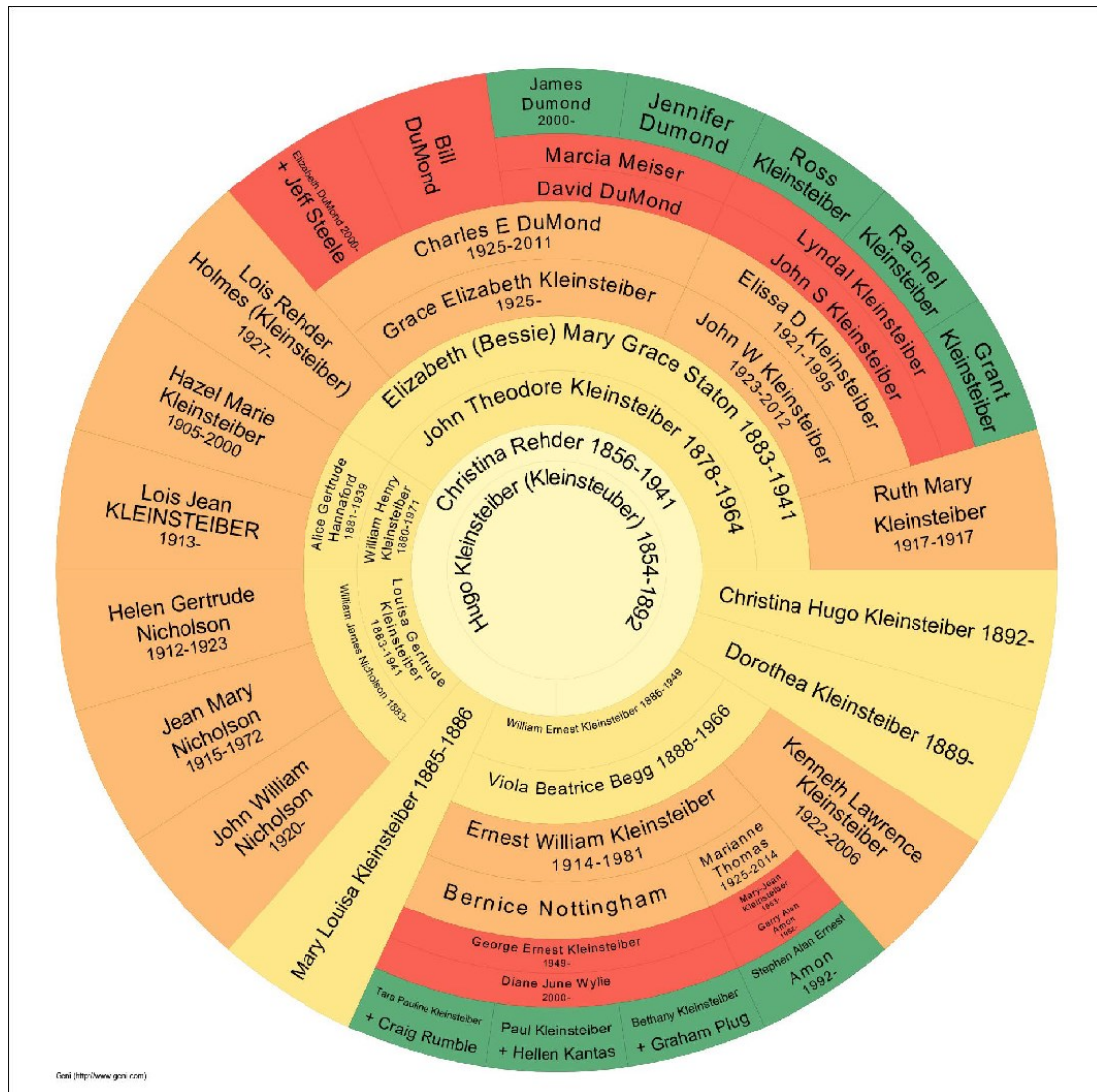
Many of Ernest's descendants still live in Hastings and neighboring counties today.



[illegible]

Julius died aged 56 in 1904 on Lot 14 Concession 8 of Acute Indigestion; this may have been a hunting or fishing camp, or he may have been cutting firewood for winter, as this lot was a swampy uninhabited area at the time.





Hugo Kleinsteinber and his twin sister Anna Therese (Rosa) Kleinsteinber were born on April 15, 1854 in Gotha, Germany, and were baptised at the Augustinerkirche (St Augustine, protestant since 1524, and where Martin Luther preached several times).

Hugo's father, Theodor, was a shoemaker with his own shop located in the business area at #6 Löwenstraße. Gotha was a cosmopolitan city in the 1850s and shared being the Capital of Saxony for 6 months each year, and during this time the royal court of the Duke of Saxony were in residence. The first 2 photos show what Gotha looked like in 1850, and though it has changed a lot since 1850 the Google Earth view shows where Theodor's shop was located. It was likely a house where they lived above the shop.

It is likely that Hugo attended school for up to six years and was considered literate and with a good understanding of arithmetic and reading and writing (in German).

Hugo Cont...

Theodor died in 1866 of Cholera, and in 1867 at the age of 13 Hugo accompanied his mother, his twin Rosa, his older brother Ernst and his older sister Amanda as they sailed from Hamburg to New York City, arriving on June 10, 1867. Their journey continued until they were able to join his brothers Henry, John Henry Lorenz, Carl, and Julius in the untamed wilds of Elzevir Township, Hastings County, Ontario. The family lived in a large commune compound located on both sides of the Skootamatta River where they cleared land for crops and tried to scratch a living from the inhospitable landscape, this compound became known as the German Settlement, and is now a recreational campground. It is highly unlikely that Hugo attended school in Canada at all, most boys did not attend school after the age of 15, and the nearest school was a good long walking distance away. There are 4 typical photos of the swampy, rock outcroppings, scrub brush and tree landscape of Elzevir Township.

Hugo's aspirations were directed toward woodworking rather than farming, and at some point between 1871 and 1876 he found himself in Hamilton, Ontario and employed as a cabinetmaker. We don't know how he met the young German lass Christina Rehder from Paris, Ontario, but they married on December 25th, 1876 in Paris, Ontario. The marriage record is attached, and the original shows that Hugo's name, his parent's names, and his brother William's name are all spelled as Kleinsteiber. This might be the first official Canadian document in Hugo's possession and could be the origin of the changed spelling of his name. There are 2 images of the marriage record, as well as the 1886 studio portrait of the family.

Sadly, Hugo died in 1892 at the age of 38. We have been unable to find a death record and do not know if his death was caused by accident or by a health mishap. Christina may have moved back to Paris and lived with her parents for a time, but she lived until 1941 and died in Hamilton, Ontario. It is interesting to speculate why daughter Christina, who was born one month before Hugo's death, was christened as Christina Hugo Kleinsteuber.

Also attached is the Geni family tree for Hugo showing 4 generations of his family. It seems the rest of the family (in Hastings and Prince Edward Counties) pretty much lost touch with their Kleinsteiber cousins until recent years.

The eldest child was John Theodore Kleinsteuber, he became an engineer and moved to Illinois, where he lived until his death in 1964. One of his children, Grace Elizabeth, married a United Methodist Church minister, Charles E Dumond, and one of their grandchildren, James Dumond, is a member and contributor to the Kleinsteuber FB Group.

William Ernest Kleinsteiber had two children, and two of his grandchildren live in the Barrie, Ontario area, Mary-Jean Kleinsteiber Amon is also a member of the Kleinsteuber FB Group. Another attachment is a picture from about 1910 of "citified" William Ernest visiting the Family Homestead of John Henry Lorenz Kleinsteuber and his son Julius. Guess which one is William!

There is still a lot we do not know about the rest of Hugo's descendants, and we are hopeful that members of the Dumond and John W Kleinsteuber families will become involved and add more information.

This is the baptism record for twins Anna Therese "Rosa" Kleinsteuber and Hugo Kleinsteuber on April 30th 1854. A photograph of page 54 of the Augustinkirche record is shown below, as well as the official translation.

This is of particular interest to descendants of Hugo Kleinsteuber and descendants of Rosa Rolufs.

Baptism of twins Anna Therese and Hugo Kleinsteuber

No. 70 & 71, Page 54, 1854

1. Twin's Name: Anna Therese

13. – thirteenth child,

7. – seventh daughter

Date of Birth: April 15. fifteenth, 2:30 two thirty AM

2. Twin's Name: Hugo

14. fourteenth child,

7. seventh son

Date of Birth: April 15. fifteenth, 4:30 four thirty AM

Date of Baptism: April 30. thirtieth at church,

by Mr. Pfizner, deacon

Father: Johann Theodor Wendel Kleinsteuber

local master shoemaker

Mother: Anna Dorothee née Heÿm

Godfathers:

1. Eduard Schenk, local master butcher
2. Gustav Rostock, manager of a farm
3. Joh. Christian Friedrich Müller, local master baker
4. Caspar Kaiser, leaseholder and innkeeper at the Lion Inn.

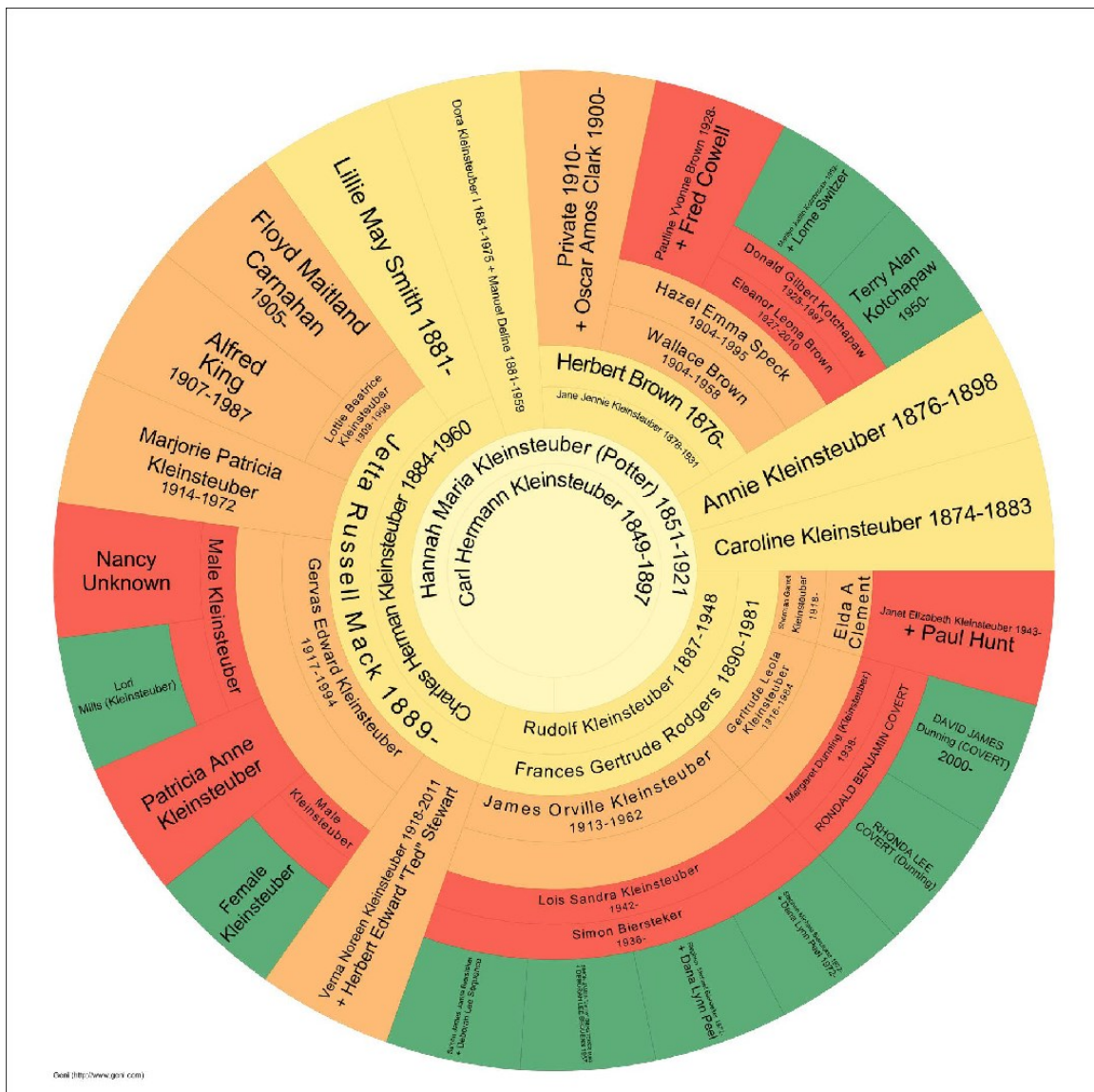
Godmothers:

1. Mrs. Antonie Mälzer née Buddeus, town scribe's wife
2. Mrs. Emilie Rochser née Binder, house manager's wife
3. Mrs. Emilie Catterfeld née Reinhardt, rifle maker's wife

Attachments are the translation document as well as the parish baptismal record.

Baptism of twins Anna Therese and Hugo Kleinsteuber No. 70 & 71, Page 54, 1854

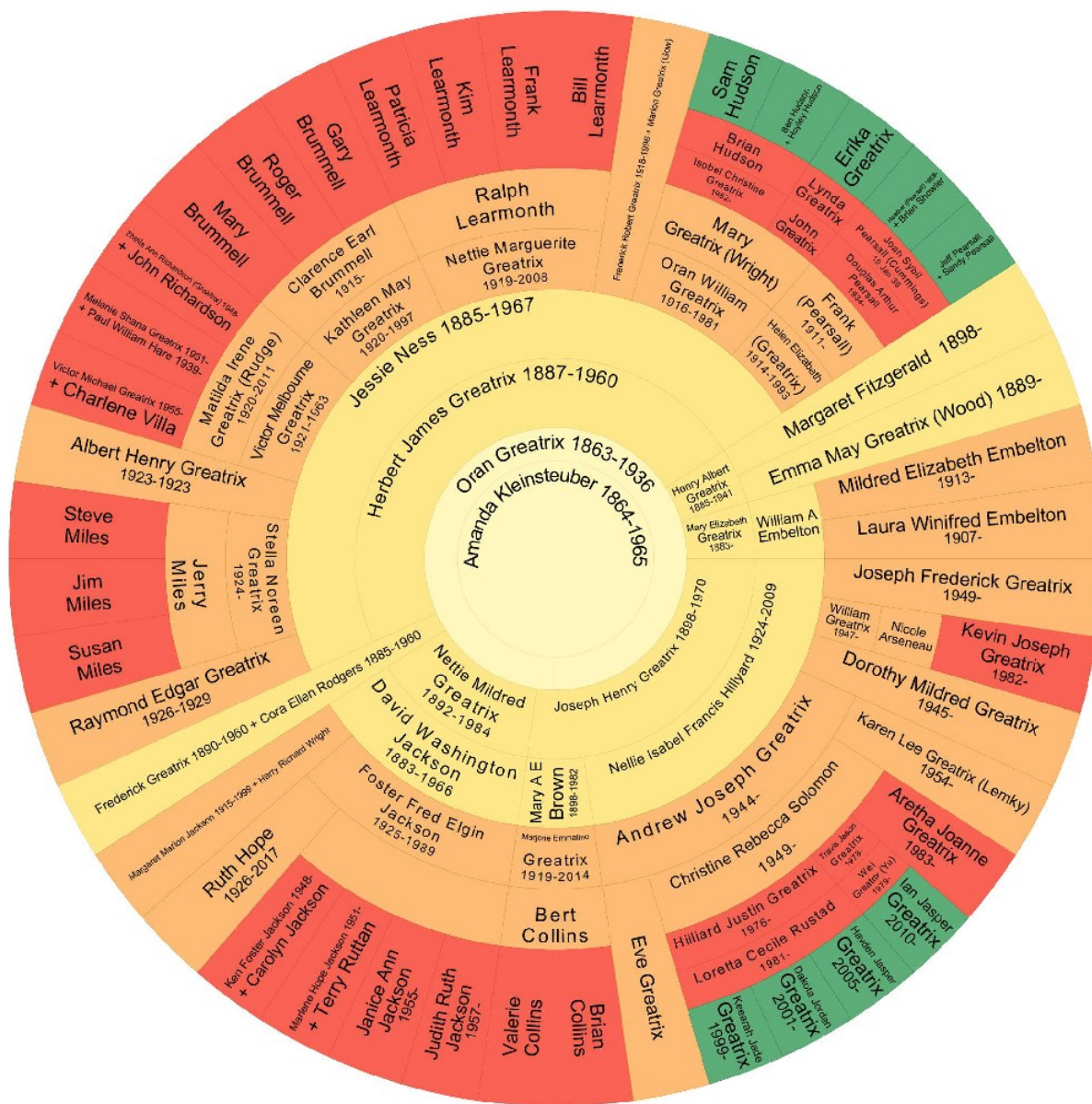
1. Twin's Name:	Anna Therese 13. – thirteenth child, 7. – seventh daughter
Date of Birth:	April 15. fifteenth, 2:30 two thirty AM
2. Twin's Name:	Hugo 14. fourteenth child, 7. seventh son
Date of Birth:	April 15. fifteenth, 4:30 four thirty AM
Date of Baptism:	April 30. thirtieth at church, by Mr. Pfizner, deacon
Father:	Johann Theodor Wendel <u>Kleinsteinuber</u> local master shoemaker
Mother:	Anna Dorothee née <u>Heÿm</u>
Godfathers:	1. Eduard <u>Schenk</u> , local master butcher 2. Gustav <u>Rostock</u> , manager of a farm 3. Joh. Christian Friedrich <u>Müller</u> , local master baker 4. Caspar <u>Kaiser</u> , leaseholder and innkeeper at the Lion Inn.
Godmothers:	1. Mrs. Antonie <u>Mälzer</u> née Buddeus, town scribe's wife



We don't know a lot about Carl Hermann Kleinsteuber, born in Gotha in 1849; in December 1866 aged 17 he arrived in Canada along with brother Julius, likely bringing the inheritance from Theodor's estate to Henry. He was listed as a Laborer, so likely had not been learning shoemaking.

In 1873 he married Hannah Maria Potter from the nearby Potter Settlement, and they had 6 children, the youngest being Rudolf in 1887. Carl died aged 48 of an ulcerated stomach in 1897 on John Henry Lorenz's property.

Youngest son Rudy married Frankie Rodgers in 1910, and we think was the first Kleinsteuber to reside full time at West Lake shortly thereafter.



Geni (<http://www.geni.com>)



Amanda Continued... **The early Years:**

Although Amanda went to school in Elzevir Township near where she was born, German was still the most common language of the German Settlement where she was born and lived until her marriage, although her mother, Annie, was English speaking; it is likely that John Henry Lorenz and Annie Youmans each learned enough of each others language to communicate easily.

The German Settlement was a commune environment with (we think) all the family members working together to clear land, grow enough food to eat, and sell enough products (shoes, eggs, butter, etc.) to live. Most of the men worked at timber jobs or as labourers during the winter to help make ends meet. We are quite certain Henry Kleinsteuber was the leader and property owner of the commune, and we know less about him than almost any of the other Kleinsteuber immigrant families.

We expect there was little time for play and never enough time to get all the work done, but we speculate the younger people in the area saw each other frequently at market days in the booming lumber town of Bridgewater.

The home environment must have been interesting and hard to imagine from today's perspective. Based on what we know about the Elzevir Township poor soil, rocky outcroppings, large areas of marshland, etc. there were likely not a lot of hardwood trees (think large and tall) for making larger log homes. The log home pictured below was likely representative of what was built in the German Settlement.

Think of a home of between 400 and 500 square feet (about the square footage of the great room in our 1,800 sq ft patio home). It would likely have been divided into three parts, half for the living area (kitchen, eating, and daily activities), a small bedroom for mom and dad (think 8' by 10'), and another of the same size for the children to sleep in. As the family got larger, the boys would sleep on pallets in the living area and the girls in the bedroom.

A covered or closed in porch at the back would be for washing up, doing laundry, cutting meat, cleaning fish, and often cooking during warmer weather. An outdoor privy would have been with 30 feet or so of the back door. Water for all purposes would have been dipped from the Scootamatta River (including cutting through the ice in winter). In the 1881 census (seen below), Amanda was 16 years old, and there were seven people living in the house.

The Marriage Years:

Amanda and Oran married in 1882, and in the 1891 Census they were living next door to the John Greatrix family (John Greatrix), three houses from the John Henry Lorenz Kleinsteuber family (Amanda's parents), four houses from the Carl Kleinsteuber family, and next door to the Ernest Kleinsteuber family (pages 15 and 16 of the Census). In other words, Oran and Amanda were likely living on the other side of the road from the German Settlement.

Amanda Continued.... Life after Marriage:

Irreconcilable difficulties in the marriage arose between Amanda and Oran at some time after Freddie was born in 1890. We believe that Amanda was having difficulty coping with 4 small children, and she was still only 26 years old; a young neighbour, Martha Minnie (born 1874) was brought in to provide household help, and in 1896 the first of her 3 children was born.

Joseph Henry Greatrix was born in January 1898, and Oran and Amanda separated immediately after. The 1901 Census found Amanda living with her father at his house in the German Settlement with her two youngest children, Nettie Mildred and Joseph Henry.

In 1909, Amanda's brother, Julius had married Edith Almira Way and was building a new home on Concession IX, Lot 2 (as was John Henry Lorenz Kleinsteuber). In 1910 Nettie Greatrix married David Jackson, and Amanda and Joseph were living with her brother Julius at the new Kleinsteuber Homestead several miles away from the old German Settlement (on Concession IX, Lot 2). In 1915 Joseph joined the British Expeditionary Force in World War I, and the photo is believed to be Joseph and the girl he married in England, Mary A E Brown.

In the 1921 Census, Joseph was married and living in Toronto, and Amanda was living with her younger brother John David Kleinsteuber's family, including her elderly father and her elder widowed sister.

We do have a photo in the Gallery below of Amanda attending the 1937 Kleinsteuber Picnic.

The Final Years:



We believe that Amanda later lived for some time with her daughter, Nettie Greatrix Jackson's family, at West Lake, and in 1955 at the age of 91 moved to the Hastings County Home in Belleville, Ontario (essentially a Long Term Care facility). At some points in these time frames she suffered from mental health issues and spent some time at the Psychiatric Hospital, and likely was forced to undergo electro-shock treatments. We believe she also suffered from severe dementia in her later years.

In the attached late 1950s or early 1960s photo, Amanda is seen in a summer setting, perhaps at her daughter Nettie's house, and also a Christmas photo that may have been taken in 1964.

Amanda passed away on February 24th, 1964 at the age of 100.



Actinolite—The History of the Village

We often talk about the early days of the German Settlement and what life was like, and have mentioned several times about the opportunities for the younger people to meet, often suggesting the Market in nearby Bridgewater as one of those opportunities.

The community began as a tiny village called Troy, basically in the middle of nowhere at the junction of Hungerford and Elzevir Townships, but located on a fast moving section of the Skootamatta River.

In the 1850s a lumberman named Billa Flint purchased a large section of land along the river and built a large lumbermill. The community flourished and by 1860 was named Bridgewater. More and more businesses soon opened, a flour mill, a General Store, a furniture store, and so on. By the 1870s over 500 people lived here, and the various businesses were the focal point for anyone living within 10 or 15 miles. The German Settlement was just 4 kilometers away (2 1/2 miles). Most of the residents in the German Settlement lived on the north side of the Skootamatta River and would have used a footbridge to shorten their travel time to Bridgewater.

When built, the Bridgewater Hotel was the largest and most lavish hotel in Hastings County. It was too big for the area (and too expensive) but Bella Flint believed the area would continue to develop into an industrial centre. Although it survived the fire of 1889, it burned to the ground in 1913.

In 1889 a devastating fire destroyed most of the village, from which it never fully recovered. Soon after, a mine was opened for a large amount of a soft mineral called actinolite, and in 1895 the remnants of Bridgewater was renamed Actinolite.

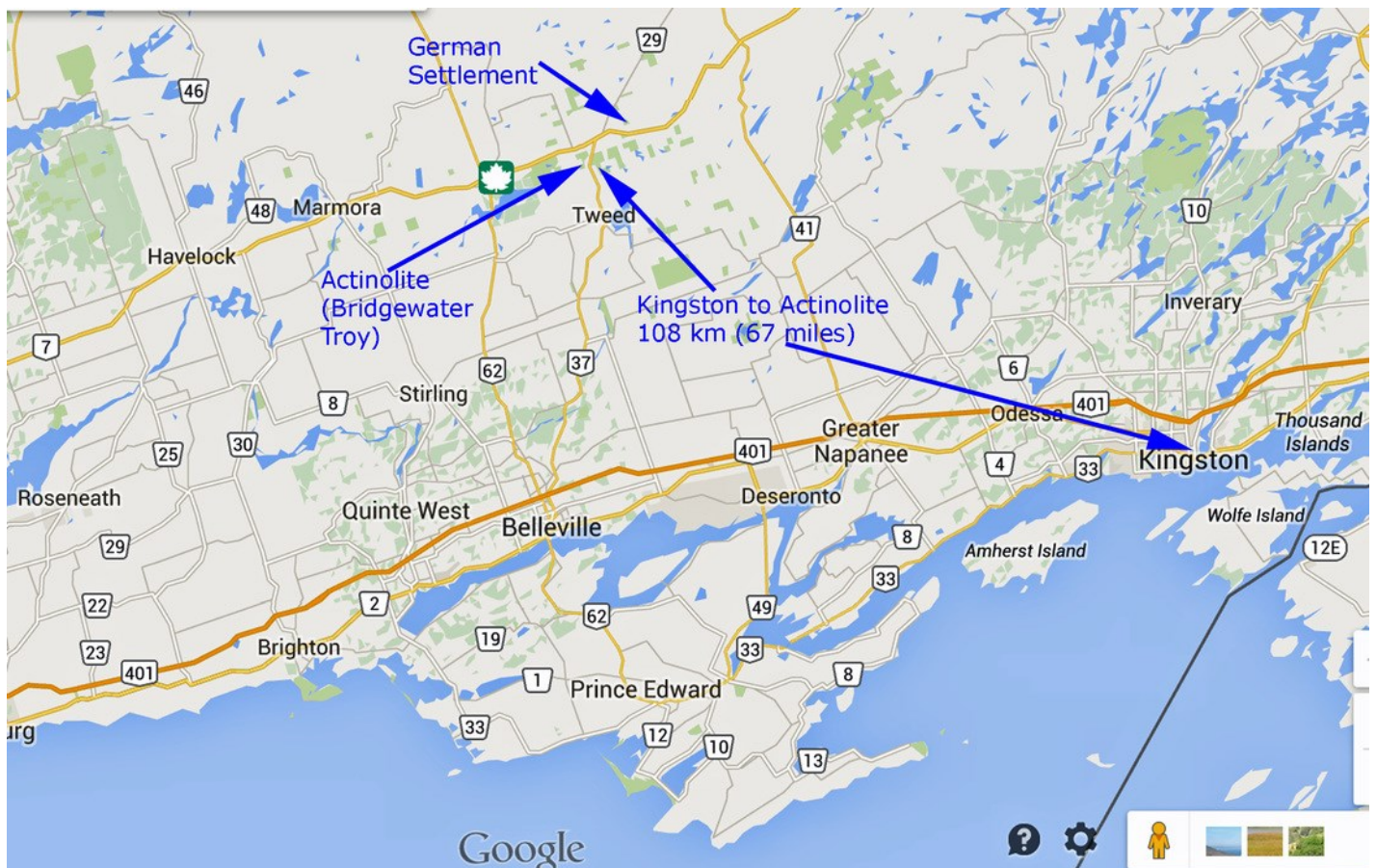
A large mine operation for the mineral actinolite commenced in the area in the 1880s and 1890s, and in 1895 the remnants of the Bridgewater were renamed as the village of Actinolite.

Today Actinolite is a sleepy backwater just off the highway 37 and highway 7 intersection. Hopefully, most of the pages and photos shown below from Times to Remember in Elzevir are legible enough to read.

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The map below shows the general area on the north shores of Lake Ontario, Prince Edward County which is a peninsula out into the lake, Hastings County immediately north, Kingston and Frontenac County to the east. The most arable lands on this map were those immediately along the shores of Lake Ontario (about as far as the east west expressway 401), and these were mainly settled by the United Empire Loyalists through land grants. The lands to the northeast of Kingston, as far as the east west highway 7, were largely settled by the floods of indigent Irish and English families during the 1840s. And the basically non-arable lands of Elzevir and other Townships on the north side of highway 7 were essentially "given away" to anyone who would settle there and meet basic conditions of clearing a certain amount of land and a habitable dwelling within two years.

The Google Earth satellite view shows the area encompassed by the German Settlement and the yellow deltas mark the areas that were cleared for crops, the outlines of these fields can still be seen more than 100 years later. A footbridge, similar to the photo below, connected the two sides of the German Settlement.





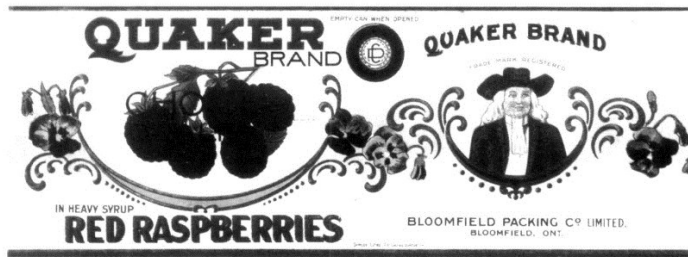
Canning Factories in Prince Edward County

Note: John Bedford Orser is a Kleinsteuber Cousin

27 The village of Bloomfield, a few miles away, was also an important local canning centre. During the summer months, carts of produce waited their turn to be unloaded at the Saylor plant on Mill street and the nearby Bloomfield Packing Company. The latter was the largest factory in the country, complete with its own can-making machinery. It labelled its produce "Quaker Brand" in recognition of the village's history as an early Quaker settlement. Outside the village limits, John Bedford Orser packed fruit from his orchard into glass jars.

0 Shortly after Boulter opened his Picton plant, two Bloomfield residents built the first of many factories to be constructed in that community. Caleb Noxon and Gilbert Barker soon sold their business, but the new owner, Abraham Saylor, was so successful in his first year of operation that other entrepreneurs rushed to cash in on the profits to be made.

Fig. 5
The trademark "Quaker Brand" is a reference to the large population of Quakers who lived in the Bloomfield area. When the company became part of Dominion Canners, its brand name was maintained. (Label ca 1910–1923.)



21 It might easily have proved otherwise for Saylor. The industry was in its infancy. No one had a clear understanding of the chemical processes at work. Saylor liked to enhance the colour of his canned tomatoes by using an additive known as cochineal, a crimson dye made from the crushed remains of a beetle native to Mexico and South America.

22 With a flair for colour worthy of painters, the pioneer canners of the industry laced tomatoes with cochineal, and apples with sulphur. When consumers showed a marked preference for white corn, they bleached the vegetable with sodium sulphite. The end product looked appealing but according to old-timers, it tasted awful.

23 But even in its earliest days, the business required some expertise—a knowledge of both machines and processes. There was a certain element of magic involved, all the more enhanced when scientific breakthroughs were applied to the trade. In the early 1800s, the American canning industry borrowed the discovery of eminent English chemist Sir Humphrey Davey. Davey had found that calcium chloride, when added to boiling water, quickly increased the temperature of the liquid. The application of this could be quickly and easily attained, reducing cooking times from five to six hours to less than 40 minutes.

Fig. 4
The early labels are really works of art and none are more beautiful than the labels used for the Puritan and Quaker Brand produce manufactured by the Bloomfield Packing Company. (Label ca 1899–1910.)



We talk about the Potter Settlement and the home of the first Kleinsteubers in Ontario.

History of Potter Settlement

by Dan F. Deline

Potter Settlement is a small community situated two miles east of Actinolite, Ont. This area was named after an early pioneer family - George Potter and his wife Jemima Alley, who settled there in the 1840's. He was born in the USA in 1801 and she was born in Ameliasburgh Twp. in 1806. It's interesting to note, that George had a sister Clara, who married Joseph Smith - the founder of the Mormon Church.

The Potters lived at Conc. 14, Lot 18 of Hungerford Twp. Here they built a log shanty type home, complete with an open fireplace for heating and cooking. Bread, pies and cake were baked inside of large cast iron pots, buried in hot coals and ashes. They cleared the land and tilled the soil with a team of oxen. Crops of buckwheat, corn and oats were planted. Also planted was an orchard with many varieties of apples, plus plums and grapes.

Jemima had a loom and wove cloth to make clothing for the family. She also made her own soap from potash. Along with her many household duties, she helped to run the farm.

In 1859, the Potters built a new log house nearby. This home boasted the modern convenience of a cast iron cookstove. They had a family of four boys and seven girls. One boy died at an early age and is buried on the top of the hill. George and Jemima are buried at Actinolite - no markers.

Other people soon settled in this area, having family names such as McSherry, Oliver, Akey, Bowen, Greatrix, Hodgkin, Hallet, Sedgewick, Stape-

ly, Brill, Laundry, Lucas, Way, Lewis, Hicks, Mayne, Rodgers, Simmons, Booth, Campbell, Deline, Benn, Embury, Luffman, York, etc.

In 1866 the first school was built. It was log with a dirt floor. A new frame school was built in 1894.

Land was staked out for a railway line to go through Potter Settlement, and extend to the Golden Fleece Gold Mine near Flinton. The gold failed and the hopes for a rail line rapidly vanished.

Gold fever struck at least one local inhabitant, Elias Potter. He was enticed into partnership by an unknown prospector who claimed that he had found gold locally. Being low in funds, he borrowed some money from Mr. Potter, for equipment, stating that he'd be gone for a week to make the necessary purchases. He left behind a small trunk and insisted that it be carefully guarded. A year passed and the prospector didn't return. Elias, now quite suspicious, broke into the trunk only to find a few old newspapers, nothing of value.

The first automobile appeared here in 1912. It was a model T Ford owned by Welly Akey. The roads were rough and narrow and usually impassable for autos in the winter and early spring. Snow ploughing was first done by George Cassidy from 1935 to 1943. He used a heavy wooden plough pulled by a team of horses. After this a truck did the job.

It was not until 1916, that this community had its own church (Methodist). Prior to this, most people attended the Bridge-water Church.

The first phone was installed

in the mid 30's at the home of Mrs. James Akey. Many years passed before others subscribed to this service.

Frank Leake was the first person to own a radio. He was also the first to have his home wired for electricity in approximately 1939. His son Melvin was the first to own a television set.

However, flush toilets made quite an early appearance in the community. My great-grandfather, Fletcher Benn built his out-house out over the top of the nearby creek. Many smiles were had over this edifice.

Of course, moonshine was made here too. In the early 30's, some local lads discovered a home made still. They revisited this site again, late at night when this operation was in progress. From the shadows, they silently watched for a while then all of a sudden, one of them commandingly shouted "get them". Two very surprised brewmasters hastily fled, leaving behind two coats and a watch. They were sure that the long arm of the law had just paid them a visit. The local lads found a nice batch of recently bottled moonshine. They divided up the booty and celebrated all the way home.

In total, about 150 families have passed through this community. Many did not stay long due in part to the depleted sandy soil that covers most farms. Two original log homes remain, that of George Potter and Wm. Oliver. Earl Vilneff and family lived on the Oliver farm from approx. 1940 to 1980.

For a comprehensive history of this area and its inhabitants, consult the manuscript entitled *Folks, Facts and Folklore*, filed at the Tweed, Madoc and Belleville Libraries.

The Potter Settlement Methodist Church

by Dan F. Deline

The Potter Settlement Methodist Church was situated at the north west corner of lot 19, concession 13 Hungerford Township. The old cement foundation is still visible.

The church was moved to this community in sections from Bogart, Ont. where it had originally been erected in 1880. The Methodist Church closed in Bogart on Nov. 4, 1915. It was carefully disassembled in March of 1916. A number of the faithful church members helped with the moving.

The re-assembling of this edifice began in May of 1916. With the help of donated money and labour it was opened for Worship on Oct. 18, 1916. The total cost was \$670.

Rev. W.L. Pettley, was the first minister to serve this church. He resided at Actinolite. The Potter church was part of the Actinolite and Sulphide circuit.

The first church board consisted of the following: John L. Deline was secretary treasurer - trustees were Fletcher Benn, Emery Rodgers, David Berry, D.H. Simmons, Chris Akey and

Manuel Deline.

Mrs. Nettie Kleinstuber was one of the Sunday School teachers. Her late husband, Theodore was the Sunday School superintendent.

Ministers who faithfully served this little white frame church were; Rev. Weber, Rev. Robt. Thompson, Rev. Waite and the Rev. Merrit Price.

One member, remembered Rev. Price eloquently preaching a series of sermons, using as his topic, the lines from the well known poem, "Live in a house by the side of the road and be a friend to man."

Also, this little country church was privileged to have the famous and colourful evangelist Rev. Gypsy Smith preach from its pulpit.

Numerous church picnics were held in the woods at the Potter farm. Elias Potter often supplied music with his gramophone. Annual Christmas concerts were staged at the church, which were immensely enjoyed. Several concerts were put on by a friendly Negro gentleman, who often visited with William and Charlotte De-

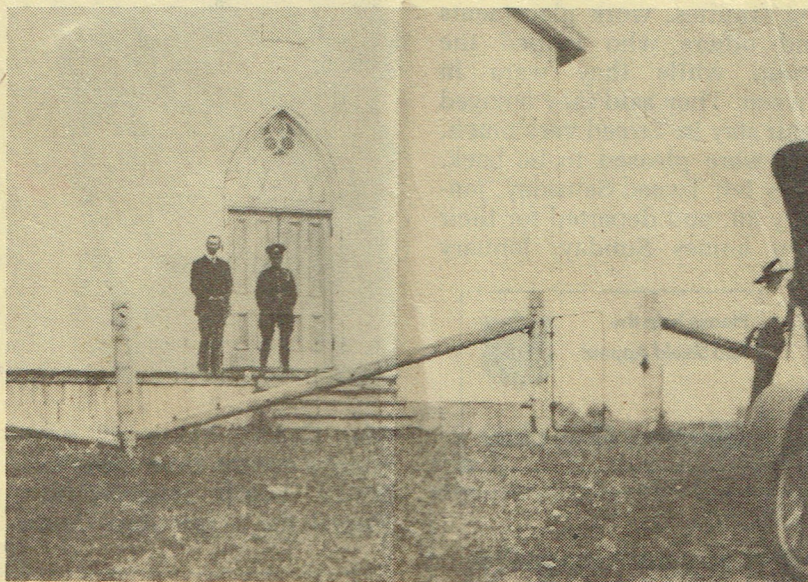
line. Sam _____ sang and played the banjo with expertise. He was well liked and respected by everyone who knew him.

Most people came to church in horse and buggies back then. Some of the fine families that attended this House of God to worship were as follows: Simmons, Way, Rodgers, Leake, Akey, Maine, Kleinstuber, Deline, Benn, Potter, Olwer, Lucas, York, Berry, Cox, Luffman, Greatrix, Lockwood, Minnie, La Palm, Lewington and others.

This church was closed out in the early 1930's, due to declining membership and amalgamation. Once more it was dismantled and moved to Marlbank where it was used for Sunday School rooms.

Though torn down and gone - its memory still lingers on.

Note: Most of this historical information was gleaned from personal notes that John L. Deline, so carefully documented and preserved. No doubt, he felt that it was his duty to make sure that this information survived for years to come.



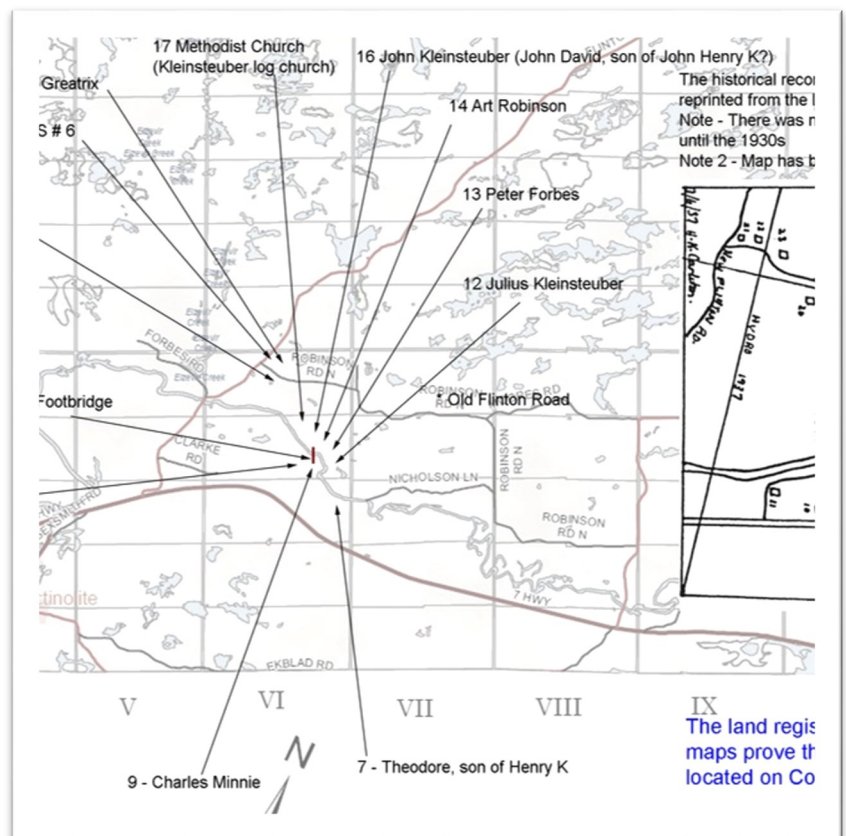
The Potter Settlement Methodist Church

THE GERMAN SETTLEMENT

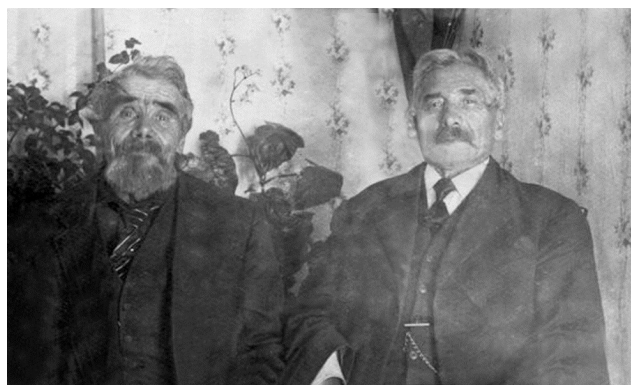
Times to Remember in Elzevir says that in the 1880s three of the Kleinsteuber brothers built a log church in the German Settlement and that it was visited frequently by a Methodist Circuit Rider minister.

It also said that on a frosty winter night the singing of traditional German Christmas carols could be heard more than a mile away.

Photos include the log church (with added Christmas decor), taken about 1930. It was dismantled and became part of the Price's Log Cabin restaurant in Actinolite, at the junction of Highway 7 and Highway 37. The hand drawn map of the German Settlement circa 1930s is also included.



Kleinsteuber Picture Gallery



1910 (abt) - John Henry Lorenz his brother William from Kingston



1910 - John David Kleinsteuber + 2 others at Wishing Tree, West Lake



1870 (abt) - Karl & Julius Kleinsteuber



1888 (abt) - Julius & Charles Kleinsteuber



1890 (abt) - Ernest Sabra Sarah Ashley Kleinsteuber



1890 (abt) - Julius _ Friederike (Rickie) Graff Kleinsteuber



1896 (abt) - Theodore & Elizabeth Brill ,Albert, Ernest, Rachel



1897 Mary Eliza ,Charles Jessie , Joseph , James 'Detlor'

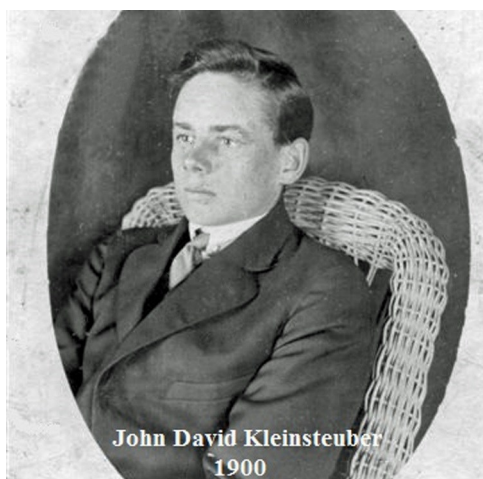
Kleinsteuber Picture Gallery



1900 - Joseph, Mitchel, Detlor Kleinsteuber



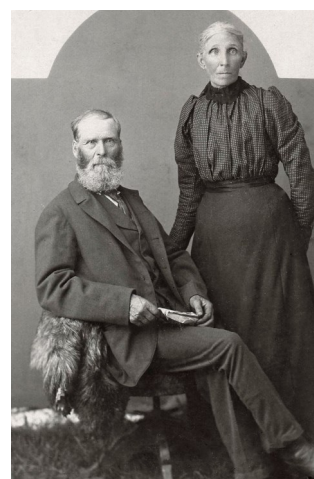
Unknown



1900 John David Kleinsteuber



1900 (abt) - John Henry Lorenz
Kleinsteuber



1900 (abt) David and Samantha
(Maybee) Youmans



1907 - Amanda Kleinsteuber
(1864 - 1965)



1907 - Henry _ Louisa Elizabeth
(Booth) Kleinsteuber



1910 - Frederika Kleinsteuber
Theodore , Milton

Kleinsteuber Picture Gallery



Theodore John K (1887 - 1955) - Hunting camp.



1909 - Julius _ Edith Almira (Way) Kleinsteuber Mary Rutter



1910 - Julius, William (from Hamilton), and John Henry Lorenz Kleinsteuber



1910 (abt) - William K from Kingston



1913 (abt) Lela & John David Kleinsteuber



1910 (abt) Lela Tebo in group photo, Tebo family relatives



Amanda Kleinsteuber family



1914 - Dave Nettie (Greatrix) Jackson - shelling nuts

Kleinsteuber Picture Gallery



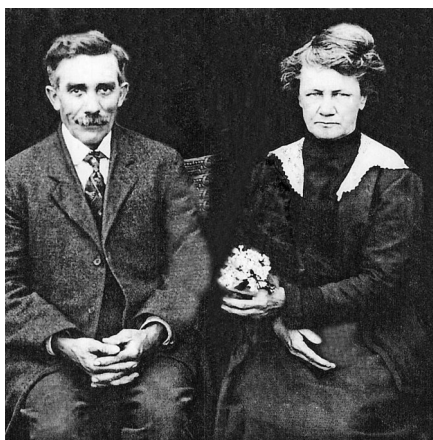
1910 Henry & Mary Rutter Family



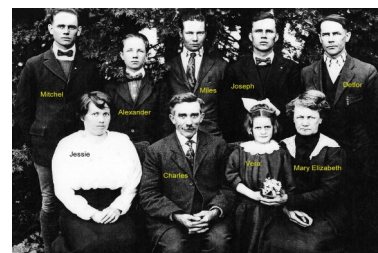
1910 Julius & John Henry Kleinsteuber—Harvest



1918—Charles Kleinsteuber
Family



1920 Charles Eleazer Mary Elizabeth K



1920 Charles Eleazer
Kleinsteuber Family



1920 Lucille Dafoe John David
& Lela Kleinsteuber



1920 Lucy, Elsie Kleinsteuber



1924 Martha Kleinsteuber Jessie,
Dorothy Marjorie

Kleinsteuber Picture Gallery



1914 - Lela (Tebo) Kleinsteuber and her sister on a buggy rid



1910 - Julius (b 1847) and John Henry Lorenz (b 1834) Kleinsteuber, harvesting



1914 - Julius K(1870 - 1948), Edith Almira Way
Mabel Evelyn , Annie Minerva K



1915 (abt) - Julius _ Edith Almira Way
Kleinsteuber child



1917 - John David Kleinsteuber, Lela
Kleinsteuber, Nettie Jackson



John Henry Lorenz brother
William from Kingston

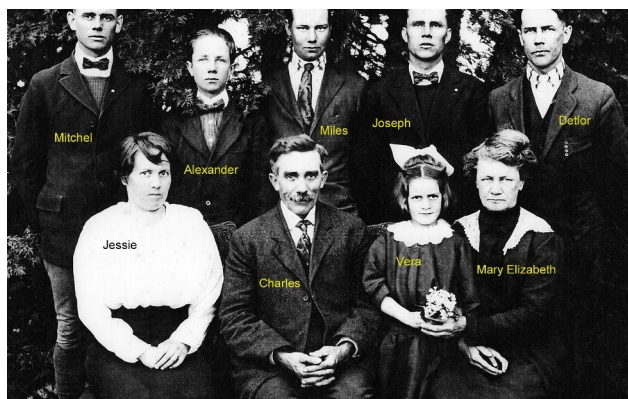


1915 (abt) - Charles Kleinsteuber
family



1917 (abt) - Amanda (Kleinsteuber)
Greatrix, Lela (Tebo) Kleinsteuber,
Lucy Anna Mildred Kleinsteuber.

Kleinsteuber Picture Gallery



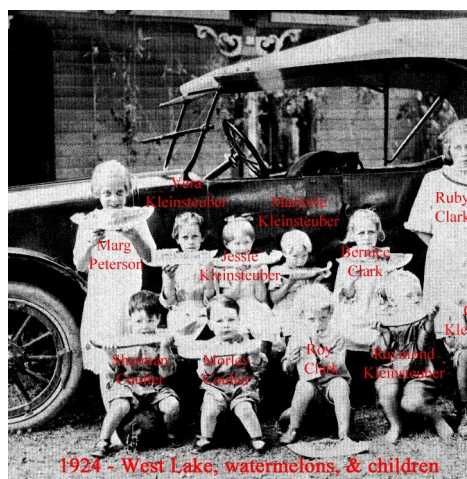
1920 - (abt) -Charles Eleazer Kleinsteuber family



1924 - Kleinsteuber Reunion at Actinolite, Ontario



1924 - Martha Kleinsteuber ,plus Jessie, Dorothy, Marjorie



1924 - West Lake, watermelon, and children



1924 (about) - Kleinsteuber Cousins



Rudolf Kleinsteuber, Emory Rodgers and a unfortunate bunny



1930 - Betty, Don, and Eslie Kleinsteuber



1930 (abt) - Joseph and Josephine (Lane) Youmans

Kleinsteuber Picture Gallery



Dave and Nettie are in the middle so it is a celebration for them perhaps after the wedding.



1940 (abt) - Wishing Tree at West Lake



1933 (abt) - Martha Louise Piggott Kleinsteuber _ children



1938 - Elsie Izora Kleinsteuber (1919 - 2008), outside Ketcheson's in Belleville



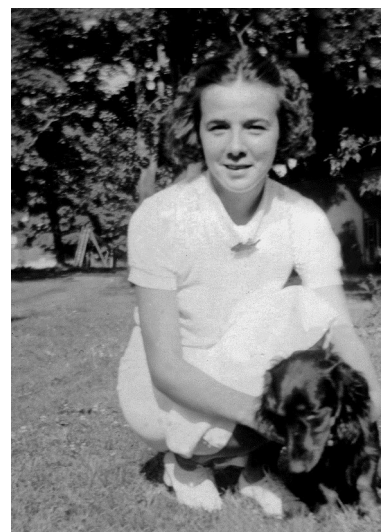
1938 - Elsie Kleinsteuber and Allan Moore - Belleville



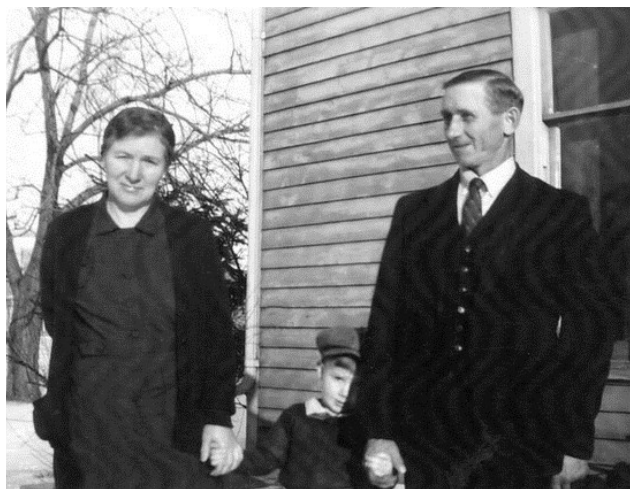
1940 (abt) Detlor Martha Kleinsteuber's Bernice and Gloria, and son Aubrey



1940 (abt) - Detlor James Kleinsteuber.



1940 (abt) - Elsie Kleinsteuber (daughter of John & Lela)



Akey, Ethel Leona & Arthur Milton
Kleinsteuber & Douglas



Akey, Ethel Leona & Arthur Milton Kleinsteuber abt 1914



Badgley Kleinsteuber family (Mildred missing; not born yet)
fl to right: Edith, Lena, Clara, David 1878-1941, Jennette 1875-19
... (front row left to right: Carl and Tom
... ca 1918)

Badgley Kleinsteuber family



1940 (abt) - Martha (Pigott) Kleinsteuber
with son Foster _ daughter Gloria



1940 Sherman, Jessie (Jessica Pearl
Kleinsteuber) Walter Coulter



1941 or 42 - Martha (Pigott) Kleinsteuber
Bernice and Gloria, and son Aubrey



1946 (abt) - William John Bye



Rodgers, Cora & Fred Greatrix &
Rene



1961 - Patricia (Trish) Kleinsteuber, daughter of Detlor and Martha Kleinsteuber, on the SandBanks at West Lake



Greatrix Family Left Willie Embelton, Amanda K, Mary Eliz G, unkn, Nettie G & Joseph G, Front Fred & Herb Jas G & Dave Jackson



1946 (abt) -Vera (Andrews) Garnet Kleinsteuber - Reunion



John David Kleinsteuber at daughter Elsie's wedding



1954 - Ida and Lucy James, Minerva Forbes Kleinsteuber)



1962 Marjorie Kleinsteuber's daughter Candace West Lake



Wilma Jeananne Kleinsteuber / Douglas James Bishop 1954



Lela Kleinsteuber 1954



Julius Kleinsteuber Homestead



Doug & Wilma Bishop & children 1962 Rick, Susan, Judy, Steve, Joe, Lori & Lisa



Greatrix, Helen & Jack Pearsall & Doug



1990, four Kleinsteuber sisters - Lucy Anna Mildred Kleinsteuber (1915 - 2011), Elsie Izora Kleinsteuber (1919 - 2008), Ida Viola Evelyn Kleinsteuber (1923 -), and Wilma Jeanne Pearl Kleinsteuber (1929 - 2003).

We also welcome today our Schottlander and Kenny Cousins and Friends

William Kenny was born in Mayo County, Ireland in 1766 and died at Seeley's Bay, Ontario in 1932. The last of his 13 children was born in Ireland in 1828. His great granddaughter, Mary Eliza Kenny, was born near Kaladar in 1873, and married Charles Eleazer Kleinsteuber in 1870. They had 7 children, and moved to West Lake about 1914. Mary Eliza died of an untreated goiter in 1924, at the farm immediately adjacent to Maple Rest.

William Schottlander was born 1901 in London, and sent to Canada as a British Home Child to be indentured farm labor at the age of 9. He had a bit of a wild life, having at least 8 children from 5 known relationships. One of his children was Ruth Patricia Williams, orphaned at the age of 3, who eventually became Keith Millard's mother-in-law. One of his children by another marriage was Sally Schottlander, born in Picton in 1931 and planning to be at this Picnic. Sharon Tandy-Pollock plans to be at this Picnic as well, and is a granddaughter of Ethel Biggs, who was the lucky spouse in William's first marriage. None of these families knew about each other until just over a year ago.



It was not unusual in 1917 for women to set up an outdoor cooking area for canning etc.

1917 (abt) - Amanda (Kleinsteinuber) Greatrix, Lela (Tebo) Kleinsteinuber, Lucy Anna Mildred Kleinsteinuber

Recipe Name: *Whipped Shortbread's*

Submitted by: *Lori Siddall*

Origin: *Wilma Kleinsteuber/Bishop (daughter of John & Lela Kleinsteuber) My mother used to make these at Christmas Time. The heavenly buttery smell of these coming out of the oven still to this day takes me back to our old farmhouse over a wood cook stove. Grandma Lela in her long apron and my mother in hers. The best part was the candied cherries she let us put on them before going into the oven.*



Ingredients:

1 cup butter, softened

1/2 cup confectioners' sugar

1/4 cup cornstarch

1 1/2 cups all-purpose flour

Directions

Preheat the oven to 375 degrees F (190 degrees C).

Whip butter with an electric mixer until fluffy. Stir in the confectioners' sugar, cornstarch, and flour. Beat on low for one minute, then on high for 3 to 4 minutes. Drop cookies by spoonful 2 inches apart on ungreased cookie sheet. Decorate with maraschino cherries quartered in pieces. Bake for 12 to 15 minutes in the preheated oven. Watch that the edges don't brown too much. Cool on wire racks

MAPLE SYRUP PIE (Contains Maple Syrup)*Marion Paul
Mrs. Tom Ferguson, Bethel W.I.*

1/4 cup butter or margarine
 1/2 cup flour
 1 1/2 cups maple syrup
 1 1/2 cups hot water
 3 egg yolks

Meringue:
 3 egg whites
 3 Tbsp sugar
 1 baked pie shell

Melt butter in microwave safe dish. Stir in 1/2 cup flour. Add maple syrup and water. Cook for 5 minutes. Add 3 egg yolks mixed with a little of above mixture. Cook for 5 minutes more until thick. Pour into pie shell and cover with meringue. Bake at 400°F until browned.

Note: You may use milk or half and half in place of water.

This can also be made in double boiler.

A Youman favourite recipe submitted by Marlene Rodgers Kerr

Tomato Soup Cake

Submitted by: Shana Greatrix

My grandfather, Herbert Greatrix, was the son of Aaron and Amanda (Kleinstaubert) Greatrix and mostly farmed tomatoes in around the West Lake / Salmon Point area from 1915-late 40's as did his brother, Fred Greatrix. Tomatoes were canned, and often ended up in many other recipes. Beefsteak tomatoes were my Dad's favourite for his burgers. Tomatoes had other uses. Sometimes the tomato juice was even used to wash the kids after an encounter with a skunk!

3 tbsp. Butter or shortening	1 cup of sugar
1 can of tomato soup (concentrated)	1 tsp. Baking soda
1 egg	1/3 cup of milk
1 1/2 cups flour	1 tsp. Cinnamon
1/2 tsp. Nutmeg	1/4 tsp. Cloves or allspice
3/4 cup raisins	

Cream the butter, sugar and soup. Mix in other ingredients and bake at 400F for 3/4 an hour.

Note on recipe: "Even if you don't like tomato soup, it's a spicy cake that doesn't taste much like tomatoes!"

It actually tastes like the Spanish bar cakes from the old A & P!! Just add some icing.

Welcoming Message:

Hi there, and for any of you who aren't 100% sure, my name is Keith Millard. I grew up right here, my mother was Ruth Kleinsteuber, and our house was right next door to my grandfather, Mitchel Kleinsteuber, who started the Maple Rest tourist business in that house right over there.

I have been looking forward to this day for several years, ever since our first attempt in 2012 was unsuccessful in getting enough signups to make it work.

This event has been largely successful because of the great team I have had helping me on our Picnic Committee, ladies, please step up here, and let's have a warm hand of applause for Lori Siddall, Shana Greatrix, and Marlene Rodgers.

We are most pleased to have descendants from most of our connected families, and we also welcome the wonderfully Irish Kenny family members that are here, and the fascinating Schottlander family who are connected through my wife and mother in law, their family history goes back more than 1,000 years to traders on the Silk Road from China.

As you know, we are celebrating Canada's 150th birthday as well as the 150th anniversary of the German Settlement near Actinolite. And I want you to know, seeing this crowd makes me think of some of the photos of the big Reunions held during the 1930s, at Stoco Lake in Tweed, Ontario.

Presentation & Pop Quiz:

I think we all heard stories about the immigration of our Kleinsteuber ancestors as we were growing up.... I know I did. How about you, raise your hand if you did as well!

How many of you were told the Kleinsteuber family all came over together on a cattle ship?

Or how many of you were told they came over on a wooden sailing ship to Halifax, took a train to Montreal, then oxen and wagons to Bridgewater where the German Settlement was located?

None of the above stories were true, by the way!

So, here is a pop quiz, is everyone ready?

Where did the Kleinsteuber family originate from?

- Two adjacent tiny villages named Schmerbach and Schwarzhausen tucked away in ravines and streams at the edge of the Thuringian forest, about 40km from Gotha

What does the name Kleinsteuber mean, if translated to English?

- My German translators are pretty certain they know; in the 1400s everyone was forced to adopt a surname. So, a shoemaker became Herr Shumacher, and our ancestors operated small, dusty mills or "klein teubers", thus Kleinsteuber.

What made Gotha a special city?

- In the Duchy of Saxony there were two royal cities, and the Duke spent 6 months of the year in each one. Coburg was one, Gotha was the other royal city.

What did Theodor Kleinsteuber do for a living?

- He was a successful shoemaker in a prosperous merchant area of Gotha, and his family lived above the shop. He also trained at least 3 of his sons to be shoemakers as well.

Who was the first Kleinsteuber to immigrate to Canada?

- Henry Kleinsteuber and his girlfriend Elisabeth Pfeiffer arrived in 1852.

Who was Henry Kleinsteuber's mother?

- We'll never know for sure. In the 1901 Census, Henry said he was born in 1829. Theodor and Dorothea married in 1832, and there is no birth record for Henry at any of the four parish churches in Gotha. He may have been a love child, or may have been adopted by Theodor, but the parish records clearly show John Henry Lorenz as the first son of Theodor.

Who was the second Kleinsteuber to come to Canada?

- Actually, that was Carl Kleinsteuber, founder of the Preston-Waterloo Kleinsteubers down near Kitchener. His family attended the same St Augustinkirche in Gotha as Theodor Kleinsteuber's family Henry did, but their common ancestor was a couple of hundred years earlier.

Which one of Theodor's children arrived in Canada next?

- John Henry Lorenz K. arrived in 1859, and the 1861 Census shows he and Henry and Elisabeth and their child Elizabeth living up near Queensborough. We have no idea what made him want to move to Canada, perhaps the chance of free land, but we think Henry's living conditions were pretty primitive.

Carl and Julius arrived next, in December of 1866. Why do you think they arrived then?

- Under German law and customs of the time, the eldest son always inherited everything from his father. We believe Carl and Julius were conveying the outcome of Theodor's estate to Henry.

How did all our Kleinsteubers get to Canada, and what was their port of arrival?

- All arrived on Hamburg America line steamships, and all arrived at the Castle Garden immigration centre in New York City. And as far as we can tell, they all travelled in Steerage, meaning below decks, and with no portholes. Due to complaints from 1st and 2nd class passengers, Steerage passengers were only allowed fresh air in one confined deck area, for 20 minutes each day, and then only if the weather was good!

On the 10th of June, 1867, 150 years ago last Saturday, most of the rest of Theodor's family, including widow Dorothea, arrived at the Castle Garden immigration centre in New York City. How did they get to the German Settlement near Actinolite?

- We don't know for sure, but by 1857 there was train service to upstate New York and a ferry service across to Kingston.

Did you know almost the entire family lived in a commune environment called the German Settlement for nearly 20 years? How did they make a living? Anyone?

- Bridgewater was a booming town with almost 500 inhabitants, and only 4km away from the German Settlement. Henry had a business there, three of the brothers were shoemakers, the family was able to trade milk, eggs, and butter for staples such as flour, cotton, sugar, salt, and so on. Most of the men worked at logging or mining in the winter. Later on, a number of the men, including my great grandfather Charles, worked in the sulfur factory and mine at Sulfide.

How many of you think our Kleinsteuber family ancestral heritage is totally German?

- Well, if you're a descendant of John Henry Lorenz Kleinsteuber, his wife was Annie Youmans, part of a United Empire Loyalist family.

But, wait.... her mother was Marie Magdeleine Levesque, and her ancestry goes directly back to Samuel de Champlain's 2nd Colony near Quebec City in 1608, and that actually makes us cousins with the late Rene Levesque! True! But there's more, the French settlers were almost all men, so who did they marry? Yup, the Indian maidens were baptized and given the names of Catholic saints before they married, and Marie Magdeleine was a favourite!

Who was the first Kleinsteuber to live at West Lake?

- Rudolf or Rudy Kleinsteuber married Frances (or Frankie) Rodgers in 1910, and the 1911 Census shows them living at West Lake. We think they started a small general store at West Lake and operated it for many years, and we know that store later became known as The Tambo.

A number of Kleinsteuber families, including that of Charles Kleinsteuber my great grandfather, came to West Lake in the summer and worked in the canning factories and picking crops before 1911.

By the way, did you know the first canning factory in Central Ontario was built at Picton in 1870 and was so successful that for over fifty years, Prince Edward County was known as the canning capital of Canada?

Between 1899 and 1910 the Bloomfield Packing Company canning factory was the largest in all of Canada. However Mr Saylor also enhanced the colour of his canned tomatoes by using an additive known as cochineal, a crimson dye made from the crushed remains of a beetle native to Mexico. Can we all say "Oh, yummy!"?

However, one can honestly say that "canning factories" brought the Kleinsteubers to West Lake.

Did you know that by 1925 the West Lake school was more than 50% Kleinsteubers and cousins?

I have family history stories I could share all day long, and many of them have to do with other Kleinsteuber cousins and families, some in other countries, including a large contingent in the southern part of Chile.

I'm also very proud of our Kleinsteuber FaceBook group, which has 300 members in it. A number of those cousins have joined FaceBook for the sole purpose of being able to see and share information about cousins.

I hope you are enjoying this Reunion and Picnic, we have labelled it for some time as being a Once in a Generation event. **Do you agree?** We think it has been 50 to 60 years since there was a Reunion this size, but the largest appear to have been in the 1930s. The Group Photo of the 1937 Reunion shows close to 160 people present.

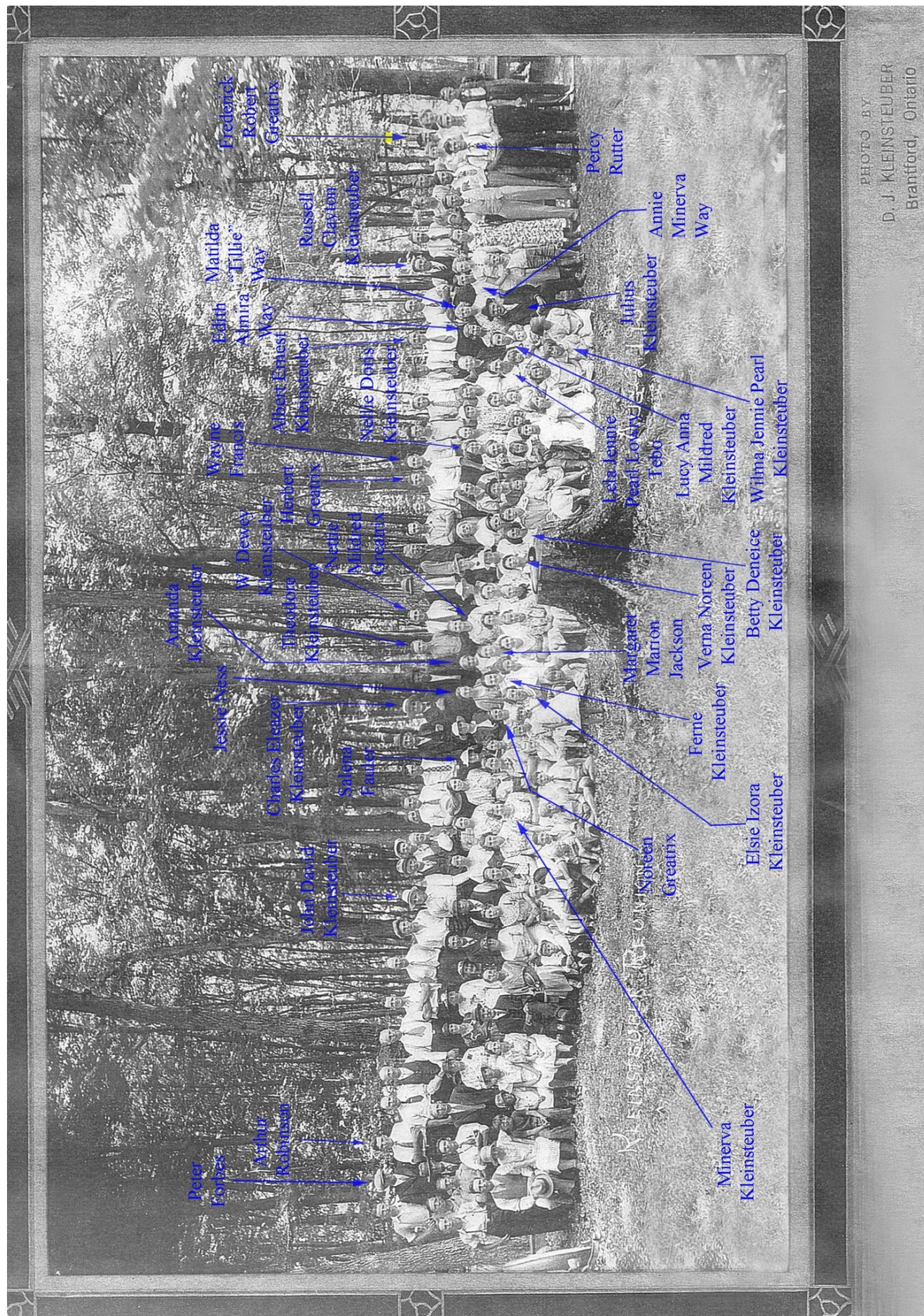


PHOTO BY
D. J. KLEINSTEUBER
Brantford, Ontario

1937—Kleinsteuber Reunion

Do you recognize someone in this photo that has not yet been tagged? Contact kwmillard66@gmail.com

Thank you for joining us.
We're happy you came.
Please keep in touch.

