



# Der Kurier

Volume 34, Number 3, September 2016

## Corinne P. Earnest (1942-2016), 'Queen of Fraktur'

**M**AGS, along with the entire genealogy world, lost a stalwart supporter and contributor with the passing of Corinne Pattie Earnest on 26 May 2016.



**Earnest**

For some thirty years, her "Fraktur Forum" ran in *Der Kurier* and her dedicated involvement in MAGS was just the tip of the iceberg.

Known to her family as "Grannie Rin," many referred to her as "The Queen of Fraktur." Her scholarship in Pennsylvania German (Pennsylvania Dutch) fraktur and genealogy spanned more than forty years.

During those years, Corinne Earnest contributed more than fifty books plus countless articles and lectures. Her columns in Pennsylvania German and German

American publications, where she translated and/or transcribed family data from fraktur (primarily *Taufscheine*), ran uninterrupted from 1982 through 2016.

Concurrently, she established the "Earnest Archives and Library," not only the single largest collection of literature regarding fraktur, but she recorded the familial data from approximately 40,000 fraktur and family registers, most written in phonetically spelled German. As such, she became expert in reading dialectical German penned in script. Her private library also houses what is probably the largest and most comprehensive collection of Pennsylvania German broadsides.

Born Corinne Faye Pattie in Amarillo, Texas, she was a descendant of a family that came to North America in 1619. Always interested in genealogy, at university she studied the Romance Languages, and after graduate school she taught French,

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## **MID-ATLANTIC GERMANIC SOCIETY**

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**<http://www.magsgen.com>**

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

The Mid-Atlantic Germanic Society (MAGS) is a non-profit genealogical society founded in 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. A membership application appears on the back cover and on our website. Benefits include:

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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. Unless previous arrangements are made with the editor, material published becomes the property of MAGS. Deadline for submissions: the first of January, April, July and October. Submit to: James M. Beidler, *Der Kurier* Editor, MAGS, PO Box 241, New Windsor, MD 21776. E-mail: [newsletter@magsgen.com](mailto:newsletter@magsgen.com)

# Corinne Earnest (1942-2016), 'Queen of Fraktur'

(Continued from cover)

English and Latin. Ironically, however, it was the German language that became central to her life's work.

In 1971, Corinne and husband Russ discovered their Earnests had originally been "Ernst" and before 1735 were already established in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

Also in 1971, fate stepped in and at an antique show in Lancaster, Corinne found a printed Taufschein infilled for the Hummel family of Hummelstown, Dauphin County — a family directly connected by marriage to the Earnest line. A fire was sparked that burned bright until 2016.

Unfortunately, Russ's career took them all over the country, which did not bode well for her teaching career. When her children were high school age, she started Russell D. Earnest Associates, a small publishing company targeting a niche market focused primarily on fraktur and Pennsylvania German genealogy. To be able to record the data from as many fraktur as possible, she bought them, documented the data, then resold them.

She also traveled broadly, recording data at antique shows and in private collections. Corinne prioritized recording private collections because she knew they would eventually be scattered to the winds, whereas those in institutional collections would, hopefully, always be available.

In the 1980s she began setting up at antique shows and genealogical conferences. Concurrently, she was lecturing both on fraktur and Pennsylvania German genealogy. She was in demand as an author and lecturer right to the end.

Corinne received numerous awards for her contributions to genealogical societies. This was acknowledgment for her writing, lectures, and serving as an officer.

She received the first William Hiester Manuscript award from the Historical Society of Berks County, and in 1999, The Award of Merit from the Pennsylvania German Society.

## A partial bibliography

- *Fraktur: Folk Art and Family* (A Schiffer Book for Collectors), 1999 (with Russell D. Earnest)
- *To the Latest Posterity: Pennsylvania German Family Registers in the Fraktur Tradition* (Pennsylvania German History and Culture Series), 2004 (with Russell D. Earnest)
- *German-American Family Records in the Fraktur Tradition*, 3 volumes, 1993 (with Beverly Repass Hoch)
- *The Genealogist's Guide to Fraktur for Genealogists Researching German-American Families*, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition (with Beverly Repass Hoch)
- *The Heart of the Taufschein: Fraktur and the Pivotal Role of Berks County* (Pennsylvania German Society), 2013 (with Russell D. Earnest)

Of especial importance to her was the day Dr. Donald Shelley, the author of the first comprehensive study of fraktur, passed the fraktur baton to her. Don said Corinne knew more about fraktur, and the fraktur artists and scribes, than anyone. His kind words were followed by those in attendance raising their wine glasses to her. This tribute came as a complete surprise since Don had invited her to his house to determine the artists of a collection of Mennonite bookplates.

As a person, Corinne was kind, non-judgmental, and generous to a fault. She arose almost every morning at 4 a.m. to begin work. She was putting the finishing touches on the *Ernst/Pattie Ahnentafel* when she died. The *Jungmann Woodblock Fraktur Artist* was also in its final stages while her "workhorse," the third edition of *Papers for Birthdays, Guide to the Fraktur Artists and Scribes*, was in rough draft. Daughter Patricia and husband Russ will finish these projects.

She is survived by her husband of 51 years, Russell; daughter Patricia, also an author who is now responsible for the Earnest Archives and Library and Russell D. Earnest Associates; son Dr. Russell Earnest Jr. of Powhatan, VA; and nine grandchildren. Corinne Earnest's voice is now silent, but her pen and good deeds will guide and enrich our lives for many years to come.

**MAGS extends its condolences to Corinne's family and appreciated that they shared this obituary for publication in Der Kurier.**

# Meyer's Gazetteer Online, Indexed, Searchable!

**By Fritz Juengling**

**A**n extremely exciting development in German genealogical research has recently occurred. *Meyers Orts- und Verkehrs-Lexikon des Deutschen Reichs* (Meyer's) has now been indexed, put online, and coupled with the *Karte des Deutschen Reiches*. Although versions of Meyer's have been online in various places for some time, this version has many features that set it apart from all others and make it an invaluable tool for German research.

## **History of the project**

As early as 1994 Marion Rainey felt inspired to index Meyer's. So, she set herself to the task and for the next 20+ years has spent countless hours indexing the multi-volume work—without any compensation or indexing help. After some time, Brad Coleman, a computer programmer, volunteered to help with the technical and computer aspects of the project. The result of their work is a powerful tool for German research. Their desire is to have this new tool online and free for all researchers forever.

## ***Meyers Orts- und Verkehrs-lexikon des deutschen Reichs***

This is the most important of all German gazetteers. The goal was to list every place name in the German Empire (1871-1918). It gives the location, *i.e.* the state and other jurisdictions, where the civil registry office was and parishes if that town had them. It also gives lots of other information about each place. The only drawback to Meyer's is that if a town did not have a parish, it does not tell where the parish was, making reference to other works necessary.

## **To access Meyer's:**

Type 'meyersgaz.org' into the URL box. Once you have done that, you will come to the Meyersgaz.org homepage where you will see a search box. Type the name of your place in the search box. You can use a wildcard \* (an asterisk) in your search. For example, '\*gheim' will return 'Balgheim, Bergheim, Bietigheim, Billigheim' and anything else that contains 'gheim.' Also, you can type only the beginning of a name and it will return all places that begin with those letters. For example, 'Neu' will return 'Neu Abbau, Neu Abschwangen, Neuacker, Neuafrika' and many others. You do not need to include umlauts, as 'Munchen' will return 'München.' You can type umlauts if you wish, but you should not expand umlauts, e.g. 'ü' as 'ue', as that will return no hits. Now, a list of places with that name will appear—all those places of the same name, but with other jurisdictions which will help you identify your town. Choose the town for which you want more information.

Once you are on the town page, you will see the name of your town and a menu that includes the following items: Entry, Map, Ecclesiastical, Related, E-mail, and Feedback.

## **Entry**

You are on the 'entry' page. You will see the entry as it appears in Meyer's, the extraction of the entry, the explanation of the extraction, and a map. The extractions include and are primarily limited to jurisdictions and parish information. The explanations are helpful for those who do not speak German or are not familiar with the old jurisdictions. For example, you will learn what *Kreis*, *Bezirkskommando*, and *Landgericht* mean. By clicking on 'View entry on PDF of the original page,' you can see the entire page on which the entry appears. Click on 'Show previous and next entry' to see the previous and following entries. If there was a correction in the Meyer's addendum, this will also be indicated.

**Map**

After you have read the information on this page, click on 'Map' in the menu or on the map itself. You will now see your town on the old *Karte des deutschen Reiches*. This set of maps was produced during the time of the German Empire and so corresponds chronologically to Meyer's. You can zoom in and out. If you click on the words 'Toggle Historical Map' in the upper right-hand corner, you can switch to Google Maps. This is especially helpful if you are searching in Poland or other areas of the former German Empire that are now in other countries. This is because you can get the current, *i.e.* non-German, name of the town. If you hover on 'Toggle Historical Map,' you will see a menu. If you click on the menu items, you will see pins appear on the map that correspond to what you have chosen, either Jurisdiction (all places where other jurisdictions are given, such as *Kreis*, *Bezirkskommando*, and *Landgericht* that are included in the entry), Catholic parishes, Protestant parishes, or Jewish synagogues. This will help you determine the location of the nearest parishes, *etc.*, within a 20-mile radius, should you need to do an area search. You can also click on the pins and the names of corresponding towns will appear.

**Ecclesiastical**

When you click on 'Ecclesiastical,' you will get a list of nearby towns that have parishes or synagogues and with the distance from your town. This will also help you determine the nearest parishes, *etc.*, within a 20-mile radius, if you need to do an area search. This is the same information that you saw under "Map," but in a different format.

**Related**

'Related' provides a list of other towns that refer to your town as another jurisdiction, such as *Amtsgericht*.

**E-mail**

In this section, for the town in which you are searching, you can add names and your email address so that others who are searching for the same names can contact you. Then you can collaborate and share information. (Please add your search names and contact information!)

**Feedback**

Finally, you can also give feedback. This includes corrections, suggestions for improvements or new features, how you use the data, or just a word or two to compliment the owners of the site.

As with most projects, this is a work in progress and will evolve over time. Additions and corrections are being made as of this writing. It is possible that other features may be added in the future. In the meantime, it is hoped that researchers will use this very valuable tool in their research.

To learn more about Meyer's, especially the many abbreviations, see:

Uncapher, Wendy K. *How to read & understand Meyers Orts- und Verkehrs-Lexikon des Deutschen Reichs*. Janesville, Wisconsin: Origins, 2003.

**References:**

*Karte des Deutschen Reiches*. Berlin: Kartographische Abteilung der Königlichen Preußischen Landesaufnahme, 1845-1916.

*Meyers Orts- und Verkehrs-Lexikon des Deutschen Reichs*. 5th edition. Uetrecht, E. (Erich) Leipzig and Wien: Bibliographisches Institut, 1912.

## FROM THE PRESIDENT

By Dr. Kenneth Heger

# Fall Conference activities offer 2 full days of learning

2016 continues at a good pace for MAGS. Next up is our fall conference in York, which promises to be a winner. Friday is the three-hour workshop. If you have an ancestor who received a pension prior to World War I and are looking for exciting information that's not in the standard pension file, you should attend this session. It includes source material usually overlooked by speakers.

Our main conference day has two great speakers in Dr. Fritz Juengling and James M. Beidler. Those presentations will provide you with information bridging the Atlantic Ocean by helping you find your ancestor's home town in Europe and giving you the socio-economic back story on why he or she may have emigrated. Included in the presentations will be references to on-line research you can do from home. More details of the conference are posted on our website and in the article on the next page. Both days are "don't miss" events. Remember to register soon and to remind your fellow MAGS members to do so, too.

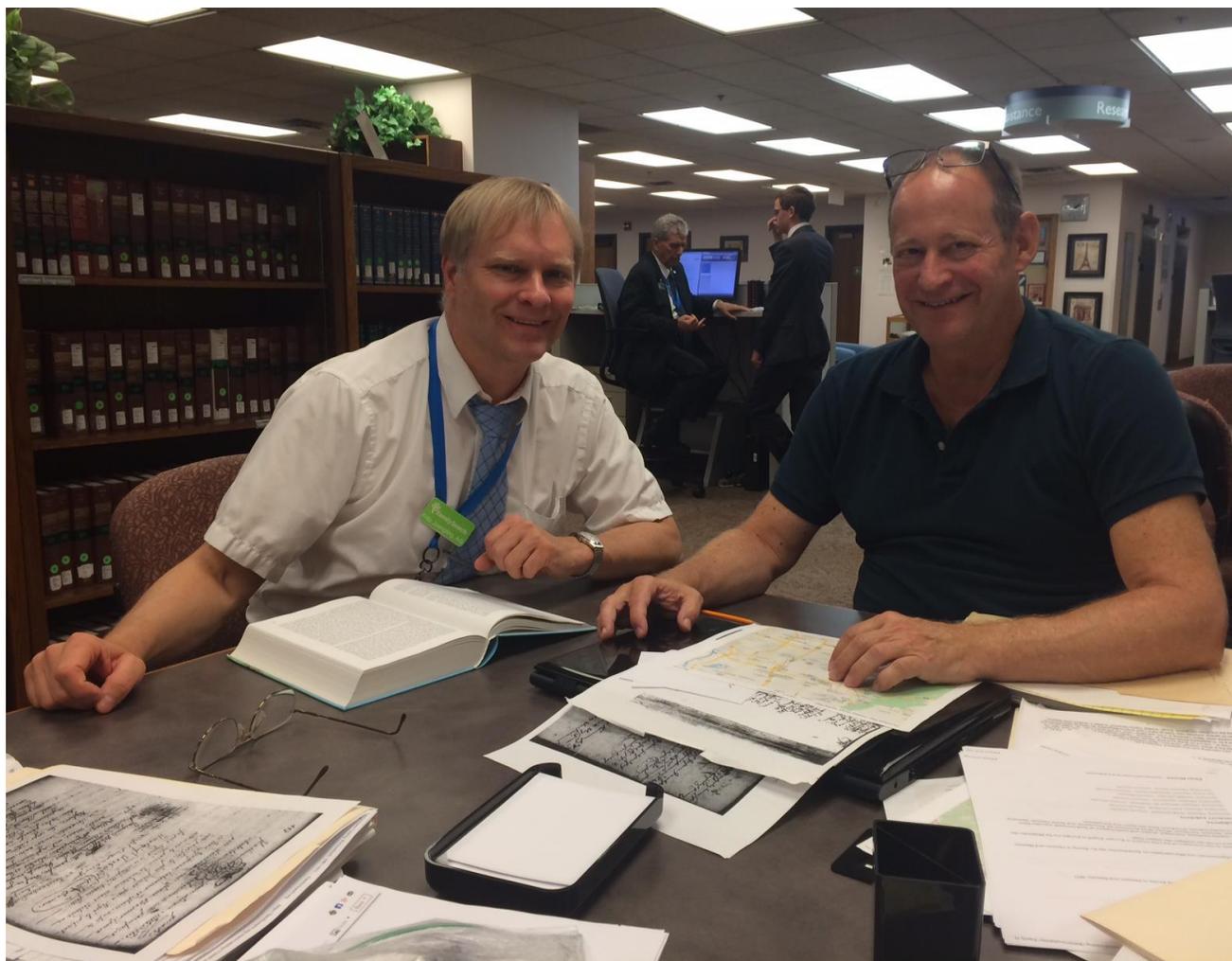
Our website continues to grow. We added a host of names to several of our databases; that makes it worth your while to redo any searches you may have done six months or more ago. We have a couple more databases in the design phase. These include ones indexing births and deaths abroad; estates of Americans overseas; consular marriages; and students at the nation's college for hearing and speech impaired students in Washington, D.C. (now known as Gallaudet University). Our goal is to roll out these new products early in 2017.

We also plan to institute a new monthly feature on the website highlighting a visual image, an "image of the month" so to speak. In addition to posting the image, we will provide some background on it and point out some of the more interesting features. That posting will alert you to related images and documents on the website.

By now most of you have noticed more email from MAGS. Our new website allows us to send a blast email to all of our members at once. We plan to use this feature to remind members of upcoming MAGS events and announce new material on the website. By the end of the year we will have finalized procedures for a "Did You Know?" email. This email will be at least every other month and will highlight something on the website. These short emails will allow us to keep in touch with the membership much more regularly and provide you with information quicker.

In my last column and at the last conference the Board asked for your input about adding a third workshop to the two we already offer. I thank those of you who replied. The result was a resounding "Yes!" Your Board is in the planning stages for that third workshop. Right now we have our eyes on a time in June or July. We will hold the event on a Saturday to allow members who cannot usually attend a workshop during the work week to attend. We will alert you all with an email blast by end of January 2017 with the details.

In the coming months, we will also reach out to look for MAGS members who are willing to help us create content for the MAGS website. The Board is compiling a list of potential projects, including researching new sources, indexing records, entering data into our databases, and writing search paths for the website. We plan to post more information about project opportunities on our website, along with guidance on how you can contribute. Please feel free to ask any Board member questions about these opportunities.



**Fritz Juengling, left, and James M. Beidler work on a translation in Salt Lake.**

## **Speakers From Near, Far at Fall Conference**

Dr. Fritz Juengling, a European Research Specialist at the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, will headline the MAGS Fall Conference. The speaker is a member of MAGS and has contributed to *Der Kurier*, including an article about the new online version of Meyer's Gazetteer.

Juengling will give three presentations at the conference; *Der Kurier* editor James M. Beidler of Leesport, PA, will deliver the other lecture.

Juengling has taught all levels of German, including Medieval German literature, and Old English (Anglo-Saxon) at the college level. He has also taught German, English, and Latin at the high school level. He is an Accredited Genealogist® for Germany and the Netherlands through the International Commission for the Accreditation of Professional Genealogists.

He received his two Bachelor's degrees in Secondary Education and International Studies German Emphasis, both with Honors, at Western Oregon University. He attended the University of Minnesota where he received his Master's and Ph.D. in Germanic Philology with minors in both English and Linguistics.

Juengling's specialties at the world's largest genealogical library include German, Dutch, and Scandinavian research.

# DEUTSCHE AUSSPRACHE

By Ken Weaver

a	e	i	o	u	h
	ä	ö	ü	äu	
	ei	oe	ai	au	

## Wie sagt man...? (How do you say ...?), Part 3

This article is the completion of the series to help you better pronounce your ancestors' German names and the places they lived, by exploring vowel sounds and word stress. German single vowel sounds are much 'purer' than English ones. If you listen carefully when you pronounce the long vowel *i* in English, you really are 'gliding' from one vowel sound to another: long *i* to long *e*. The same applies to English long *a* and similarly English long *o* and *u* are 'glides' from one vowel sound to another. That is not the case in German and it is sometimes very difficult for English speakers to cut their German vowels off before 'gliding' to another sound.

Critical to the pronunciation of German vowels are the rules for long and short vowel sounds. Unlike English, the rules for German long and short vowels are relatively simple, and focus on the length of time the vowel is said. English long vowel sounds are the same as the letter's name in the alphabet, but English short vowel sounds vary dramatically. In German, the vowel *a* is pronounced /ah/ whether it is long or short. A German long vowel is said for more time than a short one is.

A German long vowel is followed by only ONE consonant as in the word *Vater*; a short vowel by more than one, as in *danke*. The main exception to this rule is a vowel followed by an *h*. An *h* after a vowel in German is silent and serves to make the vowel long, as in *zehn*. Only three of the vowels may be doubled in German: *a*, *e*, and *o*. These doubled vowels are also long, as in *Aachen*, *See*, *Boot*. And finally, vowels at the end of a syllable/word are long, as in *du*, *ja*. The important exception to that rule is *-e* at the end of a word. It is **not** silent as it might be in English, but it is an even shorter than the /e/ as in the word *get*. The basic rule that short vowels are followed by more than one consonant does have numerous exceptions, primarily short one syllable words (*in*, *im*, *das*) and word endings: *-e*, *-el*, *-en*, but not *-er*. That all said, German vowel sounds are pronounced as noted in the chart below which provides words with a similar English sound and a German example of each:

Vowel	Long Similar English	Long German Example	Short Similar English	Short German Example
a	father	Vater	mop	danke
e	late (no glide!)	See	net	Bett
i	beet	ihm	inn	ich
o	note (no glide!)	Oder	got	Bonn
u	noon (no glide!)	du	put	Bund

Any discussion of German vowels must include the *Umlaut*, the two little dots that can be found in only four locations: *ä, ö, ü, äü*. *Umlaut* means ‘changed sound’ and that is exactly what occurs from the sounds indicated in the chart above.

The same rules for long and short vowel sounds apply. *Ä* is the easiest to deal with, for it is similar, although not exactly the same, to the vowel sound in *late* (German long *e*).

*Ö* and *ü* have no English equivalents and do pose problems for English speakers. *Ö* is produced by opening the lips slightly rounded and forcing out an English long *a*.

Pronouncing *ü* is similar, except an English long *o* is forced out. (Readers familiar with an old Wayne Newton song should now understand why he pronounced *danke schön* as he did. And those who speak some French have a similar sound to *ü* as in the word *peu*.)

And finally, the letter *y*. It is always a vowel in German and when it isn’t attached to another vowel and is in the middle of a word, it will be pronounced the same as *ü*. At the end of a word, it is just like English: a long *e* sound as in *city*.

In German only certain vowels may be combined: *ei* (also *ey, ay*) *ie, au, eu* and *äu*. The combinations *ei, ey, and ay* are always said like the English long *i* in *mine*. The combination *ie* is just the opposite. It is pronounced like an English long *e* in *beet*. The combination *au* is always pronounced like the vowel sound in *howl* and *eu* and *äu* are the same as in the word *boy*. (While it is possible to find other vowel combinations in German words, these would all be multiple syllable words and they would be divided into syllables between the vowels: *Be-amte, Auto-unfall, ego-istisch*.)

And finally, what about *ÿ*? Since the *y* with an Umlaut does not exist in modern German, it is really anybody’s guess as to how it might have been pronounced centuries ago.

As a single vowel, it might be said as *ü*. In combination with *a*, it might be pronounced the same as *ai, au, or even äü*. And the combination *eÿ* might be pronounced similarly to *ei* or *eu*. There is probably a German linguist who has a better handle than this writer on the pronunciation of *ÿ*, but no research was readily available.

A discussion of German pronunciation would not be complete without some mention of word stress. Stress in German multi-syllable words typically occurs on the **first** syllable. The exceptions to that rule are words that begin with the **prefixes** *be-, ge-, emp-, ent-, er-, ver-, zer-*. These are normally verbs, but can include nouns that are created from the original verb form. An easy word to help English speakers remember these prefix exceptions would be *verboten* (forbidden). And finally, words of foreign origin will usually have the accent on the end: *Kultur, Präsident*.

It was the intent of these three articles to help you as a genealogist better pronounce the German names and words that you encounter in your research. While the goal was never to make you fluent speakers of German, it is hoped that these articles have been helpful to you in your work.

Ken Weaver has had a focus on language most of his life. He holds a B.S. in German from Millersville (PA) University, earned as a result of living and studying in Marburg, Germany, at Philipps-Universität.

He has also earned further degrees and certifications as an English as a Second Language teacher and in school administration. He has taught hundreds of students how to master German sounds to become native-like speakers of the language.

## DEUTSCHE UNTERRICHTSFORSCHUNG By Debra A. Hoffman

### A Goldmine for MAGS Members

Our MAGS President, Dr. Ken Heger, has been developing a great resource on the MAGS website that will be available for members. These are the Department of State consular records. I had the opportunity to delve into the Mannheim Consulate despatches covering only 1892 to 1893 and I was amazed at the information that I was able to find

These records are the despatches the consulate sent to the Department of State in Washington, D.C. They are part of National Archives RG 59, General Records of the Department of State and are available on microfilm as National Archives microfilm publication T582, Despatches from U.S. Consuls in Mannheim, Germany July 10, 1874 - August 9, 1906 (7 rolls; 1882-1883 is on Roll 2).

This is part of the Baden Project, which will be uploaded to the website over the next year. There will be a Mannheim Consulate Research Guide, which will provide information about the records and how to access them. To give you an idea of what a rich resource they are and what you can discover, I have summarized my findings:

Date of Consulate Letter	Document Type	Name	Residence	Other
<b>Report of Deaths</b>				
18 October 1892	Death	Caroline Ambrosius	Cleveland, Ohio	Citizen & Pensioner of the United States
18 October 1892	Death	Leopold Lowenthal	Chicago, Illinois	Citizen of the United States
<b>Death Certificates</b>				
7 August 1891	Death Certificate, No. 532	Leopold Löwenthal	Chicago, Illinois	
25 June 1892	Death Certificate, No. 495	William Smith Brown	New York	74 years old
20 September 1892	Death Certificate, No. 1433	Karolina Ambrosius (née Klein)	Cleveland, Ohio	
25 October 1892	Death Certificate, No 184	Charles McCloud	New York	51 years old, Catholic, son of James McCloud and Katharine Châle
14 November 1892	Death Certificate, No. 807	Karl Levy	New Orleans	33 years and 2-1/2 months old,
1892	Death Certificate, No. 10	Erwin Mayer	Brooklyn, New York	13 Months, born in Brooklyn, son of Fred Mayer
2 March 1893	Death Certificate, No. 36	Stephanie Hippmann (née [---]chholz)		75 years old, Catholic, daughter of Josef [??]chholz] and [--?--]
17 May 1893 at Karlsruhe	Death Certificate, No. 610	Wilhelm Friedrich Greissig	Brooklyn, New York	69 years old, Evangelische
13 June 1893	Death Certificate, No. 293	Johann Leonhard Sägmüller	Cincinnati, Ohio	73 years old, Evangelische, son of Hugo Sägmüller and Maria Magdalena Rugel

15 June 1893	Death Certificate No. 746	Dr. Benny Wolff		30 years old, born in New York, wife is Susanna Friedenhein, son of [?] Lippmann Wolff and Mina Sinsheimer
10 July 1893	Death Certificate No. 1111	Jakob Freund	New York	34 years and 6 months, son of Solomon Freund
ca. 16 August 1893	Death Certificate, No. 293	Dr. Benny Wolff		
<b>Pensioners:</b> Typically, the purpose was to designate a competent physician to examine pensioners for available inquests.				
15 June 1891		Martin Heinrich		Pensioner
15 June 1891		Wendelin Werdner		Pensioner
23 July 1891		Paul Rollen		Pensioner
18 August 1891		John Meyer		Pensioner
18 August 1891		Geo. Golsong		Pensioner
24 November 1891		Ludwig Wacker		Pensioner
24 November 1891		Wm. Eckhart		Pensioner
19 August 1892		Adam Messinger		Pensioner
19 January 1892		John Becker		Pensioner
19 January 1892		Herman Marsch		Pensioner
19 January 1892		Friedrich Eichhorn		Pensioner
19 January 1892		Gustav Hach		Pensioner
19 January 1892		Christian Gumbel		Pensioner
29 August 1892		Julius W. Koch		Pensioner
27 December 1892		John Kniereiu		Pensioner
27 December 1892		John Seyfried		Pensioner
27 December 1893		Philip Benninger	of Bav.	Pensioner
<b>Estates</b>				
22 June 1891		Joseph Samsreither		Pensioner
13 July 1891	Letter	M. J. Stoner	Manheim, Pennsylvania	Inquiry regarding estate in Mannheim
7 November 1892		George F. Kuengle		Pensioner
7 November 1892		Cornelius Baumann		Pensioner
27 December 1892		John Knierein		Pensioner
27 December 1892		John Seyfried		Pensioner
24 April 1893		W. B. Filer		Estate left by an uncle in Heidelberg
12 June 1893	Appointment from the state of New York	Jno. [Minter or Winter?]		Residence is New York City, was born in [Bouyhad?], Hungary on 20 April 1849
14 June 1893	Estate	Isaias Bodenheimer	Heidelberg	Estate valued from 46 to 47,000 Marks
<b>Certificate of American Citizenship</b>				
23 January 1893	Letter with Certificate of American Citizenship	Armin Vetter		

# Snippets of Information About Pensioners Living Overseas, Part II: Widows in Oldenburg

By **Kenneth W. Heger**

**T**he documents American consulates created remain underused and misunderstood records. Although best known for the wealth of information they contain about American citizens traveling abroad and American business activities overseas, they also address a variety of additional topics. Records relating to Americans who returned to their homeland and documentation about family connections, in particular settlements of estates, for example, provide crucial data for family historians.

Accessing that information has always been difficult. Consular records rarely have an index, they are usually handwritten, and you need to travel to archives to examine the records. For the records of the American consulate in Oldenburg, Germany, that will soon not be an issue. All four of the consulate's volumes are digitized and will soon be available on-line for you to view. With the National Archives posting those records on-line in the very near future, it is timely to begin to point MAGS members to those records and provide examples of how you might use them.

## A VALUABLE VOLUME

The bulk of the article will focus on a single volume of outgoing correspondence entitled "Official and Miscellaneous Letters Sent."<sup>1</sup> This volume is a treasure trove of records and it is peppered with exciting clues to trans-Atlantic connections. Note for example two 1868 letters. On 31 March 1868 the Consul wrote to the Mayor of Pittsburgh looking for information to settle the Heinrich Serdein estate.<sup>2</sup> On 2 April 1868 he wrote to the Oldenburg consul in Philadelphia looking for the whereabouts of C.D. Faust, whose unnamed wife claimed Faust had abandoned her and turned to the American consul in Oldenburg for help.<sup>3</sup>

Perhaps the volume's greatest value is the wealth of information it holds on pensioners living in the consular district. The volume contains scores of letters the consulate wrote to the U.S. Pension Bureau, pension agents helping pensioners process claims, local German authorities, and the pensioners themselves. These letters provide a different perspective from records a standard pension file contains. They document the behind-the-scenes work consular employees and pensioners had to do to ensure that those living abroad filed

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<sup>1</sup> The full citation is "Miscellaneous and Official Letters Sent, April 12, 1856 – August 11, 1869, Records of the American Consulate in Oldenburg Germany, Volume 4, National Archives ID 1328088, National Archives and Records Administration Record Group 84, Records of Foreign Service Posts of the Department of State (Hereafter cited a NARG 84, Oldenburg, Vol. 4).

<sup>2</sup> 31 March 1868, Carstens to Mayor of Pittsburgh, PA, Ltr. No. 301, Page 249, NARG 84, Oldenburg, Vol. 4

<sup>3</sup> 2 April 1868, Carstens to Oldenburg Consul in Philadelphia, PA, Ltr. No. 304b, Page 251, NARG 84, Oldenburg, Vol. 4.



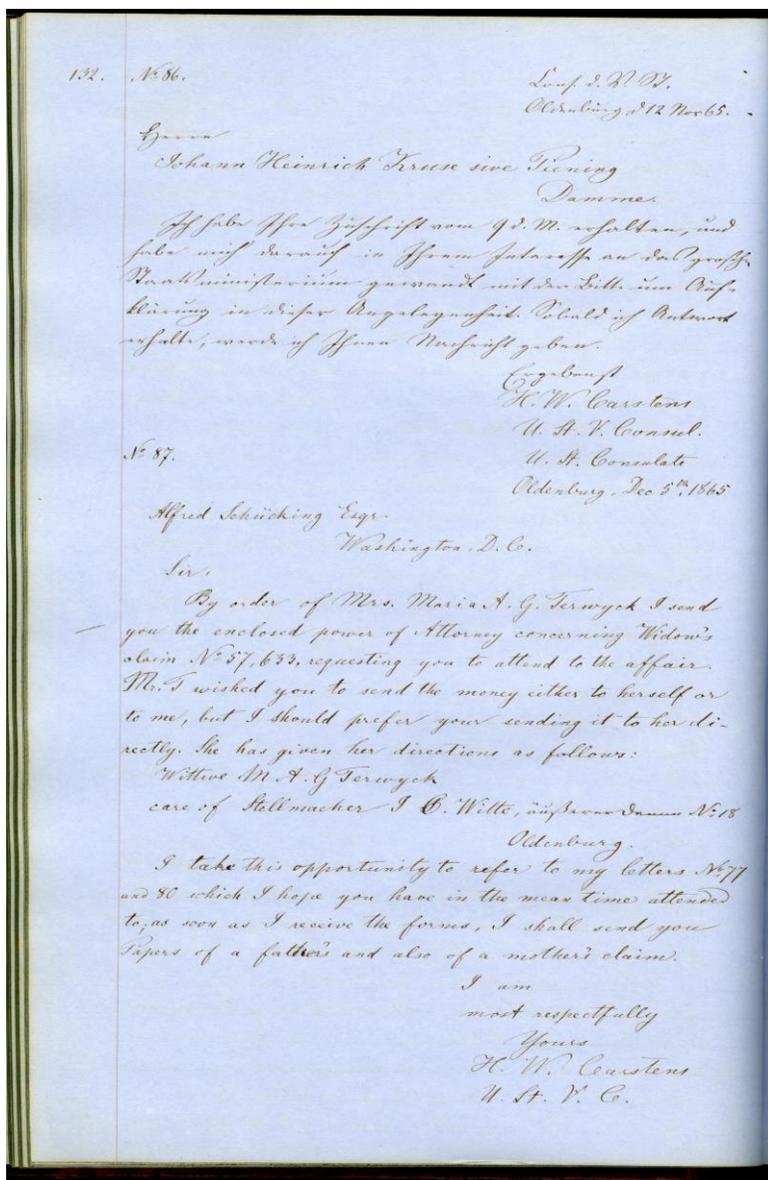
An 1858 map of the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg and adjacent areas.

the paperwork they needed to in order to apply for pensions, ask for payment in arrears, and get the money once the Pension Bureau processed the claims.

This article will look at two Civil War widow pensioners as case studies to illustrate the information located among the Consulate’s correspondence records. The purpose is to two-fold. First, it will illustrate the rich narrative you can paint by relying exclusively on consular records. Second, it will demonstrate how the records’ context gives added meaning and clarity to key events in your ancestor’s life. In particular you will see the steps a widow need to take to get a pension, the indispensable role as an intermediary the consul played, and how where she lived might have affected the process.

**MARIA A.G. TERWYCK**

There is a trail of correspondence relating to Maria A.G. Terwyck among the consular correspondence stretching from December 1865 through April 1868. Although much of the correspondence is routine, it can



A page from the Terwyck correspondence file.

reveal useful information about her role as a pensioner. The first letter is one from Consul F.W. Carstens to Alfred Schücking in Washington, D.C. Schücking was a native born German, an attorney and a long-time resident of the District of Columbia, who had established a thriving business representing pensioners living in Germany before the Pension Bureau in the Washington. Carstens corresponded with Schücking frequently.

On 5 December 1865, for example, Carstens wrote to Schücking about Terwyck's case, listing her claim number (57633) as well as citing her address as "in care of Stellmacher," äusserer Damm No. 18 Oldenburg City. You have her exact street address and know she was living in the Grand Duchy's capital. That address may be a clue to one of Terwyck's relatives or acquaintances. Significantly the letter also mentions that Carstens is sending Schücking the power of attorney document Terwyck completed giving Schücking authority to handle her case with the Pension Bureau in Washington.<sup>4</sup>

Carstens continued to send letters concerning Terwyck's case throughout 1866, asking for status updates and providing Schücking with information to

keep his file current. Having the most recent information on-hand enabled Schücking to expedite Terwyck's claim. In August, for example, Carstens informed Schücking that Terwyck's address had changed slightly; it was now in care of Mr. J.C. Witte, äusserer Damm No. 18, Oldenburg. The street address was the same but the person who might receive the letter had changed.<sup>5</sup> In October, Terwyck received her remittance for 1865 and early 1866 and Carstens sent the receipt back to Schücking to file with the Pension Bureau.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>4</sup> 5 December 1865, Carstens to Schücking, Ltr No. 87, Page 132, NARG 84, Oldenburg, Vol. 4.

<sup>5</sup> 23 August 1866, Carstens to Schücking, Ltr. No. 148, Pages 166-167, NARG 84, Oldenburg, Vol. 4.

<sup>6</sup> 19 October 1866, Carstens to Schücking, Ltr. No. 156, Page 171, NARG 84, Oldenburg, Vol. 4.

Sadly, not all of Terwyck's payments were so prompt, and by March 1867, they were almost a year behind. On 14 March Carstens wrote to Schücking asking him for help getting her payments caught up.<sup>7</sup> As if to add insult to injury, Terwyck had to agree to pay Schücking 89 Thalers to be deducted from her future payment to cover the costs of Schücking's work in Washington on her behalf.<sup>8</sup> At least she eventually got her money.

The last two pieces of correspondence pertaining to Terwyck are among the most exciting. In March Carstens conveyed information about Terwyck's family that had not appeared in previous correspondence. In his 20 March 1868 letter to Schücking, Carstens asked him to see if the agent could get more money for Terwyck to help the widow care for her daughter. Carstens wrote that Terwyck had a daughter, Sophie Johanne Terwyck, born 18 February 1861, and asked Schücking to forward any necessary forms to help Terwyck file the claim. Finding a child's name with an exact birthdate is always a delight. Although information about Sophie is in her mother's pension file, learning when the parent passed that information along to officials handling their pension claim is an added bonus, providing indispensable clues as to why Terwyck received the money she did at every point in time.<sup>9</sup>

Another section of the March letter also illustrates how consuls could conflate personal and professional work. In that letter Carstens asked Schücking to help him get the most recent issue of the *Intelligencer*, a Washington paper. Carstens instructed Schücking to take the money for the paper out of the remittance he sent of Mrs. Terwyck, assuring Schücking that he would make up the money coming to Terwyck from his private funds. While there is no indication among these records that there was any misconduct on Carstens' part, this exchange illustrates how tenuous the pension payment process was and why the Pension Bureau was always on the lookout for fraud.<sup>10</sup>

The final letter in the volume pertaining to Terwyck is in April 1868, and it is filled with great information. From it we learn that Carstens got 79 pounds and 25 schillings to give to Terwyck; that was a tremendous sum of money, doubtlessly reflecting pay in arrears. The letter also revealed that Carstens had recently had contact with Terwyck. He enclosed a copy of Sophie Johanne's birth certificate. In addition, he informed Schücking that Terwyck thought her husband had been in Blanker's Division, but that she remembered no more specifics than that.<sup>11</sup>

## **FREDERICKE MATTHIESSEN**

Fredericke Matthiessen caught my attention due to the sheer volume of letters relating to her. Looking through the volume I quickly identified twenty letters pertaining to her pension case. They stretch from December 1866 through April 1868. Unlike his dealings with Terwyck, Carstens wrote extensively to Mrs. Matthiessen; these letters are in German script. As the following narrative will reveal, the difference may have been where Matthiessen lived. The documents relating to the Terwyck case make it clear, Terwyck lived in Oldenburg City. That may have meant that she could easily visit the consulate and speak to the staff in person

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<sup>7</sup> 14 March 1867, Carstens to Schücking, Ltr. No. 189, Page 190, NARG 84, Oldenburg, Vol. 4

<sup>8</sup> 20 June 1867, Carstens to Schücking, Ltr. No. 208, Page 199, NARG 84, Oldenburg, Vol. 4.

<sup>9</sup> 20 March 1868, Carstens to Schückig, Ltr. No 293, Page 244, NARG 84, Oldenburg, Vol. 4.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid.

<sup>11</sup> 30 April 1868, Carstens to Schücking, Ltr No. 307, Page 252, NARG 84, Oldenburg, Vol. 4.

rather than rely on the mail. Matthiessen, on the other hand, lived far outside of the city. That would either require her to travel to the city or for her to correspond with Carstens. The documents indicated she relied on correspondence.

The consul's earliest letters concerning Matthiessen's pension are addressed either to her or local German officials where she lived. They are in German script and very difficult to read. In December 1866 Carstens, for example, wrote to an attorney in Jever about her case. Perhaps the most important piece of information among these earliest letters is the revelation in a January 1867 letter that she lived in the town of Sophienmühle. Having the pensioner's address is a key part of constructing a narrative.<sup>12</sup> To put this information in perspective, Jever was administrative center of the northernmost district in Oldenburg, and Sophienmühle was a tiny town north of Jever quite close to the North Sea. Matthiessen did indeed, therefore, live very far from Oldenburg City. From this one piece of information, the value of the documentation of the consular records in painting a full picture of Matthiessen's life begins to come into focus.

At the end of January 1867, Carstens began regular communication with Schücking and other officials in Washington, D.C., providing the widow with administrative support. Writing to Schücking, Carstens asked the pension agent for assistance in processing Matthiessen's claim, sending Schücking a certified copy of her marriage certificate and her completed pension application. In addition, Carstens conveyed Matthiessen's belief that her husband had been a private in the U.S Army and had died in a hospital in Baton Rouge from wounds received in battle or from disease contracted while in military service.<sup>13</sup> That same day Carstens wrote to the Second Auditor of the Treasury in Washington, D.C. to ask for the form Matthiessen would need to complete to apply for bounty land and her husband's pay in arrears.<sup>14</sup>

February through June were active months in the case. In February Carstens explained to Schücking there would be a delay in getting Matthiessen's information to him. Carstens explained that he had put the packet on the steamer "Bavaria" but that the "Bavaria" had to return to England due to bad weather in the North Atlantic. This letter is a great example of unexpected obstacles pensioners had to face. In March, Carstens wrote to Matthiessen giving her a status report on her case; this letter is handwritten in German and very difficult to read.<sup>15</sup>

On 11 April 1867 Carstens wrote to Schücking again sending him information about Matthiessen's children. Carstens informed the agent that Matthiessen only had two children and enclosed baptismal certificates for both of them. He also told Schücking to be on the lookout for possible fraud in the case, relaying information Matthiessen provided him. Apparently, early in her attempt to get a pension, an otherwise unidentified man, Mr. French, told her to ask a Mr. Barrett in Washington, D.C., for help getting her late husband's pension. The consulate's records do not shed additional light on this matter but it is an interesting twist for another research project. That same day he wrote to Matthiessen; she was still living in Sophienmühle. The letter is handwritten in German and difficult to read but appears to include the status of claim. In June Carstens shot off another letter to Schücking telling him that Matthiessen wanted him to return her children's baptismal certificates when he was through with them.<sup>16</sup>

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<sup>12</sup> 31 December 1866, Carstens to Anwalt Hemken in Jever, Ltr. No. 167, Pages 176-177; 4 January 1867, Carstens to Matthiessen, Ltr. No. 170, Pages 178-179; 26 January 1867, Ltr. No. 175, Page 181; NARG 84, Oldenburg, Vol. 4.

<sup>13</sup> 30 January 1867, Carstens to Schücking, Ltr. No. 176, Page 182, NARG 84, Oldenburg Vol. 4.

<sup>14</sup> 30 January 1867, Carstens to Second Auditor of the Treasury, Ltr. No. 177, Page 182, NARG 84, Oldenburg, Vol. 4.

<sup>15</sup> 22 February 1867, Carstens to Schücking, Ltr. No 186, Page 188, NARG 84, Oldenburg, Vol. 4; 19 March 1867, Carstens to Matthiessen, Ltr. No 190, Pages 190-191, NARG 84, Oldenburg, Vol. 4.

<sup>16</sup> 11 April 1867, Carstens to Schücking, Ltr. No. 194, Page 192, NARG 84, Oldenburg, Vol. 4; 11 April 1867, Carstens to Matthiessen, Ltr. No. 196, Pge 193-194, NARG 84, Oldenburg, Vol. 4.; 20 June 1867, Carstens to Schücking, Ltr. No. 208, Page 194, NARG 84, Oldenburg, Vol. 4.

The months from September 1867 until the correspondence ends in January 1868 are peppered with letters relating to Matthiessen's case. In September Carstens wrote to Matthiessen with good news. In this German-language document it appears as though Carstens included her pension certificate number (98,462). Perhaps more importantly, Carstens informed her, that based on Schücking's initial estimate she would receive \$8 a month for herself and an additional \$2 a month per child. Later that month, he wrote to Schücking sending him more documentation and laying out how the process would work. Schücking would file the forms and pick up Matthiessen's money. Schücking would send Carstens that money; Carstens would make sure Matthiessen got her pension.<sup>17</sup>

The correspondence in November and December provides great information pertaining to Matthiessen's case as well as illustrating how the pension payment process overseas might work. Carstens wrote to Matthiessen several times keeping her updated on the status of her claim and payment; all of these letters are in German. One point of note is in a letter of 16 November 1867, when Carstens informed Matthiessen not to expect the full amount of money she might be expecting, reminding her that she owed Schücking a fee for his services. That fee appears to have been \$26.17. That figure seems high given Matthiessen's monthly allowance, but might also reflect the amount of work Schücking had to do; the volume of correspondence between Carstens and Schücking is just the tip of the iceberg of what was involved in processing a pension claim.<sup>18</sup>

The 19 December 1867 letter Carstens wrote to Schücking is of particular note. It is long and in English; it provides extremely valuable information on Matthiessen and how Carstens may have fulfilled his pension payment duties. Carstens began the letter by informing Schücking that Matthiessen's remittance had arrived. At the same time, Carstens remarked that Matthiessen lived a long way from the city of Oldenburg, so it took him long time to get proof that she had received the money; that meant a delay in Carstens sending that proof to Schücking, for the agent to file with the Pension Bureau in Washington, and perhaps cause a delay in Matthiessen's next remittance. In addition, since the check was from the United State, the currency was in dollars, requiring the recipient in Germany to exchange the money into the local currency. For people like Matthiessen, living in the countryside exchanging money was difficult.

To remedy the situation, Carstens suggested he and Schücking adopt a different approach to paying Matthiessen. Carstens proposed to Schücking that in the future, Schücking should send money made payable to Carstens. Carstens would exchange the money and then forward the payment in the local currency to Matthiessen. Sadly the records do not indicate if the two men went forward with this novel solution. Once again, however, it reveals why the Pension Bureau was so keen on looking out for fraud.<sup>19</sup>

The three remaining letters are all in German. They are fairly routine correspondence to Matthiessen keeping her in the loop about her pension. Their primary value is documentation that the consul kept her informed, that she continued to reside outside of the city of Oldenburg, and that she had contact with local German officials, especially in the city of Jever, to help her obtain any additional documents she needed.<sup>20</sup>

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<sup>17</sup> 5 September 1867, Carstens to Matthiessen, Ltr. No. 236, Page 213, NARG 84, Oldenburg, Vol. 4.; 13 September 1867, Carstens to Schücking, Ltr. No. 240, Page 214, NARG 84, Oldenburg, Vol. 4.

<sup>18</sup> 16 November 1867, Carstens to Matthiessen, Ltr. No. 256, Pages 223-224, NARG 84, Oldenburg, Vol. 4.; 7 December 1867, Carstens to Matthiessen, Ltr. No. 262, Page 228, NARG 84, Oldenburg, Vol. 4.; 15 December 1867, Carstens to Matthiessen, Ltr. No. 268, Page 230, NARG 84, Oldenburg, Vol. 4.

<sup>19</sup> 19 December 1867, Ltr. No. 270, Pages 231-232, NARG 84, Oldenburg, Vol. 4.

<sup>20</sup> 9 January 1868, Carstens to Matthiessen, Ltr. No. 278, Page 236, NARG 84, Oldenburg, Vol. 4.; 26 January 1868, Carstens to Matthiessen, Ltr. No. 280, Page 238, NARG 84, Oldenburg, Vol. 4.; 1 April 1868, Carstens to Matthiessen in Jever, Ltr. 303, Page 250, NARG 84, Oldenburg, Vol. 4.

## FINAL THOUGHTS

The cases of Maria A.G. Terwyck and Fredericke Matthiessen this article discussed provide a different perspective on payment of pensions to veterans, their widows and dependents living overseas. They certainly are not a substitute for the pension files with which we are all so familiar, but serve as a great source of addition information. As these case studies illustrate, there are significant gaps in the records. You will notice the absence of the husband's name or most details of his military service. While there are references to baptismal certificates and marriages, copies of those documents are generally not among the consular records.

On the other hand, these case studies reveal a wealth of information about the pensioner's daily life, the work the pensioner had to do to receive payment, and the role of American foreign service personnel in the process. They illuminate details that we may not have considered as we research our ancestors' lives. Terwyck's street address in the city of Oldenburg helps us understand it was likely relatively easy for her to work with the consulate to obtain her pension. From Matthiessen's story we learn about how the trans-Atlantic crossing of the mail could delay pension payments and the many difficulties a pensioner could face when he or she lived in a rural area, from longer times to transmit information to difficulties in exchanging money. These potential benefits clearly make it worthwhile to examine consular records to look for information on overseas pensioners. Moreover, because the records are arranged in chronological order in the volume it is easy to understand the way in which events unfolded, adding a real time aspect to your research.

The investigations also revealed that Terwyck and Matthiessen were not the only pensioners living in Oldenburg during the consulate's existence. Just to cite one example, a 19 October 1866 letter from Carstens to Schücking makes that abundantly clear. Although the letter pertains primarily to Terwyck, Carstens asks Schücking for updates on other pension cases the agent was handling.<sup>21</sup> It is quite an extensive list, including

Widow B.H. Siebels  
Barney Boerger  
Gerhard Raters  
Hermann Krummland  
Alex. Osthoff

F.G.H. and D. Willms  
Mrs. Carl Hage  
Mrs. T.M. Frank  
Joh. Heinr. Volkmann

Hopefully these stories will inspire you to expand your research into new records. Finding information as close to your ancestor's daily life is always exciting and indispensable to any complete family history. When you do so, do not forget the records of American foreign service posts. These stories illustrate what you might be missing if you ignore them.

## HELP USING THE CONSULATE'S RECORDS

If this article whetted your appetite to explore the records of the American Consulate in Oldenburg further, the following information about two of the consulate's series of records will be of value to you.

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<sup>21</sup> 19 October 1866, Carstens to Schücking, Ltr. No. 156, Page 171, NARG 84, Oldenburg, Vol. 4.

**NARA Record Group 59, General Records of the Department of State (RG 59); T419, Despatches from American Consuls at Oldenburg, Germany, February 9, 1856 – July 26, 1869.**

There are two rolls of microfilm in this publication. Note: These records are not digitized and are not available on-line. The Mid-Atlantic Germanic Society (MAGS) has, however, produced two products to guide you through them. Both of these products are available on the members-only section of the MAGS website, [www.magsgen.com](http://www.magsgen.com).

- Among the searchable indexes on the MAGS website you can search for names that appear in the quarterly statements of fees that the consulate sent back to Washington, D.C. Both Terwyck's and Matthiessen's name are among the records. A search yields eight records for Tewyck and five for Matthiessen.
- There is a Guide to the textual portion of the despatches. That Guide walks you through the despatches pointing out which ones provide solid information on life in the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg and identifying ones that include name of individuals.

**NARA Record Group 84, Foreign Service Posts of the Department of State (RG 84); Records of the American Consulate in Oldenburg Germany.**

The information in this article came exclusively from one volume **Official and Miscellaneous Letters Sent. April 12, 1856 – August 11, 1869. Volume No. 4, NAID 1328088**

- The letters are arranged chronologically.
- The volume contains copies of letters sent by the consulate to other American consulates in Germany, and the Grand Ducal government, as well as to American citizens and their representatives.
- Topics include the economy, American commercial interests in Oldenburg, the status of American citizens in the Grand Duchy, and emigration.
- The volume is easy to use and the records are easy to cite. The volume is paginated and each letter has a discreet number.
- **Although the records are not indexed,<sup>22</sup> they are digitized and will soon be available on NARA's website.** In order to access the records you need to type the National Archives ID number (NAID) into the search box in the "Research Our Records" section of the NARA website at [www.archives.gov](http://www.archives.gov). That search will retrieve the digitized items. With such easy access on the horizon, it is worthwhile to provide a detailed description of the consulate's four volumes.

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<sup>22</sup> MAGS is in the process of indexing several of these volumes. You may want to check MAGS' public site periodically to check on the status of this project.

## **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 (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)

### **WEISS HEINTZELMAN**

#34-1 Seek imm orig & fam conn of: Catherine, prob b 1767 Lehigh Co., PA; m Johannes George HEINTZELMAN b1/29/1761, Lynn Twp. Migrated to Westmoreland, Co., PA where Johannes d c 1797. Catherine & ch mov to Snyder Co. near rel. On 5/15/1768 D. Schumacher bpt MariElizabeth, d/o Jurg & Elizabeth WEISS @ Ziegel ch Weisenberg. Could this be family? Imm orig welcome.

**Raymond Brown      1999 W. Sassafras St., Selinsgrove, PA 17870    rlbrown@ptd.net**

## **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 to the queries editor regarding specific ancestors.

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Huff/Hoff)*

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RICHARD A. HAYDEN of PITTSBURGH,  
PA

*(Sanner, Schneider, Shuart, Lindt)*

ELAINE & FLUKE HORNAUER of CABIN  
JOHN, MD

*(Fluck/Fluke, Hornauer. Eichelberger,  
Zook)*

DELORA N. JENKINS of ELMIRA, OR  
*(Anstine, Vogt)*

RON & JENNIFER MELDAU of SILVER  
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Ziervogel)*

AUTUMN METZMAIER of BETHEL  
PARK, PA

*(Arlt, Schimmelpfenning, Metzmaier,  
Schote)*

GLORIA BROADHURST OSBORN of SAN  
DIEGO, CA

*(Baier, Hager, Heuschlen)*

DAVID C. SCHWEISGUTH of SAN  
FRANCISCO, CA

*(No Names)*

RICHARD STICKELS of WALDORF, MD  
*(Stickels, Stickle, Stuckel)*

DANIEL & NANCY ULLRICH of BURKE,  
VA

*(No Names)*

MARIANNE WAGNER of SEWICKLEY,  
PA

*(Allgaier, Aregood, Schnitzer, Schmidt)*

## DER KALENDER / *The Calendar*

### 2016

**Aug. 31-Sept. 3. Federation of Genealogical Societies National Conference**, Springfield, IL. "Time Travel: Centuries of Memories." FGS and local host the Illinois State Genealogical Society invite genealogists and family historians from throughout the world for some innovative time traveling experiences in Springfield, IL. More info: <https://www.fgsconference.org/>

**Sept. 15-17. New York State Family History Conference**, Syracuse, NY, hosted by the Central New York Genealogical Society and

the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. More info: <http://www.nysfhc.org/>

**Oct. 21-22. MAGS Fall Conference**, Wyndham Garden Hotel, York PA. Friday workshop on "Beyond the Pension File." Saturday conference features FHL specialist Fritz Juengling and *Der Kurier* editor James M. Beidler.

### 2017

**July 28-30. German-American Genealogical Partnership**, Minneapolis, MN. International conference, "CONNECT - International. Cultural. Personal." See further information below.



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