

Der Kurier

Volume 26, Number 2, June 2008

Winners of MAGS essay contest announced; submission topics varied

When the discussion started several years ago about celebrating the arrival of the first Germans in America in 1608 the suggestion was made the Mid-Atlantic Germanic Society should do something different to commemorate this historic event, albeit Four Hundred Years of Germans in America. One recommendation was an essay contest with a theme that explores the Contributions of Germans to American History and Culture. The idea was then forwarded to the Board and it was adopted unanimously.

A committee, organized in July 2006, established the parameters of the contest, eligibility and the criteria for judging the results. Committee members included, Annette Burgert, Corinne Earnest, Jim Beidler and John Humphrey. The proposal, drafted by the committee, was presented to the Board and the contest was officially announced in the December 2006 issue of *Der Kurier*.

Seven submissions were received covering a range of topics, but all pertinent to the theme of the contest. The quality of the submissions made the task of determining winners on the part of judges, Susannah Brooks, Annette Burgert, Pat Cramer, Merl Arp and Joseph Neville, rather difficult.

The submissions included the following:

- an essay by Christina Arlt titled “Alfred Bettman and American City Planning: Contributions of a German Immigrant’s Descendant to American Culture and Society.”
- Joseph Brown submitted an essay with the title “In the Progressive Spirit of the Age: Adolf Cluss and Washington DC’s Gilded Age Churches.”
- Rebecca Buchheit wrote an essay on “German-Speaking Immigrants: Past, Present and Future.”

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MID-ATLANTIC GERMANIC SOCIETY

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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 10 July 1982. Annual dues are only \$15 (individual) or \$20 (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 journal, *Der Kurier***
- **MAGS Lending Library**
- **Ahnentafels** published in *Der Kurier*
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**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: James M. Beidler, PO Box 270, Lebanon, PA 17042. E-mail: james@beidler.us

Essay contest draws 7 entries

(Continued from Page 21)

- An essay from Pam Dennis, Ph.D. covered “German Musicians in the Post-Civil War South.”
- Jacquelynn Darrow Estes submitted an essay titled “On Chestnuts and Pumpnickel: The Many Gifts of John and Bernice Hoffman.”
- Kenneth Heger, Ph.D.’s essay is titled “An Incubator for German-American Educators of the Deaf: The Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb 1857-1917.”
- Ronald H. Limbaugh, Ph.D.’s essay was written about “Frederick Limbach in Revolutionary Pennsylvania.”

The winners of the competition were announced at the spring meeting of the Mid-Atlantic Germanic Society in Williamsburg, Virginia on April 19, 2008. The winner of the third prize in the amount of \$250 was Christina Arlt. The \$500 second prize went to Dr. Kenneth Heger. Dr. Pam Dennis won the \$1,000 first prize.

The essays will be published over the course of the next year in *Der Kurier*.

ESSAY CONTEST WINNER

German Musicians in the Post-Civil War South

By Pam Dennis, Ph.D.

Once upon a time . . . No, this is not a fairy tale by the brothers Grimm. But it does involve a place called Fairyland and a group of German musicians who migrated to West Tennessee during the nineteenth century. Musicians know the names of famous music-related German-Americans such as Fischer, Peters, Wurlitzer, Steinway, and Knabe. But these innovators worked in the large German musical centers of New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, Philadelphia, and St. Louis.¹ We know little about the Germans who

migrated to the South. The goal of this paper is to acquaint the reader with several of these long-forgotten German musicians and the society in which they flourished.

The nineteenth century was a time of unrest and change. Nations redefined themselves as a result of wars and population displacements. New technology improved and greatly reduced travel times, especially between Europe and the United States. The six- to nine-week Atlantic crossing by sail was reduced to two weeks by steamboat, and backcountry Indian trails grew into transcontinental railways connecting large cities from coast-to-coast. Interests of American citizens evolved from mere colonial survival to a desire for entertainment and equality with European society. In the South, particularly,

¹ Michael Charles Cahall, “Jewels in the Queen’s Crown: The Fine and Performing Arts in Cincinnati, Ohio, 1865-1919” (Ph.D. diss., University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 1991), 221, 333-336.

there was a need to replace slave labor and rebuild towns after the devastating Civil War. The winds of change were in the air and it was to this ripe and expectant environment the Germans came.

German immigration was not a new phenomenon in the United States. Germans first set foot on soil in the New World in 1608 in Jamestown Colony. Arriving on the *Mary and Margaret*, these first settlers were glassmakers and carpenters, arriving the year after the colony was settled. Coming from hardy stock, the Germans survived not only the difficult voyage across the Atlantic but endured the harrowing experiences of the early rugged pioneer life.

More immigrants came in the late 1600s at the invitation of the William Penn to populate claimed lands and to escape religious persecution; they were invited again in the 1700s to fight with the British against the colonists and remained behind at the end of the war. But in the nineteenth century, they came in droves, escaping political upheavals, conscription, and crop failures. As family members wrote of unending opportunities in the New World, young people saw a chance to venture into this unknown world and make their fortunes.²

But, of the millions of migrants who passed through the ports of New York from 1855 to 1876, only 54,000 German immigrants listed the South as their final destination. Reasons included location of entry ports (most of which were in the northeast); unfamiliarity with crops (particularly cotton, the staple of the South); disagreement with and inability to compete with slavery; and aversion to the bad health, water, and climate conditions in the South.³

² Gary C. Grassl, "First Germans at Jamestown," online book available at <http://www.germanheritage.com/Publications/Jamestown/first.html>; Bernard A. Cook and Rosemary Petralle Cook, *American Voice: German Americans* (Vero Beach, FL: Rourke Corporation, 1991), 28-37.

³ *Nashville Daily American*, 30 October 1877; Herbert Weaver, "Foreigners in Ante-Bellum Towns of the Lower South," *The Journal of Southern History* 13 (February 1947): 62-73; George Brown Tindall and David E. Shi, *America: A Narrative*

Tennessee particularly distrusted and discouraged immigrants prior to the Civil War. Its future governor, William G. Brownlow, then editor of the *Knoxville Whig*, wrote: "Leave us in the peaceful possession of our slaves, and our Northern neighbors may have all the paupers and convicts that pour in upon us from European prisons."⁴ But the end of the war presented new problems. The South lost much of its workforce with slave emancipation and war casualties and found itself plunging deeper in debt as it depended on directly imported European commodities.

In desperation, immigration societies were created, the Tennessee bureau being established on December 4, 1867. Its major accomplishment was a handbook of Tennessee written by Hermann Bokum, himself a German immigrant, published in 1868 in both English and German, extolling the benefits of Tennessee. Railroads and immigration companies sent representatives to Germany to personally invite the people to seek employment in U.S. towns. Several attempts were made to establish German colonies in the United States, particularly in Milwaukee, Cincinnati, and areas of Texas. Outside the urban centers of Tennessee, there were a number of small German communities including Wartburg (Morgan County), Gruetli (Grundy County), St. James and Solomon parishes (Green County), Allardt community (Fentress County), Hohenwald (Lewis County), Germantown near Milan (Gibson County), Newbern (Dyer County), and Dresden (Weakley County). But the attempts in Tennessee were largely unsuccessful because of poor planning and deceptive advertising. By the nineteenth century, German immigrants typically preferred to live in already populated areas and were not

History, 3rd ed. (New York and London: W.W. Norton, 1992), A38; and Walter L. Fleming, "Immigration to the Southern States," *Political Science Quarterly* 20 (1905): 276-297.

⁴ C.S. Belissary, "Tennessee and Immigration, 1865-1880," *Tennessee History Quarterly* 7 (September 1948): 229.

suited to pioneer farming and town construction.⁵

A growing Southern town was Memphis, Tennessee. A prime steamboat port on the Mississippi River, located midway between New Orleans and the German communities of Louisville and Cincinnati, it also served as a transfer point to Little Rock. By 1860, 7,000 of its 18,000 citizens were foreign born, truly finding Memphis to live up to its name: “good abode.” German Catholics attended St. Mary’s, German Protestants attended German Evangelical Lutheran Trinity Church, and German Jews attended Congregation of the Children of Israel, all established in the early 1850s. Fraternal lodges were established in the 1830s and 1840s, and German names were abundant on the rolls with many lodges conducting meetings in German. The German Casino was organized in 1857 and brought concerts, operas, and masquerade balls to Memphis in an effort to provide for the “cultivation of German habits, the perpetuation of their language and customs, and to afford means for general sociability.” The Memphis Club, incorporated in 1856, was a Jewish organization originally called the Southern Club before the Civil War.⁶

⁵ Herman Bokum, *The Tennessee Hand-Book and Immigrant’s Guide* (Philadelphia: J.P. Lippincott, 1868), 88.

⁶ O.F. Vedder, *History of the City of Memphis and Shelby County, Tennessee with Illustrations and Biographical Sketches of Some of Its Prominent Citizens*, Vol. II (Syracuse: D. Mason, 1888), 288; Sterling Tracy, “The Immigrant Population of Memphis,” *West Tennessee Historical Society Papers* 4 (1950): 78. Boniface Handwerker immigrated with his family to Memphis in 1834, working as a musician and teacher until his death. His son, John Valentine Handwerker, was a member of the regimental band of the Second Tennessee Regiment (CSA) before practicing medicine. He was an active member of the Knights of Pythias (*Tennessee: The Volunteer State, 1769-1923*, Vol. II [Chicago and Nashville: S.J. Clarke, 1923], 696-697). D. Pandert, a native of Alsace-Lorraine, founded and conducted the Pandert Orchestra before becoming the first president of the Memphis German Savings Institute in 1867. He died in the yellow fever epidemic of 1878 (Robert Rauchle, “Biographical Sketches of Prominent Germans in Memphis, Tennessee in the

Much of the German population lived and worked near Beale Street, an area later popularized by such blues and jazz legends as Louis Armstrong, W.C. Handy, and B.B. King. But the Germans were the first to entertain this downtown neighborhood with their Memphis Brass Band, Germanic Band, and Memphis Maennerchor. Organized in 1871, the Maennerchor boasted 350 members and strove to cultivate “friendship and social feeling among their countrymen, to perpetuate German song and the German language, manners and customs.”⁷ In fact, Gerald M. Capers states:

In social and cultural contributions, the Germans [in Memphis] “outranked and surpassed other groups of people,” native and foreign. The Germans introduced a new cultural atmosphere to the “raw river town of Memphis.” A concentrated effort to produce a cultural activity from within the city itself did not gain momentum until the increased immigration of the Germans in the early 1850s. The Germans had about thirty social clubs, lodges, and organizations. In their introduction of *Mai Feste* and their participation in *Mardi Gras* they “brought together people of all nationalities, faiths, and environments; and they introduced the American rivertown to the ways and manners of Europe.” “Most especially the Germans had music”—brass bands, music organizations, professional performers, amateur groups, music teachers, and ticket buyers for concerts.⁸

Nineteenth Century, *The West Tennessee Historical Society Papers* 22 [1968]: 80).

⁷ Kay Ferree Myracle, “Music in Memphis: 1800-1900” (Master’s thesis, Memphis State University, 1975), 63-64.

⁸ Gerald M. Capers, *Biography of a River Town: Memphis, Its Heroic Age* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1939), 100, 106-110, 115, 124, 131, 205-206; and Bob Cyrus Rauchle, “The Social and Cultural Contributions of the German Population in Memphis, Tennessee, 1840-1880” (Master’s thesis, University of Tennessee, 1964), iii, 63, 83-84, in Myracle, “Music in Memphis: 1800-1900, 25

Destined to become one of the largest cities in the South, far surpassing Atlanta in population in 1860, Memphis prided itself on its diverse population of Germans, Irish, and Italians. But all of that came to an abrupt halt when the yellow fever epidemics swept through the South. Of the 8,000 deaths in Memphis from three epidemics, nearly half were Catholics. Hundreds of Germans escaped to St. Louis, with only 1,510 residents of German birth remaining, most of them Jewish. Though only 5% of today's Memphis population is of German heritage, the early immigrants left their mark on Memphis music as is evident in the thriving Memphis Symphony Orchestra, Opera Memphis, Beethoven Club, and music departments at Rhodes College and Christian Brothers University, all of which evolved from organizations about or consisting of German musicians.⁹

Just an hour away, Jackson, Tennessee, avoided the devastation of the yellow fever. Stationing militia at railroad terminals, they refused entry to the town by panicked refugees. But it was the burning of railcars of pinecones that drove the mosquito from Jackson and protected its people. Newspapers bragged of the healthful conditions in the small town, and it grew to be the second largest city in the state. Home to two colleges and numerous private schools and academies, it drew inhabitants from all walks of life. In 1870, there were thirty-two German heads of households; by 1880, thirty-seven households included native Germans, employed as railroad workers; bakers; barbers; merchants (including grocers, confectioners, and butchers); brewers; laundresses; boot makers; cigar manufacturers; cabinet workers; saddle makers; furniture merchants; a cemetery sexton and a musician.¹⁰

(footnote 38); Roy C. Brewer, "Professional Musicians in Memphis (1900-1950): A Tradition of Compromise" (Ph.D. diss., The University of Memphis, 1996), 53-95.

⁹ Capers, *Biography of a River Town*, 207; Tracy, "The Immigrant Population of Memphis," 77; Myracle, "Music in Memphis: 1800-1900," 140.

¹⁰ Local newspapers during the 1870s and 1880s housed on microfilm in the Tennessee Room of the

German professors were invited to Jackson to teach in the private schools. Most were from the western German states and immigrated through northern ports (Philadelphia and New York). They were generally in their twenties or early thirties, studied music in prestigious German schools prior to immigrating, and married American girls who were their students or neighbors from immigrant families. They were proficient on most instruments, particularly on the organ, and remained in their Jackson teaching positions from one to eight years. While they never taught at schools concurrently, they crossed paths more than once in various Southern states.

The earliest German music professor in Jackson was Christopher Philip Winkler, who taught at the Memphis Conference Female Institute (MCFI), a Methodist girls' school (now Lambuth University). Born in the Bavarian town of Gutenstetten, near Nuremberg, he graduated from the Royal Conservatory of Munich. Purportedly walking from his hometown to Bremen, he immigrated to Philadelphia in 1840, living and working in North Carolina and Virginia before making the long trip by buggy to MCFI in 1845. Winkler later married one of his students and moved to Memphis where he served as organist at St. Peter's Catholic Church and the Jewish temple for thirty years, composing music for hundreds of services. He gave dedicatory recitals on numerous new organs in Memphis and led the Mannerchor, the Mendelssohn Society, and the Mozart Society.¹¹

But how would he know about a position in a small town in West Tennessee? There appeared to be a network between college presidents and professors. Lorenzo Lea and A.W. Jones, the first two presidents of MCFI, attended Randolph-Macon College, then located in Mecklenburg County, Virginia, not far from

Jackson-Madison County Library; 1870 U.S. census, Madison County, Tennessee, population schedule, town of Jackson; 1880 U.S. census, Madison County, Tennessee, population schedule, town of Jackson.

¹¹ "Will and Testament of C.P. Winkler," ca. 1905, copy of which is housed in the archives at Lambuth University, Jackson, Tennessee.

where Winkler's brother lived. Lea's brother was president of nearby Greensboro Female College. Since letters are extant detailing Lea's invitation for A.W. Jones to come to MCFI to teach, it stands to reason that he may have known of Winkler and asked the same of him. College professors would continue to play an active role in recruiting German music faculty. Additionally, advertising appeared in German-language newspapers that circulated both in the United States and in Germany, seeking instructors for the growing number of schools.¹² There is also evidence that Germans may have networked through Masonic lodges. Winkler stated that, while he was teaching in Jackson, he had "taken an active interest in Masonic matters," and he later took charge of the music for the Knights Templar in Memphis and at other lodges, providing organ, singers, and orchestra. In Jackson, early college presidents and town fathers were active Masons. A musical work by one MCFI professor is included in a list of possible Masonic music of the nineteenth century. Masons were responsible for establishing eighty-eight educational institutions between 1841 and 1861, many of which were girls' schools. Their music programs hired German professors to teach the mostly indigent children.¹³

Winkler was a prolific composer of eighty known pieces, composed between 1848 and 1906, all but sixteen of which have been recovered, not including the music he composed for weekly temple services. When he first arrived in Memphis in 1855, he stated that "the prevailing style of music was 'Oh! Suzanna, Don't You Cry,' 'Old Dog Tray' and 'My Old Kentucky Home.' Nothing else would go at concerts. The great moving power in those days were the choirs, although the music, except in

¹² Sarah V. Clement, *A College Grows . . . MCFI-Lambuth* (Jackson, TN: Lambuth College Alumni Association, 1972), 7.

¹³ "Masonic Sketch of Prof. C.P. Winkler," *Ft. Myers Press*, 26 January 1911; "The Music of Freemasons in 19th Century America," Amaranth Publishing, 2003, available at www.amarantypublishing.com/masonic/htm; Richard O. Woods, "Masonic Education Institutions," *The School Review* 44 (June 1936): 457.

the Catholic Church, was poor enough. There was very little improvement perceptible until after the war."¹⁴

Winkler took his own advice in programming a Memphis benefit concert during the Civil War. His arrangement of "Texas Rangers" was sung by a male quartet on the same program as a performance of Haydn's "The Heavens are Telling" from the *Creation* and a selection of arias from *Lucia de Lammermoor*.¹⁵ Included among his many compositions are pieces based on the tunes of "Dixie" and "Yankee Doodle," crowd-pleasers of the day. Proud of his U.S. citizenship, he composed "I Am a True American Citizen" in 1906.

Even visiting European virtuosos learned quickly that they must cater to the American public's demands if they were to have a successful performance. A Memphis newspaper editor stated in 1873 that "to be successful in his [Anton Rubinstein's] mission of educating the popular ear, the classic must be interlarded with the popular."¹⁶ A similar description was found of music in Atlanta during the 1880s.

In their efforts to employ classical music as a means of social, cultural, and moral validation, Atlantans followed the examples of their counterparts elsewhere. By the end of the nineteenth century, "higher" forms of music were coming to be seen not simply as aesthetically superior to more mundane "popular" types, but as ethically superior as well. Advocates held classical music to be morally pure, even sacred, in its beauty and in its capacity to provide spiritual enlightenment. And if the music itself had sacred qualities, then the "better" people who genuinely

¹⁴ "Music and Musicians," *The Commercial Appeal*, 10 March 1895.

¹⁵ "The Concert of the Season," *Memphis Daily Appeal*, 12 January 1862.

¹⁶ "Rubinstein's Second Concert," *Memphis Daily Appeal*, 13 February 1873.

understood and valued it were elevated as well, portrayed as a sanctified elect, free to worship at the altar of high culture while passing stern judgment upon the culturally unsaved.¹⁷

The music itself provided clues to the life and times of the composer. For example, while some of Winkler's music was published by firms in Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Louisville, and St. Louis, the majority were published in Tennessee. The local stores were affiliated with firms in larger cities and advertised in all the local papers. German lithographers and engravers created elaborate and colorful covers for the music, increasing the work's appeal and sale.¹⁸ Dedications were typically to family members, students, and local talent, adding another source for following the migration of the composers.

In Memphis, there were at least four successful music stores, all of whom published music by the German professors who taught at MCFI. Phillip Flavio was an Italian immigrant who was organist at Calvary Episcopal Church and established the first music store in Memphis in 1846. H.G. Hollenberg and Emil Witzmann were German immigrants who owned very prosperous music stores in Memphis and advertised regularly in Jackson newspapers. Hollenberg studied piano manufacturing in Germany and immigrated in 1848, moving to Memphis in 1858. With the popularity of German-made pianos, including Steinway and Knabe, Hollenberg appeared on the scene just in time to capitalize on the new craze for these instruments, as well as the Boston-built Chickering. Emil Witzmann was born in Kranichfeld, Germany. Studying at the Sorbonne in Paris, he taught music and languages in Paris, Madrid, and London before immigrating to teach at a girls' school in

¹⁷ Steve Goodson, *Highbrows, Hillbillies & Hellfire: Public Entertainment in Atlanta, 1880-1930* (Athens & London: The University of Georgia Press, 2002), 109.

¹⁸ Marion Korda, "Salut à Louisville: Music from Louisville During the Nineteenth Century," available at <http://library.louisville.edu/music/coll/imprintspref.html>.

Memphis. Buying used pianos to rent to his students, he eventually started his own store with Henry Seyfert, a victim of yellow fever a few years later. Emile Levy of Little Rock was added as a partner in 1877, opening the Arkansas market. Levy's daughter attended MCFI, connecting the music industry with the academic. Local Jackson music stores and prominent citizens ordered Wheelock, Ludwig, Knabe, Skyvestant, Krakaur, Schaeffer, and Laffargue pianos and Kimball organs from Witzmann between 1894 and 1903.¹⁹

F. Katzenbach arrived in Memphis in the early 1860s where he established a music store that included musical instruments and a teaching studio. An advertisement for his services appeared in *Die Neue Zeit*, a German newspaper in Nashville.²⁰

The next music director at MCFI was Anton Shide. Born in Mayence, Germany, he may have immigrated from the Duchy of Nassau in 1854 as Anton Scheid. He taught at MCFI from 1856 to 1858²¹ and was in Memphis by

¹⁹ Harry R. Edwall, "Some Famous Musicians on the Memphis Concert Stage Prior to 1860," *The West Tennessee Historical Society Papers* 5 (1951), 97-98; Myracle, "Music in Memphis: 1800-1900," 128-130; Arthur Loesser, *Men, Women and Pianos: A Social History* (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1954), 492; MCFI school records at Lambuth University; E. Witzmann Co. Ledger (Witzmann-Gamble Papers), Box 7, Range 16A, Shelf 123, housed in the Memphis Room, Memphis Public Library; *Tribune and Sun*, 3 February 1881, p. 3, col. 1. The advertisement was for the sale of Chickering, Steinway, Knabe, and Hollenberg pianos as well as Mason and Hamlin organs, New England organs, and sheet music. Mr. Balz, an employee of the Southwestern Music House of H.G. Hollenberg, was in Jackson for a few days to repair and tune pianos and organs. Citizens requiring his services were encouraged to leave their orders at the newspaper office. Advertisements appeared in every issue of the weekly newspaper; "Rare Bargains in Musical Instruments Offered by the Old Reliable Hollenberg Musical House," *West Tennessee Whig*, 11 June 1887, p. 1, col. 4. Pianos were priced from \$200 and organs from \$45.

²⁰ *Die Zeue Zeit*, 18 June 1864.

²¹ The original class roll for 1856-1857 is housed in the archives at Lambuth University.

1860, where he taught at the Forest Hill Institute in an eastern suburb of Memphis called Germantown. After serving in the Civil War, Shide moved to Terre Haute, Indiana, where he taught at the Indiana State Normal School (now Indiana State University) for twenty years and was director of the Maennerchor Society from 1865 to 1888.²² Twenty-three of his compositions have been found, published between 1857 and 1866. Publishers included Balmer & Weber (St. Louis), D.P. Faulds & Co. (Louisville), Lee & Walker (Philadelphia), J.H. Hidley (Albany, NY), Oliver Ditson (Boston), and F. Katzenbach (Memphis). Two of the pieces are dedicated to Jacksonians, one an MCFI student and the other the son of A.W. Jones, born at Randolph-Macon College and later third president of MCFI.

The next twenty-five years were difficult ones in Jackson's history. Falling victim to destruction by both armies, much of the town lay in ruins or disrepair, schools were closed due to financial crisis, and rebuilding was a necessity. According to Jackson diarist R.H. Cartmell, "the stores in Jackson were broken open and such destruction I never saw. . . . 'Twas sickening to look at such wholesale and wanton destruction."²³ But the town was rebuilt, the schools reopened, and opera houses emerged.

Typically located on the upper floor of a mercantile business, nineteenth century opera houses included long staircases, chandeliers, curtains, wood floors, arched windows, and a horseshoe balcony. They were designed to hold approximately 300 people in theater style for viewing dramas, minstrel shows, operas, and, later, silent movies. While some opera houses have been restored and are still in existence, most were destroyed by fire or fell into disuse as

²² "Body is Cremated," *Sunday Star* (Terre Haute, IN), 16 July 1905; Gale Research, *Passenger and Immigration Lists Index, 1500s-1900s* (database on-line), Provo, UT; sheet music containing picture of composer and statement that he taught at Forest Hill Institute; United States National Archives, *Civil War Service Records* (database on-line) (Provo, UT).

²³ Robert H. Cartmell diary, housed at the Tennessee State Library and Archives.

the motion picture industry became dominant.²⁴ The first known opera house in Jackson was built in 1874. Owned by a local politician and businessman, it was said that the political history of Tennessee in the 1880s was not written in Nashville but from King's Palace in Jackson.²⁵ Providing a place for entertainment for ten years before being consumed by fire, King's Opera House advertised church benefits, lodge banquets, minstrel shows, band concerts, and performances by traveling opera companies. Grief over the loss of the opera house spurred the local newspaper editor to write, "since the Opera House burned Jackson has become as staid and sobersided as a victim of dyspepsia and it looks as if we ought to jollify once a year at least."²⁶ Fraternal societies hosted concerts in their lodge halls until the Knights of Pythias constructed their Pythian Castle in 1889, complete with opera house on the upper floors. Managed by two German Jewish lodge members, Victor J. Woerner and Aaron Tuchfeld, the Pythian Castle had its own orchestra under the leadership of Karl Goebel, a resident of the nearby German Boarding House which his wife managed. Goebel also provided instruction in violin, clarinet, flute, piccolo, cello, double bass, and all brass instruments.²⁷ Outdoor park theatres, also managed by Woerner and Tuchfeld, became the next venue for music in Jackson. Situated next to the railroad depot, the parks included roller coasters, ice cream parlors, and small zoos, and attracted as many as 10,000 guests to its opera, drama, and silent picture performances. Streetcar

²⁴ William Faricy Condee, *Coal and Culture: Opera House in Appalachia* (Athens: Ohio University Press, 2005), 10.

²⁵ Emma Inman Williams, *Historic Madison: The Story of Jackson and Madison County Tennessee From the Prehistoric Mound Builders to 1917* (Jackson: Madison County Historical Society, 1946), 374.

²⁶ *West Tennessee Whig*, 13 June 1885, p. 3, col. 2.

²⁷ *West Tennessee Whig*, 15 June 1887, p. 4, col. 3.

passengers, pedestrians, and boaters enjoyed the daily brass band concerts in the parks.²⁸

Because of its location on the railroad, Jacksonians had access to the German stage in Chicago, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, New Orleans, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and St. Louis and made frequent trips. The railroad also transported performers between the larger cities of Nashville and Memphis, and performances in Jackson as part of the circuit allowed additional revenue for the performers and less expensive cultural events for the small town.²⁹

German immigrants brought with them to West Tennessee not only the classical tradition but folk traditions as well. Early fiddlers played mostly fast tunes such as jigs, reels, and fiddle tunes, as well as the German polka and schottische. Typical instruments included the mandolin, mouth harp (harmonica), accordion, fiddle, and banjo. Though a popular instrument among the young people, the fiddle was labeled “the devil’s box” by conservative churchmen, and many a fiddle was found walled up in cabins after a seasoned musician “found religion.” The dulcimer, a descendant of the German zither, was also a popular instrument in string bands. Though the hour-glass shaped or Appalachian dulcimer (descendent of the German Sheiholt) was typical of eastern Tennessee music, the rectangular (or box) dulcimer was more popular in West Tennessee, especially after 1850.³⁰

²⁸ “The Mikado: This Great Opera to Be Put On in Jackson,” *The Jackson Weekly Sun*, 14 August 1898: 5 and 7; Emma Inman Williams and Marion B. Smothers, *Jackson & Madison County: A Pictorial History* (Norfolk: The Donning Company, 1988), 89, 92-93.

²⁹ John Koegel, “Adolf Philipp and Ethnic Musical Comedy in New York’s Little Germany,” *American Music* 24 (Fall 2006), 268; Jackson newspapers from the 1870s and 1880s housed on microfilm in the Tennessee Room, Jackson-Madison County Library.

³⁰ Ellis Truett, founder of the Lizard Lick Stringband, is a former school principal and lives near Henderson, Tennessee. He collects folk instruments and owns a number of early German music boxes. Peter Coats Zimmerman, *Tennessee Music: Its People and Places* (San Francisco: Miller Freeman Books, 1998), 13-14; Charles K. Wolfe, *Tennessee Strings: The Story of Country Music in*

In 1871, Adoff Rosenberg, a German Jewish restaurant-owner in Jackson, advertised that his string band would play for railroad and fraternal events. By December 14, 1877, Prof. Karl Goebel was conducting both the string and brass bands. An all-male group, Goebel’s “new Brass Band” enjoyed many successful performances for all occasions in Jackson. On one such occasion, the newspaper editor predicted that Prof. Goebel’s band would “surpass any band in the State, outside of Memphis and Nashville.”³¹ The band played regularly at the opera house and for fraternal balls and parades.

Restored to its antebellum glory, Jackson not only enjoyed a variety of music but was now ready to give its young men and women advanced musical training. Anton Rubinstein, while touring in the United States in the early 1870s was astounded by the “deplorable state of musical instruction.”³²

He observed that, while there were many music schools and “conservatories,” few offered training beyond the beginning level. He admonished that

a parent who regards music solely as an accomplishment, a superficial knowledge of which is necessary to enable a son or daughter to make a credible appearance in society, naturally requires or expects nothing more than this superficial “accomplishment” shall be acquired speedily as possible. The consequence is that the patrons of these institutions—for they cannot be called

Tennessee (Knoxville: The University of Tennessee Press, 1977), 17.

³¹ *Tribune and Sun*, 21 October 1871; “Baum Papers,” transcribed by Pam Dennis and Anita Stamper and housed in the Lambuth-B’Nai Israel Center for Jewish Studies, Luther L. Gobbel Library, Lambuth University; *Tribune and Sun*, 14 December 1877, p. 3, col. 1; *Tribune and Sun*, 4 January 1878, p. 3, col. 2.

³² R. Allen Lott, *From Paris to Peoria: How European Piano Virtuosos Brought Classical Music to the American Heartland* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2003), 218.

students—are rarely, if ever, thoroughly grounded in music but are hurried on to that stage where art is ignored and a fashionable accomplishment is secured. Hence you have a multitude of “players,” and but few musicians.³³

With the hiring of a new president, MCFI completely restructured its music program in the German tradition. Renamed the Memphis Conference Female Institute and Conservatory of Music and Art for Girls and Young Ladies, the school hired Charles F. Utermoehlen, a native of Oldenburg and son of the court violinist to the Duke of Oldenburg and grandson of one of Franz Haydn’s Esterhaza hornists. He attended the Stern Conservatory and was concertmaster for the Berlin Grand Opera at the time of his immigration to the United States in 1866. His first teaching position was at Mt. Pleasant College in Huntsville, Missouri, where he married the daughter of his boarding house proprietor and composed his four-movement “Mt. Pleasant Suite.” Moving with the family to Tennessee, he assumed a position at Mary Sharp College, a prestigious girls’ school in Winchester. Utermoehlen and his family moved to Chattanooga by 1889, where he taught music and served as organist at First Baptist and First Presbyterian churches.³⁴

The Conservatory of Music at MCFI was open not only to its students but to the community at large. The curriculum included instrumental music (piano-forte, organ, violin, viola, philomele, violoncello, guitar, mandolin, banjo, elegie, zither, and harp), voice, theory, and sight singing with opportunities to play in the school’s forty-five-piece orchestra. The piano course included six grades with technical studies by Root, Doerner, Koehler, Czerny, Heller, Cramer, Clementi, and Moscheles, integrated with Chopin waltzes, nocturnes, and preludes. The school attempted to develop the

³³ Lott, *From Paris to Peoria*, 219.

³⁴ Barrett, A.T. “Chattanooga’s Public Schools,” *Chattanooga Times*, 8 December 1892; “Music Master Dies in Texas,” *Winchester Chronicle*, 16 April 1936; “W.G. Utermoehlen Burial Set Today,” *Chattanooga Times*, 11 November 1949.

taste of the students for “good” music by not pulling them “out of the mire upon an elevated plan far above them, but we will at first step down to them, participate as much as is consistent in their enjoyment, and lead them by easy steps gradually up to the higher platform upon which they ought to be.”³⁵ Both Italian and German methods were used in the voice program. The 1893 catalog compares American and German musical education, stating

The concerted music that charms many a home in Germany is almost unknown in America. In every family of reasonable means in the United States one finds a piano, and generally a young lady or two who can give more or less brilliant selections upon it; but to hear good concerted music in the home circle is indeed a rarity. If fathers who are beginning the musical education of their daughters would but learn that there is a world of musical art outside of the piano-forte repertoire, they would aid greatly in broadening the musical horizon, and would soon have an enjoyment in their home music far transcending the constant sound of piano pieces, which now seem to stand as the only representatives of home music in America. Take up the violin, viola, the violoncello, the flute, the clarionette, and let us have family concerts in America like those which one so frequently comes across even in humble homes in Europe.³⁶

Dr. Dennis’ winning essay will conclude in the September 2008 edition of Der Kurier.

³⁵ “Annual Catalogue of the Memphis Conference Female Institute and Conservatory of Music and Art for Girls and Young Ladies” (Jackson, TN: Daily and Weekly Whig Print, 1894), 41-43.

³⁶ “Annual Catalogue of the Memphis Conference Female Institute and Conservatory of Music and Art for Girls and Young Ladies” (Jackson, TN: Daily and Weekly Whig Print., 1893), 25.

Documentation on crew of ship in 1841

By Kenneth W. Heger

The “Humphrey,” a 277 ton merchant ship built in 1831, sailed from Baltimore to northern Germany on March 13, 1841. Gustav E. Hillert of Baltimore was the ship’s captain. Hillert owned the ship with Charles G. Boehm, also of Baltimore. The “Humphrey” arrived at the port of Bremerhaven on April 19, 1841, and then proceeded to the port city of Bremen. The American consul in Bremen recorded the ship’s arrival on April 22, noting that all nine of the ship’s crew listing the United States as their country of birth were “protected,” meaning they held a seaman’s protection certificate.

The American consul cleared the “Humphrey” to leave Bremen on May 16, 1841. The clearance states that the ship did not carry any passengers, only merchandize. The consul did not identify the cargo. Captain Hillert noted that all twelve crew men who had made the voyage from the United States sailed with the ship on its homeward trip. The following table contains personal information about the “Humphrey’s” crew.³⁷

CREW OF THE “HUMPRHEY,” MARCH – MAY 1841

NAME	BIRTH PLACE	RESIDENCE	COUNTRY	AGE	HEIGHT	SKIN ³⁸ TONE	HAIR
Wm. Young	Baltimore	Baltimore	United States	21	5’ 3 ½”	Light	Brown
John Patterson	Germany	Baltimore	United States	42	5’ 9”	Light	Brown/ Grayish
Lewis Nicholis ³⁹	Virginia	Baltimore	United States	38	5’ 9”	Yellow	Gray
Andrew M. Reily	Massachusetts	Baltimore	United States	31	5’ 1 ¾”	Light	Brown
Evan Lewis	New York	Baltimore	United States	23	5’ 5 ¾”	Fair	Brown
Theodore Fardy	Philadelphia	Baltimore	United States	25	5’ 8”	Light	Brown
James Smith	New York	Baltimore	United States	44	5’ 8”	Light	Brown
Richard Carnell	New York	Baltimore	United States	25	5’ 6”	Light	Brown
Josiah M. Smith	Baltimore	Baltimore	United States	18	5’ 6 ¾”	Light	Brown
Frank Williams	Bremen	Baltimore	Bremen	23	5’ 10”	Light	Sandy
Charles Elise	Hamburg	Baltimore	Hamburg	21	5’ 5”	Light	Sandy
Wm. Lageman	Bremen	Baltimore	Bremen	24	5’ 6”	Light	Brown

³⁷ This information is found on page 8 of *Arrivals and Departures of American Vessels, March 10, 1841 through June 3, 1843*. Records of the United States Consulate at Bremen, Germany (Volume 174). National Archives and Records Administration Record Group 84, Records of Department of State Foreign Service Posts. National Archives at College Park, MD.

³⁸ Text in document reads “Complexion” rather than skin tone.

³⁹ His name is recorded as L. Nichol森 in the list of protected crew.

FAMILY REGISTERS

Hieter / Rothermel Bible record

A Bible record in a private collection was made for the HIETER and ROTHERMEL family of Berks County, Pennsylvania. Several scribes associated with fraktur contributed to this German-language record. Scribe Wm. Gross (active circa 1861-86) signed and dated the record, which he began on October 25, 1877. Scribe, Martin Wetzler (active circa 1854-88), contributed portions and other known, but as yet unidentified scribes updated the record. The following information is abstracted from this four-page Bible record.

James R. HIETER of Molltown, Berks County, married Angeline S. ROTHERMEL of Richmond [Township], Berks County, on May 27, 1876. They were married in Reading by F.K. HUNTZINGER.

James R. HIETER was a son of Jonas and Maria (RIESER) HIETER. James was born June 26, 1854 and baptized by Pastor JAEGER on November 26, 1854. The sponsors at James's baptism were his parents. James R. HIETER died May 1, 1826.

Angelina [sic] S. HIETER was the daughter of Leonard and Catharine (SCHAEFFER) ROTHERMEL. Angelina was born December 4, 1855 and baptized by Isaac ROELLER on January 12, 1856. The sponsors at Angelina's baptism were Valentin and Mary HARTMAN. Angelina (ROTHERMEL) HIETER died May 27, 1943.

The following entries refer to the births of the HIETER's children.

Laura HIETER was born December 27, 1878. She was baptized by F.K. HUNTZINGER on March 30, 1879. Laura's parents served as sponsors at her baptism. Laura HIETER died March 9, 1950.

Alfred HIETER was born February 15, 1884. He was baptized March 23, 1884 by F.K. HUNTZINGER. Alfred's parents sponsored his baptism. Alfred HIETER died September 9, 1884 at the age of 6 months and 24 days.

Ellen HIETER was born October 2, 1885. She was baptized by F.K. HUNTZINGER on November 1, 1885. The sponsors at this baptism were Ellen's parents.

Susan HIETER was born February 15, 1887. She was baptized by F.K. HUNTZINGER on April 16, 1887. The parents sponsored Susan's baptism.

Katie HIETER was born November 18, 1888 and baptized December 23, 1888 by F.K. HUNTZINGER. The sponsors were the parents. Katie HIETER died August 10, 1889 at the age of 8 months and 22 days.

Jennie HIETER was born December 30, 1890 and baptized by F.K. HUNTZINGER on February 15, 1891. Jennie's parents sponsored her baptism.

Cora R. HIETER was born July 26, 1892 and baptized by F.K. HUNTZINGER on August 28, 1892. A death date follows this entry. Although unclear, it likely refers to the death of Cora HIETER. She died November 22, 1947.

A stillborn daughter was born October 26, 1896.

Emily R. HIETER was born March 28, 1899 in Richmond Township, Berks County. She was baptized May 19, 1899 by F.K. HUNTZINGER. Emily's parents sponsored her baptism.

FRAKTUR FORUM

By Corinne Earnest



Bookplate made for John F. BEAR, East Hempfield Twp., Lancaster Co. (Private collection)

Baer (and variants) found to be plentiful

Raymond Ringgold asked about the name, BÄR, BAER, BEAR, BARE, on fraktur. Although I list examples here with that surname, there are far too many to list them all. Regardless of the numerous fraktur having the name, BÄR, I was unable to locate a fraktur that mentions Raymond Ringgold's ancestor, Anthony BEAR of Manheim Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Apparently by the mid-nineteenth century, Anthony BEAR and his family relocated to western Maryland and later, to West Virginia.

Unfortunately, no thorough survey has yet been made of fraktur from western Maryland, Virginia, or West Virginia. June Burk Lloyd, librarian emerita at the York County Heritage Trust, maintains an extensive database of fraktur from Maryland's neighboring York

and Adams counties in Pennsylvania. Happily, she includes western Maryland in her database and is currently extending her area of interest to Franklin County, Pennsylvania, and beyond. To date, Raymond Ringgold's ancestor does not appear in Lloyd's database.

On the other hand, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, fraktur having the name BÄR exist in great numbers. Many were made for families residing immediately south and east of the city of Lancaster. I focused on fraktur made in northern Lancaster County in which Manheim Township is located. Although not all, many Lancaster County BÄRs were (and are) Mennonites, who do not practice infant baptism. Mennonites, therefore, preferred Bible records, family registers, and bookplates to *Taufscheine* (birth and baptism certificates), which are the most common type of fraktur.

Most bookplates simply show book ownership, but occasional examples also give limited biographical data (usually concerning births). For example, a bookplate made for John F. BEAR says he was born November 2, 1852, in East Hempfield Township in Lancaster County (see figure). Stand-alone family registers and Bible records yield more detailed results, so naturally, I include examples in my research. For reasons explained below, however, I do not include all.

Two extremely rare and important family registers that mention BÄRs are believed to have been printed at Ephrata Cloister north of the city of Lancaster. One was printed about 1778 for Johannes and Anna (ESCHLIMANN [ESCHLEMAN]) BÄR, who died at the Cloister while nursing wounded Revolutionary War soldiers following the battles of Brandywine and

Germantown.¹ Apparently, the children of Johannes and Anna BÄR had this register printed, probably soon after their parents' deaths.

This register says that Johannes and Anna (ESCHLIMANN) BÄR married on January 16, 1746.

Their children were: Hennrich, born April 18, 1748; Johannes, born June 9, 1750; Martin, born February 26, 1753; Abraham, born May 8, 1755; Benjamin, born November 8, 1757; Daniel, born February 10, 1759 and died in February of 1762; Barbara, born in February 1761; Daniel, born in June 1763; Christian, born in February 1766 and died January 18, 1772; Anna, born May 15, 1768 and died January 14, 1772; Elisabeth, born June 28, 1771 and died March 24, 1775.

Further entries in register

The register goes on to say Anna ESCHLIMANN died March 20, 1778 at the age of 49. Johannes BÄR died April 15, 1778, at the age of 55 years, 1 month, and 22 days. The BÄRs were married 32 years, 2 months, and 4 days.

The second register was made for Johannes and Anna (ESCHLIMANN) BÄR's son, Johannes (born 9 Jun 1750). This Johannes BÄR married Maria BRUCHBACHER [BRUBACHER] on December 5, 1775. Their children were: Johannes, born December 10, 1776; Anna, born February 28, 1778; Benjamin, born October 11, 1779 and died September 29, 1780; David, born April 11, 1781; Maria, born October 29, 1782; Magdalena, born July 16, 1784; Susanna, born July 22, 1786; Samuel, born July 14, 1788; and Gabriel, born March 24, 1791.

The father, Johannes BÄR, died February 5, 1802, at the age of 51 years, 7 months, 3 weeks, and 5 days. He and Maria (BRUCHBACHER) BÄR were married for 26 years and 2 months. The current location is unknown of the originals of the above-mentioned registers, but images provided by the

Lancaster Mennonite Historical Society in Lancaster are shown in "Carved in Stone on Paper: Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century Printed Family Registers Made for Pennsylvania Germans," published in 2007 by the Historical Society of the Cocalico Valley.² In

addition, in January 2005, Carolyn Wenger of the Lancaster Mennonite Historical Society published data from these registers in the *Pennsylvania Mennonite Heritage*.³ In her account, Wenger added notes concerning these two BÄR families. Those who know Carolyn Wenger know they can rely on her translations, and they know she frequently uses originals or photocopies of originals. Consequently, researchers looking for Lancaster County families (especially Mennonite families) are advised to watch *Pennsylvania Mennonite Heritage* for Bible records that Wenger publishes in almost every issue. In fact, Wenger published two Bible records for the BAIR and BAER families of Lancaster County in the April 2007 issue.

As mentioned previously, I do not include all accessible Bible records in my research. This is because, like Carolyn Wenger, I prefer using primary sources or photocopies of

originals. For that reason, I remain especially wary of the Internet even though thousands of Bible records are posted there. In a recent article called “Are You a ‘Copier’ or a ‘Researcher?’,” Mary B. Kegley observed, “The Internet is noted for undocumented family trees and often [contributors] fail to tell the researcher...what source was used to come to the conclusion that they swear by. The ones who do provide sources [cite sources that] are often secondary in nature.”⁴ Naturally, we all use secondary sources from time to time, but seasoned researchers know the pitfalls of relying on sources such as those found on the Internet.

Some Internet sites picture Bibles open to the pages showing family registers, but the pictures are frequently too poor to be of use—even to cross-examine abstracted data posted alongside the original. While randomly checking abstracts from English-language Bible records on the Internet and elsewhere, a friend discovered many abstracts appear to contain errors or, more often, they omit material the transcriber felt unimportant.

In addition, for researchers looking for information for their German heritage genealogy, they will find German-language Bible records appear far less frequently on the Internet than their English-language counterparts. The language barrier contributes to the absence of available German-language Bible records being shown on the Internet. Those posting Bible records are probably hesitant about tackling the German language and the written form of German in archaic fraktur lettering and German script. Because Bible records are genealogically rich resources, this is disappointing, especially because early Bible records made for German-speaking immigrants and their families were invariably recorded in German.

The lack of German-language Bible records appearing on the Internet creates an obvious gap in available resources for those researching their German heritage. As mentioned, in the case of the BÄRs, this is

especially unfortunate, for many Lancaster County BÄRs were Mennonites—a group that created countless Bible records. Nevertheless, Bible records are being published in increasing numbers by people like Carolyn Wenger and others who take that first important step when publishing genealogy data—they locate and utilize originals or images of originals whenever possible.

As customary, I am sending Raymond Ringgold data from numerous *Taufscheine*, family registers, Bible records, bookplates, and other types of fraktur that mention BÄRs.

If you have names you wish me to research on fraktur, please send a self-addressed, stamped envelope to Corinne Earnest, PO Box 1132, Clayton DE 19938. I research fraktur at no charge for members of MAGS. Please be patient for a reply.

¹Corinne and Russell Earnest, “Carved in Stone on Paper: Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century Printed Family Registers Made for Pennsylvania Germans,” *Journal of The Historical Society of the Cocalico Valley* 32 (Ephrata, PA: 2007), 16.

²*Ibid.*, 16-17, 24-25.

³“Research Tips,” *Pennsylvania Mennonite Heritage* (Lancaster, PA: Lancaster Mennonite Historical Society, 2005) 28:1, p. 30. The July and October 1998, and the January 1999 issues of *Pennsylvania Mennonite Heritage* include extensive articles about the BÄR families of Lancaster County.

⁴Mary B. Kegley, “Are You a ‘Copier’ or a ‘Researcher?’” *The Researcher: Newsletter of The Wythe County Genealogical and Historical Association* (Wytheville, VA 2008) 5:1, p. 5. Of interest, in that same issue, MAGS’ historian and charter member, Beverly Repass Hoch, published an article on Wythe County fraktur called “Finding German-Speaking Families Via Fraktur.”

SUCHANZEIGEN / *Queries*

Please mention at least one time, one place, 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. E-Mail is acceptable. 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, 7102 Cedon Road Woodford, VA 22580 or e-mail: ehoffmillar@netscape.net (Please write 'MAGS Query' in subject line)

BAIR (BAER) LOHR

#26-3 Seek info on Catherine LOHR b Frederick or Carroll CO, MD 20 Jun 1796/98. Mar George BAIR b 1784-86. He d 6 Mar 1871. Catherine d 11 Dec 1885. LOHR fam longtime MD residents. BAIR fam also livd York City, PA and/or Hanover, York CO PA. May have been PA Dutch/Quaker or Ch of Brethern.

Bonnie Carroll 993 Quarry Road River Falls, WI 54022

e-mail: bcarroll@presenter.com

longtime residents of MD. Possibly Frederick and/or Carroll CO.

Bonnie Carroll 993 Quarry Road River Falls, WI 54022

E-mail: bcarroll@presenter.com

DAUGHENBAUGH CARLISLE CHILDERS

#26-5 Seek info on par and gpar Martin DAUGHENBAUGH b 29 Apr 1831 Bedford CO. PA, d Jan 1917 Middlegrove, MO. Mar Martha Ann CARLISLE 1862 in KY. Fam lore - his par Barbara Susan CHILDERS & Nairme (called John) DAUGHENBAUGH.

Is so was "John" an indentured servant from Germ?

Leilani Magnino 2 Old Waite Rd. Petersham, MA 01366

HARRIS FOREMAN FIESER

#26-4 Seek info on HARRIS & FOREMAN fam. David HARRIS m Margaret FOREMAN 25 Dec 1840. She d 12 Apr 1849. HARRIS fam

MAGS Welcomes New Members

A maximum of four surnames being researched by each new member appears *in bold 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 free queries.

Elizabeth D. Alford of Gum Spring VA

Diane Blust of Reston VA

Judy Burr of Kensington MD

(Roland, Poehler, Wiegand)

Eugene Dammann of Fredericksburg VA

(Dammann, Schultz, Hoffman)

Pam Dennis of Jackson TN

(Utermoehlen, Shide, Schneider, Richter)

Walter Fogelsanger of Gladstone NJ

(Fogelsanger, Bomberger)

Janet M. Gunther of Springfield VA

(Gunther, Schultz, Dancho, Hartman)

Christina Haslinger of Silver Spring MD

(Has(s)linger, Pruck, Martin, Dittm(ey)er)

Sarah & Clyde Hess of Claymont DE

(Schweitzer, Knoupf)

Jack Knee of St. Augustine FL

(Knie, Shetter, DeBurn, Heagy)

Beatrice B. Lock of Paoli PA

(Gruler, Hauser, Braun)

Ronald M. & Nancy Losee of Williamsburg VA

(Alwein, Kemper, Lowe, Obolt)

Earl Maurer of Hoffman Estates IL

(Maurer, Haas, Herb, Wertman)

Anna L. McLean of Roanoke VA

(Cover/Kober, Lineweaver/-weber, Whitmore)

Carol Lange Peele of Pikeville NC

(Lang(e), Bazzoon, Koncelman, Longnecker)

William Mark White of Williamsburg VA

(Henkle, Teter/Dieter, Blankenship)

DER KALENDER / *The Calendar*

2008

June 19-21. Palatines to America National Conference. Midwest Conference and Hotel Center, Columbus, OH. The theme is "Tune up you German Speaking Research." For additional information see the PalAm website: www.palam.org.

September 3-6. Federation of Genealogical Societies National Conference. Philadelphia, PA. Theme: Philadelphia Footprints of Family History. Contact: FGS, P.O. Box 200940, Austin, TX 78720-00940, Phone: 888-FGS-1500. Web site: www.fgs.org

October 11. Mid-Atlantic Germanic Society Fall Meeting. Comfort Inn Conference Center Bowie, MD. Speakers: Thomas H. Shawker, M.D. on "DNA Testing: The Very, Very Basics" and "Race, Ethnicity and Ancestry: Genetic Genealogy & DNA Testing"; Patricia O'Brien Shawker, CG, on "Maryland Online" and John T. Humphrey, CG, on "The 'www' of German Genealogy" Contact: www.magsgen.com

November 1. Pennsylvania Chapter, Palatines to America. New Holland, PA. Yoder's Restaurant. Speaker: Roland Paul. Contact PA Chapter PalAm, PO Box 280, Strasburg, PA 17579; e-mail, james@beidler.us.

MAGS participating in FGS national conference

Since this September's Federation of Genealogical Societies national conference will be in Philadelphia, smack-dab in the middle of the Mid-Atlantic, MAGS will be a "participating organization" at the event, which runs from 3-6 September at the Pennsylvania Convention Center. MAGS will be sponsoring one of the luncheons on the Friday (5 September) of the conference with MAGS President John T. Humphrey

speaking on "Exploring the German 'Character.'" FGS has extended the early registration price until the end of June, so MAGS members are urged to register at the discounted rate. MAGS will also have an exhibit booth, and any MAGS member willing to donate an hour or more to work at the MAGS booth in the exhibit hall, please contact Susannah Brooks at membership@magsgen.com or just stop by the booth No. 528.

Your society is in need of YOUR HELP!

The society is in need of additional volunteers to help current Board members with a myriad of tasks that keep MAGS functioning.

The success of spring and fall seminars over the past few years has in part been due to the publicity that has gone out in advance of the meetings. Publicizing seminars has gotten a lot easier and cheaper with the advent of the internet in that we are able to contact genealogical societies and print media with an electronic announcement of the meeting. But we need someone to volunteer to identify the societies and local print media. That person in turn will send the announcements via email. This task can be completed from the convenience of your home.

Several members of the current Board have served in a variety of capacities for well over ten years. Their work-load and responsibilities can be eased if some of functions are shared.

We need more help managing the society. If you would like to get more involved please contact John Humphrey, at PaGenealogyBooks@aol.com or you can call him at 202-577-7572. We really do need your help.

Palatines in Pursuit (PIP): Family History Library

By Mary Lou Delahunt

Most people today know that the Family History Library (FHL) in Salt Lake City is the world's largest genealogical library. Its holdings include more than 2,500,000 rolls of microfilmed records, 750,000 microfiche, 320,000 books, 4500 periodicals and 1000 electronic resources dating from 1550 to 1930. Their data bases contain almost one billion names of ancestors who lived before 1930. All materials are available to researchers at no charge.

The major portion of the collection consists of microfilmed primary source materials of all types of governmental and many church records from all over the United States, British Isles and Europe. Collections in recent years have been expanded to include Mexico and the other continents.

Governmental records include censuses (state, special and federal), military rosters and pensions, deeds, tax lists, estate probate, various court proceedings and documents plus vital records of marriages, births and deaths.

Researchers can skip from coast to coast or "bridge the Atlantic" within minutes after finding the library's open shelf file number. Titles are not displayed on the boxes of the microfilms or sheets of microfiche. It is literally impossible to scan the file drawers for an item without first knowing the identification number of the item.

With five floors of open shelves and file drawers, it is necessary to determine every source item's location number on the computer catalog. There is an outdated microfiche catalog set available but it is not recommended for use because it has not been revised and it does not have the search capabilities of the computer system.

The library catalog is available on their website at www.familysearch.org. All researchers are urged to review this source for items related to their ancestral pursuits, even if not planning to visit Salt Lake City. Some particular items may be found at another

location, but then one must learn where and how those records of 100 – 200 years ago are accessible today.

Many people desire to trace an immigrant ancestor to a foreign country. First, one must complete their "homework", that is, research in the USA for clues as to a foreign local site. Besides the obvious language difference, there are major different record keeping systems, historically and currently. Foreign research groups come to Salt Lake annually because there are more resources available here than in their native country.

The library web site also includes a number of research guides of special interests that a person can print out or order it from the library at a very nominal charge. The computer catalog is also available as a CD that one may purchase through the web site or by telephone as shown on the screen site.

If you have problems or questions about what you find, or do not find, you may go to a library branch, known as Family History Center, located in a Latter Day Saints church. The hours at a Center are usually limited so either call first or check the addresses, phone numbers, hours from the web site.

The computer catalog has eight different types of search available. One way to try a sample search, is to look for a book or item you are fairly certain FHL has and search each of the eight sources to compare the different results. A search may be done by place, surname, keyword, title, film/fiche, author, subject or call number.

On a final note, do not forget the PalAm fall trip to the Library October 26 – November 2, 2008. Details can be found on the Society's web site, www.palam.org and then click on the "details" link shown on the first page under the trip heading. The block of hotel rooms is limited in number so anyone interested in joining the group this year, should not delay in sending their deposit check with a reservation form soon.

BUCHBESPRECHUNGEN

Book Reviews

German Heritage Guide to the State of Ohio

By Don Heinrich Tolzmann

2005. Available from Little Miami Publishing Co., P.O. Box 588, Milford, Ohio 45150-0588. Soft cover. 89 pages. Indexed. ISBN-10 1-932250. \$12.95 plus \$3.00 shipping and handling.

Tolzmann begins by stating the 1990 U.S. Federal Census indicates that 40 percent of the Ohio population claimed German ancestry making German-Americans the state's largest ethnic element.

Chapter titles include German Heritage Chronology, German Heritage Who's Who, German Heritage Towns and Cities, Notable German Heritage Sites, and ends with a listing of relevant museums and libraries. An extensive bibliography, references, and index complete the book sections.

Beginning in 1728, Johann Sodowsky, an immigrant from Posen who settled in Detroit, established trading with Ohio Indians in Sandusky. In the 1740's, Germans moved to the Ohio Valley. The chronology continues through the early 1800's, the Civil War (listing the German regiments and cavalry from Ohio), on into the 20th Century and ending with the year 2000.

Brief biographies are given of important Germans including such well known people as George Armstrong Custer (service man), Caroline L. Frankenberg (introduced the first kindergarten in America in 1838), William Clark Gable (movie star), Jack Nicklaus (golfer), John D. Rockefeller (founder of Standard Oil), Jerry Springer (TV personality), and Franz R. Wurlitzer (organ manufacturer) among others.

Descriptions and pictures, where available, of German churches are listed for all the counties in Ohio.

County locations of German-American Societies, bilingual schools, newspapers, area German villages and historical sites are listed.

Of particular interest are the museums and libraries listed in Chapter 5. They include the Mennonite Historical Library at Bluffton College; the German-American Collection at the Blegen Library located in the University of Cincinnati Archives and Rare Books Collection; and the German Heritage Museum in Cincinnati to name just a few. Addresses, websites, and telephone numbers are provided for all 29 of the listed museums and libraries.

German Heritage Guide to the State of Ohio is a wonderful reference guide for those interested in research in the state of Ohio whether one's ancestors settled there or moved through the state on their way to somewhere else. The reviewer especially enjoyed reading the biographies section.

Through this book, Tolzmann continues his informative, well organized and written German interest books.

Reviewed by Mariana Wilke

Courthouse Indexes Illustrated

By Christine Rose, CG, CGL, FASG

2006. Available from CR Publications, 1474 Montelegre Drive, San Jose, CA 95120. Soft cover. 58 pages. Indexed. ISBN 0-929626-17-6. \$9.95 + shipping and handling: \$4.60 priority mail, \$2.50 media postage.

There are ten chapters plus an index to *Courthouse Indexes Illustrated*. Each chapter

Given Name Initials	Key Letters and Section Numbers					Misc.
	l	m	n	r	t	
ABCD	11	12	13	14	15	16
EFGHI	21	22	23	24	25	26
Etc.						

Figure from book illustrates the Russell Index (Note only a portion of the chart is demonstrated here)

details specific types of index systems that may have been used by American courthouses over the years.

Rose’s earlier publication, *Courthouse Research for Family Historians*, explained in detail the many indexes found in American courthouses along with other informational tidbits. Her *Courthouse Indexes Illustrated* does not replace her earlier publication; but, instead, summarizes and illustrates use of each of the specific indexes.

It provides condensed, step-by-step instructions on how to use each of the described indexes. *Courthouse Indexes Illustrated* is meant to be a handy, take-along, reference guide in a size (5 ½ x 8 ½”) that is easily carried by the researcher when visiting a courthouse.

In her introduction, Rose suggests to the reader that it might be a good idea to return to courthouses where ancestors were suspected of being documented; and, yet, were not found during an earlier visit. Returning and using the correct indexing system just might result in finding the illusive ancestor after all.

The reviewer of this book was amazed at the variety of indexes described. For example, just to name a few, are the several Cott Indexes, the Graves, the Proceedings, the

Vowel, and Devisor/Deviser indexes, and so on – twenty or so in all.

Chapter 2 describes the Russell Index, still being used in some states such as Pennsylvania. It is one of the more easily understood systems and for that reason is used as an example here.

In finding Albert Kelly, one would locate the K book (the letter “K” would appear on the spine of the appropriate book). Then, eliminating the vowels in the surname, one would find the first key letter (l, m, n, r, or t) which for Kelly is “l”.

Searching down under “Given Name Initials,” one finds the section for the given name Albert which is in the “ABCD” section. Looking across the “Key Letters and Section Numbers” line for “ABCD”, one finds “A” for Albert in Book 11 under the “l” column. It’s not too difficult if only the system is known.

One ponders why courthouses used such complicated systems over the years. Knowing now that there are a myriad of different systems, *Courthouse Indexes Illustrated* is definitely one book that each of us should take along on future courthouse research trips!

Reviewed by Mariana Wilke

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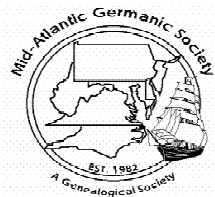
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