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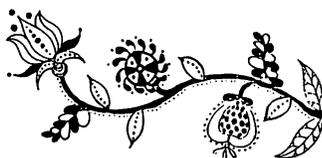
KURIER

Mid-Atlantic Germanic Society
Volume VII, No. 4, June 1989

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The Spring Meeting at Leesburg was well attended and enjoyable. Our biennial election was conducted, and the slate of officers reported in the last *Der Kurier* was duly elected. Your new President-Elect is Dr. Cathryn Dippe, a statistician by profession, who has been researching her German ancestors since 1971. She is a charter member of MAGS and has been active on the Executive Board from the beginning. You'll find a more extensive biography elsewhere in *Der Kurier*; let me just say that I will be delighted to turn the reins over to her next year.

I am also pleased to note a recent surge of volunteers among the members. We now have a number of regional Points of Contact (POC's), who are willing to help other members find carpools to attend our meetings and to suggest genealogical resources in their areas. See the box containing their names -- but note that we need a few more, especially for the Baltimore area and Northern Virginia, as well as for more remote places such as Delaware, New Jersey, West Virginia and various regions in Pennsylvania. Please drop me a line if you can help in one of these areas. People do come to meetings from that far away!



SPRING MEETING

Ninety-eight members including eighteen new members participated in the MAGS spring meeting held in Leesburg on April 29. John K. Gott opened the meeting with "The Germanna Colonies of Virginia." Germanna was established on the banks of the Rappahannock River in Orange County, Virginia, in 1711 and was the first German settlement in Virginia. We are featuring the Germanna Foundation in our *Vereinsnachrichten* column.

Peggy Shomo Joyner, CG, who has been a student of the colonial German settlement in Virginia for over thirty years, spoke on the "Southerly Movements of Germans over the Great Wagon Road."

Klaus Wust was scheduled to also speak on the Valley Germans; however, he was taken ill on his return from Germany where he had been negotiating the movement of some German buildings for a new museum center in the Valley. (We hope to run an article on this in the future.) Annette Burgert ably filled in for the absent speaker and gave an excellent talk.

Each of the speakers in addition to being able to give an excellent presentation is also well-known as an author. Mr. Gott is the author of *Abstracts of Fauquier County, Virginia, Deeds 1759-1779* available from Heritage Books and *Marriage Bonds of Fauquier 1759-1852, Guardian Bonds of Fauquier 1759-1870, and Abstracts of Fauquier County Wills 1759-1800* which are available from Genealogical Books in Print. In addition, he has Fauquier deeds 1780-1800 and 1800-

DER KALENDER

- 10-15 July National Institute on Genealogical Research, National Archives, Washington, DC, for details write NGIR at PO Box 14274, Washington, DC 20044-4274.
- 18-23 June Samford University Institute of Genealogy and Historical Research, Samford University's Birmingham campus. For details call (205) 870-2780.
- 7 October Virginia Genealogical Society's Fall Conference, Richmond, VA. Topic: Migration Patterns.
- 28 October **MAGS's Fall Meeting** Emmitsburg, Maryland, Topic: Colonial German Religious Groups; speakers include Pastor Weiser and Professor Durnbaugh.
- 28 April 1990 **MAGS's Spring Meeting** at Middletown, Maryland
- 6-9 June 1990 National Genealogical Society's National Capital Area 10th Anniversary Conference, Washington, DC. For information write NGS Conference, 4527 17th Street, N, Arlington, VA 22207-2399.
- 20 October 1990 **MAGS's Fall Meeting** at New Windsor, Maryland
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SPRING MEETING, continued from page 49

Mrs. Joyner is the author of four volumes of Northern Neck warrants and surveys, and four genealogies, *Henry Roosen-Rosen to Pennsylvania 1765 German Ancestors-American Descendants*,

Ancestors & Descendants of Joseph Shomo (Shammo) Immigrant to Pennsylvania 1750, *Jordan Denson (-1806) Some Ancestors & Descendants*, and *Frederich & Peter Hanger of Virginia* as well as "Extant German Church Records from Virginia & West Virginia: A Checklist." (These are available from the author at 5008 Dogwood Trail, Portsmouth, VA 23703.)

Mrs. Burgert is the author of eight monographs on Pennsylvania German origins, five aids for Pennsylvania German genealogical research and *Early Marriage Evidence from the Court Records of Dauphin County, Pennsylvania (including Lebanon County) 1785-1810* available from AKB Publications (691 Weavertown Road, Myerstown, PA 17067) and is the co-author with Henry Z. Jones, Jr. of *Westerwald to America, Some 18th Century German Immigrants* which is available from Picton Press. In addition, she wrote the two-volume *Eighteenth Century Emigrants from German-Speaking Lands to North America* which was published by the Pennsylvania German Society.

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**MAGS AHNENTAFEL
COMMITTEE REPORT**

At the recent Spring Meeting, a MAGS Ahnentafel Committee was formed consisting of Jim Willhite, Caral Bennett, Shirley Forrester and Ardyce Harrison, temporary Chairman. Several ahnentafels had already been received from Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Many of you, in response to an article appearing in *Der Kurier*, Volume 7:2 (December 1988) have already submitted ahnentafels to us and have made useful suggestions as to format. There is general agreement that those published in the newsletter, and possibly in book form, should be in a uniform style recognizable as the MAGS format. Most of those sent in have followed the format suggested in *Der Kurier*, but a few have been presented as five-generation pedigree charts. These can be converted to the ahnentafel format, and we will return them for reworking before publishing them. We are, of course, benefiting from all your suggestions.

On one style question, we remain adamant. You must use the generation numbering system used in the December 1988 (7:2) issue of *Der Kurier*. You must show known birth and death dates and birth and death places.

As we receive more ahnentafels from you, we will have to decide whether or not we will place other limits on what we publish, such as limiting the data to birth and death dates and places and whether to limit the number of generations. But for the time being, do not hesitate to include further information. Notations, such as "Hessian soldier", "immigrant ancestor", "born in Germany", "more information available on request" and the always accurate "more information needed" should be included with your submissions. As a general rule, more is better than less. That's why there is an Ahnentafel Committee and an editor of *Der Kurier*.

Where any data item is unknown, please indicate it by a question mark in the appropriate place

Having examined the submissions to date, the Ahnentafel Committee is confident that the ahnentafel provides a format which offers much

to the members who submit them, and to others interested in Germanic history and genealogy.

We hope to begin printing ahnentafels in upcoming editions of *Der Kurier*. You can help by sending your ahnentafels, to the MAGS Ahnentafel Committee, c/o Ardyce Harrison, Temporary Chairman, 4925 Jamestown Road, Bethesda, Maryland 20816 enclosing the following release form. You may copy the wording by hand, if you wish.

PERMISSION TO REPRINT

I hereby give the Mid-Atlantic Germanic Society permission to use, edit for uniformity of style, and reprint the enclosed ahnentafel.

(Print Name)

(Signature)

(Date)

POC's

Frederick County, Maryland
Paul Fogle (301) 371-6466

Central Maryland
Anne Arundel to Baltimore
Doris Suresch (301) 766-1084

Howard County, Maryland and
southern part of Baltimore County
Peter Linder (301) 465-6258

Central Virginia
Barbara Little (703) 832-3473

Woodstock, Virginia
Lyla Gold (703) 459-4759

IM ARCHIV
VIRGINIA LAND RECORDS



Beginning in 1624 the granting of land in Virginia was removed from the purvey of the Virginia Company and placed under the control of the King. Fifty acres of land was granted to any person coming into the colony to live, which in actuality meant that it was paid to the person who paid the passage of the emigrant. The land had to be "seated and planted" within three years. In order to obtain the land, the applicant had to appear in court and prove his right to the land. (This information was often recorded in the order or minute books and is often the only record of immigration to be found in Virginia records.) The "right" was then presented to the county surveyor who surveyed the tract located by the patentee. Once the survey was made it was returned along with the other papers to the office of the Secretary of the Colony and if no problems arose, a patent was issued. Patents were randomly selected to be entered in the patent books which explains why the earliest patent in existence is recorded on page 648 of Patent Book 1. In addition to the headright system, military rights were given to people who settled in hostile territory.

In the 18th century the principal method of land distribution became the treasury right. The paper work remained essentially the same, but instead of receiving the land through a headright, the patentee purchased the land through treasury rights. Land patents, however obtained, were recorded in the land patent books. The first fourteen land patent books have been abstracted

in Nell Marion Nugent's *Cavaliers and Pioneers* (3 volumes, 1934, 1977, 1979). The Virginia Genealogical Society has continued the abstractions in their quarterly magazine, *The Magazine of Virginia Genealogy*, beginning with Volume 23, No. 4 (November 1985) and continuing. The originals are to be found at the Virginia State Archives and are available on microfilm.

In 1649 Charles II created what was to be called the Northern Neck of Virginia; however, it wasn't until 1688 that ownership was finally firmly established in the hands of the Fairfax family. The Northern Neck or Fairfax Proprietary encompassed all the land between the Rappahannock and the Potomac Rivers. Beginning in 1690 grants for land in the Proprietary were entered in a separate set of books (until this point they had been entered in the general patent books). Unlike the land office the officers of the proprietary did not destroy the surveys and warrants which were issued prior to the grant, consequently, these still exist in manuscript form (Virginia State Archives) and have been abstracted in four volumes by Peggy Shomo Joyner (see article on Spring Meeting). In addition, Gertrude Entz Gray has begun abstracting the Northern Neck grants and has published two volumes of abstracts of the grants beginning with Northern Neck Grant Book 2. (Book 1 was published by the Virginia State Library in 1980 as a *Supplement to Cavaliers and Pioneers*.)

Patents made for land in Kentucky prior to its achieving statehood have been transferred to the state of Kentucky. However, Virginia still retains the patent records for the state of West Virginia.

Owners sometimes sold their survey rights or assigned title to their patent on the back of the patent without recording this in county deed books, consequently it is sometimes difficult if not impossible, to trace an original patent forward or backward. Both Orange County and Fairfax County original patents have been platted on topographical maps. The Orange County book is for sale by the Orange Historical Society (Orange, VA 22960). A copy of the Fairfax book, *Beginning At a White Oak Tree ...* is available on interlibrary loan from the Virginia State Library in Richmond. (to be continued)

PALATINES: HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

(continued from Volume 7 page 38)

by Ernest Thode

History of the Palatinate

The Palatinate was the land of the Elector, a member of the important ancient Wittelsbach family of Bavaria. In 1410 the four sons of Elector Palatine Rupert III divided the Palatinate into four parts : (1) the *Kurpfalz* or Electoral Palatinate, capital Heidelberg, (2) the *Oberpfalz* or Upper Palatinate, capital Neumarkt, (3) Pfalz-Sulzbach and (4) Pfalz-Simmern-Zweibruecken. Note that the word Pfalz introduces each title, stressing the dynastic implications, making each of them imperial rulers. Around 1500 there were about five hundred fiefs of Counts Palatine, including Counties of Bitsch, Erbach, Katzenelnbogen, Leiningen, Sayn, Solms, Sponheim and Wied, among others, and other neighboring nobles considered themselves belonging to the Palatine knights. In the Imperial Diet Pfalz-Lautern had the sixth seat, Pfalz-Simmern the eighth, Pfalz-Neuburg the tenth, Pfalz-Zweibruecken the fourteenth, and Pfalz-Veldenz the sixteenth. The Palatinate rulers of the 1600's included the side lines of Pfalz-Zweibruecken, Pfalz-Simmern, and Pfalz-Birkenfeld.

Of course everybody was Catholic until the Reformation. In 1556 Elector Palatine Otto Heinrich became Lutheran. From 1561 to 1583 the Electors Palatine became Calvinists (Reformed) and in 1563 Calvinism became the official religion, attracting the Calvinists and Huguenot refugees. It was temporarily Lutheran again while Ludwig VI was Elector. In 1608 the Elector Palatine was a leader of the Protestant Union. In 1619/1620 the Elector Palatine, Frederick V, lost in the struggle over the throne of Bohemia (Battle of the White Mountain on 8 November 1620). In 1623 the Duchy of Bavaria received the Upper Palatinate (the area around Regensburg, which was from 1663 to 1806 the seat of the Imperial Diet), and Duke Maximilian

of Bavaria took over the role of Elector. The Thirty Years' War (1618-1648) was a catastrophe; from 1621 to 1648 there was no ruler of the *Kurpfalz* (Electoral Palatinate); many places in the Electoral Palatinate were so badly destroyed by the plundering armies of France, Spain, and Sweden, and Imperial contingents from Austria, Bavaria, and Lorraine, that they had to be totally rebuilt. After the war there was a considerable influx of settlers from Switzerland and influence of the Swiss Reformer Zwingli, also some Anabaptists. In 1685 the Palatinate became Catholic (as the Pfalz-Simmern line died out and Pfalz-Neuburg, now Catholic, took over) and there was a realignment of churches in 1687, each church served simultaneously by Catholic (preferred) and Reformed clergy, the choir generally going to the Catholics, the nave to the Reformed. This was the first time any Catholic sovereign had ruled a territory with a Reformed population, and it was the largest Reformed territory anywhere, so the other Reformed rulers of Europe, such as the Electors of Brandenburg, felt protective. The Kings of England were especially watchful, because Elizabeth, daughter of King James I of England, married Elector Frederick V. Thus it would be useful in England in 1709 to be known as Palatines in order to be chosen as the ones to be allowed to emigrate to America.

In 1689 the fertile and rich lands of the Electoral Palatinate were destroyed by order of King Louis XIV (the "Sun King") of France ("Burn the Palatinate!") under General Mélac in 1689 in the war of the Palatine succession, whereby France claimed the Palatinate. In 1705 Protestants and Catholics both nominally received equal rights, but the Catholics, in order to control Reformed obstructionism, received five-sevenths of the church incomes in Heidelberg, the Reformed, two-sevenths. A knowledge of history

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PALATINES: HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

(continued from page 53)

and changes in religion is essential when researching ancestors from this area. For example, your true-blue "always Calvinist" Reformed ancestors may in fact have been at least nominal Catholics for a time, especially during the French occupation of the Palatinate. In 1720 the capital of the Electoral Palatinate was removed from Heidelberg to Mannheim.

When Charles Theodore of the Palatinate-Sulzbach branch inherited the Palatinate in 1777, it was united (or rather reunited) with Bavaria. In 1797 the left (western) part of the Palatinate (the Rhenish Palatinate) became French and subject to French Law. In one of the most significant acts of Napoleon from the standpoint of genealogists, on 1 May 1798 civil registration was introduced in the Palatinate west of the Rhine and has been in effect ever since; in 1801 all the German-speaking territory left (west) of the Rhine became French. In 1803 the right (eastern) part of the (Electoral) Palatinate was distributed mostly to the newly-formed "Electorate of Baden" as the "County Palatinate of Baden" (only 1803-1806) with its capital at Mannheim (including the cities of Heidelberg, Ladenburg, and Mannheim), with some to Hesse (the Palatine district of Lindenfels and the cities of Otzberg and Umstadt) and some to Leiningen (the Palatine districts of Eberbach and Sinsheim). After over six hundred years the Palatinate had vanished geographically. In 1806 the Electorate of Baden fell victim to a strong central government and the County Palatinate of Baden became the Lower Rhine Province.

In 1815-1817 the (Rhenish) Palatinate west of the Rhine became consolidated and Bavarian again as *Rheinbayern* (Rhenish Bavaria), then *Bayerischer Rheinkreis* the Bavarian Rhine District or *Bayern links des Rheins* Bavaria left of the Rhine with its capital in Speyer, which it remained until the occupation of Germany after World War II. King Ludwig I of Bavaria

renamed it officially as simply *Pfalz* or Palatinate in 1838, a title which the inhabitants gladly accepted. Also the inhabitants in former areas around Mannheim and Heidelberg still kept their feeling as Palatines, which they had been for centuries and which dialect they spoke. In 1945 the new *Land* or member-state of the Federal Republic of Germany, *Rheinland-Pfalz* (Rhineland-Palatinate), with its capital at Mainz, was founded as one of ten in the Allied occupied territory, the formerly Prussian Rhine Province and the formerly Bavarian Palatinate being joined together in an artificial creation. Since 1948 it has been one of the ten states in the new Federal Republic of Germany (Bundesrepublik Deutschland). And since there is no longer a Baden but another historically unjustified artificial creation called Baden-Wuerttemberg since 1948, some people in the former Electoral Palatinate now defiantly call themselves *Kurpfälzer* or Palatines, with historical and linguistic and moral justification, although the *Kurpfalz* has not existed since 1806, as we have seen.

With respect to German-American genealogy in the 18th century, the Electoral Palatinate, the ruler of which was one of the lay Electors of the Holy Roman Emperor of the German Nation (this quite influential), is for practical purposes the only one that pertains, as its location along the Rhine enabled transportation to a seaport (such as Rotterdam), and the numerous wars, famines, pestilences, economic problems, and religious difficulties in that area caused or cumulatively led to emigration to eastern Europe or colonial America. The *Oberpfalz* or Upper Palatinate in northern Bavaria around Regensburg provided virtually no colonial settlers in America. If the rarely-used term *obere Pfalz* is used, it refers to the part of the Electoral Palatinate east of the Rhine near Heidelberg. In the 19th century, though, by the Palatinate the Bavarian Palatinate area west of the Rhine is meant. (To be continued.)

GELEGENHEITSFUND



Beginning with this issue we will be printing Bible records from the collection of Mrs. Beverly Hoch. Our thanks to her for sharing with us.

BRESSLER Family

1866 German Bible printed in Philadelphia by J. Rohler.

MARRIAGES

Johannes Bressler married with Barbara Henn the 26th day in November in the year of our Lord 1826.

In another legal step [not sure of that translation]: Johannes Bressler and Elisabethe Gehres on the 22nd day of the month of March in the year of our Lord 1831.

BIRTHS

1. Johannes born the 29th November 1827 and was baptized the 14th January 1828.
2. Catharine born the 24th February 1832. Baptized the 28th July 1832.
3. Barbara born 5th May 1834. Baptized the 31st May 1834.
4. William born the 27th September 1837. Baptized the 12th March 1838.
5. Michael born the 25th January 1840. Baptized the 23rd February 1840.
6. Salomon born the 18th February 1842. Baptized the 20th March 1842.
7. Simon Nathaniel born the 18th August 1844. Baptized the 1st September 1844.
8. Maria Anna born the 25th January 1847. Baptized the 16 April 1847.
9. Aaron Joel born the 8th April 1849. Baptized the 22nd April 1849.

10. Jonathan Petrus born the 13th November 1851. Baptized the 27th November 1851.

DEATHS

On the 8th December 1827 died my beloved wife Barbara born Henn in childbed.

[The above was probably written by Rudolph Duenger, Reformed Minister (Himmel's Church, Jackson Twp., 1839) in Northumberland County. The next was probably written by family members.]

On the 16th of August 1872 died my daughter Chatarine married name [?]Warfield in age of 40 years 5 months and 22 days.

On the 19th May 1880 died father Johannes Bresler in age of 80 years 3 months 18 days.

Elizabeth Gehres wife of John Bressler died April 24th 1898. Born Mar. 28, 1810. Age 88 years 27 days.

[On the pages at front in German]

Johannes Bressler

The 4th December 1871 my brother Henrich Bressler came to me and was in good health until the 5th evening at 7:00 o'clock. He became sick with fever and was sick until the 13th of this month. he died at 8 o'clock in the morning. He was 68 years old 3 months and 5 days.

The 10th August 1872 my daughter Cadarina came to me and [she] was not well and very weak. She was with me until the 16th of august. Then she died. She had a little child brought along that was five weeks-old. She was 6 days with me. Then she died. Her age was 40 and 5 months and 22 days. Gentle lie her ashes.

Johannes Bressler

[On the side of the above entry]

That was Adam Werfel his wife.

That little child was baptized the 18th August 1872. That child was not sound. It lived until the 30th August. Then it died and was buried the 1st day September 1872. It was eight weeks old. The ... H.S. Basle[?]

Adam Werfeld his child

[Translation from German and notations regarding scribes by Corinne Earnest.]

WHAT-TUR? FRAKTUR

by Corinne Earnest



With this article we begin a continuing column of information discovered by Corinne Earnest in her study of fraktur. Corinne who lives in Albuquerque, New Mexico, is the author along with her husband of a book on fraktur, *Papers for Birth Days* available from the author 3149 Casa del Norte Court, NE, Albuquerque, NM 87111.

Early German immigrants brought with them from Europe a love of decoration. As they and their descendants spread throughout the United States and Canada, they gave America one of its most important bodies of American folk art.

Because they were pragmatic, German Americans generally decorated items used around the house. These items included everything from buttermolds to Amish quilts. One item they especially liked to decorate was a birth and baptism certificate. Almost every German American prior to the Civil War kept this

personal record, and because of the colorful and folksy decoration found on them, museums, historical societies and private citizens have cherished and collected these certificates for years.

These early decorated manuscripts, the majority of which are birth and baptism certificates, are treasures of Americana. Collectively called *fraktur* -- referring to the "broken" lettering found on them -- these certificates are America's equivalent to the
(Continued on page 58.)

WHAT-TUR? FRAKTUR, (continued from page 57)

monastic manuscript art of Medieval Europe. Unlike their European counterparts, however, most early American fraktur were made by parochial schoolmasters. Later, after about 1820, fraktur were hand-colored prints completed by professional scribes who went door-to-door to record information in family Bibles or complete baptism certificates.

Fraktur represents a wonderful body of personal records and primary sources often overlooked by genealogists. Many predate the 1790 census, while others were made into this century. Because most are birth and baptism certificates, they are important to genealogists researching German American families.

The information found on these certificates is sometimes the only existing record. Generally, fraktur give data such as the child's name; the parents' names including the mother's maiden name; the name of the minister who baptized the child; the day the child was born; sometimes the time of day the child was born; whether or not the parents were legally married; the county, township, and state; and the names of the witnesses at the baptism. More often than not, these witnesses were family members such as the grandparents.

Little has been written about fraktur, and much of what has been written ignores the wealth of genealogy found on these early manuscripts. Russ and Corinne Earnest of Albuquerque, New Mexico, have recently published a book called *Papers for Birth Dayes: Guide to the Fraktur Artists and Scribes* which, among other things, lists over one thousand surnames, dates and locations found on individual fraktur the Earnests have catalogued over a period of fifteen years. *Paper for Birth Dayes* is the only book to systematically record family names found on over eighteen hundred documented fraktur.

The Earnests believe fraktur have been largely overlooked as a primary source for genealogists. Perhaps because most fraktur are written in the so-called Pennsylvania Dutch dialect, genealogists shy away from them. "But actually they are not that hard to read," say the Earnests. "They have

a standard text, and with a little effort, non-German readers can make out names and dates."

The Earnests urge genealogists researching German American families to check for fraktur that might have been in their families. The Earnests have found ten that were once in their family. "Some of these have information on them we didn't know existed. And one cleared up some confusion we had about an ancestor."

Few personal, primary records are available to genealogists, the Earnests point out, and to find out your ancestor's baptism record is a work of art perhaps hanging in a museum, is "especially exciting."

Corinne Earnest will be contributing a column on fraktur for each issue of *Der Kurier*. She will include specific information taken from individual fraktur. If you wish to have Corinne look for your family name on fraktur, contact her through *Der Kurier's* editor, Barbara V. Little. Corinne will do her best to include your family in her next column.

Editor's note: Please send requests by the end of the month of publication, i.e., for inclusion in the September issue requests should be sent by the end of June. As always, first requested, first printed.

BUCHBESPRECHUNGEN, (cont'd from page 61)

Schenk, Trudy and Ruth Froelke. *The Wuerttemberg Emigration Index, Volume 5*. Salt Lake City: Ancestry Publishing, 1988. xvi, 240 pp; arranged alphabetically; no index; hardbound.

The authors provide the name, date and place of birth, residence at time of application for emigration, application date, destination (not necessarily North America) and film number (additional information is sometimes available on the original). What they fail to tell us is what part of the records volume five (Ten volumes are planned.) covers. The records covered by the series contains the names of approximately 60,000 persons who made application to leave Germany from the late 18th century to 1900. Although on microfilm, these records remained essentially inaccessible as they were not indexed. This series is an invaluable aid to the researcher. Order from **Ancestry, Inc.**, Department RV, P.O. Box 476, Salt Lake City, UT 84110. Cost is \$16.95 plus \$3.25 S&H.

BUCHBESPRECHUNGEN



Wright, F. Edward. *Marriages and Deaths from the Newspapers of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, 1821-1830*. Westminster, Maryland: Family Line Publications, 1988. iv, 193 pp.; index includes place names; softbound.

Spending many an hour paging microfilm copies of old newspapers gives an added impetus to the wish that other authors would do what Mr. Wright has done. There is a wealth of information provided here that exists in no other source. Information which far exceeds the bounds both of the dates and the place in the title. A quick glance finds references to people from New York, Wilmington and Zanesville, Ohio, and deaths on one page in 1827 of residents aged 92, 84, and 74 years. This is certainly a reference anyone who had ancestors in Lancaster from 1750 upward would want to have. As the author states in his introduction, "Death notices were frequently published for persons who had removed from the locality, decades earlier. He, however, adds the caveat which should be the watchword of any genealogist: "... as with other genealogical sources, newspapers sometimes contain incorrect dates, misspelled names and other errors." Order from **Family Line Publications**, Rear 63 Main Street, East, Westminster, Maryland 21157. Cost is \$11.50 postpaid.

Wright, F. Edward. *Adams County Church Records of the 18th Century*. Westminster,

Maryland: Family Line Publications. xi, 305 pp.; index; softbound.

The opening paragraph of the author's introduction is probably the best review possible: "This is a collection of all known records of births, marriages and deaths in Adams County of the 18th century. To overcome the great difficulty genealogists face in locating the records of their ancestors we offer a single composite of material. We find that many do not know the religious affiliation of their ancestors or the specific church; they do not know if records exist, or where to find the records, if they do exist. By compiling a single source of records the search becomes much easier." The book comprises records from fourteen sources including three Lutheran and four Reformed churches. Order from **Family Line Publications**, Rear 63 Main Street, East, Westminster, Maryland 21157. Cost is \$20.00 postpaid.

Wright, F. Edward. *Tax List of Chester County 1768, Pertaining to the Inhabitants of Chester County, Including the Present-day County of Delaware*. Westminster, Maryland; Family Line Publications, 1989. v, 131 pp. index; softbound. Cost is \$12.00 postpaid.

Wright, F. Edward. *Tax List of York County 1779, Pertaining to Persons Living in York County and Present Day Adams County*. Westminster, Maryland: Family Line Publications, 1989. v, 159 pp., index; softbound. Cost is \$11.50 postpaid.

Wright, F. Edward. *Tax List of Berks County 1767*. Westminster, Maryland: Family Line Publications, 1989. v, 81 pp., index; softbound. Cost is \$7.50 postpaid.

Hurray! We have more! These volumes continue the reprinting of the tax lists from the *Pennsylvania Archives, Third Series*. It would be nice to have a more in-depth explanation of the original source; however, the fact that these lists are available in an easy to use form more than makes up for lack in the introduction. We look forward to more of the same. Order from **Family Line Publications**, Rear 63 Main Street, East, Westminster, Maryland 21157.

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BUCHBESPRECHUNGEN,

(continued from page 59.)

Wright, F. Edward. *Abstracts of South Central Pennsylvania Newspapers, 1796-1800*. Westminster, Maryland: Family Line Publications, 1988. vi, 182 pp; index; softbound.

This is the third volume in the series; Volume 2 covering the period 1791-1795 was reviewed in the last issue. These abstracts go beyond the mere listing of names and give us the full flavor of the entry. Information abounds in old newspapers, but the lack of any indexes, the small print and the inaccessibility of copies make research in this type of material difficult. Mr. Wright is providing an invaluable aid not only to the genealogist but to the historian as well. Order from **Family Line Publications**, Rear 63 Main Street, East, Westminster, Maryland 21157. Cost is \$14.00 prepaid.

Reamy, Bill and Martha. *1860 Census of Baltimore City Volume Two (Wards 3 and 4)*. Westminster, Maryland: Family Line Publications, 1989. iii, 118 pp; appendix, index by ward and household number; softbound.

The authors have continued their work on the Baltimore census in this volume. According to the introduction, they carefully compared the entries against *Wood's Baltimore City Directory, 1861*. This, of course, suggests another source for the genealogist and proves that a careful reading of the introduction often gives one additional information of interest. All information except "dwelling house number" is included. Unless the house number was the same as the family number I question the validity of the statement that the house number had no genealogical significance. The inclusion of more than one family in a house could definitely have significance. However, the researcher can always check this for himself in the original which, of course, should always be done anyway. Order from **Family Line Publications**, Rear 63 Main Street, East, Westminster, Maryland 21157. Cost is \$17.00 prepaid.

Baltimore County Genealogical Society. *Abstracts of the Baltimore County Land Commissions 1727-1762*. Westminster, Maryland: Family Line Publications, 1989. iii, 64; index includes place names; softbound.

These abstracts were made by the late Dr. Richard Miller and donated to the Baltimore County Genealogical Society. The information was taken from two bound volumes (available on microfilm at the Maryland State Archives); the researcher is warned that additional land commissions are to be found in the records of deeds. These are extremely interesting abstracts because they contain depositions which almost always included the deponent's age. An example of the information found in these records is the deposition made in 1737 by a Garet Garetson who stated that "... 50 years ago he lived with his grandfather Beetle" Order from **Family Line Publications**, Rear 63 Main Street, East, Westminster, Maryland 21157. Cost is \$17.00 prepaid.

Skinner, V. L., Jr. *Abstracts of the Inventories of the Prerogative Court of Maryland, Volumes 101-109, 1769-1772*. Westminster, Maryland: Family Line Publications, 1989. iii, 160; index; softbound.

This is part of a continuing series planned to cover all of the inventory records for the colonial period. The volume covering the period 1772-1774 was reviewed in the last issue. The abstracts include name(s) of appraiser(s), creditor(s), next-of-kin, executor/administrator and names of anyone else except those cited in the list of debts. It would have been nice to have included these as well, but we are grateful for what we have. Order from **Family Line Publications**, Rear 63 Main Street, East, Westminster, Maryland 21157. Cost is \$17.00 prepaid.

Ancestry's Special Edition is a free, 12-page tabloid featuring a variety of articles of interest to genealogists and family historians. Simply send a postcard request to *Ancestry's Special Edition*, P.O. Box 308, Salt Lake City, UT 84110.

(continued on page 61)

VEREINSNACHRICHTEN

Do you know of a German research organization which might be of interest to our members? We would be glad to provide space for a description of the services of any such organization. We would, of course, appreciate reciprocity and will provide information about MAGS on request.

THE GERMANNA FOUNDATION

The Memorial Foundation of the Germanna Colonies is made up of members of descendants of the Germanna colonists and others who are interested in American history and genealogy. The Foundation holds an annual meeting the third Sunday in July at the original settlement. Actually the meeting is now held at Germanna Community College which was built on land donated by the Foundation. The Foundation still owns some 170 acres of land which was part of the original settlement "Siegen Forest." The original settlement referred to as the first colony was made in 1714 and comprised heads of thirteen families from Nassau-Siegen, Germany. They were Brumback, Coons/Koontz, Fishback, Hager, Hitt, Holtzclaw, Hoffman/Huffman, Kemper, Martin, Rector, Spilman, Utterback and Weaver. Later arrivals were Back, Crim, Hanback, Miller, Nay, Wayman, Whitescarver and Young.

The second colony in 1717 came from the Palatinate and included Amberger, Ballenger, Barler, Blankenbaker, Broyles, Clore, Cook, Crigler, Fleshman, Harnsberger, Holt, Kaiffer, Kerker, Long, Motz, Moyer, Paulitz, Sheibley, Smith, Snyder, Thomas, Utz, Yeager and Zimmerman. Only these two groups are known to have come directly from Germany. Other arrivals prior to 1725 included Albright, Aylor, Carpenter, Castler, Christopher, Folg, Kabler/Cobbler, Kooper, Michael, Rouse, Tanner, Wayland, Wilhoit, Yowell and Zollicoffer. Other arrivals who came somewhat later included Baumgardner, Christler, Crees, Deer, Delp, Finks, Fisher, Fray, Garr, House, Klug, Leathers, Stover, Walke, Weaver and Ziegler.

The Germanna Record is the official publication of the Foundation. Sources of data

include cemetery inscriptions; Bible records; and court orders, will and deeds preserved chiefly in Culpeper, Fauquier, Madison and Orange Counties. *Germanna Records 1-13 are currently in print; their topics include genealogies of the Hitt, Martin, Weaver, Hoffman Rector, Clore, Yager, Utz, Carpenter, Wayland, Aylor, Snyder, Tanner, Blakenbaker, Weaver and Wilhoite families as well as general histories of the Germanna settlements including The settlement at Germantown in Fauquier County in 1719.* In addition, an annual newsletter which includes a query section is published and mailed to all members. The Foundation maintains a library of research materials. These are available at Germanna Community College Library the week of the annual meeting (third Sunday in July).

Membership for a single member is six dollars; family membership is ten dollars. New members receive a copy of *Germanna Record No. 7, Germanna Outpost of Adventure, 1714-1756*. The address of the Foundation is P.O. Box 693, Culpeper, VA 22701.

BUCHBESPRECHUNGEN, continued from page 60

Gfaleener-Moore, Laverne. *Further Undertakings of a Dead Relative Collector*. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1989. xiii, 167; no index; softbound.

As with most sequels, this book does not equal its predecessor. The author is entertaining rather than funny; however, sprinkled throughout the book are homilies and occasional tidbits of information that are of value to the researcher. Certainly a book that can be put down, at the same time it offers some new places to look for lost ancestors. Ever tried the criminal records? Order from **Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc.**, 1001 Calvert Street, N, Baltimore, MD 21202. Cost is \$9.95 plus \$1.25 P&H.

(Continued on page 58)

SUCHANZEIGEN

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 by 11-inch 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 Edythe H. Miller, Queries Editor, MAGS, 760 Caroline Drive, Ruther Glen, VA 22546.

- ROTEN
ROUGHTON
WROTEN
- #7-33 Josiah ROTEN/ROUGHTON/WROTEN born before 1740, d after 1837, m ___?___ Annapes. Josiah supposedly b Germany. Ch: Josiah, David, James, Mary, Aminos, Sevic, Kelly, Elisha. Seek parents Josiah, first name of wife, verification of country of origin, name of ship bringing him to America.
Loveta MILLER SCHWEERS
425 Pinehurst Ave., Salisbury, MD 21801-6114.
- CARPENTER
ZIMMERMAN
MILLER
- #7-34 Matthias CARPENTER/ZIMMERMAN b before 1755; d Aug-Oct 1835; m before 1781 Elizabeth MILLER. Ch: Margaret; Mary; Matthias, Jr.; David; Christina; Jacob; Frances; ___?___. Seek parents/siblings and name of eighth child.
Loveta MILLER SCHWEERS
425 Pinehurst Ave., Salisbury, MD 21801-6114.
- DICK
NULL
- #7-35 Peter DICK arr in PA ca 1747; m 25 Sept 1787 in MD (?Frederick Co.) Barbara NULL. Ch: Conrad, Catherine, ?others. Seek parents, name of ship and country of origin.
Loveta MILLER SCHWEERS
425 Pinehurst Ave., Salisbury, MD 21801-6114
- FABER
FABOR
FABAR
MEINHERT
- #7-36 Michael FABER/FABOR/FABAR b 1698 in Ger; d 1778 in Old Salem, NC; m 1724 in Baden, Ger, Sarah MEINHERT. They arr PA 1733. Ch: Babor, Michal, Maria Magdalena. Seek parents & siblings of Michael.
Loveta MILLER SCHWEERS
425 Pinehurst Ave., Salisbury, MD 21801-6114.
- MUELLER
MULLER
MILLER
- #7-37 Johannes MEULLER/MULLER/MILLER B 1726 PA; d 9 Fb 1780 in Salem, NC; m 1749 in PA Maria Magdalena FABER. Need to know parents & siblings of Johannes.
Loveta MILLER SCHWEERS
425 Pinehurst Ave., Salisbury, MD 21801-6114.
- RICHARDSON
POE
- #7-38 John RICHARDSON b 1790; d after 1860 probably in NC; m ca 1825 Lettie/Letty POE. Ch: Nancy, Jane, Ruth, Nathan, James, John, Joseph, Elizabeth, Mathias, William. Seek parents of John and/or Letty.
Loveta MILLER SCHWEERS
425 Pinehurst Ave., Salisbury, MD 21801-6114.
- ELLER
WACHER
WUCHER
- #7-39 Michael ELLER b 1630 in Unterstein, Alsau, Bavaria; m Jan 1659 Agatha WACHER/WUCHER. Ch: Hans, Martin, Georg, Christa, Bartl, Jacob, Mathias, Mans. Seek parents of Michael and/or Agatha.
Loveta MILLER SCHWEERS
425 Pinehurst Ave., Salisbury, MD 21801-6114.

CALEBOCH
KELBAUGH
KALBAUGH
CALEBOUGH

#7-40 On 15 Dec 1769 Christophel CALEBOCH purchased land known as Spring Garden in Baltimore Co., MD; m Elizabetha ___?___ ca 1756. Ch: probably Henry (b 6 Nv 1757), Christian, Apollonia (b 25 Oct 1766). KELBAUGH is spelling carried to present desc. From where did Christophel come? Any info welcomed. Will share.

O. Ronald GORRELL

2617 Scorpio Drive, Colorado Springs, CO 80906

NEW MEMBERS

MAGS would like to welcome the following new members who joined at our Spring Meeting.

Dorothy Aleshire
Richard W. Bush
John T. Cunningham
Janet E. Evans
John E. Hansbarger
Phyllis A. O'Hara

Mary Reiney Harvey
Donald B. Jenkins
Eric Jenkins
Julie Jenkins
Howard G. & Anne V. Miller
Marilyn J. Cramer

Vivia T. Motsinger
Edythe B. Patsy
Barbara Sargeant
David L. & Grace C. Steinberg
Marilyn J. Vineyard
Franklin O. Wisman

EDITOR'S CORNER

"The best laid plans of mice and men have aft to gang alee." And so they did. In fact, they had already fallen apart before the final blow came and I found myself away from home with my formerly trusty computer by my side ready, I thought, to finish the last twelve pages and give the newsletter to page layout on Sunday evening. I had already used a shoehorn to do my schedule for Monday and Tuesday; so it had to get done this weekend. The printer's deadline was already past. Equipment failure!! If this newsletter gets out to you on time, or even near time, it will be because the printer responds to tears and likes apple pie. The page layout guy likes summer fill-ins; he'll work midnights as well as Sundays for that. Here's hoping George likes apple pie. Della, who puts it all together, gets flowers.

Will the man who came to me with a query at the Spring Meeting please send it in again. I don't loose things, but on occasion I can sure permanently misplace them. I'm sure I'll find it, but I suspect you'd like to have it printed this year and not next.

I and I'm sure you are looking forward to working with our new president, Catheryn Dippo, when she takes office. Dr. Dippo has a Ph.D. in mathematical statistics from George Washington University and is Senior Mathematical Statistician for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. She served as recording Secretary for MAGS 1983-5, 1987-9 and as Press Secretary 1985-89. She is a life member of the National Genealogical Society, and a member of the Erie Society for Genealogical Research, Marion Area Genealogy Society and the Capital PAF Users Group. She has been active in genealogical research since 1971 and for the last ten yers has concentrated on tracing all descendants (both male and female lines) of Philip Dippo, who immigrated to the U.S. in 1833 and settled in Erie, PA, as well as other Dippo familes in the U.S. She has traced the ancestors of Philip Dippo back to Jean Pierre Thibaut, a French Huguenot, who settled in Welshneureut (and later Friedrichstal), Baden in 1698. We welcome an accomplished German researcher as our new President and gratefully acknowledge the help and expertise of our present president, Anne Tenny.

Coming next issue: an article on German-speaking units in the Civil War.

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 **Barbara V. Little**, P.O. Box 1273, Orange, VA 22960. *Der Kurier* is indexed in the *PERiodical Source Index* published by the Allen County Public Library.

MAGS OFFICERS:

President: Anne T. Tenny
First Vice-president: Paul E. Fogle
Second Vice-president: Peter Linder
Treasurer: Robert Miller

Recording Secretary: Cathryn Dippo
Corresponding Secretary: Doris Suresch
At-large Board Members: Ardyce Harrison
George Billingslea

MAGS SERVICES:

When writing to us, please follow the directions for the particular program or send SASE for information to the person listed.

Information about MAGS: Write Doris Suresch, 317 Johnson Farm Lane, Glen Burnie, MD 21061.

Membership: Single \$7.50, family \$10.00 per year (September 1-August 31). Send check to Paul E. Fogel, 12 Locust Boulevard, Middletown, MD 21769.

Surname Exchange Index: Write Sue S. Smyser, 6266 Rose Hill Drive, Alexandria, VA 22310.

Stumped Roots & Professional Referral: Write George Billingslea, 1229 Wine Spring Lane, Ruxton, MD 21204.

Queries: Write Edythe H. Millar, 760 Caroline Drive, Ruther Glen, VA 22546.

Spring and Fall Meetings: Information: Write (SASE) Peter Linder, 3109 Ramblewood Road, Ellicott City, MD 21043.
Registration: Write Bob Hull, 8308 Kay Court, Annandale, VA 22003.

Suggestions or Offers of Assistance: Write Anne T. Tenny, P.O. Box 141, Garrett Park, MD 20896-0141.



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