

Der Kurier

VOLUME 36, NUMBER 2 / JUNE 2018

German Society of Maryland members, 1891:

This organization was founded in the late 18th century. Two of its aims were to secure the enactment of legislation to appropriately regulate the travel conditions of immigrants and to provide food, money and clothing, as necessary. The German Society also investigated immigrants' and ship captains' complaints. In this issue, we publish a typewritten list of the group's members in the year 1891. **Page 44.**



On the trail of Swiss German relatives:

Rowland E. Hauser relates how MAGS helped him get started tracking his Swiss German Revolutionary War ancestor to a town in Canton Zürich. This set in motion a delightful visit to Stadel this spring and has culminated in research on the Hauser family stretching back to the 15th century. **Page 61.**

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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). 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

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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 HERAUSGEBER**FROM THE EDITOR**

Remember – it's your publication!

Diligent readers of *Der Kurier* will recall that when I used the cover of the March issue to introduce the newly enlarged publication, I said I'd fade to the background in the next issue. Well, I have retreated from the cover page but had some thoughts I wanted to share about the contents of this issue and our expanded quarterly overall.



James M. Beidler

As I briefly mentioned in my introduction on the cover of last issue, the decision to increase the number of pages in *Der Kurier* by nearly 50 percent came from your Board of Directors. I did not have to be brought along kicking and screaming, though. After having served as editor for more than a dozen years, the thought of having more columnists, more graphics and more space for in-depth articles and records abstracts was a great antidote for getting stale in the job.

Indeed, it was a fun moment when I “recruited” the first new columnist – well, actually, he recruited himself. At the German Partnership conference in Minneapolis where MAGS President Ken Heger and I had quickly agreed to the larger publication, I was having dinner with MAGS member Ken Weaver and in telling him the plan, he said, “Well, you’re going to have to get people to step up and give you columns and articles.” I told Weaver, a retired German teacher, that I would need a language column and that he was hired. After we all stopped laughing at our table at how he had walked – no, run! – into that one, he graciously accepted.

Other columnists were acquired in various ways. Bob Greiner and Debra Hoffman, frequent contributors to *Der Kurier* in the past, agreed to take on roles. President Heger has continued his contributions by opening up many new records to our readers’ eyes. Member Andy Hochreiter volunteered to write a DNA column (and when I checked him out with DNA guru Blaine Bettinger, he garnered the latter’s unqualified recommendation!). Katie Schober’s script column evolved from my vendor booth being next to hers at the German Partnership conference (and, yes, I tested her out too with a short translation project and she was everything she billed herself to be!)

So, yes, all of this support has made me feel blessed to continue as your *Der Kurier* editor. When I took over this job in 2014, the publication was 20 pages. Over time, it was expanded to 24 and 28 pages per issue. All the while, we’ve continually tried to keep the content relevant for you, our members and readers.

In this issue, in addition to the columnists and writers named above, we also have an interesting list from the files of the German Society of Maryland: All of the names and addresses for its members in 1891. One thing I often write about in my other venues such as my “Roots & Branches” newspaper column / blog and German Life magazine column is that even when records don’t appear

to apply to your specific genealogical situation, you ought to take a moment and think about whether records *like* them will apply.

For example, I only know of one couple in my family who came in through the port of Baltimore (indeed, they are my only Second Wave German immigrant family) and they arrived in the 1830s and quickly went to Pennsylvania, where they also became my only immigrant family to go directly to a city. So at first blush, an 1891 membership list from the German Society of Maryland wouldn't be valuable to me.

But the relevant questions it triggers in my mind are these: Did anyone from their extended family stay behind in Baltimore whose descendants might be on the list? Are there lists from the 1830s that might have my actual ancestors? Did the city of Reading (where the family settled and was naturalized) have such a society? I know from research in other German areas that such fraternal societies often kept detailed records of membership initiation, including the names of European villages for their immigrant members.

I would also highlight Rowland E. Hauser's article on his genealogy journey to his ancestral village of origin in German-speaking Switzerland – which was helped along by MAGS board member Carol Carman. Member / reader submissions such as this are always welcome, as are ideas for articles, abstracts and the like.

In sum, I hope that the newly expanded *Der Kurier* is one more reason for all of you to be what I would call "MAGS evangelists." Please spread the word about our organization and how we can help anyone with Germanic ancestry on the road to finding out more about those forebears. At just \$15 a year for those who choose the electronic version of the journal, I feel that our services – our growing website, our personal help, our educational conferences and workshops and, yes, this publication – are a true genealogical bargain. Please help us get that word out to the entire Germanic genealogy community!

VOM PRÄSIDENT**FROM THE PRESIDENT****A Strong Start for 2018!**

First, I have a change in our Board to announce. After a year of helping MAGS organize and conduct the Society's conferences and workshops Jackie Curro, will be resigning from the post of Registrar after our June workshop.

Cheyenne Cashin has agreed to fill the position starting with our conference this fall. Please join me in thanking Jackie for her service to the Society and Cheyenne for agreeing to serve.

Our spring conference was a hit. Friday's workshop on government publications was informative and received great reviews. Our speaker, Celina McDonald (Government Documents Librarian at the University of Maryland) introduced the attendees to the world of government publications.

Her examples included extensive lists of pensioners, a list of ship passengers pre-dating 1820, an early 19th century list of names of people who owed the post office money, and many other documents. You should

**Kenneth W. Heger**

consider adding these records to your pool of research sources. You can learn more about government documents and where to find them on-line at www.fdlp.gov.

On Saturday our speaker was Dr. Michael Lacopo. Dr. Lacopo was an informative and entertaining speaker, who spoke on a variety of topics ranging from the Mennonite Swiss Germans to techniques to verifying your research. You can learn more about him at Roots4U.blogspot.com.

I want to take a moment to thank member Bob Dunfield for his recent work for MAGS. Bob's doing an outstanding job publicizing the Society in northern Virginia.

In addition, he loaned us a small collection of vintage postcards depicting Neckargartch, a suburb of Heilbronn in the Württemberg portion of the modern state of Baden-Württemberg. A group of students at the University of Maryland recently digitized those cards and Bob graciously gave MAGS permission to post those cards on the Society's website.

In the coming months, the Society will have access to another major descriptive project. My work processing the records of the American consulate in Stuttgart is finished. This will guide you through a massive collection of records documenting the only American foreign service post in the Kingdom of Württemberg.

At any given time in the 19th century, there were always about a thousand Americans living in Württemberg with hundreds more visiting the kingdom. The consulate's records are extremely rich in documenting these people. My students at the iSchool have digitized several dozen vintage post cards relating to Stuttgart and the Kingdom of Württemberg to supplement the textual records. Keep your eyes open for more information in the coming months.

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. There is always information about meetings of other societies, as well as details about upcoming MAGS events. 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.

German Society of Maryland's 1891 Members

The German Society of Maryland (GSM) was established in 1783 as "a society for the aid of the Germans." Two of the German Society's aims were to secure the enactment of legislation to appropriately regulate the travel conditions of immigrants and to provide food, money and clothing, as necessary. The German Society also investigated immigrants' and ship captains' complaints and published information warning potential emigrants in Germany about what they might experience in traveling conditions as well as their new life in America.

Many prominent and influential individuals were members of the Society, such as George and John Bauernschmidt, who owned a brewery in Baltimore in the mid- to late 1800s. Ordinary local individuals were also members as well. Through the generosity of Kurt Wittstadt, president of the German Society, MAGS has been given permission to publish the 1891 list of members in *Der Kurier*. We hope you find your ancestor among the listed individuals.

Note: The second-last name on the first page is obscure on the original copy.

- Debra A. Hoffman

MEMBERSHIP LIST 1891

ADT, John B.	Holliday & Pleasant Sts.
AHRENS, Julius	213 W. Pratt St.
ALBAUGH, John	1000 Pennsylvania Ave.
ALBERS, A.	5 S. Gay St.
AMBACH, David	17 Hopkins Place
ARENS, Henry	3 E. German St.
ATKINSON, Wm. Geo.	5 S. Gay St.
AX, Christian	1-19 E. Barre St.
BALZ, R.	758 W. Fayette St.
Bauernschmidt, Geo.	Belair Ave.
BAUERNSCHMIDT, John Jr.	1707 W. Pratt St.
BAUERNSCHMIDT, John	Belair Ave.
BECHTEL, Geo. J.	South & Lombard Sts.
BECK, Jacob	927 N. Gay St.
BECK, Louis	814 S. Broadway
BECKER, Charles	419 E. Lombard St.
BECKER, John A.	409 W. Pratt St.
BECKER, Henry	23 South St.
BECKER, Louis	419 E. Lombard St.
BEEHLER, C. E.	204 W. Lexington St.
BELITZ, Adalbert	310 W. Pratt St.
BERSCH, Carl	45 S. Fulton Ave.
BLANCK, C. H.	2179 Calverton Road
BLÖDE, V.G.	Maiden Choice Lane
BLUMNER, George	22 E. Baltimore St.
BOEHM, Dr. A.	212 W. Conway St.
BOLTE, H.	Lombard St. & Jones Falls
BORING, J. H.	132 S. Charles St.
BORN, Herm.	798 Waesche St.
BORST, Theo L.	1044 N. Broadway
BOSS, R.D.	110 E. German St.
BRACK, Chas. E.	Ensor & Forrest Sts.
BRAND, Wm.	213 Courtland St.
BRAUNS, F. L.	40 S. Charles St.
BREHM, Geo.	Brehm's Lane
BRINK, Carl A. D.	2025 Madison Ave.

BRINKMAN, A. H.	224 & 226 W. Camden St.
BROWN, Henry	121 S. Gay St.
BRUMSHAGEN, J. Fr.	12 McClellans Alley
BRUNE, F. W.	222 St. Paul St.
BRUNS, John	Eastern Ave. & Concord St.
BUCHHOLTZ, Wm.	103 South St.
BUDNITZ, Emil	20 E. Lexington St.
BUNNECKE, George	104 S. Patterson Park Ave.
BURY, Kayton	681 Columbia Ave.
BUSCHMANN, V. H.	644 W. Fayette St.
BUTZLER, Chas.	830 N. Gay St.
CALLOW, Mrs. E. P.	209 Linden Ave. ext'd
CASPARI, Wm.	1100 Pennsylvania Ave.
CLASSEN, Herm.	519 S. Sharp St.
CLAUS, E. C.	4 P.O. Ave.
COOK, John	318 N. Charles St.
CRIST, Philip	406 S. Charles St.
DAMMANN, F. W.	111 W. German St.
DECKER, Fred.	1211 E. Biddle St.
DEICHMAN, Dr. Ed.	608 N. Eutaw St.
DIEK, H. W.	104 W. Baltimore St.
DIERCKSON, Christ.	115 S. Charles St.
DIETERICH, L.	104 N. Charles St.
DOBLER, Gust. A.	113 Hopkins Place
DOHME, Charles E.	307 W. Pratt St.
DOHME, Louis	307 W. Pratt St.
DOLFIELD, A. Y.	German American Bank
DREY, Elkan	18 Hanover St.
ECK, August	13 E. Fayette St.
EIGENBROT, H.	28 Wilkens St.
ELENBROK, F.	2104 Frederick Ave.
EMMEL, Conrad	1234 E. Preston St.
EULER, Fred.	408 W. Conway St.
EVANS, Harry G.	116 W. Lombard St.

FARBER, Martin	37 Hookins Pl.
FAUST, Chas. H.	10 S. Howard St.
FAUST, Henry	1425 W. Lombard St.
FAUST, John	10 S. Howard St.
FAUTH, Henry	Catonsville
FELDNER, F. W.	16 E. Lexington St.
FELGNER, Edw. L.	208 S. Charles St.
FEUSS, A. C.	311 Exchange Pl.
FISHER, L. C.	Mercantile Trust Co.
FLYNN, James	Holliday & Saratoga Sts.
FORSTER, Geo. H.	502 E. Lombard St.
FORTENBAUGH, Chas.	636 W. Pratt St.
FOSS, John N.	2110 E. Pratt St.
FRANKE, George	114 S. Eutaw St.
FRENTZ, Henry A.	116 W. Lombard St.
FRIEDENWALD, Jos.	216 N. Holliday St.
FUCHS, Fritz	17 E. Baltimore St.
FUCHS, Prof. Otto	Maryland Institute
GAIL, Geo. W.	1-19 E. Barre St.
GAIL, Geo. W. Jr.	1 - 19 E. Barre St.
GANTER, F. X.	9 & 11 W. Pratt St.
GENSLER, John	2006 W. Pratt St.
GENSO, F. G.	1047 N. Broadway
GEYER, Edw. C.	8 W. Lombard St.
GIESKE, Gustav	132 S. Charles St.
GLAESER, Chas.	227 E. German St.
GMINDER, Jacob	12 S/ Calvert St.
GOMBEL, Dr. W.	128 W. Lee St.
GOSWEILER, Dr. A. V.	2042 E. Baltimore St.
GOTTLIEB, F. H.	Hanover & Conway Sts.
GOTTSCHALK, A.	108 Light St.
GRAUE, Edw.	310 W. Pratt St.
GRIMM, H.	714 S. Broadway
GUENTHER, Geo.	O'Donnell & Third Sts.
GUGGENHEIMER, I.	109 E. Baltimore St.
GUIDER, G. Chas.	303 McElderry's Wharf
GUSTAVUS, T.	19 S. Gay St.
GUTMAN, Joe I	112 N. Eutaw St.

HAMAN, B., Howard	25 Firemen's Building
HARIG, A. H.	520 S. Broadway
HASENBALG, E.	12 N. Holliday St.
HAX, Peter	1434 E. Fayette St.
HAYEN, E.	11 S. Gay St.
HECHT, Jacob	507 W. Lombard St.
HEINEMAN, Fred.	5 W. Baltimore St.
HEISE, Wm.	Eastern Ave. & Concord St.
HEISER, Charles	34 S. Paca St.
HELDORFER, S.	Lancaster & Clinton Sts.
HELLWEG, Aug. Jr.	229 E. German St.
HELTRICH, Dr. Philip	Gilmor & Lombard Sts.
HENNIGHAUSEN, L. P.	108 E. Lexington St.
HENNIGHAUSEN, Percy C.	108 E. Lexington St.
HERRMANN, John M.	17 Hopkins Place
HESSEMER, Chas.	104 N. Stricker St.
HEUBACH, Edw.	322 W. Baltimore St.
HILGENBERG, Chas.	1128 La Fayette Ave.
HILKEN, H. G.	5 S. Gay St.
HINRICHS, John	47 S. Gay St.
HINRICHS, Theo.	Fulton & Pratt St.
HIRSCHBERG, M. H.	106 W. Pratt St.
HOBELMANN, H. H.	Hanover & Conway Sts.
HOEN, Ernest	Hoen Buildings
HOEN, Henry Sr.	Hoen Buildings
HOENES, A. F.	84 Garrison Lane
HOFFMANN, Dr. Robert	214 W. Fayette St.
HOLLJES, D.	330 S. Patterson Park Ave.
HOMER, Chas. C.	Second National Bank
HOUCK, G. F. M.	Philpot & Thames St.
HUBER, Rev. Edw.	1300 E. Fayette St.
HULSHOFF, J. G.	224 W. Fayette St.
INGRAM, James E.	120 Hanover St.
JANOWITZ S & SON	213 E. Baltimore St.
JOESTING, A.	21 E. Lombard St.
JOESTING, H.	21 E. Lombard St.
JUNKER, F.	1101 Light St.

KAISER, Chas.	215 Hanover St
KAMMERER, P. Aug.	227 S. Fulton Ave.
KEIDEL, Chas.	22 E. Baltimore St.
KEIDEL, Henry	25 Hanover St.
KEIDEL, Louis	25 Hanover St.
KEMPER, M.	20 E. Lombard St.
KESMODEL, M.	German American Fire Insurance Co.
KEYSER, P. L.	434 W. Pratt St.
KING, W. G. H.	1733 Pennsylvania Ave.
KLEIN, Daniel a.	2324 E. Eager St.
KLEIN, Jacob	2324 E. Eager St.
KLEIN, Joseph	1239 W. Baltimore St.
KLEMM, Chas. H.	219 N. Calvert St.
KLIPPER, F. W.	6 S. Calvert St.
KLUG, Wm. J.	319 N. Gay St.
KNABE, ERnst	22 E. Baltimore St.
KNATZ, Philip	1417 W. Baltimore St.
KNEFELY, Henry	5 E. Pratt St.
KNOOP, John H.	Baltimore & Gilmore Sts.
KOCH, Wm.	322 W. Baltimore St.
KOEHLERT, Henry	1804 Pennsylvania Ave.
KOEHLERT, Hermann	322 W. Baltimore St.
KOETHER, Wm.	1108 Towson St.
KOOKE, G. F.	22 S. Gay St.
KOPPELMANN, C. H.	German Fire Insurance Co.
KUHLE, Emil	39 S. Gay St.
KUMMER, A.	23 South St.
KUPER, John	15 E. Lexington st.
KRAUS, Jacob	16 W. Barre St.
LAHUSEN, F. W.	47 S. Gay St.
L'ALLEMAND, Chas.	407 E. Baltimore St.
LANG, Leonhard	130 Harford Road
LAUTS, Henry	227 E. German St.
LEHMAN, L.	114 S. Eutaw St.
LEHR, Robert Jr.	227 E. German St.
LEIMBACH, Gebh.	230 S. Broadway
LEIST, Frederick	431 S. Charles St.
LENTZ, Frederick	1-19 E. BarreSt.
LERIAN, Jacob	66 Lexington Market

LETZER, Joseph	938 Harlem Ave.
LEYH, Edw. F.	German Correspondent
LIEBIG, Dr. G.	26 South St.
LIPPS, F. W.	2023 W. Baltimore St.
LOEBER, John	645 Frederick Ave. ext'd
LOEWENTHAL, Isidore	Fremont & Pratt
LOGEMAN, Henry C.	206 St. Paul St.
LORZ, John	147 N. Gay St.
LUDWIG, Theo.	1214 Bank St.
LUERSSSEN, Chas. C.	416 W. Conway St.
LURMAN, John S.	Catonsville
MAAG, August	211 Hanover St.
MAIER, J. G.	155 N. Gay St.
MANN, Harry E.	210 St. Paul St.
MARBURG, A.	431 S. Charles St.
MARBURG, Chas. L.	431 S. Charles St.
MARBURG, Theo.	431 S. Charles St.
MARR, John	1540 Ridgely St.
MATTHAI, John C.	120 Hanover St.
MAYER, Chas. F.	B & O R. R.
MAYER, Fritz	Pratt & Scott Sts.
MEETH, John	Light & Warren Sts.
MERZ, Henry	120 W. Pratt St.
MESSERSMITH, Chas.	33 Pennsylvania Ave. Ext'd
MEYER, A. C.	116 W. Lombard St.
MEYER, Ferdinand	Pimlico
MEYERDIRCK, M.	213 Hanover St.
MIDDENDORF, Henry	23 W. Pratt St.
MIDDENDORF, J. Wm.	213 E. German St.
MILSKE, Chas.	232 N. Patterson Park Ave.
MORAWETZ, Dr. L. F.	949 Madison Ave.
MUELLER, Andrew	515 S. Broadway
MUTH, M. Jos.	15 E. Fayette St.
MYER, Dr. B.	414 Hanover St.

NEUDECKER, L. H.	Lombard St. & Centre Market
NEUHAUS, Chas.	506 N. Eutaw St.
NEURATH, John	208 S. Charles St.
NIEMANN, Ed.	132 S. Charles St.
NITZE, Charles	11 South St.
NOLTING, Charles	117 N. Eutaw St.
NUMSEN, John W.	18 Light St.
NUMSEN, Wm.	18 Light St.
OEHM, Charles H.	5 & 7 W. Baltimore St.
OEHM, F. W.	221 Hanover St.
OELMANN, Fr.	321 W. German St.
OHRENSCHALL, F. A.	31 Hopkins Pl.
ORTMULLER, John	234 Pearl St.
PAUSCH, Frau Louise	322 N. Gay St.
PETZOLD, Louis	10 W. Lombard St.
PETZOLD, Robert T.	Baltimore & Exeter St.
PFEIL, August	1010 S. Howard St.
PLACK, Jacob	114 S. Frederick St.
PLILT, George	Eastern & Central Aves.
POEPPLEIN, George Jr.	Hanover & Lombard Sts.
PRACHT, A. C.	21 P. O. Ave.
PRACHT, Charles	406 & 408 W. Franklin St.
PRECHTEL, Geo. f.	109 Hopkins Place
PRIOR, Edw. A.	109 Hopkins Pl.
PRIOR, Gustav	109 Hopkins Pl.
RADECKE Gebrüder	Gardensville
RAINE, Fred.	German Correspondent
RAUSCHENBERG, H.	11 S. GAY St.
REITZ, Lewis H.	Hanover & Camden Sts.
RENNERT, Robert	Rennert's Hotel
REQUARDT, J. Fred.	223 St. Paul St.
REULING, Dr. George	103 W. Monument
REUTER, Chas.	22 Light St.
RIPPELMEYER, C. H.	305 Second St.
ROEDER, August	121 HANOVER St.
ROEHLE, L. C.	Eastern & West Falls Aves.
ROEMER, Henry	Hanover market

ROGGE, Christian	322 W. Baltimore St.
ROSENFELD, S. & Co.	423 E. Lombard St.
ROSCHE, H.	109 Hopkins Pl.
ROTHER, R. M.	Hopkins Place Savings Bank
RÜHL, Conrad	1704 Aliceanna St.
RUHSTRAT, Charles	227 E. German St.
RUHSTRAT, Heinrich	5 S. Gay St.
SALLMANN, Wm.	1515 E. Pratt St.
SANDER, Henry	1710 Canton Ave.
SANGMEISTER, R.	Post Office
SÄTTLER, Edm.	207 S. Charles St.
SÄTTLER, G. W.	207 S. Charles St.
SAUTER, Wm.	204 W. Pratt St.
SAVAGE, George	106 E. Saratoga St.
SCHAD, Fred.	219 S. Sharp St.
SCHAUB, Otto	1325 W. Baltimore St.
SCHERER, Wm. C.	808 W. Baltimore St.
SCHLENS, G. A.	310 W. Pratt St.
SCHMEISSER, Ernst	1-19 E. Barre St.
SCHMIDTBORN, Emil	420 N. Howard St.
SCHNAUFFER, Wm.	3 N. Holliday St.
SCHNEIDER, Louis	311 St. Paul St.
SCHNEIDER EITH, C. W.	208 S. Sharp St.
SCHNEIDER EITH, Louis C.	208 S. Sharp St.
SCHNEPFER, John H.	820 Frederick Road
SCHNEYDTER, G.	5 S. Gay St.
SCHOTT, S. P.	American National Bank
SCHROEDER, Henry A.	Hoen Building
SCHULZ, A. H.	German Bank
Schulze, Ferd.	15 N. Sharp St.
SCHWARZ, Henry	15 E. Baltimore St.
SEEGER, Paul A.	Frederick Ave. & Pratt St.
SEEMULLER, Wm.	11 S. Charles St.
SIEGMUND, Gustav	310 W. Pratt St.
SIEMERS, H. F.	614 E. Baltimore St.
SIMON, Dr. W.	1348 Block St.
SLINGLUFF, Chas. B.	300 W. Fayette St.
SLINGLUFF, Dr. F.	300 Fayette St.
SMITH, B. F.	Hopkins Place Savings Bank

SMYSER, James A.	4 Light St.
SNYDER, Henry	1605 Pennsylvania Ave.
SOMMERFELD, John	2125 Calverton Rd.
SPANHAKE, H.	405 N. Eutaw St.
SPIEKER, Dr. Edw. H.	Johns Hopkins University
SPILMAN, Charles	German Savings Bank
STAUF, F. C.	104 N. Charles St.
STEFFENS, Capt. H.	937 Fell St.
STEIN, Samuel	32 E. Baltimore St.
STEINMETZ, Dr. Wm.	1221 McCulloh St.
STIEBRITZ, Gottlieb	226 N. Chester St.
STIEFF, Chas. M.	9 N. Liberty St.
STOFFREGEN, Carl	31 Hopkins Pl.
STOFFREGEN, E.	307 W. Pratt St.
STRAUSS, Jos. H.	Saratoga & North Sts.
SUTRO, Otto	11 E. Baltimore St.
TEXTOR, Anton	319 W. Henrietta St.
THIES, John H.	1-19 E. Barre St.
TIECK, Heinrich C.	100 E. Lexington St.
TOEL, Chas. H.	18 South St.
TORSCH, E. L.	25 W. Baltimore St.
TORSCH, F. A.	110 Hopkins Place
UHRIG, John	420 N. Howard St.
ULMAN, A. J.	41 S. Gay St.
UMBACH, Geo. W.	121 S. Gay St.
UNVERZAGT, Geo. P.	27 S. Charles St.
VEES, Henry	Germ. American Fire Insurance
VOCKE, Claas	218 S. Charles St.
VOCKE, Henry	218 S. Charles St.
VOGEL, Ph. R.	582 W. Biddle St.
VOGELER, August	Liberty & German Sts.
VOGELER, Jerome	Liberty & German Sts.
VOLZ, John	1743 Canton Ave.
VON DER HORST, H. R.	Belair Ave.
VON DER HORST, J. Herm.	9 South St.
VON KAPF, H.	3 E. German St.
VON LINGEN, G. A.	5 S. GAY St.

WACKERHAUSER, Wm. G.	9 Frederick Road
WAGNER, B. L.	12 & 14 E. Pratt St.
WALPERT, F.	106 N. Gay St.
WATTENSCHIEDT, R.	2179 Calverton Rd.
WEAVER, Wm. H.	523 Columbia Ave.
WEBER, August	German Bank
WEBER, Chas. Jr.	1909 W. Baltimore St.
WEGNER, Julius	403 W. Lexington St.
WEHR, August	2100 FAIRMOUNT Ave.
WEHR, Frederick	German Fire Insur. Co.
WEIKEL, Wm.	423 Grindall St.
WEIL, Albert	Lombard & Liberty St.
WEILBACHER, Paul	808 N. Carrollton Ave.
WEIS, Louis T.	423 Grindall St.
WEISKITTEL, A. Jr.	Aliceanna & Washington Sts.
WENZING, H.	7 P. O. Ave.
WESSEL, Henry	1000 S. Charles St.
WIENCKE, A. G.	2 S. Liberty St.
WIENER, Chas. J.	11 E. Lexington St.
WIENER, Dr. M.	744 W. Fayette St.
WIESEL, John M.	1116 Madison Ave.
WIESSNER, J. F.	1702 Belair Ave.
WIESSNER, J. F. & Bros.	Highlandtown
WILKENS, Julius C.	8 W. Lombard St.
WILKENS, Wm.	310 W. Pratt St.
WILKENS, W. W.	127 S. Charles St.
WILLE, Carl	116 W. Lombard St.
WILLMS, Chas.	Howard & Saratoga STs.
WINKELMANN, J. H.	#1 Hopkins Pl.
WISCHMEYER, Edw.	21 S. Calvert St.
WITTE, F.	Third National Bank
WOLFF, Oscar	10 E. Lexington St.
ZEUL, Conrad	3 Hopkins Pl.
PAID AFTER THE REPORT WAS CLOSED:	SCHMIDT, H. D. , 21 N. Liberty St.
BENZINGER, Harry M.	Baltimore & St. Paul Sts.
DEPKIN, Henry	31 South St.
LAUBHEIMER, Wm.	1017 Harlem Ave.
RADECKE, J. D.	20 McClellan's Alley
RIPPBL, Henry S.	1105 Columbia Ave.

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VORSCHRIFT IST VORSCHRIFT**STICK TO THE SCRIPT**

5 Tips to Get You Started

Guten Tag! As any of you who have delved into the world of German genealogy know, the German handwriting of the past is completely different from handwriting as we know it today – so different, in fact, that many modern Germans can't even read it!

But that doesn't need to stop you from discovering the stories of your German ancestors. Throughout my next two columns, I will be offering you ten tips and tricks for making deciphering German handwriting much easier – and much more fun.

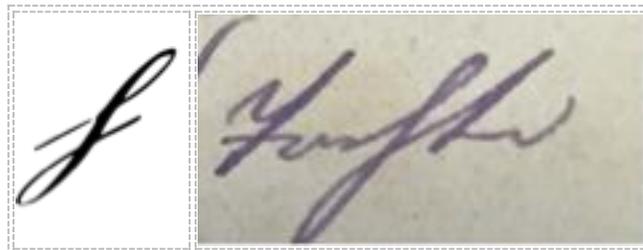
Today, we will start off with the top five:



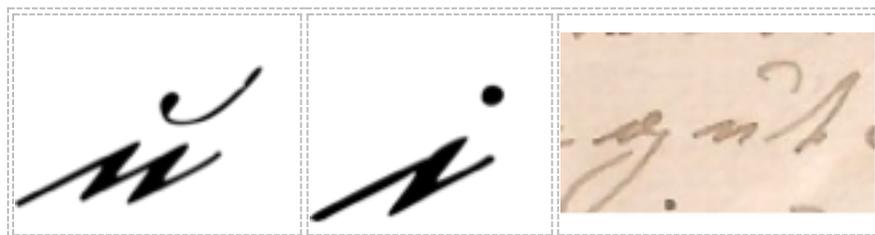
Katherine Schober

1. Identify letters by the clues they offer. While deciphering old handwriting can feel like solving an incredibly difficult puzzle, the letters themselves often provide nice little clues for us. For example:

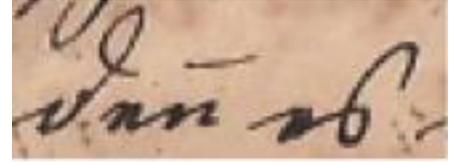
* "h" has a loop both above and below the line. It is easily identifiable in the word "Tochter" (daughter) below.



* "u" has a little "swoop" (my non-technical term) above it and "i" has a dot above it. **Word of warning:** sometimes the swoop or the dot can be slightly to the right of the actual letter itself. Notice also how everyone's "swoops" can be slightly different, as seen in the real-life example of the word "gut" (good) below.

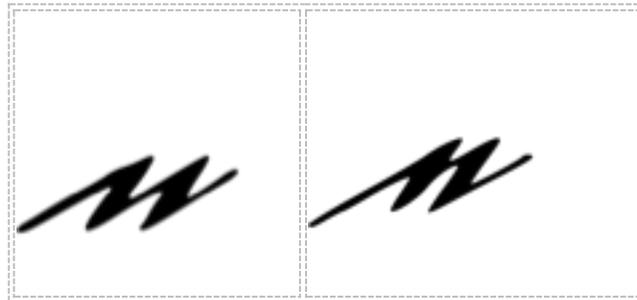


* A straight line above a letter can mean that it is an "n" or an "m" and that there should be two of them. For example, "kommen" (to come) would likely be written with one "m" with a straight line above the letter. **Word of warning:** Every so often, the "u-swoops" are written as straight lines. Umlauts can sometimes be written as straight lines as well. That being said, a straight line does normally mean an "n" or an "m" is underneath. The example reads "den es" with a straight line above the "n", which results in "denn es" (because it).



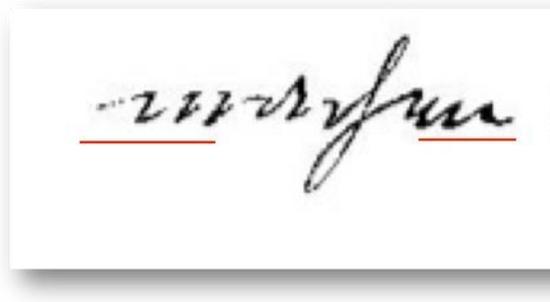
2. Use your inside knowledge to differentiate between the letters that are agonizingly similar. Although I'm sure the inventors of *Kurrentschrift* weren't trying to cause problems for us 21st-century readers, they made some of those letters very, very similar to one another. However, if you are familiar with their subtle differences, you can beat the system.

* "e" and "n": The "n" (left image below) is written as one unit in a single stroke, while the "e" (right image) is written with two strokes. The "n" is more jagged-looking than the "e", while the "e" is usually written as a more narrow letter. Notice how the "e" is more narrow than the "n" in our image of "denn es" above.



* "n" and "m": My trick for distinguishing between "n" and "m" in a word is to count the points at the bottom of the letter. The "n" has three total points at the bottom, while the "m" has four. This sounds obvious, but when you have a word with "en" or "em", all these letters start to look the same. It helps me to identify the "e", separate it off from the rest of the word with a line, and then count the points at the bottom of the next letter to see how many there are. In the example at the top of the next page, the word is "machen" (to make, to do). You can identify the "m" at the beginning of the word by counting the four points at the bottom and the "n" at the end by noticing the three points after the "e" (the first point starts as the "e" finishes).

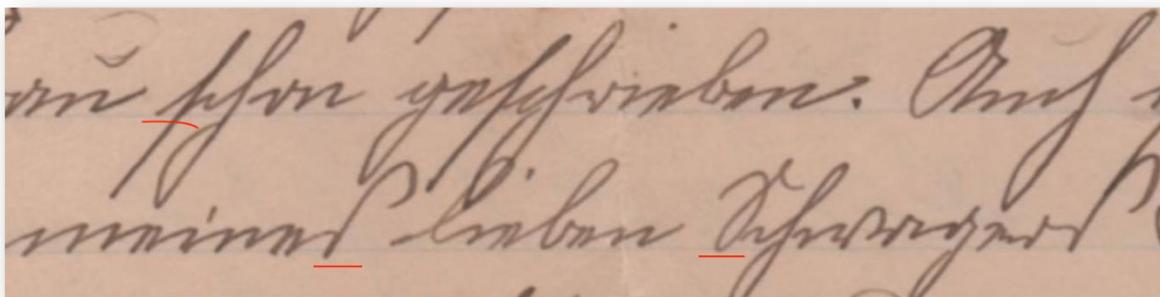




3. Love your letter "S". Although "s" can be quite tricky, as there are at least three different ways to write it, it is usually pretty easy to identify as each version is somewhat unique from the other letters in the alphabet (none of this e-n-m difficulty).



These three letters above are all "s". The first letter shown is used at the beginning of a lowercase word or a syllable (i.e. in "schreiben" - to write). The second "s" is used at the end of a syllable/word (i.e. in "es" - it). The final is the capital "S", used for nouns (always capital in German) and names.

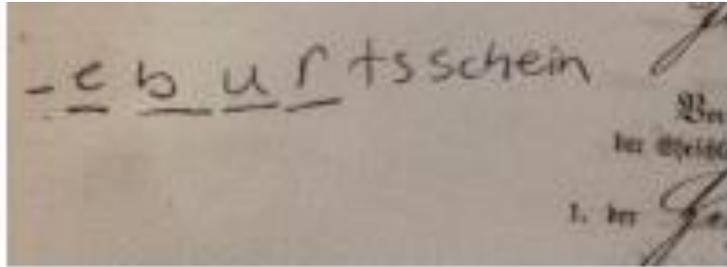


Notice the different versions of "s" above in the words "schon" (already), "meines" (my) and "Schwagers" (brother-in-law's).

4. Know your abbreviations. If you come across a letter or two all by themselves, it could easily be an abbreviation. The website abkuerzungen.de allows you to type the German abbreviation into its

search machine to see what the German word could be. A very common example in genealogical documents is "u." for "und" (and).

5. Play hangman. Once you have identified as many letters in a word as you can, write them out, leaving a blank for the letter(s) you don't know. With your knowledge of the context or of the German language, see if you can figure out what the missing letters are. In the example below, I filled in the letters I recognized one by one, until only the tricky letter at the beginning was left. It was then obvious that this word must be "Geburtsschein" or "birth certificate."



I also find the website Wordmine.info very helpful. It allows you to type in either the beginning ("Wörter beginnend mit" = "words beginning with") or end of the word ("Wörter mit Endung" = "words with the ending") and then provides you a list of all the possible German words with those exact beginnings or endings. You can also narrow the possibilities down by filling in how many letters are in your word - just check the box "Anzahl der Buchstaben", or "Number of Letters" (Tip: I always put one more letter and one less letter than I think are in the word, because you never know with that handwriting!)

Suchtyp: WÖRTER BEGINNEND MIT Wortliste: DEUTSCH (DEUTSCH)

SCHEU Suche

Anzahl der Buchstaben: 5 - 7

Gefunden: **11 Deutsch Wörter beginnend mit SCHEU**

SCHEUCH SCHEUE SCHEUEM SCHEUEN SCHEUER SCHEUES SCHEUNE

SCHEURE SCHEUST SCHEUT SCHEUTE

Die Suche dauerte: 0.00006

In the example above, I recognized the letters "Scheu", but the final two letters looked like a scribble to my eyes. I then typed those first few letters into Wordmine.info, along with the fact that the word consisted of 5-7 characters. After looking at the results and comparing these to my handwritten word, I realized that my missing letters were "n" and "e" (of course, those complicated ones!) and, based on the context of my document, the word must therefore be "Scheune," or "barn."

Schober is the author of the newly released book, *Tips and Tricks of Deciphering German Handwriting*. Her business is SK Translations, found on the web at www.SKTranslations.com



View of house in Swiss town of Stadel once inhabited by Hauser / Huser family.

Finding Swiss German Hauser Relatives

BY ROWLAND E. HAUSER

My research journey started with the simple inquiry to programs@magsgen.com. I stated that I would not be able to attend the 2017 fall conference and could anyone help me locate Stadel, Canton Zürich, Switzerland? Unfortunately for me, I do not speak, read or understand German. My wife Carolyn and I planned a Rhine River boat cruise in April ending in Lucerne and planned to extend my vacation to visit Zürich April 30 and May 1 for some genealogical family research.

Within an hour I received an email from Carol Carman. She had found a website on Wikipedia with her Internet search. Do you think it might be [Stadel_bei_Niederglatt](#)? She also noted that the village had a Protestant (Evangelical Reformed Church (of the State) of Stadel bei Niederglatt). The church and the minister's email address were included.

I blindly sent an email to the church. I explained we would be visiting the area and provided some information about the Hauser family I was looking for from the 1500s to Ulrich Hauser, a Sons

of the American Revolutionary patriot, who left Stadel in the mid-1700s. I would love to see what my forefathers saw and walk the “streets” as they did back then.

Pastor Peider Kobi emailed me and stated that the name Hauser or in Swiss German “Huser” is well known in the history of our village. He attached a picture he took out of his window of a Hauser house. He stated it was quite old. Also included in the email was a page out of a Stadel book with inhabitants of the village in the year 1467. He further suggested that I contact the state archives in Zürich as they had all the old church and genealogical records on the parish/village.

I contacted Staatsarchive des Kantons Zürich. Dr. Karin Huser contacted me and advised that the archives would be closed the two days we

planned to be in Zürich for May Day celebrations. She suggested that I contact an historian to assist me. Karin is not directly related to my Stadel line. I contacted Dr. Nicole Billeter and made arrangements for her to do research at the archives on my behalf.

Dr. Nicole Billeter was able to locate the Stadel old German script records. She translated them and forwarded pictures of them along with their English translation. They confirmed my

Einwohnerverzeichnis 1467

Hausvorstand	Weitere Hausgenossen	Steuerpfl.
<i>Raat</i>		
Hanns Walde	sin wib, sin muoter, Hanns sin bruoder, Katherina sin swester, Adelheit sin swester, Ruody sin knecht	6
Hanns Lang	sin wib, Anna sins bruoders wib, Greth sin Tochter, Uely sin Knecht, Cuonrat sin knecht, clein Ann sin tochter, Anna Schlach in huffen	5
<i>Winnlach</i>		
Hanns Huser	Hanns sin bruoder, Heyni sin bruoder, Elsi sin muoter, Aelli sin junckfrow	5
Heyni Huser	sin wib, Cunrat sin bruoder, sin wib, Aelli sin tochter	5
<i>Schupffen</i>		
Hanns Lang	sin wib, Hanns sin knecht	3
Cuonrat Koch	sin wib	2
Ueli Fryg	sin wib	2
Heintz Lang	sin wib, Hanns sin sun, sin wib, aber Hanns sin sun, Elsi sin tochter	6
<i>Stadel</i>		
Hanns Huser	sin wib, Hanns sin Knecht, Marti sin knecht, Veren sin junckfrow	5
Michel Ruedis	sin wib	2
Hanns Ott	sin wib, sin muoter, Heini sin knecht	4
Hanns Widmer	sin wib	2
Hanns Huser	sin wib	2
Hanns Wirt	sin wib, Regul sin tochter, Hanns sin knecht	4
Hanns Albrecht	Hanns sin sun, sin wib, Caspar sin knecht, Anna sin junckfrow, Hanns sins suns sun	6
Hanns Roch	sin wib, Lentz sin knecht, Hanns sin knecht, Eli sin junckfrow	5
Cleinhanns Roch	sin wib	2
Hanns Lang	der schnider, sin wib	2
Heinrich Schmid	sin wib, Jakob sind knecht, sin junckfrow	4
Heyni Ott	sin wib	2
<i>Stadlen</i>		
Es handelt sich um die Leute der Herren von Rosenegg. Offensichtlich wurden sie von Zürich besteuert.		
Hanns Hertzog	sin wib, sin bruoder	3
Hanns Ruh	sin wib, Heini sin sun, sin wib	4
Hanns Waelti	sin wib, Andres sin sun	3
Hanns Ruh	der jung, sin wib	3
Claus Hertzog	sin wib, Ann Fröhlich ir huss frow	3

Kommentar zum Einwohnerverzeichnis von 1467

Quelle: StaZ Dg 1,2 Steuerbücher von Stadt und Landschaft Zürich

1467 wurde eine Vermögenssteuer von 1/2 % erhoben, die in der Tabelle nicht erwähnt ist. Die reichsten Männer waren die Stadler Hanns Albrecht und Cueny Vogler, die je 1 Pfund und 5 Schillinge Vermögenssteuer bezahlten. Sehr drückend und aus heutiger Sicht ungerecht war die Leibsteuer, die jeder Mann und jede Frau, die älter als 15 Jahre waren, zu entrichten hatten. Aus deren Ertrag lässt sich die oben angeführte Zahl der Steuerpflichtigen und somit der Einwohner über 15 Jahre berechnen. Werner Schnyder hat in seiner Dissertation «Die Bevölkerung der Stadt und Landschaft Zürich vom 14. bis 17. Jahrhundert» (Zürich 1925, StaZ Dg 250) in einem aufwendigen Verfahren aus der Zahl der Steuerpflichtigen die ungefähre Gesamtanzahl der Einwohner berechnet. Sie betrug für Stadel 100, für Raat 20, für Schüpfheim 24 und für Windlach 18. Die Zahl der Einwohner der ganzen Kirchgemeinde war 1467 also etwa 162.

236

An inhabitants list from 1467 shows the Huser family already in the town of Stadel.

research; some done by others that I indeed had found the physical home location of my ancestors. I asked her, if she would have time while we were there to accompany us to Stadel and show me the historic sites. She said she would be out of town the days we planned to be there.

My travel agent suggested that we rearrange our itinerary to be in Zürich the following weekend. We did but Pastor Kobi would be away then. Then I received an email from Pelé. His mother was a Hauser. His wife's parents, Hansjörg and Heidi currently live in Stadel. He and his family arranged for us to visit them on May 6.

I contacted Nicole and told her. I suggested that if she was available we would meet her Saturday to discuss her research and possibly show us a bit of Zürich. She loved the idea and would be more than happy to show us her beloved Zürich. This she did with great enthusiasm and many insights.

Sunday was planned completely by my "Hauser relatives." We were to take train S9 from Zürich main station at 11:37 to Bülach station. Pelé and Sandra would be there to meet us with a sign with our names on it. We would take a driving tour of the old parts of village and surrounding area of Stadel, meet and greet with family for finger food, a private guided tour of Hauser House, visit the church (which had a stork family nest on top of the bell tower) and Kofel (Little Hill) from which you could see for miles and planted fields of crops.

During the tour we saw and drank from a 1636 fountain built in the center of the village to supply fresh water to the village and still does. One of the eight family crests on the fountain that helped build the fountain was the Hauser family crest. A dinner with original Swiss cuisine would be at 6; not a touristy restaurant but one serving local food. Back on the train at 8:38 to return to Zürich Hotel and packing to return home Monday. Wow, what a wonderful day spent with new Swiss friends!

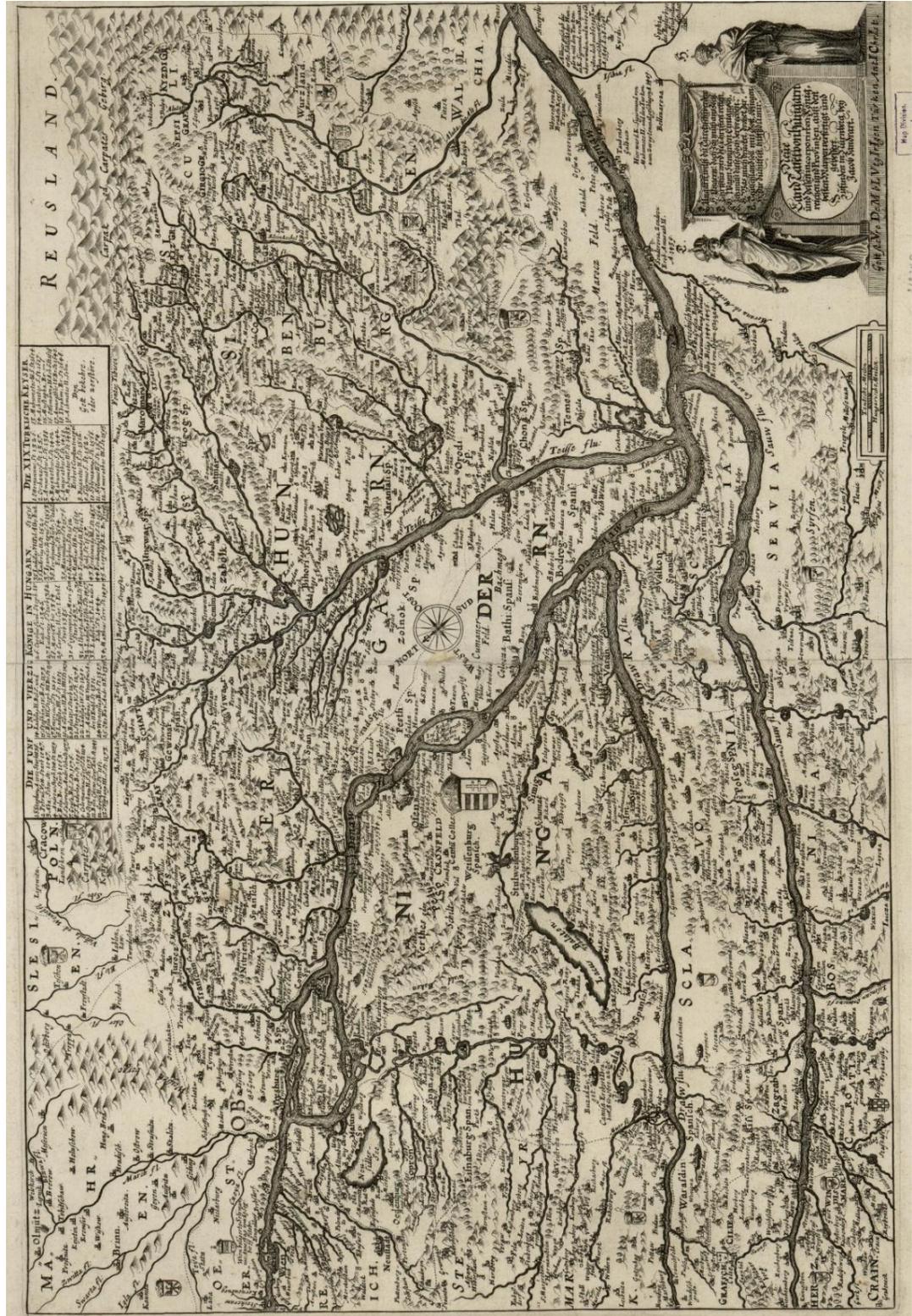
Both Carolyn and I were born and raised in Pennsylvania and felt so at home with the gently rolling hills and farm area in and around Stadel. I could readily see why my fourth- and fifth-great grandparents chose to settle in Pennsylvania.

At the fountain the guide presented me on behalf of the family; a 254-page book written in German with illustrations about the village of Stadel over the years. The book was written by Heinrich Guggenbühl and entitled "Stadel: Raat, Schöpfheim, Stadel und Windlach - Entwicklung einer Gemeinde" (Development of a community).

The end of our vacation was capped off with a wonderful day where a family who graciously opened their homes and hearts to strangers who had only one thing in common, a name. Now we have newly found family and friends and a quest to find out how we are related and a promise to them to tell them about my Hauser immigration and life in America.

Please consider sharing your own Germanic genealogy experiences ... don't worry if you're "not a writer" – send the "bullet points" to *Der Kurier* editor James M. Beidler for consideration!

VON DEN AKTEN **FROM THE RECORDS**



Citation: Sandrart, Jakob Von, Cartographer. Neue Land Tafel von Hungarn: und dessenincorporirten Königreichen und Provinzen. [Nürnberg Germany: publisher not identified, ?, 1664] Map. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <<https://www.loc.gov/item/2017586291/>>.

Map of Hungary and adjacent parts of the Danube River Valley showing populated places occupied by the Turkish invaders and places remaining Christian (unoccupied). Covers the Danube River Valley from Vienna (upstream) to the entrance of the Aluta (Olt) River (downstream). Relief shown pictorially. Title, notes, directories, and principal place-names in German. Includes text, notes, historical list of Hungarian kings, historical list of Turkish sultans, bar scales in German/Hungarian miles, illustrations of 2 monarchical figures in the title cartouche, and coats-of-arms.

As you can see, MAGS is providing members with an ever-growing number of products covering an ever-larger geographic area. You can access guides and lists on the MAGS website, www.magsgen.com, under the members-only section.

Another Book from Member on FamilySearch.org

Kaess Family from the Neckar Valley by MAGS member Brian Paul Kaess has been digitized and made available online at FamilySearch.org.

The book tells the story of the Kaess Family in southwestern Germany and the immigration of Gerd Edwin Paul Kaess (1947-1972) to America in 1965.

His ancestors/descendants are all elucidated. It also tells the story of the Kaess Diaspora in North America, to Illinois and Indiana and Mexico. Kulhanek cousins are also mentioned. The book is written in a register-type style and is intended for others to be able to trace the ancestry of the family.

Grammatical Background Starts with Nouns, Proceeds to Genders

In the last edition of *Der Kurier* I wrote about how German and English are related languages from the same family tree, and at least in terms of English words that are derived from their German counterpart, we can find thousands.

However, there are things about the rules of German, better known as grammar, which did not make the transition into English. Understanding some of the basic differences between what happens in German and what happens in English should help genealogists to digest German documents a bit more easily.

The very first thing noticeable about German is that all nouns are capitalized at all times. (Hopefully, readers will remember reciting in elementary school that nouns are the words that name persons, places, or things.) In English, only specific names, known as proper nouns, are capitalized. German is the only known written language that has this phenomenon. Surprisingly, at one time all nouns in English were capitalized as well.

Just check original copies of the Declaration of Independence or the U.S. Constitution! Needless to say, the names of things in German should jump off the page simply because they are capitalized, even in the middle of a sentence.

The most used word in the English language is probably ‘the.’ That is the case in German as well, but unfortunately, there are many different forms of the word because German nouns have what is known as gender: they can be masculine, feminine or neuter. The only gender we show in English is with pronouns such as he, she, it, him and her.

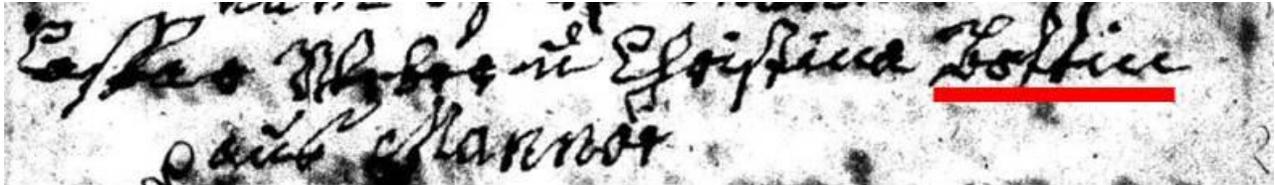
The gender of a noun in German is sometimes very logical, meaning that nouns that name men are masculine and nouns that name women are feminine. Sometimes, gender is grammatical; the ending determines its gender. For instance, all nouns ending in *-lein* are neuter, even if they name males or females. However, for a large number of German nouns there is really no rhyme or reason why the assigned gender is the way it is. For instance, a table is masculine (*der Tisch*), a clock is feminine (*die Uhr*) and a book is neuter (*das Buch*). The bottom line: both native speakers and German learners must acquire the noun’s gender. So what are some of the forms of ‘the’ that precede those capitalized nouns that genealogists may encounter? They will find *der, den, dem, die, das, des*, among others. The form of ‘the’ changes depending on how the noun is used in the sentence or phrase, making German much more complicated than using the English word ‘the.’

One very specific noun ending that German genealogists will encounter is *-in*. These two letters grammatically change a noun from masculine to feminine and will be found frequently in German records, added to surnames to indicate that the person was a female. The ending can be added to any last name.



Ken Weaver

For example, I have German ancestors with the last name Bott and records I have found with a female from the family have the minister recording the name as Bottin. (Similarly, a male teacher is a *Lehrer*, a female teacher a *Lehrerin*; a male policeman is a *Polizist*, a female a *Polizistin*.) Lack of knowledge of this rule has resulted in many a genealogist incorrectly creating a new surname instead of understanding the gendered ending. Likewise, the genealogist also needs to be careful not to remove the ending –in, when it is indeed part of the name and not a suffix used to make the noun feminine, such as the German city Schwerin or the names Martin and Augustin.



Caspar Weber u. Christina Bottin
aus Mannor

In addition to there being many different forms of ‘the,’ genealogists will encounter a variety of words for ‘you’ as well. German has both familiar and formal forms of address, something not unique to German. French, Spanish, Russian also have this feature. (English at one time had more forms of ‘you’ than exist today: thee and thou.) Some of the forms that may be seen include *du*, *dich*, *dir*, *ihr*, *euch*, *Sie*, and *Ihnen*. (The formal forms of ‘you’ are capitalized, but are not nouns.) Another pronoun that deserves mention is ‘*ich*,’ the German word for ‘I.’ Unlike English, the only time it is capitalized is at the beginning of a sentence.

And one final issue for this article: German loves its compound nouns!!! Mark Twain years ago lamented that “Some German words are so long that they have perspective.” Unlike English, German strings together many nouns to form just one word. The word meaning “declaration of independence” becomes *Unabhängigkeitserklärung*. Most of these crazy creations will not be found in any German dictionary and even modern computer technology (i.e., Google Translate) isn’t much help. Discovering where to divide the word into its component parts is the only solution and one that we’ll need to discuss in a future installment! (One of the longest German compound nouns was one with 63 letters and was actually outlawed by at least one state legislature in Germany!)

Tschüss!

As a native Pennsylvania Dutchman, Weaver can trace most every line of ancestors to a German immigrant in the 18th century, so it was only natural that he learn to speak German and did so under the tutelage of a very inspiring immigrant high school German teacher. Majoring in German at Millersville University, he studied at Philipps-Universität as a junior and upon graduation began a career as a German teacher and later became a principal. Upon retirement from the public schools, he taught at the college level until moving to Florida in 2016. Feel free to e-mail suggestions for this column to kenneth.n.weaver@gmail.com

AUSWANDERER ZUSAMMEN**IMMIGRANT CONNECTIONS**

Unexpected Clues Make Difference

Frequently, unexpected sources yield clues that enable a genealogical researcher to make a connection to an ancestral home in Germany. This article will explore such a source to demonstrate how a researcher can use those clues to link a family to a German ancestor. An estate file from the United States Consulate in Frankfurt, Germany documents the family of Christiana Katharina Frey, who died in Frankfurt on 27 December 1903. The file lists several siblings and their children, most of whom lived in the United States. In June 1905 and April 1907 portions of Christiana's estate were distributed to the heirs. This letter from the estate file contains much of the information about the heirs. There is additional information in the original file.

**Bob Greiner**

The following heirs were named. Children of the deceased sisters were also enumerated. Since the estate file noted specifically where each of the siblings lived, a first step to establish family connections would be to search for information about the siblings in the United States.

- Frederike Berger, husband Christian
- Christine Margaretha Rudolph, deceased, Philadelphia
- Barbara Keck, deceased, Philadelphia
- Rosine Besch, deceased
- Maria Magdalena Knoll, husband Johann Konrad
- Gottfried Frey, Arkansas

A search of the 1900 census for Godfrey Frey in Arkansas showed him living in Saline County. The census indicated Godfrey was born in December 1836 in Germany and immigrated in 1891. He was widowed and living with a son George and family.

A further search found a passenger list for Godfrey and his family. They arrived in New York City on 11 May 1891 on the ship La Champagne. Godfrey's wife Dorothea and children Bernhard and Christiana were with him.

The website BillionGraves.com contains an entry for Gottfried Frey, who was born on 11 December 1836 and died on 23 January 1905. There is also an entry for Dorothea Frey, 1 February 1846 to 25 Apr 1897. They are both buried in Rose Garden Cemetery in Bryant, Saline County, Arkansas.

Next, Ancestry.com was used to execute a more specific search for the births of Godfrey and Dorothea in Germany, based on their birth years. Several possibilities were returned, but two in particular stood out. In the collection entitled Württemberg, Germany, Lutheran Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, 1500-1985, there was a record of the birth of Gottfried Frey on 11 December 1836. The synopsis indicates that he was born in the village of Röt (=Röth), Württemberg. However, a closer inspection of the original church book image (written in German script) showed he was born and baptized in the village of Besenfeld. His parents were Johann Michael Frey, a Müller (miller) in Röth, and Eva Maria Pfeifle.

Another record found in Ancestry documented the marriage of Gottfried Frey to Dorothea Faist on 21 November 1867 in Baiersbronn, Württemberg. Gottfried's birth date and the names of his parents matched those of his baptism. Dorothea's parents were Johannes Faist and Catharina Finkbeiner. The birth date listed for her, 1 February 1846, matched that on her tombstone. The couple was married at Heselbach, Württemberg.

Another search in the same collection for Dorothea Faist, born in 1846, quickly returned her baptism record. Most certainly these records are for the same couple who emigrated to Saline County, Arkansas.

At this point it would be useful to find where the villages mentioned are located in Germany. Using the website meyersgaz.org to search for Baiersbronn returned one result for a village just north of the city of Freudenstadt in the Schwarzwalskries (Black Forest region) of Württemberg. A quick glance at the antique map image in meyersgaz showed that the villages of Besenfeld, Röth, and Heselbach all lie in a valley north of Baiersbronn. As was typical for the time frame, these families did not wander far from their home villages.

Now that the origin of the Frey family was found, and with the knowledge that the church records from this region are online, a search can be repeated for the other known Frey siblings. First search the Ancestry catalog for the Württemberg Lutheran Church record collection found above, then restrict a search to that collection. Enter the name of each sibling in the search boxes, then enter the given names of the Frey parents to help limit the number of results returned. Using Godfrey Frey and his wife Dorothea as parents in a similar fashion will discover their children born in Germany.

Using this technique, the baptism records of each of the other siblings mentioned in the estate file can be found. They are listed below. Several other children who died in Germany were found. A person researching this family would be quite fortunate to find these original church records online.

Several generations of this family could potentially be reconstructed.

Johann Michael Frey

- b. 1 Aug 1808, Röth, Württemberg
- d. 5 Dec 1864, Heselbach, Württemberg
- m. 13 Sep 1832, Röth, Württemberg

Eva Maria Pfeifle

- b. 11 Mar 1815, Württemberg
- d. 5 Sep 1880, Württemberg

Name	Birth Date	Birth Place	Death Date	Death Place
Rosina	16 Jun 1835	Röth	18 Aug 1897	Reichenbach
Godfrey	11 Dec 1836	Besenfeld	23 Jan 1905	Saline Co., AR
Johannes	21 Dec 1838	Röth	1870	United States
Eva	10 Nov 1840	Röth	20 Sep 1866	
Christina Margaretha	21 Mar 1843	Röth	15 Aug 1895	Philadelphia
Barbara	14 Aug 1847	Röth	2 Jan 1891	Philadelphia
Maria Magdalena	2 Apr 1851	Röth		
Friederika	11 Sep 1855	Heselbach		
Jacob Friederich	23 Sep 1857	Heselbach	17 Jul 1861	Heselbach
Karl Peter	28 Jan 1859	Heselbach	17 Feb 1859	Heselbach
Christiana Catharina	10 Apr 1860	Heselbach	27 Dec 1903	Frankfurt

With known birth dates, the search for the remaining heirs became easier. A first step might be to search for Christiana Frey's death date. While a search for an ancestor's death date in Germany is not always successful, in this case it was. Ancestry had the image of her death certificate from Frankfurt, Germany. The date of 27 December 1903 matched that in the estate file. The names of her parents and place of birth (Heselbach, near Freudenstadt), confirmed that it was the right person.

Next, one should look for the siblings in the United States. Christina Rudolph was found in the 1880 census living in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Her husband and several children were in the household, and their names matched those in the estate file. By 1900 Christina had died, but her husband and several children were still living in Philadelphia. A return from a Philadelphia death certificate index confirmed that Christina died on 15 August 1895.

A search for Barbara Keck found her with husband Jacob in the 1870 census of Philadelphia. They were not found in 1880. The death certificate index showed that she died on 2 January 1891 in Philadelphia. Jacob died on 2 July 1879. Their three children were found living with other families in the 1900 and later censuses. Emil, Louisa, and Alexander all died single. They were memorialized with their parents on one tombstone in West Laurel Hill Cemetery in Bala Cynwyd, Pennsylvania.

Frederika Berger was found with her husband Christian in the 1895 New Jersey state census of Newark. In the 1905 state census she was a widow. They could not be found in the 1900 federal census. Although Frederika was listed in city directories as a saloon keeper through 1911, no evidence of her death can be found online.

Rosina Frey married Michael Besch on 27 March 1856 in Reichenbach, Württemberg and died in Germany. Maria Magdalena married Johann Conrad Knoll on 18 Nov 1875 in Heselbach.

In June 1905 Frederika Berger received \$625 from the estate of her sister. In April 1907 the surviving children of Christiana Rudolph received \$604 to share and Barbara Keck's children received \$613. In a letter to the consul general in Frankfurt, a lawyer for the family noted that he had been in contact with Godfrey Frey's children in Arkansas, but was still waiting for affidavits from them. There is no indication in this estate file that they received anything, but one can assume that they eventually received their share of Christiana's estate.

This estate file is another good example of how a family group can be reconstructed from a few pieces of information in a relatively unfamiliar source. In this situation several members of a family emigrated to different locations in the United States. Without the information in the consulate files, it might be difficult to connect those families to each other and to their village of origin in Germany. With the results presented here, several families could extend their research into Württemberg.

A journal report for this family is available on the MAGS website at this URL:

[https://magsgen.com/upload/files/German_Family_Connections/Johann Michael Frey Family.pdf](https://magsgen.com/upload/files/German_Family_Connections/Johann_Michael_Frey_Family.pdf)

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.

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American Translators Association Certified Translator: German into English, English into German
3. American Translators Association, 225 Reinekers Lane, Suite 590, Alexandria, VA 22314
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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.
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Specialization: German-English, English-German, German script, French, Latin
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Email: language@sktranslations.com
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8. Ann C. Sherwin
Website: www.asherwin.com
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American Translators Association Certified Translator: German into English
9. Andrew Witter, 2056 255th St., Donnellson, IA 52625-9679
Phone: (319) 835-3960
Email: andrewwitter@gmail.com

Firms Selling DNA Genealogy Tests Have Varied Products

In the last article, we discussed the types of DNA and tests available to enter the illuminating field of genetic genealogy. The next aspect to consider is the various test companies and their products. Testing options have increased dramatically over time.

The phenomena of “direct-to-consumer” kits began in the early 2000s. There was an initial burst of new companies, then consolidation with buyouts and closures. A few years ago, the consensus was that only a few larger firms would survive, and new ones could not afford the startup costs.

But fortunately for consumers, new ones have emerged to increase competition, offer new features, and lower prices. Many newcomers ask, “What is the best company to test with?” The answer is there is not a BEST testing company. There are “better” companies that fit certain defined goals or objectives.



Andrew Hochreiter

Each company has its strengths and weaknesses, which depends on your intentions.

- AncestryDNA: Good for cousin matching, comparing family trees and assessing many geographic regions for ethnicity
- 23andMe: Good for genetic health screening and comparing results with useful analysis tools
- FamilyTree DNA: Good for serious genetic genealogists, Y-DNA and mtDNA tests, and X-DNA matching
- MyHeritage: Good for European roots & records, excellent Triangulation & autosomal tools
- Living DNA: Good for roots in British Isles, potential for Germanic genetic granularity

A beneficial place to review different test companies is the DNA Test Company Comparison site maintained by the International Society of Genetic Genealogy. There are four comparison charts located at:

- http://www.isogg.org/wiki/Y-DNA_STR_testing_chart
- http://isogg.org/wiki/Y-DNA_SNP_testing_chart
- http://www.isogg.org/wiki/MtDNA_testing_comparison_chart
- http://www.isogg.org/wiki/Autosomal_DNA_testing_comparison_chart

The recognized major players today are 23andMe, AncestryDNA, Family Tree DNA, and MyHeritage. A newcomer is Living DNA. These are not alone but offer the most popular services. The Genographic Project at National Geographic will not be discussed in this column since it has a more scientific and less genealogical application.

23andMe

23andMe, based in Mountain View, CA, was founded in April 2006 and started DTC tests in November 2007. In addition to its genealogical services, it offers a medical report component based on DNA results. The medical reports caused issues with the FDA but were resolved. “Carrier” status reports were approved by FDA based on recognition of accuracy and consistency. 23andMe now offers two levels; one for Ancestry at \$99 (Relative Finder) and a combined package that contains both Health and Ancestry for \$199. With the Ancestry reports, there is Ancestry Composition (Ethnicity), hominoid component (Neanderthal percentage) and patrilineal/matrilineal haplogroup assignment. 23andMe provides matching in their database of approximately 2 million test takers. They also provide an excellent list of tools and reports to view and analyze DNA results. These comprise the Match list, Surnames, Filters for Surname & Birthplace, Family Trees, Chromosome Browser, and Triangulation. The Ancestry Composition contains Ethnicity by % mapped to Chromosome, Haplogroups, and Neanderthal Ancestry. Communication with matches is done by internal email. Raw Data of the DNA results is available to download.

Advantages

- Only site offering health and wellness reports
- Large database of ~ two million results
- Chromosome browser to compare results
- Ethnicity, Admixture and Neanderthal ancestry
- Paternal and Maternal Haplogroups

Disadvantages

- Limited genealogical community compared to other sites
- Limited ability to contact matches
- Does not allow upload transfer of raw data from other sites
- Health and wellness test is not part of the basic fee, which costs extra

Ancestry DNA

AncestryDNA has the most extensive database of autosomal DNA results for matching. Ancestry is known for subscription services to a huge collection of records and family trees. DNA Testing started in May 2012. This led to dramatic growth of the database, which now numbers between 10-12 million. The only DNA test offered is autosomal for \$99. AncestryDNA tools include the Match list, Family Trees, automatic identification of a common ancestor with Shaky leaf hints, Ethnicity Estimate, DNA Circles with Genetic Communities, and raw data download. They do not offer a Chromosome Browser or the capability for Triangulation. Although the total amount of matching DNA can be seen, comparing matching segments is not provided. They do not accept transfers from other test companies.

Advantages

- Database of ~10-12 million DNA results
- Active genealogical community
- Link DNA results to online family tree
- Stores results indefinitely

Disadvantages

- Does not offer mtDNA or Y-DNA tests

- Members can opt out of sharing DNA results
- Connection with matches through anonymous system
- Requires subscription for online family tree functionality
- Does not allow raw data uploads from other sites
- Limited DNA analysis tools
- No access to shared segment data

Family Tree DNA (FTDNA)

FTDNA is one of the oldest and most respected DNA testing companies. It was founded in 2000. It was the test lab for the National Geographic's Genographic Project. FTDNA offers the most comprehensive variety of DNA tests available, which include:

- Y-DNA 37 markers STR (\$169)
- Y-DNA 67 marker STR (\$268)
- Y-DNA 111 marker STR (\$359)
- mtDNA (HVR1 & HVR2) (\$69)
- mtDNA Full Sequence (\$199)
- Family Finder (autosomal) (\$79)
- Combinations, SNP & STR tests

A big benefit for customers is that FTDNA allows upload of raw data from other companies. Their valuable analysis tools include the Match list, Surnames & Locations, Family Trees, beneficial Filters and Sorting, external email with matches, Chromosome Browser, Gedcom upload, Linked Relationships, myOrigins & ancientOrigins, and raw data downloads. Although their database of autosomal records is the smallest, they offer something not available at the other test companies. FTDNA has a database of 963,391 records (May 4, 2018) consisting of 664,527 Y-DNA records and 298,864 mtDNA records. Additionally, FTDNA hosts 10,003 DNA Projects of various types; Y-DNA Surname, Y-DNA Geographical, mtDNA Geographical, and mtDNA Lineage.

Advantages

- FTDNA is the only company to offer comprehensive Y-DNA & mtDNA tests
- Stores results for a minimum of 25 years
- Strong genealogical community and various DNA projects
- Allows direct email contact with matches
- Allows raw data upload from other companies
- Many analysis tools; Chromosome Browser and In Common With

Disadvantages

- Has a smaller autosomal database
- Does not offer health-related testing

MyHeritage DNA

MyHeritage is known for its subscription services for genealogical records and family trees. It was founded in 2003 and based in Israel. Its services have ~ 100 million users worldwide, which includes a strong European membership. They claim to have 3 billion profiles, 8 billion records and 41 million Family Trees. Previously, they sold FTDNA kits but released their own test in November 2016. Although new to DNA testing, their database is growing rapidly. They recently introduced improved DNA analysis tools that have received community recognition.

These include their Match list with Surnames & Locations, Family Trees, and match contact information. Also offered are a Chromosome Browser, Gedcom upload, Shared DNA Relationships, Shared Ethnicities, raw data downloads, and pedigree charts. A new feature is an excellent Triangulation tool to find overlapping DNA segments with matches. Currently, MyHeritage is offering free uploads of DNA raw data from other companies. Their test, which is autosomal, costs \$69.

Advantages

- Largest number of global customers (95 million)
- Link DNA results to online family tree
- Contact matches for free
- Free upload of raw data from other sites
- Quickly implementing new DNA analysis tools
- Subscription services allow access to records and family trees
- Covers 42 ethnic regions

Disadvantages

- Smaller (but growing) DNA database of 1.1 million

Living DNA

Living DNA was launched in 2016, so it is the newest arrival. Their parent company, DNA Worldwide Group, has existed since 2004. Their test kit sells for \$159. Although they do not have matching or analysis tools yet, it is the only company that breaks ethnicity by regions within the British Isles. This is based on the People of the British Isles (POBI) project, which created the first detailed genetic map of a country. Living DNA advertises a 3-in-1 test for family ancestry (ethnicity), motherline and fatherline. The results are featured with a history coverage map, migration map, and phylogenetic tree. Assignment of paternal and maternal haplogroups is defined by mutations from scans of specified locations in the genome. LivingDNA only reports the haplogroup designation with no details or matching. This is like 23andMe or the Genographic project. Ancestry doesn't offer any Y or mtDNA results or haplogroup assignment. Family Tree DNA is the only company that provides Y and mtDNA details. This year, Living DNA unveiled their Family Networks feature, which requires no prior user-generated family research. It enables users to build a detailed family tree based solely on their DNA, gender, and age.

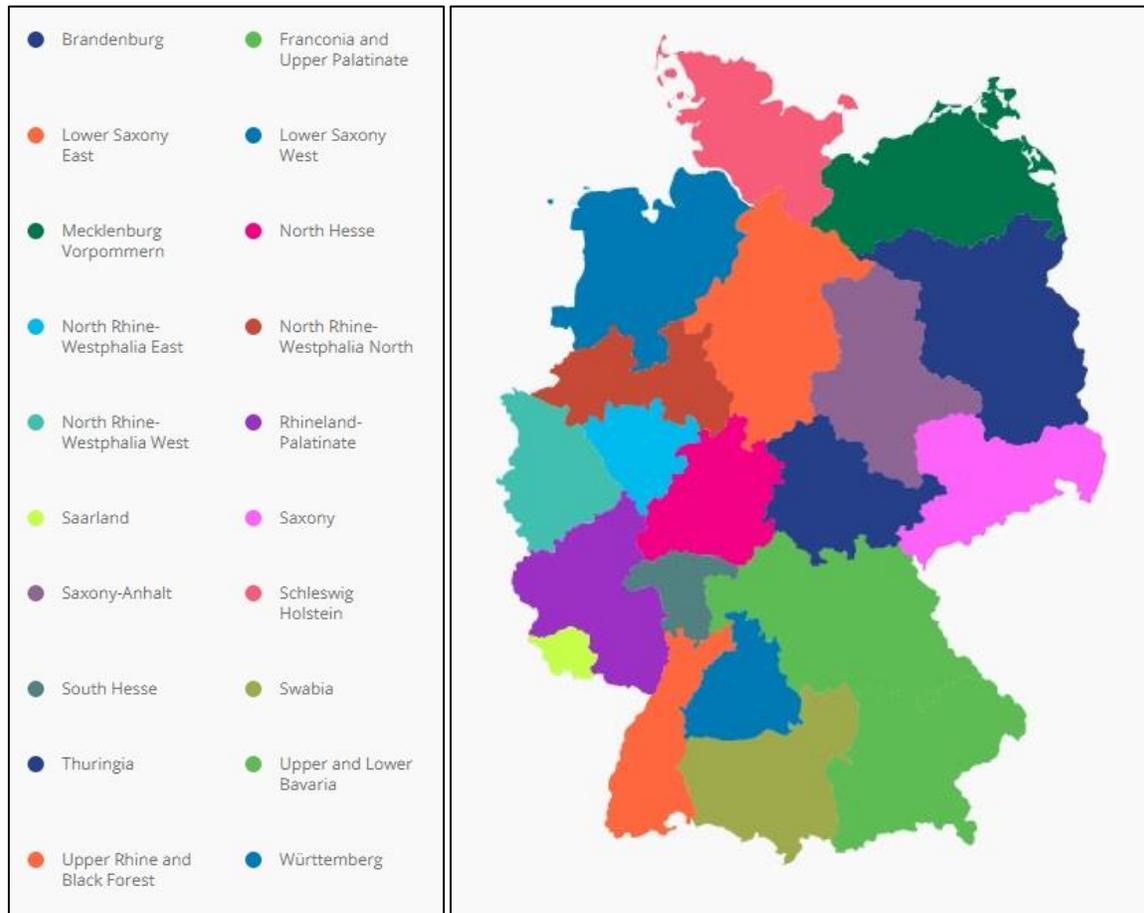
Advantages

- Covers 80 worldwide regions.
- In-depth geographic reporting.
- Family Networks feature uses machine learning technology to build a family tree.

Disadvantages

- DNA profile can take 10-12 weeks.
- No health testing

Of special interest to MAGS members is the project being conducted in Germany. Living DNA has partnered with a German genealogy group (Verein für Computergenealogie e.V) and academics to replicate the POBI with a genetic mapping of Germany. They are recruiting participants whose four grandparents were all born within 80 km (50 miles) of each other in the areas of interest. Germany is divided into 24 areas of interest based on preliminary genetic research.



Check <https://www.livingdna.com/one-family/research/germany> for more information and qualifications for this study.

Testing Strategies (Autosomal only)

An important element of choosing a test company is defining your goals. This helps narrow the choices to the company that best fits your needs. Many people eventually want to participate in more than one company. Since each company offers unique features, placing your results in multiple databases provides the opportunity for more matches and discoveries. A “Test & Transfer” strategy is useful. FTDNA and MyHeritage accept transfers from other companies. GEDmatch is a free third-party tool that accepts transfers from all the test companies, which allows users to compare results with others who tested at a different test company.

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 is an experienced genealogist and has 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.

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

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. MAGS *Der Kurier* editor James M. Beidler among the speakers. 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. The 2018 conference features two-and-a-half days of lectures, workshops, and field trips, as well as a vibrant exhibit hall. More info: <http://www.nysfhc.org/>

Sept. 22. "Researching Pennsylvania Germans, presented by South Central Pennsylvania Genealogical Society and York County History Center, York, PA, With keynote speaker June Burk Lloyd presenting "The Pennsylvania German World of Lewis Miller." Other speakers include: Jonathan Stayer, Jerry Smith, Richard Konkel and James M. Beidler. More info: <http://www.scpogs.org>

Oct. 12-13. MAGS Workshop and Conference, DoubleTree by Hilton, Lancaster, PA. Saturday conference theme: "Mid-Atlantic History and Resources" with speakers Nicholas Fessenden and Debra A. Hoffman. Friday workshop: "Analyzing Documents: A Hands-on Workshop" with Angela Packer McGhie, CG. More info: www.magsgen.com/

Oct. 27. Ohio Chapter Palatines to America Fall Seminar, Der Dutchman Restaurant, 445 Jefferson Ave., U.S. Route 42, Plain City, Ohio. Theme: "Coming to America: Where, How and Why They Came" presented by D. Wolfgang Grams, from Oldenburg, Germany. With talks: "Where Did They Come From?"; "Ohio's Immigrants And Their German Homelands, 'Hurra Wir Fahren Nach Amerika!'" ; "Travel Patterns During The Age Of Sail"; "The Pursuit Of Happiness: Faith, Land, And Hope"; "German Resources To Trace Your Roots" Online registration: <https://oh-palam.org/registernow.php>
Or: make check payable to Ohio Chapte – Palam and mail to: Joe Stamm, 3930 Lander Road, Chagrin Falls, OH 44022-1329, questions? lindabelle@lcs.net

Oct. 27. Fairfax (VA) Genealogical Society Fall Fair, Dunn Loring Volunteer Fire Station Hall, 2148 Gallows Road, Vienna, VA. More info: <https://fxgs.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.

JANELL BLUE of ALEXANDRIA, VA
(*Weiman(n), Hilledahl, Koepke, Sauer*)

CAROL BOOTH of ALEXANDRIA, VA
(*No Names*)

JOYCE BROOM of GREAT FALLS, VA
(*Schwarz, Berkstresser, Meyers, Lohr*)

DAVID ELI of WEATHERLY, PA
(*Eli, Ely, Aley, Becker, Hartung*)

CAROLYN EVERHART of BROADLANDS, VA

(*Weirich, Lengler, Schneider, Hartman*)

DONNA GIAMPA of WARRENTON, VA
(*Jenkins, Kulp, Barndt, Leatherman*)

RACHEL GIAMPA of BALTIMORE, MD
(*Jenkins, Kulp, Barndt, Leatherman*)

PATRICIA HORSEY of CHESTERTOWN, MD
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(*Miller*)

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(*Fischer, Heinemann*)

DIANE, RHODES of BURKE, VA
(*No Names*)

HARRY & LINDA RINKER of KENTWOOD, MI

(*Rinker, Moll, Showalter, Houck*)

ELAINE SACK of MANTECA, CA
(*No Names*)

DIANE SCHNURRUSCH of BURKE, VA
(*Keiper, Weber, Oppermann, Braumann*)

KATHERINE SCHOBER of BROOKLINE, MA
(*Mueller*)

BARBARA SHOOP of MILLERSBURG, PA
(*No Names*)

JOHN SIEMON of NOTTINGHAM, MD
(*Siemon, Krause, Steiner, Wirth*)

EDWARD & KATHLEEN SIEVERS of SEVERNA PARK, MD

(*Sievers, Baumgardner, Habicht, Ernst*)

KATHRYN STECKELBERG of ARLINGTON, VA

(*Bergmann, Hauser, Herr, Hornbach*)

ALEXIS STEEN of ARLINGTON, VA

(*Kramer/Kriemer, Kremer/Kremer, Cramer, Cremer/Creamer*)

JANICE UEHLEIN of PRINCETON, NJ

(*Schoenig, Habercost, Teuber, Uehlein*)

MAGS Query

Looking for info on the ancestors of Heller/Haller, John Jacob (1848/50-1824). DAR-traceable patriot. Res. of York, Pennsylvania. Descendants moved to Wytheville, Virginia. Wife was Maria Magdalena Fackler (1752-1825). His ancestors were doctors in Germany. Contact info: **Brian Paul Kaess**, email: bkaess@outlook.com, res. of Durango, Mexico.

MAGS Bookstore – Limited supply of remaining titles

<u>Title and Author</u>	<u>Member / Non-member Price</u>
<i>Pennsylvania Births, Carbon, Monroe, Schuylkill Counties</i> John T. Humphrey	\$10.00 / \$10.00
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<i>Dating Old Photos Cheat Sheet</i> Maureen A. Taylor	\$6.00 / \$9.00
<i>Genealogy At a Glance: Ellis Island Research</i> Sharon DeBartolo Carmack	\$7.00 / \$8.95
<i>How to Read and Understand Meyers Orts</i> Wendy K. Uncapher	\$8.00 / \$11.95

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<i>Pennsylvania Research: County and Township Records</i> John T. Humphrey	\$10.00 / \$10.00
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<i>Understanding and Using Baptismal Records</i> John T. Humphrey	No charge
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<i>The Genealogist's Guide to Fraktur</i> Corrine Earnest/Beverly Repass Hoch	\$14.00 / \$19.95
<i>The German Element in the Northeast</i> Gustav Körner and Don Tolzmann	\$20.00 / \$29.00

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. Humphrey set \$10.00.

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