

Breyfogle Sentinel Dispatch

February 2007

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Volume 3 – Number 1

From the Editor

We open the New Year of 2007 with our thanks to all who have sent us Christmas and New Year greetings either by mail or e-mail. We were pleased to hear from you and will do our best to continue making this publication of interest to all. We encourage all readers to consider submitting current and past news of your families for publication. As always, we do not require you to write the article but do need some notes and information so that we can present the article to others.

We provide our mailing address and e-mail address at the end of every newsletter and welcome any and all submissions. If you have pictures you can send us scans or we can scan and return your originals. If you do not want to let go of the originals, which we understand, you can scan them at most big box photo centers and send us a reprint of the original for us to scan. Any material sent to us for publication will be returned to you if you wish.

Publication Plans for 2007

Unlike magazines, newspapers, and other such print media we do not work on a schedule that is months in advance of our publishing schedule. Most of these newsletters are put together in the last week of the month preceding publication (it is December 21, 2006 as we begin this edition). But we do have a stated goal of publishing at least 4-editions per year. If we have more news we can add to the mailing as needed.

Our primary goal for 2007 is to outline the move of the Breyfogle family westward along with any other news that comes our way. We will set a goal of publishing newsletters in February, April, July, October, and December if we have enough to put another edition together. Those wishing to submit news should send it as soon as they can and we seem to always find room to fit it in regardless of our previous plans.

Life Beyond Berks County

Following our series of articles about the early life of the Breyfogle family in Pennsylvania we wanted to expand our research on the movements of the family beyond Berks County. The country expanded following the Revolutionary War and as the formation of this continent as a country independent of England began, so did the move Westward. But westward movement in the country did not fit the picture we

have of pioneers loading up wagons and heading for California, which would come later.

Of course we all remember the original 13-colonies and the fact that they were the basis of our country at the time we declared our independence from England. Following the signing of the Treaty of Paris of 1783, which formally ended the revolutionary war, the size of this country expanded to include all the territory from the Atlantic ocean on the east to the Mississippi River on the west, excluding all of Florida, a small portions of the states of Mississippi and Alabama. So references to the far west before the turn of the 19th Century would have referred to the states bordering the Mississippi. Midwestern states at that time would have represented all of what we refer as the Midwest today.

So as we start the New Year, and our third year of publication we will begin to explore the movement of the descendents of Johann Petar Breyvogel to areas outside of Berks County, Pennsylvania. As with our other articles on the early days, we have very little documented evidence of lifestyle, goals, and movements so will rely on historical references and the census files to lead us along the trails out of Berks County.

Without getting into an extended explanation on the US Census files, we offer this short bit of information for those that do not have previous experience in these historical documents. As was established in the Constitution, this country conducts a census every 10 years with the goal of setting congressional districts. Along the way the goal seems to have gotten a little muddy, but the census primarily wants to count noses in each city, county, and state.

Prior to the 1850 census, the census recorded the name of the head of household only. All other related members of the family were tallied within specific age groups according to gender. So using them to establish connections between parent and child were sketchy at best since there weren't any names of children and spouses. The 1850 census saw a major change in collection of data and it is from that point forward that we are able to draw much more accurate conclusions about our family connections.

We have downloaded census files from 1790 through 1930, which by the way is the latest census released to the public. The 1790, 1800, and 1810 files provide names of the Breyfogle descendents in and around Berks County, PA. For the record, Berks County like many other early counties, was formed from other counties and had subsequent division of itself, so we

suspect that these early census reports follow the divisions of Berks County.

The 1820 Federal Census period is the earliest period that we find a surname that we suspect might be part of our family that is living outside of Pennsylvania. This file for the community of Junius, Seneca County, New York records the name of Susana Bryfogle as the head of household. It further records that there are two males under 10, one male between 10 and 16, one female under 10, and two females between 10 and 16. We assume that the one female listed in the age category of 26 to 45 is Susana.

We would like to assume that this report pinpoints the spouse of Jacob D. Breyfogel and her children, but there simply is not enough data to support the assumption. But it does seem to fit, Susanne (Baldy) Breyfogel, wife of Jacob D. Breyfogel would have been about 40 during this census period. But we do not have a death date for Jacob, and the data we have on this family's children doesn't line up properly.

We mention this in the event that other researchers can point to strong evidence that this does represent this family group as it would tell us that Jacob passed away prior to 1820 and would provide evidence that this family was living in New York. At first glance, the work of Flora Grumman seems to report Josiah L. Breyfogel as the first Breyfogle born outside of Pennsylvania.

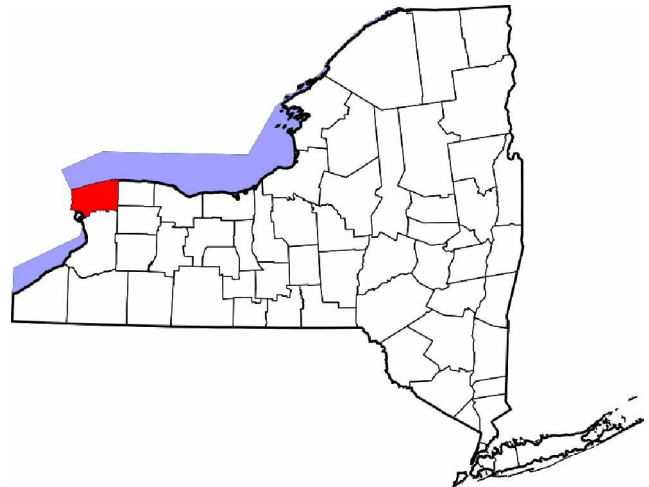
In looking at her wording more closely, she mentions Josiah as "formerly of Lockport, N.Y., who died in Chicago" indicating that she did not record Lockport as his birth location. We are tempted to list his birthplace as Lockport after reading the Lewis W. Breyfogle discussion of Joshua D. Breyfogle, Josiah's younger brother. Lewis writes, "Joshua D. Breyfogle (son of Jacob D.) was born at Lockport, New York in 1806, but moved some time before 1849 to Delaware, Ohio, where some of his first cousins lived."

Using later census files (1850 & 1860) we find that Joshua recorded his birth location as Pennsylvania. These documents were not available to Lewis and had he seen them I am sure he would have concluded as we have that Joshua and Josiah did at some point move to Lockport but neither were born there.

Now if you have waded through all of this and are totally confused we can only say that we are not going to try to determine at this point in our research who was the first person to be born outside of Pennsylvania, nor are we going to try declare the first point of emigration outside of this state. Although we feel the census files prior to 1850 may still contain important data, we feel that using the 1850 census gives us rock solid data on where the Breyfogle family had decided to live.

So what we can chronicle is the start of movement to states beyond Pennsylvania and our best guess is the Lockport New York connection. We know from Flora Grumman's work as well as the Lewis W. Breyfogle work that both Josiah and Joshua D. Breyfogle had a connection to this town in Niagara County.

Niagara County is located in the extreme western part of the state adjacent to Lake Ontario on its northern border and the Niagara River and Canada on its western border.



We are sure that there are many interesting facts about the county and its history, but we find the history of Lockport itself far more interesting. One of the questions that come to mind when I begin looking into a family's history is, "why did they move there instead of somewhere else?" And in most cases it comes down to job opportunities. In the late 1700's and early 1800's there was also the draw of free or low priced land, sometimes referred to as our "greed" over land.

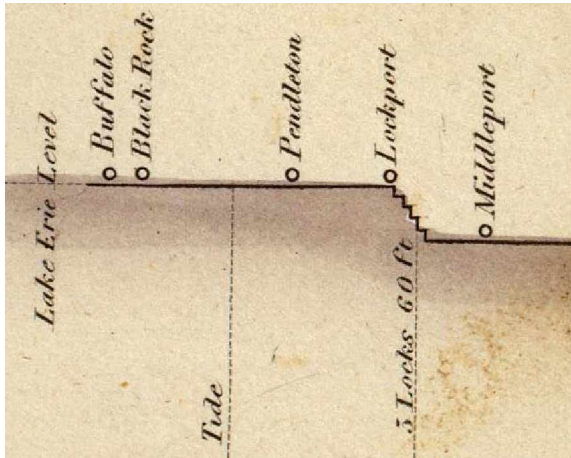
But regardless of your bias on this issue, we can agree that a job or financial opportunity was then and is now a very strong motivator for relocating from one city or state to another. This same factor can also be a huge motivator in staying where we are. So as we look at the Breyfogle's in America we see that the family for the most part remained in and around Berks County for nearly 100 years!

Again, we don't know the exact date or era when the movement began, but if we assume it was to Lockport we could clearly identify the opportunity that may have been the motivation for the move. The on-line encyclopedia known as www.wikipedia.org tells us that although Lockport became a village in 1829, the Erie Canal reached Lockport in 1824 and the locks that the village is named for were completed in 1825.

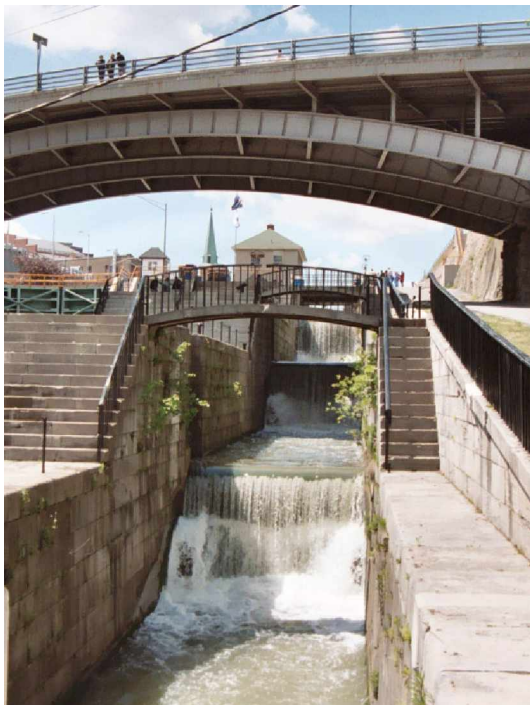
We also learned in this article that the majority of canal builders were Irish with many others flooding into the area looking for work. The early work on the canal, which began on July 4, 1817, was slow at

best. The first 15-mile section between Rome and Utica opened in 1819. Later in that year the project came to a complete halt at Montezuma Swamp when over 1000 workers died of swamp fever.

The work in the Lockport area was considered one of the greater obstacles as the workers carved out a route along the channel of Eighteen Mile Creek that had cut a ravine steeply down the 80-foot escarpment. The primary construction included five locks in series that produced a total lift of 60-feet. The picture below is a small portion of an 1832 map showing the Lockport elevation change in the canal.



While on the subject of the locks at Lockport we offer the picture below (from www.wikipedia.org) that shows the one of the original 12-foot a wide 5-step lock structure that is now used as an excess water flow spillway. The other original lock (to the left of this picture) has been replaced with a 40-foot wide single step lock lifting 60-feet.



Nothing in our current research or in the work of Lewis W. Breyfogle or Flora Grumman point to a

connection to the Breyfogle family and this canal construction. But using their approximate birth dates we find that both Josiah L. and Joshua D. would have been about 18 years old when the canal arrived at Lockport. This would have provided young men a great opportunity for work and adventure.

This takes us back to the discussion of the Census files prior to 1850. We have no direct data to support that either Josiah or Joshua were anywhere near this area during the 1820's through the 1840's. In fact we recently downloaded every census file in Niagara County for 1830 and 1840 in the hopes of finding a reference to any surname that might have been the brothers.

Unfortunately we did not find a single reference that could connect them. But we must remember that although the census process is very important to politicians and the way we are represented, it is not a flawless system that records every single person.

Even though we can't find any early evidence that New York was the first state outside of Pennsylvania for the family to settle in, all evidence does seem to point to New York when we look at both works by Flora and Lewis and we compare it to the 1850 Federal Census for the city of Buffalo, Erie County, New York. We find Jacob C. and Ann E. Breyfogle living here where Jacob is listed as a merchant. The most important bit of data on this report is that Jacob C. listed his birth location as New York and he reported that he was 30-years old.

With the surname spelling of Breyfogle and the fact that Jacob D. Breyfogel had a son named Jacob born about this time we are making the assumption that we have a solid connection. We also note that the 1860 Federal Census for Lockport New York lists Josiah L. Breyfogle, age 37 and born in New York. This appears to be the son of Josiah L., the son of Jacob. The younger Josiah would have been born about 1823 according to this data.

We realize this is a long twisted trail with little documentation, but it does seem to connect the Breyfogle family to Lockport, New York and support at least some of the work of Flora Grumman and Lewis W. Breyfogle. We will continue our discussion of the movement of the Breyfogle family outside of Pennsylvania in the next issue.

The Search for J. L. Breyfogle

Family history research can be such a long twisted trail at times that it is hard to maintain focus on the original intent of a particular piece of research. I will explain.

While searching eBay for treasure that we simply can't live without, I ran across what was advertised as a postcard depicting the sale of a particular mop pail and wringer and it carried the name of J. L. Breyfogle, Lockport, NY. The patent date was listed as June 8, 1880, and although we do not know the

date of the card, we assume that it was very close to the original patent date as the card talks about selling the rights to manufacture the invention. We won the item and have reproduced the original on our cover photo for your reference.

Our current research seems to point to J. L. Breyfogle as being Josiah L. Breyfogle, son of his namesake born in 1806. We know that Josiah L. Breyfogle, Sr., the fifth child of Jacob D. and Susanne (Baldy) Breyfogel, must have been living in New York prior to 1823 as his son was listed in the 1860 Federal Census as being born in New York. We also found mention of Josiah L. Breyfogle among the first representatives to the Common Council for the Village of Lockport that were elected in 1864.

Although it is not specifically stated we assume this was the younger Josiah as Flora Grumman noted his father was noted to have passed away 4-years later in Chicago.

I had hoped that when the card arrived we would find some handwritten message on the card or other facts to help us piece together more information on J. L. Breyfogle, but this was not to be. It now appears that this was not a card but an advertisement cut from some other larger source as there is an advertisement on the reverse of the paper selling human and horse liniment.

Subsequent research on the Internet did not reveal any more information about our subject or his possible connection to the Burtis Mop Pail and Wringer. We then turned to the US Patent website to see if we could find more on the invention itself. Using the patent date of June 8, 1880 we found that there were 341 items carrying patents on that date and about half way through the list we found the original drawings and specification for the invention. There is no reference to J. L. Breyfogle with the patent so we now assume that he was either a merchant selling the product, or perhaps had purchased the rights to manufacture the item in the Lockport area.

We found the patent information so interesting that we have transcribed a small portion of it below:

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Arthur L. Burtis, a citizen of the United States, residing in Lockport, in the county of Niagara and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in mop-wringers, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to furnish a simple, convenient, and durable device for wringing a mop without the necessity of using the hands; and it consists of a suitable pail provided with a forwardly-projecting piece at the bottom, and the usual bail jointed to the pail by ears on the outside of the ordinary way, and having a

roller arranged in suitable bearings at the front of the pail above the water, in combination with a roller connected to the ends of two arms, so as to turn easily therein, the opposite ends of which arms are jointed to the bail, so that the turning of the same up or down will cause the roller to move back and forth along the top of the pail in horizontal guide ways so that both rollers are above the level of the water in the pail at all times, as will be more clearly understood by reference to the drawings.

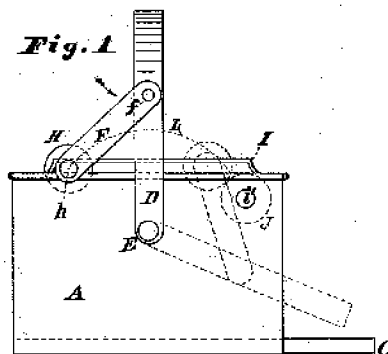
Of course every patent includes a full set of drawings that are often very stylized and contain details to describe the item but not necessarily enough detail to manufacture it. Here is a small portion of the drawing that accompanied the patent.

(No Model.)

A. L. BURTIS.
Mop-Wringer.

No. 228,601.

Patented June 8, 1880.



So now we come to the twist in the trail, while looking for more information to connect J. L. Breyfogle to this invention we looked for other Breyfogle's who had patents listed, and were surprised at the number we found. We will cover this in detail in our next newsletter.

Mid-air Collision - 1956

In our December issue of the Breyfogle Sentinel Dispatch we announced the birth of Forrest W. Breyfogle V and also outlined this family line back to the original Forrest W. Breyfogle, Senior. Wanetta Breyfogle, one of our readers, contacted us to report her recollection of another Forrest Breyfogle.

Nita told us that her late husband Paul had two cousins that were pilots in the 1950's, one working for TWA and the other for United Airlines, and when the news came out that a TWA and United plane collided near the Grand Canyon he was of course concerned that it was one of his cousins. But as it turned out it was Forrest Dean Breyfogle of Kansas City. Nita was able to tell us that this Forrest Breyfogle was married and had two adopted children, but to this point we have been unable to gather more data on his family.

We would like to report on the accident itself, the investigation and actions taken as the result of the crash, and finally we'd like to offer what details we do know about Forrest.

We had seen newspaper accounts of the death of this person as it related to a mid-air collision over the Grand Canyon in which there were 128 deaths, but had not looked into it beyond the articles.

The link that Nita's daughter sent us on the accident itself begins with the line, "Greatest air tragedy of its time in U.S. aviation." And when you compare it to the air crashes during the time surrounding this crash it was the greatest in loss of life and equipment. In fact, prior to this accident, the greatest loss of life in the United States was the crash of the US dirigible Akron on July 28, 1933 with 73 deaths. There was a crash of a US Air Force C-124 near Tokyo Japan on June 18, 1953 that caused 129 deaths, but this was not within the US borders and was a military transport.

On Saturday June 30, 1956 United Flight 718 collided with TWA Flight 2 over the eastern end of the Grand Canyon, or what is known as the Painted Desert area. The TWA flight involved the Super Constellation, which during WWII were known as the C-69. This aircraft was the first to fly non-stop from coast to coast and was known as a very reliable aircraft, and its unique tail configuration makes it very recognizable.



TWA's Constellation (C-69)

The United aircraft was the DC-7, the largest and last piston aircraft for its maker Douglas Aircraft. It flew for the first time on May 18 1953, and began service with American Air Lines in November of that year. The DC-7 had a flight crew of three, and in the standard configuration could seat 99 passengers and is shown in the picture below.



United DC-7

The flight plans filed showed that the TWA aircraft would maintain an altitude of 19,000 feet and a 270-knot (310 mph) airspeed. It was to fly under instrument flight rules (IFR), used when weather conditions do not meet minimum requirements for visual flight rules (VFR). From LA, TWA's flight plan called for it to fly northeast to Daggett, CA, and from there to Trinidad, CO on a route with the ultimate destination of Kansas City, MO. Although not specifically on its flight plan, TWA 2 would cross the Painted Desert between Daggett and Trinidad.

United 718's flight plan called for an altitude of 21,000 feet and a 288-knot (330 mph) airspeed. On leaving LA, United 718 would fly east-northeast to Needles, CA, then to Painted Desert, AZ and Durango, CO on its route to Chicago, IL. The Painted Desert is not an exact spot on the map but is a general area and flights crossing paths are generally not considered an issue with the altitude differences.

In 1956, the Civil Aeronautics Administration tracked aircraft locations and directed flight paths by radio contact with pilots only in limited high traffic areas. This controlled air space included the Los Angeles area, but both planes soon entered uncontrolled air space on their routes east. The CAA would, however, continue to assign altitudes to planes even outside of controlled air space. And this practice is what in the end was blamed for the crash.

Air traffic was increasing and a federal investigation later placed the responsibility on a system that was not designed to track all aircraft traffic. Historians point to this crash as establishing the need for a national air traffic control system.

We know very little of this Forrest Breyfogle and look to our readers for any help they are able to offer. We do know that Forrest Dean Breyfogle was born June 21, 1919 in Kalamazoo, Michigan, the second son of Howard McKinley and Hazel Marie (Wildman) Breyfogle. He had an older sister Virginia born November 19, 1917 (died November 2, 1990), a younger brother Ralph H. born February 10, 1921. Ralph died February 2, 2001. We also know he has a younger sister, Evelyn Mae, born about 1930.

If any of our readers can offer further details we would be happy to publish them in future editions of this newsletter.

You may contact us by mail or e-mail with comments, articles, or questions:

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Breyfogle Sentinel Dispatch

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USA

To:

Just who was J. L. Breyfogle and what did he have to do with the Burtis Mop Pail and Wringer?
We search for this connection in this edition of the *Breyfogle Sentinel Dispatch*.



THE BURTIS MOP PAIL AND WRINGER,
IS WANTED IN EVERY
Dwelling House, Hotel, Saloon, Office and Bank
Sells at Sight.

Patent June 8, 1880.
CHEAP, SIMPLE AND DURABLE.
Mopping can be done without the back-breaking,
muscle and hand-wrenching required by the
old way, and without wetting the hands
or soiling the clothing.

**Thousands in Use. Giving
Entire Satisfaction.**
Is made of Tin or Galvanized Iron, weighs five
pounds, holds four gallons.

SELLS FOR \$1.50.
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