



DER

KURIER

MID-ATLANTIC GERMANIC SOCIETY

A GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

EST. 1982

VOLUME 3 ISSUE 2

DECEMBER - 1984

From the HEINZ MOOS publication:
FROM KREFELD AND BEYOND

On October 6, 1683, thirteen Mennonite families from Krefeld set foot on American soil. In the ensuing three centuries, millions of German-speaking emigrants were to follow them in search of freedom, social justice, fortune and happiness. Even if this utopia in the "land of unlimited possibilities" was not always realized, many Americans of German descent nonetheless contributed significantly to the development of American culture, technology, society, and economic structure. Some have gone down in history as presidents, cabinet members, generals, or business tycoons; as Nobel prizewinners, painters, writers, scientists, musicians or labor union leaders. And millions of others who are not listed in the encyclopedias - nameless craftsmen and teachers, farmers and factory workers, clergymen and businessmen - have played as much a part as their more famous compatriots in influencing and helping to shape American life.

Following a 75-day voyage on the vessel "Concord", the thirteen Mennonite families from Krefeld arrived in Philadelphia, 6 miles from which they cleared a tract and founded the settlement which they named Germantown. Led by Franz Daniel Pastorius, a 30-year-old lawyer from Franconia, these first Germans to emigrate to the New World as a group included weavers, tailors, carpenters and a shoemaker. Their undertaking was the result of the efforts of the Quaker and colonial aristocrat William Penn's "Holy Experiment" to attract Europeans subjected to religious persecution to Pennsylvania, which, particularly in the 18th century, became a refuge for Pietists, Lutherans, Reformed and other victims of religious intolerance on the Continent, and where they now could lead a "quiet, honest and godfearing life" in liberty and free of animosity. One year after their arrival, those first German-Americans had already harvested their first crop of flax, built looms, set up their spinning wheels, and could hold their first sale in Philadelphia. Their community was incorporated as a town in 1689 with Pastorius as the first mayor. A year earlier he had written the first resolution against Negro slavery. Under his leadership a school system was established with evening classes for adults, and Germantown prospered steadily as the population increased with new arrivals from the Rhineland. Its administration, founded on self-government and civic responsibility, became a model for many new German settlements in America. The Germantown fair, first held in 1701, became a center for the display and sale of the products of their craftsmanship and industry in early Pennsylvania.

continued -

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE:

The Fall Meeting in Frederick, Maryland was held October 27 at the Holiday Inn on Rt. 40. There were 73 people in attendance, including members and non-members. Several new members were signed, among them, Mrs. E. Stewart Maunsell II, from New Orleans. Mrs. Maunsell heard of our meeting while visiting Washington, D. C. on an ancestor-searching trip.

Pastor Frederick S. Weiser of Bigersville, Pennsylvania was the speaker for both sessions. In the morning, he spoke on "The Pennsylvania Germans and Their Records." In the afternoon, he spoke on "Saturation Research in Land Records." Delivering both entertaining and informative lectures, his humor was used to spark the subject matter. No one brought bible records to the meeting, consequently, no prizes were given.

Our next meeting will be held in the Washington, D. C. area on April 27, 1985. More information will be given in the March issue of Der Kurier.

Recently, I had the opportunity to speak to the Catonsville (MD) Historical Society.

continued

Today everyone associates names like "Röckefeller" or "Astor" with America, with American wealth and economic power. Their ancestors were among the 200,000 German emigrants who set out for America in the 18th century, hoping to make their fortune in the New World. Even before the historic date of October 6, 1683, certain Germans had come to the American Colonies individually, usually in the employ of English or Dutch trading companies, as Peter Minnewit (or "Minnuit") from Wesel, who led an expedition to the Hudson River for the Dutch West India Company, acquired Manhattan from the Indians in 1626, and established New Amsterdam (which was later to become New York in 1664). Jacob Leisler (1635-1691) holds a place in early American history as a martyr to the cause of civil liberty: following the English revolution of 1688, the Frankfurt-born merchant was locally chosen to replace the colonial governor of New York in 1689. In 1691, his opponents conspired to have him arrested, falsely convicted and executed on a charge of high treason. But he was posthumously rehabilitated by Parliament, for although he fought for more independence for the colony, he had still remained loyal to the Crown.

Early German immigrants settled in New York, New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia, but around the turn of the 18th century Pennsylvania was the most popular region, particularly for the many followers of separatist sects who had been persecuted because of their religious convictions by the princes who ruled the small German states. In 1708, the Lutheran pastor Joshua Kochertal went to London with 61 young Palatines; the Protestant Queen Anne paid for their transfer to the colony of New York. News of their successful move and amicable reception in the colonies traveled from mouth to mouth. One year later, 13,000 German emigrants reached England in hopes of receiving free passage overseas. The stampede-like exodus began in the Palatinate, but soon included swarms from Württemberg, Baden, Alsace and Franconia. It was not long before they were followed by more from Silesia, Hesse, Braunschweig, Westphalia, Salzburg and Saxony. Members of persecuted groups usually remained together after the ocean crossing, establishing settlements patterned after Germantown, self-governing and maintaining the language and customs of their homeland.

This sticking together in groups helped to preserve their character and traditions, but was a source of apprehension among the English colonists. Benjamin Franklin, in a famous appeal, urged Parliament to limit the immigration of these "Palatine Boors", lest the Anglo-Saxons "be not able to preserve our language, and even our government will become precarious". On his first encounter with German immigrants, young George Washington found them "as ignorant a Set of People as the Indians they would never speak English but when spoken to they speak Dutch". (sic) This type of negative impression was possibly reinforced by the fact that a German-language press was established very early in Germantown, where the first German newspaper in America appeared in 1739, and soon spread extensively. The Palatine emigrant Christopher Saur (1639-

1758) had opened a printshop in Germantown in 1738; among other German-language books, he printed the Bible in 1743: the first complete Bible ever to be published in America. Johann Peter Zenger (1697-1746) from the Palatinate became famous as one of the first protagonists of freedom of the press in America. His *New York Weekly Journal*, established in 1733, branded the colonial government as corrupt; he was thrown in jail, but his court acquittal established for the press the right to criticize government. The printed media played a part in maintaining a certain cultural standard in the German communities, based on a well developed educational system, fostered mainly by religious groups such as the Lutherans and Moravians. The Mennonite schoolteacher Christopher Dock published his *Schulordnung*, the first American pedagogical work, in 1750. Herrnhut sectarians, better known as Moravians, first arrived in Georgia for the avowed purpose of converting Indians, but later moved to Pennsylvania, where they engaged in cultural activities of great significance and impact. German-born Conrad Weiser (1698-1760) became familiar with Indian languages, and with his general diplomatic ability became known as a skillful negotiator in Indian affairs for the governors of Pennsylvania and Virginia. There was a high

I spoke on the beginning of the Mid-Atlantic Germanic Society and also "Researching Your German Ancestors." Time was not sufficient to deliver a full scope talk, but I had a very attentive and questioning audience.

Norman C. Emerick

GERMAN RESEARCH BIBLIOGRAPHY

To assist Stumped Roots in replying to MAGS members' "cries for help," a German subjects Bibliography is needed. And to compile such a bibliography, Stumped Roots itself needs help from all MAGS members. Please send a list of books which have been most useful to you in researching German ancestors in the Mid-Atlantic states. (To recap, that means Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, New Jersey, Delaware, New York, the Carolinas and Georgia. But if you found information in mid-west oriented books - or far west - that led you back to the Mid-Atlantic region, include them too!) It would be helpful if you annotate your list, giving the area to which each book pertains and any other descriptive information you think might be helpful.

Send your bibliographic list to: Ann Tenny,
10807 Montrose Avenue
Garrett Park, MD 20896

degree of literacy and expert craftsmanship among the thousands of German immigrants, a factor which quickly made the German-speaking communities important centers of industry and trade. German artisans were especially fond of beautifying the useful things of everyday life, from tools and furniture-to house facades. Carved and decorated products of folk art are today still considered typical of German-American tradition.

However, the 200,000 German immigrants who had settled in America by the outbreak of the Revolutionary War – farmers, tradesmen, craftsmen, clergymen and teachers – did not remain isolated in their communities, but became integrated in the multiplex elements of the population of their new homeland. This was demonstrated by their vigorous participation in the struggle for independence, undoubtedly making Franklin and Washington revise their opinions of these “boors”.

Serving Freedom

By the time the Revolutionary War began, after the “Boston Tea Party” of 1773 and the Declaration of Independence of July 4, 1776, Germans in the Colonies were of such diverse interests and lived in such differing areas that no common attitude could be expected. Pacifist Mennonites and Dunkers supported Pennsylvania’s Quaker policies, while western German settlers demanded vigorous military measures against Indians and French. Virginia Valley settlers complained about the English church tax while some of their affluent countrymen sat on Anglican vestries. However, when the War of Independence broke out, when liberty, justice and equality were at issue, they rallied with fervor in support of the American revolt with very few exceptions. The vestries of the Lutheran and Reformed Churches of Philadelphia issued a call to arms to their fellow Germans in New York and North Carolina. Peter Muhlenberg (1746-1807), a grandson of Conrad Weiser, formed and commanded a German Regiment of Virginia volunteers during the early southern campaign against the English Redcoats. Later, he was promoted to major general for meritorious service at the siege of Yorktown, and after the war he became lieutenant governor of Pennsylvania, where he pleaded for more humane immigration laws. Major General Nicholas Herkimer personally raised 800 men into four battalions; he died a heroic death in battle at Oriskany Creek while trying to get reinforcements through to the Palatine forces in Fort Stanwix, to which the British had laid siege. After the subsequent British surrender at Saratoga, Washington agreed that “it was Herkimer who first reversed the gloomy scene”. The former Prussian officer Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben wholeheartedly espoused the American ideals of liberty and independence. He landed at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in December 1777, at America’s lowest point of the war, when Washington’s battered citizens’ army was starving and freezing at Valley Forge. It was no wonder that morale was low and the outlook dim. The men had no military experience, and had only signed up for six to nine months of service, which resulted in massive fluctuation. Washington was quick to recognize Steuben’s organizational and disciplinary abilities. Upon Washington’s proposal, Congress appointed von Steuben inspector general of the entire army. In only a few months Steuben managed to turn the troops into a disciplined and effective fighting force. The Revolutionary War also brought forth a celebrated German heroine: Maria Ludwig Hays McCauley, known as Molly Pitcher because she carried pitchers of water to her husband and other soldiers on the front line. She reportedly took over her husband’s cannon when he was prostrated by the heat.

continued

Sue Schnebly Smyser has volunteered to join the Research Committee and will take over responsibility for the Surname File. Beginning the first of October - 1984 --SURNAMEs for the Surname File and requests for information from the file should be sent to: Sue S. Smyser, 6266 Rose Hill Drive, Alexandria, VA 22310. Surnames should be submitted on a 3 x 5 card using the following format:

State	County
Primary name	Alternate spelling(s)
First name, birth date, marriage data, children, death data, other pertinent information. (If all information not available, send what you do know.)	
Also researching surname(s):	
Your name	Date submitted
Address	

GONE TO KENTUCKY

Early court minutes of Jessamine County, Kentucky yielded the following items during a search for some Scotch-Irish ancestors.

Court Order Book A, page 17, 15 February 1802...The court certifies that Samuel L. Knock is the person mentioned

continued

Less spectacular but extremely important were the services performed by German-American civilians in the fight for freedom. Many who refused to take up arms for religious reasons provided goods and labor, established hospitals, or voluntarily paid double the amount of taxes due throughout the war. Christopher Ludwig was the famous chief baker of the Continental Army who, following the bloody battle of Yorktown, provided the victors and vanquished alike with the six thousand pounds of bread which he managed to get baked in a single day. His friendship with George Washington lasted long after the latter became President of the young Republic.

There were Germans fighting on the side of the British as well: 30,000 Hessian mercenaries hired by the King of England to support his decimated army. A number of them defected to the American side, and some 6,000 stayed behind when their regiments were repatriated, becoming a part of American democracy in no way different from the local Germans.

DOUBLE CROSS

Here's a little teaser to brighten up your holidays and to get you through 'til the next issue of Der Kurier. Answers can be found across, up, down, diagonally, and backwards. There are twenty-nine answers in all. We've answered one for you, below. "Name of the ship the Krefelders traveled on." (HINT: Some answers can be found in articles throughout Der Kurier.)

C O N C O R D T E A K R E F E L D
 E I S E N H O W E R E X L P R U E
 D E R K U R I E R H S R R T I T U
 E N N R S T H I C A E E A O G H T
 T I O E E R H T O I S S W W E E S
 I T T H I N I I R S O V S N R R C
 N A S T E P N U R N O T L I M A H
 O L O U Y O K V C T X A L F A N C
 N A B L F R H I N E E B P E N N O
 N P L B E M E R I C K E O R S T S
 E O L D D O M I N I O N N O T E A
 M U H L E N B E R G S R O O B K S

1. What Benjamin Franklin called the Germans.
2. Mercenaries hired by King George III to fight "the rebels."
3. Famous Lutheran minister.
4. Maria Ludwig Hays McCauley.
5. His German ancestors could not have imagined he would someday be president of a great nation.
6. He tried a "Holy Experiment."
7. Where the Krefelders settled; German _____

continued

Gone to Kentucky (con't.)

in the will of William E. Knock of Kent Co., Maryland, 30 October 1781.

Court Order Book A, page 121, 17 October 1804.....
 Deed from Joseph and Ann Bowman to Jacob Wolfkill of Washington Co., Maryland acknowledges and ordered to be certified.

Court Order Book B, page 94, May session 1811 . . .
 Moses Hoover having produced to this court credentials of his ordination and also of his being in regular communion with the Christian society called Menonistes (sic) and having taken the oath of allegiance to the commonwealth and having entered into bond in the penalty of L 500 with John Housen, Andrew Hoover and David Hoover his securities conditioned as the law requires Moses Hoover is hereby authorized to solemnize the rites of matrimony according to the rites and ceremonies of the said church of Menonistes and that a testimony thereof be granted him according to law.

Court Order Book B, page 167, November 1812 . . . Power of attorney from Christian Majoners (sic) to David Majors acknowledged and ordered certified to Frederick Co., State of Maryland.

The above is by no means comprehensive but is offered as an example of the interesting migration clues which can sometimes be found in those boring court minutes.

8. Where the tea party was held.
 9. His 400th birthday was celebrated last year.
 10. City in Germany where the first Germans came from to the New World.
 11. Another name for Virginia.
 12. MAGS' newsletter.
 13. What the Germans call themselves.
 14. Muhlenberg was one.
 15. He's on the \$10 bill.
 16. The nationality of most of our Palatine ancestors.
 17. Another name for the Revolution.
 18. The number of families that came over on the Concord.
 19. What Christopher Saur used to publish the Bible.
 20. Name of MAGS' president.
 21. _____ hundred years ago, the first Germans came to the New World.
 22. What the English called a person of German descent.
 23. Member of a religious group that fled to the New World.
 24. River that emigrants sailed on to Rotterdam.
 25. The first crop settlers at Germantown raised. It was held in Boston; _____ party. Krefelders came to the New World on it.
- BONUS: One answer appears twice. Can you find it?

bif
 10
 em
 in

10,000 English terms for which one or more equivalents are presented in Pennsylvania German. He gives many of the common words along with the more unusual. Illustrative sentences have been used in many instances. The book can be purchased for \$8.75 from the editor: 406 Spring Drive, Millersville, PA 17551

BUCKS COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

Many Germans settled in Bucks County, starting in the 18th century and particularly in the northern part of the county. If you want to learn more about the people of that county, you might be interested in the Bucks County Genealogical Society. Write for a brochure to the Society at P. O. Box 1092, Doylestown, PA. One of the benefits of membership is thirty minutes' free research at the Spruance Library in Doylestown.

Kinfolk in Germany, Kinfolk in Maryland:

The Klein Schifferstadt Origins and Relationships of the Families Who Settled in Maryland: Brunner, Götzendanner, Sturm, Thomas, researched by Arta F. Johnson. 7 x 10, 44 pages. \$6.80 postpaid by author, 153 Aldrich Road, Columbus, OH 43214.

The monograph includes every entry on those names in Klein Schifferstadt, a village in the Palatinate. Also included are other, related families: Riester, Ranger, Lang, Lill, Waydmann, Ebert. No Maryland documentation beyond proof of immigration. Numerous photocopies from the church books, map.

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS

Katherine Allemong
 Dorothy Bowersox
 Peter J. Linder
 Kathleen Rizer
 Donna Valley Russell

ANSWERS ON PAGE # 7

OHIO RESEARCH - Non-members may submit queries for a fee of \$1.00 to the Editor of the Northwestern Ohio Genealogical Society Newsletter. P. O. Box 17066, Toledo, OH 43615.... or write for membership information. The following item is from their Newsletter:

NEW PUBLICATION - Prof. C. Richard Beam has edited a new "Pennsylvania German Dictionary". It presents about

In the last few days, I've had a chance to look at two recent additions to the growing number of family histories devoted to the descendants of "Palatines." Namely, Palatine Progeny: The Arey [Ihrig, Early, Early] Family of Rowan County, North Carolina, and Related Families, 1749-1983 by Harriet Arey Davidson, privately printed: 1983, 324 pages (available from the author, 450 W. Lockwood Avenue, Webster Groves, MO 63119); and, The Swartzbaugh Family in America by Constance H. and Roger G. Swartzbaugh, privately printed: 1984, 299 pages (available from Constance H. Swartzbaugh, 645 North Third Avenue, Canton, IL 61520). The former traces the history of the Petter Ihrig, probably from the Mosbach area of Baden, who arrived in Philadelphia on the "St. Andrew" in 1749 and eventually settled and died in Rowan County, North Carolina; and, the latter concentrates on the descendants of the Johann Adam Schwartzbach who landed at Philadelphia on the "Ann" in the same year (1749). Both volumes are most attractive publications, well illustrated, well organized, and reasonably well documented. The photographs included in both are appropriate and numerous.

One thing that struck me as similar in both was their commendable attempt to sketch-in just what the voyage must have been like for those who came to the new world in the mid-eighteenth century. Both draw very heavily upon the personal account written in 1750 by Gottlieb Mittelberger of his trip from Germany to Pennsylvania. Mittelberger is still one of our best sources of first-hand information on the journey so many would-be emigrants made down the Rhine River to Rotterdam. They were often forced to wait for weeks on end for a ship to carry them to England, to port cities such as Plymouth or Cowes, before heading across the Atlantic to America. According to Mittelberger, ". . . the real misery begins with the long

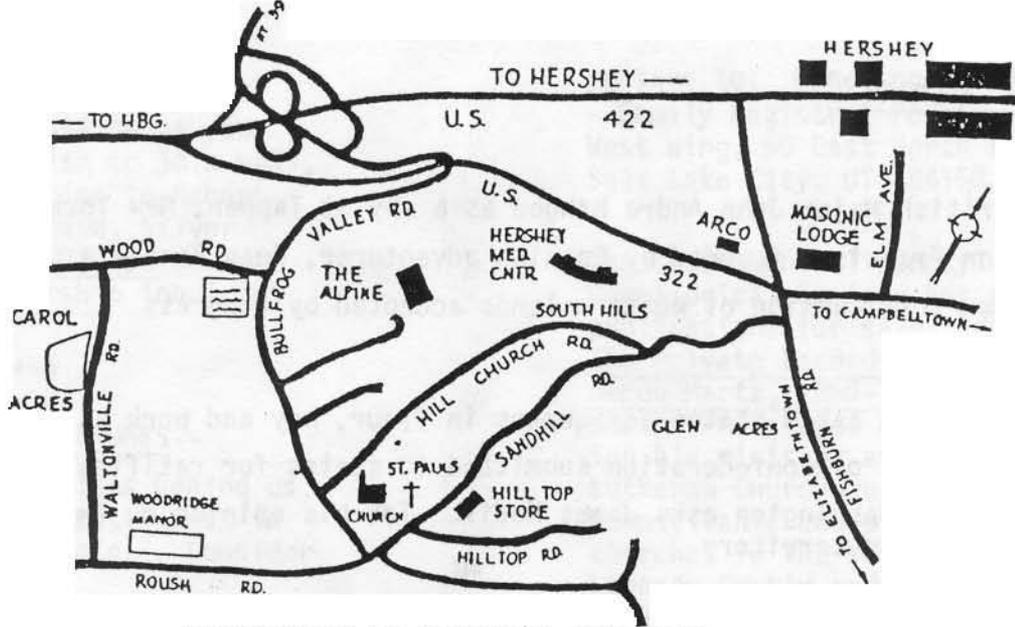
voyage. For from there the ships, unless they have good wind, must often sail eight, nine, ten, to twelve weeks, before they reach Philadelphia. But even with the best wind the voyage lasts seven weeks."

Passengers had to endure crowded conditions, bad food, a lack of water, rampant disease, noxious smells, storms, and the fear of death as they slowly journeyed to their new home. Mittelberger reported the deaths of at least thirty-two children on his journey. Those that survived were not only blessed with good fortune but probably endowed as well with more than a fair constitution. Both the Swartzbaughs and Mrs. Davidson are to be commended for attempting to place their immigrants within the broader context of the eighteenth century in this way and others.

MONOCACY AND CATOCTIN - If your ancestors lived in the Monocacy and Catoctin areas, C. E. Schildknecht is about to publish a book just for you! Monocacy and Catoctin: early settlers in Frederick County, MD, also parts of Adams County, PA, and Carroll County, MD, Vol. 1 sketches from pre-historic families to Indians, explorers and traders, to the earliest European settlers. Also covered are the religious groups, the Brethren and Mennonites, and various related families. Surnames include: Keller, Poe, Pfau, Clingan, McCardell, Kemp and Delaplaine and Delaplane. Publication should be in late 1984. For more information, write: C. E. Schildknecht, 135 Doubleday Ave., Gettysburg, PA 17325.

SANDHILL CEMETERY - Beginning this issue, we will publish the cemetery records of the Sandhill Cemetery (located in Derry Township, Dauphin County, PA). The cemetery is owned by Saint Paul Evangelical Church in Hummelstown, PA. These records were compiled by Donald E. Koons, Sand Hill Road, R.D., 1, Box 37, Hummelstown, PA 17036.

continued



DIRECTIONS TO SANDHILL CEMETERY

April 30, 1981

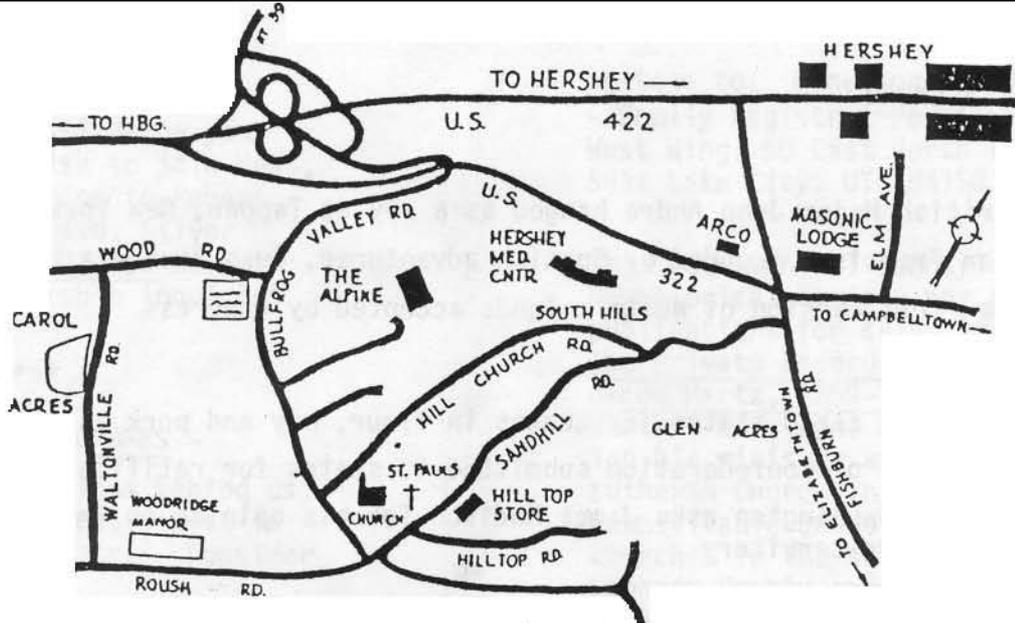
A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE SANDHILL CEMETERY

(Located in Derry Township, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania) . . . The Sandhill Cemetery is owned by the Saint Paul Evangelical Church, R. D. 1, Hill Church Road, Hummelstown, PA.

The Sandhill Church, now known as Saint Paul Evangelical Lutheran Church was officially organized in 1752. The first building was erected in 1756, however, indications lead us to assume it was unofficially organized as early as 1740. Records state a cemetery was established shortly after the church was organized.

The cemetery is operated by a Board of Managers consisting of three members, elected by the congregation, who have full power to do all acts and adopt all measures which are for the best interest of the congregation.

The Board of Managers for 1981: Donald E. Keene, President, Paul H. McCurdy, Secretary



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OCTOBER -

- 2--1780, British Major John Andre hanged as a spy at Tappan, New York
9--1776, San Francisco founded by Spanish adventurer, Juan Bantista de Anza
29--1782, New York cession of western lands accepted by Congress

NOVEMBER -

- 4--1781, Congress asked states for quotas in flour, hay and pork as a war measure
17--1778, Articles of Confederation submitted to states for ratification
28--1784, George Washington asks James Madison for his opinion on the future of the western territory

DECEMBER

- 8--1777, Washington crosses the Delaware River near Trenton into Pennsylvania
20--1784, Congress appropriated \$100,000 for the construction of new buildings
24--1783, James Madison, in the Virginia House of Delegates, supports separation of church and state.

QUERIES - Please send your queries to: Elsie Lewis Swartwood, 9421 Warfield Road,
Gaithersburg, MD 20879

MAY PHILLIPS #3-49 John MAY b "nr Baltimore" 1760, served in Va Cont. Line 1776-1779, "went home" to Martinsburg, VA to mar Sarah Jane PHILLIPS 1780. Seek info re MAYs in that area during those years. Is MAY German or English surname? John was a bombardier. Any involved in arms manufacture? Jo Ann Whitson Cuddy, 1005 Sheringham Court, Kingsport, TN 37660

MILLER/MOELLER POTZMAN #3-50 Elizabeth MILLER (MOELLER) md Lorentz PROTZMAN (1751-1823). Seeking statistical data for her and names and date for her parents. Six, but not all, ch. of Elizabeth & Lorentz PROTZMAN listed in records of Zion Reformed Church, Hagerstown, MD. Martha F. Smith, 525 Herrick Avenue, Sp. 25, Eureka, CA 95501

HARTMAN HEATH #3-51 William Hartman b Sep. 1820 VA, Poss. now Pendleton Co WV md Emily HEATH 8 Feb 1848, Scioto Co OH, d 1900 Lincoln, IL. Would like any info on his ancestry, Martha F. Smith, 525 Herrick Avenue, Sp. 25, Eureka, CA 95501

OUR NORTHERN NEIGHBORS - Do your roots extend to Canada? The Brant Co. Branch, Ontario Genealogical Society is interested in helping you find your Canadian ancestors. Yearly membership in the Society is \$7.00 for U. S. residents, \$6.00 for single Canadian residents, \$8.00 for Canadian families and institutions, and \$10.00 for overseas residents. With each membership, you are entitled to two free queries a year and receive eight annual newsletters. If you are interested in just the Ontario Genealogical Society, membership for U. S. residents is \$20.00 per year. For more information on either society, write: Brant Co. Branch, Ontario Genealogical Society, P. O. Box 2181, Brantford, Ontario, Canada, N3T 5Y6.

ACTING MEMBERSHIP CHAIRMAN -

If you have any questions on your membership or you wish to join MAGS, please direct inquiries to Robert Miller, 347 Scott Drive, Silver Spring, MD 20904. Please do not send any more membership inquiries to Beverly Hoch.

TIDBITS, MORSELS AND CRUMBS -

With the recent elections behind us, we may ponder the effectiveness in using our "right to vote." Consider the following:

In 1695, one vote gave Oliver Cromwell control of England.

In 1776, one vote gave America the English language instead of German.

Thomas Jefferson, John Quincy Adams and Rutherford B. Hayes were each elected president of the United States by one electoral vote.

Western Maryland Genealogy is a new quarterly journal, beginning January, 1985. Features original source records, genealogies, inquiries, 192 pages per volume with an annual index. Covers present counties of Frederick, Washington, Montgomery, Allegany, Garrett, and parts of Carroll and the District of Columbia. Subscription for \$15.00 to: Western Maryland Genealogy, 709 E. Main Street, Middletown, MD 21769.

The Mormons have developed yet another program to help genealogists. Called "The Family Registry," the service consists of two parts: Registration of individuals and family organizations by submitting forms to any branch Mormon genealogical library; Inquiry of the registration forms will be available on microfiche along with an index of the registry at the Genealogical Library in Salt Lake City. The Family Registry alphabetically lists surnames being researched together with the names and addresses of persons doing research. For more information, send SASE #10 with 37¢ worth of

postage to: Genealogical Department
--Family Registry, Fourth Floor,
West Wing, 50 East North Temple St.,
Salt Lake City, UT 84150

The South Central Pennsylvania Genealogical Society has several publications for sale, including The Private Records of Rev. George Jacob Martz, 1869-1878, comprising deaths, marriages and baptisms during his ministry at Womelsdorf Lutheran Church in Berks County, Pennsylvania and other Lutheran churches in the southeastern area of Lebanon County and extreme northern area of Lancaster County. For a free list of publications, send SASE to the Society, P. O. Box 1824, York, PA 17405

The Pennsylvania Department of Transportation publishes maps of the counties of Pennsylvania which include small towns, streams, roads, railroads, cemeteries, churches, etc. Price of the maps have changed since January 1, 1984, so write to the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, Publication Sales Store, P. O. Box 134, Middletown, PA 17057 for new prices. Also ask for the "free" road map of the whole state.

Index to the 1800 Census of New York State, compiled by Barbara Kay Armstrong, is a recent publication of the index to the 1800 census of New York for 100,000 heads of households. Page citations to National Archives film on which the full census enumeration appears is also included. Copies of the book are \$30.00 plus \$1.00 postage. Send to Genealogical Publishing Co., Attn: Joseph Garonzik, 1001 N. Calvert St., Baltimore, MD 21202

This is the last issue I will prepare for MAGS. I have tried to squeeze in every little bit of data sent by the Editor....hope you have enjoyed! Good luck to the new typist.

Helyn Hatton Collison

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The South Central Pennsylvania Genealogical Society has several publications for sale, including The Private Records of Rev. George Jacob Martz, 1869-1878, comprising deaths, marriages and baptisms during his ministry at Womelsdorf Lutheran Church in Berks County, Pennsylvania and other Lutheran churches in the southeastern area of Lebanon County and extreme northern area of Lancaster County. For a free list of publications, send SASE to the Society, P. O. Box 1824, York, PA 17405

The Pennsylvania Department of Transportation publishes maps of the counties of Pennsylvania which include small towns, streams, roads, railroads, cemeteries, churches, etc. Price of the maps have changed since January 1, 1984, so write to the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, Publication Sales Store, P. O. Box 134, Middletown, PA 17057 for new prices. Also ask for the "free" road map of the whole state.

Index to the 1800 Census of New York State, compiled by Barbara Kay Armstrong, is a recent publication of the index to the 1800 census of New York for 100,000 heads of households. Page citations to National Archives film on which the full census enumeration appears is also included. Copies of the book are \$30.00 plus \$1.00 postage. Send to Genealogical Publishing Co., Attn: Joseph Garonzik, 1001 N. Calvert St., Baltimore, MD 21202

This is the last issue I will prepare for MAGS. I have tried to squeeze in every little bit of data sent by the Editor....hope you have enjoyed! Good luck to the new typist.

Helyn Hatton Collison