



DER KURIER

MID-ATLANTIC GERMANIC SOCIETY

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

It's election time again and I want to say something about MAGS officers and elections. According to the MAGS constitution, elections are conducted by mail ballot between the Spring and Autumn meetings - in odd-numbered years for officers and in even-numbered years for two at-large members of the Executive Board, who thus provide continuity for Board activities. The at-large Board members have not been elected in the past, but were appointed by the president; therefore, they must be elected for a one year term.

There is a ballot elsewhere in this issue of Der Kurier. If you didn't respond to the ballot in the previous issue, please mark this one and mail it according to the directions. In order to have a valid election, our constitution requires that 10% of the members must vote.

On behalf of MAGS, I'd like to thank our two vice-presidents, who are not candidates for re-election. Nancy Mossburg, vice-president for membership has done an excellent, well organized job. And Mary K. Meyer, vice-president for programs, has been responsible for a series of excellent speakers from which we have all benefitted. Fortunately, both have offered help through the overlap period - but we'll certainly miss them!

Another of those excellent speakers will be with us for our Autumn meeting, when we return to the New Windsor Service Center. Annette Burgert, who is well known to those who have researched early Pennsylvania immigrant ancestors, will be our speaker.

While Ms. Burgert specializes in European villages of origin for 19th century Pennsylvanians, her topics should be of interest to all of us - since so many Maryland and Virginia Germans landed in Pennsylvania first.

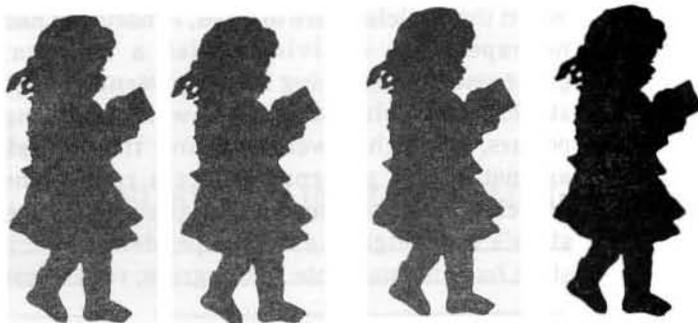
We're also adding a "researcher-locator" facility to this meeting, thanks to volunteer efforts of Bob and Frankie Hull; see explanation on the flyer. Getting acquainted with other members is, after all, a major reason for attending MAGS meetings, and this will certainly help.

Last, but by no means least, MAGS sends boatloads of good wishes to Debbie Showalter, editor of everyone's favorite newsletter, and Al Brown, her chief assistant in producing it. They were married in August.

BALTIMORE CONNECTIONS

For \$3.00 per name, plus a long SASE, MAGS member Barbara Adt, 6391 S.W. 85th St., Miami, FL 33143, will research your family in the 1880, 1900 or 1910 Baltimore City Federal Census. The \$3.00 fee will be returned if the search is unsuccessful.

Please include as much information as possible to ensure correct identification.



CELEBRATING THE CONSTITUTION

(Ed. Note: Two hundred years ago on September 17, 1787, 39 delegates to a Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia signed an agreement that would shape not only the foundations of the United States but its history as well. Oftentimes we think that our ancestors were perfect individuals who lived simple and uncomplicated lives. Below is the story of how we came to have a Constitution and the often chaotic and topsy-turvy route that the Constitutional Convention delegates took to secure it. The finished Constitution is a tribute in itself, to the foresight and genius of the Convention delegates who worked so hard to produce it.)

"When you assemble a number of men to have the advantage of their joint wisdom, you inevitably assemble with those men, all their prejudices, their passions, their errors of opinion, their local interests, and their selfish views. From such an Assembly can a perfect production be expected?"

Benjamin Franklin

By 1787 it was apparent that the United States were not united. Petty squabbling over border disputes, the flood of each state's currency onto an already inflated economy, slavery and the jealousies of large states vs. small states threatened not only to divide the recent union, but destroy it.

The Articles of Confederation, drawn up in 1777 by the Continental Congress, were intended to bind the colonies against Great Britain. Almost no one was satisfied with the Articles, but everyone realized that some form of government was needed.

When the Articles were drafted, Americans had no experience of living under a national government. In creating such a government the states were reluctant to allow it sweeping powers, since they were fighting the British against such a government. As a result, the Articles of Confederation guaranteed each state's sovereignty and independence. Each state had an equal vote in Congress, regardless

of size or population, and could impose all powers that Congress did not have. Congress could declare war and peace, negotiate foreign relations, establish an army and navy, issue and borrow money and control Indian affairs, among other things, as long as two-thirds of the states agreed. Amendments to the Articles were virtually impossible, requiring all 13 states' approval. Even with such power over the national government, the states did not agree to the Articles of Confederation until 1781. As a result of the limited powers of Congress, the states became separate, independent entities.

By 1786, the army had come close to mutiny because it had not been paid; Americans were ignoring pre-war debts made to British creditors, giving Great Britain an excuse to keep its troops on the western frontier; fighting broke out between several states over boundary claims; land speculators abounded, eager to sell western lands to anyone and there were rumors that a European prince had been approached about becoming king of the United States. Europe watched and waited for the death of the democracy.

Since Congress had been given no power to levy taxes, it was at a loss on how to get revenue from the states. Robert Morris, Superintendent of Finance, likened talking to the states about money as "preaching to the dead." Daniel Shays, an ex-militia captain, led a rebellion of Massachusetts farmers against creditors who had unfairly confiscated property for unpaid debts. At first farmers petitioned the state legislature, but the legislators ignored them by raising taxes. Shays and others marched on courthouses throughout Massachusetts with the aim of taking control of the state house. The rebellion was finally put down by the state militia, but it became clearer that a centralized government was needed.

George Washington had seen the powerlessness of the federal government as early as 1781. He realized that Congress should have the right to make decisions, but wondered how anyone could make the states realize the necessity of such control. Five years later in a letter to James Madison he declared, "We are fast verging to anarchy and confusion!"

Madison was another who realized that without change the republic's days were numbered. He took the initiative and proposed a convention at Annapolis to discuss and amend the Articles of Confederation. The Annapolis Convention met in September 1786. But the only thing accomplished was an agreement for delegates from all states to meet in Philadelphia on May 14, 1787, to discuss provisions to the Articles.

The spring of 1787 was a rainy one and the delegates to Philadelphia had difficulty in making their way to the Convention. On May 25, 11 days after the proposed opening, 55 men assembled, enough to begin the proceedings. Nine of the 13 states were represented. Rhode Island refused to send anyone, saying the whole idea was a waste of time. Delegates from the remaining states came throughout the summer, with the last representative arriving on August 6. All present had either served in the army or in some capacity in their state governments. All were well-qualified to produce a constitution that would endure the ages. Thomas Jefferson would later refer to the gathering as "an assembly of demi-gods."

Some of the more distinguished delegates included George Washington, James Madison, George Mason and Edmund Randolph from Virginia; Benjamin Franklin, Robert Morris, Gouverneur Morris and James Wilson from Pennsylvania; Alexander Hamilton from New York; and John Rutledge and Charles Pinckney from South Carolina.

Although Patrick Henry had been selected as a delegate from Virginia, he declined, distrusting the purpose of the meeting, as did John Hancock of Massachusetts, the first signer of the Declaration of Independence. Jefferson, who had written the Declaration, was serving as minister to France, and John Adams, one of the staunchest supporters of the colonies' right to independence, was serving in the same capacity to Great Britain.

At the outset, the delegates agreed to keep the proceedings secret. Their outward purpose was to discuss amendments to the Articles of Confederation. But all knew that the Articles would not stand up much longer; that a totally

new form of government was needed. Secrecy was honored, but the citizens of Philadelphia knew with such a distinguished group present, that something important was happening. Susannah Dillwyn, visiting the city in May, wrote to her father, "There is now sitting in this city a grand convention--who are to form some new system of government or mend the old one--I suppose it is a body of great consequence--as they say it depends entirely upon their pleasure--whether we shall in future have a congress."

The first order of business was to elect a president of proceedings, and George Washington was unanimously chosen. Washington had been reluctant to come at all to Philadelphia, protesting that he had retired from public life when he resigned as commander of the army. He privately admitted though, that without his presence at the Convention, "I very much fear that all of the states will not appear...." Washington served well as president, never taking a stand either way in the discussions, but lending the needed air of authority over the proceedings.

The Convention began in earnest Tuesday morning, May 29. Edmund Randolph, governor of Virginia, opened the discussion with what became known as the Virginia Plan. Drawn up by the Virginia delegation while awaiting the arrival of the remaining Convention members, the 15 resolutions of the Virginia Plan, are believed to have been conceived by James Madison.

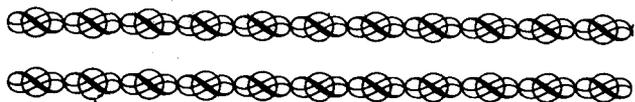
Among the resolutions was the establishment of a two-house legislature, the first house (the Senate) to be elected by the people, the second (the House of Representatives) to be elected by the first; representation in the legislature to be based on population of "free inhabitants" of each state; an executive to be elected by the legislature and an independent judiciary.

At Randolph's conclusion, the Convention formed itself into a committee of the whole, an English parliamentary form of debate and voting without recording or binding opinions. The main objection to the Plan was the advantage of large states over small states. Large states, such as Pennsylvania and Virginia would be allowed more

representatives in the legislature because of larger populations, than smaller states, such as New Jersey and Delaware. That being the case, the larger states would always get passed legislation that they favored. The Virginia Plan was discussed by the delegates until June 14. On that day, William Paterson presented the New Jersey Plan.

The New Jersey Plan continued the Articles of Confederation, but gave Congress the power to levy taxes and control commerce. It called for a one-house legislature with an equal representation for all states, a body of executives to be elected by the legislature and a judiciary to be appointed by the executive branch. The majority of delegates however, favored the two-house legislature, executive and judiciary of the Virginia Plan. The problem was still a question of representation. Debate continued with neither side giving in. Finally on June 20, the delegation from Connecticut proposed that representation in the Senate be equal and representation in the House of Representatives be based on population of free inhabitants, plus each slave counting for three-fifths of a person. Debate continued and on July 2 a vote was called, resulting in a tie. A committee of one member from each state was appointed to consider the question. Another vote held on July 16 passed the resolution. Known as the Great Compromise, many Constitutional scholars believe that if the delegates had not been willing to compromise on this point, the Convention would have broken up at this juncture, and nothing more accomplished, at least not in 1787.

The next major point that garnered discussion was the election of the executive. Chief among the questions were, how was the executive to be elected and for how long? Different solutions were offered, with several delegates favoring a board of executives, rather than one person. Length of term was discussed for four, seven and 10 years. Alexander Hamilton advocated a lifetime appointment with a hereditary successor. Finally on July 26, the delegates voted to have a single executive elected by the national legislature to serve a term of seven years and be ineligible to run for the office again.



With that vote, the delegates adjourned while a committee of detail withdrew to "prepare and report a constitution conformable" with the resolutions debated thus far. The committee consisted of men from each geographical area; John Rutledge, the chairman, from South Carolina, represented the deep south; Edmund Randolph from Virginia, the upper south; James Wilson from Pennsylvania, the middle states; Oliver Ellsworth from Connecticut, lower New England; and Nathaniel Gorham from Massachusetts, New England. Edmund Randolph wrote the first draft, while the others looked on, giving points, borrowing from the Articles of Confederation, state constitutions and various other documents.

After Randolph's draft was discussed, James Wilson took over, refining the document. Words such as *President, Congress, Senate, House of Representatives and Supreme Court*, were introduced into the document for the first time. The phrase *We the People*, was also written at this time. By August 6, the deadline for the committee and the reassembly of the Convention, a new Constitution was ready for debate.

Once again the question of the executive came up, but not only in the Convention. Although the details of the Convention had been kept secret, it was common knowledge by now that a convention was meeting to adopt a new form of government. As a result, the delegates received many letters from concerned citizens all over the United States. Everyone wanted to know who would run the country. The rumor that one of the European princes would become king of the United States had never died. Finally to put an end to it, on August 18 the Convention members unofficially authorized a statement in a Pennsylvania newspaper: "Tho' we cannot, affirmatively, tell you what we are doing...we never once thought of a King." This statement, though unofficial, was quickly reprinted in newspapers throughout the United States and finally laid to rest the rumor of an American king.

In the meantime, the Convention members debated the committee's draft, article by article and clause by clause. Again they discussed how the chief executive should be elected and for how long. They finally agreed to a four-year

term and permitted him to run again for re-election. They decided he must be a natural born citizen or a citizen of the United States at the time the Constitution was adopted. If he was a naturalized citizen, he had to have lived in the United States for at least 14 years. He must be at least 35 years old when elected, and he would be elected by a group of electors chosen by the states.

On September 8, a committee of style was appointed to smooth out the last draft and get it presentable for the states' ratification. This time there were no regional lines drawn. The committee consisted of William Samuel Johnson of Connecticut (the chairman), Gouverneur Morris of Pennsylvania, James Madison of Virginia, Rufus King of Massachusetts and Alexander Hamilton of New York. This time the final copy was written by Gouverneur Morris, with the comments and suggestions of the other committee members. Because the previous committee of detail had just about written the finished Constitution, the committee of style only added the additions that had been approved by the Convention. By Wednesday, September 12, the committee had completed the draft. Three more days were spent by the Convention members in polishing the document. About two dozen changes were made and another two dozen rejected. In writing the final draft, Gouverneur Morris had substituted *We the People of the United States* for the original *We the People* of each individual state named. The Convention delegates agreed to this change only because they couldn't be sure which states would endorse the Constitution. The Convention had already decided that approval of state conventions from nine states would ratify the document.

On September 15, the Convention was ready to vote on the final draft. Before the vote got underway, three delegates asked to voice their objections. First came Edmund Randolph, whose Virginia Plan had opened the Convention in May. Randolph knew that his constituents in Virginia, as well as the more powerful members of the Virginia Assembly, such as Patrick Henry, would not accept the Constitution without amendments to guarantee the rights of each citizen. He proposed another convention in which amendments guaranteeing these rights would

be proclaimed and thus added; otherwise he could not sign the document. George Mason, the author of the Virginia Declaration of Rights, seconded Randolph's motion. Without some sort of bill of rights added to the present document, Mason stated that what he could not sign in Philadelphia, he could not support in Virginia. Finally, Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts echoed Randolph and Mason in support of a second convention. Without that at the very least, he could not sign the Constitution in good conscience. At the end of the three speeches, Convention president George Washington called for a vote. On the proposition of Mr. Randolph: all states voted no. On the agreement to the Constitution as amended: all states voted aye. The Constitution was ordered printed.

On Monday, September 17, the Convention met for the last time. James Wilson read a speech for the ailing Benjamin Franklin: "Sir, I agree to this Constitution with all its faults, if they are such; because I think a general Government necessary for us...I doubt too whether any other Convention we can obtain may be able to make a better Constitution...It therefore astonishes me, Sir, to find this system approaching so near to perfection as it does; and I think it will astonish our enemies..." At Wilson's conclusion, Franklin himself called for the signature of all delegates as a united front. From the 55 delegates who had begun the Convention, 42 were present at the signing. All signed except Randolph, Mason and Gerry. That night George Washington wrote in his diary, "The business being thus closed, the Members adjourned to the City Tavern...dined together and took a cordial leave of each other; after which I returned to my lodgings,...to meditate on the momentous work which had been executed..."

Far from being closed, the business of ratification had just begun. On September 20, the Constitution was presented to the Articles of Confederation Congress. Meanwhile the text of the document had been printed in newspapers around the country. Congress debated the Constitution from September 26-28. Those members who had been delegates to the Convention helped to carry the resolution to submit the finished Constitution to the states

for ratification. There was still controversy surrounding the document.

George Mason, who had refused to sign, wrote a letter to Richard Henry Lee, a representative to the Virginia Congress. Lee agreed with Mason, that without a bill of rights, the Constitution would not find favor in Virginia. The main argument seemed to be the fear of a central government led by a President who would have absolute authority. Opponents against the new form of government insisted that a person in such a position may as well be a king. And wasn't that the reason the colonies had broken with England in the first place?

The state assemblies began debating. Within weeks a sharp alignment of two parties emerged. The first, the Federalists, supported the Constitution and what it stood for, wanted the states to ratify it immediately. The other, the Antifederalists, were against anything that took away individual states' rights.

By January 9, 1788, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, Connecticut and Georgia had ratified the Constitution. The small states of Delaware, New Jersey and Connecticut, who had first raised objections to a centralized government, were now in favor of it. Pennsylvania, although a crucial large state, did not influence the other large states of Virginia and New York. Georgia had seen the need to ratify for protection, as George Washington said, "If a weak State with the Indians on its back and the Spaniards on its flank does not see the necessity of a General Government there must I think be wickedness or insanity in the way." Massachusetts ratified on February 6, Maryland on April 26, South Carolina on May 28 and New Hampshire on June 21. The necessary nine states for ratification had come through, but still there was uncertainty. The large states of Virginia and New York had not ratified the Constitution and most people felt without the support of these two key states, the Constitution would never be honored.

In Virginia, in spite of the support of George Washington and James Madison, sentiment ran high against the Constitution. Led by Patrick Henry and George Mason, the Antifederalists attacked the proposed new

government. Henry started the discussion by questioning the phrase that Gouverneur Morris had changed to *We the People of the United States*. Henry said, "Who authorized them [the Convention delegates] to speak the language 'We the People,' instead of 'We the States?'...The people gave them no power to use their name...." Mason continued the argument with the slavery question.

The Convention in Philadelphia had not been able to come to a satisfactory decision on slavery. The southern states refused to give up the institution while the northern and middle Atlantic states saw no need to continue it. Motion had been made to leave the question of slavery alone until 1808, a full 20 years after the Constitution was ratified. George Mason said "Such a trade [slavery] is diabolical in itself, and disgraceful to mankind. Yet by this constitution, it is continued for twenty years. As much as I value an union of all the states, I would not admit the Southern states...unless they agree to the discontinuance of this disgraceful trade...."

Although Edmund Randolph had refused to sign the Constitution in Philadelphia, when he took the floor in Virginia, he asked the delegates to ratify it to prevent "the dissolution of the union." Although Virginia Federalists and Antifederalists disagreed on the fine points of the document, they did agree that amendments should be added. But again, they parted company. Federalists insisted that the Constitution be ratified and then amendments proposed afterward; Antifederalists demanded that the amendments be added to the Constitution before it was ratified. Debate continued and on June 25, the delegates voted. By 10 votes, 89 to 79, ratification of the Constitution by Virginia was agreed to, with a recommendation for adding amendments for individual rights.

Meanwhile in New York, Alexander Hamilton, John Jay and James Madison pushed the ratification in a series of letters printed in New York newspapers, advancing the theory of a centralized government. Although opposition to the Constitution was probably greatest in New York, these *Federalist Papers*, as they became known, were instrumental in swaying

the New York delegates to ratify the Constitution on July 26.

Eleven states had now ratified the Constitution. The dissenters were North Carolina and Rhode Island. At the first state convention in July, North Carolina flatly refused ratification. A second convention called in September 1789 changed the state's mind. The new federal government had been in operation for over a year and had levied duties on imported goods, specifically those to the dissenting states. In order to be exempt from the levies, North Carolina ratified the Constitution on November 21, 1789.

Before the Constitutional Convention had been called in 1787, Rhode Island had been one of the states to print its own money. In fact, it had printed so much money, that all of it was worthless and the state's economy gradually worsened. While the other states were at least willing to listen to a proposal of a new form of government, Rhode Island stubbornly thought it could handle its internal problems alone. By 1790, the federal government threatened to suspend all commercial trade with the state. At that, Rhode Island finally capitulated and ratified the Constitution on May 29, 1790.

Four years had elapsed since James Madison had called for a convention in Annapolis "to consider commercial conditions and amend the Articles of Confederation." It would take almost a year and a half before a sufficient number of states would ratify the amendments guaranteeing citizens the individual rights that Edmund Randolph had first proposed. Although presented to the states in October 1789, the 10 amendments known as the Bill of Rights, were not ratified until December 1791. The United States was finally on its way.

MENNONITE CENSUS LISTS

Palatine Mennonite Census Lists, 1694-1793, by Hermann and Gertrud Guth and MAGS members, J. Lemar and Lois Ann Mast has just come off the presses. These census lists of Swiss-German Mennonite families were originally compiled by the government in what was then known as the Kurpfalz in West Germany. Today, these villages and estates lie on both sides of the Rhine River, between Karlsruhe and Mainz, now part of the Palatinate and the Kraichgau.

For each village or estate, usually the name of the head of the household is given, the number of sons and daughters, farmhands and maids. Photos of many of the villages, estates, churches and countryside, are interspersed between the lists, which were transcribed from the originals housed at the Karlsruhe Generallandesarchiv. An every-name index, glossary, maps and an introduction also assist the researcher in better understanding these lists, taken in 1664, 1685, 1706, 1717, 1724, 1738, 1743, 1753, 1759, 1768, 1773, 1790 and 1793.

To order, send check for \$12.50 (plus \$1.50 for postage) to *Mennonite Family History*, P.O. Box 171, Elverson, PA 19520-0171. Pennsylvania residents, please add 60 cents for sales tax.

THE BEITZEL FAMILY

John Georg Beitzel and his sons came from the German village of Birkelbach kreis Seigen-Wittgenstein in Nordrhein-Westfalen to the Allegheny Mountains of western Maryland-Pennsylvania. Anyone searching families from these regions should be interested in *The Beitzel Family: A History of the Descendants of John George Beitzel, 1813-1893*.

The Beitzel family settled on Negro Mountain in Somerset County, Pennsylvania and Accident-Bittenger, Garrett County, Maryland. They played a vital role in the development of these communities and in the history of the local Lutheran and Mennonite churches.

A 6 x 9 hardback book, *The Beitzel Family* has 317 pages of Beitzel ancestors, biographical data of Beitzel descendants through the fifth generation, family lineage charts and an index of more than 1500 persons. Other families who married into the Beitzel clan include, Beachy, Brenneman, Diefenbach, Klotz, Maust, Opel, Orendorf, Resh, Shoemaker and Snyder.

To order the book, send check for \$29.00 to Florench H. Abel, 120 Hedgewood Dr., Greenbelt, MD 20770. All books are mailed third class. If first class mailing is desired, add \$2.00 for postage.



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 nor *Der Kurier* assumes any responsibility for accuracy. Send your queries to: **Query Editor, MAGS, 121 S. Juanita Ave. #4, Redondo Beach, CA 90277.**

**IMMLER
EMLER
KALTENBACHER** #6-1 Albin Max **IMMLER**, b 1856 Zerilenroda, Germany; Immigrated to U.S. 1868, lived in Cincinnati, OH and Louisville, KY. Changed name to **EMLER**, md Pauline **KALTENBACHER**, d Louisville 1917. Relatives in Germany: father Herman Henry **IMMLER**, uncle Richard **IMMLER**, aunts Ida and Anna. In U.S.: nieces Gertrude and Elizabeth **BETTS**. **John D. Emler, 7204 14th Ave., Takoma Park, MD 20912.**

**HONE
LINDSEY/
LINDSAY** #6-2 Samuel Wesley **HONE**-GGF (Parents born in MD) b in PA 1848-9, Widowed 1880, Wife Susan **LINDSAY** or **LINDSEY**, he lived in Fayette County, German Twp, PA. Harry **LINDSAY HONE** GF, lived in Undergrift, PA. 1931-1945. **Boyd M. Hone, 2083 Leanne Ct. Winter Park, FL 32792. (305) 671-2684.**

**KETTEMAN/
KEDDERMAN/
KITTERMAN/
KIDDERMAN** #6-3 Christoph **KETTEMAN** came to U.S. fr Germany in 1750, arrived in Frederick Co., MD with wife and several children. He probably lived in PA or MD during those 11 years. Where was he for those 11 years and where did he live in Germany? **Frank Ruff, 2924 Kilkenny Ct., Davidsonville, MD 21035.**

ASTOR #6-4 Looking for info on Felix, Johann Jacob, Nicolaus and Stephen **ASTOR**. All were born in Waldorf Germany. Would like to contact somebody doing research on the **ASTOR** family or find location of existing info. **Frank Ruff, 2429 Kilkenny Ct., Davidsonville, MD 21035.**

**DOUTT/
DAUT/
DAUTT/
DOUT** #6-5 Johann **DOUTT** (John **DOUTT**) b 1778, lived in Lehigh, Schuylkill and Northumberland Co., PA then settled in Butler Co., PA where he d in 1830. Was Daniel **DAUT** of Lehigh Co. a brother of John? Would like to share info with anyone researching the **DOUTT** surname. **Ruth Douth Ingertson, 3336-A Rowena Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90027.**

**KEISTER/
KIESTER/
KEASTER/
KESTER** #6-6 Would like to contact and share info with anyone researching the **KEISTER** family of Northumberland Co., PA, ca late 1700's. My line later went to OH and then to the Williamsport area of IN and settled in Butler Co., IA in the early 1850's. **Ruth Douth Ingertson, 3336-A Rowena Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90027.**

**WOLFF
JUNCK
BRAUMANN**

#6-7 Seek desc. of Dr. Johann Georg **WOLFF**, b 31 Jun, 1772, Kirshhain, Hesse, Germany; m 11 Nov, 1795 Kirchain, Catharina Sabina **JUNCK**, d/o Gottfried and Maria Christina (**BRAUMANN**) **JUNCK**, b 27 Feb, 1774 Kirshhain. Came to Baltimore, MD, 1806. CH: Geo. Christian Wil., Christine, Fredrich (b in Germany) Poss Ch b in Baltimore; Joseph Elias (1807), Agnes (1809), Frederica (1813), Emilia (1811), Henrich Charles (1814) and Henrietta Frederica Wilhelimina (1819). **Sharleen (Scott) Geraths, 2442 NW Market St., #231, Seattle, WA 98107. (206) 782-7885.**

**MYER/MYERS/
MIER/MIERS/
MOYER**

6-8 Henry **MIER** settled in Shenandoah County, VA ca 1755. Deed says he was "late of Pennsylvania." Married to Eva or Barbara ?. Children: John (b 1760), Henry, Michael, Catherine, plus four others. Where was Henry, Sr. from in PA? Exchange info. **Deborah M. Showalter, 8645 Tower Dr., Laurel, MD 20707-1244.**

**BARB
MYERS**

#6-9 Abraham **BARB** and Rosina (Rosanna) **MYERS BARB** moved to Trumbull Co. Ohio, ca 1830 from Trout Run, WVA. Interested in corresponding with any of their descendants. My direct descendant is their oldest son, John **MYERS BARB**, who fought in Civil War andd 1870 in Trumbull Co. **Deborah M. Showalter, 8645 Tower Dr., Laurel, MD 20707-1244.**

1987 Mid-Atlantic Germanic Society Ballot

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>___ Anne Tenny - <i>President</i></p> <p>___ Paul Fogle - <i>1st Vice-President</i></p> <p>___ Peter Linder - <i>2nd Vice-President</i></p> <p>___ Cathryn Dippo - <i>Recording Secretary</i></p> <p>___ Doris Suresch - <i>Corresponding Secretary</i></p> <p>___ Robert J. Miller - <i>Treasurer</i></p> <p>___ Ardyce Harrison - <i>At-Large Member (1 year term)</i></p> <p>___ George Billingsley - <i>At-Large Member (1 year term)</i></p> | <p><i>Mark your ballot,
cut out and mail to:</i></p> <p>Robert J. Miller
347 Scott Drive
Silver Spring,
Maryland 20904</p> |
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Der Kurier, the newsletter of the **Mid-Atlantic Germanic Society**, is published four times a year, in September, December, March, and June. Deadline date for copy is the first of August, November, February, and May. Send all copy to **Deborah M. Showalter**, 8645 Tower Dr., Laurel, MD 20707-1244.

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Editor - **Deborah M. Showalter**
Queries Editor - **Elsie Swartwood**
Membership/Mailing - **George Billingslea**

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1st V.P. - **Nancy Mossburg**
2nd V.P. - **Mary K. Meyer**
Treasurer - **Robert Miller**
Recording Secretary - **Cathryn Dippo**
Corresponding Secretary - **Doris Suresch**

WHEN WRITING TO US:

INFORMATION ON MAGS: Send SASE to Corresponding Secretary, **Doris Suresch**, 317 Johnson Farm Ln., Glen Burnie, MD 21061

MEMBERSHIP: \$7.50 single, \$10.00 family per year (Sept. 1 - Aug. 31). **Nancy H. Mossburg**, 233 Meadows Ln., NE, Leesburg, VA 22075.

SURNAME EXCHANGE INDEX: Follow directions set up for this program or send SASE for information to **Sue S. Smyser**, 6266 Rose Hill Dr., Alexandria, VA 22310.

QUERIES: Follow directions set up for this program or send SASE for information to **Elsie Swartwood**, Queries Editor, 121 S. Juanita Ave., #4, Redondo Beach, CA 90277.

SPRING AND FALL MEETINGS: (Information) Send SASE to **Mary K. Meyer**, 5179 Perry Rd., Mt. Airy, MD 21771. (Registration) Send SASE to **Paul E. Fogle**, 12 Locust Blvd., Middletown, MD 21769.

STUMPED ROOTS & PROFESSIONAL REFERRAL: For information on **STUMPED ROOTS** send SASE to **George Billingslea**, 1229 Wine Spring Ln., Ruxton, MD 21204.

SUGGESTIONS OR ASSISTANCE: **Anne T. Tenny**, 10807 Montrose Ave., Garrett Park, MD 20896-0141.



THE MID-ATLANTIC GERMANIC SOCIETY

A GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

ANNUAL FALL MEETING

Saturday, October 24, 1987
 at
 The New Windsor Service Center
 New Windsor, Carroll County, Maryland

Members.....\$17.50
 Non-members.....20.00
 New Members.....25.00
 (includes first
 year's dues)

Registration fee
 includes luncheon.

Late Registration
 \$3.00 extra.

THE PROGRAM

9:15 AM	Registration, coffee hour,* exhibits, etc.
10:00 AM	Opening session
10:30 AM - 3:00 PM	Talks by Annette Burgert with a one-hour lunch break
3:00 PM	Short business meeting with the election of officers

Annette Burgert is a genealogist who specializes in the European origins of 18th century Pennsylvania German pioneers and has published a number of books on the subject. Her topics will be the following:

Locating Villages of Origin: Documents and Sources
 and
The Pennsylvania Immigrant Origins Project

***New Feature:**

When you arrive you will receive a list of participants with their major surnames of interest listed on the registration form. Also, there will be a message board with a seating chart: write your name beside your seat position on the chart and those wanting to share research will be able to find you with ease.

To participate in this program and avoid the late fee, mail registration form and fee by October 3, 1987 to **Bob Hull, 8308 Kay Court, Annandale, VA 22003.** (703) 280-5627. For a confirmation, please include a SASE.

REGISTRATION FORM - MAGS FALL MEETING

_____ I am unable to attend but would like to receive information about MAGS.

_____ Please register me for the MAGS Fall meeting, October 24, 1987, at the New Windsor Service Center, New Windsor, Carroll County, MD. My check is enclosed.

_____ Member(s) @ \$17.50
 _____ New member @ \$25.00 (includes first year's dues)
 _____ Non-member @ \$20.00
 _____ Late fee(s) - Postmarked after October 3, 1987 @ \$3.00

NAME _____	SURNAME INTEREST (Limit 6)
ADDRESS _____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

