

DILLMAN*

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Descendants and Ancestors

(*Including other known variations of Dillmann, Stillman, Tillmann, Dielman, Dhyllmann, Dihlmann, Dillaman, Tighlman, Dieleman, etc.)

The Official Publication of the Dillman Family Association – Published Quarterly

Planning for a Virtual DGC Feb. 2021 Webinar

www.dillmanfamilyassociation.org

“Cousins by Choice”

We are a member of the
Guild of One-Name Studies.



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***REMINDER: Check the DFA Website Forum
occasionally for great inquiries!***



1. President's Corner - - by Don A. Dillman

Great News!

On **February 20, 2021** we will have our second webinar to bring everyone interested in the many ancestry lines of Dillman heritage up to date on new information.

This webinar will feature a presentation by **Valerie Wurn** who has been working steadily on tracing her family's migration from Germany to various locations in the United States. This is the third of the 22 family lines the DFA has identified to be featured in a webinar and we expect to feature more lines in our next in-person Genealogical Conference, our newsletter, and webinars if and when appropriate.

Also featured in our February 20th webinar will be a presentation by **Andrew Stillman** on the identification of large number of Dillmans in Russia as work has continued on the Migration Records Harvesting Project. The complete agenda for the webinar and registration form that we need for sending details on when and how to sign in will be sent to DFA members shortly.

When I was in grade school, I was a great fan of Stephen Meader books. In one of them I was surprised to see a character whose name was Dillman Davis. The first article in this issue of our Newsletter reminded me of that experience, as it describes a person identified in the Migration Records project as Hugh Dillman, but whose real last name turned out to be McGaughy. Further investigation showed that his maternal grandfather had Dillman as a first name, whose mother was named Hannah Dillman. So, he was a Dillman descendant after all. This is yet another kind of discovery made possible by the Migration Records Project.

Other articles in this issue of Dillman Descendants and Ancestors, now in its 13th year of publication (and available on our DFA website), report other interesting findings. One of these articles provides the 3rd listing of Dillman (Dylman, Dillmann, etc.) individuals with a request to see if you recognize any of these people. Could one of them be a missing link in your family line? If so, let us know.

The sixth article in this issue will be of interest to those interested in Haplogroup testing that provides insight into the location from which distant ancestors originated. Alexander Hamilton is discussed as an example of Haplogroup I-M253 that DFA Family Group 9 (see article 3) shares.

I hope you can join us on February 20th for our next webinar, and the follow up discussion as we think ahead to our postponed Biennial Dillman Genealogical Conference, which we hope will happen in August, if the coronavirus situation allows.

Don Dillman, DFA 2018-2021 President
dillman@turbonet.com

TREASURERS REPORT

Balance - 20 Nov 2020	Credit Union	\$3,899.22
	PayPal	\$251.20
	Total	\$4,150.42
Outstanding paid out cheque for Dielman artifacts		\$200.00



2. Dillman Travels, Silver Screen, Heiresses, and Dreams - by G. Andrew Stillman, UE

The Migration Records Project has introduced me to some very colorful and also less well known Dillmans while at the same time providing interesting insight into the daily lives of our Dillman relatives. While it might not be obvious how travelling, the silver screen, heiresses and dreams are connected, I hope by the end of this article the links will be clear.

One of the more prevalent names I have come across in reviewing the Migration records is that of Hugh Dillman. He appears in 55 migration records. His second wife appears in 50 records (and not necessarily in the same record!). His first wife only appears in 3 migration records, but there are reasons for this as you will see later.

Given the plethora of records surrounding this Dillman, my curiosity was peaked to determine who he was and how he possibly fits in with the wider Dillman families. Initial digging around a record harvested as part of the Migration Records project raised a startling clue. It seems that Hugh Dillman wasn't a Dillman after all. Dillman was a name he used for the stage! From his 1920 passport application, his full name was Hugh Dillman McGaughy and noted that he was born on 8 Feb 1885 in Chesterville, Ohio. The application also noted that his father was James McGaughy, also born in Chesterville, Ohio. His application was accompanied by a reference letter from his mother, Hannah E. Kinsell, attesting that she was there at the time of his birth in 1885. Not seeing any immediate connection to the Dillman family, I left this puzzle for another day.

When that day did come, I noticed on a family tree submitted on Ancestry.com that Hugh's maternal grandfather was named Dillman Barrett (or "DB") Kinsell (1819-1869). Here Dillman was being used as a person's name, rather than surname. I thought I would pursue this line further back. It turned out that Dillman Barrett Kinsell was the son of Enoch Barrett (1794-1868) and Hannah E. Dillman (1798-1868). I had uncovered the connection to the Dillman family. Excitedly, I looked back 1 more generation and the Ancestry.com tree highlighted that Hannah, born in Hagerstown, Maryland was the daughter of Heinrich Dillmann (1768 -) and Catherine Berger/Busker (1767 -). Heinrich and Catherine were married on 25 May 1795 in the Hagerstown, Maryland German Reformed Church. Heinrich was born in Germany and appears in the 1820 US Census for Hagerstown, Maryland. It doesn't appear that Catherine was alive at the time of the 1820 US Census as there were 3 males aged 45+ in the household (including Heinrich as head of the household), there were no females of the same age group. The online trees only show that Heinrich and Catherine Dillman had 3 daughters, there were no sons it seems to carry on the family name. Hence, Hugh Dillman McGaughy would be Heinrich Dillmann's 2x great-grandson. While a passenger record for Heinrich Dillmann wasn't amongst those uncovered by the Migration Records project, the naturalization of Heinrich Dillmann, who became Henry Dillman, was noted as occurring in 1798 in Washington County, Maryland according to "Naturalizations of Washington County, Maryland Prior to 1880." by Marsha Lynn Fuller. This is a new family group for the DFA and it becomes Family Group 21.

Back to Hugh Dillman. It seems he spent a few months in 1913 in England as noted on his 1920 passport application. He also seems to have made his way to Broadway where he was an actor of some success and started working in silent movies. He enlisted in the Navy during World War I and performed the role of recruiter. After the war, he returned to the United States and starred in the film "An Amateur Widow" where he played the role of Irving Mason opposite Zena Keefe. One suspects that Hugh must have been devilishly handsome as also in 1919 we find him married to an even more famous star of the time called Marjorie Rambeau, who had divorced Canadian Director Willard Mack in 1917 (Marjorie was a direct descendant of New Sweden's colonial immigrant Peter Gunnarsson Rambo).



Fig 1. Hugh Dillman (IMDB)



Fig2. Marjorie Rambeau (IMDB)

Marjorie did in fact take Hugh's name at the time of their marriage and her 1923 US passport application is a mess of names as she didn't seem to know the correct name of her husband and her passport was eventually issued in the name of Marjorie Rambeau Dillman McGaughey after a clever clerk in the passport office figured it out. However, she promptly wrote back asking for a passport correction on the eve of a sailing to France. It isn't clear if the passport arrived on time or if she had to use the existing one. Nevertheless, one wonders if the passport fiasco was a sign of things to come, but the couple were divorced later in 1923.

While an actor, Hugh has become accustomed to travelling first class (he always sailed 1st class, even on his first noted trip to Southampton England with his sister, Mary who had to endure using the surname Dillman on the passenger list even though she was clearly Mary McGaughy and not a Dillman!)

As a means of getting away from the world of acting, Hugh moved to Florida, Palm Beach, and moved into real estate. He was an early entrant into the great land boom and he became a founding member and first Chairman of the Society of Arts in Palm Beach. He organized a tour of young African-American singers through Europe. This tour would change Hugh's life in a very unexpected way. He was approaching 40 and was introduced to a Scotland-born widow 19 years his senior who was looking to establish a home in Florida. She had lost her husband in Dec. 1920 due to complications of the influenza epidemic. Her husband's brother also perished from the influenza epidemic. They were Horace and John Dodge, who had sold their Dodge Brothers Company to Henry Ford the year before (1919) for \$25 million. Horace's untimely death made Anna Thompson Dodge reputedly one of the richest women in the world at the time of her death in 1970 at the age of 103.

After Hugh had found the right property for Anna Thompson Dodge in early 1926, one called Playa Riente, she acquired the property from oil tycoon Joshua Cosden. The 2 were married on 8 May 1926 at her Detroit, Michigan mansion, the 75 room Rose Terrace. They often travelled to England several times a year, staying at

the Dodge home at Windsor named St. Leonard's Castle. Occasionally they stayed in London and preferred the Berkeley Hotel. Alternately, they also had a home in Southampton, England. In New York, they tended to stay at the RitzCarlton and in Detroit it was an apartment in the Ford Building. While they were married in early 1926, their first recorded trip was on 12 Apr 1926 when they sailed from New York to Southampton, England. As noted before, they only travelled 1st class. Earlier trips may not have been recorded as Anna's first husband had the largest yacht built in the United States, aptly named the Delphine after their daughter Delphine Dodge, costing \$2 million in 1919 which tragically caught fire in 1926 and sank in New York. After a 5-year renovation the vessel was pressed into the US Navy as the USS Dauntless. Afterwards, the Dillmans needed to travel by public transportation.



Fig3. Anna Thompson Dodge Dillman pictured wearing a Cartier pearl necklace once owned by Russian Empress Catherine the Great, purchased for her by her first husband in 1919 for the then astronomical price of \$825,000.

And travel they did, making regular journeys across the Atlantic, the Pacific and every other body of water. On the migration records, Hugh initially is noted as being an Art Director, a retired banker, and from 1935 he was referred to as a horticulturist or as being in agriculture. They also travelled on some of the most famous ships of the day such as the Olympic (sister ship to the Titanic), the Leviathan (several times), the Aquitania, and the Queen Mary.

The couple very rarely travelled alone. Most often they were accompanied by Anna's children Horace and Delphine Dodge or by her grandchildren (named on the passenger lists are her niece and nephew and she invariably refused to provide her age!). Some trips only included one lady's maid, some included Anna's female companions, a tutor for the grandchildren as well as a physician. Hugh, on one voyage, was accompanied by 2 valets. During a sailing in Sep 1936 to New York, the ship's other first-class passengers included the Viscountess Nancy L. Astor and the French Comtesse Louis d'Ailliers.

Starting in the mid-1930's, we see them returning from Europe on separate sailings and Horace was spending more and more time in Palm Beach. Without a financial worry to drive his life, Hugh started to take an interest in property development, more specifically in farming as he himself was raised on a farm and believed that a small family farm was the way the common man could support his family. This was realizing his dream. From Calcutta in 1931, he instructed a friend to acquire property for him in Palm Beach county. When he later inspected the property, it was ankle deep in water! Undaunted, he acquired adjacent property and created a farm of 400 acres he called Sandy Loam farm once he had the property drained. He turned the property into an experimental farm to determine the type of plants best suited to the local soil and climate. Over the years, the couple held lavish parties at the farm of upwards of 100 guests. He threw charity fundraisers, donated thousands of chickens to the Salvation Army and had a working herd of dairy cows and Black Angus beef cattle. In addition to fundraisers during World War II for soldiers and refugees, he was raised funds in support of the Good Samaritan Hospital which named the Hugh Dillman Pavilion in his honour.

After a 7-year period of living separately, Hugh and Anna were divorced in 1947, he was 62 and she was 81. Of her marriage to Hugh, Anna said Hugh taught her how to have fun with her money. In 1943, Hugh sold Sandy Loam farm and the rural road on which it was located was known as Dillman Road. Part of the road was later renamed to Summit Boulevard, but parts of it - west of Okeehoelee Park carried the name Dillman Road for much longer. Today Dillman Road runs East/West between South State Road 7 and the Florida Turnpike and again from the East side of Okeehoelee Park east to Jog Road in the Greenacres portion of West Palm Beach, Florida.

After the divorce, Hugh continued to live in Palm Beach until 1951 and also spent much time in Canada. After 1951, he relocated to Ohio to live with his sister as his health was declining. He died in Columbus, Ohio in 1956 at the age of 71.

Even though Hugh's immigrant ancestor, Heinrich Dillmann had no direct male heirs, his name lives on in Dillman Road, Palm Beach, Florida, a place he never visited.

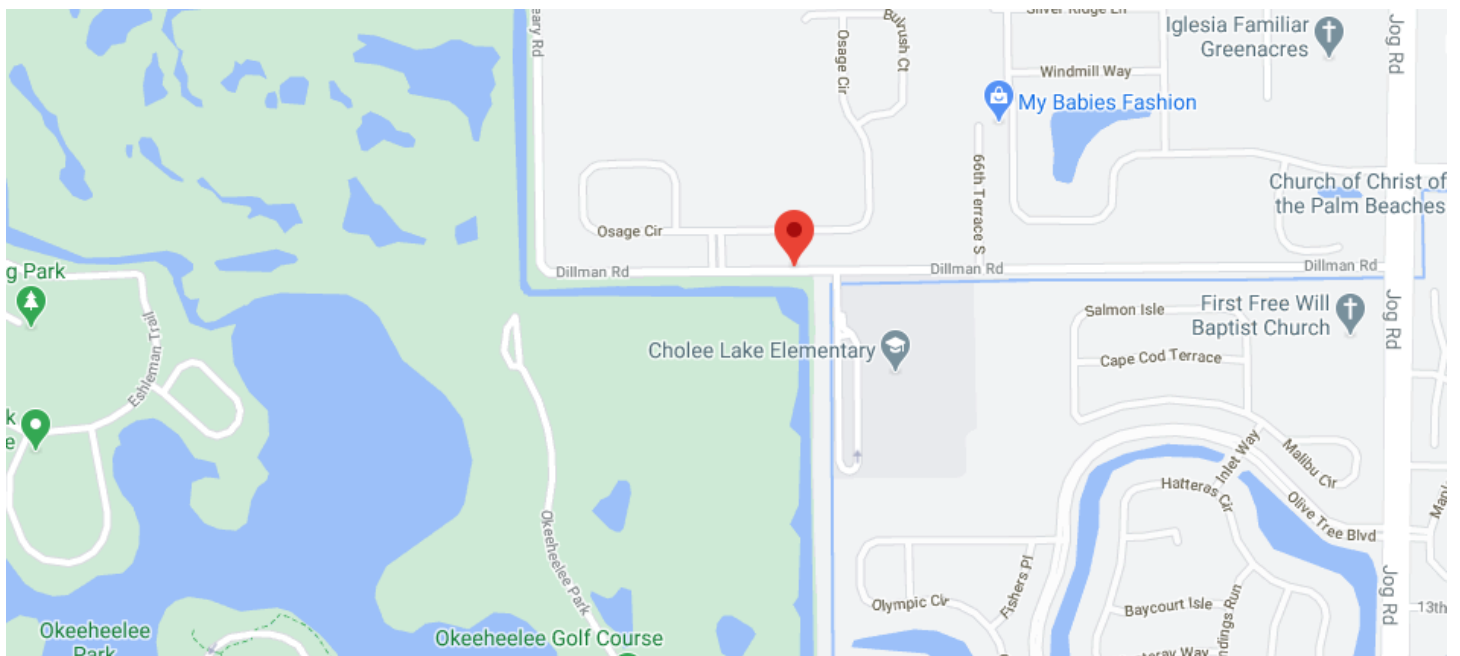


Fig 4. Map of West Palm Beach neighborhood – Greenacres – with Dillman Road featured.

3. Update #4 on the Migration Records Harvesting Project - By G. Andrew Stillman, UE

As indicated in advance during the Dillman Family Association's (DFA) Virtual Session held on 15th of August 2020, we have reached 75% of mark in Phase III of the Migration Records Project. You may recall that what was christened Phase I of the project involved web scraping (grabbing of data from the internet) records involving Dillmans of every variety globally and ran from May 2019 – July 2019. Phase II consisted of formatting/transposing the records from the various sources into one consistent format that hopefully will eventually be available and fully searchable on the DFA's website. Phase II took from July 2019 – December 2019. Currently, Phase III is the process of taking those records and matching them to individuals – essentially creating a migration profile for an individual or their immediate family. The final phase, Phase IV, is to group these into wider related family groups. At this point, it is anticipated that Phase IV could begin in October 2020 and could potentially be completed by our next in person conference in August 2021.

Despite some continued movement of records between the core and the extended datasets, primarily due to correcting transcribed names (Drillman was excluded from both datasets for example while the original transcription by Ancestry indicated Dillman was the surname), the core dataset is relatively stable at 7,667 records. As of the time of writing, 5,764 records were reviewed and sorted. After part way through the exercise, it was thought that it would be useful to note the type of records in the dataset. Hence, records are being tagged as being I – immigration; B – business travel; C – members of crew; M – military movements; T – tourism; and N/A which are usually naturalization records, customs declarations, passport applications. Of the 3,343 records thus classified (will need to go back and tag the other 2,421 records!), only 1/3 are immigration events (roughly 1081 records). This gives a sense of the scale of documented migration. If the same rate holds for the 7,667 records, it would represent 2,556 migration events.

A trivia point is that while we are $\frac{3}{4}$ of the way through the records, we have only reached first names beginning with the letter "J" – the 10th letter. What's up? That just means that the first names are skewed to start with letters at the beginning of the alphabet. In fact, the top 5 most commonly used letters of the alphabet for first names all appear in the 1st half of the alphabet. The converse is also true, the 5 least used letters of the alphabet for first names appear in the 2nd half of the alphabet. Names like Xavier and Xenia just were not commonly given to Dillmann children! Also of the tagged immigration records, there were 569 arrivals in New York vs 58 for Philadelphia, nearly 10 times more! Clearly at the end of Phase III, we can start to classify the migration data and develop some interesting statistics for Dillmanns.

It is also very clear that some families move around more than others. In my direct male line, none of the generations that I can track back have lived/died in the towns where they were born. The same may hold true for other lines.

Family Group 18, the Meagher's Grant, Nova Scotia, Dillmans, are still by far the group with the single largest number of people located in the migration records standing at 67, up from 50 as of the Update #3. It is remarkable to see such ongoing movement.

At the time of the last update, we had 31 records identified as belonging to members of Family Group 3 - Michael Dhyllmann of Wurtemberg, Germany (also known as the Virginia Dillmans as many settled in Virginia and this group still regularly hold family reunions in Virginia). In the past few months, this number has grown by 50% to 47 individuals who found their way to the United States and South Africa.

While only 9% of all migration records to date have been placed into known Dillman families, the number has gone up from 154 to 209 now.

Dillman Family Association Migration Records Project	Individuals
Unplaced	1,981
Unplaced and uncoded	44
Placed into known families	209
Total individuals	2,234
Total records	5,756
Records per Individual (avg)	2.6
% of total individuals placed into known families	9.4%
Known Dillman Families	
Family Group 1, Anthony Dillman	7
Family Group 2, Hans Georg/Conrad Dillmann	13
Family Group 3, Virginia/Wurmburg Dillmans	47
Family Group 7, Jacob Dillmann/Dayga/Dagen/Degen	11
Family Group 9, Peter Dillman Russia	35
Family Group 14, Ettlingen, Germany	4
Family Group 16, Kapsweyer, Germany	9
Family Group 18, Meagher's Grant, Nova Scotia, Dillmans	67
Family Group 19, Johann Peter Dielmann; Odenwald	4
Family Group 20, Hiam Dilman, Odessa Russia	7
Family Group 21, Heinrich Dillman, Washington County, Ma	5
Total records	209

Unplaced Individuals: they are grouped into families, but not directly connected to known Dillman Family genealogies

Unplaced and uncoded: records contain very little identifying information and likely name is only given as Mrs, Dr., or a single initial.

While still only have 11 out of 21 identified Family Groups showing up in the migration records, the newest Family Group to be represented in the Migration Data study is Family Group 14 – Dillmanns of Ettlingen, Germany. It is a very curious migration and I will highlight it here. This record/individual is also the record that enabled the project to reach the 75% completion mark. At this point I have primarily the migration data to refer to so without jumping to conclusions there seems to be a wider family story taking place. See below for the record. The record is for the January 1932 Petition for US citizenship for Johanne Henrietta Dillmann (the middle name was provided by her 1925 Declaration of Intention to become a US citizen). She and her daughter Theresia migrated from Bremerhaven to New York in July 1925, heading to the home of her brother, Sebo Johannes/Edward Harms, in Ashkum, Illinois. From Ashkum, she filed her Declaration and noted very clearly that she had 4 children, 2 born from a previous marriage (to a Mr. Theesen) and 2 from her 1912 marriage to Otto Dillmann of Ettlingen, Baden, Germany. Otto is most definitely part of Family Group 14 Ettlingen Dillmanns. Otto was born in 1883, which is unfortunately 11 years after the last baptism record held at the Salt Lake City Family History Library exists for Ettlingen.

At the time of her migration July 1925, Johanne left behind her other children in Germany: Helene

Theesen born in 1907; Hinrich Theesen born in 1908; and Otto, presumably named after her 2nd husband but born in 1910 – 2 years prior to their marriage. Her travelling companion, her daughter Theresia Dillmann was born in 1918 and was therefore 7 years old at the time of the voyage. What made her decide it was best to emigrate to America? This was probably not an easy decision. How did she choose which child to take with her? In fact, it appears that her elder daughter, Helene Theesen, arrived in New York in March 1925, a few months earlier (after missing her originally scheduled departure, she managed to catch the next boat departing 1 week later and arrived in New York on the 23 Mar 1925).

While there were hundreds of people on the ship Sierra Ventana which brought Johanne and Theresia to New York on 11 Jul 1925, they were part of the 4 (+ 2 dependents) who were selected for further screening by the immigration authorities and in the interim were held in detention on Ellis Island. An additional 4 aliens + 2 spouses were detained for 2 days (some sent for further screening, the others were sent to the hospital for treatment, etc). Johanne's initial hearing was held on the 13th Jul 1925 at 9:30 and conducted by Inspector Walsh. The cause for detention was noted as being "LPC", meaning liable to become a public charge on taxpayers (a special emphasis was placed on these circumstances following the Immigration Act of 1882). This condition was often diagnosed as being "incurable" and was the most frequent cause for deportation. This was no doubt a reflection of the fact that there was no person in their party with a job/marketable skill while needing to support a 7 year old child (the ships manifest shows Theresia's age as being 5 years while her birth date provided by Johanne in her Petition noted her birth year as 1918). Women and children were often kept in detention until a male relative would vouch for them. Johanne had a hearing on the 14 Jul 1925 and was admitted to the United States on the 18th Jul 1925 at 11:45 am. Johanne and Theresia were provided with 10 breakfasts, 10 dinners and 10 suppers, indicating they were held in detention for 5 full days. What most likely happened in between is that the Board of Special Inquiry likely made contact with her "arrival contact" she had noted on the ships manifest. In Johanne's case, she noted her brother Sebo Harms, of Ashkum, Illinois with the only contact info being a post box RR3, PO Box 58, Ashkum. Presumably they had to send him a letter to confirm his relationship to Johanne and to vouch for her and Theresia's support.

Nevertheless, Johanne was one of the lucky ones not to be deported and she and Theresia made their way to Ashkum, Iroquois County, Illinois. From her brother's house in rural Illinois, she submitted her Declaration of Intention to become a US Citizen in November 1925 at the Circuit Court of Iroquois County, Illinois. She was 36 years old at this time, 5 ft 4 inches tall, 130 lbs, light brown hair with blue eyes. Sometime between late 1925 and early 1932, she and Theresia moved to New York, presumably for employment and to be closer to her daughter Helene who lived in Long Island. As noted in the document below, she filed her petition to become a US citizen on 5 Jan 1932 and it was granted on 20 Jun 1932.

Johanne then took the opportunity to return to Germany likely to be reunited with her family. Given that US departures were not recorded except in rare circumstances, we see both her and Theresia returning from Bremen to New York arriving on 9 October. They were initially listed on the page for Aliens, but were crossed off and moved to the sheet for US citizens, probably a moment of great relief as they would not be held in detention this time. Her address was noted as being 268 West 43rd Street, New York. Johanne made 1 further roundtrip which was recorded. On 21 Oct 1946 after the close of World War II, at the age of 58, she arrived at New York from Bremen, noted as being stateless (another puzzle) with a temporary passport (number 208) and residing at 2260 26th Street, Long Island. This time she was noted as being a widow, presumably her husband, Otto Dillmann, passed away between 1932 and 1946. While it is unclear at this point what Johanne's life was like in the United States, she spent most of her married life being separated from her husband and 2 of her 4 children.

As a close to this story, we do also see from the obituary of Helene (Theesen) Verbas, Johanne's daughter from her first marriage, that her sister, Theresa returned to Germany and married a Mr. Welz. Theresa seems to be one Dillmann who migrated to the United States and actually returned to her homeland. If only we could learn more of this story!

ORIGINAL
HK

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

PETITION FOR CITIZENSHIP

188945

No.

To the Honorable the U. S. DISTRICT Court of SOUTHERN DISTRICT at NEW YORK NY

The petition of Johanne Dillmann, hereby filed, respectfully shows:

(1) My place of residence is 268 W. 43 St., New York NY (2) My occupation is Housekeeper

(3) I was born in Beemoor Germany on October 31 1887 My race is German

(4) I declared my intention to become a citizen of the United States on November 5 1925 in the Circuit Court of Iroquois County at Illinois

(5) I am married. The name of my ~~husband~~ husband is Otto

we were married on September 1 1912 at Bremerhaven Germany; he was

born at Ettlingen Baden Germany on August 9 1883; entered the United States

at _____ on _____ for permanent residence therein, and now

resides at Bremerhaven Germany I have 4 children, and the name, date,

and place of birth, and place of residence of each of said children are as follows: Helene, Jan. 17, 1907; Hinrich, Feb. 10,

1908, issue of first marriage, Otto, Sept. 2, 1910, resides in Bremen, Germany;

Theresia, Feb. 25, 1918, resides at 268 W 43 St., NYC. All born in Germany.

Helene, resides in Astoria LI NY; Hinrich, resides in Bremen Germany.

(6) My last foreign residence was Bremerhaven Germany I emigrated to the United States of

America from Bremerhaven Germany My lawful entry for permanent residence in the United States

was at New York NY, under the name of Johanne Dillmann

on July 18 1925, on the vessel Sierra Ventana

as shown by the certificate of my arrival attached hereto.

(7) I am not a disbeliever in or opposed to organized government or a member of or affiliated with any organization or body of persons teaching disbelief in or opposed to organized government. I am not a polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy. I am attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the United States. It is my intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to

German Reich

(8) I am able to speak the English language.

(9) I have resided continuously in the United States of America for the term of five years at least immediately preceding the date of this petition, to wit, since

July 18 1925 and in the County of New York

this State, continuously next preceding the date of this petition, since January 30 1926, being a residence within said county of at least

six months next preceding the date of this petition.

(10) I have not heretofore made petition for citizenship: Number _____ on _____

at _____ and such petition was denied by that Court for the following reasons and causes, to wit:

and the cause of such denial has since been cured or removed.

Attached hereto and made a part of this, my petition for citizenship, are my declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States, certificate from the Department of Labor of my said arrival, and the affidavits of the two verifying witnesses required by law.

Wherefore, I, your petitioner, pray that I may be admitted a citizen of the United States of America, and that my name be changed to _____

I, your aforesaid petitioner being duly sworn, depose and say that I have ^{read} ~~heard~~ this petition and know the contents thereof; that the same is true of my own knowledge except as to matters herein stated to be alleged upon information and belief, and that as to those matters I believe it to be true; and that this petition is signed by me with my full, true name.

Johanne Dillmann
(Complete and true signature of petitioner)

AFFIDAVITS OF WITNESSES

Herbert Bater, occupation Counterman

residing at 309 W. 46 St., New York NY, and

William F. Connell, occupation Business Manager

residing at 268 W. 43 St., New York NY

each being severally, duly, and respectively sworn, depose and say that he is a citizen of the United States of America; that he has personally known and has been acquainted in the United States with

Johanne Dillmann, the petitioner above mentioned, since December 1 1926

and that to his personal knowledge the petitioner has resided in the United States continuously preceding the date of filing this petition, of which this affidavit is a

part, to wit, since the date last mentioned, and at New York, in the County of New York

this State, in which the above-entitled petition is made, continuously since December 1 1926, and that he has personal knowledge that the

petitioner is and during all such periods has been a person of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the United States, and that in his opinion the petitioner is in every way qualified to be admitted a citizen of the United States.

1. Herbert Bater (Signature of witness)

2. William F. Connell (Signature of witness)

Subscribed and sworn to before me by the above-named petitioner and witnesses in the office of the Clerk of said Court at New York NY

this 5 day of January, Anno Domini 1933 I hereby certify that certificate of arrival No. 2-148820

from the Department of Labor, showing the lawful entry for permanent residence of the petitioner above named, together with declaration of intention No. 274

of such petitioner, has been by me filed with attached to, and made a part of this petition on this date.

[Signature] Clerk.
By [Signature] Deputy Clerk.
U. S. Naturalization Examiner (Designated)

Helene Verbas, 89, homemaker

ENCINITAS — Helene Verbas, 89, died Thursday, March 21, 1996, at Scripps Memorial Ocean View Convalescent Hospital of Encinitas.

Born Jan. 17, 1907, in Germany, she lived in Encinitas for 23 years. She was a homemaker.

Mrs. Verbas is survived by her husband of 43 years, Jack Verbas of Encinitas; daughter Helen Pappas; sister Theresa Welz of Germany; grandchildren Lorraine and Chris; and great-grandchildren Ian, Wade and Jenna.



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Give the gift of a DFA
membership to your family
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It's quick and easy!

4. Louis Milton Dillman – Publisher – Family Group 7 – Dillman Daegen - By G. Andrew Stillman, UE

Going through the migration records I often come across some remarkable Dillmans from all walks of life. Recently, I stumbled across an intriguing individual named Louis Milton Dillman while looking at the passenger list for himself and his wife Frances for the ship Governor Cobb which had sailed from Havana, Cuba to Key West in Florida on the 3 Jan 1920. I had gone through a number of records where Dillmans were on holidays so this one wasn't in itself terribly unusual. The next record I found, however, would really send me off scurrying to find out more about Louis Milton Dillman.

On 3 Dec 1920, Louis submitted an application for a US passport as his seems to have expired following his excursion to Cuba earlier that year. In his application, it noted that his prior application was sent directly to the Secretary of State at the time (1909 or 1911). He noted that he himself was born in Camden, Ohio on 2 Nov 1851 and that was the son of Joseph Dillman, now deceased, of Virginia. In the application, prior trips outside the US were described and he lived in England and France for 3 months in 1911 although he resided at 11 East 55th Street, New York at the time of the 1920 application. It noted specifically that he was intending to go to Cuba for holiday for 2 months with an expected departure from New York on 18 Dec 1920. A physical description in the passport application noted that he was aged 69, 6 ft tall, had blue eyes and gray hair. He also gave his occupation as a publisher. Included with the application was a picture of himself and his wife, Frances (see Fig 1. below). Further, he attached his business card to the application. It simply said: "Louis M. Dillman, President, American Book Company" along with the company's address. (See Fig. 2 below)



Figure 1. Photo of Frances M. and Louis M. Dillman accompanying his passport application of 3 Dec 1920.

I was surprised to learn that Louis was the President of the American Book Company. I wondered how I would never have heard of such an illustrious Dillman over the past 20 years since I discovered my ancestral surname was actually Dillman. I began by checking to see how he fits in with the DFA's Family Groups. While Louis appeared in the 1920 US Census for Chicago, Illinois at 1258 Lake Sharr [Shore] Drive with his wife Mabel {Frances Mabel). Looking further back in time in the 1870 US Census, we see Milton, how he was then known at age 21 (b.ca. 1849) living with his family in Somers, Preble County, Ohio, indeed the son

of Joseph Dillman (aged 47) and Julia A. Dillman (aged 48) with the occupation of a farm labourer. It seems indeed accurate, as Louis noted in his passport application that his father, Joseph was born in Virginia. A tree on Ancestry pointed me to a Joseph Dillman, born 7 Oct 1822 in Virginia, died 28 Sep 1903 in Preble County, Ohio, married to Julia Ann Craigs (1822 – 1893). This tree took Joseph Dillman further back 1 generation to his father, Michael Dillman (1784-1834) and his wife Susannah Hypes (1785-1840). Michael himself was born in Virginia and moved his family to Preble County, Ohio where he died. Finally, DFA member Valerie Wurn’s father’s research was able to take Michael back another generation to Jacob II Dillman, the son of the immigrant Jacob I Daegen (later assumed the surname Dillman) who arrived at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on 23 Sep 1740 on the ship Friendship. Hence, Louis Milton Dillman belongs to Family Group 7

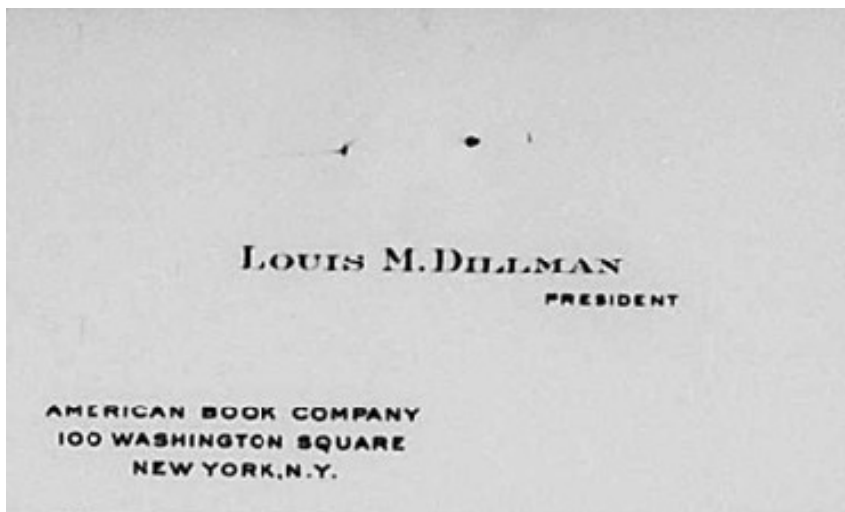


Figure 2. Business card of Louis M. Dillman

Newspaper clippings and his obituary have been able to fill in some of the gaps in Louis Dillman’s life. While very young, he participated in the American Civil War (1861 – 1865) and applied for a War pension in Dec 1910 wherein he noted that he was part of the Ohio Infantry. A Milton Dillman enlisted in the Ohio 184th Infantry and was mustered on 6 Feb 1865, aged 18, b.ca. 1847 [recall that his passport application stated his birth year as 1851!] and was mustered out on 20 Sep 1865 at Nashville, Tennessee. In 1876, he “entered the book publishing business as agent for the Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co, Cincinnati”, a forerunner of the American Book Company. 14 years later, Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co consolidated together with 3 other publishers namely A.S. Barnes & Co; D. Appleton and Co; and Ivison, Blakeman and Co. to form the American Book Company in 1890. In 1891, Louis was made the assistant manager of the Chicago division. After a series of promotions, Louis was called to the Board of Directors in 1901. He became the President of the company in 1914 at the age of 55 (based on his age of 72 at the time of his death in New York on 28 July 1931). He retired from the Presidency in 1930 one year before his death. This obituary which appeared in the Cincinnati Enquirer on Saturday 1 Aug 1931 notes: “Mr. Dillman had a very extended and vital national influence in and on the schoolbook business during his service, covering nearly two generations. He was noted among the leaders in education, and in publishing for his prodigious capacity for unflagging work, for his commanding presence and engaging personality, for his extraordinary memory and keen, vigorous intellect and for his courageous devotion to purposes and ideals which make the publication of school books so vital a force in education.”. Quite an enthusiastic commendation!

Louis married his first wife, Anna M. Carson on 10 Feb 1880. 24 years later, married his second wife, Mabel Gunn, in February 1904, in a very small ceremony conducted by Bishop Nichols. Mrs. Frances M. G. Dillman passed away on 25 Jul 1930. At the time of his death, Louis was survived by 1 son, Louis C. Dillman

of Chicago. Interestingly, some details of the financial arrangements he made under his will for his estate were published in the Orlando Evening Star of all places, on 29 Oct 1932. Clearly Louis' influence extended beyond his home town of Somers, Ohio to Cincinnati, Chicago eventually to New York and beyond!

**ORLANDO SINGERS
LOSE AUDITION**

Mrs. Stella Jordan of 21 N. Eola-dr., Orlando, is listed as a beneficiary in the estate left by her uncle, Louis M. Dillman, a state transfer tax department report indicated today. She is left \$833 outright and will receive \$40,334 after the death of Louis C. Dillman.

Mr. Dillman, who died July 28, 1931, left an estate which was appraised today at \$618,995 gross value, \$572,356 net. Louis C. Dillman, a son, of New York, is left a life estate in \$559,010. At his death the principal will be distributed among 12 relatives. Leonard B. Baldwin and Edward T. Magoffin are executors.

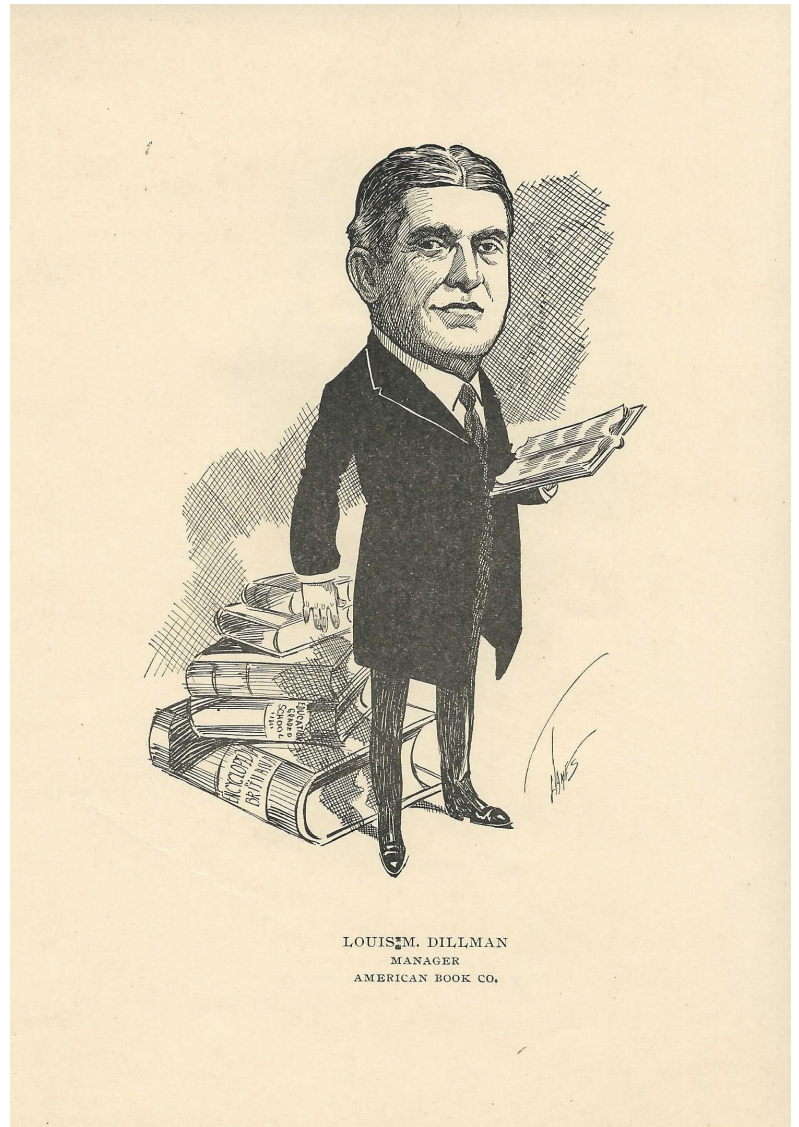


Figure 3. Published details of Louis M. Dillman's estate. Unclear how title relates to the content of this article.

\$619,000 in 1931 is roughly equivalent to \$9.9 million in 2020. A very respectable career for a fellow who stretched the truth about his age to enlist in the army during the Civil War, spent several years as a farm labourer and eventually found his way into publishing.

5. Can You Help Identify These Dillmans? Part 3 - By G. Andrew Stillman, UE

The Dillman Migration Record Project is uncovering the movements of many more Dillmans than was initially imagined when this project was first conceived of last year. In fact, we have over 7600 records in comparison to the 20 Dillman families that we identified through DNA testing to date. As we work through the records and organizing them into families, we will periodically ask for assistance in identifying them. Should you recognize that these people belong to your Dillman family, please do reach out to the Dillman Family Association letting us know. Please e-mail your findings to Andrew Stillman at andrew.stillman@unb.ca. Or if you can volunteer some time to trace some of these “orphans” into families, that would also be very helpful. When corresponding on these individuals, please include the “DFAIC” – Dillman Family Association’s Individual Code – which will be provided with every individual’s record. Many thanks for your assistance!

Adolf Dillman (DFAIC - UNGP00096) – US passport application on the 24 Mar 1900, born in Brooklyn 6 Mar 1876, aged 24, 5ft 10 inches, applying from Lorenzo Marques, Africa, arrived in Lorenzo Marques, Africa the 01 Feb 1900, a blacksmith by trade, father was a naturalized citizen of the United States, intend to return to the United States in 2 years, permanent resident of Flag Staff, Arizona. (Adolph Dillman) (Ancestry)

Adolf Dillman (DFAIC - UNGP00097) – travelled from Rotterdam - New York on the ship Spaamdham arriving on the 13 May 1895 aged 23, b.ca. 1872, with his nationality listed as German, an occupation of Blacksmith and a destination of Cincinnati. (Adolf Dillman) (Ancestry/FamilySearch) Also in the US index of Germans to America (Adolph Dillman) (FamilySearch)

Adolf Dillmann (DFAIC - UNGP00098) – travelled to the USA in 1929, aged 29, b.ca. 1900 (Adolf Dillman) (Ancestry). Also in the Hamburg Passenger lists as sailing from Hamburg to Canada on the ship Montrose on 24 Jul 1929, aged 29, b.ca. 1900, born in Essen, Prussia, final destination of Dunmore, Alberta, Canada. He was listed as a decorator. (Adolf Dillmann) (Ancestry) Adolf Dillmann arrived in Quebec, Canada on 2 Aug 1929 on the ship Montrose aged 29, b.ca. 1900, occupation listed as an upholsterer, born in Essen, Germany, local contact being a friend, Peter Kleutsch, with a wife in Germany named Johanna Dillmann, b. Westphalia, Germany, residing at Grossestrasse 15, Essen, Germany. (Adolf Dillmann) (Ancestry)

Adolph/Adolf Dillmann (DFAIC - UNGP00099) – travelled from Hamburg, Germany - New York on the ship Pomerania, departed on the 14 Jul 1875, aged 15, b.ca. 1860, student, residing in Güstrow, Mecklenburg (Adolph Dillmann) (Ancestry) Adolf travelled from Hamburg, Germany - New York on the ship Pomerania arriving on the 27 Jul 1875, aged 15, b.ca. 1860 In Germany as being a student (Adolph Dillmann) (Ancestry/FamilySearch).

Adolph/Adolf Dillmann (DFAIC - UNGP00100) – travelled from Hamburg, Germany - New York departing on 7 Nov 1900 via Southampton and Cherbourg, aged 26, b.ca. 1874, listed as being Irish and a soldier with a last residence being Transvaal, South Africa. (Adolph Dillmann) (Ancestry) Adolf travelled from Hamburg, Germany - New York on the ship Furst Bismark arriving on 16 Nov 1900, aged 26, b.ca. 1874, last residence being Transvaal. He was listed as being American. (Adolph Dillmann) (Ancestry/FamilySearch)

Adolf Dylman (DFAIC - UNGP00101) – travelled from Rotterdam, Netherlands - Halifax, Canada on the ship Rijndam arriving 30 Jun 1928, aged 6 mons, b.ca. 1927 in Poland. He was travelling with his parents, Ewald (DFAIC - UNGP00102), aged 25 b.ca. 1903 and Ida (DFAIC - UNGP00103) aged 32 b.ca. 1896 and his sister Selma (DFAIC - UNGP00104) aged 2, b.ca. 1926, all from Olganowka, Poland. Ewald listed his departure contact as his father, Adolf Dylman of Olganowka Rozyszoze, Poland. (Adolf Dylman) (Ancestry). The family also appeared in the US Index to arrivals at Atlantic seaports (Ancestry)

Adolf Dillmann (DFAIC - UNGP00105) – travelled from Bremen/Southampton - New York on the Ship Ems on 1 Sep 1891, aged 14, b.ca. 1877, a butcher (Adolf Dillmann) (FamilySearch/Ancestry)

Adolf Dillmann (DFAIC - UNGP00106) – born in New York, NY 27 Aug 1859 he left his residence in 1875 and

travelled to Berlin, Germany arriving in 1884 for business. He married Emma in Germany, she was born in Hahnstadt, Germany and they live in Berlin, Germany at Landsberger Allee 15. They had a daughter Carolina Amanda born 13 Apr 1887 in Berlin. In case of death, Cara Dillmann of 96 Ellen Street, New York is to be informed. His US citizenship was confirmed by his baptismal certificate issued on 2 Aug 1869 in New York by the German Evangelische church. His certificate of registration as an America Citizen was done on 15 Mar 1911 and remained valid until 14 Mar 1912. (Adolf Dillmann) (Ancestry)

Adolf Drillmann (DFAIC - UNGP00107) – was naturalized on 12 Jan 1894 at the court of common pleas, New York, born on 9 Aug 1868 in Austria, aged 25, arrived in the US on 15 Jul 1885, a furrier, residing at 198 E Eldridge Street, New York. (Adolf Drillmann) (Ancestry)

Adolf Dilman (DFAIC - UNGP00108) - appeared in the New York Index to Naturalizations for the period 1914-1932. Record number 58854. (Adolf Dilman) (FamilySearch)

Albertina Dillman (DFAIC - UNGP00157) – sailed from Liverpool, England è New York on this ship Adriatic, arriving 16 May 1885, aged 24, b.ca. 1861, listed as being Swedish and a servant. (Albertina Dillman) (Ancestry/FamilySearch)

Albertine Sophie Diehlmann (DFAIC - UNGP00158) – listed as being a native of Strasbourg, aged 38, born 18 Aug 1834, currently residing in Paris, registration date 1872.

Alferd Dihlman (DFAIC - UNGP00162) – travelled from Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada è Boston, Massachusetts arriving Sep 1947. Also on this record is Janes Dihlman (**UNGP00163**) (Alferd Dihlmann) (Ancestry) [can't locate their names on the record however]

Alfred Deelman (DFAIC - UNGP00164) – was a crew member on the ship George Washington from Bremen, Germany è New York, arriving on 11 Jul 1929, aged 35, b.ca. 1894. He was listed as being German, in service for 6 years and 5 ft 7 in, 155 lbs. (Alfred Deelman) (Ancestry)

Alfred Dihlman (DFAIC - UNGP00165) – travelled from Bremen è New York on the ship Kronprinzessin Cecilie arriving on 16 Aug 1910, aged 4, b.ca. 1906. Also with him was his mother, Mina (**UNGP00166**), aged 41, b.ca.1869, destined for Brooklyn. (Alfred Dihlman) (Ancestry)

Alfred Dilman (DFAIC - UNGP00167) travelled from Molville, Ireland/Liverpool, England è Quebec, Canada on the ship Empress of Ireland on 7 Jul 1906, no age given, origin listed as Sweden and his destination was East Grand Forks, Minnesota. (Alfred Dilman) (Ancestry)

Alfred Delmon (DFAIC - UNGP00168) – travelled from Hickam Air Force Base, Honolulu, Hawaii è Guam by plane arriving on 9 Dec 1954. He was listed as a T Sargent. (Alfred Delmon) (Ancestry)

Next time – we continue with names beginning with A.

6. Alexander Hamilton DNA Profile – Haplogroup I-M253 - By G. Andrew Stillman, UE

Some participants in the Dillman DNA project have completed Haplogroup testing which indicate with more accuracy where their Y-DNA (male) ancestors originate from and provide clues to more detailed and potentially family specific DNA signatures. Other participants' results have such strong signatures that FamilyTreeDNA are able to predict quite accurately broader higher level Haplogroups without a specific test. Even though these predictions may show relationships further back in time than is useful for genealogical purposes, it can be interesting to take a look at some colourful characters with an eye to speculate if you share some of their genes, qualities, characteristics. One such example of a possible shared heritage is that of Alexander Hamilton, a founding father of the United States, and the Dillman Family Association's very own Family Group 9 – the Dillmans from Mariental, Saratov, Russia, otherwise known as those descending from Peter Dillmann part of the Volga Germans.

Haplogroup I-M253 was alternately known as I1. It is very much a Scandinavian centric haplogroup and has been in Europe since ancient times. A few years ago, remains in Hungary dating back 7,500 years ago were identified as having DNA placing it into the I-M253 haplogroup. The Y Haplogroup tree (yfull.com) suggests that the Haplogroup split from its parent roughly 27,000 years ago. The spread of the Haplogroup is shown in Fig 1 below and ranges from 50% in certain parts of Sweden, Finland, Norway, with lower frequency the further away from those hotspots. Significant concentrations exist in Germany. It was one of the earliest haplogroups, along with G, to populate Europe.

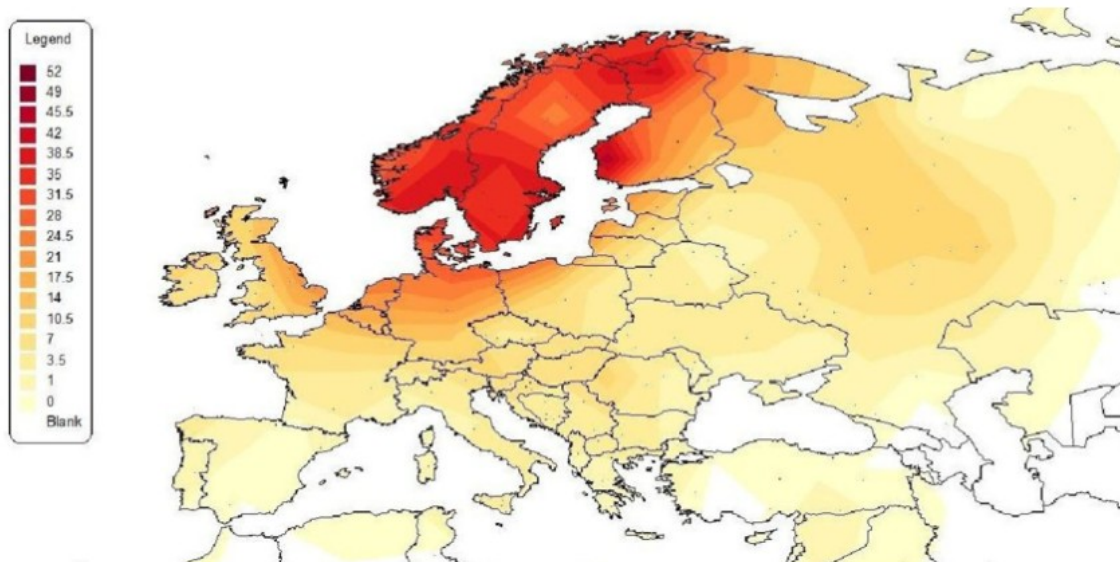


Fig 1. Distribution of Haplogroup I-M253, www.europedia.org

The Hamilton DNA project <http://www.personal.psu.edu/users/g/a/gah4/HamDNA/Results.html> has many different Hamilton families represented in their study and a total of 774 participants and an amazing 7 distinct groups of families with an I-M253 signature! 4 participants have well documented lines leading back to a grandson (John C. A. Hamilton) of Alexander Hamilton. 3 of the participants are father, son and grandson while the 4th is a 3rd cousin of the father. All 4 matches are very strong and provide the DNA profile for their common ancestor, John C.A. Hamilton and by extension (until proven otherwise) to Alexander himself. Without further Haplogroup testing, we can't conclude any relationship having existed between our Dillman Family Group 9 and Alexander Hamilton at closer than 27,000 years ago!

Alexander Hamilton it seems was a more colourful character than I had first imagined. He was born on the island of Nevis in the Caribbean likely in 1755 (possibly 1757), the illegitimate but recognized son of James A. Hamilton, the 4th son of Alexander Hamilton the laird of Grange in Ayrshire, Scotland and Rachel Faucette, a woman of half English half French Huguenot descent who left her husband and elder son behind on the island of St. Croix and had 2 sons by James Hamilton, Alexander being the younger of the 2. James later abandoned Rachel with their 2 sons allegedly to spare her the charge of bigamy as her husband was threatening to divorce her. She moved back to St. Croix with her 2 Hamilton sons. She died in 1768 when Alexander Hamilton was 13 years old, his stepfather having seized her valuables leaving the Hamilton brothers homeless and penniless. The brothers went to live with a cousin, Peter Lytton, who took his own life one year later in July 1769, leaving his property to his mistress and their son. Alexander was taken in by a merchant in Nevis and he apprenticed at an import-export firm. He became an avid reader and writer such that his account of a hurricane which devastated Christiansted on Nevis was published in Royal Danish-American Gazette. The essay so impressed local community leaders that they collected a fund for his education and sent Hamilton to New York City at King's College, now Columbia. He matriculated in May 1774. Hamilton's first political writing was a response to a Loyalist pamphlet in 1774, although it was published anonymously. Hamilton was a supporter of the Revolutionary cause from the pre-war stage. He was forced to discontinue his studies as the Revolutionary War caused the college to close its doors during the British occupation of the city. After the war, Hamilton passed the bar exam in July 1782 after self-study and was licensed to argue cases before the Supreme Court of the State of New York.

Meanwhile, Hamilton joined a New York militia company in 1775 and drilled every morning before class in the graveyard of St. Paul's Chapel. He led the successful raid on the British cannons in the Battery and his militia was promoted to become an artillery company of which he was elected captain. He continued to see active duty in the war and was asked by several Generals to become their aide, but he preferred to remain on the battlefield. Eventually, he came to the attention of George Washington and he finally took up the post of aide de camp to Washington, a position he held for 4 years, handling letters to Congress, state governors and the generals in the Continental Army. This role led him to be involved in intelligence, diplomacy, and negotiations. He continued to seek an active role commanding a regiment and Washington finally granted his request ahead of the battle of Yorktown. He was given command of a battalion consisting of light infantry (1st and 2nd New York Regiments) and 2 provisional companies from Connecticut. Just prior to the battle of Yorktown, he was given command of 3 battalions which needed co-ordination with allied French troops (Hamilton spoke fluent French from childhood). As a result of his actions in taking redoubts around Yorktown, he contributed to the British surrender of an entire army at Yorktown, Virginia. As the war was winding down, Hamilton became New York's representative to the Congress of the Confederation.

While in Congress, Hamilton fought to have funding granted by the states in order to pay for the Continental Army's salaries, supplies, and pensions and was a proponent of the power of the national government to raise its own taxes/revenues. Hamilton covertly suggested to Washington that the army be used to prevail upon the states to agree to a proposed national funding system, but Washington declined. While Washington was able to manage the situation with the disgruntled and unpaid army under his direct command, several regiments of the Pennsylvania troops marched on Philadelphia where Congress was in session to make their case. Hamilton suggested the Congress relocate to Princeton, New Jersey which they did. He also called for the revision of the Articles of Confederation and his resolution contained many features of the future US Constitution. Hamilton resigned from Congress in 1783 as certain states, particularly Rhode Island, were unwilling to grant powers of taxation to the federal government.

Hamilton founded the Bank of New York in 1784, one of the oldest still-existing banks in America after he returned to practicing law. He was also instrumental in helping to restore King's College. At this time, he also continued to draft resolutions for a constitutional convention, taking part in the Annapolis Convention in 1786. While he was one of 3 representatives at the Constitutional Convention for New York, the other 2 were opposed to a strong national government. Eventually others came to view Hamilton as a monarchist given his proposals for an elected President who would serve for life and Senators elected for life. While Hamilton was not content with the resulting Constitution, he was urged to do so by his fellow delegates given the 2 other delegates from New York had already left the convention. Hamilton signed given that it was an improvement over the existing framework and worked diligently to have it ratified by the state which it was by a very slim majority after many protracted debates, making New York the 11th state to ratify the Constitution. A new Congress was called when the Constitution went into effect in 1788 and General Washington became President. He appointed Hamilton as the 1st Secretary of the Treasury in 1789. Hamilton, in this capacity, laid the groundwork for the U.S. Mint, a National Bank, framework for taxation, public credit and several other foundational topics. He resigned from office with effect in January 1795 to focus once again on his law practice, but Washington continued to consult him on many topics of public policy.

Alexander Hamilton had married Elizabeth Schuyler, the daughter of prominent Dutch Americans Philip Schuyler and Catherine van Rensselaer, in December 1780 and had 8 children, the eldest Philip, having passed away at the age of 19 from an injury suffered in a duel. They had children over the period 1782 with the last, a 2nd Philip, being born in 1802. Nevertheless, Hamilton has the added notoriety of being the first US political figure to be caught up in a sex scandal. He begun a yearlong affair in mid-1791 with a married woman, Maria Reynolds, who had claimed her husband had abandoned her. Maria's husband, James Reynolds was fully aware of the situation and rather than seek retribution in a pistol duel, demanded monetary compensation instead. Over the course of the year, Reynolds managed to extract \$1,300 from Hamilton and in the end, it was apparent that both of the Reynolds' were complicit in the blackmail scheme. The affair was broken off, but Reynolds (to clear his name in another legal issue), used the correspondence from Hamilton to claim that Hamilton was acting with misconduct with treasury funds forcing Hamilton to surface the letters/demands he received from Reynolds. While these were kept as a matter of the court, a journalist caught wind of the situation in 1797 and included part of the story in a publication entitled "History of the United States for the Year 1796". Hamilton countered with a 100-page pamphlet detailing this situation and the affair. His wife eventually forgave him.

Hamilton continued to be active politically, particularly in elections for state and federal positions, providing support to his favoured candidates. His candidates did not always win. Eventually, his support for a candidate in the 1804 gubernatorial election in New York, caused the sitting Vice-President of the United States (and loser of the gubernatorial race) to demand a pistol duel with Hamilton. This person was Vice-President Aaron Burr. The duel was "duly" organized at dawn on the 11th of July 1804, Hamilton having noted in his treatise against duelling that he would shoot away from his opponent, did just that and hit a branch nearby. However, Burr's shot entered Hamilton's body just above the hip and ricocheted upwards. Hamilton passed away from his wounds the next day, 12th July 1804.

DILLMAN DESCENDANTS & ANCESTORS

7. "DILLMAN REUNIONS"

Several groups of Dillmans hold reunions in different locations each year. In this part of the newsletter, those reunions will be posted with times and locations updated as they become available to us.

All dates, locations and times are subject to change.

Please send photos and info that you would like to share from any past gatherings or **to announce any upcoming Dillman reunions** to Phil Dillman at pd62pepsi@sbcglobal.net. Thanks!

1st Sunday in June, June , 2021

Conrad/Hans Georg Dillmann Group through George Michael Dillman (1764), Dillman/Stone families (Group 2)
Noon - ??? Middle Fork Campground just off US 136. From Indiana, take Rte 63 from Terre haute to I-74 west and take exit 200 towards Rankin/Fithian to RT 49. Turn right onto Rt 49/136 and follow it to County Road 2700/Cr 22 until u see campground. Google map directions. It's spelled **Penfield, IL**. (near Champaign, Illinois)

Sunday, June , 2021

Part of the Schuylkill County, PA group through Anthony and Susanna Kalbach Dillman (Group 1)
Roseto Ball Park, Roseto, Pennsylvania
Starting at 10:00, Bring a covered dish to share.

Last Sunday in June, June 2, 2021

Conrad/Hans Georg Dillmann Group through Andrew Dillman & Elizabeth Bruner. (Group 2)
At the home of Dick & Jayne Dillman, 4732 W. McNeeley St., Ellettsville, Indiana
Arrive at noon, Potluck Lunch served around 12:30 Eastern Daylight Time
For questions, call Sue Conder 812-327-7587 OR Dick Dillman 812-876-2367

2nd Saturday of July, July , 2021

Conrad/Hans Georg Dillmann Group through John Wesley Dillman Sr's son, Samuel. (Group 2)
Evan and Terah Kubicek's house, 407 S. Front St., Kansas, IL And, if you get lost, we are the only dome house in town, just ask anyone. :) If there is a chance of rain that day, we have also reserved the church in Charleston, IL, at Charleston Community Church as in previous years to be able to gather there instead (about a 15 minute drive from our house).
There will be air conditioned inside seating for anyone who wishes to be inside, and outside seating with plenty of games and different activities for the kiddos to do outside, including a zip line. We have about 3 acres of land that our house sits on and we'll have plenty of seating and fun for everyone! **12:00 PM—10:00 PM**

Friday July 31 –Sunday August , 202

Marienthal, Russia Group (Group 9)
Widewater Complex, Wagner, Alberta, Canada

Dillman Genealogical Conference (All Groups and Individual Researchers)

Harrisburg, PA

August , 2021

DILLMAN DESCENDANTS & ANCESTORS

“FUTURE ARTICLES”

We would like to include any Dillman-related stories and/or photos that you might wish to submit for upcoming newsletters. We will try to include your submitted stories/photos as quickly as possible.

Phil Dillman, 18351 Cowing Ct., Homewood, IL 60430, pd62pepsi@sbcglobal.net

The DFA newsletter, “Dillman Descendants and Ancestors,” is available by e-mail to all paid members of the Dillman Family Association. Membership is available to any individual with interest in the activities of the Dillman Family Association for \$25.00, which covers the two year period between Genealogical Conferences (August 2018-August 2021). Membership in the DFA entitles individuals to receive an e-mail copy of each newsletter, and information on other DFA activities. Membership dues should be mailed to Louise McKinney, Treasurer, at 1510 W. Delmar, Godfrey, IL 62035 (merrielouise@yahoo.com).

You can now join the DFA ONLINE through Paypal! Log into Paypal at www.paypal.com, set up a personal account and use the Send Money feature to deposit your payment into the DFA account using this e-mail address: merrielouise@yahoo.com

Members may request receiving copies of the newsletter by postal mail instead of e-mail. Donations of \$10.00 per year to cover the cost of printing and mailing such copies will be greatly appreciated.

PHIL'S PHAMILY TREE PHUNNIES - BY Phil Dillman

