



# DER

# KURIER

MID-ATLANTIC GERMANIC SOCIETY

A GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

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FEBRUARY - 1984

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE - Of main concern this time are those members whose 1984 dues are unpaid. We have decided to give you one more chance to pay the dues which were due September 1, 1983, the beginning of our year. This issue of the newsletter will be the last you will receive unless we receive your payment by April 1, 1984. If your dues are not current, you will not be given membership status when sending in your reservations for the April 14 meeting in Leesburg, Virginia. Your check will be returned if the incorrect amount is enclosed. Regardless of what the experts say, there are many of us who are struggling to keep free of the financial abyss between income and outgo. Please try to find a way to pay your dues. WE DO NOT WANT TO LOSE SINCERE MEMBERS.

We are concentrating our efforts to find ways to be more helpful to those of our membership who cannot attend the meetings. We believe you should be able to derive as much from your membership as those who do attend the meetings. Availing yourselves of our STUMPED ROOTS SERVICE is one of the most significant ways you can receive those extra benefits. Many of our members have found great help through this service. Its cost is no more than printing and postage. Those of us who provide the help put forth great effort, as I can well attest, to help each member who has problems. We do not do research, but we do help you find research sources. IF THERE ARE OTHER WAYS

WE CAN HELP, PLEASE WRITE ME AND EXPLAIN HOW THE SOCIETY MAY HELP YOU. ELSEWHERE IN THE NEWSLETTER, YOU WILL FIND AN ARTICLE BY ANNE TENNY ABOUT STUMPED ROOTS. PLEASE READ THE ARTICLE.

At our April 14 meeting in Leesburg, Virginia, each attendee will receive a Virginia research packet as a part of the registration fee. This will consist of approximately fifteen pages concerning bibliography, information, and some research articles regarding the early Germans in Virginia. If you cannot attend the meeting, we will be happy to send you the packet for \$1.75 postpaid. Please send your check to me with the request for the VIRGINIA PACKET -- and make sure your dues are current or your check will be returned. If you have Virginia ancestors and have done little research about them, this package could be of great value. It is even helpful for those whose ancestors settled in North Carolina, because the overlap of services provided by church pastors was quite extensive between southern Virginia and North Carolina. You may remember also that the November 1983 issue of DER KURIER contained an article which discussed research regarding Hampshire County, WV.

Norman Emerick

CARRY ME BACK TO OLE VIRGINIE. . . . The annual Spring Meeting will be held at the United Methodist Church in Leesburg, VA. Peggy Shomo-Joyner will be our featured speaker, talking about the

Germans in the Valley of Virginia, at both the morning and afternoon sessions. Watch your mailbox for more details. Y'all come--hear?

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### STUMPED ROOTS NEWS -

**HELP PROVIDED:** Thanks go to a number of MAGS members who have helped other members by answering their Stumped Roots questions; many of those who've been helped have written to express their individual appreciation. Among those who've helped are Arta Johnson, Bob Lindenmeyer, Gary Ruppert, Doris Chickering, Doris Suresch, Fred Newbraugh, Bernard Reilly, and several others.

**NEEDED NOW:** More helpers to provide Stumped Roots answers. If you can provide guidance on researching in a particular area or on a specific Germanic-related subject, write to Anne Tenny, 10807 Montrose Avenue, Garrett Park, MD 20896 - the same address where you send Stumped Roots problems. Remember, you don't have to be a genealogy "expert," just be willing to share what you do know!

**ESPECIALLY NEEDED NOW:** Someone who can and will translate simple German language letters or documents. Also looking for a member with experience in researching the Western counties of Pennsylvania.

**SURNAMES** for the Surname File are always welcome. Send yours on 3x5 cards to Anne Tenny using the following format....or bring them to the April meeting.

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REPASS	PA	I
REPASZ	Lancaster Co.	I

John Jacob, born 1737, Ziefen, Switzerland, married Ann Gerber, born 1739. Children: Hans, Jacob, Maria. (Also researching SCHRADER, FELTY, MILGRIM)

Beverly Repass Smith (address)	January 1984	I
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(con't.)

MAGS members who live out of the Mid-Atlantic region can still get help from other members. Queries, the surname file, and Stumped Roots can provide help. See box on back of Der Kurier.

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### THE NEW MARYLAND HALL OF RECORDS BUILDING

Groundbreaking ceremonies for a new State Archives for Maryland were held on 19 December 1983 at the site of the new building. The new Hall of Records building will be constructed on Rowe Boulevard across from the State Courts of Appeals Complex, approximately one-half mile from the present archives building. Cost of the new structure will be \$6.1 million with completion scheduled for the fall of 1985.

The new archives building will house all of the permanently valuable records of Maryland, which date from 1637 to the present. The present Hall of Records building, located on the campus of St. John's College in downtown Annapolis, is filled to capacity. In fact, more than half of the State's permanently valuable records are stored in temporary warehousing 35 miles from the archives building. The new archives facility will employ moveable, compact shelving, which permits storage of 40 percent more records than standard stationary shelving. As a result, the new building will be much smaller, and can be constructed at much less cost than would normally be required to provide for all of the State's present and future permanent records.

The new archives facility will offer the researcher several advantages and amenities lacking in the present Hall of Records building. On-premises parking will be available for the first time. A commodious new search room will permit more researchers to be served more efficiently. Special work areas will be designated for researchers using oversized materials, and for long-term research projects. A lobby will house exhibits relating to the history of recordkeeping in Maryland, and the

public will be able to see some of the State's archival treasures for the first time. Most striking of all will be the four-story glass wall in the public search room. This will permit researchers to view heretofore unseen aspects of the archives' operation. From the search room, the researcher will be able to see archivists operating the moveable shelving in the stacks to retrieve requested records, and view the operation of the conservation laboratory.

Maryland's first Hall of Records building was constructed as the major building activity to commemorate the State's 300th birthday. The new Hall of Records building, in addition to providing Maryland with a state-of-the-art facility for the preservation of the State's priceless record heritage, will mark in a special way Maryland's 350th anniversary.

## Our Surnames - What They Reveal and Conceal

(Reprinted with permission from Heinz Moos Verlag, Munich)

Our surnames are among the oldest evidence of family history that we have at our disposal. Passed on from generation to generation, they often reach back to times from which no documents have survived. It should therefore come as no surprise that interpreting them to gain information about one's origin almost always proves to be an exceedingly difficult task. For those emigrants who carried their names to a foreign country where they were more or less exposed to the pressures of change and conformity exerted by the new language, the possibility of misinterpretation is even greater. The following brief journey through the history of German surnames in the Old and the New World does not intend to awaken exaggerated hopes for practical application, but it does hope to arouse the interest which this fascinating branch of genealogical research most certainly deserves.

Today's surnames of European origin first appeared in Northern Italy around the end of the first millennium A.D. Reaching Germany, they spread from south to north and by the year 1500 were in common use everywhere. This development has been attributed to the growth of cities and to the gradual emergence of writing in municipal administration. Cologne, for instance - at that time the largest German city - already had between ten and fifteen thousand inhabitants around the year 1200. One can just imagine how many Johanns, Ludwigs or Heinrichs must have been bumping into one another there! If one wanted to distinguish these given names from one another by adding a cognomen, the most immediate solution was to add the name of one's father - thus the son of Peter acquired the German cognomen *Petersohn*, which in the course of time was shortened to *Peterson*, *Petersen*, *Peters* or even the original form of the given name *Peter*. In those cities where crafts were flourishing, cognomens derived from the designations for the various trades soon acquired even greater significance. If Peter was the village miller (in German *Müller*), then in the church register and in the tax records he would first be

entered under the name *Peter the Miller* (*Peter der Müller*). And in cases where a son took over his father's profession, as was common practice, the cognomen would simply pass over to him. Thus began the custom of inheriting names. Once the name *Miller* (*Müller*) lost its article - facilitating pronunciation - and began to be passed down within the family, it was ultimately retained even for those descendants who chose to pursue a different profession. Other examples of names originally serving as occupational designations include *Färber* (dyer), *Bäcker* (baker), as well as *Eisenhauer* (ironcutter), the German name of a family which emigrated from the Oden Forest near Heidelberg to America in 1741 and of which former President Dwight D. Eisenhower is a direct descendant. *Schmidt*, the most frequent of all surnames in both German and English (*Smith*), owes its prominence to the fact that originally it represented a collective term for all metalworking trades (*Hufschmied* - blacksmith, *Zeugschmied* - toolsmith, *Silberschmied* - silversmith, *Zirkelschmied* - maker of compasses, etc.). Likewise, the notoriously abundant German *Meiers* (from the Latin *maior*) and *Schulzes* (from *Schultheiss* - "der die Schuld zu bezahlen heisst" - Engl.: "the one who orders that a debt be paid") were in the very first generation feudal functionaries employed to supervise vassals and collect dues. The manager of a feudal estate (a "hide" of land - Ger. a *Hufe* or *Hube*) took on the name *Huber* - which leads us to the name of another American president, Herbert Hoover, whose ancestor, Andreas Huber, also emigrated from Germany to North America in the 18th century. The next significant group of surnames are derived from the original bearer's place of origin or residence. A person from Silesia obtained the cognomen *Schlesinger*, not to mention those immigrants pausing in Silesia on their way elsewhere or even the merchant who specialized in Silesian goods. The original Kissinger, early ancestor of the Fürth-born Henry Kissinger, probably had some connection to the Franconian city of Kissingen with its famous spas - but the name doesn't

tell us precisely what the relationship might have been. Another surname probably indicating a place of residence is *Bamberger*, which may well refer to the city Bamberg, thousand-year-old seat of German bishops and emperors on the Regnitz. But it may just as well represent merely a modified form of *Baumberger*, a cognomen which would have seemed obvious for anyone whose house was located near a wooded hill (*Baum* - tree; *Berg* - mountain, hill). If a farmer's yard bordered on a rye field (Ger: *Roggenfeld*), then perhaps he adopted the name *Roggenselder*, whence the famous American *Rockefeller* family might have its origins. And if a person's property was located near a church or a chapel, his name became *Kappelhoff*, which is the original surname of actress Doris Day.

Finally we come to that altogether vast group of appellations which, for want of a better term, we shall call "nicknames." These are surnames which refer to peculiar characteristics or idiosyncrasies of their original bearers. Some immediate and common examples are such names as *Lang* (long) and *Weiss* (white), which may be traced back respectively to especially tall persons and those whose hair was either blond or prematurely gray. However, *Weiss* could also be interpreted as an occupational designation carried over from such trades as launderer, dyer or house-painter ("Weisswäscher" - Engl: "white-washer"). Finally an extreme example of just how misleading nicknames can be - and this should serve as a warning to all those with serious ambitions in the field of genealogy. Some members of the *Förster* family succeeded in tracing the name back to its very first owner who, much to their surprise, revealed himself not to be a forester, as the name would indicate, but rather a notorious firewood thief!

Most genealogists of course would consider it impossible to go back to the period when names first began to emerge. So far as the European origin of North American names is concerned, it is hardly sensible to do so. For one thing, most names originated many centuries before the period when Europeans began emigrating from the Old World. For another, inasmuch as a name doesn't in fact lead one totally astray, it often immortalizes merely a brief and incidental episode within a lengthy family history. The unequivocal connection of names to specific territories is present only in the case of nobility; otherwise one has to rely upon supposition, as indicated by the example of *Schlesinger* cited above. Nevertheless, the linguistic form of a name is capable of saying a great deal about the region in which it is distributed, if less about its meaning. Thus the cognomens formed by adding *-sen* to various Christian names (*Petersen*, *Jansen*, *Hansen*, etc.) are characteristic for the northern German coastal region as well as Scandinavia. Similarly, the avoidance of diphthongs normally present in standard German (*Hinrich* for *Heinrich*, *Burmeester* for *Bauermeister*, *Suhrbier* for *Sauerbier*) and the writing of *p* for *f* (*Koopmann* instead of *Kaufmann*, *Scheper* instead of *Schäfer*) are indicative of Northern Germany, whereas the vast multitude of *Meiers* spelling their names with *ai* or *ay* are probably of Southern German origin. If particular terms are associated only with specific regions of Germany, then the same can be assumed for names derived from these terms. Such is the case for the

occupational names *Fleischhauer* (in the Southeast), *Metzger* (Southwest), *Schlachter* (Northwest) and *Fleischer* (Northeast), all of which mean butcher. The German name *Miller*, a variant spelling of the more frequently occurring occupational name *Müller*, suggests an origin from the region around Swabia and Alemania.

Admittedly, such orthographical nuances can only be considered by those able to use original documents containing information about the names of European ancestors prior to emigration. Of course not all American *Millers* hail from the land of the Swabian noodle, that is, between Lake Constance and the Danube. Many came from England, where similar names developed - which is not surprising, considering the linguistic closeness of German and English. And most of those stemming from Germany were more than likely *Müllers* whose names either were translated after arriving in America or were changed in the course of time to adapt to the English pronunciation. Names of occupational origin were literally translated especially when there existed an analogous term in English. A German *Zimmermann* became Mr. *Carpenter* in America, a *Koch* - unpronounceable for English tongues - became *Cook* and *Schuhmacher* was changed to *Shoemaker*. According to estimates, only a third of English surnames in the U.S.A. can actually be traced back to English ancestry; the other two-thirds are translations which actually conceal ethnic background. Thus it is no longer possible to determine just from the name alone whether an American *Smith* descended from English *Smiths*, German *Schmidts*, Portuguese *Ferreiras*, Polish *Kowalczyks* or Czech *Kowářs*. To be sure, immigrants were often less opposed to a name-change when they found an immediate English analog awaiting them; especially when translating from German to English, this was quite frequently the case because of the etymological affinity between the two languages. The emigrant *Blumenthal* actually didn't even need to translate his name in America; like the *Müllers* and *Schmidts*, he often came upon the linguistically and tonally similar form *Bloomingdale* ready for use. Gustav *Weisskopf*, who in 1901 is supposed to have successfully piloted the first motorized aircraft in aviation history, made a similar discovery when he disembarked at Boston in 1895 and immediately adopted the name of Gustave *Whitehead*. If however there arose discrepancies between the German name and the corresponding word or translation in English, then many immigrants preferred a kind of hybrid or partial translation of their names. Thus, the name *Wannenmacher*, which literally means *tubmaker*, was transformed into the German-American combination *Wanamaker*; instead of choosing *Stoneway*, the piano-maker Heinrich Engelhard *Steinweg* changed his name to *Steinway* when he came to America in 1851. The *Wistinghausens* from Westphalia went down in technological history under the name of *Westinghouse*, and the *Stutenbeckers* from the Palatinate became the *Studebakers* of Detroit. General Nicholas *Herkimer*, who fell in the Revolutionary War, descended from a Herr *Herzheimer* who was born near Heidelberg in the year 1700.

But even families who wanted to retain their German names after immigrating had to accept certain adjustments in spelling and pronunciation. Often changes were made

when first registering with the immigration authorities but they nearly always developed in the course of subsequent generations. The modified vowels ("umlauts") ö, ü and ä which occur in German but not in English, were either reduced to their original forms or spelled out as oe, ue and ae. Thus a Sänger who didn't want to become a Singer, ended up as Sanger or Saenger; the lumber merchant Wilhelm Böing from Hohenlimburg in Westphalia had already transformed himself into a Boeing by the time his son William began constructing airplanes. Actually, the adaptation of the German name to the English pronunciation and spelling usually went a great deal further. For example, the name Kötter wended its way from Koster ultimately to Custer; the Pfoerschin family which emigrated in 1749 smoothed out its name to Pfirsching and finally then to Pershing; the rather common name Klein, which originally meant "small of stature" or "young in years," disappeared behind the spellings Kline or Cline; Schulz was changed to Shultz; and many a Weiss, the prosaic interpretation of which has already been discussed above, was conferred with the sagaciously sounding title of Wise. Schlesinger, whether he came from Silesia or not, may go under the name of Slazenger today. And while the 57 varieties of Heinz may still exist in the original form, in most other cases the name has been transformed into Hines.

It is of course obvious that such adaptation to the English language, stemming from the need to facilitate spelling and pronunciation, can lead to misinterpretations in the meaning of names. Bowman for example, a common American spelling for the German name Baumann, calls to mind a maritime or military origin, while the old German name refers to a landlubbing trade that could not be further from the military: farming. And the name Cooper, for which the earlier German spellings Kuper, Küpper, Küper or Küfer are all documented, certainly can be traced back to the cask-maker (which the English name also indicates), but also to a Küpenfärber (tub dyer), whose name is derived from the tools of his trade, the dying vat ("Küpe").

To wind up our exploration of the genealogical mysteries hidden within family names, some improbable occurrences should be cited which, however unlikely they may seem, actually did take place – and some rather frequently. For example, there is the case of a German immigrant family which – within a single generation in America – split up into three branches, each with a different name. United under the name of Schneider, the family set foot on American soil. One son retained the name and the original spelling unchanged; a second translated his name to Taylor; and a third adapted the spelling to the English pronunciation and became a Snyder! It wouldn't be difficult to imagine, at least in an earlier century, that a fourth scion of this fickle clan might have adopted a totally new name, whether it be to visibly "begin a new life" or, for whatever reasons, to cover up his trail. Such radical changes of names were, incidentally, a common occurrence among Eastern European Jewish immigrants who, having experienced anti-Semitism in their homeland, thereby wished to conceal their religious affiliation. They probably found the changes all the easier to accept since, as a rule, their surnames had been forced upon them by the authorities as late as the 18th and early 19th centuries, and those names had, after all, remained relatively foreign to them.

Finally, an exceptional case of linguistic caper-cutting was immortalized by H.L. Mencken – himself a German-American – in his monumental standard work, *The American Language*. A man from Portugal by the name of Soares emigrates to America and lands up there in a "Little Germany," a quarter of an American city where German immigrants have settled down. He soon discovers that no one in his new environment is able to correctly write or pronounce his name. Finally, in resignation, he adopts the vaguely similar sounding German name Schwarz! Some of this man's descendants, assuming they don't bear the name Black by this time, are probably convinced today that their roots lie somewhere between the Alps and the North Sea coast....

## 1000 YEARS OF ROSES

MAGS member, Robert Sommerwerck,  
shares the following story --

Legend has it that in the year 815, Louis The Debonair, a son of Charlemagne, was trailed by highwaymen while on a hunting trip. In an attempt to escape from the bandits, he concealed himself in a large thicket and managed to avoid any contact with his pursuers. In gratitude for his deliverance, he vowed to raise a church on that spot to commemorate the protection God had provided.

The result of his vow is now expressed in the Cathedral at Hildesheim, Germany, which stands today as a reminder of the same thicket that centuries ago was the haven for Louis. That thicket was, and is, the original 1,000-year rosebush which annually blooms with an offering of roses which appear at Christmas. Prior to coming to America, my family lived in the town of Minden not many miles from Hildesheim. My ancestor, the late Bishop Wilhelm Sommerwerck-Jacobi, was ordained at Hildesheim and remained there becoming a bishop. His family name at birth was Sommerwerck, but as a young man, he was adopted by the family Jacobi; hence, the dual name and our family's awareness of the rosebush and its history.

The bush and the cathedral burned when Hildesheim was bombed in 1945. But, from its roots, blooms were produced the following year and today it is still fulfilling its promise.

Early in this century, one Daniel Sommerwerck of Baltimore returned to Minden and Hildesheim and brought back a cutting from the rosebush. It flourished for some years, but, with the change of location and the passing of time and relatives, stories of the rosebush here in America are no longer heard.

The rosebush has become the emblem for the city of Hildesheim, and legend further states that the city will exist as long as the bush continues to grow. From time to time someone revives this fascinating story, and it gains greater substance and vitality with every retelling.

A number of Easterday families lived in the Frederick-Washington County area, and some Ostertags in Baltimore. Those wishing information regarding membership may contact the corresponding secretary, Mary Shields, 6919 North Michele Lane, Peoria, IL 61614.

#### LEBANON COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY - - -

Recent church record acquisitions to the Lebanon County Historical Society are Centenary Methodist Episcopal (Lebanon), Grace Methodist Episcopal (Lebanon), Grace United Church of Christ (Lebanon), Gravel Hill United Methodist (Palmyra), Hummelstown United Church of Christ, Immanuel United Methodist (Cleona), Millcreek Lutheran Church (Newmanstown), St. Elias Evangelical Lutheran (Newmanstown), St. Mark's United Church of Christ (Lebanon), St. Paul's Lutheran (Richland and Millcreek), and Trinity United Methodist (Lebanon). . . . For more information, write the Society at: Lebanon County Historical Society, 924 Cumberland Street, Lebanon, PA 17042.

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#### HISTORICAL CALENDAR

##### JANUARY -

- 2--1781, Virginia ceded her claim to western lands north of the Ohio to the Union  
9--1776, Thomas Paine published Common Sense.  
23--1780, Washington, GA became the first town incorporated with that name

##### FEBRUARY -

- 8--1782, Washington, with the approval of Congress, gave pardon to all deserters and traitors  
18--1776, Mason-Dixon Line was named for two English surveyors.  
22--1784, Birthday of George Washington was celebrated in Newport by firing 13 cannons

##### MARCH -

- 1--1784, Jacob Rush was appointed Justice of Pennsylvania Supreme Court  
21--1782, Washington addressed Congress in Philadelphia thanking them for their support  
29--1779, Congress recommended mobilization of 3,000 armed negroes for defense

(Information for this calendar was provided by the U. S. Capitol Historical Society)

DID YOU KNOW? . . . that in Pennsylvania . . . a person could have been born in Lancaster County, lived in Dauphin County, and died in Lebanon County, but never moved? Lebanon County was formed from Dauphin County in 1813, and Dauphin County was formed from Lancaster County in 1785.

## WELCOME - NEW MEMBERS:

Robert Anderson  
Roberta G. Bleinberger  
Carolyn Bowersox  
Marvin F. Cochran  
Doris Myer Donges  
Philip Jose Farmer  
Robert E. Felton  
Kathryn Gilly  
James H. Gritton  
Mrs. Phillip Hannon  
Joan Kub  
Georgia Ann Maggio  
Mrs. Ray M. Mason  
Arcella Trenton Moore  
Evelyn L. Moyer  
Oscar E. Moyer  
Virginia Knepshield Noble  
Howard W. Sommerwerck  
Martha F. Smith  
Mary Jane Smith  
Dorthy Sellent Werking

## SPRECHEN SIE VERMONT?

Vermont's Green Mountain Boys fought valiantly side-by-side with the freedom fighters in the Revolutionary War. After the victory, Vermont declared itself an independent republic. For fourteen years, until it finally joined the United States, Vermont minted its own currency, administered a separate postal service, and naturalized citizens of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, as well as other "foreign countries."

## LUCAS GENEALOGY

An interesting typed manuscript has arrived at our Research Committee desk on the early Lucas family, originally Huguenots from La Rochelle, France who took refuge in Otterberg, Rheinland-Pfalz, Germany as early as 1657. The family is traced to the Francois Lucas Family who were among those German Palatines who went to London in 1709, hoping to obtain passage to America. They were unable to leave until the next spring, relying on the support of the British government or charity. Lucas located on Long Island in New York at first, then to Raritan, Somerset County, New Jersey after 1715. Other early

families mentioned are APPLEGATE, ATEN,  
BENNETT, BERNHARDUS, BLANTON, BODET,  
BOUQUIO/BOUQUEAU, BRODHEAD, CARLAND,  
CARPENTER, CASE/CASS, CHAUMONT, COLLER/  
COLLINER, COLLINS, COMBES, DALE,  
DUPONT, GADDIS, GLOVER, HARRIS,  
JEFFRIES, JOLAGE, JONSTON, KING,  
LAURENTS/LORENTZ, LEMEN, MC CROKLIN,  
MENTON, MERRIDITH, MONTGOMERY, MOORE,  
PREWIT, PROFIT, PURCELL, RANDOLL, REED,  
ROLLAIRE, ROUSSIN, RUBERSON, SAMLER,  
SAUSMAN, SKILLMAN, STEEL, STILLWELL,  
TICHENOR, TOMVRAY, WALLER, WATSON,  
WHITAKER, WILSON, WOOD, WOODWARD, YATES,  
YOUNGLOVE. This excellent manuscript  
is just another example of the talents  
of William Yates, editor of The Ridge  
Runner, and Seventeen Seventy Six. For  
more information, send an SASE to Anne  
Tenny to the address listed on the back  
page of Der Kurier.

**QUERIES** - Non-member queries are now being accepted for \$3.00 per query, plus a copy of newsletter containing query. Follow directions set up for this program (or send an SASE for information to Elsie Swartwood, 9421 Warfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20879.

## QUERIES

Please mention at least one time, one place, one German surname with known variant surnames. Limit each query to one family and use no more than fifty words, not counting your name and address. More than one query may be sent at a time, but each should be clearly written or typed on a separate sheet of 8-1/2"x 11" clean, white paper. Please indicate desired priority for printing. MAGS reserves the right to edit. Neither MAGS or DER KURIER assumes any responsibility for accuracy. Send your queries to: Query Editor, MAGS, 9421 Warfield Rd., Gaithersburg, MD 20879.

Only a limited number of Queries can be published in each newsletter - so if don't see yours, watch for the next issue

Queries:

- MERKEL/  
MARKEL/  
MARKLE/  
MERKLE  
GROSHUNTS  
FULTZ      #2-17 William MERKLE/MARKEL/MARKLE/MERKLE b 2 Jun 1825 York Co PA d 25 Mar 1825 York Co PA d 25 Mar 1906 bur Meth Ch Reisterstown MD. Wigr Catherine B. GROSHUNTS Ger her fa Christian GROSHUNTS. ch: John T, David L, Elizabeth, Geo W (?) Farm labor Carroll Co MD. Wm's mother FULTZ need his or her parentage. John R. Merkel, 2922 Delaware Ave., Baltimore, MD 21227
- 
- SHOEMAKER/  
SCHUMACHER      #2-18 Catherine/Katharina SHOEMAKER b ca 1823 Aschaffenburg d 2 Sept 1896 Wilton, Wilson, twp NJ m John SHOEMAKER ch John, Joseph, George, William Sandrew. Verification of maiden name believed to be LUTZ or names of parents. Michelle Martin Moore, 9748 Whiskey Run, Laurel, MD 20707
- 
- HOMAN  
KEAS      #2-19 John HOMAN b 28 Mar 1813 Centre Co PA (?) m Catherine KEAS b 4 Apr 1814 moved 1830's from Centre to Venango Co PA. Seek parents & ancestors of both, date & place of marriage. Info prior to move to Venango Co PA. Katherine L. Sharp, 2008 Forest Dale Drive, Silver Spring, MD 20903
- 
- VIPPERMAN/  
WUPPERMAN  
SMITH      #2-20 VIPPERMAN/WUPPERMAN came to US possibly in 1840's. One member in Civil War for South. S Henry Jackson VIPPERMAN m. Nanne Gray SMITH Smythe Co Olympia VA 1900. Need info concerning origin in German or Austria. C. JACKSON VIPPERMAN, JR., CARLA LACY VIPPERMAN, 4205 Kempwood Court, Chesterfield, VA 23832
- 
- YARNALL  
AXE      #2-21 John W. YARNALL b ca 1815 maybe in Delaware d W Fairview PA m Susan J. AXE ca 1834, lived 11850 Colerain Twp Lancaster Co PA. Who were their parents? Very little info glad to share. DEA YARNALL MAC KINNON, 1400 Lonsdale Ave., Apt. 14, Lincoln RI 02865
- 
- BARTH  
BAUER      #2-22 John BRATH b 1831 Vavaria Ger d 30 Sep 1894 Mt Savage MD m Martha BAUER b 1 Jan 1835 Baden Ger d Jun 1919 Mt. Savage MD Parents Lawrence & Barbra BAUER
- ROSSEY  
DILL      Jacob ROSSEY b 1805 Ger d 18 Feb 1855 Clairton Co PA m (K) Catherine DILL b 1801 Montgomery Co PA d 30 Oct 1895 Clairton Co PA. ROGER ANDERSON 1279 Crescent Terrace, Sunnyvale CA 94087
- 
- SALLADAY/  
SALLABY/  
SALADY/  
SALATHE/  
SALLADE/      #2-23 John J. SALADAY/SALABY/SALADY/SALATHE/SALLADE ca 1756-1762 d 3 Aug 1828 Redstone Twp Fayette Co PA wife Mary. Philip & Daniel SALADAY also left MD to migrate to PA 1785. Frederick, John & Philip SALADAY adm Oath of Allegiance, Am Rev in Sharpsburg, MD. Need parentage, wife's maiden name. Perhaps they were Huguenots via Basel, Switzerland. JUNE MASON, 5412 Dover Drive, San Diego, CA 30879

Queries continued on page 9

FOGLE/  
FOGLEY/  
FOCAL/  
FOCKEL/  
FOGEL/  
FOCKER/  
VOGLE/  
VOGEL/  
VOGELI

#2-24 Michael FOGLE/FOGLEY/FOGAL/FOCKEL/FOGEL/FOCKER/VOGLE/VOGEL/VOGELI  
wife Elizabeth listed on son Peter's d cert 1875. Michael FOGLE Allegany  
Co MD 1800 Census; 1 m 10-15, 1 m 16-25, 1 m 45 plus. 1810 Census three  
sons in Fayette Co PA. Is he M FOGLE 3 Oct 1753 ship "Eastern Branch" to  
Phila? Need facts substantiated-church, wife's maiden name. JUNE MASON  
5472 Drover Drive, San Diego, CA 20879

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DONGES  
MEYER/  
MEYERS

#2-25 I will exchange info on DONGES and MEYER/MEYERS of NJ & PA

MEUER/  
MEURER  
THOME

MEUER/MEURER of Eschelbach Ger & THOME of Stahlhofen Ger. MRS. DORIS L.  
DONGES, 905 Moss Hill Dr., Ashland, OH 44805

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KLEMM/  
CLEM  
SCHWEINHARDT

#2-26 Georg Phillip KLEMM b 1725 Sinsheim Ger. Came to US in 1741.  
First record of him found in Fred'k Co MD 1749. The time between 1741 and  
1749, at least some of this time may have been spent as indentured servant,  
somewhere in PA. Wife Maria Margaretha SCHWEINHARDT b 1734, dau of Georg  
and Mary Catharina SCHWEINHARDT. Need info on him in PA & elsewhere.  
THOMAS R. CLEM, SR., 11504 College View Dr., Silver Spring, MD 20902

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FINK  
BAKER

#2-27 Samuel FINK b ca 1812 PA his wife Catherine BAKER dau of Dr. John  
BAKER who d 1835 Huntingdon Co PA wife Catherine

LONG  
ANDERSON

Lewis LONG b 1803 near Harrisburg, PA m Elizabeth ANDERSON Shippensburg  
1827 moved to Ohio then to Hancock Co Illinois

MARSHALL  
MC KEE

Ellism MARSHALL b ca 1804 Shade Gap PA m ca 1832 Aughwick Presbyterian Ch  
Shade Gap. Wife Isabelle MC KEE b ca 1813. She & family went to Illinois  
in 1853 ch: Thomas Likely, James, William, Mary Bell, Elizabeth, Robert,  
John and David. Need info desperately on this family cannot get past 1853  
line. WANZA BAKER MERRIFIELD, 808 Sugar Maple, Ponca City OK 74604

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KNEPSHIELD

#2-28 Bernard KNEPSHIELD b Ger where? when? educated for Catholic Priest-  
hood, became Lutheran. Came to US when? What ship? Served Colonial cause  
as surgeon during Rev War? No record found. Record of probably 2nd m.  
York Co 17 Sept 1815. Died advanced age York Co PA, no record found. Had  
son, John. VIRGINIA KNEPSHIELD NOBLE, 5580 Moreno, #59, Montclair, CA 91763

Contributors to this issue: Bernard Reilly, Elsie Swartwood, Robert W.  
Sommerwerck, Beverly Hoch, Anne Tenny and Howard G. Lanham.

DON'T FORGET TO PAY YOUR DUES . . . . AND DON'T FORGET TO REGISTER FOR  
SPRING MEETING . . . . .

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Information about MAGS - Write Corresponding Secretary, Paula L. Busick, 1212 West 41st Street, Baltimore, MD 21211. Please enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope (SASE).

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STUMPED ROOTS, SURNAME EXCHANGE INDEX, and PROFESSIONAL RESEARCHER REFERRAL - Follow directions set up for these programs (or send a SASE for information to Anne T. Tenny, 10807 Montrose Ave., Garrett Park, MD 20896).

QUERIES - Follow directions set up for this program (or send a SASE for information to Elsie Swartwood, 9421 Warfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20879).

SPRING & FALL MEETINGS - (Information) Send a SASE to Mary K. Meyer, 8768-C Town & Country Blvd., Ellicott City, MD 21043; (Registration) Send to Mr. & Mrs. Warren E. Bleinberger, 3752 Thomas Point Drive, Annapolis, MD 21403.

**MID-ATLANTIC GERMANIC SOCIETY**

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