

Der Kurier

VOLUME 36, NUMBER 1 / MARCH 2018

One of the many great things to come out of last summer's inaugural German Partnership conference was a 30-second conversation I had with MAGS President Kenneth W. Heger.

He said the Board wanted to take our already well-regarded publication and expand it.



Beidler

For me, it was never a question of yes or no – only how many pages?

“Forty.”

“Done.”

As a result, what you are now either reading on computer or holding in your hands is this enlarged product. Filling the pages are some familiar features along with new columnists on topics as diverse as German cursive script and DNA. There are feature articles by President Heger and Bob Greiner (the latter the precursor of a column of his own). We also took this opportunity to update the graphic design of the publication. In future issues, your *Der Kurier* editor will fade to the background and this will become a contents / cover page. As always, reader ideas are invited and encouraged!

– James M. Beidler



DEPARTMENTS

From the President	3	DNA Discoveries	24
'19 German Partnership Conference	16	Index to Vol. 35	28
Stick to the Script	17	Der Kalender / The Calendar	36
From the Map Files	20	New Members: Names / Surnames	37
Our Language Leaves	22	Translators: List and Contacts	38

**MID-ATLANTIC GERMANIC SOCIETY**

PO Box 241

New Windsor, MD 21776

<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). Add \$5 if you desire a printed copy of **Der Kurier** each quarter. 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:

Spring & Fall Conferences and Workshops

– Featuring expert speakers, member discounts

Der Kurier – Our award-winning quarterly journal**Members discount** on items in our store**Outstanding members-only website**

– German research aids, searchable databases

Stumped Roots - Individualized research help**Lending Library** – At Shenandoah County Library**Officers and Executive Board****President:** Dr. Kenneth Heger**1st Vice President (Membership):** Gunter Schanzenbacher**2nd Vice President (Programs, Webmaster):** Carol Carman**Corresponding Secretary:** Cheyenne Cashin**Recording Secretary:** Debra A. Hoffman**Treasurer:** Robert Greiner**At-Large Board Member:** John Frank**At-Large Board Member (Publicity):** Roy Shiflet**Der Kurier Editor:** James M. Beidler**Registrar:** Jackie Curro**Research Inquiries:** Susannah E. Brooks**Sales Manager:** Vacant

president@magsgen.com

membership@magsgen.com

programs@magsgen.com

corresponding@magsgen.com

recording@magsgen.com

treasurer@magsgen.com

atlarge@magsgen.com

publicity@magsgen.com

newsletter@magsgen.com

registration@magsgen.com

stumpedroots@magsgen.com

magsstore@magsgen.com

Der Kurier is published quarterly in March, June, September and December. It is indexed in the Periodical Source Index by the Allen County Public Library, Fort Wayne, Indiana. A full name index for the previous year is included in each March edition.

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

VOM PRÄSIDENT**FROM THE PRESIDENT**

Look for Great Things This Year!

Last year ended on a high note. Our membership grew slightly during the year and the number of products on our website grew substantially. We have great things in store for 2018!

Over the last several months your Board has met, discussed and laid plans for exciting events and products for the Society. You should start by keeping an eye open for fliers about our conferences this year. The first one in April promises to offer new sources to attendees. Celina McDonald, a government documents librarian at the University of Maryland, will lead a workshop focusing on government publications and how to use them. This is an incredible, but woefully underused, source easily accessible from your local library with public access computers. The three-hour workshop will introduce you to the publications and how to access them. Remember, our workshops have limited seating so sign up early before all the seats are taken. The conference on the following day will feature Michael Lacopo, a nationally known speaker. Dr. Lacopo will talk about Mennonite research, techniques for breaking through brick walls in your research, and other topics. There's more info on the Society's website.



Kenneth W. Heger

Speaking of which, the website's content continues to grow. There is a new Guide for the records of the American consular agency in Kassel. Two new databases will soon be available on the site as well. One indexes the annual reports of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf (modern day Gallaudet University) to identify the hundreds of students who attended the school between 1857 and 1920; there were many German-Americans among the student body. The other database indexes the names of approximately 1,600 veterans or their dependents who left the United States to live abroad, names drawn from an 1883 Pension Bureau special report. Throughout the year, volunteers will process, index and produce Guides to the records of the American consulate in Stuttgart. Tens of thousands of Germans emigrated from the Kingdom of Württemberg and settled in the United States. These records provide data on people who returned to the Kingdom. There are registers of citizens, dozens of marriage affidavits, and scores of death reports. We expect this project to add hundreds of new names to the Society's databases.

You hopefully will note the greatly expanded size of *Der Kurier*. Our plan is to provide you with regular columns on German language and DNA, as well as research articles, suggestions on how to use our databases, and visual updates on our indexing projects. This will make our journal a more substantial publication!

Finally, if you have not already done so, you should access the Society's website. In addition to the databases and guides, there are high-quality scans of vintage post cards, maps, and bibliographies to help you find secondary sources. The web committee adds content to the website often; therefore, it is well worth your while to type www.magsgen.com into your browser and take a look to see what's new.

Ancestors in Kassel? Guide Gives Kick Start for Consular Records

BY KENNETH W. HEGER, PH.D.

Several years ago when MAGS began to write guides to State Department records with family historians in mind, the despatches American foreign service post personnel sent from the Electorate of Hesse-Kassel were among the first targets. That work yielded a fine Guide indexing the despatches and providing you with information about Hesse-Kassel's political, social, and economic conditions, all information you need to research the Electorate. Those records cover the years 1835 – 1869, when the Electorate ceased to exist. That Guide is available on the Society's website.

MAGS is now at the point where it can announce the completion of a new tool to help you navigate State Department records for the same geographic area, but for a later time period. The new Guide examines the records of the American consular agency in Kassel. This article provides you with an overview of the foreign service post in Kassel, describes the records the post kept, cites some examples from the documents, and tells you how to access the records.

INTRODUCTION

The city of Kassel is located on the Fulda River in central Germany. It was an important city in Germany, being the capital of the state of Hesse-Kassel for centuries. Due to Hesse-Kassel's significance in German politics and the fact that it was the homeland of many American immigrants, the United States established a consular post to represent American interests in the area in 1835

In 1866, Hesse-Kassel sided against Prussia in the Seven Weeks War, ending up on the losing side of the conflict. At the war's conclusion, Prussia annexed many of the small German states which had opposed Prussia during the war including Hesse-Kassel, the neighboring Duchy of Nassau, and the Free City of Frankfurt-am-Main. In 1867, Prussia merged the three formerly independent states and created the new Prussian province of Hesse-Nassau. The city of Kassel became the provincial capital.

The end of Hesse-Kassel's independence convinced the State Department to abolish a separate consulate in Kassel; this consulate sent its last despatches in 1869. After 1869, the Department relied on other foreign service posts to safeguard American interests in the area. The Consulate General in Frankfurt-am-Main performed the lion's share of these duties since it was in the same Prussian province and had a large enough staff to handle the extra work.

By the late 1880s, the Department revisited the issue. Although no longer the capital of a German state, Kassel remained an important city. In 1885 the city had a population of approximately 64,000. It had a growing manufacturing sector and was a major transportation hub in central Europe. Moreover, after the Civil War a significant number of immigrants to the United States from Hesse-Kassel returned to visit relatives who stayed behind or to live out the rest of their years in their former homeland. These factors caused the Department of State to rethink how it looked after American



Kassel's Königsplatz und Hauptbahnhof (postcard from author's collection)

interests in the area, and in 1890 it reopened an office in Kassel. Kassel's continued economic and population growth supported the Department's decision. By 1905 the city's population had nearly doubled to approximately 120,000 and its industrial output had increased significantly.¹

Rather than reopening a consulate in Kassel, this time the Department opted to create a consular agency. A consular agency is a smaller office, operating under the auspices of a full-fledged consulate. In this case, the agency in Kassel reported to the Consulate General in Frankfurt-am-Main. It is important to note that in addition to the northern half of the Prussian province of Hesse-Nassau, the agency was responsible for American interests in the Principality of Waldeck, a neighboring German state not part of Prussia.

The agency's duties were straightforward. The agency rarely interacted with the Department of State directly; despatches to and from the Department relating to the Kassel area are among the records of the Consulate General in Frankfurt-am-Main. This limited mission meant the post could operate with a smaller staff and concentrate on taking care of American interests locally. Personnel supported and fostered American trade with local businesses and assisted American citizens living

¹ See the article on Cassel (Kassel) in the 1911 *Encyclopedia Britannica* for these and other facts about the city. That source is available on-line.

nearby. There are series of correspondence, files on pensioners living in the Kassel area and the Principality of Waldeck, and invoices and other financial records documenting the agency's services to private citizens and businesses.

RECORDS SERIES²

First we should look at what records exist and how they are filed. The agency's records are organized into series, reflecting the post's work. Keep in mind that these records are arranged in typical post file fashion. That is, outgoing correspondence (letters sent), incoming correspondence (letters received), and records of commercial activities (certifying invoices and receipt of fees for services) are all kept separately. There is also a miscellaneous record book, which contains documentation of virtually all of the agency's work.

Outgoing Correspondence, 1890 - 1915

There are seven volumes of outgoing correspondence from Kassel. They comprise three records series: Fair Copies of Miscellaneous Letters Sent (handwritten), Press Copies of Letters Sent (onion skin), and Registers of Letters Sent.

The records are arranged chronologically by the date the post sent the letter. Recipients include private American and German citizens, as well as American and German businesses. The volumes also contain letters the agency wrote to bureaus and offices of the U.S. government, other than the Department of State in Washington, D.C. This included the American Consulate General in Frankfurt-am-Main, the Department of the Treasury and the U.S. Pension Bureau; the latter two were in Washington, D.C.

Topics cover the entire gamut of the agency's operations, including administration of the facility, American business and commercial activities in the district, replies to citizens asking for information or assistance from the agency, and documentation of the agency's role in paying American pensioners living in and near Kassel and the Principality of Waldeck. The letters are all handwritten; some letters are in German. The quality of the hand writing is mixed.

Incoming Correspondence, 1890 - 1915

Kassel filed its incoming correspondence differently from most foreign service posts. Generally, a post would bind all incoming letters, circulars, instructions, etc. in volumes and arrange them by year. The staff at Kassel did not do that. There are only three volumes of incoming correspondence; the rest of the correspondence the agency received is in boxes. The records' arrangement has a major effect on how you will research the records.

There are two volumes of Circular Instructions from the Department of State; they are arranged chronologically by the date Kassel received them. These volumes contain the correspondence the Department of State and some other federal agencies sent to multiple foreign service posts. They are mostly administrative in nature, providing instructions on how to proceed in some matters as well as general information on a subject of importance to more than a single foreign service post. Topics include foreign exchange rates; how to write and submit a death report; how to

² These records are – Records of the American Consular Agency in Kassel, Germany; National Archives Record Group 84, Records of Foreign Service Posts of the Department of State. (Hereafter cited as Kassel, NARG 84.)



A post card from the 1910 State Department Inspection Report for the Consular Agency in Cassel (Kassel) (NARA RG 59, General Records of the Department of State; Foreign Service Posts Inspection Reports, 1906-1930; NAID 1229804)

observe American holidays; and how much to charge for consular services. **These circulars have limited value for family historians.**

There is also one volume that is a register of incoming correspondence. The entries in this volume are arranged chronologically by the date the agency received the letter. The agency used this volume to keep a record of the correspondence it received.

The entries are handwritten and can be difficult to read. The information is displayed in a column format. The column headings read: When received; Name of writer; Place and date of letter; When received; On what subject; Number of enclosures; Postage; and Remarks. The last three columns are usually empty.

The rest of Kassel's incoming correspondence is in four boxes. The records in these boxes are primarily in file folders or sleeves; the folders and sleeves are unarranged in the boxes. Topics include whereabouts of American citizens, business matters, requests for the agency to provide information and copies of documents.

Most letters are from private German and American citizens, but some are from local German officials, the Consulate General in Frankfurt-am-Main and other agencies of the U.S. government, in particular the Bureau of Pensions in Washington, D.C. Some letters are in English and others in

German. **The Guide to the records available on the MAGS members-only website includes detailed file title lists for these records helping you quickly identify files pertaining to specific people.**

Box 1. 1891 – 1909 (NAID 1326896)

This box contains twelve folders of incoming correspondence from private citizens, businessmen, and other unofficial sources covering the years 1891-1909. The box also contains four subject folders: Copies of Digests of Invoices, 1890-1909; Quarantine Regulations (copies of laws, circular instructions from the Department of State, and some correspondence), 1892-1910; Circular Instructions relating to Fee Stamps, 1906-1907; and Registrations of Americans, New Passport Laws and Regulations under the Act of March 1907, 1907.

Box 2. 1910 – 1915 (NAID 1326897)

This box contains six folders of incoming correspondence covering the years 1910-1915. It also contains a folder of printed Circulars, 1910-1911.

Box 3. 1890 – 1915 (NAID 1326898)

This box contains a variety of files. A cursory survey revealed the box includes:

- Twenty-two files relating to pensioners in the Kassel agency's district
- Eleven files relating to the agency's efforts to provide other services and protection to American citizens
- Nineteen files containing correspondence on administrative or economic topics
- Two files containing registers of letters received, 1890 – 1910

Box 4. 1890 – 1915 (NAID 1326899)

This box contains approximately:

- Twenty crop reports, 1899-1901
- Correspondence relating to the outbreak of the First World War, 1915-1915
- Copies of correspondence sent to the Appraiser of Merchandise of the Port of New York, 1903-1914
- Two folders of Miscellaneous Correspondence with the Consulate General in Frankfurt-am-Main, 1890-1899 & 1909-1915
- Correspondence with the U.S. Embassy in Berlin, 1890
- Two folders of Miscellaneous Correspondence, 1900-1909 & 1912
- Four folders relating to specific people, one small folder per person:
 - Katharine Siebert, Herman Maltitz, Agnes Zacharias, and Geo. W. Simmon (about the Minke Estate).

Financial Records, 1890 - 1915

There are three volumes documenting the agency's commercial activities; there is one Fee Book and there are two Invoice Books. The entries are arranged chronologically, usually by fiscal quarter. These volumes likely have limited value for family research.

Miscellaneous Record Book, 1890 – 1912

The Department of State intended foreign service posts to use these volumes to record matters that did not fit easily into other categories of records keeping, such as correspondence files, registrations of citizens, or fee books. The agency in Kassel used this volume to record a wide variety of information. The five key areas are:

- Statement of Fees Collected, September 30, 1891 – July 1, 1906. These entries are figures of expenses and income. There is rarely itemization of services.
- Statement of Declared Export Returns, 1890-1912. These are quarterly totals of the value of goods exported to the United States.
- Inventory of Government Property, 1896 – 1906. These are lists of furniture, volumes in the agency's library, stationery, the flag, shield, office supplies, etc.
- Record of Letters Sent, January 6, 1899 – August 31, 1902. The Agency used these pages to register letters it sent. The information includes the number the agency assigned the letter; the Date; To Whom and Where Sent; the Subject; Postage.
- Record of Notarial and Other Services, July 1890 – August 1905. These pages document services provided to private citizens as well as businessmen, including processing pension vouchers, affidavits, powers of attorney, patent applications, certification of documents, etc. The information includes: Number (an artificial number the agency assigned the transaction); To Whom Service is Rendered; Nature of Service; Fee; Remarks. There is no index and the organization of the pages is not in strict chronological order.

EXAMPLES OF WHAT YOU CAN FIND

Most of agency's extant records consist of correspondence files, containing unique letters. The records reveal that people from throughout the United States communicated with the post, and that there was a large colony of Americans living in the agency's district. The following sections provide examples of people from the Mid-Atlantic region of the United States who interacted with the agency in Kassel.

Correspondence with Americans

The records are rich in correspondence with American citizens, both in Germany and in the United States. Although there is no comprehensive index to the correspondence, if your family has a connection with the area around Kassel it could be worth your while to plan to do research in these records. The following text provides you with a smattering of what you might discover.

Carl and H.W. Klein (Father and Son with a Baltimore, MD connection)³

Correspondence between September and October 1890 concerning passports; there is considerable family information in the letters.

³ Fair Copies of Miscellaneous Letters Sent, 14 July 1890 – 31 December 1905; Vol. 3; pp. 15 – 16; NAID 1326883 (Here after cited as LS, Vol. 3); Kassel, NARG 84.

Edward Lachmund (Maryland Connection)⁴

Several Letters dated December 1890 through April 1891 concerning Lachmund's medical examination to receive a pension for his military service.

August Lang (Luzerne County, PA Connection)⁵

Several letters dated October and November 1891 relating to Lang's conscription into the Prussian army.

Mamie Airey (Baltimore Connection)⁶

One letter dated 9 September 1907 as a follow up for Airey's inquiry for information on her father. Kassel asked for additional information.

George Christman (Pennsylvania Connection)⁷

The volume contains three information-rich letters to Christman concerning his citizenship. The letters include data on his father Lebanon Christman's occupation and death.

Files on Pensioners⁸

Providing assistance to invalid veterans and their dependent relatives living overseas was a major duty of American foreign service posts. Consular staffs helped pensioners fill out paperwork, obtained necessary forms for pensioners to complete, directed veterans to local German doctors to undergo mandatory medical exams, and ensured that pensioners got their money. Consular staff also acted as intermediaries between the pensioner and the Bureau of Pensions in Washington, D.C.

There are twenty-two case files on pensioners among Kassel's records. Most of them are small, containing only a few pages, but all of them are worth noting. Most of the documents are correspondence with the pensioners or their representatives, as well as instruction for the veteran to undergo a medical examination to determine the amount of money he should receive each month; some files have gems like discharge papers and citizenship information. Many of the documents are in handwritten German. Documents include letters to and from the Commissioner of Pensions, and to and from the pensioner. Information can include the pensioner's military unit, town of residence in Germany (and occasionally the street address), the name of the physician performing the mandatory medical exam, and the status of the pension. It is important to note that many of these records are unique and only available in these files. Be sure to look at any file for a person you are researching. The Guide has a complete list of these files; the following is a list of names from the Mid-Atlantic region. The two men with the asterisk (*) noted after their name resided in Arolsen, the capital of the Principality of Waldeck.

- Henry Claus – 8th New York Infantry
- Daniel Dux (alias Martin Miller) – 3rd New Jersey Cavalry
- Richard Gruenwald – 15th New York Volunteer *

⁴ LS, Vol. 3, pp. 30-31 & 54-57; Kassel, NARG 84.

⁵ LS, Vol. 3, pp. 157 – 159, Kassel, NARG 84.

⁶ Fair Copies of Miscellaneous Letters Sent, 3 January 1906 – 31 December 1910; Vol. 4; p. 76; NAID 1326884 (Here after cited as LS, Vol. 4); Kassel, NARG 84.

⁷ LS, Vol. 4, pp. 84-84 & 87-88 & 120; Kassel, NARG 84.

⁸ All of these files are in Miscellaneous Correspondence Received, Box 3, Kassel, NARG 84.

- John Charles Hoff – 1st Delaware Infantry
- Edward Lachmund – 1st Maryland Volunteers
- Henry Luttrupp – 5th New York Infantry *
- Albert Meyer – 8th New York Volunteers
- Louis Weaver – 88th Pennsylvania Infantry
- Henry Zink – 8th New Jersey Infantry

THE MAGS GUIDE

If this overview of the records of the American Consular Agency in Kassel whets your appetite, it is easy to learn more about the records. There is a detailed Guide to the records available on the members-only portion of the Society's website. The Guide provides you with more meticulous descriptions of the eight records series, including a list of each volume or box in the series, along with its National Archived Identifier (NAID) so you can request the documents at NARA and cite the records you find.

The Guide also contains several in-depth appendixes, providing you with lists of documents pertaining to individuals. If your family has a connection with Kassel or Waldeck, it is worth your time to peruse these lists. The Guide's appendixes are:

- Appendix A – Related Records in NARA Record Group 59, General Records of the Department of State
- Appendix B – Index to Letters Sent Volume 3
- Appendixes C & D – Highlights of Letters Sent Volumes 2 & 4
- Appendix E – File Title Lists for the Four Boxes of Letters Received (Box 3 is rich with files on individuals)
- Appendix F – Details about the Miscellaneous Records Volume
- Appendix G – Example of a Letter Assisting a Veteran Get His Pension Payment, Letter on Behalf of Edward Lachmund of Maryland

The Guide is an indispensable tool for using the agency's records. The extra description will firm up your understanding of the records; the examples the Guide cites serve as an index to the records. The Guide also provides you with the citation information you need to examine the records, such as the NAID.

ACCESSING THE RECORDS

The records of the American consular agency in Kassel are housed in the National Archives facility in College Park, MD, also known as Archives II (AII). At this time,⁹ none of the records the Guide describes are microfilmed or digitized. That means you or your representative will need to examine them in the research room at Archives II. Before traveling to Archives II you should collect the citations you need from the Guide and access NARA's website at www.archives.gov, for

⁹ January 2018

additional information on hours of operation, pull times, holidays, how to apply for a research card, and items allowed into the research rooms.

Be sure to have enough information available to help the staff locate and retrieve the records for you to examine. The Guide contains that information. You should note the following data:

- Records of the American Consular Agency in Kassel, Germany; NARA RG 84, Records of Foreign Service Posts of the Department of State
- The volume or box number
- The NAID number associated with each volume or box you want to examine

Remember, examining original records at NARA is generally a two-step process. First you request the records and the request goes into a queue. Second, the staff retrieves records from the storage area at certain times of the day (listed on NARA's website) and delivers them to the research room for you to examine.



Kassel's New Lutheran Church (postcard from author's collection)

Consulate Estate Case Names American Heirs, Has Family Tree

This is the first of a series of articles that will describe how one can use United States consular records and other sources to reconstruct family groups that connect immigrant German ancestors with their village of birth in Germany. One purpose is to show how a relatively small number of facts from uncommon sources can be used together with more common sources to expand family lines back to Germany. In the process the author will instruct the reader on methods and sources that enable a researcher to grow their family tree. A secondary purpose for the series is to publish new information about the origin of immigrant families that previously was not readily available to researchers. In both cases the articles will provide interesting details about German immigrants that will be of interest to readers of *Der Kurier*.

BY BOB GREINER

An estate case from the files of the U.S. Consulate at Frankfurt, Germany documents the heirs of Joseph Schmeer. He died in Homburg vor der Höhe around 1900. This estate was settled in the court of Eisenach in the modern German state of Thuringia. Two of Joseph's children were named. The first was Georg Schmare, who died in Homburg in 1889. George left one son, Edward.

The second of Joseph's children was Elizabeth Quass, who was born in Ettenhausen, Germany and died on 2 September 1895 in Columbiana County, Ohio. She was the wife of Augustus Quass and formerly married to a man named Fladung.

Four of Elizabeth's sons were named in the file. They were Ernst Charles, [Johann] William, George Adam, and Sebastian Fladung. The file noted that they were all born in Ettenhausen, Germany. Charles and William lived in Leetonia, Ohio and George was in Huntington, West Virginia. Sebastian died in 1890 leaving two sons – Frank and Willis – living in Lorain, Ohio. These descendants now spelled their surname Floding. On 2 October 1902 the court at Eisenach awarded 3407 German Marks (about \$800) to be shared among the three sons and two grandsons of Elizabeth. The Consul General at Frankfurt coordinated communication between the court and the representatives in the United States.

This case provides many details that would enable a researcher to connect descendants in the United States to their ancestral village in Germany. This article will demonstrate how facts in the estate file can be used to discover more information about the Fladung family using easily available online resources.

The first step will be to find Elizabeth Quass in Columbiana County, Ohio. Ancestry.com yields several useful results. One is a FindAGrave entry for Elizabeth. Not only does it confirm her date of death found in the file, but the entry is linked to her husband Augustus Quass. Using their approximate ages, the couple was quickly found in the 1880 census of the county. Finding them in the 1870 census was a bit harder, but by using a wild card for the surname (e.g. Qua*), they were again found. The transcriber misread the German double s as a p, so the name was indexed as Quap.

The estate file implied that Elizabeth's marriage to Augustus Quass was not her first. A search on the FamilySearch website for the marriage of a Quass in Ohio yielded a marriage on 3 April 1864 in Columbiana County between Augustus Quass and Elizabeth Flaten. Clearly this was a misspelling of her German surname Fladung. August and Elizabeth did not have any children together.

At this point it would be wise to look for the Fladung (or Floding) surname in earlier censuses of Columbiana County. Because of the potential spelling variations, it would be wise to use wild cards for the search in Ancestry. The sequence of "Fl*d*ng" for the surname should cover several possible spellings. Elizabeth Floding was found living with her son George in the 1860 census. Two entries for a Charles Floding were found, one of which indicated he was born in Germany. No people of that name were found in 1850 in Columbiana County.

The next step might be to look for the immigration of the Fladung family, between 1850 and 1860, or perhaps earlier. The same name with wild cards should be used to search the immigration records on Ancestry. Some 50 possible results were returned. One of those was for the family of Nicol and Elisabeth Flading and their five children. They arrived in Baltimore on the ship Orion on 18 October 1851. The names of the children on the passenger list were Ernst, Johan, Sebastian, Adam, and Conrad. Several of these names matched the heirs mentioned in the estate file. Elizabeth's birth date was close to that found on her tombstone. The family appeared to be a good match.

Since the Fladung family arrived in 1851, searching the 1850 census would be fruitless. Since Elizabeth appeared to be a widow in 1860, a search for the death of Nicol Fladung would be appropriate. Unfortunately, that search yielded no reasonable results. Similarly, a search for Conrad, the only son not mentioned in the estate file, yielded no results. It is apparent that they both died before 1860, although the location is unknown.

The family now looked like this, based on the ages found in the passenger list. Adam was obviously George Adam, and William must be Johann William.

Name	born circa	died circa
Nicol Fladung	1804	before 1860
Elizabeth	1809	2 Sep 1895
Ernst Charles	1837	
Johann William	1839	
Sebastian	1842	
George Adam	1846	
Conrad	1850	before 1860

Ancestry also had a probate file for Elizabeth Quass, administered by her son William Floding. The final distribution of her estate was divided evenly between her three surviving sons and the two children of Sebastian. All of them lived in Leetonia, Columbiana County except George, who lived in Huntington, West Virginia. From the combined results so far, the details of the Floding children could easily be found online. Of course, more detailed facts about this family could probably be found in local repositories in Ohio and West Virginia.

It would be helpful and instructive to determine the exact location in Germany where Elizabeth Schmeer and her Fladung children were born. Once the village is known, more information might be found in German records. Using the website meyersgaz.org, a search for Ettenhausen returned several possible locations. Since the estate file noted that Joseph Schmeer's estate was settled in the court of Eisenach, it would seem obvious to choose the entry that included that town as a superior jurisdiction. Using the map feature of the site, one can see that Ettenhausen is about 10 km east of Eisenach.

That seemed to make sense, but the estate file also mentioned the village of Mara bei Marksuhl. There are no such villages near the Ettenhausen that was selected. A search for Marksuhl places it about 20 km southwest of Eisenach. Just a few kilometers to the southeast is the village of Ettenhausen an der Suhl. Just a bit further is Möhra, which sounds much like Mara. The map shows that there is a Protestant church in Marksuhl and Möhra, but not Ettenhausen. This is more likely the correct birthplace for Elizabeth and her children.

Returning to the original search results on MeyersGaz.org, there is no other entry pointing to Ettenhausen an der Suhl. A closer look at the original text of the gazetteer (in Fraktur font) revealed that it mentioned the nearby villages of Marksuhl and Tiefenort. So Meyer described the correct village in the original gazetteer. The meyersgaz tool simply mapped the entry to the wrong location. The lesson here is to use all the clues available (in this case the estate file) to ensure you have found the right village.

Further research on Ettenhausen an der Suhl shows that it was part of the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach. The area surrounding Eisenach had been a duchy since the early 15th century. The grand duchy was established in 1815 and remained so until 1903. Since the Schmeer estate was settled in 1902, Eisenach would have been part of the grand duchy at that time.

Interestingly, the nearby village of Möhra was not part of the grand duchy. Instead, it was part of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen. A very close look at the antique map in meyersgaz will show that the boundary between the duchies runs halfway between Ettenhausen and Möhra. Möhra is identified as the ancestral village of Martin Luther's father.

Now that the German village of origin is known, it would be good to see whether the Family History Center or Archion have church records. Thuringia is not yet covered by Archion, so there are no records there. There is one result in FamilySearch for Ettenhausen / Möhra, but it appears to be for the other Ettenhausen in Sachsen-Coburg-Gotha. There is no result for Marksuhl. Thus it does not appear that church records are readily available to search for this family in Germany.

One can now see that the information in the consulate estate file can answer questions about the origin of the Fladung (Floding) family not easily discovered elsewhere. Using the new information, one can reconstruct the family group in the United States using online sources. The facts in the estate file provide the clues necessary to identify the ancestral village of this family. Anyone researching the Fladung / Floding family would now have proof of where the family originated.

A check of Ancestry trees for this family revealed several people researching the Floding and Quass families. None of those have identified the origin of the family. At this point it would be helpful to contact the tree owners to inform them of the new information deduced from this research. Any genealogist would be grateful for such news that would enable them to identify a connection to their ancestral village.

A journal report for this family is available on the MAGS website at this URL.
https://magsgen.com/upload/files/German_Family_Connections/Elizabeth_Schmeer_Family.pdf



**BE A WISE OWL...
Reserve Your Room**

**CONFERENCE HOTEL
RESERVATIONS OPEN
on 1 March 2018**

Stake Your Claim on a Room

The \$149 per night single/double conference rate is considerably less than market rate for this prime downtown location conference hotel. Triple and Quad rates are also available.

*With 1000 expected attendees, conference hotel rooms will sell out quickly. **Plan now and reserve soon!** Your credit card deposit will not be charged until the late cutoff date in 2019. **Act soon! Don't miss out.***

Conference Hotel's Registration Page link - <https://aws.passkey.com/go/2019GEGE>

On Friday, June 14, 2019, the conference festivities begin with leadership morning. Volunteer training, registration set up, plus SVA set up is in the afternoon. We're planning a special pre-conference event for the evening. To enjoy the full conference experience, reserve at least the nights of Friday-Saturday-Sunday. We're also planning an ending day special post-conference event as well, so consider an extra night or two. Take advantage of all Sacramento has to offer.

Plan to come early and stay after to the ...



**2019 INTERNATIONAL
German Genealogy Conference**

INTERNATIONAL GERMAN GENEALOGY PARTNERSHIP

**STRIKE IT RICH! with
Connections 2 Discoveries**

15-17 June 2019, Saturday ■ Sunday ■ Monday
Hyatt Regency Hotel, Sacramento, CA

Conference Hotel's Registration Page link - <https://aws.passkey.com/go/2019GEGE>

Photo courtesy of Bob Bone

VORSCHRIFT IST VORSCHRIFT**STICK TO THE SCRIPT**

Learning About Old Handwriting: A Skill for All Genealogists

Hello everyone! My name is Katherine Schober, and I am excited to be a new columnist for *Der Kurier*. When editor Jim Beidler approached me about the column at the Germanic Genealogy Conference in Minnesota this past summer, I was honored to have the chance to join the *Der Kurier* community.

As a German to English genealogy translator, one of my favorite parts of my job is writing articles for my website's blog (www.sktranslations.com), helping my clients and fellow genealogy enthusiasts delve into the world of the old German script and to discover the words of their ancestors. With this column, I hope to be able to do the same for all of you.



Katherine Schober



**The “big green book” of my
Mueller ancestors**

To tell you a little about myself: I am originally from St. Louis, Missouri, which is where my own German ancestors, Fritz Müller and Barbara Ziegler, settled in the late 1880s. My family is lucky enough to have what we call the “big green book,” a book that our distant relatives in Germany published about our ancestors and their life stories (covering the years 1610 to 1994).

As a child growing up with this book on our living room table, I would always page through it, gazing in fascination at the old black and white photos of my German relatives. There was just one problem with the book, however: it was written completely in German, a language I did not yet speak.

Fortunately for me, German was one of the four languages offered at my high school, and I immediately signed myself up, excited for the opportunity to learn more about my ancestors (and to study the language itself).

As an avid language enthusiast, I then went on to receive both my Bachelor’s and Master’s degrees in German, spending the first year of the two-country program in Salzburg, Austria, and the second year in Bowling Green, Ohio. After graduation, I was

accepted into the Austrian Fulbright program, and back to beautiful Salzburg it was. The next three years were then spent teaching English and translating German in the majestic Alpine city. In 2014, I moved back to the States with my Austrian husband, and, although we are now in Boston, German is still the main language spoken in our home.

Once back in America, I founded my company *SK Translations*, and continued my career translating German genealogical documents into English. On a daily basis, I translate the old German script in historical letters, diaries, church records, marriage certificates and more, helping my clients learn who their ancestors were and discover the fascinating stories of their ancestors' lives. In this column, I hope to share with you all that I have learned over the years about the script and its nuances, providing you with the tips and tricks you need to begin deciphering your own German records and continue learning the fascinating stories of your own ancestors.

If you have ever ventured into the world of German genealogy yourself (as I am sure most of you have), you know that the handwriting used in Germany prior to the second half of the twentieth century is very different from the handwriting used in Germany today—so different, in fact, that many modern Germans are completely unable to read it.

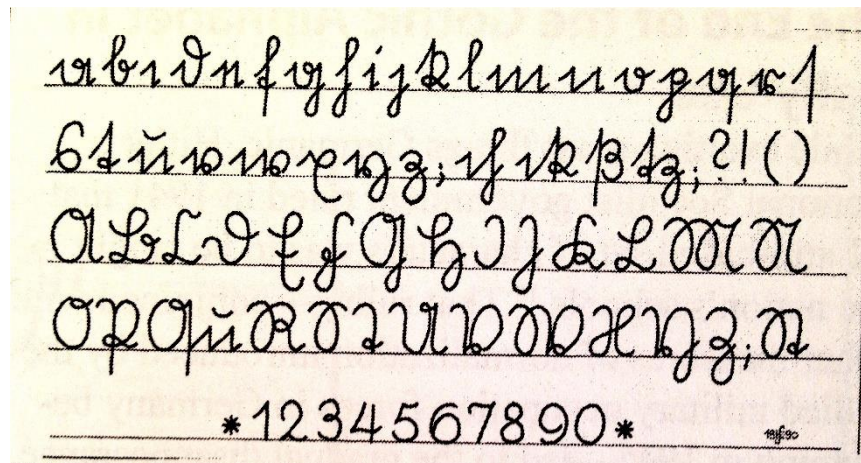
So why did our ancestors write so differently from us? While script's origins actually date back to the Gothic era (twelfth to sixteenth centuries), it wasn't until 1714 that a standard handwritten alphabet was introduced in German schools. This standard alphabet, which was first taught in schools in Prussia, was based on an earlier primer called *Anweysung einer gemeinen Hanndschrift* (*Instructions for a Standard Handwriting Alphabet*, published in 1538). As Prussia was very strong politically and thus enjoyed considerable influence in the region, the script, known as *Kurrentschrift* (from the Latin *currere*, to run; *Kurrentschrift* = *running script*), began to spread to other areas in the German-speaking realm.

a	<i>a A</i>	j	<i>j J</i>	s	<i>s S</i>
b	<i>b B</i>	k	<i>k K</i>	t	<i>t T</i>
c	<i>c C</i>	l	<i>l L</i>	u	<i>u U</i>
d	<i>d D</i>	m	<i>m M</i>	v	<i>v V</i>
e	<i>e E</i>	n	<i>n N</i>	w	<i>w W</i>
f	<i>f F</i>	o	<i>o O</i>	x	<i>x X</i>
g	<i>g G</i>	p	<i>p P</i>	y	<i>y Y</i>
h	<i>h H</i>	q	<i>q Q</i>	z	<i>z Z</i>
i	<i>i I</i>	r	<i>r R</i>	tz	<i>tz</i>



The alphabet in *Kurrentschrift*, with special combinations at bottom

As the years went on, the need for a standard German writing system significantly increased, especially when the German lands were united into the German Empire in 1871. At the beginning of the twentieth century, therefore, various Austrian and German calligraphers, including the German calligrapher Ludwig Sütterlin, worked to bring about handwriting reform in their regions. Sütterlin's form of *Kurrentschrift* became especially widespread, and is usually the type of script that you will see your ancestors using in the first half of the twentieth century.



Sütterlin handwriting same with lower and upper case letters, symbols and numbers

In 1941, however, the National Socialist government declared that the Latin-based script (the script we use today) should replace *Kurrentschrift*, as they had likely realized this unique system of writing would create a communication barrier between them and their conquered territories. This new ruling, along with other measures introduced when the Allies occupied Germany and Austria in 1945, led to the eventual disappearance of the old German script.

Now that you know a little about why our ancestors wrote in this elusive script, we can begin the process of trying to read their handwriting and discovering the mysteries of their past. In the columns to come, I will provide you with various tips for recognizing the individual letters (believe it or not, certain letters do offer "clues" that make recognizing them much easier), explain the obscure abbreviations you see crop up in your genealogical documents time and time again, familiarize you with certain words and phrases you can expect to see in certain texts, and even teach you some technological tricks that will make the internet do some of your deciphering work for you.

In the meantime, if you have any ideas or suggestions that you would like to see in this column, or if you need any translations to help you along in your genealogical research, please don't hesitate to e-mail me at language@sktranslations.com. *Bis dann!*

The word "Kurier" written in a large, elegant Sütterlin script. The letters are highly stylized and interconnected.

Kurier, written in *Kurrentschrift*

VON DEN AKTEN FROM THE RECORDS



“Correspondence and Maps relating to Boundaries, September 23, 1908 – October 23, 1908;” Records of the American Consulate General in Frankfurt-am-Main; Volume 283, NAID 1325930; NARA Record Group 84, Records of Foreign Service Posts of the Department of State

The Department of State produced this colorful document to delineate the new boundaries of consulates after the Department abolished several posts as a cost-savings move in 1908. This map of southern and southwestern Germany will help you determine which consulate might have documents relating to your ancestors; the drawing identifies the site of each post with an X. It also illustrates the indexing and description work MAGS has done. MAGS has processed records for the following areas noted on this map

- Kehl (Blue) – Covering southern Baden and all of Alsace-Lorraine. The Guides for the consulate in Freiburg also cover the southern portion of this area; Freiburg was one of the consulates abolished in 1908.
- Mannheim (Brown) – Covering northern and central Baden, the Bavarian Palatinate, and portions of southern Hesse-Darmstadt. The Guides for the Ludwigshafen-am-Rhein, and Neustadt also document part of this area; they reported to Mannheim.
 - Karlsruhe – Although not listed on the map, you should know there is a Guide for an earlier consulate in Karlsruhe, Baden's capital. It was the original consulate for Baden and the Bavarian Palatinate. The Guide covers the time period prior to the establishment of the consulate in Mannheim in 1874.
- Frankfurt-am-Main (Red) – As the map reveals this massive consulate general covered a large area. Although MAGS has not processed the hundreds of volumes of records this post created, the Society produced several Guides to portions of the area. You should note, MAGS has processed and indexed several posts within this large district
 - The map indicates the boundaries of two of the consulate general's subordinate posts: the consular agencies in Wiesbaden and Cassel (Kassel).
 - Wiesbaden – Covering the former Duchy of Nassau. The MAGS website has had Guides for this post on the members-only website for years.
 - Cassel (Kassel) – Covering the northern portion of the former Electorate of Hesse-Cassel (Hessen-Kassel) and the Principality of Waldeck. MAGS volunteers have recently completed an extremely detailed Guide to the records of this consular agency. (See the article in this issue of *Der Kurier*).
 - Mainz – Covering southern Hesse-Darmstadt. Like Freiburg, this post was abolished in 1908, so it is not noted on the map, but most of the former consulate's district falls within the boundaries of the Frankfurt post. The MAGS website has a detailed Guide to these records on the members-only portion.

As you can see, MAGS is providing members with an ever-growing number of products covering an ever-larger geographic area. The Society's goal for 2018 is to add guides to the records of the consulate in Stuttgart to website. Those records document the Kingdom of Württemberg; Stuttgart's district is shown in brown on the map. You can access these guides and lists on the MAGS website, www.magsgen.com, under the members-only section.

UNSERE SPRACHBLÄTTER**OUR LANGUAGE LEAVES**

Background of Language – and Columnist! – Important

It is with a sense of deep humility that I begin this venture as a columnist of the newly expanded editions of *Der Kurier*. I was extremely honored that the editor of this publication, Jim Beidler, personally asked me to contribute something related to German language and genealogy for each and every edition of the newsletter. I was further encouraged by MAGS president, Dr. Ken Heger, and as a result, the following is my first endeavor at being a columnist.

I think it is important that the reader understand something about my background in order to add some credibility to my articles. I am a native Pennsylvania Dutchman, born and raised in Ephrata, Lancaster County, PA. I can trace just about every line of ancestors back to their arrival in Philadelphia in the 18th century from various locations in Germany. So, I guess it was in the genes that when I hit high school, learning German was inevitable. As a result of an outstanding high school German teacher, I ended up as a German major in college, spending my entire junior year at the Philipps-Universität in Marburg, Germany.

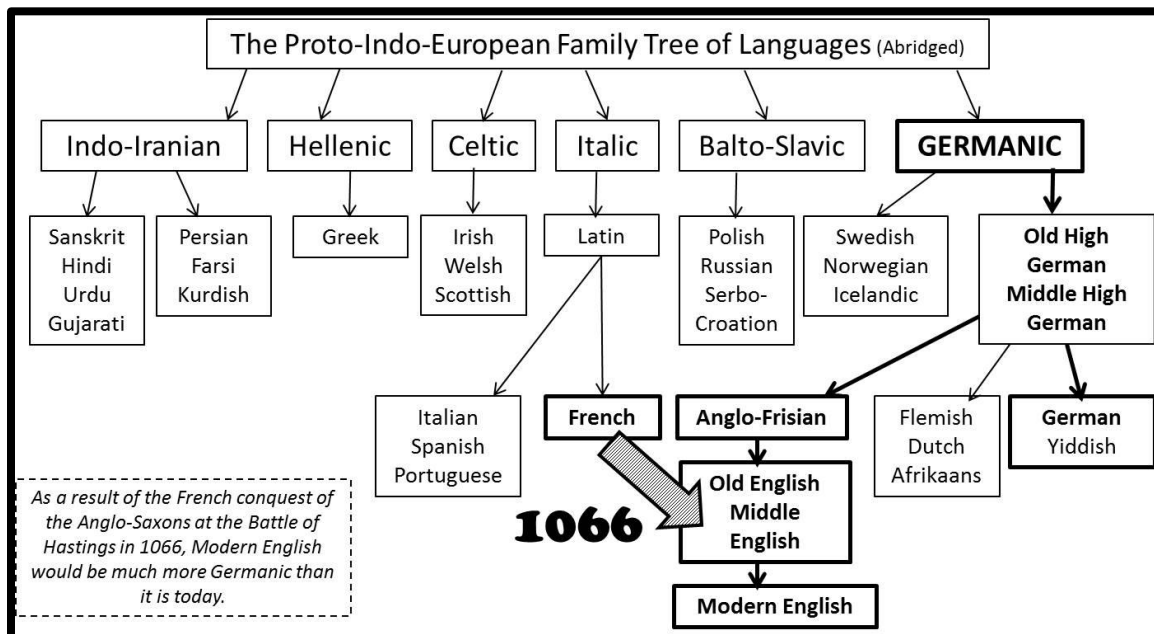


Ken Weaver

I can proudly say that in those days I could hide in a crowd of native Germans and amaze them when I revealed that I was not born in the Fatherland and learned my German the hard way. Sadly, although those days of fluency are long gone, my understanding and ability to read and write German when I have some time to process are still pretty good. I spent 11 years teaching German, until I decided I could save the educational world by becoming an administrator, but I ultimately continued my language study by earning certification in English as a Second Language, and finished my forty years in education by teaching linguistics and ESL courses at the college level.

That all said, I envision this ongoing column to be about German language skills, issues and concerns that should be helpful to the genealogist researching his/her German ancestors. I fully recognize that my abilities in German make it much, much easier for me without the help of a dictionary (or heaven forbid, Google Translate!) to understand the words in documents once I've deciphered the *Kurrent* handwriting. While I'll never make you a fluent speaker of German just by reading this column, hopefully you'll gain some more confidence and ease at working with German documents, maps, and records.

What I also fully recognize is that it's very easy for people to 'glaze over' when a language person talks about adjective endings, nouns, verbs, conjugation, phonetics, long and short vowels, etc. etc. My goal is to have German make some sense to you to help you with your research. I will do my best to try to make some rather intricate linguistic details understandable for the non-linguist. So now to begin, some basic understanding about the origin of German and English is shown in the accompanying chart.



In a recent posting by FluentU, an online language learning website, it was stated: “If English is your mother language, that makes German your uncle language.” (A perfect description for the genealogist!) English and German are both members of the Proto-Indo-European Family Tree of Languages, which include Indo-Iranic, Hellenic (Greek), Celtic, Italic, Balto-Slavic, and Germanic offspring from one common tongue. Sadly, English is somewhat like an adopted child, in that what was originally very Germanic, became much more Italic with the invasion of ‘merry old’ England by the French in 1066. I’ve simplified a family tree of languages to help you to better understand the connection between German and English.

Robert Clairborne, in his seminal work *The Roots of English* (1989) has stated: “Of the hundred English words we use most often, every one [is] Germanic; of the second hundred, eighty-three [are] Germanic.” The end result, although not all linguists totally agree, is that approximately 45% of all English words in a modern dictionary are of Germanic origin, the rest are Latin/French based. If you were to search for a list of words of Germanic origin in Wikipedia, you would get a document:

- ½ inch margins
- Four columns
- 19 pages
- Total of 3638 words!

Some linguists argue that 3000 words cover 95% of everyday writing/speech, so you could theoretically get by without ever using a word of non-German origin! I believe it’s pretty clear that German and English are closely related and with some understanding of how sounds have changed since the first Anglo-Saxons left the continent for England in the sixth century, your understanding of German words should improve.

Until the next issue of *Der Kurier*, please feel free to email me with any ideas or suggestions for language related columns that might be helpful to you as a German genealogist: kenneth.n.weaver@gmail.com . *Tschüss!*

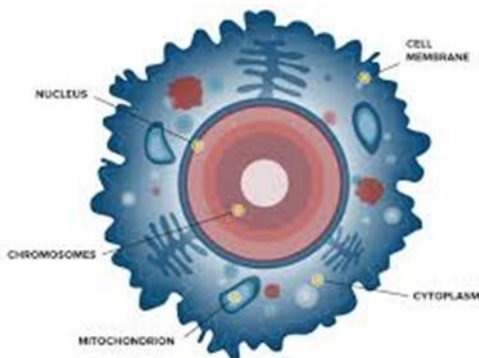
Types of DNA Tests That Help with Genealogy Expanding

This is the first article in a column devoted to Genetic Genealogy. I want to thank our Editor, Jim Beidler, for inviting me to write this series. I first tested my DNA in 2005 for the National Geographic Genographic Project and since then with all the major DNA testing companies. This led to managing DNA surname projects, tracing family in Europe, and becoming an enthusiastic advocate of DNA testing.

Genetic Genealogy uses DNA test results with traditional research to identify relationships between individuals and find ancestors. It is increasingly valuable as another tool in the genealogist toolkit. Its popularity and technology advances have brought costs down to the point that DNA databases have grown exponentially, increasing chances for useable DNA matches.

There are four types of DNA that can be used in genetic genealogy. Each type has its own characteristics, functions, inheritance patterns and limitations, which guides their application for genealogical purposes. It is important to know what your objective is for DNA testing, so the right test is chosen for your intended goals. The four types of DNA in human cells are:

- **Y-DNA:** The Y chromosome is only present in males and is passed from father to son and is one of the sex chromosomes.
- **X-DNA:** X-DNA is contained in the other sex chromosome. Females have two X-DNA chromosomes, one inherited from each parent. Males receive only one X-DNA chromosome from their mothers.



Source:

<https://genographic.nationalgeographic.com/genetics-overview/>



Andrew Hochreiter

- **Autosomal DNA (atDNA):** These are the other 22 chromosomes excluding the sex-chromosomes. AtDNA is inherited equally (50%) from each parent in a recombination event.

- **Mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA):** This is the only non-nuclear DNA in the cell. It converts energy from food for cells to use. Both men and women inherit mtDNA from their mothers.

Important Concepts

A couple terms are essential to understand. A **haplogroup** is a large branch of the human genetic tree. It classifies a genetic group of people who share a common ancestor on patrilineal or matrilineal line.

There are separate genetic trees for Y-DNA and mtDNA. **Recombination** is the exchange of DNA segments between the two copies of a chromosome from maternal and paternal inheritance. AtDNA is composed of segments from different ancestors. This process is random so some DNA segments from ancestors is lost over several generations. Autosomal DNA and X-DNA recombines, while Y-DNA and mtDNA do not.

Y-DNA Tests

Purpose: Used to trace male line ancestry

Y-DNA testing may be the simplest to understand because it follows DNA in a straight line back along the male line; a father's father's father, etc. In this way, Y-DNA follows the traditional custom of surname inheritance. The limitation is that only males possess Y-DNA. A woman must find a male relative such as her father, brother or paternal male cousin to test. There are ~59 million base pairs in Y-DNA.

Initial Y-DNA testing provides values at specific locations (called markers) that reflect the number of repetitions of base pairs (bp). A bp refers to two bases (A, T, C, G) that form a rung on the DNA ladder. The repetition is called a Short Tandem Repeat (STR). An example is a value of 5 for ATATATATAT. Y-DNA tests can include 37, 67 or 111 markers (12 and 25 marker tests have all but been abandoned). A STR test predicts the Y-DNA haplogroup to which you and your male ancestors belong. Comparing your STR marker values to other males determine whether a relationship from a common male ancestor exists.

Further testing of Y-DNA can verify the haplogroup and terminal branch. Single Nucleotide Polymorphism (SNP) testing identifies a change or mutation in your DNA at specific points. SNPs determine where branches divide along the Y-DNA haplogroup or phylogenetic tree. Many SNPs occurred thousands of years ago thus creating the various haplogroups that exist today. But recent research has discovered a tsunami of new SNPs, many within a genealogically relevant timeframe called family SNPs. Identifying the deepest or terminal SNP refines the geographical origin of your ancient male ancestors. The nomenclature for SNP identification has changed over the years. The old method was to start with the Y-DNA haplogroup and alternate numbers and letters representing deeper subclades, i.e. E1b1a2. This system became cumbersome as deeper SNPs were discovered. A new method is to show the haplogroup and just the terminal SNP name, so the above example becomes E-M329.

Advantages:

- Y-DNA Inheritance pattern follows surname tradition
- Reveals ancient origins and genetic relationships
- Can identify “non-paternal events” (NPEs) such as adoptions or illegitimacy

Disadvantages:

- Only males
- Single male ancestor line
- Can identify NPEs that are unknown to tested individuals
- Paternal lines can “daughter out” meaning there are no males left in the family

Mitochondrial Tests

Purpose: Used to trace female line ancestry

An mtDNA test is like Y-DNA in that it is used to trace the maternal side back along the mother's, mother's mother, etc. line. The difference is that both males and females have mtDNA

inherited from their mother and can participate in this test. MtDNA mutates very slowly so is passed down virtually unchanged for thousands of years. Difficulties arise from the small size of the genome (~16,569 bp) and its slow mutation rate. With this number of markers, there are many matches, and some could be related in hundreds of years while others in thousands of years. MtDNA may be identical to that of very distant direct maternal ancestors. This type of DNA is prevalent in archaeological work searching for ancient DNA because it is plentiful in the cells and persists for long periods of time. Another difficulty is the traditional change of surnames of women after marriage.

The structure of mtDNA is circular and divided into three regions; Hypervariable Region 1 (HVR1), Hypervariable Region 2 (HVR2) and the Coding Region. A partial mtDNA test of HVR 1 and HVR 2 provides a base haplogroup. For genealogical purposes, a full mtDNA sequence (FMS) should be done. The FMS provides the complete mtDNA haplogroup and greatly improves chances of matches with a common ancestor in a more recent timeframe. Results are reported using the revised Cambridge Reference Sequence, which compares you to a mtDNA European haplogroup (H2a2a). The Reconstructed Sapiens Reference Sequence (RSRS) was developed in 2012 and represents an ancestral genome of Mitochondrial Eve. Results are reported as differences against the reference model.

Advantages:

- Males and females can be tested to determine their mtDNA
- mtDNA can prove or disprove descent from a common female ancestor
- Each cell contains thousands of mtDNA copies but only one Y-chromosome. DNA degrades rapidly, but large quantity of mtDNA make it more recoverable in old samples.

Disadvantages:

- Female ancestors are difficult to trace because of traditional surname change with marriage
- Only exact mtDNA matches are relevant for genealogical purposes
- Because mtDNA mutations are very rare, the match may not be in a genealogical time frame
- Single female ancestor line
- Small genome, produces many matches, uncertain MRCA

Autosomal Tests

Purpose: Used to trace all cousins, relationships.

AtDNA tests have become the most popular type offered by testing companies. It is sometimes referred to as the “cousin test” because it detects the most levels of relationships. Both men and women can take this test and compare results. A popular aspect is the ethnicity predictions gleaned from recent ancestors. But the science is not refined and can produce confusion. Ethnicity predictions vary widely between the test companies based on their proprietary reference populations, ethnicity algorithms and inclusion thresholds. Predictions of German ethnicity reflect this ambiguity with various company labels as West and Central Europe, Europe West, and Northwestern Europe. Recombination of atDNA at every generation creates limits of relationship predictions to sixth or seventh cousin. There may not be enough DNA segments remaining from a common ancestor to reveal a relationship. Matches are shown by shared segment lengths and

quantities measured in Centimorgans (cMs). The more cMs shared, the closer the match relationship.

Advantages:

- Both males and females can take the test and compare relationships
- Opens up inner parts of family tree to find unknown cousins
- Discover unknown maiden names
- Adoptee genetic heritage
- Identify DNA segments of specific ancestors

Disadvantages:

- AtDNA is recombined each generation, so usefulness quickly dissipates after five/six generations
- Advisable to test oldest living generation
- AtDNA of distant ancestors “disappears” due to random nature of inheritance
- Match doesn’t reveal maternal or paternal side
- Half-relationships and Endogamy affects shared cMs complicating analysis

X-DNA

Purpose: Used to trace X-DNA contributing ancestors

The X chromosome is the other sex chromosome. Results are included with atDNA results. X-DNA recombines like atDNA. X-DNA recombination is highly clustered in “Hot Spots” with variations displayed between male/female/ethnic groups. Men inherit their X-DNA from their mothers and their Y-DNA from their fathers. Women get two X chromosomes, one from each parent. This difference between men and women produces unique inheritance patterns that is traced back to different ancestral lines. The X from a woman’s father is not recombined. The X from her mother is a recombination of her mother’s parents. Therefore, a female’s match precludes ½ paternal side and portions of the maternal side. The male’s X is a recombination of his mother’s 2 Xs and precludes the male’s entire paternal side and portions of the maternal half.

Advantages:

- X-DNA provides another means to trace specific ancestors
- X-DNA results offer females more ancestral lines to research than males

Disadvantages:

- Inheritance pattern is different in males and females
- Not all test companies provide analysis tools to use X-DNA results

DNA testing can enhance genealogy research. A much-repeated dictum is that documentation can contain errors, but DNA doesn’t lie. A great resource for information on genetic genealogy topics is the International Society of Genetic Genealogy at <https://isogg.org/>

Andrew Hochreiter, MEd, MIS, is a genetic genealogist who manages multiple DNA surname projects and has successfully applied DNA to trace several related family branches overseas. He has over 28 years of experience in genealogical research and 12 years involved with genetic genealogy. He instructs continuing education courses in basic and advanced genetic genealogy at Howard Community College in Columbia, MD. He is a facilitator for the genetic genealogy module of the on-line Genealogical Research Course at Boston University.

Index for Vol. 35 of *Der Kurier*

As has been the case for many years now, MAGS is indebted to Emily Andrews for compiling an every-name index to the issues of *Der Kurier* published in 2017. The index gives surnames, first names, date of issue and page number.

A				BAUER	Nicholas	Jun	44
ABENDROTH	Adolph	Jun	43	BAUMGARTNER		Jun	53
ABENDROTH	Adolph	Jun	44	BEASLEY	Reuben G.	Dec	99
ADAMS	George	Jun	44	BECHTOLD		Jun	53
ALBERTI	Ella Minette	Jun	44	BECK	Charles	Sep	75
ALITZ		Sep	81	BECK	Victoria	Sep	75
ALTMAN	George Jos.	Sep	77	BECKER	Charles	Jun	50
ALTMAN	George Jos.	Sep	78	BECKERT	Edward	Jun	44
ALTMANN	Gottlieb Johannes	Jun	49	BEEHLER		Jun	53
ALTMANN	John	Jun	48	BEHL		Sep	81
ALTMANN	John	Jun	49	BEHMANN	August	Jun	44
ALTMANN	Louis	Jun	44	BEHRMANN	Heinr. F.	Jun	44
ALTMANN	Magdalene	Jun	49	BENTZ	Daniel	Dec	103
AMICK	Rachel	Dec	96	BERGER	Louis	Jun	44
ANTES		Mar	23	BERGEY		Jun	53
ANTHON	Chas. Ed.	Jun	44	BESORE	George	Dec	103
AREND	Martin	Dec	96	BESORE	Jacob	Dec	103
AREY	Hannah	Dec	96	BETZ		Mar	23
ARTMAN		Mar	23	BEYER		Mar	23
ARTMAN		Jun	53	BIEDLER		Sep	81
B				BITTNER		Jun	53
BACH [?]		Dec	104	BLAND		Jun	53
BACHMAN		Sep	81	BOEHM		Mar	23
BAKER [?]		Dec	104	BÖNINGER	Edward	Mar	8
BANTZ	Gideon	Dec	103	BOHRMANN	Herman W.	Sep	76
BANTZ [?]	S.	Dec	104	BOHRMANN	Kathryn	Sep	76
BARRICK	Frederick	Dec	103	BOMBERGER	Rev. JHA	Dec	104
BARRICK	[Jacob?]	Dec	104	BOWMANN	James	Jun	44
BARRICK	[John?]	Dec	104	BRANDENBURG	Amos	Dec	93
BARRICK	William	Dec	103	BRENGEL	Daniel	Dec	103
BARSANTI	Efrem	Jun	44	BROHM		Jun	53
BARTELS	Herman H. W.	Jun	44	BRUCH		Dec	109
BARTH		Mar	23	BRUGGEMAN	H.	Jun	43
BARTHOLOMAE	Emma	Sep	76	BRUNDICK	Johanna	Jun	44
BARTHOLOMAE	George	Sep	76	BRUNE	Emilie	Jun	44
BAUBLITZ		Sep	81	BRUNKEN	Herman	Jun	44
BAUER		Mar	23	BRUNER [?]		Dec	104
				BRUNER	Lewis	Dec	103

BRUNO	Captain H.	Jun	43	DREISBACH		Dec	109
BUCHER	I. C.	Dec	103	DREYER	Edward	Jun	44
BÜHLER		Jun	53	DUESCH	Joh. Heinr.	Jun	44
BUHLER		Jun	53	DUHME		Sep	81
BUHRMAN	Harvey	Dec	93	DUNLAP		Jun	53
BURIAN	Katharina	Jun	44	DUNTZE	Emil	Jun	44
BUSCHEL	Wilh.	Jun	44				
C				E			
CAMPBELL	Sarah S.	Dec	96	ECKEL		Mar	23
CASEBEER		Dec	109	ECKERT		Jun	53
CATLIN	Nino Teacher	Sep	78	EDWARDS	Ellen	Jun	44
CATTUS	Emil Wm.	Jun	44	EILINGSFELDT		Jun	53
CLEMENS		Jun	53	EISENHAUER	Katherina	Sep	75
COBLENTZ	Elisabeth	Dec	93	EISENHAUER	Nicholas	Sep	75
COLBY	Caroline	Jun	44	EISENMANN		Jun	53
COLLEN	Johann Chr.	Jun	44	ELKAN	Herbert	Sep	77
COLLIFLOWER	Henry [?]	Dec	104	ELKAN	Herbert	Sep	78
COSNER	Catherine	Dec	96	ENGLER		Sep	81
COST	Henry	Dec	103	ERDMANN		Jun	53
CRAMER [?]		Dec	104	ESCHENFELTER		Dec	109
CRAMER	Lewis	Dec	103	ESCHENLOHR	Joseph	Dec	85
CRAWFORD	Amarilla	Dec	96	ESCHENLOHR	Joseph	Dec	89
CRUM	Henry [?]	Dec	104	ETCHBERGER	George P.	Dec	103
D				ETTLINGER	Lina	Sep	75
DAMRATOWSKI		Mar	23	ETTLINGER	Max	Sep	75
DANNER		Dec	109	EVERS		Jun	53
DAWSON	William	Jun	51	F			
DEAL [?]		Dec	104	FAHL		Mar	23
DEARDORFF		Mar	23	FAHY	Marie Adelaide	Sep	74
DEIKE	Friedrich	Jun	44	FAHY	Marie Adelaide	Sep	75
DENIG	Lewis	Dec	103	FAHY	Victor	Sep	74
DEPEYSTER	[ship master]	Dec	101	FAHY	Victor	Sep	75
DERKHEIM	Wm. Oscar	Jun	44	FAUBEL	Catherina	Sep	62
DERR	John	Dec	103	FAUBEL	Catherina	Sep	63
DERSAM	Wilhelm	Mar	6	FAUBEL	Catherina	Sep	65
DIECKMANN	Carl Friedr.	Jun	44	FAUBEL	Catherina	Sep	66
DIELMAN	Anna Magd. Barb.	Jun	50	FAUBEL	Elisabetha	Sep	66
DILLON	Jas. E.	Jun	44	FEASTER	Jacob	Dec	103
DOCHTER	Ignance	Sep	67	FEASTER	John	Dec	103
DOLL?		Dec	104	FEINDEL	Elise	Sep	75
DOLL		Dec	109	FEINDEL	John Henry	Sep	75
DOUGHERTY	Rchel	Dec	96	FEINDEL	Walter John Henry	Sep	78
DRAYTON	[alias] John C.	Sep	67	FERDIN		Mar	23
				FERG	Joh. Adam	Jun	44

FISCHBECK Ludwig Christopher	Jun	44	GUNDLACH	Jun	53	
FISHBACK	Sep	81	GUTELIUS Rev. S.	Dec	103	
FITSCHEN Jost	Jun	44				
FLAENDERN Wally von	Jun	44	H			
FLAMANN Zelia	Jun	44	HACHMER Christian	Mar	9	
FREEZE Rev. A. P.	Dec	103	HADERER Louis	Jun	44	
FREILAND	Mar	23	HÄGER	Sep	81	
FRELL	Dec	109	HÄRTNER	Jun	48	
FRETZ	Jun	53	HÄRTNER Friedrich	Jun	49	
FREY	Dec	109	HAHNEL Joh. H.	Jun	45	
FREY Friederich Tobias	Sep	66	HALE	Jun	53	
FRIEND	Dec	109	HALLER	Dec	109	
FRY	Sep	81	HAMM Christina Sibilla	Jun	49	
FUCHS	Jun	53	HAMMOND D. C.	Dec	105	
FUCHS	Sep	81	HANAUER	Dec	109	
FUNK E. [ship master]	Dec	101	HANAUER S. W.	Jun	37	
FUNK J. [ship master]	Dec	101	HANAUER Simon W.	Jun	47	
			HANNOVER Heinrich	Jun	45	
G			HARBAUGH	Mar	23	
GALATIN	Dec	109	HARBAUGH	Dec	109	
GAMBAL Friedr. Wm.	Jun	44	HARMONY	Sep	81	
GARDNER William A.	Mar	15	HARMUTH	Jun	53	
GARTMANN	Dec	109	HARRIS Harry	Jun	45	
GATH Jacob	Jun	44	HARTLEIN	Jun	53	
GAUL Christian	Dec	104	HARTLINE	Jun	53	
GEASSER	Mar	23	HARTMAN	Mar	23	
GENDERT Rheinhard A.	Jun	44	HARTMANN C.	Jun	45	
GERSTENBERGER Lorentz	Jun	44	HASENFUSS Clara	Jun	45	
GESIEK Caroline Julie	Jun	44	HATHAWAY [ship master]	Dec	101	
GIESEKE Rudolph	Jun	44	HAWKINS [ship master]	Dec	101	
GILBERT	Sep	81	HECKERT George B.	Dec	96	
GLADDWALL Win	Dec	96	HEDENKAMP Gerhard	Jun	45	
GLOECHLER Jacob	Sep	75	HEER	Dec	109	
GLOECHLER Sophia	Sep	75	HEGGER Caroline	Dec	97	
GOODWIN Samuel	Jun	44	HEIDE Carl auf der	Jun	45	
GOSTRE Dorothea Johanna	Jun	44	HEIMS Carl W.	Jun	45	
GRANNIS	Sep	81	HEINER Rev. Elias	Dec	103	
GRAY Landon Carter	Sep	66	HEINTZ Frederick F.	Mar	15	
GRIM Peter [?]	Dec	104	HEINTZ Mary M.	Mar	15	
GROSS Henry	Dec	103	HEMP[?]	Frederick [?]	Dec	104
GRUNER Franz Julius	Jun	44	HERMANY	Sep	81	
GRÜNER Regine	Jun	44	HERTNER	Jun	48	
GRUNER Philip	Jun	50	HERTNER Magdalena	Jun	49	
GUENTHER Richard W.	Jun	47	HESS Sarah M.	Dec	96	
GUNDERSHEIMER Josef	Jun	44	HEYSER William	Dec	103	

HILAGAS		Jun	53	KOOP	Johann Carl	Jun	45
HILLEGAS		Jun	53	KOPANKE		Dec	109
HOFFMEYER	Rev. John W.	Dec	103	KOPPENHOEFER		Jun	53
HOGELAND	Jane	Dec	96	KOSER	Katie	Sep	75
HOGUE	Alvesto	Jun	47	KOSER	Michael	Sep	75
HOKE	Henry	Dec	96	KOSTER	Friedrich	Jun	45
HOKE	Mary	Dec	96	KOTHE	Gustav	Mar	6
HOPPE	Catherine Sophie	Jun	45	KOUNS		Jun	53
HOUCK	[?]	Dec	104	KRATZ	Barbetta	Sep	66
HUBBART	Lucian Karl	Sep	78	KRATZ	Dr.	Sep	66
HUBER		Dec	109	KREUZ	George	Mar	8
HUCHMER	Christian	Mar	9	KREUZ	Nicholaus	Mar	8
HUFNAGEL	Johann	Jun	45	KRUG	Eugene H.	Mar	15
				KRUG	Henry	Mar	15
I				KUHUT	Gottlieb	Dec	97
IDE		Dec	109	KULLMANN	Margaretha	Jun	45
IRWIN	Polly	Jun	45	KUNTZ		Sep	81
				KUNZ	Paul	Jun	45
J				KUSHEL	Doris	Jun	45
JÄRVINEN		Mar	23				
JOHNSON	Franziska	Sep	75	L			
JOHNSON	Harry	Sep	75	LAMBRECHT	[?]	Dec	104
JOHNSTONBAUGH		Mar	23	LAMPKEMEYER		Mar	23
				LANGE	Carl Henrich	Jun	45
K				LANGHORN	Anna Rebecca	Jun	45
KAESS		Dec	109	LAPP	Marie G. B.	Jun	45
KAISERSKI		Jun	53	LAUBER	Jacob	Jun	45
KALLBACH		Dec	109	LAUDORA	Mary M.	Dec	96
KAPPLER	Theresa	Sep	66	LAUER	Rudolph	Sep	75
KARRAS		Dec	109	LAUER-KOTTLAR	Beatrice	Sep	75
KEINATH	Freidr.	Jun	45	LAUTER		Dec	109
KELPIN		Sep	81	LAZARUS	Sylvan	Sep	76
KEMP ?		Dec	104	LEAKIN	Abram.	Dec	103
KIRCH		Dec	109	LEE	W. [ship master]	Dec	101
KJELLEN	Joh. Sanfried	Jun	45	LEHMANN	Peter C. H.	Jun	45
KLIEWER	Richd.	Jun	45	LEHNHAUSEN		Jun	53
KLINKENBERG	Peter Jacob	Jun	45	LEHRFELD	Adolf	Sep	75
KLOPPENBERG	Chr. Louise	Jun	45	LEHRFELD	Josephine	Sep	75
KNAPP	Wm. T.	Dec	96	LEIDECKER		Sep	81
KNEIP		Sep	81	LENHART		Dec	109
KOCH	Maria E.	Dec	97	LENSKE		Sep	81
KOEDER		Mar	23	LEONHARDT	George	Sep	75
KOLLER	Frederick	Dec	96	LEONHARDT	Minne	Sep	75
KOMPF	Heinrich	Jun	45	LOENING	Hermine	Jun	45
KOOP	Elizabeth	Jun	45				

LOHRMANN		Sep	81	METZLER	German	Sep	62
LONG	Landon R.	Sep	66	METZLER	German	Sep	63
LORSCH	Bertha	Sep	62	METZLER	German	Sep	64
LORSCH	Bertha	Sep	63	MERKLE		Mar	23
LORSCH	Bertha	Sep	64	MERTZ		Sep	81
LORSCH	Daniel	Sep	63	MEUMANN	Eugenia	Sep	75
LORSCH	Daniel	Sep	64	MEUMANN	Hermann	Sep	75
LORSCH	Regine	Sep	63	MEYER	George	Jun	49
LORSCH	Regine	Sep	64	MEYER	Magdelene	Jun	49
LOWMANN		Sep	81	MOLLER		Mar	23
LUX		Dec	109	MOORE	Lydia M.	Dec	96
				MORGAN	Thomas	Sep	68
M				MORGENSTERN		Mar	23
MAGES	Adolf	Sep	75	MORNINGSTAR		Mar	23
MAGES	Emelie	Sep	75	MOSEMANN		Dec	109
MAHEW	Phebe	Dec	96	MOTTER	Harriet	Dec	104
MAHN	Johann Carl	Jun	45	MOTTER	M. M. (widow)	Dec	104
MAIER	Gustav Rudolf	Sep	76	MOYER		Mar	23
MALCOHM		Jun	53	MOYERS	Phylis	Dec	96
MALTON		Jun	45	MÜLLER	George H.	Mar	6
MANITZ		Mar	23	MULLER	George H.	Mar	6
MANIZES	Karolina	Jun	37	MULLER	George H.	Dec	97
MANIZES	Leopold	Jun	37	MULLER	Wilhelm	Jun	45
MANN		Sep	81	MURPHY	George	Jun	47
MARCKTHALER	Wilhelm	Jun	45				
MARTIN	Anna M.	Mar	9	N			
MASON	Dean	Jun	47	NAGEL	Simon Friedrich	Jun	50
MASON	Frank H.	Jun	47	NAU	Friedr.	Jun	45
MASSON	Lena	Sep	76	NELSON		Jun	53
MATHEW	Thomas	Dec	96	NICKEL		Mar	23
MAUL	Carl E.	Jun	45	NICKELS		Mar	23
MAYER	Bernard	Jun	45	NIEMEYER	Albert	Jun	45
MAYER	George	Jun	48	NISSEN	Maria Valberg	Jun	45
MAYER	Magdalena	Jun	48	NOPPER	Felix	Sep	76
MCALEAR ?		Dec	104				
MCMURTRIE	James	Sep	66	O			
MCWORTEN	John S.	Dec	96	OBERHOLZER		Jun	53
MEIER	George	Jun	49	ODELL	Dolilah	Dec	96
MENGLE		Mar	23	OLINGER	August	Sep	76
MENKE	Anton	Jun	45	OLINGER	Ida	Sep	76
MENTZEL	Amalia	Sep	75	ORMSTEDE	Johann	Jun	45
MENTZEL	George	Sep	75	ORNE	W. B. [ship master]	Dec	101
MENTZER	Mary	Jun	51	OSBOURNE	James W.	Dec	103
MERKEL	Adam	Sep	75	OTTO	Anna P. M.	Sep	76
MERKEL	Anna	Sep	75	OZIAS		Mar	23

P

PANNEBECKER	Sep	81
PARRY Elizabeth	Dec	96
PELL J. B. [ship master]	Dec	101
PELL W. W. [ship master]	Dec	101
PENNIMAN J. L.	Dec	88
PERKINS Mary A.	Dec	96
PERRIN Amos	Dec	96
PETERBY George	Dec	99
PETERS Adelheid Meta	Jun	45
PETERS Catherina	Dec	96
PETERS Christopher	Dec	97
PETERS Johanna W. E.	Dec	97
PETRI Jacob	Dec	98
PFOH	Dec	109
PHILIP August	Dec	97
PIKE William J.	Sep	74
PITTROFF Georg Bernhard	Jun	45
PITTS Matilda	Jun	37
PÖHLER Anna Carolin	Jun	45
POWERS Elizabeth	Dec	96
PRIMOT Eugene	Jun	45
PROBST Lena	Sep	75
PROBST Theobald	Sep	75
PRÖHL Jonin	Jun	45
PRUGH	Dec	109

R

RAPP Benedict	Jun	45
RAPP Joseph A.	Dec	96
RASCHER Catharina	Jun	45
RASSLER Jacob	Jun	45
RAU	Mar	23
RECTOR	Sep	81
REEDER Ida W.	Mar	15
REEDER John H.	Mar	15
REESE John [?]	Dec	104
REICHE Henry	Jun	45
REINDL Anton	Jun	45
REINECKE	Sep	81
REINHARDT	Sep	81
REINISCH Carl H.	Jun	45
REIZ	Mar	23
REMAK Stephan	Sep	68

REMAK Stephan	Sep	68
REMARK Jacob	Mar	6
REMSBURG [?]	Dec	104
REMSBURG Sebastian	Dec	103
REYNOLDS (JR.) Georg	Sep	78
RICHENBAUGH Henry	Dec	104
RICHENBAUGH M.	Dec	105
RICKERT	Jun	53
ROBINSON [ship master]	Dec	101
RODERICK Lewis	Dec	103
RÖHRIG Leo	Sep	76
RÖMELT	Sep	81
ROEMELT	Sep	81
ROESLI	Sep	81
ROHLFING Bernard	Jun	45
ROHRER John	Dec	103
ROMPEL	Jun	53
ROSEBERRY	Mar	23
ROSENBERGE	Mar	23
ROTH Ann Maria	Dec	97
RUDOLPH Samuel W.	Jun	45
RUDY Peter Paul	Jun	45
RÜHL	Dec	109
RÜHME Sophiah J.	Dec	97
RUNGE Anna A.	Jun	45
RUPPRECHT	Jun	53

S

SACKSTORFF Emilie	Jun	45
SCHADE Sida	Jun	45
SCHAEFFER George S	Mar	8
SCHÄFFE	Jun	53
SCHÄFER Sophie Ph.	Jun	45
SCHANDEIN Emil Eugen	Jun	45
SCHANTZENBACH	Mar	23
SCHAUL David	Jun	45
SCHEELE	Dec	109
SCHICK	Sep	81
SCHIERHOH	Jun	45
SCHLEICHER Anna Maria	Mar	6
SCHLOSS Betty	Jun	45
SCHLUCKEBIER Henry William	Jun	50
SCHMEISER Anna	Sep	76
SCHMEISER Franz	Sep	76

SCHMELZER	Mar	23	SILCOX Gustava Anna	Jun	45
SCHMIDT	Jun	53	SIMON	Dec	109
SCHMIDT Wilhm.	Jun	45	SIMON Sean	Mar	6
SCHMITZ August	Dec	93	SINCLAIR Kate	Sep	76
SCHNEIDER Carl A.	Jun	51	SINCLAIR Peter	Sep	76
SCHOEN Anna	Sep	68	SMITH [?]	Dec	104
SCHOEN Gustav	Sep	68	SMITH Eli	Dec	104
SCHOEN Julia	Sep	67	SMREK Anna	Jun	45
SCHOEN Julia	Sep	68	SNAY Robert	Jun	45
SCHOEN Mina	Sep	68	SNIDER	Sep	81
SCHOEN Otto	Sep	68	SNYDER John W.	Dec	96
SCHOTT	Dec	109	SOWERS	Dec	109
SCHREIBER	Mar	23	SPANNAGEL Fanny	Sep	76
SCHREINER Philipp	Sep	76	SPANNAGEL Gustav	Sep	76
SCHREINER Rosa	Sep	76	SPITZER Rachel	Dec	96
SCHREIVER	Mar	23	STAUB	Jun	53
SCHRIEFER	Mar	23	STEIL Fredk. Richd.	Jun	45
SCHRIEVER	Mar	23	STEINBERG	Jun	53
SCHRINER Cornelius	Dec	103	STEINWEDEL	Jun	53
SCHUBART Gustave	Dec	97	STEPHEN, JR. Ludwig J.	Sep	76
SCHUDT Frederick Carl	Jun	49	STRAUB John H.	Mar	6
SCHUDT Frederick Carl	Jun	50	STURCKE Herman	Jun	45
SCHUDT Johann Thomas	Jun	49	SUMMERSETT	Mar	23
SCHUDT Johann Thomas	Jun	50	SUNKENBERG Heinr. Wm.	Jun	45
SCHWENK	Jun	53	SWANK	Mar	23
SCOTT Ruth	Dec	96	SWART	Dec	109
SEEDORF Henry	Jun	45	SWARTZ	Dec	109
SEIDLER	Dec	109	SWIGART	Mar	23
SEIFFERT Hertha	Jun	45	SYDOW	Sep	81
SELMERHOLZ Herman	Dec	96			
SEWING Peter	Jun	45	T		
SHAFER John [?]	Dec	104	TESCHMACHER Herm.	Jun	45
SHATTEN	Dec	109	THEIL Pauline	Dec	97
SHATT	Dec	109	THEILIG	Jun	53
SHAVER Isabella	Dec	96	THEIMANN Elise	Sep	76
SHEARER Lewis	Dec	103	THEIMANN Richard	Sep	76
SHEEK	Sep	81	THOMÄ (THOMAS) Ren (Roy)	Jun	45
SHEETZ J.	Dec	105	THOMAS Michael	Dec	103
SHINDLEDECKER	Mar	23	THOMAS [?] O.	Dec	104
SHOLL [?]	Dec	104	TRACHSEL	Mar	23
SHRIVER	Dec	109	TRATTNER Adolph	Jun	45
SIEGEL Ernst	Sep	78	TRAUTZ Oskar	Sep	78
SIEGEL Hugo	Sep	78	TREMEL John	Jun	45
SILBERBERG Aaron	Sep	67	TROXELL	Mar	23
SILBERBERG Harry	Sep	67	TROXELL Catherine	Dec	104

TRULL	Jenny	Jun	45	WEAVER	William H.	Mar	14
TUBBLE	William	Dec	97	WEBB	Rev. William C.	Dec	104
TUCKERMANN	Louis	Jun	45	WEBER	Paul	Mar	6
TURNER	John B.	Dec	96	WEHRLE		Mar	23
TURNER	Mary C.	Dec	96	WEIDERHOLDT [ship master]		Dec	101
U				WEIGELL	Otto Adolph	Jun	45
UHRY	Alice	Sep	76	WEINANG	Friederike	Jun	45
UHRY	John G.	Sep	76	WEISSMANN	Samuel	Jun	45
ULLRICH		Mar	23	WELDEN	Harry	Mar	15
UNDT	Sophie Henriette	Jun	45	WENZ	John David	Sep	62
UNGER	Wilhelm	Jun	45	WENZ	John David	Sep	63
V				WENZ	John David	Sep	65
VAIL	Louisa R.	Jun	37	WENZ	John David	Sep	66
VAIL	Milton S.	Jun	37	WERNETH	Amalie Marie Math.	Jun	45
VAIL	Stephen M.	Jun	37	WEST	Ellen J.	Dec	96
VAUGH	Charles	Jun	47	WESTFALL	John	Dec	96
VOEGELE	Emma C.	Dec	87	WICKER		Mar	23
VOEGELE	Emma C.	Dec	88	WIGT	Theodor	Sep	78
VOEGELE	Leopold	Dec	87	WILLIARD	Rev. George W.	Dec	103
VOEGELE	Leopold	Dec	88	WILLISTON	Anna Maria W.	Jun	45
VOGELSBURG	Ann M. M.	Dec	97	WILSNACK		Jun	53
W				WINEBRENNER	Christian	Dec	103
WAGERMAN	Samuel	Dec	93	WINNER		Jun	53
WAGNER		Sep	81	WITMAN		Dec	109
WAGNER	Leonard	Jun	45	WITTMANN		Dec	109
WAGONER		Sep	81	WOEPEL		Mar	23
WAHN	Mathias	Dec	97	WOJCIECHOWSKI		Jun	53
WALLIS	Fredk. John R.	Jun	45	WOLF	Christine	Jun	45
WALLISER		Jun	53	WOLF	Elsie	Jun	45
WALTER	Mrs. Harry	Mar	15	WOLFF	Ernst F.	Sep	75
WASSELMAN	Anna	Dec	97	WOLFF	Marie	Sep	75
WASSERMANN	Hermann	Jun	45	WORD	Joseph	Dec	104
WEAVER	Adolphus H.	Mar	15	XYZ			
WEAVER	Carrie	Mar	15	ZACHARIAS		Jun	53
WEAVER	Charles H. J.	Mar	13	ZACHARIAS	Rev. Dan	Dec	103
WEAVER	Charles H. J.	Mar	14	ZACHARIAS	George	Dec	103
WEAVER	Edward E.	Mar	15	ZERN		Dec	109
WEAVER	Harry H.	Mar	15	ZIEGELER		Sep	81
WEAVER	Margaret J.	Mar	14	ZIMMERMAN		Jun	53
WEAVER	Mary A. (widow)	Dec	105	ZIMMERMAN	John	Dec	104
WEAVER	Sophia	Mar	14	ZIMMERMAN	Rev. Willm. H.	Dec	103
				ZIMMERMANN	Adam Henry	Jun	45

DER KALENDER**THE CALENDAR****2018**

Feb. 28-March 3. RootsTech, Salt Palace Convention Center, Salt Lake City, UT. The world's largest genealogy show. *Der Kurier* editor James M. Beidler among the speakers. More info: www.rootstech.org/

April 11-14. Ohio Genealogical Society, Hyatt Regency Hotel, Columbus, OH. "Blazing New Trails." Speakers, vendors, workshops. More info: www.ogs.org/

April 13-14. MAGS Workshop and Conference, DoubleTree by Hilton, Laurel, MD. Saturday conference theme: "Some Other Approaches to Your German Research" with Michael Lacopo. Friday workshop: federal depository libraries with Celina McDonald. More info: www.magsgen.com/

April 20-21. Lancaster Family History Conference, Lancaster, PA, sponsored by the Lancaster Mennonite Historical Society. Theme: "Extra, Extra: Research All About It!" with James M. Beidler as keynote speaker. Lectures, vendors, speakers, trips. More info: <https://www.lmhs.org/>

April 20-21. Ohio Chapter Palatines to America Spring Seminar, Der Dutchman Restaurant, 445 Jefferson Ave., U.S. Route 42, Plain City, Ohio. Theme: "German History and Records" presented by Roger P. Minert. With talks: "A Genealogist's Outline of German History Since 1517"; "Residential Registration in Germany"; "German Census Records"; "Communicating with Agencies and Individuals in Europe." Online registration: <https://oh-palam.org/registernow.php>

Or: make check payable to Ohio Chapter – Palam and mail to: Joe Stamm, 3930 Lander Road, Chagrin Falls, OH 44022-1329, questions? lindabelle@lcs.net

May 2-5. National Genealogical Society, Grand Rapids, MI. "Paths to Your Past." Four full days of speakers, vendors, special events. Info: <https://www.ngsgenealogy.org/>

May 31-June 2. Southern California Genealogical Society's 49th Annual Jamboree, Burbank, CA. Including: 6th Annual SCGS Genetic Genealogy Conference and Family History Writer's Conference on Thursday; DNA Workshops on Friday. Large exhibit hall on Friday and Saturday. More info: <http://www.genealogyjamboree.com/>

June 9. MAGS Summer Workshop and Conference, DoubleTree by Hilton, Laurel, MD. Saturday conference theme: "Working with Germany-based Websites: Compgen.de and Archion.de" with James M. Beidler. Three-hour, hands-on workshop with these Internet sites. More info: www.magsgen.com/

June 13-16. Palatines to America National Conference, Adams Mark Hotel, Buffalo, NY. Conference theme: "Willkommen to Buffalo: Gateway to a New Heimat." Speakers include John Phillip Colletta and Baerbel K. Johnson. Research and field trips followed by two days of lectures and exhibitors. More info: www.palam.org/

Aug. 22-25. Federation of Genealogical Societies National Conference, Fort Wayne, IN. "On the Three Rivers—Past, Present & Future." FGS and local host the Allen County Public Library. More info: www.fgsconference.org/

Sept. 13-15. New York State Family History Conference, Tarrytown, NY, sponsored by the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. More info: <http://www.nysfhc.org/>

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.

KARL BEHRENDT of SEVERN, MD

(Behrendt, Meuller)

MARK BENDER of AUBREY, TX

(Rottmann, Michel, Stegner, Speck)

SUSAN CARDARO of HIGHLAND, MD

(Bovey, Bove, Bove, Bonge, Walburn, Rinehart, Sinnisen)

SEAN CARNEY of BALTIMORE, MD

(No Names)

LYNN EGGLESTON of FORT

WASHINGTON, MD

(Beyer, Ubhoff, Reiss, Nehren)

WILLIAM JANSSEN of FAIRFAX, VA

(Janssen, Bluhm, Blum, Blume, Kasperait, Landis)

WILLIAM JARRETT of SEMINOLE, FL

(Jarrett, Tawney, Bassler, Peese)

JUNE MARTIN of VIRGINIA BEACH, VA

(No Names)

THOMAS MULLINS of BALTIMORE, MD

(Seidenberg, Schade)

KATRINA OVERTON of BRISTOL, IN

(Schick)

GRETA PICH of EAST BRUNSWICK, NJ

(Steigerwald, Kloepfer, Hess, Folz)

RHEA PIZIALI of MACOMB, MI

(Reinke)

RAYMOND SCHLICHT of FISHKILL, NY

(Schlicht, Schlecht, Gietz)

JOHN SCHMAL of SANTA MONICA, CA

(Bauze, Baus, Bolstetter, Knobloch, Linge)

KRISTINE SMETS of BALTIMORE, MD

(No Names)

KATHLEEN TETER of STUART, FL

(Hinkle, Wilfong, Veitheim, Gaumer)

WILLIAM ZEIGLER of SAN DIEGO, CA

(No Names)

Book authored by member available on FamilySearch.org

Kaess/Ochiltree/Swartz Family History by MAGS member Brian Paul Kaess has been digitized and made available online at FamilySearch.org.

The book tells the tale of a German-American family as well as its links to Irish, English and Scotch Irish families from Pennsylvania to Virginia. It shows the connection of the Kaesses back to family in Europe and their links to royalty in Europe. It also shows the link to allied Mexican families and is semi-autobiographical in nature at the end.

"I think this book is useful for panning out the info of the relevant families involved and giving historians something to work with 'from the family,'" Kaess wrote.

MAGS Query

Looking for info on **Swartz** family of Rockbridge Co, Virginia. Early Ancestors seem to be John Swartz (1792-1845) and Hannah Eschenfelder/Ashinfelder (1792-1881). They lived in area for at least 100 years. Of German ancestry- unknown link to Old World. Contact info :**Brian Paul Kaess**, email: bkaess@outlook.com, res. of Durango, Mexico.

ÜBERSETZER**TRANSLATORS**

This list of translators is offered as a service to MAGS members. It is not intended, however, as an endorsement or recommendation of any translator's work. When requesting a translation, include a stamped, self-addressed envelope for the translator's reply, along with a photocopy of a sample page from the text to be translated so that the translator may understand your needs and estimate the charge for the translation. Do not send original documents.

1. Uta Allers, 603 Scott St., Baltimore, MD 21230
Email: Uta.Allers@gmail.com
Website: www.utagermantranslation.com

2. Klaus F. Alt, 692 Carodon Drive, Ruckersville, VA 22968-3138
Phone: (434) 409-1582
Email: klaus@klausmans.com
American Translators Association Certified Translator: German into English, English into German

3. American Translators Association, 225 Reinekers Lane, Suite 590, Alexandria, VA 22314
Phone: (703) 683-6100
Website: www.atanet.org. (Directory for individual translators and area of specialization choices)

4. Gen Collins
Phone: (301) 770-0683
Email: glcipc@verizon.net
Specialization: Translates German and German script into English and English to German.

5. Uwe Jacobsen, Wilhelm-Spiegel-Str. 30, D-24145 Kiel, Germany
Email: uwejacobsen@gmx.de
Specialization: Genealogical research in Schleswig-Holstein, Hamburg-Altona, Sonderjylland / Denmark. Transcription and translation of old documents.

6. Roger P. Minert, Ph.D., A.G., PO Box 1845, Provo, UT 84603-1845
Phone: (801) 374-2587
Email: grtpublications@juno.com.
Specialization: German-English, English-German, German script, French, Latin

7. Katherine Schober
Phone: (314) 660-1061
Email: language@sktranslations.com
Website: www.sktranslations.com
Specialization: Genealogy and old German script, translates German to English

8. Ann C. Sherwin
Website: www.asherwin.com
Specialization: Genealogy, history, old handwriting.
American Translators Association Certified Translator: German into English

9. Andrew Witter, 2056 255th St., Donnellson, IA 52625-9679
Phone: (319) 835-3960
Email: andrewjwitter@gmail.com

MAGS Bookstore – Limited supply of remaining titles

<u>Title and Author</u>	<u>Member / Non-member Price</u>	<u>Title and Author</u>	<u>Member / Non-member Price</u>
<i>A Genealogist's Refresher Course</i> Judy Jacobson	\$14.00 / \$17.00	<i>Germans to America, Hamburg Passenger Lists</i> Minert, et. al.	\$21.00 / \$32.00
<i>Ancestral Charts for Families of German Heritage</i> Corinne Earnest, ed.	\$13.50 / \$15.00	<i>How to Read and Understand Meyers Orts</i> Wendy K. Uncapher	\$8.00 / \$11.95
<i>Atlantic Bridge to Germany: Alsace Lorraine</i> Herrick and Uncapher	\$16.00 / \$24.95	<i>Other Losses</i> James Bacque	\$17.00 / \$24.95
<i>Atlantic Bridge to Germany: Baden</i> Herrick and Uncapher	\$16.00 / \$24.95	<i>Preserve Photographs At a Glance</i> <i>Maureen A. Taylor</i>	\$4.00 / \$6.00
<i>Classic Pennsylvania Dutch Cooking</i> Betty Croft	\$5.00 / \$10.00	<i>Spelling Variations in German Names</i> Roger Minert	\$12.00 / \$16.45
<i>Dating Old Photos Cheat Sheet</i> Maureen A. Taylor	\$6.00 / \$9.00	<i>Spessart Roots</i> Mary E. Wuest	\$9.00 / \$14.00
<i>Genealogy At a Glance: Ellis Island Research</i> Sharon DeBartolo Carmack	\$7.00 / \$8.95	<i>The Genealogist's Guide to Fraktur</i> Corrine Earnest/Beverly Repass Hoch	\$14.00 / \$19.95
<i>Genealogy At a Glance: PA German Research</i> John T Humphrey	\$7.00 / \$8.95	<i>The German Element in the Northeast</i> Gustav Körner and Don Tolzmann	\$20.00 / \$29.00
<i>German Catholic Parishes of MD & PA</i> John H. Foertschbeck	\$26.00 / \$39.95	<i>The Researcher's Guide to American Genealogy</i> Val D. Greenwood	\$26.00 / \$39.95

Back issues of our quarterly newsletter *Der Kurier* are available at \$2.00 + \$.75 shipping for each copy.

Please add shipping charges to your order: First item: \$3.50, each additional item \$.50

Maryland residents please add 6% sales tax.

For more choices and information about the books, please visit our website at www.magsgen.com

ORDER FORM. Circle item(s) desired, calculate cost below, and mail to:

Bob Greiner, 10605 Johns Hopkins Rd., Laurel, MD 20723-1139

Checks payable to Mid-Atlantic Germanic Society. Do not send cash.

NAME _____ Item cost _____

STREET ADDRESS _____ 6% sales tax _____

(MD addresses only)

CITY, STATE, ZIP+4 _____ Shipping _____

E-mail address _____ TOTAL _____



The Mid-Atlantic Germanic Society

NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION
U.S. POSTAGE PAID
WAYNESBORO, PA
PERMIT NO. 19

PO Box 241
New Windsor, MD 21776
ISSN 1059-9762

Address Service Requested

Mid-Atlantic Germanic Society – Membership Application

Name(s): _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip+4: _____

Telephone: _____ Email: _____

Preferred method of contact: Phone _____ Email _____

Individual: \$15/year _____; \$20/year _____ with hardcopy *Der Kurier*

Family: \$20/year _____; \$25/year _____ with hardcopy *Der Kurier*

How did you hear about MAGS?

List four names you are researching.

Make checks or money order payable to
Mid-Atlantic Germanic Society

Mail to: Gunter Schanzenbacher
725 Fir Spring Dr.

Waynesboro PA 17268-2914

New members joining anytime during the
calendar year receive all issues for the year.