Der Kurier

Volume 38, Number 2 / June 2020

In living color (mostly): MAGS President Dr. Kenneth Heger takes us on a tour de force of maps, postcards, and other images from across Bavaria (**Page 46**), many of which are available directly on MAGS's content-rich website. President Heger explains how to get the most out of the excellent resources there.

St. Wendelinuskirche, erbaut 1132.

An almost 700-year-old church: New MAGS member Daniel Soller is already contributing to the society with an abridged version of his translation of a book written in 1897 in German by the reverend of a town called Hochfelden in northern Alsace detailing the town's travails during the French Revolution (**Page 55**).

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MID-ATLANTIC GERMANIC SOCIETY

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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:

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– 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 Sean Kessler, *Der Kurier* Editor, MAGS, 400 S Manoa Rd, Havertown, PA 19083. E-mail: newsletter@magsgen.com

VOM HERAUSGEBER FROM THE EDITOR

A Wide-Ranging Issue

Sean M. Kessler

It's been quite the surreal three months since I wrote you last; let's just say it was difficult filling out *Der Kalender* for this issue. I hope that this column finds you in good health despite the trying times we're all experiencing. I feel that the issue we've put together will serve to lift your spirits and enhance your knowledge about a wide range of topics in German genealogy and history.

MAGS President Dr. Kenneth Heger takes us on a true tour de force (or should I say "*Meisterstück*"!) of maps, postcards, and other images as he finishes up his excellent seven-part series detailing the deep records about Bavaria available at the National Archives and Records Administration in College Park. But it doesn't stop there; this installment shows the readership what is able to be accessed a little closer to home: right on the MAGS website!

New MAGS member Daniel Soller graciously distilled his thorough translation of a book written in German from 1897 by a reverend in the town of Hochfelden in northern Alsace. It's a harrowing look into what life was like on the wrong religious side of a major conflict: the French Revolution. Be sure to reach out to him to receive the full version after reading the included abridged one. Also, in their regular columns, Andrew Hochreiter reviews the recent efforts of a British company to map Germanic ancestry, Bob Greiner shows us how knowing information like a grandchild's last name can lead us back to our ancestor's village of origin, Ken Weaver tells us about the over 150 ways to be a German farmer, and Katherine Schober gives us six great tips for breaking through a transcripting brick wall.

I also wanted to mention something I've noticed over the past few months. The result of keeping my ear to the technological ground recently has been hearing about story after story of genetic genealogy being used to solve decades-old cold case murders. I've included a sample below of ones I've come across since last issue. The fact that we all play a part in making this method possible is just another reason to be inspired to do genealogical research. DNA is only half the battle; detectives must then combine that DNA data with public family tree information to zero in on who a suspect in the case might be. In some cases, the perpetrators have unfortunately already died, and it is regretful that they will never have to pay for what they did. If you receive the print version, just search the titles below on Google and you should have no problem finding them.

Genealogy DNA query leads to suspect in JeffCo cold case
Police use DNA, genealogy to arrest suspect in 1980 killing
After 36 years, Delaware County detectives solve slaying of 15-year-old Columbus boy
Arrest Made in 1987 Cold Case Murder of Barbara Blatnik Thanks to Genetic Genealogy
Trucker from Iowa charged in 1990s slayings of 3 women

Along these lines, ABC's new show "The Genetic Detective" premiered on May 26th at 10 PM and it would appear it will run weekly through the late spring and early summer. I know I'll be watching! I welcome and encourage all of you to reach out to me with ideas and suggestions (email me at newsletter@magsgen.com). *Bis zum nächsten Mal*!

EMERITIERTER HERAUSGEBER EDITOR EMERITUS

Putting Social Distance to Good Use

Our last two months in Pennsylvania under social-distance orders haven't been an especially difficult time for me since I have plenty to keep me busy and the pandemic has done nothing to diminish any of the businesses I run or the other jobs I do. It has made my travel life less hectic, of course, and that led me down a wonderful "garden path" of sorts recently.

James M. Beidler

On a Friday night in which I was having trouble sleeping, I decided to go back to Ancestry's "ThruLines" tool, which seeks to match people sharing DNA with their public member trees and extrapolate new lineages.

Since I have a fairly well-documented and deep Pennsylvania German pedigree, I checked out ThruLines when it debuted last year, not long after I had taken my first autosomal DNA test, and wasn't particularly impressed by what I saw. Truthfully, a lot of it linked to "junk genealogy"—people who appear to have played the old child's game of rumor and just copied erroneous information from other people's trees without any verification.

One thing did leave me with some trepidation. The family of Harry Frederick, the man I thought I had correctly identified as my illegitimate grandmother Luella Emma Frederick's father, wasn't represented at all. I rationalized that it wasn't a big family and therefore there might be few living descendants to even take DNA tests, but it was still troubling. So when I came back to ThruLines on that sleepless night, it was comforting that there were some matches to relatives of Harry Frederick's mother that would only be matches to me if he had made the correct connection. What a relief that an eighth of my pedigree didn't go poof.

On another line, I found that a match showed the tombstone and burial place for my ancestor Johann Christian Albrecht as Epler's United Church of Christ, a congregation about 3 miles from my house. Its cemetery records are difficult to access and this brown sandstone was probably deemed illegible. Finally on Memorial Day weekend, I had the chance to go to that graveyard—masked and socially distanced—and found the tombstone, with the necessary help of a Find A Grave photo that the ThruLines match had provided because the stone is almost impossible to read (whoever decided to use sandstones for a memorial material is eternally on my bad list!).

With the migration of events to online, I was able to stay local the whole Memorial Day weekend and visit some other cemeteries to which I hadn't been in many years. One was Hill Lutheran Church near Cleona in Lebanon County. There were more brown sandstones for my Rupp and Heilman ancestors... plus for that cemetery, I was there at the wrong time of day and have made a note to go back in the morning sometime to get better shots of the stones. I had become again interested because the previously unknown German baptism of my immigrant Johannes Rupp was shown in a different ThruLines match!

Social distance doesn't mean genealogy discoveries can't be made!

***

The society received word that the nomination of the late MAGS President John T. Humphrey for the National Genealogy Hall of Fame was not successful for this year. Rest assured for those of you as protective of John's legacy as we are—he will renominated for 2021!

VOM PRÄSIDENT FROM THE PRESIDENT

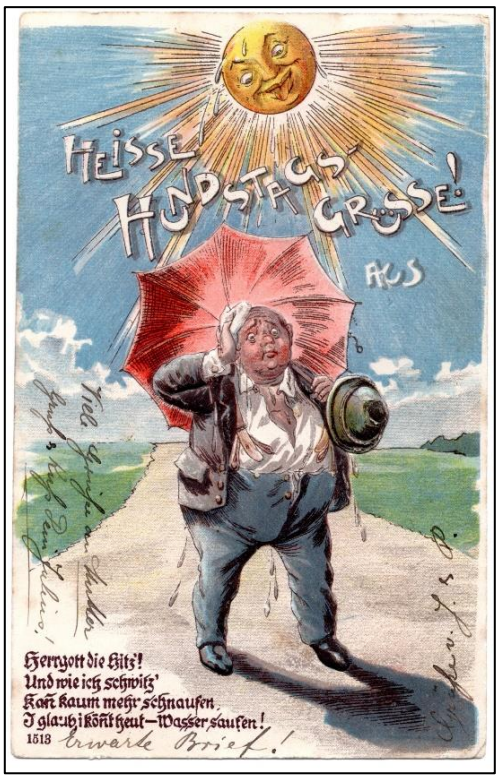
Tough Times for Us All

Kenneth W. Heger

I hope this issue of *Der Kurier* finds you well and that you, your friends, and your family are coping with the ongoing COVID-19 crisis. We made an extra effort to produce a visually appealing issue of our Society's journal. It is filled with illustrations that we hope will give you hours of enjoyment.

COVID continues to affect MAGS as well as its members. As you know, we cancelled our spring conference. The fates of the summer workshop and fall conference are both uncertain. The Board meets in July, remotely using video conferencing technology. We will try to chart a course forward at that meeting and update you via email.

In the meantime, we need your help in another area, one where we have greater control – Membership. In my last column I wrote that the Society's membership was approaching 500. I regret to report, membership growth has not just stalled, but MAGS lost about 20 members in comparison to this time last year. In the past several years, MAGS members have actively recruited new members at conferences throughout the nation, and that recruitment compensated for the loss of people who chose not to renew their membership. The cancellation of most of these conferences closed those venues to us. We have been able to recruit new members and have been unable to remind members outside of MAGS's core geographic area why they should renew their membership. If MAGS is to continue as an organization, membership needs to grow. Please do what you can to help us. What can you do? Remind current members to renew if they want to continue to have access to MAGS's growing number of resources. Talk to members at other societies to which you belong. Volunteer to help the publicity committee write emails, design flyers, or prepare mailings. Show your copies of *Der Kurier* to friends so they can see what they are missing by not being MAGS members.



Finally, I chose a postcard from my collection appropriate for this time of year, and I hope it makes you smile. That sun looks downright wicked. Enjoy the card and I'm sure you can refer to it in the coming months. While you're at it, see if you can use the information our outstanding German language columnists provide in each issue of *Der Kurier* to translate the card. At least try your hand at the large phrase just above the poor man's head. It's a phrase every German American can use, and likely very soon.

We hope you enjoy this issue of *Der Kurier*. We continue to try making the Society's periodical informative and attractive. If you received *Der Kurier* by mail, try accessing it online as well. Remember, the illustrations are in color online and some of them are well worth the few computer keystrokes it takes to look at them in color.

Researching Bavaria, Part VII: Using the MAGS Website

BY KENNETH W. HEGER, PH.D.

This article focuses on the MAGS website, pointing out some of the key products to help you with your research on Bavaria; it is the final article[1] of a seven-part series on Bavaria. The article concentrates on visual materials, such as maps and postcards, giving you examples of images on the MAGS website, as well as some images among NARA's records. These visual products might be what you are looking for to expand your research, to make it visually appealing, or just for fun. It also references the Guides to consular records and Quick Facts Sheets relating to Bavaria available to you on the members-only portion of the MAGS website.

MAPS

We all rely on maps to find our ancestor's state of origin, hometown, place of business, etc., but maps can show us other things we can use in our research. The MAGS website is a good place to start to look at different kinds of maps, become familiar with them, and start to incorporate them into your research papers. Read through the following text and imagine how you can use more than one map of the same area to do your research.

Images 1 and 2 are both city maps for Munich. Image 1 is circa 1832 and image 2 is circa 1884. Using these two maps, it is easy to see the tremendous changes Munich underwent in the fifty years between the creation of the first and second maps. The 1832 map shows a small, contained city. The red line circling the inner city is the old city wall. The 1884 map shows an enlarged, sprawling city. There are new buildings and a modern, large train station. The old city wall is gone; new boulevards occupy the space where the wall once stood.

[1] You can find the first six articles in earlier issues of *Der Kurier*: Kenneth W. Heger. "Researching Bavaria, Part I: Introduction and Augsburg." *Der Kurier: Quarterly of the Mid-Atlantic Germanic Society* December 2018 (Vol. 36, No. 4): 127-137; Kenneth W. Heger. "Researching Bavaria, Part II: The American Consulate in Bamberg, 1890-1908." *Der Kurier: Quarterly of the Mid-Atlantic Germanic Society* March 2019 (Vol. 37, No. 1): 6-14.; and Kenneth W. Heger. "Researching Bavaria, Part III: The American Consulate in Fürth, 1872-1898." *Der Kurier: Quarterly of the Mid-Atlantic Germanic Society* June 2019 (Vol. 37, No. 2): 67-73; Kenneth W. Heger. "Researching Bavaria, Part IV: The American Consulate in Munich, 1833-1912." *Der Kurier: Quarterly of the Mid-Atlantic Germanic Society* September 2019 (Vol. 37, No. 3): 111-117; Kenneth W. Heger. "Researching Bavaria, Part V: The American Consulate in Nuremberg, 1833-1912." *Der Kurier: Quarterly of the Mid-Atlantic Germanic Society* December 2019 (Vol. 37, No. 4): 147-155; and Kenneth W. Heger. "Researching Bavaria, Part VI: The Bavarian Palatinate, 1815-1914." *Der Kurier: Quarterly of the Mid-Atlantic Germanic Society* December 2019 (Vol. 38, No. 1): 5-10.

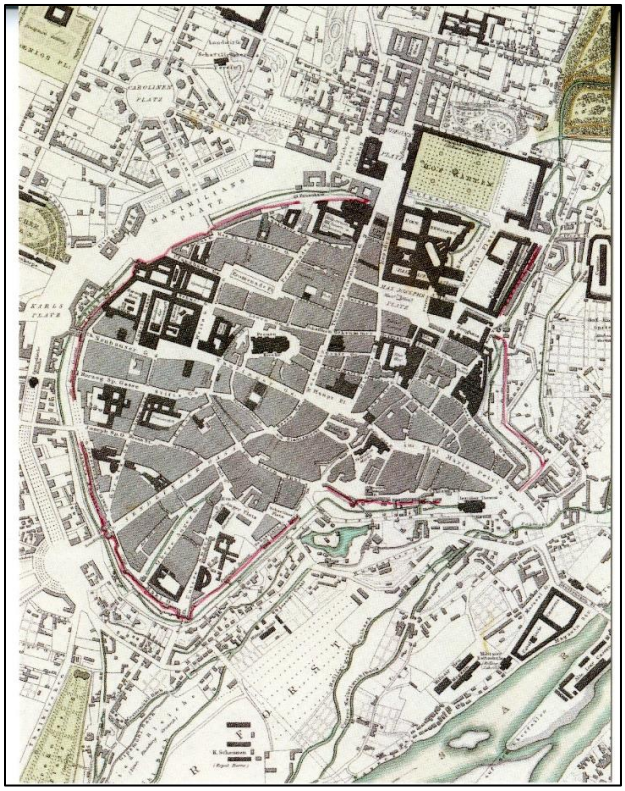


Image 1 – Munich circa 1832

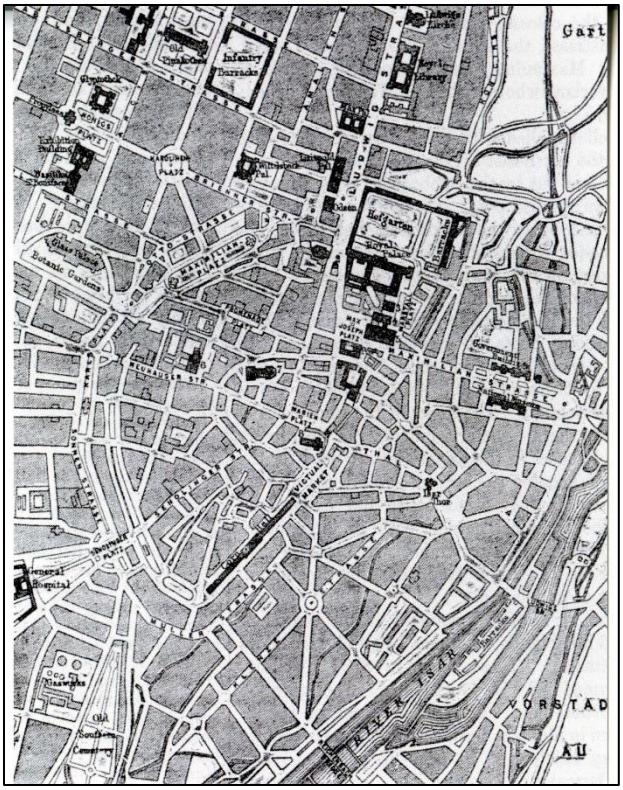


Image 2 – Munich circa 1884

Images 3 and 4 are both maps of the Ammersee, a large lake in southern Bavaria. At first glance, these maps appear similar, but look closer; they are both quite different, different enough that you might want to consider using both in your research. Image 3 is black and white; north is at the bottom of the map. It has a three-dimensional quality helping you visualize the local topography. It marks nearby, smaller lakes, names the towns along the lake's coast, and has a solid black line representing a railroad connecting the towns.

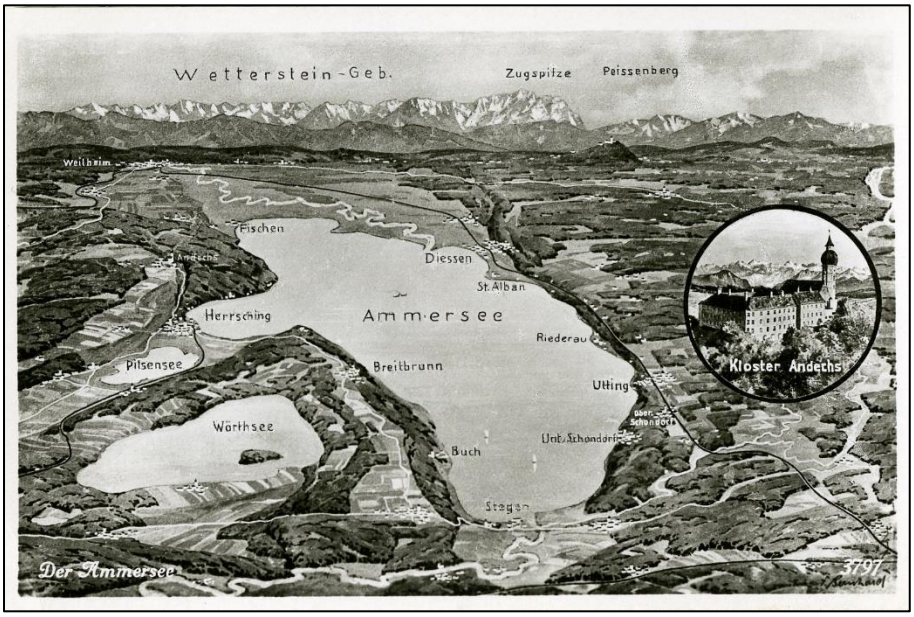


Image 3 – Three-Dimensional Topographical Map of the Ammersee

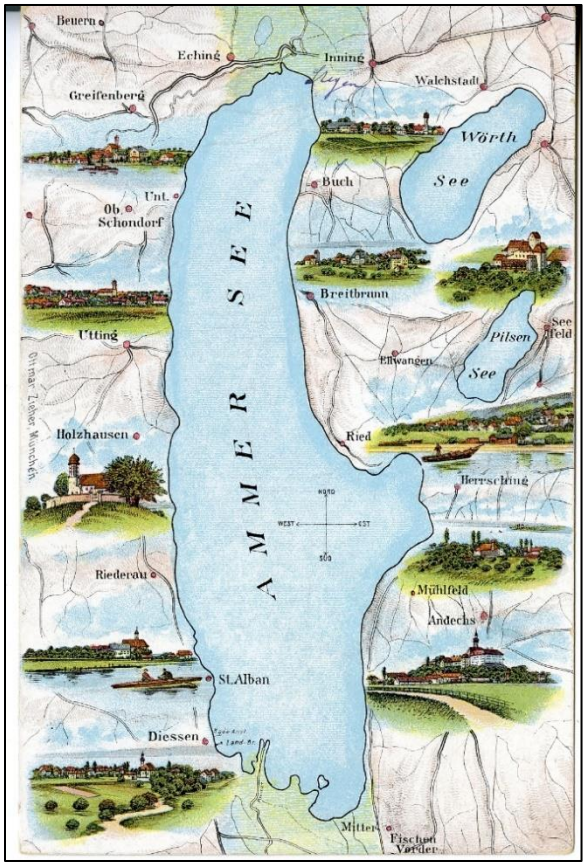


Image 4 – Bird's Eye Map of the Ammersee

Although Image 4 is a map of the same area and contains some of the same information, it is noticeably different. Like the map in Image 3 this map shows the locations of nearby, smaller lakes; it also has a double line representing railroads. It is, however, in color and north is at the top of this card. It does not have a three-dimensional quality; instead, it has more artistic characteristics. It lists the towns along the lake's shore, but unlike the previous map, Image 4 provides a drawing of a significant structure in each town, making it an attractive addition to your research papers.

POSTCARDS

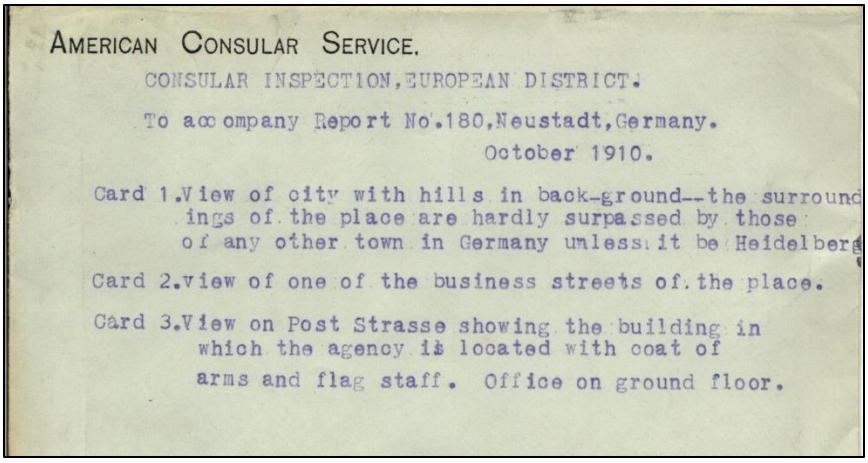
The Board has spent a lot of time collecting, curating, and digitizing postcards to increase the value of the Society's website to research and for members to enjoy looking at the images. That is certainly the case for those of you researching Bavaria. Let us see how you can use the MAGS website to find additional images.

Using the MAGS Records Guides to Find Images of Towns: Neustadt-an-der-Haardt

Most of you are likely interested in looking at images of cities and towns in Bavaria. They can provide a unique perspective that even a trip to Germany cannot give you. Remember, Germany suffered significant damage during World War II; therefore, what your ancestor would have seen is likely no longer there. You need to rely on images taken prior to the war, such as picture postcards. The first six articles in this series used numerous images available to MAGS members as illustrations; you may want to look at past issues of *Der Kurier* to refresh your memory. While the MAGS website contains scores of images of locations in Bavaria, cards showing the town of Neustadt-an-der-Haardt in the Bavarian Palatinate exemplify how MAGS helps you find rare images.

In the last issue of this series (see footnote 1 for a citation), I included a color postcard of the Neustadt. Such images are difficult to find; fortunately, the Department of State's desire to visualize the localities where it operated consulates helps us. The Department of State routinely sent inspectors to report on the effectiveness of consulates and to gauge their value to the United States. In 1909 and 1910, the department instructed the inspectors to collect images, usually postcards, of the area where the consulate was located. In an October 1910 report, the inspector

included three postcards of Neustadt.[2] Fortunately for modern researchers, the inspector placed the postcards in an envelope, labeling it with a caption for each postcard. These envelopes help us understand why the image resonated with the inspector and why we should pay attention to them. Image 5 reproduces that envelope. Images 6 through 8 are the postcards. They are old, black and white postcards but combined with the inspector's captions are important research tools. They provide a stunning overview of the town's natural surroundings, a



AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE.

CONSULAR INSPECTION, EUROPEAN DISTRICT.

To accompany Report No. 180, Neustadt, Germany.

October 1910.

Card 1. View of city with hills in back-ground--the surroundings of the place are hardly surpassed by those of any other town in Germany unless it be Heidelberg

Card 2. view of one of the business streets of the place.

Card 3. View on Post Strasse showing the building in which the agency is located with coat of arms and flag staff. Office on ground floor.

Image 5 – State Department inspector's envelope describing its contents

Image 6 – "View of city with hills in background – the surroundings of the place are hardly surpassed by those of any other town in Germany unless it be Heidelberg."

[2] See 1910 Inspection report for Neustadt-an-der-Haardt, Germany; Inspection Reports of Foreign Service Posts, 1906-1935; Entry 865, NAID 1229804, National Archives Record Group 59, General Records of the Department of State. Many of the Guides on the MAGS website include references whenever an inspection report included picture postcards.

view of the town's main street, and point out where the consulate was located so you know where all the action took place when your ancestor interacted with State Department employees.

Image 7 – "View of one of the business streets of the place."

If you like these postcards and the handy, informative envelop and want to see if there are similar records for other consulates, look at the Guides on the MAGS website. Those Guides include sections on records the Department of State kept in Washington, D.C. You might be tempted to stop looking after you have mined the sections on consular despatches; hopefully, these Neustadt postcards will entice you to look at the Guides closer. Look for discussions of consular inspection reports. If a report included postcards for a consulate, the Guide gives you the report's date and how many postcards it includes. Note: Because these records are original records, MAGS cannot put them on a restricted site like the members-only site. The National Archives has the originals, but the MAGS Board has scans as well. There is a list of Guides for Bavaria in the "Records Guides" section of this article.

Images on the MAGS Website: Churches and Palaces of Former Ecclesiastical States

Image 8 – "View on Post Strasse showing the building in which the agency is located with coat of arms and flag staff. Office on ground floor."

During the first fifteen years of the nineteenth century, Bavaria grew considerably in size, primarily by absorbing its smaller neighbors.[3] These included a host of states ruled by princes of the Roman Catholic Church, e.g., abbots, provosts, and bishops.[4] Most of these states were not great military powers but some of them had considerable wealth, wealth their rulers expended on magnificent churches and palaces. These eye-popping structures became must-see destinations for Americans traveling abroad and remain so to this day. Perhaps you have visited some of them yourself. Having ready access to scans of images of these buildings will help you illustrate what your ancestor might have seen; they are also just fun to look at. Let us look at a few examples. Images 9 and 10 represent the former Bishopric of Passau. Image 9 is a travel poster, and Image 10 is a picture of the enormous pipe organ in the city's St. Stephen's cathedral.

[3] See the Quick Facts Sheet for Bavaria on the MAGS website for additional information.
[4] Consult the Quick Facts Sheet for Bavaria on the members-only portion of the MAGS website for additional information.

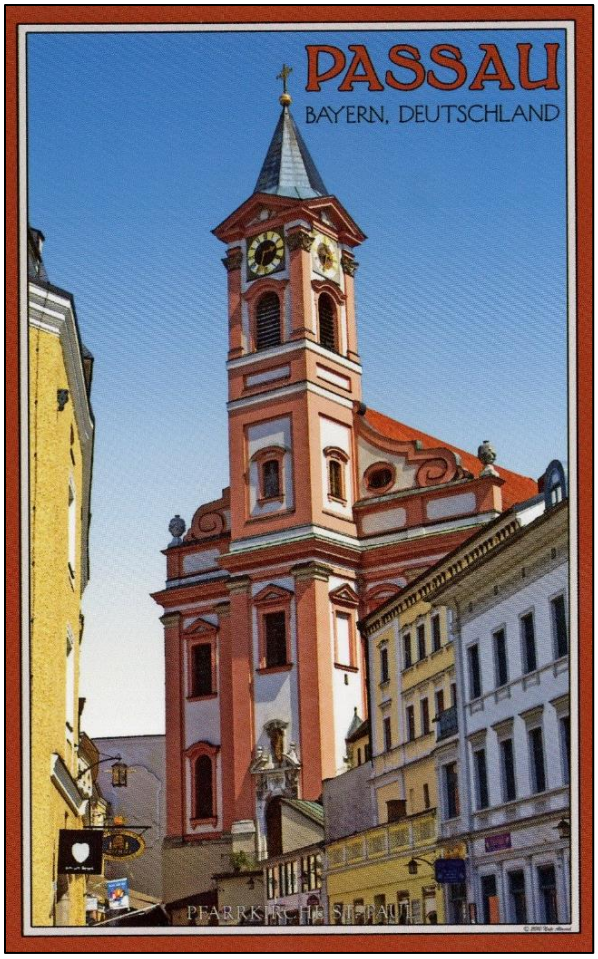


Image 9 – A travel poster from Passau

Image 10 – A picture of the enormous pipe organ in the Passau's St. Stephen's cathedral

Image 11 – A view of the town of Weingarten

Image 12 – The ornate Baroque main altar of the abbey of Weingarten, the outside of which is shown in Image 11

Image 13 – A view of Würzburg with the old Main River bridge

Images 11 and 12 illustrate the former Abbacy of Weingarten. Image 11 is a view of the town of Weingarten, focusing on the abbey. Image 12 is the abbey's ornate Baroque main altar.

Image 14 – The Bishop's palace in Würzburg

Images 13 through 15 depict sites in the former Bishopric of Würzburg. Image 13 is a view of the town with the old Main River bridge; you can glimpse the ornate statues that line the bridge's walls. Image 14 is the Bishop's splendid palace. Completed in 1721, this palace remains a quintessential example of Rococo architecture. Image 15 shows the main staircase in the palace leading to the building's main floor. Note the fantastic mural on the ceiling depicting the "four" continents; the artist only painted four since Europe knew little or nothing of Australia or Antarctica.

Image 15 – The main staircase in the palace from Image 14 leading to the building's main floor

Image 16 – An ornate building in Lindau

Images on the MAGS Website: Former Imperial Free Cities

Ecclesiastical states were not its only neighbors Bavaria annexed. Between 1803 and 1806 Bavaria had absorbed most of the Imperial free cities in and around its territory. The members-only page of the MAGS website provides you with images of these places, as well as former free cities other German states annexed. Many of these names may sound familiar and like the former ecclesiastical states, these cities became tourist destinations of their own.

Image 17 – Regensburg

Image 16 shows an ornate building in Lindau, Bavaria's port on the Lake of Constance. This lovely structure illustrates why people wanted to visit Lindau.

Image 17 is the city of Regensburg. Regensburg was one of the last remaining free cities to retain its independence, eventually losing out to the expanding Bavaria.

Image 18 is of Rothenburg ob der Tauber. The poster of Rothenburg (Image 19) is a more familiar view of the city.

TEXT DOCUMENTS RECORDS GUIDES & A QUICK FACTS SHEET

As you do your research, do not forget to consult the guides to State Department records on the members-only section of the MAGS website. To refresh your memory, there are guides to American consulates in the following cities:

Augsburg	Mannheim
Bamberg	Munich
Fürth	Nuremberg[5]
Ludwigshafen-am-Rhein	
Neustadt an der Haardt	

Image 18 – Rothenburg ob der Tauber

Note on Mannheim: You might wonder why this list includes Mannheim since Mannheim is in Baden not Bavaria. Mannheim was located directly across the Rhine River from the Bavarian Palatinate; it was also a far larger city than any city located in the Palatinate. Because of those factors, the U.S. Department of State often relied on its employees in Mannheim to act on America's behalf in the Palatinate. As a result, the Guide to the records of the Mannheim consulate contains many references to the Palatinate.

You might also want to examine two Quick Facts Sheets (QFSs). QFSs are short documents (one page, front and back) giving you a brief timeline of a German state's evolution. They also include important geographic references to jog your memory as you do your research. The two QFSs you might want to examine are:

The Palatinate, 1720-1949
The German State of Bavaria, 1623-1949

[5] Keep in mind Nürnberg is the German name for this city.

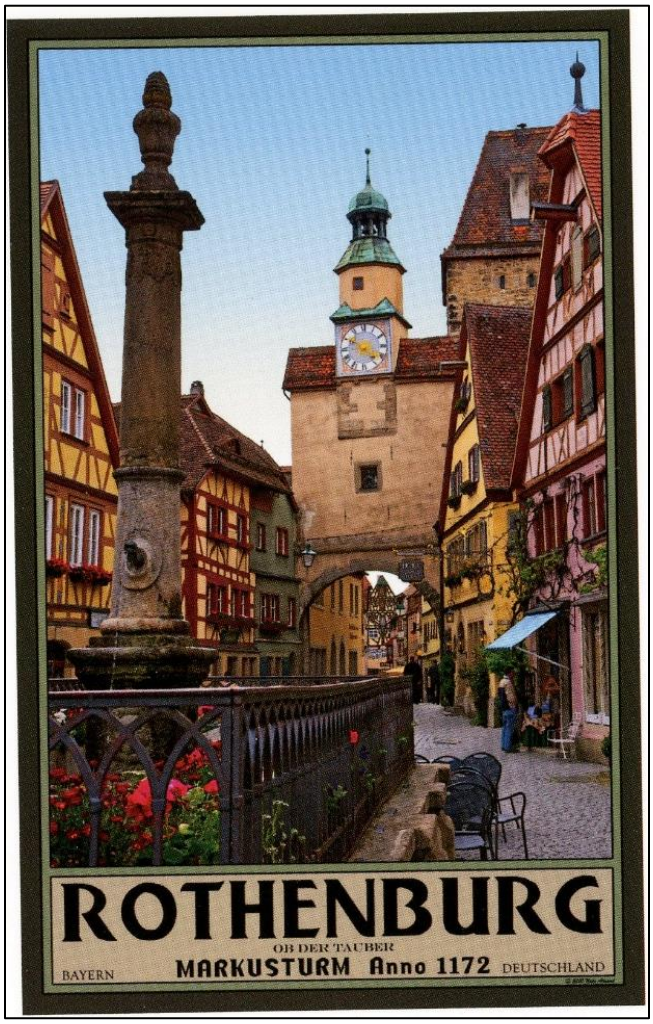


Image 19 – Rothenburg ob der Tauber

THE WEBSITE'S GERMAN RESEARCH TAB

I cannot conclude this article without pointing you to other easy-to-use resources on the MAGS website. Simply going to www.magsgen.com and logging on as a member, opens up a host of useful tools. These additional resources are invaluable to researching Bavaria and the rest of Germany.

You can easily expand your use of the MAGS website, by clicking on the **German Research** tab on the left side of the home page. That tab includes several sub-tabs giving you access to invaluable resources, e.g., "**Other Sources**" and "**Maps**." Included under those sub-tabs are timelines, lists of German states in the German Confederation (1815-1866), the North German Confederation (1867-1871), and the German Empire (1871-1919). Bavaria is listed in all these reports. There is also a nice list of maps and gazetteers to help you with your research, with links to images. You can find more information about Bavaria there as well. They are ideal tools to use in conjunction with the records of the Department of State the first six articles of this series discussed.

COMING ADDITIONS

This concludes the series of articles about using State Department records to research Bavaria; however, it is not the end of our effort to provide members with research assistance. In the coming months MAGS plans to expand the data available through its indexed databases. Those newly indexed records will include the consular records and other records MAGS members and volunteers have processed and indexed. We will post updates on these newly indexed records on the homepage of our website, in *Der Kurier*, and through blast emails. As you wait for the expanded datasets, be sure to explore the MAGS website and enjoy the images you will find there.

Notes about Hochfelden

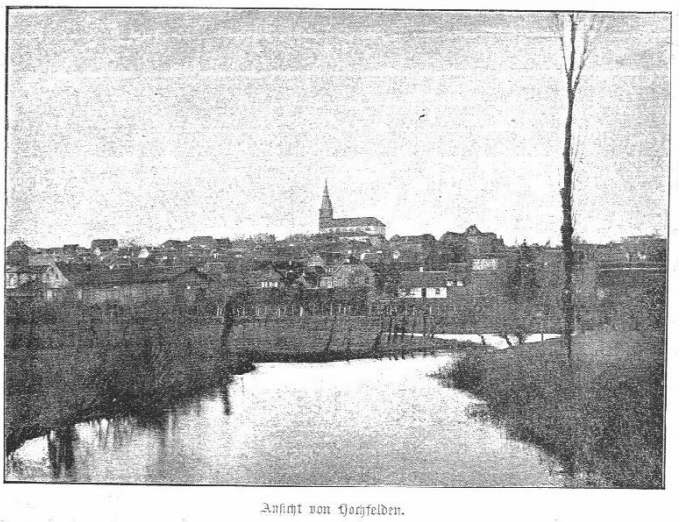
Notizen über Hochfelden.

Abridged Translation by Daniel E. Soller

Translator's Note

Notizen Ueber Hochfelden is a concise history of the French Revolutionary period of the northern Alsatian town of Hochfelden. The following excerpt is an English translation from the original German language booklet written by Reverend J. Sattler, the former vicar of the church in Hochfelden, published in 1897, one hundred years after the French Revolutionary period. The original German booklet is 62 pages long, excluding front and back matter. Comments footnoted or in brackets are mine for clarification or correction.

Many of the people mentioned in the pamphlet are relatives of mine including the primary antagonist, Ferdinand Soller, who is my fifth-great-uncle. I completed this translation eleven years ago for my immediate family, but as a new member of MAGS, I thought others might enjoy it for its colorful description of the Revolutionary period in a small Alsatian town. I am happy to share the complete German and English translations with anyone who desires an electronic copy. You may reach me at texaswind@live.com. Any errors in translation are mine alone.



Ansicht von Hochfelden.

View of Hochfelden

I. Hochfelden before the Revolution

At the beginning of the ninth century, Hochfelden was known by the name of "Hoffelden." The name probably comes about because it was found to be the seat of a royal villa. At the beginning of the Revolution, the departments of France were divided up so Hochfelden was raised to a canton locale in the District of Hagenau. At that time, Hochfelden had 1,481 Catholic residents along with a few Jewish families.

Up until the Revolution almost all of the residents of Hochfelden were farmers. Trade and industry at that time were only small and the masonry industry which operates today was then unknown. The community with a *Bannmeile* of about 1,230 hectares had a municipal area of meadows, fields, and forests. The municipal forest had to have been extremely large because many residents were employed as foresters in the many huts of the forest. These community goods annually brought into the community a nice income that benefited the welfare of all citizens. Although the trade in Hochfelden at that time was not very expansive, it still has a market day every week for many years now. In 1596, so 300 years ago, the Austrian government at Ensisheim permitted Hochfelden to hold a weekly market every Tuesday.

An old knight's *château* stood on the highest point in Hochfelden for hundreds of years. By a declaration in a certificate in the parish archives, this Château Hochfeld was nothing other than the former residence of the Knights Templar. When the Order of the Knights Templar was disbanded in 1312, most of their property went into the hands of the Freres Hospitaliers de Saint Jean de Jerusalem. The family lived in the Château Hochfelden until the time of the Revolution.

St. Wendelin Church, built 1432

At the beginning of the revolution, Hochfelden had two churches, specifically the parish church, also known as the château church in which Saints Peter and Paul were its patrons, and the St. Wendelinus [Wendelin] Church. The parish church stood within the curtain wall of the château on the same place where today's parish church stands.

II. The Revolutionaries

One hundred years are already gone since all sorts of sad events took place in Hochfelden. At that time, extortions and persecutions wracked the miserable citizens in sorrow and fear for years. Hochfelden did not lack, however, dreadful Revolutionaries, two of whom will be named now: Ferdinand Soller and the *Agent* [town official] Spielmann.

Ferdinand Soller was a shoemaker by trade. After the outbreak of the [French] Revolution he was known to have risen to the office of the mayor of Hochfelden (25 March 1790). As an eager patriot he sometimes traveled about the surroundings to ferret out the "aristocrats." The dissatisfaction and indignation of the people against the revolutionary grew from day to day. There were complaints already in the third year of the Republic made against him. He was accused [of several counts of theft of personal and public property].

Because of all of these offenses the public prosecutor of the Republic ordered the immediate arrest of Ferdinand Soller. Soller was at first replaced by a municipal commission consisting of the

citizens Ruprecht Nonnenmacher, Andreas Winkel, and Joseph Hausser. On 9 October 1795, Soller was once again mayor. This time he would be accused by the general inspector of the Rhine and Mosel army and was deposed a second time. After his second deposition as mayor the power of Ferdinand Soller was broken. He still lived many years, but he lived in sorrow and poverty.

Another Revolutionary and comrade of Ferdinand Soller was Citizen Spielmann. He was the *agent* [the town official], the one who could do it all. During the worst days of the Revolution, Spielman was in charge of religious ceremonies. The third of Pluviose of the third year of the Republic [22 January 1795] Spielmann, a national *agent* for the community of Hochfelden, was accused of threatening the freedom of his fellow residents and of misusing his office. He was therefore deposed together with the entire municipal council. Like his comrade Soller, Spielmann also came back later to his position. He was, however, accused a second time for embezzlement and deposed again on the 19th of Germinal of the eighth year of the Republic [9 April 1800].

III. The Emigrations

The Revolution continued more and more to the horror of all honest people. The Revolution had brought the war with it and the war the taxes. At first there were the troops of the same country [French] who more and more often moved through Hochfelden in large numbers. Then, in 1793, Hochfelden was occupied by the Austrians after they had marched across the so-called Weissenburg Line. As everywhere, there were also numerous war taxes to be paid here. It was not enough that all of the youth were called out to join and be assimilated into the army as soldiers—the people still had to contribute more to the war: wagons, horses, hay, straw, hemp, food, money, everything that they had. The citizens could not immediately deliver what was demanded of them, thus some were subjected to persecution. But the biggest crime in the eyes of the Revolutionaries was when someone held fast to old Catholic beliefs or when he harbored a refractory clergyman. No wonder that under such circumstances many residents were compelled to emigrate in exile rather than live any longer under incessant misery and fear. It was hard to have to leave everything, without support, without money, without food to go into an unknown land; yet still this was preferred to all of the horrors that one had to withstand under the Revolution.

The emigrations happened at the beginning of the Reign of Terror from the year 1793. Several citizens with horse and wagon snaked across the Rhine with the withdrawing enemy. It took almost two years for the exiles to be able to return again to their homeland. Some even never saw their hometown again and died abroad. The returnees had to report to the municipal office and additionally had to pay a certain sum of punitive or ransom money. When one adds to these emigrants those who had left for a few weeks and those who died while abroad, one sees that from almost every family of the community people had departed.

IV. Religion and Clergy

After we have described the emigrations and the attendant persecution, let us turn our attention to a man who during the Revolution who became a true guardian angel for the population of Hochfelden. This man was the priest Franz Anton Weisrock.

Memorial and cross made by Father Weisrock

The National Constituent Assembly demanded an oath by all priests and bishops to ensure they faithfully observe the laws of National Constituent Assembly and the Constitution of the Clergy. The bishops and priests who did not want to swear this oath—and that was by far the majority—were chased out of their dioceses and parishes. For priests who were caught performing religious acts, the death penalty was imposed; the people who attended a religious service were punished with prison and other harassment. Father Weisrock, though, envisaged a heroic conclusion—better to sacrifice his life than to abandon his parishioners. He removed the most holy monstrance that he had to abscond with before the beasts and carried it to the home of a poor widow named Elisabeth Lutz. The widow Lutz gave the priest a small chamber for use where the priest laid the priceless piece in a corner cupboard. He fabricated a small cross out of oak and tacked it onto the doors of the cupboard. That was now the tabernacle in which the King of heaven and earth in the form of the Eucharist was kept hidden during three full years (1793, 1794, 1795).

He had simply chosen the house of the widow on the one hand so as not to draw the attention of the patriots and on the other hand because he knew the loyalty and faithfulness of this courageous woman. From here he went out then, disguised and mostly at night, to his parishioners to minister the consolation of religion to them, to encourage the disheartened, to console the sad, to give the sick the holy viaticum.

A brother of the famous mayor Ferdinand Soller named Conrath Soller,[1] a true Catholic who abhorred the Judas-role of his brother Ferdinand, was very helpful at these secret baptisms and for communion of the sick and sometimes he stood in as a godfather. Also, he was honored to perform the function of an altar server during fearful, nocturnal hours at holy mass. His currently living descendants here may be proud of this forefather.

Regardless of the secrecy of the true parishioners and regardless of all careful measures taken, a treacherous snitch had nevertheless discovered the hideaway of Father Weisrock and informed the patriots. That very evening he sped away in flight, making his way toward Scherlenheim. They searched for him in the entire surroundings and also came to Scherlenheim. Upon their arrival, Father Weisrock quickly hid himself under a bed. The dogs also sniffed around the bed, but there was not

[1] The Conrad Soller mentioned here is probably Ferdinand Soller's actual nephew, the son of Peter Soller also of Hochfelden. Conrad Soller is the translator's fourth-great grandfather and would turn age twenty in 1800.

the least sign, strangely enough, where one could have recognized the presence of the priest and so Father Weisrock slipped from the grasp of his deadly enemies again.

When he no longer felt safe in Scherlenheim, he fled to Mutzenhausen where he found sanctuary for a long time. Dressed as a farmer, he could hide completely undisturbed in the villages; the people who knew him reverently kept the secret. Besides Mutzenhausen there was yet another one in the fields between Hochfelden and Wilwisheim: a solitary, old hollow willow tree that the preacher sometimes used as a hideaway. From his hiding spot, the indefatigable priest came out to visit his parishioners in Hochfelden, especially the widow Lutz, where he still had hidden the most valuable items.

On the 13th of Vendemiaire, seventh year of the Republic [4 October 1798], *Agent* Spielmann declared that he received the order from Commissar Flarlanden to clear out the old château church and use it as a Decadi temple. On the 3rd Germinal, eighth year of the Republic [23 March 1800], benches and chairs were carried out of the château church and into the St. Wendelin Church and then a large amount of straw was placed within and at different times, 300 to 500 royal war prisoners were locked inside.

Unfortunately, at the end of the Revolution the number of the clergy had greatly diminished. Some of them fell by the hands of the tyrants and found death on the scaffold; many went into prison and were so beaten down by misery and poor treatment that they did not survive past the day of their release. And so, Rector Weisrock for some time altogether got to manage the administration of Hochfelden, Schaffhausen, Mutzenhausen, and Scherlenheim and still also the community of Schwindratzheim.

V. Arrests, National Guard, Requisitions

Like the fate of the clergy, so also was the fate of other residents of Hochfelden in no way enviable. They lived in constant fear of denunciations, extortions, or arrests. The few remaining records afford us a good view of the situation then.

On 7th Prairial, third year of the Republic [26 May 1795] the provisional mayor Krentz ordered the gendarmes to arrest Franz Hebing, Joseph Wernert, Cesar Periollat, Antoni Boll, Anton Schuster, son of the dyer, and Andreas Hauß and bring them to a safe location. The reason for these arrests is unknown. On 14th Prairial, third year of the Republic [2 June 1795], Citizen Gillig was named commissar by the government in order to "clean out" the municipalities of the Hochfelden Canton, meaning to remove suspect members.

It was simply enough to be a relative of immigrants or of unsworn clergy to draw the suspicion of the Republic. One day (on 12th Vendemiaire, fourth year of the Republic) [4 October 1795], the procurator of the Hagenau Directory came—his name was Tisserant—and declared that by order of the law the relatives of immigrants and of unsworn priests were not permitted to hold public office.

In the interest of public security, the National Guard had to be established. It encompassed three companies, each with 86 men. Müller Georg Amann was named commandant. The different

commanders of the companies were elected by majority vote. In the second company were appointed Joseph Benjamin, captain; Joseph Felz, lieutenant; Andreas Winckel, second lieutenant; Xaver Eisele, sergeant major; Cornelius Rappolt, Joseph Ziller, Joseph Winckel and Andreas Winckel, sergeants; Michael Hend, Johann Hendmann, Joseph Fässel, Peter Soller, Joseph Theirse, Johannes Bartel, Leibel Gradwohl and Franz Lawen, corporal.[2]

In the third year of the Republic the municipality appealed to the Directory of Hagenau to complain about bread and feed shortages. The Directory answered that the community of Hochfelden could purchase 30 hundredweight of crops from the neighboring communities. At the same time, on 22nd Pluviose of the third year of the Republic [10 February 1795], the municipality sent an extremely strong petition to the administrative bureau for food stores in Strasbourg: "Citizen, we are informing you that the 24th, 27th, and 29th of the current month troops will march through here and no one will provide the soldiers bread. We are requesting; therefore, that the necessary measures are met so that the troops of the Republic do not suffer misery and that you employ a baker whose service is to provide for soldiers who march through here daily. If you fail to meet our demands then we will report you to the *Comite de salut public* [Committee of Public Safety] and you will be responsible for everything that happens."

Even the craftsmen, who perhaps had no kernel of grain at home of their own and only lived by what they had to make through the hard-earned industry of their hands, were not exempt from the requisitions. A decree on the 10th Germinal of the third year of the Republic [30 March 1795] pronounced that every shoemaker in Hochfelden had to produce two pairs of shoes for the Republic every Decadi, which means every ten days. Likewise, the housing of the soldiers and lodging for the horses was provided for.

VI. Church, Church Estates, and Community Estates

The main building in a community is usually the church. The fate of a church is always also tied to a good part of the local history. If the old clock tower of Hochfelden that still stands alone on the château square since times past could tell us everything that it in the past hundred years had befallen the area, then we would learn some things unknown and very much sad from it. An inscription on the front side of the steeple carries the date 1463.

The parish church that was built on the old steeple could hardly fit half of the parishioners and besides was old and dilapidated. During the Revolution then the church was made completely unusable due to the prisoners of war that were lodged inside and also because of its use as a feed magazine and saltpeter factory, so after the return of peace only the yet smaller Wendelin Church was usable for celebrating mass. The necessity of new construction now became so urgently palpable, but where will the materials come from? The community stores and the church stores were largely liquidated during the Revolution; the residents were impoverished and indebted due to the many war taxes.

[2] Cornelius Rappold is the translator's fourth-great uncle and Peter Soller is the translator's fifth-great grandfather and brother of the aforementioned Ferdinand Soller.

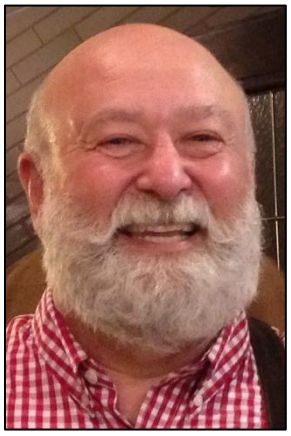
VII. Private Property, Château Ichtersheim

The Revolution was not satisfied with church property; it also looted the property of private citizens, namely the property of emigrants. The older people of Hochfelden can still recall many a farm that was once plundered. The fate of the château of the family von Ichtersheim deserves to be especially emphasized, because it provides us an extreme example of how it proceeded with the property of the emigrants. Johann Zenobie Albertini von Ichtersheim, Knight of the Order of St. Ludwig and knight banneret of Hochfelden, inhabitated the castle constructed by his ancestors as early as 200 years ago. At the outbreak of the Reign of Terror he followed the example of many of his fellow citizens and emigrated out with his three sons, Ludwig, Heinrich, and August. The three unmarried sons died abroad across the Rhine. Sophie Louise von Ichtersheim, daughter of Franz Reinhard von Ichtersheim, was married to General Balthasar Heinrich Anton, Baron of Schauenburg and lived for a time at Badonviller.

The coat of arms of the manor von Ichtersheim from the year 1659

DNA-ENTDECKUNGEN DNA DISCOVERIES

New Ethnicity Estimates at Living DNA



Andrew Hochreiter

My article in the September 2018 edition of *Der Kurier* was titled "Ethnicity, Admixture: More Sizzle Than Steak." In many ways, that is still the case. But all the DNA test companies are working hard to revise their ancestry predictions to better represent sub-regional breakdowns. One of the pioneers in this area is an England-based test company named Living DNA. They originally offered a very detailed breakdown for persons of British ancestry based on the People of the British Isles (PoBI) Project. https://www.peopleofthebritishisles.org/ This is a widely acclaimed study of the population genetics of British inhabitants. It has been ongoing since 2004 at Oxford University. Living DNA developed software to capture the multitude of regional divisions identified in the PoBI project. The company offers 21 subregions within the United Kingdom.

Living DNA recognized the limitations of current Germanic reference populations used by different DNA companies to determine Germanic ancestry. Germans are known for their privacy concerns. Additionally, the association of DNA with the eugenics of the pre-WWII era dampened any appeal for genetic genealogy. Living DNA launched their own study of the genetic makeup throughout Germany in 2017. Their intention was to duplicate the PoBI study with the Germanic population of Europe. To overcome the traditional obstacles, they teamed with Germany's largest genealogical organization; Verein für Computergenealogie e.V. (CompGen). Together, they started the DNA Project called "One Family - The German People" ("*Eine Familie - Die Deutschen*") to map German DNA. CompGen chose to partner with Living DNA because of its focus on Europe, adherence to the stringent privacy requirements of the European General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and its scientific approach to population studies. The criteria to participate required that all four grandparents were born within 80 km of each other to ascertain DNA identity of specific areas of Germany and surrounding regions that were German before World War I. CompGen helped to recruit participants who met the four-grandparent criteria. Dr. Tobias Kemper and Timo Kracke, two expert genetic genealogists at CompGen provided expertise and management to the project. In January 2020, Living DNA announced the addition of nine new regions to the European panels as:

Germany and adjacent areas split into:
- Northeast Germanic
- Northwest Germanic
- South Germanic

Russia split into:
- Finland
- Western Russia

Iberia split into:
- Iberia West
- Iberia East

Armenia and Cyprus split into:
- South Caucasus
- Cyprus

These updates affect current customers who have over 10% European ancestry. The change is optional and can be turned on or off by the owner. Access to the previous results is provided in your portal after the update is complete. A PDF document of the previous results can be downloaded for future reference. Living DNA intends to continue to improve their algorithms, research better call population groups and provide updates to anyone affected. Currently they provide a breakout of over 150 global regions. Besides the Germanic project, they initiated a similar project in Ireland and updated the African panel.

At Living DNA, ethnicity estimates are included in "Recent Ancestry" to distinguish it from your paternal and maternal line ancestries. The ethnicity estimates are drawn from analysis of the autosomal DNA results, which are the other 22 chromosomes besides your sex-determining chromosomes (X & Y). Scientists discovered that certain DNA markers occur at differing frequencies in people of different populations. These are called ancestry-informative markers (AIMs). This is what geneticists are working to better understand and DNA test companies are attempting to refine for their customers.

The new Germanic subregions reflect the results from the genetic mapping study in Germany. Your result is reported in percentages of regional makeups with an accompanying map that displays the geographical range of that ethnicity category. You can click on the subregion to read more information about it. Living DNA provides the historical and cultural background of each region. It is broadly described in terms of ancient migrations and cultures that impact the genetic makeup of an area. It is informative and interesting to read about the region in a historical and geographic context. The regions are not divided by political boundaries so it may not be evident where in Germany or the surrounding area may apply. Following is a short description of the three new Germanic sub-regions. As can be expected, there are some common historical roots between the regions based on migrations, trade, conquests, and intermarriage. Europe is a huge genetic mixing bowl with Germany especially affected by its central location.

South Germanic

The South Germanic genetic signature spreads out across South Germany and into parts of Belgium, Austria, Switzerland, the Czech Republic, Luxembourg, Liechtenstein, and Southeast Germany. Southern Germany was one of the first regions to be re-colonized after the Ice Age from "refugias" in southern France and northern Spain. During the Neolithic Era about 7000 years ago,

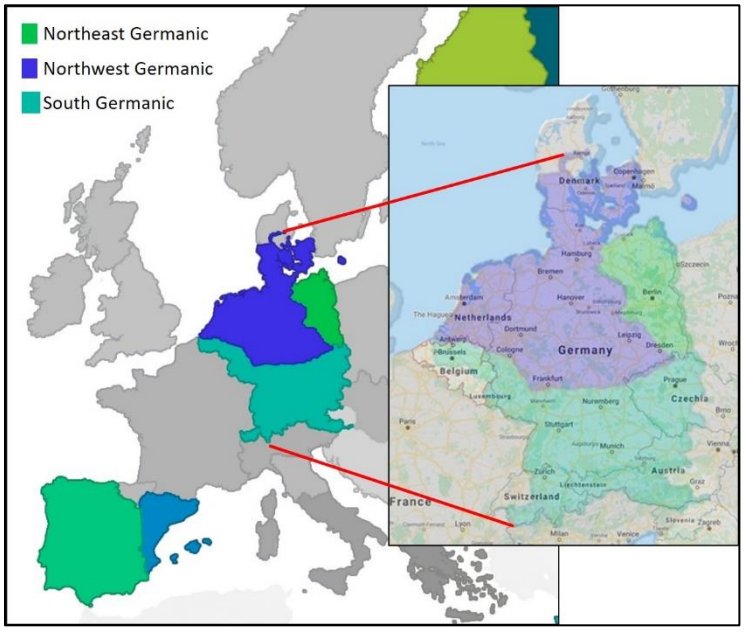
agriculture spread into the South Germanic area with the Linear Pottery Culture. The area was also affected by the Iron Age and Bronze Age Hallstatt Culture linked to Celtic populations originating in Austria. The Great Migration Period (*Völkerwanderung*), taking place between 300 and 700 AD, introduced a diverse mix of populations including Hunnic and Germanic tribes into Europe. Bavaria is named for the Bavarii tribe that originated in the forested mountains of Bohemia.

Northeast Germanic

This genetic signature spreads across the eastern regions of Germany and out into Poland to locations once settled by populations of Germanic origin. The northeast region of Germany shares many common roots with other Germanic regions. It was also recolonized by people moving out from southern refugias in France and Spain after the receding Ice Age although at later periods. But it was also influenced by people coming from Near Eastern refugias introducing other genetic variations to the region. This was followed by the Corded Ware Culture peoples during the Neolithic, Iron and Copper Ages, introducing genetic and cultural elements of the Eastern Steppes. It is theorized that the Germanic and Slavic languages were spread through the common roots of these Indo-Europeans. With no natural borders between Germany and Poland, migrations were not hindered. This intermixture affected culture, trade, and settlement, especially during the Middle Ages.

Northwest Germanic

This genetic signature covers the areas of northwestern Germany, the Netherlands, and the Jutland region of Denmark. The Northwest Germanic area underwent many of the same historical events common to central and northern Europe. People moved into the region after the glaciers receded starting about 11,000 years ago during the Mesolithic Age. These nomadic groups gradually adopted agricultural practices as the Linear Pottery Culture expanded from the Anatolia area across Europe. The Neolithic, Copper and Bronze Ages introduced the Corded Ware Culture from the steppes along with Indo-European languages, culture, and DNA. This area comprised the tribal homelands of the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes. Their invasions to Britain left the legacy of shared genetic makeup between Germany, Britain, and Scandinavia.



A map of modern-day Central Europe with the three Germanic regions overlaid

Notice the size and locations of the three divisions for Germanic

areas. As explained, some areas extend beyond Germany's current border, reflecting the historical extent of Germanic habitation. The enlarged portion is overlaid with a political map to show areas in Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Austria, Czechia, Switzerland, and Liechtenstein where common genetic roots exist. A caveat is required here that the Historical Context above is extracted from the descriptions by Living DNA of each Germanic region. These are historical events, some quite ancient, that occurred in the designated regions. This does not necessarily mean that you inherited DNA from all or some of these ancient groups. Ethnicity predictions are based on autosomal DNA, which is a recombination of DNA from recent ancestors. Over generations, the recombination diminishes earlier genetic contributions, representing smaller fractions of that ancestry. Most ancestors after about nine generations do not contribute to your genome.

Test companies face several problems with ethnicity estimates. Your DNA is compared to living people from world populations, then you are given an estimate of which groups to which you are most similar, creating the common misconception that this is where your ancestors originated. But people living in a region today may not be genetically similar to past populations. People never stayed isolated for very long as ancestors migrated to many places. Instead of the belief that ancestors came from a few places, ancestry is derived from people all over the world. Everyone alive today likely traces ancestry to a person who lived just 3,500 years ago. Despite these issues, scientists are working to identify population stratification to break out subregions. A new approach is analysis of ancient DNA to understand the genetic variation in a region at any given point in time.

Same DNA, Different Predictions

Of course, your DNA does not change; rather, the analysis evolves based on new studies and developments. Revisions are made to old predictions that may result in refinements with improved accuracy. Here is a comparison of my old and new predictions at Living DNA.

Region/Subregion	Prvs	New
Europe	**97.5%**	**100%**
Great Britain and Ireland	62.3%	43.4%
Lincolnshire	11.9%	0%
Southeast England	11.3%	4.6%
South Central England	11.1%	12.1%
South Wales Border	10.3%	0%
Central England	6.5%	17.8%
Devon	5.9%	1.9%
Cornwall	2.1%	1.3%
Northwest England	1.6%	0%
Orkney & Shetland Islands	1.5%	1.5%
Cumbria	0%	4.1%
Europe (North and West)	13.1%	56.6%
France	7.1%	0%
Scandinavia	6.0%	0%

Region/Subregion	Prvs	New
South Germanic	0%	35.0%
Northeast Germanic	0%	21.6%
Europe (East)	11.8%	0%
West Balkans	5.7%	0%
Finland & Western Russia	4.1%	0%
Mordovia	1.9%	0%
Europe (South)	10.3%	0%
South Italy	3.0%	0%
Iberian Peninsula	2.9%	0%
Tuscany	2.7%	0%
North Italy	1.7%	0%
Africa	**1.3%**	**0%**
Yorubaland	1.3%	0%
Asia (South)	**1.2%**	**0%**
Pashtun	1.2%	0%

My overall ethnicity went from 97.5% to 100% European with the elimination of trace DNA from Africa and Asia. The revision also removed many subregions in Europe including Eastern and Southern influence. There was also a revised balance and consolidation within Europe. This eliminated French, Scandinavian, and a couple British categories. So, how do I feel about these new changes? Actually, quite good, and reassured in some ways. In my case, the update did not add more subcategories but consolidated them into more understandable and accurate results. My ancestry is composed of a paternal side from Germany and a maternal side from the British Isles. With Living DNA, my genome is now fully covered by their latest population studies. Although the percentages weight the German side higher, I believe this includes the Germanic Anglo-Saxon influence on British genetic signatures by aligning it with the originating populations. My German grandparents both came from the village of Moosbach in the Upper Palatinate (*Oberpfalz*) district of Bavaria. It is about ten kilometers from the Czech border, halfway between Nuremberg, Germany and Pilsen, Czechia. Its location suggests influences from both Southern Germany and Eastern Europe. My new Germanic breakdown is 35% South Germanic and 21.6% Northeast Germanic. I feel the Germanic estimate aligns well with my known paternal family tree within the generational limitations of autosomal DNA inheritance. This success was already achieved in the British breakdown of my maternal line emphasizing the southern regions of England.

Some people will not agree or be satisfied with their ethnicity estimates. As already stated, it is evolving and has many problems to address. But I feel that Living DNA has developed a successful model that contributes to our understanding of Germanic inheritance and the influence of history on our genetic composition. Dr. Georg Fertig, of the CompGen executive board states that he "…actually think(s) the People of the British Isles project, based on larger samples, still offers a perspective where research on German DNA could be heading."

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.

AUSWANDERER ZUSAMMEN IMMIGRANT CONNECTIONS

A Grandchild's Surname Leads to Discovery of an Ancestral Village

Bob Greiner

A patron visited my local Family History Center recently for assistance in researching an immigrant family. Various census records listed their origin as France and Germany, leading us to suspect they were from Alsace-Lorraine. There were not many other clues about their origin, so we began thinking about ways to approach the problem. A simple question about a relationship ultimately led to the solution. In the process, we used a variety of sources and some deductive reasoning to discover the origin of the family.

In 1880 Peter (age 60) and Margaret Turck (60) lived in Deerfield, Oneida County, New York.[1] Living with them were a son Nicolas (28) and a grandson Michael Ney (13). They were all born in France. A search on Ancestry revealed a family tree for a Nicolas Turk in Oneida County. His birthplace was given as Metz, Lorraine, France.[2] In the FamilySearch tree we found Jean Peter Turck, born in Laudrefang, about thirty miles east of Metz.[3] This person settled in Daviess County, Indiana, and his age was not the same, so he was clearly not the same person as Peter Turck in Oneida County. However, his birthplace gave us another location to search.

The archives of the French Department of Moselle, where these villages are located, hold the civil records for Lorraine from 1792 and later.[4] The website is in French, but browser translation tools can be used to make navigation easier. Unlike their sister archives in Bas-Rhin and Haut-Rhin, only the decennial (10-year) indexes (called *tables décennales*) are available online. For each village (commune), the indexes include names and dates for births, marriages, and deaths. While obviously useful, the indexes do not reveal any relationships.

No Turck surnames were found in the Metz indexes. Some were found in Laudrefang, but they did not match the people from Oneida County. Using Meyersgaz.org, I located Laudrefang (German name Lauterfangen) and identified several nearby villages to examine. After searching the indexes of several, I found a few potential Turck names in Pontpierre (Steinbiedersdorf) and Teting-sur-Nied (Tetingen).

Reviewing the 1880 census for Peter Turck, I concluded that Michael Ney must have been a child of Peter Turck's daughter. A search for other Ney families in the area surrounding Oneida

[1] 1880 U.S. Census, Oneida County, New York, population schedule, Deerfield, p. 165A (stamped), dwelling 12, family 12, Peter Turck family; image, Ancestry.com (https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/6742/4243405-00334: accessed 20 Mar 2020); citing NARA microfilm publication T9, roll 902.
[2] https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/18314228/person/360025582440/facts
[3] https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/L2B6-CTP
[4] http://www.archives57.com/index.php/recherches/archives-en-ligne

Passenger list
Ship City of Montreal from Liverpool
New York City, 18 April 1874

196 Pierre Turck, 55, labourer
197 Jos. M. Turck, 55, wife
198 Jean Turck, 17, miner
199 Josephine Turck, 16, spinster
200 Marie Turck, 11, child

201 Jean Turck, 44, labourer
202 Catherine Turck, 30, wife
203 Barbe Turck, 3, child
204 Joseph Turck, 2, child

213 Francois Ney, 30, joiner
214 Marianne Ney, 30, wife
215 Margueretta Perrin, 12, child
216 Michel Fischer, 9, child
217 Leoniel Fischer, 6, child
218 August Ney, 2, child
219 Francois Ney, 1, infant

County revealed an August Ney, born March 1872 in France. Returning to the French civil records, I quickly found an index entry for the birth of Auguste Ney on 11 March 1872 in Teting-sur-Nied. In the same index I found the marriage record of Francois Ney and Marie Anne Turck in 1871. I also discovered that Marie Anne had previously married Jean Michel Fischer in 1865.

Now with more certain birth dates, I found a passenger list on Ancestry for August Ney.[5] I initially ignored it because the ship sailed from Liverpool and the place of origin was Sweden. Big mistake! When I finally examined the original image, I discovered the entire Ney family – Francois and Marianne together with their children, who had several different surnames. The oldest child was Margaret Perrin, followed by two Fischer children – Michel and Leona, and then two Ney children – August and Francois. Their ages and names closely matched the family structure revealed by the civil record indexes.

It became obvious that Michael Fischer was the same person as Michael Ney, who lived with his grandparents Peter and Margaret Turck in 1880. Marie Anne Ney was a daughter of Peter and Margaret and her son Michael took the name of his stepfather as a youth. As an adult he was later known as Michael J. Fisher. A birth index in Teting-sur-Nied confirmed that a Jean Michel Fischer was born in 1866.

FISHER—In this city, December 21st, 1927, Michael J. Fisher, husband of the late Mary Fisher (nee Voll); father of Viola, Harry, Marie, James and Bert Fisher of Utica, N. Y.; brother of Mrs. George M. Helfrich, August Ney, Mrs. George N. Feist, Mrs. Robert Thiessenvitz, Elenor Ney and the late Mrs. Margaret Straub. Funeral from the residence of his sister, Mrs. George M. Helfrich, No. 72 Best street, Saturday morning at 7:45 o'clock and from Our Lady of Lourdes church at 8:15 o'clock. Friends are invited to attend. Utica and Syracuse papers please copy.

Michael Fisher obituary
Buffalo Evening News, 23 December 1927

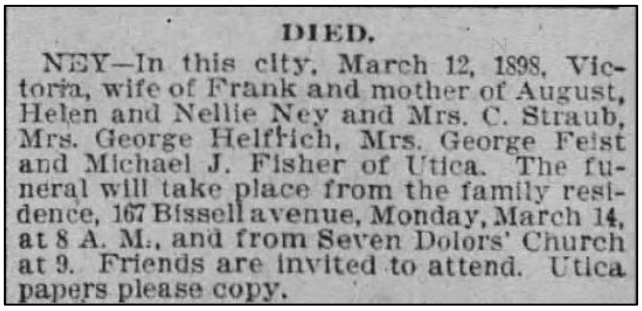
Francois and Marianne Ney were found in several census records of Wyoming and Erie County, New York beginning with the 1875 New York state census.[6] They were known as Frank and Victorine (or Victoria) Ney. (I cannot explain the name transformation from Marianne to Victorine.) Several of their children found on the passenger list were with them and more were born

[5] https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=7488&h=14227303

[6] 1875 New York State Census, Wyoming County, New York, population schedule, Sheldon, p. 23 (written), family 211, Frank Ney family; image, Ancestry.com (https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=7250&h=1357467955: accessed 20 Mar 2020); citing Census of the state of New York, for 1875. Microfilm. New York State Archives, Albany, New York.
1892 New York State Census, Erie County, New York, population schedule, Buffalo Ward 18, p. 6 (written), Frank Ney family (unnumbered); image, Ancestry.com (https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/3212/41121_B125433-00378?pid=827892: accessed 20 Mar 2020); citing *892 New York State Census.* New York State Education Department, Office of Cultural Education. New York State Library, Albany, NY.

after their arrival. Michael and August Ney were with them in 1875 and August in 1892. Both sons eventually settled in Utica and Syracuse, New York.

In the excitement of finding the Ney family on the passenger list, I almost overlooked the fact that on the preceding page were several Turck families that were indexed incorrectly as Curck because of the sloppy handwriting. One of them was that of Pierre (Peter) and Jos. M. (Margaret) Turck with several of their children. The other family was Jean (John) and Catherine Turck with two children. This couple settled in Oneida County as well.



DIED.

NEY—In this city, March 12, 1898, Victoria, wife of Frank and mother of August, Helen and Nellie Ney and Mrs. C. Straub, Mrs. George Helfrich, Mrs. George Feist and Michael J. Fisher of Utica. The funeral will take place from the family residence, 167 Bissell avenue, Monday, March 14, at 8 A. M., and from Seven Dolors' Church at 9. Friends are invited to attend. Utica papers please copy.

Victoria Ney obituary
The Buffalo Sunday News, 13 March 1898

The Old Fulton New York Post Cards website (https://fultonhistory.com/) contains a wealth of information about Brooklyn as well as the rest of New York State. One feature is digitized newspapers that can be searched by keyword. Searches for Turck and Ney yielded many references to the families in Oneida and Erie Counties. Especially helpful were obituaries for Frank and Victoria Ney and their son Michael Fischer. These articles confirmed the married names of their daughters and the relationships of the children in this blended family.

The Nicolas Turck found with Peter and Margaret in the 1880 census was born about 1852. A potential birth record for Jean Nicolas Turck, born July 1851, was found in the index for the village of Pontpierre. In the 1900 U.S. census, Nicolas said he was born in France in July 1850.[7] Nicolas married in New York and was a farmer in Oneida County.

Several other birth records matching the names and ages of Turck children on the passenger list were also found in Pontpierre. Some of these children could not be found in later U.S. records. The FamilySearch tree ID for Pierre Turck is L1MM-935.

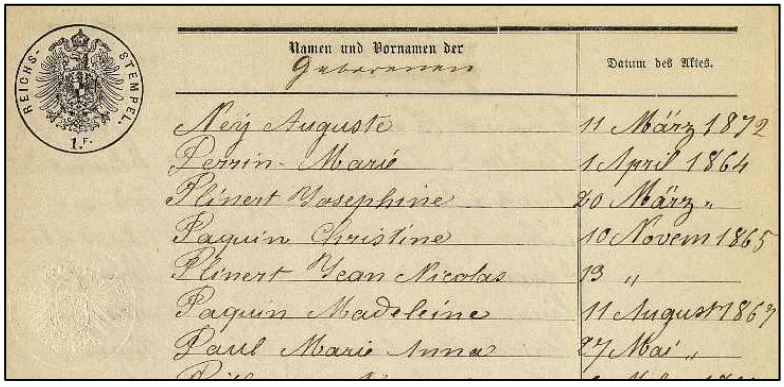
In review, Marie Anne Turck was the mother of several children in France by at least three men. The first produced a daughter named Margaret Perrin, whose father is unknown. Marie's marriage to Michael Fischer produced at least two children, including Michael J. Fischer. Finally, she had several children by Frank Ney, including August and several younger sisters born in the United States.

The mystery of Michael Ney living with his grandparents provided the impetus to dig deeper into the ancestry of the Ney family. The results were much more productive than the search for Turck ancestry. The records we uncovered about the Ney family allowed us to make definitive conclusions about the family relationships. This is another example of looking at all members of a family to

[7] 1900 U.S. Census, Oneida County, New York, population schedule, Deerfield, p. 141A (stamped), dwelling 153, family 153, Nichlos Turck family; image, Ancestry.com (https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/7602/4114704_00287?pid=78851109: accessed 20 Mar 2020); citing T623, roll 1131.

uncover clues that will overcome genealogical brick walls. In the process several new record sources were explored with satisfying results.

One further task remains to be done. The Moselle Archives in Metz will make copies of their records that are not online if you provide the names and dates found in the 10-year indexes. You must contact them with the information, and they will then return an invoice with the expected cost. Payment must be made by check before the records will be sent. While this may be time consuming, the original birth and marriage records would confirm the conclusions we reached about these families using the indexes and other sources.



August Ney birth record index, Tables décennales (env 1792 - 1952): Teting-sur-Nied (Teting en 1871, Tetlingen en 1941), Document 9NUM/8E671 Tables décennales. (1792-1952) Image: FRAD057_8E671_0096.jpg Archives Moselle, 1, allée du Château, Saint-Julien-lès-Metz

MAGS Welcomes these 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.

BELINDA BROUETTE of AUSTIN, TX
(Muller, Roth, Oliger, Lehn)
JOHN BULLACH of ARLINGTON, VA
(Bullach, Bulach)
MARIE & KENNETH DERE of ANNANDALE, VA
(Dere/Derr, Bartholdi)
ROSALYN DOWLING of LOCUST GROVE, VA
(Albert, Laubender)
MYRTLE DUNSTER of ALLENTOWN, NJ
(Ott, Diehl, Schradt, Breitnitz)
DENNIS GRIESING of LEESBURG, VA
(Griesing)
JANET HAMPSON of SEVERNE PARK, MD
(Schroder, Junglas, Olsen)
SUSAN HICKMAN of BATTLE GROUND, WA
(Markel, Trostel, Hammon/Howman, Reichert)
WILLIAM & JILL HUBER of CROWNSVILLE, MD
(Huber, Stadtlander, Yount, Lias)
JOHN HUSACK of PITTSBURGH, PA
(Adelman, Ruegenberg, Maiworm, Leister)
PAMELA ISRAEL of PITTSBURGH, PA
(Gredler, Hohman, Harschnek, Wentz)
MARGARET IVERSON of CHEHALIS, WA
(Dielman, Stoll, Emmert)
KATHLEEN JENKINS of ROSELLE PARK, NJ
(No Names)
CHARLES KILLMAN of SKOKIE, IL
(Killman, Dilcher, Paul, Rosser)
LISA MINERD of MARLTON, NJ
(Lautenslager, Koch, Jung, Stambach)
GEORGE SCHLOSSER of PENNINGTON, NJ
(No Names)
THOMAS WALKER of ALEXANDRIA, VA
(No Names)
GWEN WILLIAMS of CHESTERFIELD, MO
(Williams, Yurich)

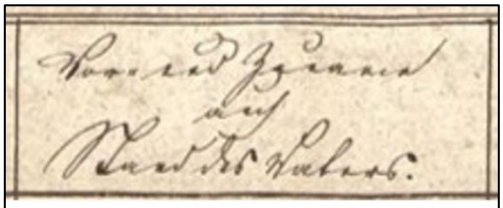
UNSERE SPRACHBLÄTTER OUR LANGUAGE LEAVES

Stand und Gewerbe: Status and Occupation

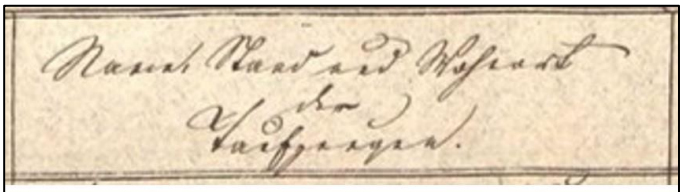
Ken Weaver

The issue of *Stand* (status) is an important concept for the genealogist researching their German ancestors. While this column is focused on German language issues, it is important to remember that inherent in one's occupation is one's standing in the community. One's standing in German society was preordained by God and there was little, if any, upward mobility. In other words, once a peasant, always a peasant.

Anyone who has researched German records recognizes that the headers in church books most always include a reference to the male's Stand. Included here are two examples from a baptismal record:

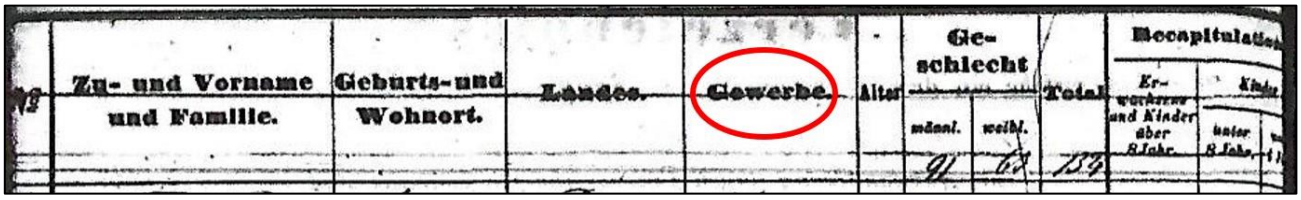


Vor- und Zuname auch Stand des Vaters



Name, Stand und Wohnort der Taufzeugen

While Stand is best translated with the English words "standing" or "level," one would expect to see things such as upper class, middle class, working class, working poor, or poverty level. But typically those writing the information in the church books indicated the male's occupation. As the industrial revolution took hold in the mid 1800s, records were more likely to use the German word *Gewerbe* (occupation), with less emphasis on the social standing of the person, as shown in this passenger list from the late 1800s:



Nº	Zu- und Vorname und Familie.	Geburts- und Wohnort.	Landes.	Gewerbe.	Alter	Geschlecht männl.	Geschlecht weibl.	Total	Recapitulation Erwachsene und Kinder über 8 Jahr	Recapitulation Kinder unter 8 Jahr
						91	63	154		

Baerbel Johnson, moderator of the FamilySearch German Research wiki, provided some insight into the complexities of Stand at the first conference of the IGGP. She explained that there were basically four levels for residents of a town: *Bürger* (citizen), *Häusler* (cottager), *Gärtner* or *Hintersassen* (gardeners), and *Einlieger* or *Hausgenossen* (renters). These are the classifications for

the "common folk." Above them came the Pope, royalty, nobility, professionals (such as physicians), clerics, and military officers. These two groups might best be considered to be the upper class and the middle class. The lowest class consisted of beggars, thieves, criminals, invalids, to name just a few. Some things most considered to determine one's Stand in German society included most importantly wealth and possessions, particularly land, followed by occupation. Since occupation was important in determining one's Stand, that is the information most frequently included in the column in records so labeled. Until the industrial revolution started to take hold, the vast majority of people in Germany were involved in some form of agriculture or farming. In fact, there are over 150 different words in German that would be translated into English with the word "farmer." The information in the illustration comes from the FamilySearch research wiki and shows the words without the English equivalents. The complete list with English translations can be found at:

https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/German_Genealogical_Word_List#Types_of_Farmers.

Many of the words are regional or particular to a dialect. The critical insight, though, in understanding the differences rests in how much land the farmer actually possessed. The more land, the more prestige and the higher his Stand.

Abbauer, Abnahmemann, Abschiedsmann, Achtelbauer, Achtelhüfner, Achtermann, Ackerbauer, Ackerbürger, Ackerer, Ackerknecht, Ackersmann, Ackerwirt(h), Altbauer, Altenteiler, Altenteilerin, Althufner, Althüfner, Altsitzer(in), Amtsmeier, Anbauer, Anspänner, Aröder, Artmann, Artmeier, Auenhäusler, Ausdinger, Auszügler, Bäuerle, Bauerli, Bauer, Bauernknecht, Bauknecht, Baumann, Beerbter, Behandinge, Beibauer, Beisasse, Beiwohner, Beständer, Bestanderlasser, Bestandwirt, Bödener, Bo[h]lsmann, Brinker, Brinkkötter, Brinklieger, Brinkmann, Brinksitzer, Büdner, Buhmann, Bumann, Buschpächter, Chal(l)upner, Dotale, Dotalbauer, Eigengärtner, Eigenkäthner, Eigenkötter, Einlieger, Einspänner, Erbbauer, Erbpächter, Exner, Feuerstättler, Freibauer, Freigärtner, Fröhner, Gärtner, Ganzlechner, Ganzlehner, Gesinde, Halblechner, Halblehner, Heuerling, Hofer, Hofgänger, Hofmann, Hofstädtler, Hofwirth, Hoppenplöcker, Hortulanus, Huber, Hübler, Hüttler, Hitler, Inlieger, Inste, Instmann, Interimswirt(h), Kät(h)ner, Köthner, Kampheuerling, Kirchdotale, Kitzmann, Knecht, Kölmer, Köt[t]er, Kolon, Kolonist, Kolupner, Kossate, Kossäth, Kotsass, Kotasse, Landmann, Lehner, Magd, Meyer, Ochsner, Ökonom, Pachtbauer, Päger, Pfarrdotale, Robotgärtner, Rössner, Scharknecht, Söldner, Strassenkötter, Tagelöhner, Tagner, Tauner, Thauner, Viertelbauer, Viertelhufner, Viertelhüfner, Viertellehner, Vollbauer, Voll-lehner, Volllehner, Vollmaier, Vollspänner, Weingärtner, Weingartknecht, Weinzettel, Widumer, Winzer, Wirt(h), Zettelmann, Zweispänner

A German genealogist by the name of Christian Benz working in the area known as Lower Bavaria, northeast of the city of Munich, has classified German occupations of that area as follows: 65% *Landwirte* (farmers), 10% *Gütler* (owners of a *Gütl*, a small parcel of land), 7% *Häusler* (cottagers), 7% *Inwohner* (residents), 4% *Tagelöhner* (day laborers), 3% *Müller* (millers), 2% *Zimmerer* (carpenters) and 2% *Sonstige* (other). While these are figures from that region, they are indicative, I believe, of the overall Stand by occupation of most of the residents of German territory. His website, although in German, is quite interesting and worth a visit: http://www.ahnenforschung-benz.de/index.htm. Use the translation option provided when you open the page.

Many of the occupations that existed hundreds of years ago are no longer around. Think of the number of different computer-related occupations today that did not exist in 1950. In other words, if you were to type the name of an old German profession into a modern online German-English

dictionary, you will more than likely get the response "entry not found." But there are some online resources, including the FamilySearch German research wiki that provide some assistance with an English translation. Unfortunately, none of the sites provide insight into the many nuances and variations of the German words for farmer or other occupations that have multiple entries.

One such site to visit is: http://sites.rootsweb.com/~romban/misc/germanjobs.html. There are some issues with the site in that occupations beginning with G or H are "under construction" and all Umlauts have been replaced with ae, oe or ue. The same list, which was translated by one Oliver Weiss can also be found at http://brigittegastelancestry.com/occupat.htm. Another list of old German occupations can also be found at https://www.jewishgen.org/infofiles/GermanOccs.htm. In addition to the German list of professions, the Jewish.gen site also provides lists of Polish, Hungarian and Romanian occupations translated into English.

Probably the most comprehensive list of German occupations can be found on the GenWiki site. There are over 2,600 occupations included, but if you have visited this site, you will need to rely on the online translators to assist you. As you probably are aware, this is THE site for genealogy in Germany and obviously not written in English. Another very comprehensive list of German professions can be found at: http://www.european-roots.com/german_prof.htm. This list is sorted by major categories, such as leather, wood turners, smiths, etc., without more exact translations. Use Control-F to find the German profession you are seeking.

I certainly wish you all success in unlocking your German ancestors' occupations/*Stände*. It is indeed an interesting topic and while most of us will never really understand the impact of social status or Stand in centuries past or the nuances between one type of tenant farmer and the next, I am hopeful that this column has provided you some insight and assistance in unearthing your ancestors' social history.

And finally, in parting, I mentioned dishonorable professions earlier in this column. I must sadly report that among those occupations considered as such is that of a weaver! In as much as Weber is the fifth most common name in Germany today, I guess my lineage is shady at best! *Tschüss*!

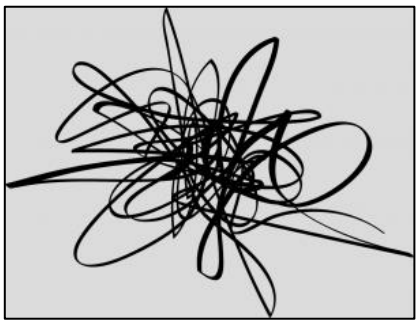
As a native Pennsylvania Dutchman, Weaver can trace most every line of ancestors to a German immigrant in the 18th century, so it was only natural that he learn to speak German and did so under the tutelage of a very inspiring immigrant high school German teacher. Majoring in German at Millersville University, 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. Feel free to e-mail suggestions for this column to kenneth.n.weaver@gmail.com.

VORSCHRIFT IST VORSCHRIFT STICK TO THE SCRIPT

The Top Six Transcription Tips for Tricky Handwritten Words

Katherine Schober

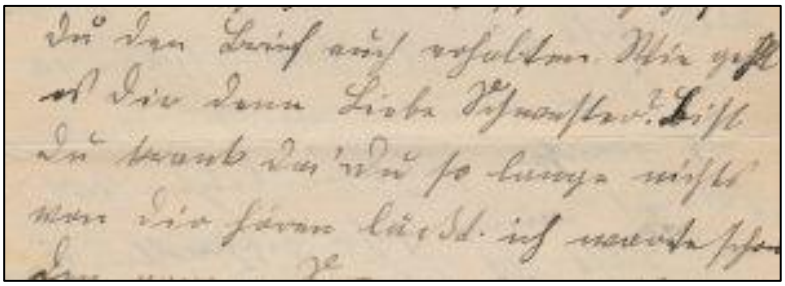
Have you ever been deciphering one of your ancestor's documents, when all of the sudden you come to across a word that looks like this?



Well, perhaps not that bad, but sometimes it sure feels like it! Even for me, a professional translator who works with the old German handwriting on a daily basis, tricky words can sometimes get the best of me. So what do I do? Or, more importantly, what can you do when this happens? Read on to find out.

1. Skip the word for the moment.

This may seem like an easy way out, but skipping a word and coming back to it later is one of the most efficient tricks. If you can't read a word, mark this blank spot in your transcription (you can use dashes, periods, highlight the spot in a different color, etc.) and continue deciphering the rest of the document from there. As you continue to transcribe, one of two things may happen:



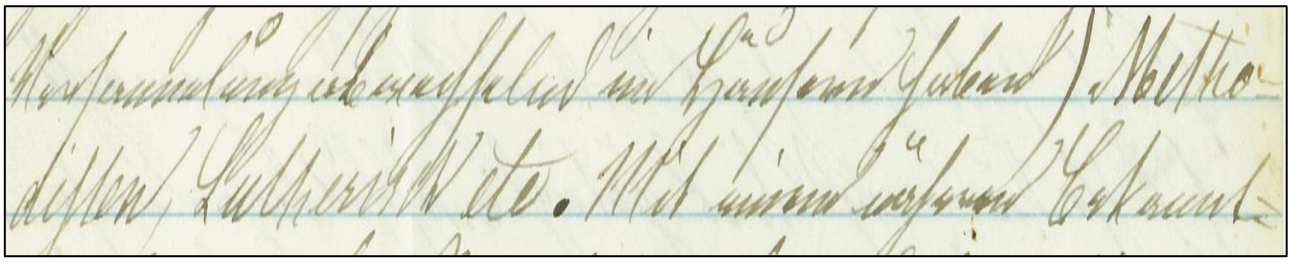
1. Your brain will slowly start to adjust to the author's specific handwriting style. After you have transcribed the rest of the document, go back to your skipped word, and I guarantee you that it will now seem easier to transcribe than it did before. Your brain has learned a lot since then!
2. That same word may actually be repeated farther down in your document. If so, the second (or third) instance of the word might be much clearer than the first occurrence, helping you to figure out what that original tricky word was.

2. If the word you cannot read is a town, check to see if there are any headings, stamps, or seals on your document.

I've spent up to an hour countless times trying to decipher a tricky town name, only to get to the bottom of the document and find out that the same name was right there in very easy-to-read print – on a stamp! So before you begin transcribing, make sure to scan the entire document for any typed words or stamps like the one at left from the town of Wolfhagen. These may be clues you can use later.

3. Remember to look to the line below.

If a transcribed word isn't making any sense to you and you can't find it in a dictionary, don't forget to look at the next line. If a scribe ran out of space on one line, he would often continue writing on the next, without using any type of punctuation to mark this decision. So before you get frustrated that your word doesn't exist, check the next line to see if the word continues there.



The word *Methodisten* written on two lines

4. If one specific letter is illegible, scan your document to see if you have already deciphered a similarly shaped figure in another word.

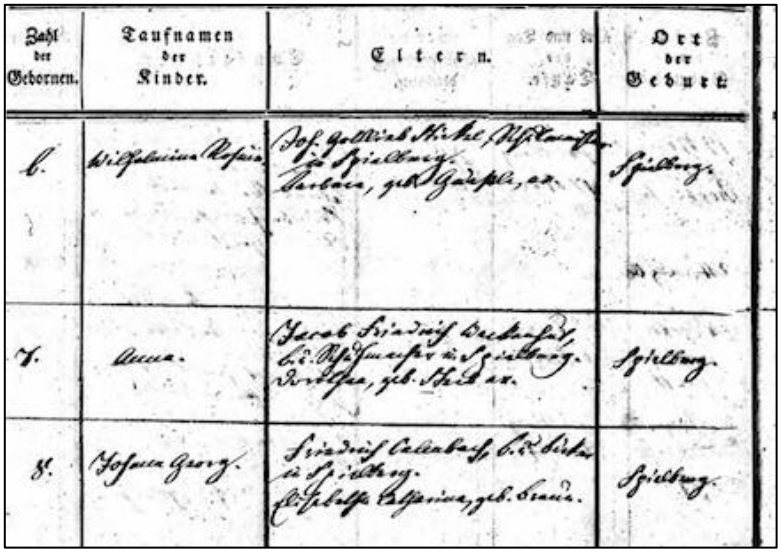
Let's say you can't read a specific letter in a word. Look at its characteristics – does it go below the line? Does it have loops? Is it crossed? Any other identifiable features? Now try to see if you can find this mystery shape in any other words that you have already transcribed. If so, what's the letter there? It's likely the same in your mystery word!

Another trick I employ is if a letter is written differently than the "normal" version of the letter (I once had an author who wrote his "r"s like "v"s), I will sometimes take a moment and underline all instances of that strange-looking letter in my document. This then allows my brain to get used to the way this particular scribe writes the letter, making it easier to recognize the strange character as I continue to transcribe. Making your own handwriting key for all these illegible letters can also be very helpful.

"r" in the old German handwriting

5. Find a similarly formatted record for comparison purposes.

If your illegible word is on a record, look at the other records on that page or on the following pages. These records are usually all written in (more or less of) a standard format, and many times a word that is scrawled in your record will be written much more clearly in another. Is the word in that



Use other records on the page for comparison purposes.

If you are working with a standard record, sometimes other genealogists will have posted their transcriptions and translations of similar records on forums or blogs, which Google Search will bring up. You can then check this transcription against your own record to see if there are any similarities and see if your difficult-to-read word becomes clear. If you are working with a letter, perhaps the phrase you are transcribing is a commonly used German expression; if this is the case, you may also get lucky with some Google hits!

I hope these transcription tips help you in your genealogy journey. *Viel Spaß*!

same spot a month? A town? An occupation? Using this knowledge of context to your advantage can be very helpful in transcribing.

6. Use Google.

If you have tried all the above tips and still can't figure out your word, try copy and pasting parts of your German transcription surrounding this word into Google Search (if you want to search the exact phrase, be sure to put it in quotation marks).

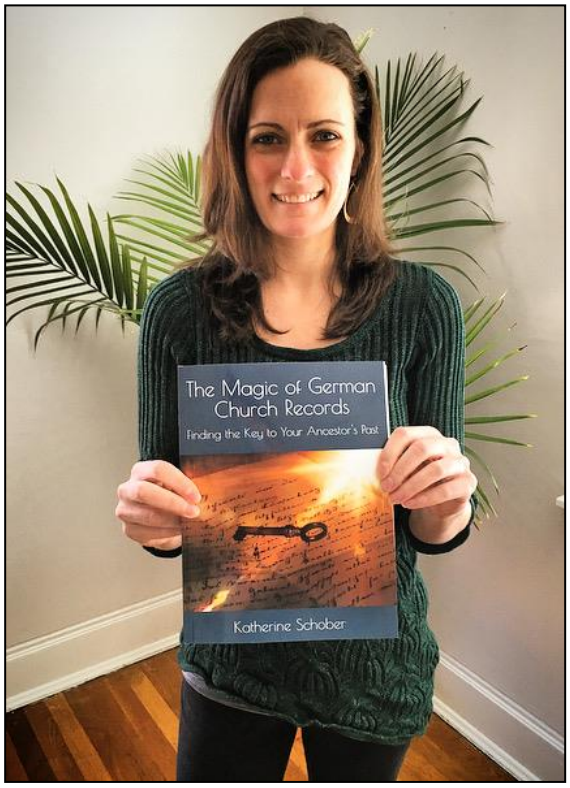
Schober is the author of the books, *Tips and Tricks of Deciphering German Handwriting* and *The Magic of German Church Records: Finding the Key to Your Ancestor's Past*. She is also the creator of the online course, *Reading the Old German Handwriting*. Her business is SK Translations, found on the web at www.SKTranslations.com.

The Magic of German Church Records: Finding the Key to Your Ancestor's Past

Have German church records, but can't read them? In Katherine Schober's newest book, *The Magic of German Church Records: Finding the Key to Your Ancestor's Past,* learn how to extract your ancestor's information from German church records – without needing to speak German!

In this how-to guide, discover how you can get the information you need from German church records — without having to decipher every word on the page. Complete with handpicked examples from real German church records, this book teaches you to:

- Locate those valuable church records for your German ancestor
- Take yourself step-by-step through baptismal records, marriage records, death records – in both column and paragraph format – to pick out the details of your ancestor's life
- Recognize the different spelling variations of your ancestor's name and hometown
- Understand what church record phrases, symbols, and abbreviations mean and how these can help your genealogy research
- Convert names of commonly seen feast dates into actual dates of birth, marriage, and death for your ancestor
- Work with the best technological tools and resources to make your genealogy journey easier – and more fun!



Best yet, the book includes the German transcriptions and English translations of multiple sample records — as well as comprehensive German vocabulary lists with handwritten examples of these important genealogy words.

Whether you are just starting out in the field or have worked with church records for years, this book will teach you the must-know methods to unlock the mysteries of your ancestor's past. Are you ready to get started?

DER KALENDER THE CALENDAR

2020

July 8-12. Botetourt Genealogy Fair 2020, Breckinridge Elementary School, Fincastle, VA, Fincastle was incorporated in 1772 and has been the county seat for Botetourt County since that time.
http://www.botetourtva.gov/documents/library/genealogy_fair_brochure.pdf

September 2-5. 2020 FGS Family History Conference – Blazing Trails in the Heart of America, Kansas City, MO, more than 30 years after the last FGS conference held in Kansas City, FGS returns to the home of the Mid-Continent Library and the Midwest Genealogy Center.
https://fgs.org/annual-conference/

September 10-12. New York State Family History Conference, Albany, NY. Join hundreds of family history researchers in the New York state capital, Albany, for the 2020 New York State Family History Conference (NYSFHC). Enjoy three days of camaraderie and learning with genealogists of all experience levels - all just a few blocks from the New York State Library, Museum, and Archives.
https://nysfhc.newyorkfamilyhistory.org/

September 12. Germanic Genealogy Society Fall Conference, location TBD. Dr. Wolfgang Grams, founder and owner of "Routes to the Roots, Research and Travel (RsRs)" in the city of Oldenburg, Germany, gives four talks.
https://ggsmn.org/eventListings.php?nm=38

October 17. MAGS Fall Conference, DoubleTree by Hilton, Laurel, MD. The Legal Genealogist Judy G. Russell presents a full-day program on German-genealogy-specific topics as well as how to use tax lists and prison records in your research. A workshop is being planned for Friday, October 16, as well. Due to the pandemic, MAGS has not decided how the conference will be held. Please check the MAGS website often for the latest updates.

November 6-7. 2020 North Carolina Genealogical Society Fall Conference, McKimmon Conference and Training Center, Raleigh, NC.
https://www.ncgenealogy.org/event/save-the-date-2020-fall-conference/

2021

February 3-6. RootsTech 2021. Salt Lake City, UT.
https://www.rootstech.org/salt-lake

June. Three conferences over four days – Genetic Genealogy, Genealogy Jamboree and JamboFree – with over 120 classes, nationally and internationally known speakers, and major exhibitors.
http://genealogyjamboree.com/2021/

July 16-18. 2021 International German Genealogy Conference, Sharonville Convention Center, Cincinnati, OH, hosted by the Hamilton County Chapter of the Ohio Genealogical Society.
https://iggpartner.org/cpage.php?pt=145

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

2. American Translators Association, 225 Reinekers Lane, Suite 590, Alexandria, VA 22314-2875
Phone: (703) 683-6100
Website: www.atanet.org.
They have an online directory for individual translators and area of specialization choices.

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

4. 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.

5. Roger P. Minert, Ph.D., A.G., PO Box 1845, Provo, UT 84603-1845
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Specialization: German-English, English-German, German script, French, Latin

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

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

8. Andrew Witter, 2056 255th St., Donnellson, IA 52625-9679
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