



DER KURIER

Volume 20, Number 2, June 2002

Ortssippenbücher by Kreis

At the MAGS meeting held on April 27, 2002, Dan Heinemeier talked about a resource that is invaluable for researching German families, namely *Ortssippenbücher*. In some areas they are also known as *Familienbücher*.

Ortssippenbücher are books that use information from church records. The researcher has taken birth/baptismal, marriage, and burial records on one family and compiled the information into one volume. A good example is the *Ortssippenbuch* for the town of Göbrichen in Baden. That book has information on Hans Jacob Bossert who was born in Bauschlott in 1675 and died there in 1724. The entry notes his 1700 marriage to Anna Catharine Heck, born 1686, died 1763. It then lists their four children with dates of birth.

As Dan noted, the Library of Congress has more than 230 *Ortssippenbücher* in its collection. Within the past year he created an index of those books organized by state. That index can be found in the Glebe House collection of the National Genealogical Society Library.

There are 89 *Ortssippenbücher* for Baden-Württemberg, the largest number for any region. Interesting information can be generated when the books are organized according to yet another administrative unit—the *Kreis* (county). By reshuffling the books for Baden-Württemberg, for example, we learn that the county of Rhein Kreis, located north of Bruchsaal, has a total of seven *Ortssippenbücher* in the Library of Congress. Ortenaukreis, located on the east bank of Rhine River opposite Strassbourg, France, has a total of 20 *Ortssippenbücher*, and the county of Calw in the state of Baden-Württemberg has nine.

Organizing the books by county yields an area-wide list of family names that has tremendous research potential. This approach can produce additional discoveries. For example, surnames can be identified for villages that do not have *Ortssippenbücher*. A search of indexes for Enzkreis (Enz County) discloses numerous entries for Klingel, a rather unique family name. The entries note the family had its origins in Eisingen. This village has no *Ortssippenbuch*, but additional information on this family then can be found at one of the LDS Family History Centers. The *Ortssippenbücher* in the Library of Congress are undoubtedly the important key to unlocking this valuable information.

John Humphrey, President



MID-ATLANTIC GERMANIC SOCIETY

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Kensington, MD 20891-2642

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~usmags/>

Our mission: to stimulate and facilitate research on Germanic genealogy and heritage in the mid-Atlantic region

Mid-Atlantic Germanic Society (MAGS) is a non-profit genealogical society founded July 10, 1982. Annual dues are only \$10 (individual) or \$12 (family). Membership is open to all interested persons without regard to place of residence, nationality, or ethnicity. Benefits of membership include:

- ❑ **Spring and Fall Meetings** featuring expert speakers.
- ❑ **Quarterly newsletter, *Der Kurier*.**
- ❑ **MAGS Lending Library**
- ❑ **Ahnentafels** published in *Der Kurier*.
- ❑ **Queries**
- ❑ **Surname Exchange Index**
- ❑ **Stumped Roots**

**A membership application appears on the back cover of *Der Kurier*.
Contact information for MAGS special services appears on the inside back cover.**

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Submissions to *Der Kurier*. Articles concerning Germanic genealogy and heritage in the Mid-Atlantic region are welcome, as are "Letters to the Editor." Research articles should document conclusions with appropriate citation of primary sources.

MAGS reserves the right to edit submissions for length and style. Any material published becomes the property of MAGS. Deadline for submissions: the first of January, April, July and October. Submit to: John W Bieber, 25 Rolling Road, Claymont, DE 19703. E-mail: long.hair@att.net Phone: 302-798-7210.

der Kalender

2002

June 27-29. Palatines to America National Conference. Springfield, Illinois. For further information contact Palatines to America, 611 East Weber Road, Columbus OH 43211. Ph: 614-267-4700. E-mail: Pal-Am@juno.com Web site <www.palam.org>

July 3-7. American Historical Society of Germans From Russia, 32nd Annual Conference. Embassy Suites Hotel, 101 East Locust Street, Des Moines, Iowa. For reservations, call 1-800-Embassy.

July 20-21. Germanna Foundation Reunion. Some special events will be held on Friday, July 19. For more information, contact Germanna Foundation Reunion, P.O. Box 693, Culpeper, VA 22701; or e-mail Office@Germanna.org. Their web page is <www.germanna.org>

August 16-18, Wertman Family Association Annual Reunion. Contact Shirley Daniels, Corresponding Secretary, 5487 Sleeping Dog Ln, Columbia, MD 21045-2250.

October 18-19. MAGS 20th Anniversary Celebration and Annual Fall Meeting, Columbia, Maryland. MAGS twentieth

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anniversary banquet on Oct 18 features nationally known speaker Dr. George Schweitzer. Fall Meeting on Oct 19, jointly sponsored by National Genealogical Society, features Cyndi Howells of *Cyndi's List*, and Sheila Benedict, CGRS, on genealogical research sources.

Watch future issues of *Der Kurier* and MAGS Website for details.

If you would like your event or program placed on der Kalender, please send the information to the MAGS Editor by the stated deadline (see inside front page).

HOW MANY SCHWENKFELDER EMIGRANTS ARE IN YOUR FAMILY TREE?

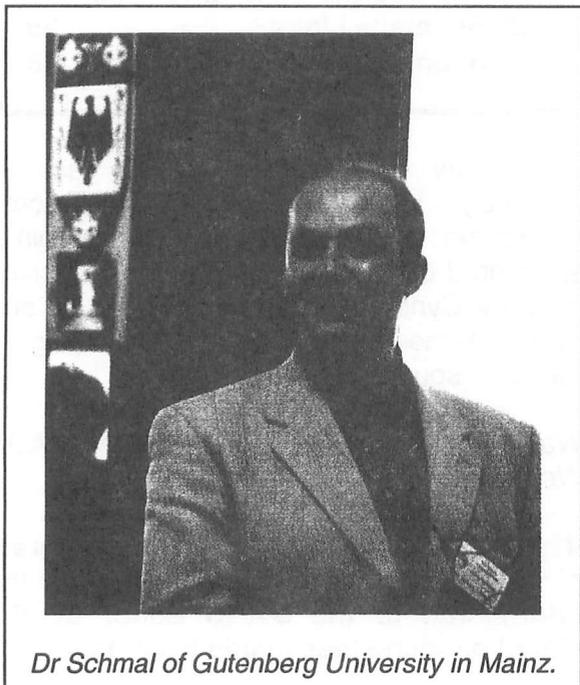
The Society of the Descendants of the Schwenkfeldian Exiles launched a contest at its Annual Meeting, October 14, 2001. The Schwenkfelders were a religious group who came to America from Silesia, Germany, in six migrations between the years 1731-1737. If you can trace your ancestors back to an Anders, Beyer (Byer/ Beer/ Beier), Dietrich, Dresher (Drescher), Groh, Hartranft (Herterranft), Heebner (Hübner/ Heavener/ Hevener), Heydrick, Hoffman, Hoffrichter, John, Krauss (Krause), Kriebel (Krieble/ Kribel), Mentzel, Meschter (Meishter/ Meisther/ Master), Muehmer, Neuman, Reynald, Rinewalt (Reinewald/ Reinwald/ Reinwalt), Scheps, Schultz (Scholtz/ Scholtze), Schubert (Shubert/ Shoebart), Seipt (Seibt), Teichman, Wagner (Wagener), Warmer, Weigner/ Wiegner, Weiss, Yeakel (Yeakle/ Jäckel/ Jäkel), then perhaps you are a Schwenkfelder Descendant and the Society is looking for you!

For full details, please see the Society's web site at <www.centralschwenkfelder.com/exile> or write to Schwenkfelder Library & Heritage Center, 105 Seminary Street, Pennsburg, PA 18073-1898. (E-mail: info@Schwenkfelder.com Phone: 215-679-3103; fax: 215-679-8175)

PEOPLE AND EVENTS

MAGS Spring Meeting

Over 160 attended MAGS's annual Spring Meeting held at Blob's Park, Maryland on April 27, 2002. Featured speakers were Dr Helmut Schmal, a faculty member of Gutenberg University in Mainz, Germany, and Dan Heinemeier, a Virginia-based writer and genealogist.



Dr Schmal of Gutenberg University in Mainz.

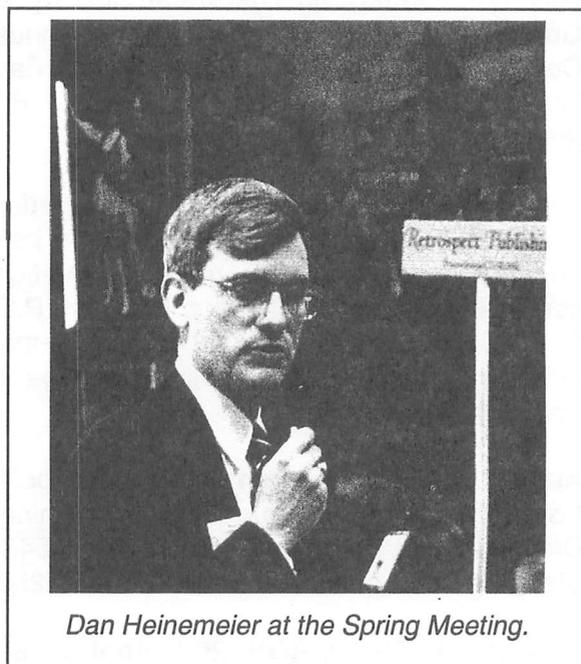
Dr Helmut Schmal is a faculty member in the History Department of Johannes Gutenberg University. This past semester he was also the Max Kade Professor at the University of Wisconsin, Madison. His doctoral research was on German emigration to the Mid-West. Dr. Schmal has also been a professional genealogist in South West Germany.

For the Spring Meeting, Dr Schmal spoke on three topics:

- "Introduction to Family Research in the Palatinate,"
- "Treasures in the *Rathaus*: Local Archives in Germany," and

- "Finding Birthplaces of German Immigrants to North America."

Dr Schmal also provided lists of useful Websites in each of these areas. See the box on page 25 for a list of Dr Schmal's links.



Dan Heinemeier at the Spring Meeting.

The second speaker, Dan Heinemeier, includes among his recent publications a history of his ancestral village and a social history of the Duchy of Braunschweig. His current project is *A Social History of Hesse: Roman Times to 1900*. Similar works on other Länder are planned.

Mr Heinemeier's talk at the Spring Meeting was titled "Ortssippenbücher and Life in Sixteenth Century Hesse."

For an explanation of *Ortssippenbücher* and their use in genealogical research, see MAGS President John Humphrey's message on the front page of this issue of *Der Kurier*.

Spring Meeting Door Prizes

Door prizes are a popular "extra" at MAGS's Spring and Fall Meetings. Thanks to those donating Door Prizes, and congratulations to the lucky winners!

The Researcher's Guide to American Genealogy by Val D.Greenwood. Donated by Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc. Winner - David Pincock.

Two \$25 Gift Certificates donated by Heritage Books, Inc. Winners - Mary Lauffer and John Mangis.

Gleanings From the Records of the Francis Gasch's Sons Funeral Home, Prince George's County, Maryland 1860 - 1940. Donated by the Prince George's County Genealogical Society Winner - Catherine Murn.

Proof Before You Publish! 21 Checklists for Proofreading Genealogy Publications by Corinne & Russell Earnest. Donated by Russell D. Earnest Associates. Winner - Tim Endres.

Pennsylvania German Roots Across the Ocean, edited by Marion F. Egge. Donated by the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania. Winner - William Ruff.

One-Year Subscription to *German Life Magazine*. Donated by German Life Magazine. Winner - Charles Masser.

German Life T-Shirt. Donated by German Life Magazine. Winner - Dennis Leebel.

Frederick County Maryland Records Liber K Abstracts, 1765 - 1768 abstracted by Patricia Abelard Andersen. Donated by Western Maryland Genealogy/GenLaw Resources. Winner - Jean Ehlers.

20% discount on Catalog or Website Order donated by Willow Bend Books and Family Line Publications. Winner - Margaret McKnew.

Two MAGS Tote Bags donated by the Mid-Atlantic Germanic Society. Winners - Dr. Charles Glick and Gary Grassl.

DR SCHMAL'S LINKS

Introduction to Family Research in the Palatinate

<http://www.prfk.de/> (Genealogical Society of the Palatinate)

<http://www.landesarchiv-speyer.de/> (Government Archives of the Palatinate)

<http://www.rlb.de/rpb/> (local history bibliographies for towns and villages in Rheinland-Pfalz)

<http://www.zentralarchiv-speyer.de/> (Protestant Church Archives)

<http://www.kath.de/bistum/speyer/bistumsarchiv/> (Roman Catholic Church Archives)

Treasures in the Rathaus: Local Archives in Germany

http://www.thueringen.de/Archivberatungsstelle/A_Kreis.htm (Kreisarchive in the State of Thüringen)

<http://www.uni-marburg.de/archivschule/fv61.htm> (comprehensive list of German archives)

<http://home.bawue.de/~hanacek/info/darchive.htm> (Andreas Hanacek's list of archives)

Finding Birthplaces of German Immigrants to North America

<http://www.germanimmigrants.de/> (Dr. Schmahl's website)

<http://www.teleauskunft.de/> (German phone numbers)

<http://www.wisc.edu/mki/> (for details of the 2002 publication of the revised "Dictionary of German Names")

<http://www.germannames.com/gernam.htm> ("Maps of Surnames in Germany using Telephone Listings")

<http://www.genealogienetz.de/misc/emig/emigrati.html> ("German and American Sources of German Emigration to America")

MAGS Welcomes New Members

A maximum of four surnames being researched by each new member appears *in parentheses and italics* following the new member's name. Space does not permit more than four surnames or most spelling variations. MAGS encourages all members to submit their research names to the Surname Exchange Index and to have the Index searched to determine if others are also researching the same family.

Frank W. Beach, Jr. of Arlington VA
(Feuerstein, Aronowitz, Herman, Heinrichs)
 Robert A. Bjorkman of Carisle PA
 Jack W. Cullin of Hartford CT
(Bischoff, Huber, Frese, Schmucker)
 Ronald Eanes of Alexandria VA
(Kern, Linde, Philippi, Schmucker)
 Linda A. Fisher of Annandale VA
(Creuzbauer, Kattenhorn, Messmann, Nelson)
 Charles & Heidi Franz of Woodbridge VA
(Franz, Hartig, Arold)
 Jacqueline Greer of Jessup MD
(Kuncelman, Duman, Luther)
 Marie M. Grenan of Laurel MD
 Mike Guisleman of Edgerton WI
(Guisleman, Hobstetter, Ihle, Kalb)
 Susan D. Heinzman of Edgewater MD
(Dolde, Borneman, Heinzman)
 Virginia Hottle-Messmer of Havre de Grace MD
(Wollschlager, Corson, Clemson, Cornwell)
 Kenneth & Laurianne Huffman of Basye VA
(Huffman, Harshman, Long/Lung, Lemley)
 George A. Huttlin of Adelphi MD
(Huttlin/Hüttlin, Noerpel, Stumpf, Meyer)
 Dianne Jensen of Gaithersburg MD
(Dasher, Tallard, Schweighofer, Zittrauer)
 Ed & Kathleen Kenna of Pittsburgh PA
(Schrage, Heinz, Treffehn, Jahn)
 Susan Knight of Perkasio PA
(Kessler, Peck, Boggs, LeMasters)
 Pamela A. Kuehlman-Rumney of Davidsonville MD
(Kuhlmann, Zech, Bersch, Freyberg)
 Lee Diane Kunkle of Mechanicsburg PA
(Rhea, Bricker, Waddell/Waddle, Fisher)
 Jean M. Lynch of Gettysburg PA
(Schneemann)
 Joan Teresa Lyons of Somerset NJ
 John & Julie Mangis of Arlington VA
(Mangis/Menges, Martin, Singer, Schaeffer)

Cora McDonnell of Tallahassee FL
(Richter, Vandercammen, Davis, Richardson)
 Arnold A. Miller of Napoleon OH
(Müller, Kruse, Bruns, Scheele)
 Mary Ann Millman of Falls Church VA
(Brinker, Muehl, Noeth, Luker)
 Alvey C. & Arlene E. Moser of Hagerstown MD
(Roth/Rhodes, Moser, Myers, Gross)
 Mary Ann Mullerleile of Glen Burnie MD
(Mullerleile, Erdman)
 M. Elizabeth Popp of Odenton MD
(Reip, March, Popp, Spear)
 Richard C. Reese of Richmond VA
(Thalheimer, Dill, Reese/Reis/Rees/Ries)
 Alfred Rieffer & family of Baltimore MD
(Rieffer)
 David Roberts of Hollywood MD
(Deimel, Harbach)
 Helmut Schmahl of Mainz Germany
(Schmahl)
 George Schrenker of Dundalk MD
(Schrenker, Kunkle, Schutz, Baublitz)
 Albert W. Spengler of Charlottesville VA
(Winkler, Behrens, Schmahl, Ott)
 James & Maryann Swigart of Manassas VA
(Swigart/Schweigart, Nave, Martz)
 Donald H. Timberlake of Hopewell VA
(Allman, Grogg, Hartz)
 Norma Lee Viergutz of Tuscarora NV
(Magin, Klein, Miller, Stitely)
 Herb & Ara Weimer of Westcliffe CO
(Weimer(t), Mikesell, Hollopeter, Roose/Ruess)
 Edward W. Wetterman of Millersville MD
(Wettermann, Schmidt, Schauer, Hoelscher)
 Allen & Marlys Willeford of Jericho VT
(Lehman(n), Schultz, Weter, Reed/Rieth)
 Frances S. Wingfield of Goochland VA
(Dorey/Dory, Hake, Bennett)
 Logan County Genealogical Society of Logan WV
 Rutgers University Library of New Brunswick NJ

FRAKTUR FORUM

by Corinne Earnest

DUNDOR on Fraktur – Part 3

This article continues with DUNDORs on fraktur from previous issues of *Der Kurier*. (Part 1: Sep 2001. Part 2: Dec 2001.) Most fraktur having the name DUNDOR come from Berks County, Pennsylvania. The third volume of *German-American Family Records in the Fraktur Tradition* mentions Daniel DUNDOR of Bern Township, Berks County, in a Bible record. Apparently, Nathaniel STRÄUSS married Litthia [Lydia] KEIM on February 16, 1856 in Daniel DUNDOR's home. This bible record does not make a relationship between these families clear, and the remaining text of this Bible record does not mention the surname DUNDOR again.

Daniel B. DUNDORE is mentioned as a witness at the marriage of Daniel W. and Susan A. (RESH) BERKEY of Center Township, Berks County. The BERKEYs married in Womelsdorf on November 8, 1873. Thomas Calvin LEINBACH married this couple. The Bible record that has this information is in a private collection.

Besides Daniel B. DUNDORE, another witness at the BERKEY wedding was Maria R. LEINBACH. She may have been the wife of Thomas Calvin LEINBACH. She and Elizabeth DUNDORE witnessed another marriage performed by Thomas Calvin LEINBACH. This marriage was between Cornelius C. and Clara A. (BALTHASER) HEISTER of Straustown in Berks County. The HEISTERs were married on February 28, 1885. The Bible record that has this information is in a private collection.

A Bible record in a private collection mentions Fränklin and Laura DUNDOR as sponsors at the baptism of Og REESER, son of William H. and Basilides Barbara (REBER) REESER. Og REESER was the fifth son of William and Basilides Barbara REESER. The previous four sons also had names that began with "O" (Oscar, Obed, Onias, and Owen) — perhaps accounting for Og's rather unusual first name. Og was born November 30, 1881 at about 6:30 in the morning in Center Township, Berks County. He was baptized July 20, 1882 by P.P.A. HOFFMAN. An added note says he died October 4, 1937.

David and Loweine DUNDOR were sponsors at the baptism of Amalia Susanna GERHARDT. Amalia Susanna was the daughter of Elias and Catharina (ZELLER) GERHARDT. Amalia Susanna was born September 1, 1845 in Tulpehocken Township, Berks County, and she was baptized September 29, 1845 by Pastor LEINBACH. The whereabouts of this taufschein is unknown.

On October 14, 1999, Alderfer Auction Company in Hatfield, Pennsylvania, sold a taufschein made for Irene, daughter of Adam J.B. and Mahella DUNDOR. Mahella's father was Joseph CONRAD. Irene DUNDOR was born in Bernville in Bern Township, Berks County, on January 17, 1873. She was baptized "in her infancy" by Thomas Calvin LEINBACH. Her parents were sponsors.

In Volume III of *The Printed Birth and Baptismal Certificates of the German Americans*, Klaus Stopp lists data from a taufschein made for Anna Malinda BORDNER, daughter of William J. and Emma (DUNDOR) BORDNER. Anna Malinda was born April 25, 1885 in Millersburg, Pennsylvania. She was baptized in 1885, but no other information is available.

If you have names you wish me to research on fraktur, send a self-addressed, stamped envelope to Corinne Earnest at P.O. Box 1007, East Berlin, PA 17316. Be patient for a reply. If you have not heard from me, please be sure I still have your letter on file.

SUCHANZEIGEN

Please mention at least one time, one place, and one German surname with known variants. Limit each query to one family. Use no more than fifty (50) words, not counting your name and address. There is no charge for members of MAGS. Non-members please include \$1.00 (check payable to Mid-Atlantic Germanic Society) per query with your submission. 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. Millar, Queries Editor, MAGS, 511 FOREST GLEN CIRCLE, MURFREESBORO, TN 37128. E-mail: ehoffmillar@netscape.net

BRILL* PREL PRILL FRANK*

#20-3 Seek fam Philip BRILL (PREL-PRILL) b ca 1830 Hepe Capel, Prussia. Mar Maria (Mary) FRANK ca 1850's. Lvd Baltimore, MD. Ch: Hermann, Peter, Mary, Lisette (Emma), Charles, William, John, Louisa. All b Baltimore 1857-1870.

Gertrude M. Connell, P.O. Box 576, 39 Wehrlin Rd. Long Valley, NJ 07853

TURNER*

#20-4 Seek VA pl b & res of Frederick TURNER b 1798. p Lodowick Lewis TURNER (1773-1837) and Catharine (1770-1837). By late 1800 par in Bedford Co. PA and died there.

Donald Barnes, P.O. Box 50741
Albuquerque, NM 87181-0741.
E-mail: Donald615@aol.com

SMITH / SCHMIDT BAKER SCHROEDER / SHRADER

#20-5 Seek desc George SMITH/SCHMIDT b 8 Jan 1804 Bavaria, Ger, d 31 May 1881 Monroe Co. OH. Also Henrietta BAKER b ca 1830 Bavaria, d 6 Mar 1888 Center Twp, Monroe Co. OH. Par John Baker, Caroline Schroeder / Shrader.

Edythe Hoff Millar, 511 Forest Glen Circle,
Murfreesboro, TN 37128
E-mail: ehoffmillar@netscape.net

MORITZ RITZROW VOGT

#20-6 Seek info on MORITZ fam. Henry H. MORITZ b ca 1836 Germ - where? Arr OH 1880; may have lvd Tonawanda (Erie) NY prev. Mar Augusta RITZROW. 10 Ch - 1900 Census, two oldest b NY; 1920 cen younger ch b Germ???. Augusta RITZROW MORITZ b ca 1847, d 1924; par Henry RITZROW and Augusta VOGT RITZROW. Any info on pl res in Germany and in US.

D Hetzel 3070 Kent Rd. Stow, OH 44224.
E-Mail: Mayboleayr@hotmail.com

*Information on this family is available through the Surname Exchange Index

German Research by Mail

The Immigrant Genealogical Society (IGS) Library, started in 1982 for the purpose of making available German research materials accumulated by its founders, has greatly expanded its library holdings. New books and CDs have been added during the past year. Non-members of IGS can now request searches by mail. For details of this service and to request a set of research flyers, please send a SASE with postage for 2 oz. to Immigrant Genealogical Society, PO Box 7369, Burbank, CA 91510. The Society's web page is on the website of the Federation of East European Family History Societies <<http://feefhs.org/igs/frg-igs.html>>. *The above was abstracted from a letter and article received from the Immigrant Genealogical Society.*

Did Grandpa Own a Radio? ... Answer in the 1930 US Census

by Susannah E. Brooks

On April 1st the 1930 US Census was released to the public. For some of you this might be the first census where you or your parents appear. Unlike previous censuses, the majority of this census is un-indexed, so you will have to do some homework before going to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). Only 9 states are fully soundexed (Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, and Virginia) and in addition 3 states are partially soundexed (Kentucky, Tennessee, and West Virginia). One must remember that the "official soundexing" of federal censuses was not done for genealogists, but rather as a Depression-era public works project to be used by the Social Security Administration as proof of age for people who did not have birth certificates. States where people were least likely to have birth certificates or other written proof of age were soundexed first. For those willing to wait at least a year, there are a few commercial indexing projects, which have begun (Ancestry.com completed an every-name index of Delaware before the end of April 2002 and has begun other states).

To access the 1930 Census in the un-indexed states and territories, one must first determine where someone lived April 1, 1930. For a very sparsely populated area, knowing the county or section of a county may be enough to make a search. For an urban area, you need to know or find the exact address. NARA has purchased a series of microfilmed city directories (1929-1931) to aid the researcher in finding the needed urban addresses. (For a list of the available directories go to <<http://www.nara.gov/genealogy/citydirs.html>>.) The most glaring omission from this series of directories is Chicago.

Once the researcher has the address, there are several possible directions one can take to finding the census entry, depending on which finding aids are available for the area. For urban areas, first check the "Index to Selected City Streets and Enumeration Districts" (microfilm series M1931) to determine if the city you need is included. If the city is included, you simply find the street in the alphabetical list, find the block (house number and in some cases whether it is an odd or even house number), and it will state the enumeration district (ED) for that address.

If there is no street index, you need to rely on maps (printed or microfilmed [M1930]) or descriptions of EDs. The quality of the maps at NARA ranges from quite readable to extremely poor. The maps are arranged alphabetically on the microfilm by state, county, town or township. The ED numbers and boundaries are superimposed on the maps in red or pink. If you know the address or area before going to NARA, I would recommend that you print out modern maps from the Internet or copy maps from atlases, city directories, or travel guides at your local library in order to match landmarks on the NARA map, if it is one of the poor ones. For example, most of the street names could not be read on the microfilmed map of Trenton NJ. By having a modern map of the city, I was able to match a few key elements (bend in the river, city hall, and railroad lines) and narrow the possible EDs to two. The enlarged, printed maps at NARA are generally of large cities, with one ward per map. If you or a relative knows the ward or you can determine it from a city directory, it will definitely aid in your search.

If the maps are unreadable, you will have to use the "Description of Enumeration Districts" (T1224 rolls 61-90), which are also arranged by state, county, city, and ED. The boundaries (streets for more populated areas and combination of roads and physical boundaries for rural areas) are listed for each ED. Again having a printed map from another source will help. For a densely populated area, copy or print from the Internet a map showing all streets 5-6 blocks in each direction from the address you are looking for. For small towns, print out or copy a street map of the town. For rural areas, print a map of the section of the county showing the major roads (not Interstates, since they did not exist in 1930) and natural boundaries, such as rivers. NARA has a few limited-time public use computers with Internet for finding maps or other research aids.

ED numbers have a different format than those used in earlier censuses. Each county has a number (1st part of the ED number), and each ED within the county has an additional number. Frederick County Maryland, for example, has the code 11, so all EDs in that county begin with 11, followed by a specific ED (11-1, 11-2, ...11-54, for the 54 EDs in that county). Once you have the ED number you are ready to go to the actual census. For rural areas to small cities, you can quickly find the correct microfilm roll by scanning the *1930 Federal Population Census, Catalog of National Archives Microfilm* for the county and ED. For large urban areas, use the 1930 Census Microfilm Locator (<http://1930census.archives.gov>). Type in the state and ED number and it will give you the roll number and description of the ED. Borough of Brooklyn, Kings County, New York has over 1900 EDs, which are arranged in no apparent order on 53 rolls of microfilm, which makes scanning the book quite difficult as compared with using the Microfilm Locator.

If you, a relative, or an ancestor resided in an institution (orphanage, prison, asylum, almshouse, convent, etc) or on a military base or academy, you can skip all of the above steps for locating the ED. Instead just enter the state, county, and institution name into the Microfilm Locator, and it will give you the ED. Be aware that institutions in the soundexed states, with the exception of Georgia and three Alabama counties (Jefferson, Mobile, and Montgomery) are indexed on the last roll of soundex microfilm for each state.

Once you find the ED on the actual census, you do not have to scan every name in the ED to find the entry you want, if you know the address. Street names are written vertically in the first column and house numbers appear in the second column. Census enumerators were instructed to go clockwise completely around a block before starting the next block, so streets start and stop on the census pages, house numbers may be in ascending or descending order, and odd and even house numbers for a given block may be on different pages of the census. This seems like a very lengthy process, but once you have the address, it actually takes only slightly longer than using the soundex for previous censuses. What one cannot reasonably do for this census is find a person in an un-indexed state, when you have no idea where they lived except the state name. Also I feel it will be very difficult to access information in the un-indexed states at state and local archives, libraries, or Family History Centers which do not have all the finding aids that are available at the NARA (Washington, DC and its regional branches).

You might ask why go through this process, if you have the basic information from previous censuses and/or family members. Basically the 1930 Census contains the same types of information as the 1920 Census. A few changes are important to note. In addition to asking if the family home is owned or rented, it also asked the value of the home, if owned, or the monthly rent. This information is only as accurate as the person who provided the information. My great-grandmother and her two sons each owned homes in the same Pennsylvania town. Two of the properties adjoined each other and the third was immediately across the street. My great-grandmother and one of her sons owned very large houses on lots that were over an acre, and both stated the value of their home was \$4500 (approximately the average value of a house in 1930). The other son, who lived in a house about half the size of the others and which was on a much smaller lot, valued his home at \$7000. I have no idea which relative over- or undervalued their home. Another question, which did not appear on earlier censuses, is did the family own a radio. (Approximately 40% of the population said they had a radio.)

The year of immigration and whether naturalized or not are asked of those who were foreign-born, but the year of naturalization was not asked in 1930. Remember when looking at naturalization information for women, that after September 22, 1922 women, who were not previously naturalized through their parents' or husband's naturalization, had to apply for their own naturalization. The year of immigration and age of a woman will let you know if you need to look for separate naturalization papers for her.

There are two additional pieces of information that might appear in the name or relationship column of this census. If the name is followed by "ab" it means that the person is temporarily absent from the household, but not in an institution that is enumerated separately. I am certain

that some people ended up being counted twice and others missed entirely because of confusion on the definition of "institution." My uncle, age 20, is listed with his parents and siblings in the 1930 Census as absent (*Maier, Franz J. ab*), because he was attending college at the time. Also, the census taker was to note in the relationship column the one person "responsible for the care of the home and family" by placing an "H" (homemaker) next to her relationship to the head of the family. I doubt any men were so designated, even if there were no women in the household.

The rules for the 1930 enumerator regarding place of birth for foreign-born residents and their parents may help the German researcher. Because the person's (and his parents') country of birth was to correspond to the 1930 world map, the census taker was to ask additional questions if a person stated that they were born in Austria, Hungary, Germany, Russia, Bulgaria, or Turkey. All of these areas had major boundary changes after World War I, so a person, who always stated on previous censuses that they were born in Germany or Prussia, may be listed on this census as Poland. This would narrow your search for birthplace to those parts of Prussia that were part of Poland in 1930. "If the person reports one of these six countries as his place of birth or that of his parents, ask specially whether the birthplace is located within the present area of that country; and if not, find out to what country it has been transferred. If a person was born in the Province of Bohemia, for example, which was formerly in Austria but is now a part of Czechoslovakia, the proper return for the country of birth is *Czechoslovakia*. If you can not ascertain with certainty the present location of the birthplace, enter *in addition to the name of the country*, the name of the province or state in which the person was born ... or the city..."¹ Again this information is only as accurate as the person who provided it and the census taker who asked the questions and recorded it. One will still find "Germany" only as the birthplace. To return to the example of my great-grandmother and her sons, she stated she was born in Germany-Bavaria, which was also the birthplace of her parents. Her daughter, who resided with her, and one of her sons, correctly stated that both their parents were born in Germany-Bavaria, but the other son stated that his parents were both born in Germany-Prussia. The areas of Bavaria that my great-grandparents were from were never under Prussian control, so the so-called specific information from one son was wrong. This is a good example of why the researcher should not depend on one piece of information, especially from a census.

The final new item on the 1930 Census regards veterans. A man (the rules for enumerators specifically state that no female of any age could be listed as a veteran) who served during, but not necessarily in, a "war or expedition" was to be coded as a veteran. Former servicemen, who served during peacetime, were not considered veterans on this census. In addition to being listed as a veteran, the war during which they served was to be coded (World War, Spanish-American War, Civil War, Philippine Insurrection, Boxer Rebellion, or Mexican Expedition). This information would indicate to the researcher that a service record and/or pension file might be available for a veteran.

Separate 1930 Census lists are also available for the US Territories (Alaska*, American Samoa* & Guam*, Hawaii*, Panama Canal, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands*) and for American Consular Services throughout the world. There are also 3 microfilm rolls of merchant seaman (not officers), who were serving on US flag merchant vessels. Questions asked of Native Americans, Alaskans, and merchant seaman varied somewhat from those asked of the general population.

Additional information on the 1930 Census is available in the introduction to *1930 Federal Population Census, Catalog of National Archives Microfilm* (NARA, Washington DC, 2002) or the NARA web site for the census: <<http://1930census.archives.gov>>.

Author Susannah E. Brooks conducts MAGS's Stumped Roots service and is a volunteer genealogy staff aide at NARA, Washington DC.

¹ p. xiv, *1930 Federal Population Census, Catalog of National Archives Microfilm*, NARA, Washington, DC, 2002

* separate farm schedules are available for these territories

Mid-Atlantic Germanic Society

Celebrating 2 Decades of Service to German-American Genealogy

WHAT—TUR? FRAKTUR

by Corinne Earnest

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 folky 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 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 [i.e., the 20th] 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

Corinne Earnest’s “Fraktur Forum” has been a regular feature of Der Kurier for more than a decade. This article is excerpted from the inaugural column which appeared in the June 1989 issue of Der Kurier.

The article says “little has been written about fraktur,” but happily this has changed. An excellent source of books about fraktur is Russell D Earnest Associates, P.O. Box 1007, East Berlin, PA 17316-0507.

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* [*But see box above – Ed.*], and much of what has been written ignores the wealth of genealogy found on these early manuscripts. Russ and Corinne Earnest ... have recently published a book called *Papers for Birth Dayes: Guide to the Fraktur Artists and Scriveners* 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....

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.”

BUCHBESPRECHUNGEN

History Of The Yoder Family In North Carolina

by Dr. Fred R. Yoder

1970, 1976. Rededicated and a first name index added in 2000. Hardback 6X9, xi, 172 pages. To order, send check for \$25.00 (including postage) to N.C. Yoder Family Book Fund Account. Mail to Yoder Family of North Carolina, P.O. Box 10371, Mtn. View Station, Hickory, N.C. 28603

This genealogy begins with a general history of the Yoders (Anabaptists) in Switzerland, the Palatinate, and the Oley Valley of Berks County, Pennsylvania. It continues by giving descendants of Conrad Yoder who arrived in America probably in 1746 and migrated to North Carolina between 1755 and 1762.

Conrad was married three times to (1) Cline, (2) Seitz and (3) Hoffman. The family lines of only two of his eight children are given in this book – sons John and David.

Collecting material for the genealogy was begun between 1910 and 1915 by interviewing the author's grandfather, Col. Geo. M. Yoder. This was interrupted by military service and later living in the state of Washington, far removed from the Lincoln-Catawba County area of his ancestors.

Between 1957 and 1967 Dr. Yoder and his wife spent time in N. Carolina. They gathered material at family reunions, by mailing family sheets and through newspaper ads. Mrs. Yoder visited courthouses and libraries.

There are no genealogical tables. The two parts of the book divide thirty-four chapters among the heads of families. Numbers in parentheses behind a name indicate the generation. Children of each Yoder to whom a chapter is devoted are numbered in order of birth or age. Descendants of numbered children are listed in unnumbered, chronological order.

Birth and death dates are given, as well as names of spouses and places of burial, but not usually where people were born or lived.

Many anecdotes and other information about occupations and education are given.

This book is being updated to include the descendants of Conrad Yoder not found in this volume. Target date for the reprinting is 2005. If a researcher finds his family name in the index and believes he is descended from a North Carolina Yoder, this book could be helpful.

Reviewed by Thomas H. Leininger

Only a Few Bones – A True Account of the Rolling Fork Tragedy and Its Aftermath

by John Philip Colletta

2000. Direct Descent, 1245 Walter Street, SE, Washington, DC, 20003. Softcover, 436 pages with epilogue, notes, and index. Illustrations. ISBN 0-9701327-0-0. \$18.00 plus \$3.00 S&H.

Only a Few Bones is John Philip Colletta's thirty-year journey to find the truth about the supposed murder of his great-great-grandfather Joseph Ring. Dr. Colletta began his quest for the truth after seeking information about his ancestors from his grandmother who told him that his great-great-grandfather was murdered in 1873.

Dr. Colletta begins *Only a Few Bones* with him standing there watching Ring & Co. burn to the ground with the five victims trapped inside. From his viewpoint the author then writes about the conversation that he had with his grandmother regarding that fateful day. Dr. Colletta then takes you back to Buffalo, NY, a city from which Joseph and Barbara Ring moved not once but twice. First the Rings go the Midwest to live in Cincinnati, Ohio. After a return to Buffalo, Joseph receives a letter from his younger brother

implored him to come down to the Mississippi Delta – Rolling Fork to be exact.

Dr. Colletta explains the origins of the Ring family and how Joseph and his younger brother Nicholas came to the United States. Joseph Ring was born in Lorraine, France to German parents and after he immigrated he met and married Barbara Miller who was born in Buffalo to parents of German descent. Other German surnames mentioned in the book are Schwink and Sprankler. Not only does Dr. Colletta write about the German influence, he also includes family trees for both Joseph and Nicholas Ring.

Only a Few Bones is perfect for the German genealogist and really for any genealogist who is trying to unravel an unsolved mystery. Dr. Colletta has thoroughly documented his sources for all of the information that he received. Dr. Colletta extensively used vital records, court records, newspaper accounts, and family lore to build his case to a great conclusion as to what really happened on that fateful day in 1873.

I loved *Only a Few Bones* not only for the story told and the way it was presented but I also enjoyed it because Dr. Colletta updates us with what happened to Barbara Ring and her surviving children after the death of her husband. Dr. Colletta also describes his trip to Rolling Fork and how he felt his great-great-grandfather met his untimely demise. Read this book, you will enjoy it.

Reviewed by Diane M. Kuster

The Chesapeake Bay Country by Swepson Earle

1938 published by Remington-Putnam, Baltimore, MD. Reprinted 2000 by Heritage Books, 1540-E Pointer Ridge Place, Bowie, MD 20716. 1-800-398-7709. Softcover, 522 pages. Indexed, maps, illustrations. Book #1513. \$38 plus \$4 shipping.

The Chesapeake Bay Country reads like a travel guide. To help readers orient to the areas the author discusses, Swepson Earle meticulously weaves the landscape with

history. Earle's knowledge about Bay area history is astonishing. He covers history from the 1607 settlement at Jamestown in Virginia through the time of the Civil War. He also covers every county touching on the Chesapeake Bay — an area that includes between four and five thousand miles of shoreline.

While describing historic homes and other buildings, Earle offers histories about the families that built and occupied them. Naturally, most of these families are of British, rather than German heritage. There are exceptions, of course. For example, Earle describes Bohemia Manor on the banks of Bohemia River in Cecil County, Maryland saying, "To Bohemia belongs the distinction of being represented by the first person [in Maryland], Augustine Herman by name, who, because of his non-British birth, was obliged to obtain citizenship in Maryland by an act of the assembly." Herman's petition for citizenship was filed in 1666. It states Herman was born in Prague in the kingdom of Bohemia, and that his children were born in New York. By the time Earle wrote, only ruins marked the site of Bohemia Manor.

Earle has a natural ability to describe places and events in such a way that they make readers want to jump in their cars and tour the sites he mentions. The Chesapeake Bay area he describes is a step back in time, to a simpler and, from Earle's viewpoint, a more charming and historically significant era. For genealogists an understanding of this area goes far toward understanding colonial history that shaped our nation. For genealogists researching German heritage, this book is not "must" reading. Still, it gives a greater understanding about the New World to which our ancestors immigrated. Because the history of the Chesapeake Bay often begins prior to the Revolution, this book is helpful in describing this New World during the colonial period when many Germans were immigrating.

Reviewed by Corinne Earnest

Index to District of Columbia Wills
1801-1920

by Dorothy S. Provine

1992. Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1001 N. Calvert Street, Baltimore, MD 21202. Softcover, 218 pages. Size: 8 ½ x 11". Book No. 4705. Price: \$18.50, plus \$3.50 shipping/handling.

This book consists of an alphabetical name listing of more than 22,700 wills filed in the District of Columbia Orphans' Court (Probate Court). The D.C. Register of Wills transferred the records to the D.C. Archives in the summer of 1990 and the Archives assigned the records to Records Group 2, Records of Superior Court. The D.C. Archives is located at 1300 Naylor Court, N.W., Washington, DC 20001-4225. Phone 202-727-2054.

This series of records contains wills for a variety of people—some famous and some notorious. The entries in this finding aid give name of person, year the will was filed and the number of the archives box containing the document. The vast bulk of the wills were created by the local middle and upper class property owners. A substantial number of wills were created by George Washington's prosperous African Americans. There are some German surnames included: Guenther, Heurich, Hauptman, Zimmermann, etc.

This reviewer is pleased to see more research aids being published for the District of Columbia. Publications like this will facilitate research for ancestors who lived in the state of Maryland prior to the creation of the District of Columbia.

Reviewed by Marilynne Ocando

District of Columbia – Original Land
Owners 1797 – 1800

by Wesley E. Pippenger

1999. Willow Bend Books, 65 East Main St., Westminster, MD 21175 –5036. Softcover, 155 pages incl index. ISBN – 1-58549-153-5. \$25.00 plus 5% tax for MD residents plus \$3.00 S/H.

Much of the information in this book is based on another book *Washington Embryo* written in 1874 by E.F.M.Faetz and F.W.Pratt.

The first part of the book contains acts of Congress and letters from President George Washington concerning the events leading to the foundation of Washington City. These cover a period from 1783 to 1800. Eventually a ten-mile square parcel of land was purchased which included the towns of Hamburg and Carrollsburg. The lots in these towns were exchanged for different lots in the new city. This exchange is tabulated. There is also an overall tabulation of lots in the city allotted to the original owners of large acreages and to the U.S. government.

At the end of the book is Appendix A which gives the names of lot purchasers between 1792 and 1796 in addition to other information about the lots.

While the book contains much history about the selection and establishing of the Federal City, only the section of the book about the town of Hamburg would be of interest to the researcher of German ancestors. There are many German names listed in this town.

Reviewed by Thomas H. Leininger

A Guide to Genealogical Research in
Maryland, Fifth Edition
 by Henry C. Peden, Jr.

2001. Maryland Historical Society, 201 West Monument Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21201. Softcover, 183 pages, indexed, glossary, bibliographical references, lists of abbreviations, and publishers and purveyors of Maryland genealogy. ISBN 0-938420-72-0.

The first guide to genealogical research in Maryland was authored by the late Mary Keysor Meyer and published in 1972. Subsequent revisions were made over the next twenty years. In the Introduction the author states that while he has made revisions and additions he has tried to "adhere to the same purposes and principles that Mary Meyer had expressed in her earlier

works." Before using this book, the reviewer advises reading the Introduction, "Getting Started," by Patricia Dockman Anderson. It contains excellent information for the beginning genealogist and is a good review for the experienced researcher.

The book covers two main sources of research: Research Centers and Record Groups. Preceding each of these sections the author has a brief text on making the best use of research centers and what to expect to find in record groups. The text which is most helpful, interesting, and informative is found in the Record Group section. Part I on research centers gives the name, location, hours of operation, and a brief description of the center's holdings. Included in this list are libraries, genealogical societies, historical societies and museums, and a list of genealogical web sites.

The reviewer did find some errors; a book store that is no longer in business, a genealogical council that no longer exists, and an incorrect web site. In the Introduction Mr. Peden apologized for any errors and pointed out that in a book of this type problems are almost unavoidable. The reviewer considers these errors to be minor in view of the valuable source guide and research information contained in the book.

Reviewed by Patricia Cramer

**Where to Look for Hard-to-Find
German-Speaking Ancestors in
Eastern Europe, 2nd edition**

by Bruce Brandt & Edward R. Brandt

2001 reprint. Clearfield Co., Inc, 200 E. Eager St., Baltimore, MD 21202. Softcover, 148 pages. Book #9042. \$20 plus \$3.50 shipping & handling.

For the researcher who knows or suspects that his or her Germanic ancestor emigrated from Eastern Europe, this small book could prove extremely helpful. This book is a combined surname index to thirteen books related to Germans in various areas of

Eastern Europe, including Poland, Bukovina, Galicia, and others. 19,720 surnames are listed along with the book(s) in which they appear. For those books that do not include their own index, the page number where the entry appears is also included. Six of the thirteen books are available on microfilm from the Family History Library.

The 25-page introduction to this index includes a description of each of the books, as well as a brief history of German settlements in the various parts of Eastern Europe, which are covered in the thirteen books. Unless one's ancestor had a very rare surname, a researcher needs to have done a fair amount of research to locate the section of Eastern Europe the emigrant was from before using this index, since many of the surnames are common German names (Schmidt, Müller, Klein, etc) and no given names are included. For those who cannot obtain the book(s) referenced by this index, there is even an order form for requesting (for a fee) a search for specific names in one or more of the included volumes.

Reviewed by Susannah E. Brooks

**The ABC's of German-American
Migration**

by Charles R. Haller

2000, Money Tree Imprints, P.O. Box 15262, Asheville, NC 28813. Softcover, 100 pages, indexed, no illustrations. ISBN 0-9703748-0-1. \$12 plus \$3 S&H.

This book is a well-written guide to obtaining German Migration records for the time period 1607 to 1970. It is a good reference guide and survey of German, French and English publications with some biographic data on the various authors, written for the use of professional historians and genealogists. It should prove useful for MAGS members using the MAGS library and doing serious German research.

Reviewed by Charles Gelsleichter

AHNENTAFEL – MICHELMAN

Submitted by Betty Lou Michelman
4223 Bay Beach Lane, Unit F4
Fort Myers Beach, FL 33931

I

1 **Betty Lou MICHELMAN**, b 2 Oct 1932, Baltimore MD; m 12 Jan 1952, Edmunde Wells POKORNY, Baltimore MD; div 1961, Baltimore MD.

II

2 **George MICHELMANN**, b 21 Dec 1892, Baltimore MD; m 26 Mar 1921, Baltimore MD; d 10 Mar 1981, Baltimore Co MD.

3 **Florence Thelma HANNEMANN**, b 22 Jan 1894, Philadelphia PA; d 1 Oct 1981, Baltimore Co MD.

III

4 **Wilhelm MICHELMANN**, b 21 Feb 1859, Baltimore MD; m 24 Sep 1882, Baltimore MD; d 27 Nov 1944, Baltimore MD.

5 **Mary LENZ**, b 13 Feb 1862, Baltimore MD; d 9 May 1911, Baltimore MD.

6 **Max Robert HANNEMANN**, b 29 Mar 1859, Rathenow, Prussia (Germany); m 4 Mar 1885, Buffalo NY; d 15 May 1945, Baltimore Co MD.

7 **Rosalia WALTER**, b 21 Nov 1866, Alden NY; d 10 Jan 1959, Baltimore MD.

IV

8 **Karl (Charles) Frederick MICHELMANN**, b 2 Jul 1828, Lieblos, Germany; m 24 Aug 1851, Baltimore MD; d 17 Mar 1891, Baltimore MD.

9 **Catharine SPEICKER (SPICKETT/SPICKER/SPIEKERDT)**, b Germany.

10 **Conrad LENZ**, b abt 1840, Bavaria, Germany; d 8 Jan 1892, Baltimore MD.

11 **Margaretta SCHNEIDER**, b 18 May 1840, Bavaria, Germany; d 9 Dec 1901, Baltimore MD.

12 **Wilhelm Karl HANNEMANN**, b 15 Mar 1814, Rathenow, Prussia (Germany); m 17 Apr 1843; d 17 Apr 1894, Magdeburg, Prussia (Germany).

13 **Emilie Charlotte Karoline FIELEKIND**, b 3 Mar 1821, Rathenow, Prussia (Germany); d 4 Apr 1909, Magdeburg, Prussia (Germany).

14 **Mathias WALTER, Jr.**, b abt 1834 Stundwiller, Alsace, France; d 28 Dec 1899, Alden NY.

15 **Josephina GIRARD**, b abt Apr 1838, France; d Oct 1871, Alden NY.

V

16 **Carl MICHELMANN**, b 1773, Mainz, Germany; m 30 Aug 1818, Großenhausen, Germany; d 25 Jun 1845, Lieblos, Germany.

17 **Anna Maria STUCKEL**, b 1 Mar 1798, Großenhausen, Germany; d 26 Aug 1831, Lieblos, Germany.

28 **Mathias WALTER, Sr.**, b 11 Feb 1799, Oberroedern, Alsace, France; m 29 Jan 1824, Stundwiller, Alsace, France; d 5 Mar 1863, Alden NY.

29 **Barbe CLAUS**, b 26 Sep 1802, Stundwiller, Alsace, France; d aft 1860, Alden NY.

VI

32 **Johann Carl MICHELMANN**, b 22 Jan 1743/44, Lieblos, Germany; d 27 Aug 1798, Lieblos, Germany.

33 **Philippina SCHNEIDER**, b Sulzbach, Germany; d 26 Apr 1813, Lieblos, Germany.

34 **Daniel STUCKEL**.

56 **Jean WALTER**, b betw 1769 and 1779, Oberroedern, Alsace, France; d abt 1824, Oberroedern, Alsace, France.

57 **Mary Ann FISCHER**, b betw 1769 and 1779, Oberroedern, Alsace, France; d abt 1824, Oberroedern, Alsace, France.

58 **Mathias CLAUS**, b betw 1772 and 1786, Stundwiller, Alsace, France.

59 **Marie Anne WAGNER**, b betw 1772 and 1786, Stundwiller, Alsace, France.

VII

64 **Johann Freidrich MICHELMANN**, b Feb 1711/12, Lieblos, Germany; m 23 Apr 1733, Niedergrundau, Germany; d 11 Apr 1780, Lieblos, Germany.

65 **Anna Elisabeth CLOSTERMANN**.

VIII

128 **Johann Caspar MICHELMANN**, b abt 1690, Aidhausen, Germany; m 3 Jan 1706/07, Niedergrundau, Germany; d 4 May 1750, Lieblos, Germany.

129 **Elisabeth KERN**.

130 **Johann Georg CLOSTERMANN**, b 22 Jul 1711, Niedermittlau, Germany; d 12 Feb 1757, Lieblos, Germany.

IX

256 **Lorenz MICHELMANN**, b Aidhausen, Germany.

257 **Barbara ---**.

258 **Conrad KERN**, b Dec 1683, Roth, Germany; d 9 May 1752, Lieblos, Germany.

X

512 **Johann Conrad MICHELMANN**.

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Membership year runs January 1 through December 31.
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The Mid-Atlantic Germanic Society

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