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Wenn stolz auf neuen Glanz wir blicken,
Der auf das Sternenbanner fällt,
So baut das Herz oft gold'ne Brücken
Hinüber in die alte Welt.

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GERMAN AND GERMAN-AMERICAN GENEALOGICAL GUIDES AND SOURCES SINCE 1850

Robert E. Ward

Despite the mountain of publications produced in Europe concerning German and German-American genealogical research, relatively little information is accessible to the amateur and professional genealogist who is not conversant with the German language. And much of what has been done in English restricts itself to the American colonial period. Yet, the largest waves of immigration from Germany came in the latter half of the 19th century and the first decade of the present century: 1853-54, 1865-73, 1882-83, 1907. The large crest of German immigration after the Civil War was temporarily cut off by the economic crash of 1873, but resumed less than a decade later, culminating in the peak year 1907. Between 1855 and 1895 an average of 100,000 Germans came to America annually. Since 1820 some seven million Germans have made the United States their adopted homeland—more than any other nationality, including Great Britain.

The general definition of the term, *German-American* refers to those persons from or descended from German-speaking countries and settlements around the world who have made the U.S. their home. This paper¹ necessarily limits itself to Germany's geographical limits since 1850 and to guides and sources pertaining to genealogical research on persons from Germany and their American descendants. It excludes Switzerland, Austria, and

¹This article was presented as a lecture on 12 August 1976 at the Bicentennial Conference on American Genealogy and Family History in Cleveland, Ohio, sponsored by The Genealogical Committee of the Western Reserve Historical Society in collaboration with the American Society of Genealogists, the History Department of Case Western Reserve University, and the Ohio Genealogical Society.

those areas temporarily held by Germany during the Third Reich.²

A great fund of material is to be found among the publications, documents, and artifacts associated with the religious, cultural, educational, social and fraternal institutions of America's German-speaking element. Characteristic of German ethnic consciousness is the propensity for record-keeping and the handing down of oral, written and physical evidence for purposes of traditions and language maintenance, the perpetuation of social, economic, and political ideas, as well as population control, statistics, and familial and self-identification. Thus the German-speaking element left considerable evidence of its existence and origins.

Geographical and Historical Guides and Sources

Good methodology requires that the researcher construct an ancestral profile which serves as an outline or checklist of time periods, movements within the socio-religious and political realms, personal affiliations of the ancestor and his family and friends, geographical locations, and other data. Locating the German-American's residence may often be accomplished by placing him in a historical perspective. It is important, for example, to consider whether a German immigrant of the 1850s might have been identified with the Forty-Eighters Movement, or whether, as an 1873 arrival, he had come from a German settlement in Russia. In the former instance, one should proceed to publications and other sources on political emigres and radicalism; in the latter case, one might seek out sources on and in the Dakotas since it was there that such settlements were established that year by adherents of the Reformed Church.³

The major bibliographical guides to literature on the Germans in America since 1850 are Henry A. Pochmann and Arthur R. Schultz, *Bibliography of German Culture in America to 1940* (Madison, Wis., 1953), and Don Heinrich Tolzmann, *Americana Germanica: A Bibliography* (Metuchen, N.J., 1975), the latter of which lists sources since 1940, including the important bibliographies which appeared in various issues of the *American German Review* and the *German Quarterly*. Olga K. Miller's *Migration*,

²Guides to genealogical research in Austria, Switzerland, and other German-speaking areas are to be found in *The German-American Genealogist* and other periodicals mentioned in this article. See also the various publications of the Genealogical Society of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, hereinafter referred to as LDS, including *Major Genealogical Record Sources in Austria* (Series C, No. 16: 1971), *Major Genealogical Record Sources in Switzerland* (Series C, No. 2:1 Sep 1967), Prof. Dr. Hanns Leo Mikoletzky, *Genealogical Research Sources in Austrian Archives* (Area D-7:1969), and Dr. Grete Mecenseffy, *Central European Population Movements* (Area D-12:1969).

³See, for example, Carl Wittke, *Refugees of the Revolution* (Phila., 1952); A. E. Zucker, *The Forty-Eighters* (N.Y., 1950, 1967); Richard Sallet, *Russian-German Settlements in the United States*, trans. by LaVern J. Ripple and Armand Bauer (Fargo, 1974).

Emigration, Immigration (Logan, Utah: Everton Publishers, 1974) contains extensive bibliographical data on German-American genealogy and history. Karl J. R. Arndt and Robert Elmer Ward are currently working on bio-bibliographical handbooks which deal exclusively with German-American editors and writers.

Arndt and May Olson compiled an extremely valuable book for research on German-America, *German-American Newspapers and Periodicals* (Heidelberg, 1961). In addition to the listing of every known German-language newspaper published in the United States,⁴ it contains statistical and historical notes pertaining to the various cities and towns in which these newspapers appeared. Clifford Neal Smith and Anna Piszczan-Czaja Smith drew from Arndt and Olson for their list of places of publication of German-American periodicals.⁵ This list serves as a valuable guide to German-American settlements. They also give the locations of German-speaking congregations by state, county, and denomination.

Perhaps the best guide to the geography of German-America is Heinz Kloss, *Atlas der im 19. und fruehen 20. Jahrhundert entstandenen deutschen Siedlungen in USA* (Marburg, 1974) which has maps and text in German and English. Lists of German atlases and gazetteers and notes on how to use them are given in Volume I, Nos. 5 and 6 (1975) of *The German-American Genealogist*. The major gazetteers are *Meyers Orts- und Verkehrs-Lexikon* and *Muellers Grosses Deutsches Ortsbuch*, copies of which are to be found at LDS libraries. The researcher will also find much use for the German zip code directory, *Verzeichnis der Postleitzahlen*, which can be purchased directly from the German postal headquarters in Bonn or from the Society for German-American Studies.

Information on the locations and histories of the German principalities is to be found in the various issues of *The German-American Genealogist* (Vol. I:1975), the *Encyclopedia of German-American Genealogical Research* (N.Y. & London, 1976) by Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Neal Smith, and various American and German encyclopedias, e.g., *Encyclopedia Americana* (N.Y., 1967 ff.) and *Neues Grosses Lexikon* (Grossversandhaus Quelle: Fuerth, 1967).

Charles M. Hall has compiled important data for his several-volumed series of books called *The Atlantic Bridge to Germany* which contains historical notes on the various German states, help in tracing ancestors across the Atlantic, correlations of various jurisdictions within the German states, indices to German communities and parishes, and maps of the German states.

⁴A second volume has recently appeared which contains data on German-language publications in the Americas and a supplement to the first volume (United States). See *Die deutschsprachige Presse der Amerikas 1732-1968: Geschichte und Bibliographie* (Pullach bei Muenchen, 1973).

⁵See *Encyclopedia of German-American Genealogical Research* (R. R. Bowker Co.:N.Y. & London, 1976).

The Mecklenburg Handbook by The German Research Team in Salt Lake City serves a similar function.

The many historical works on German-American culture and settlements are rich in geographical and biographical information. In Cleveland, for example, two histories were published under the title *Cleveland und sein Deutschtum* (Cleveland and Its Germandom) which contain lengthy biographies and photos of individuals.⁶ Most German cities, towns, and villages are the subject of similar works, called *Heimatbuecher*, which usually have extensive lists of the residents and biographical data on them.⁷

Handbooks and Guides on Methodology

The classical handbook on German genealogical research is *Handbuch der praktischen Genealogie* (2 vols., Leipzig, 1913)⁸ by Eduard Heydenreich. It was supplemented by Rudolph Dimpel's *Biographische Nachschlagwerke* (Wiesbaden, 1921, 1969) and *Handbuch der Genealogie* (Verlag Degener:1972) by Eckart Henning and Wolfgang Ribbe. Another popular handbook is *Einfuehrung in die praktische Genealogie* (Limburg an der Lahn, 1966) by Erich Wentscher and Hermann Mitgau.⁹ The Smiths' *Encyclopedia of German-American Genealogical Research* represents the major English-language handbook on German-American methodology. It was preceded by Robert Elmer Ward's *Research Manual for German-American Genealogy*.¹⁰ Guides to methodology are also found in *The German-American Genealogist* and the *Journal of German-American Studies*.¹¹

Excellent guides on name changes are listed in the first issue of *The German-American Genealogist*. Hans Bahlow's *Deutsches Namen-Lexikon* (German Name Lexicon) is one of the most helpful handbooks on the origin of German names. The researcher should also familiarize himself with the National Archives Soundex Rules, a profile of which is given in the *Encyclopedia of German-American Genealogical Research*.

Records of German Societies and Clubs

In Germany and America, German societies and clubs have published membership lists, biographical notes on their members,

⁶They were published in Cleveland in 1897-98 and 1906, respectively.

⁷The village histories are referred to as *Dorfbuecher* or *Heimatbuecher*.

⁸Republished in 1971 by Verlag Degener in Neustadt an der Aisch, one of Germany's largest genealogical publishing houses.

⁹Published by C. A. Starke Verlag, another large German genealogical publishing house.

¹⁰This manual was published in limited supply and distributed to students of the German-American genealogical workshops sponsored by the Institute for German-American Studies under the auspices of the Society for German-American Studies. It is no longer available; however, much of the material therein has been republished in *The German-American Genealogist*.

¹¹These periodicals were merged in 1976. They are published by the Society for German-American Studies, 21010 Mastick Road, Cleveland, Ohio, 44126. Subscription price is \$7.00 (four issues annually).

program booklets and periodicals which often contain vital genealogical information. Material of this sort is usually found in local and regional archives. In the U.S. the Max Kade Institute at the University of Kansas serves as a central storehouse for all types of American Germanica. The H. H. Fick Collection at the University of Cincinnati is another source. The researcher should contact local historical societies¹² and German-American organizations as well.

The LDS Genealogical Society Library in Salt Lake City is the major American source of genealogical data on German-Americans. The only other genealogical society that specializes in German genealogical research is The Palatines to America, but its interest is mainly for the American colonial period. In Germany the Deutsche Arbeitsgemeinschaft Genealogischer Verbaende is the roof organization for some fifty genealogical societies, most of which have archives or libraries and carry on various projects, including the publication of genealogical periodicals.¹³

Several professional genealogists offer special services to researchers seeking German-American ancestors. Watch the ads in the *Familienkundliche Nachrichten* and Everton's *Genealogical Helper*. Volume 11, No. 1 of *The Journal of German-American Studies* gives information and sample application blanks for Friedrich R. Wollmerhaeuser's project, "Genealogical Research in Southwest Germany." For a modest fee one can register with him to find lost ancestors from nineteenth century Wuerttemberg.¹⁴

Periodicals

There are at least five American periodicals which specialize in German-American genealogy: *The Germanic Genealogist* (formerly known as *The German Genealogical Helper* and *The Germanic Genealogical Helper*) published by the Augustan Society; *The German-American Genealogist*, published by The Society for German-American Studies; the *Journal of German-American Studies* (formerly known as *German-American Studies* and now merged with *The German-American Genealogist*), published by The Society for German-American Studies; *Clues*, published by the American Historical Society of Germans from Russia); and the periodical published by the Palatines to America, a German-American genealogical society which is mainly

¹²The Ethnic Archives, Dr. Robert E. Ward Collection of Americana Germanica at the Western Reserve Historical Society in Cleveland, Ohio, for example, has an excellent collection of publications, documents, and records of local German-American organizations.

¹³Information on the activities and records of these societies is to be found in the various issues of *The German-American Genealogist* and the *Journal of German-American Studies*. See also *Aktuelle Themen zur Genealogie* published by Verlag Degener and compiled by this roof organization.

¹⁴For a registration form and information on this vital project, write to Wollmerhaeuser at Stuttgarter Strasse 133, 7261 Ostelsheim, West Germany.

concerned with the pre-1850 period. The Swiss-American Historical Society also publishes a periodical which frequently contains articles pertinent to genealogical research on the German-Swiss in America. For the titles of other German-American periodicals, see the Arndt-Olson volumes.

The titles of German-language periodicals published in Europe are listed in the series *Aktuelle Themen zur Genealogie*,¹⁵ a publication of the Deutsche Arbeitsgemeinschaft Genealogischer Verbaende (German Federation of Genealogical Societies). One should also study and publish genealogical inquiry ads in the widely distributed *Familienkundliche Nachrichten* (Family Research News) which is put out by the Verlag Degener & Co. (853 Neustadt/Aisch, Postfach 1340, W. Germany) and given free to members of German genealogical societies. *Der Schluessel* (The Key) is the major index for German genealogical publications since 1900.¹⁶

Newspapers

German-American and German newspapers provide much information on post-1850 Germans who came to America. It was required of German citizens that their intention to emigrate be published in local newspapers of general circulation. German-American newspapers are especially valuable sources since they frequently contain lengthy obituaries which generally provide more genealogically significant details than those of their English-language counterparts. When consulting them, be sure to research those published in both the ancestor's hometown and neighboring communities. Often death notices and obituaries appeared in German-American newspapers published in towns nearby. It should also be noted that obituaries and death notices sometimes appeared four to six weeks after the ancestor's demise. Also an important source are the special issues occasionally printed by the German-American press. The *Jubilaumsausgabe*¹⁷ (Anniversary Issue) of the *Waechter und Anzeiger*, Cleveland's second German newspaper, contains, for example, pertinent information on individuals, societies, churches and various institutions of the German-American community.

Governmental Sources

The *Jubilaumsausgabe* of the *Waechter und Anzeiger* contains an article on German-American military units and organizations to which the local German element belonged. Most major American cities and some towns had German-American military clubs whose members received liberal treatment in the press and local histories. Ohio and Cleveland, for example, are cited as the

¹⁵See footnote 13, supra. A collection of German genealogical periodicals is being assembled at the Western Reserve Historical Society's Ethnic Archives (Dr. Robert E. Ward Collection of Americana Germanica).

¹⁶Published in five volumes (1955-1965) by the Heinz Riese Verlag in Goettingen.

¹⁷Published in 1902 in commemoration of the newspaper's 50th anniversary.

contributors to several German-speaking regiments in the Civil War. In addition to the records of German-American military organizations, the researcher should consult the military records at the Library of Congress and certain archives in Germany, e.g. the Kriegsarchiv (War Archives) in Munich.¹⁸

The German state archives are governmental institutions. Most of them have valuable genealogical holdings and employ a staff which will perform genealogical research for a fee. Printed inventories of these holdings as well as publications on genealogy are periodically issued by some of these archives. Several directories of German archives and libraries are also available.¹⁹

The Hamburg State Archive (Staatsarchiv Hamburg) and the LDS Genealogical Society Library in Salt Lake City have passenger lists for ships sailing from Hamburg to America. Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp and Le Havre were perhaps the most popular points of departure after 1850. Whereas the Bremen lists were destroyed, those for the latter two ports are still available. Rotterdam continued to be a point of departure after 1850. The Smiths²⁰ suggest that the researcher looking for ancestors who departed from Rotterdam also check British port records since many ships stopped there on their way to the United States. Other port records should also be checked, e.g., Trieste and Bergen. The passenger lists generally give more details on the husband than on the wife and children except in the case of widows. According to an LDS research paper,²¹ the passenger lists (Schiffslisten; Passagierlisten) give date of embarkation, husband's full name, place of origin, occupation, age, and the names and ages of the wife and children, and sometimes their destination. When researching this type of source, distinguish among customs passenger lists, immigration passenger lists, customs lists of aliens, and cargo manifests. To find them, contact the LDS Genealogical Society Library; National Archives in Washington, D.C.; Federal Records Center, GSA, in Philadelphia; the various state archives in Germany; and other agencies which preserve maritime and immigration records.²²

¹⁸It should be noted that until the turn of the century each of the German principalities recruited its own troops. Therefore, the records of these militias are frequently found in regional or state archives in the area in which the principality is presently or was formerly located.

For a list of German archives and libraries, see *The German-American Genealogist*, Vol. I, No. 5 and subsequent issues. The *Encyclopedia of German-American Genealogical Research* (pp. 8-10) contains a list of German archives with primary source materials on German-Americans.

¹⁹Excellent directories of German archives and libraries as well as historical societies are available from Verlag Degener and the C. A. Starke Verlag.

²⁰*Encyclopedia of German-American Genealogical Research*.

²¹*Major Genealogical Record Sources in Germany*, Series C, No. 1 (Revised 1974).

²²For an illuminating discussion of this type of source, and others, see the authoritative *Guide to Genealogical Records in the National Archives*, by Meredith B. Colket, Jr., and Frank E. Bridgers (Washington, D. C.: The National Archives, 1964).

Emigration permits (Auswanderungsgenehmigungen) were issued at the appropriate governmental office located at or near the town of origin. Emigration lists (Auswandererlisten) are to be found in German state archives and contain the names of the emigrant and his wife and children, their ages, sometimes the country of destination, and the emigrant head of household's residence, occupation and place of birth. The National Archives in Washington, D.C., is an important source for passenger lists of the 19th and 20th centuries, and the decennial Federal censuses which aid in the determination of the year of arrival. When using the passenger lists it is also necessary to know the port of entry; therefore check first for the ports nearest to the immigrant's first domicile in America.

Since naturalization is not a requirement for immigration, naturalization records²³ do not always yield the desired name. Even when the immigrant's name is listed, they are of limited assistance since they usually only give his state or principality, not the town of origin. But knowing at least the general area from which the ancestor came is often sufficient to put the researcher on the right track.

The records of American consulates in Germany may also contain vital information since they variously give certificates of registration, marriage contracts, and papers and documents on estate and business matters concerning German-Americans. According to the Smiths' research findings,²⁴ the certificates of registration contain the birthdate, names of the children, residence, date of arrival in Germany, date of departure from Germany, and miscellaneous information including the date of naturalization. The records of German consulates in America are also sources of genealogical data, particularly on the estates and heirs of immigrants.

German census lists (Volkszählungslisten) give the name, age, occupation, residence, and place of origin. They are usually found at the state archives, however some are at city archives in Germany and at the LDS libraries in the U.S. The German police registers (Einwohnermeldelisten) and burgher rolls (Buergerbuecher) serve a similar function. The former are to be found at the local *Einwohnermeldeamt* (Office for Residential Registration), but they provide limited information. The latter are located at German city and state archives, and copies of some of them have been made by the LDS. The burgher rolls generally give the name, age, and social or economic status of the burgher. Some of the printed burgher rolls contain genealogies.²⁵

German court records often provide the missing link. Of major importance are the probate court (Hinterlegungsgericht)

²³Until the 20th century, naturalization records were also kept locally.

²⁴*Encyclopedia of German-American Genealogical Research*.

²⁵The Smiths, *ibid.*, point out that *Familienregister* (family registers) were kept in Wuerttemberg which comprise a house to house listing of residents, excluding foreigners and persons from other parts of Germany.

records and the land records (*Grundbuecher*). The former are usually located at local or state archives or at the local courthouse (*Amtsgericht*). The latter are also collected at city or state archives and local courthouses. One should also consult the *Achtbuecher* (proscription books), the *Schaffebuecher* (registers of courts of first instance), and the *Schuldbuecher* (records of indebtedness).²⁶

The *Ahnenpass* (Ancestral Passport) which was required during the period of the Third Reich may also prove to be a valuable source of genealogical information, since it was required that the bearer's ancestral tree be recorded therein, both the maternal and paternal lines, back to the third great grandparents. Although the *Ahnenpass* data was certified by an official, it is probable, in some instances, that it contains false information. The original application forms for the *Ahnenpass* may be in the possession of the Berlin Document Center. Certainly one should inquire of any living relatives from Germany whether their Ancestral Passports are still in their possession, since few of these documents have turned up in archival collections.

The *Personenstandregister* (Registry of Vital Statistics) was created during the Bismarckian era. Civil registration actually began in the Napoleonic period in some areas of Germany, however, it was not required in all the German states until the mid-1870s. When requesting information, the researcher will find the special German form letter published by the Society for German-American Studies to be a useful guide. It is designed to request genealogical information from the German *Standesamt* (Registry Office) in the ancestor's town of birth. The records kept there are: birth registers (*Geburtsregister*), marriage registers (*Eheregister*), and death registers (*Todesregister*). The birth registers generally contain the names of the child and his parents, the child's date of birth, and the residence and occupation of the parents. The marriage registers give the names, ages, residence and occupation of the married couple, their parents' names, residences, and occupations, and the names of the persons who officiated at the marriage ceremony and served as witnesses. The death registers contain the decedent's name and age, the date and place of his death, his occupation and his spouse's name, and the cause of his death. Sometimes one also finds the name and residence of the person who reported the death, the names of the decedent's parents, and the names of his children.

Church Records

The registers and other records of German-speaking church congregations and parishes in the United States are usually written in German. Since the 19th century and early 20th century, German-American churches usually had German-born pastors or priests, one is not surprised to find their records

²⁶For an interesting discussion of these types of sources, see *Encyclopedia of German-American Genealogical Research*.

following European formats and using European symbols and German abbreviations. Like their counterparts in Germany, these clergymen frequently made marginal notes which serve as a vital source of information for the genealogist. It was customary for the German clergyman to keep a diary or personal record on events in his life and the lives of some of his flock. By making, therefore, a checklist of the names of all clergymen associated with one's ancestor and his relatives, the researcher will have a helpful source when tracing not only the ancestor but also the clergyman, whose personal records may still be available.

Upon locating churches with which one's ancestor was or may have been affiliated, the researcher should make it a practice to inquire about the existence and availability of publications on the history of the congregation or parish in question. This can lead to many fruitful sources. The published history of St. John's Lutheran Church in Garfield Heights, Ohio, for example, contains a list of every communicant from 1854 to 1929, and includes his or her date of birth and confirmation, the place of burial or residence, and, in the case of female members, the maiden as well as married name.

Since most German towns have fewer churches than do American towns, finding one's ancestor's church is not ordinarily a difficult task. Also the various German churches are listed at local church registries. The "German Form Letter for Churches" put out by the Society for German-American Studies is a helpful guide. One does not ordinarily need to know the name and address of the church in question, but rather whether the ancestor was Protestant or Catholic. Thus, a letter addressed to *Evangelisches Pfarramt* (Protestant Church Registry)²⁷ or *Katholisches Pfarramt* (Catholic Church Registry) at the town in question usually suffices. To find the German-American church in question often requires a bit of detective work:

- (1) locate the general vicinity of the ancestor's neighborhood residence,
- (2) make a list of churches which stand and have stood in that vicinity
- (3) check this list for the year(s) of residence
- (4) contact the churches which are and were located there, or write to the church's national headquarters²⁸
- (5) contact local and other historical and genealogical societies which may have acquired the original records of the church.

In addition to the *Seelenregister* (Register of Souls), kept by priests and pastors of German churches here and abroad, one

²⁷Although the term *Evangelisches* means "Evangelical", it is generally used to denote a Protestant church.

²⁸An excellent list of the various religious denominations to which most German-Americans belonged is given in the *Encyclopedia of German-American Genealogical Research*. Consult, among other sources, E. Kay Kirkham's *Survey of American Church Records*, vol. II, for addresses of the national headquarters of church denominations.

should consult the records of clubs and societies associated with the church. The church registers (Kirchenbuecher) are, of course, the most valuable link to the ancestor born between 1850 and 1876. In Germany, copies of many church registers, called *Kirchenbuecher-Zweitschriften* (parish register transcripts), were often made and are available at local and state archives.²⁹ The LDS Church is presently microfilming and copying church registers for entire communities in West Germany. East Germany continues its policy of non-cooperation in this area of research; however, the LDS Church has succeeded in copying, filming, and acquiring data from church registers in areas now under East German jurisdiction.

The German and German-American church registers consist of *Geburtsregister* (birth registers), *Taufregister* (baptismal registers), *Konfirmationsregister* (confirmation registers), *Eheregister* (marriage registers), and *Todesregister* (death registers). It has been previously noted that many German-American churches have published lists containing data from their various registers. This does not appear to have been frequently done by churches in Germany.

The birth and baptismal registers usually give the name, date and place of birth of the child, the parents' names, residence, and occupations, and the names of the godparents (Paten). The confirmation registers give the name and age of the confirmed, and the date of confirmation. The marriage registers give the names, ages, date and place of marriage of the newlyweds as well as their parents' names, and sometimes the parents' occupations. The death registers list the name, age, and sometimes the occupation of the deceased, the date and place of death and burial, and sometimes the names of the spouse, parents, and children as well as the Biblical text read at the burial.

The researcher should also look for certificates issued by the pastor or priest commemorating baptisms and confirmations. These certificates usually contain the names of the church or religious denomination, the clergyman, the witnesses, the parents, and the person being baptized or confirmed. These certificates are also usually dated.

Miscellaneous Sources and Guides

Many of the German and German-American churches sponsored parochial schools whose records are usually located at the church rectory, parochial school office, or at local archives and historical societies.

²⁹For the locations of the parish register transcripts of churches in Bavaria, Mecklenburg, Prussia, and Wuerttemberg, the LDS study (*Major Genealogical Record Sources in Germany*, op. cit.) lists local and state archives. For Protestant churches from 1808 to 1875, see the parish register transcripts at the Landeskirchliches Archiv in Stuttgart; for the Catholic churches in Wuerttemberg during that period, see the parish register transcripts at the Staatsarchiv in Ludwigsburg.

The Smiths³⁰ point out that German municipal tax records may contain information of genealogical significance since it was customary to pay a tax on baptism. Also, the *Proklamationsbuch* (proclamation register) of the groom's church may contain an entry on the marriage which was usually transcribed before the ceremony took place. Apparently, a municipal tax was also paid when one married.

Occupational and apprentice and guild registers (*Lehrlings- und Gesellenbuecher*; *Zunftbuecher*) are located at local and state archives in Germany. They generally give the name, residence, and occupation of the tradesman, and the names of his employer and parents. Students' names, ages, and places of residence are to be found in the various *Universitaetsmatrikeln* (university matricles) and *Schulmatrikeln* (school matricles) in Germany. These sources are located at local and state archives and universities and schools still in existence. Often doctoral dissertations of the late 19th and early 20th centuries contain a short autobiographical sketch of their authors. Schools were also run by German-American organizations, e.g., *Turnvereine* (Turner societies) and *Freimaennervereine* (freethinker societies). Their records have been largely lost but may turn up in private collections and at various archives and historical societies.

The city directory (*Adressbuch*) of the ancestor's town of residence in Germany should also be consulted. It usually lists just the names and addresses of the local residents. This type of source is available at city archives and local libraries in Germany, and at some American university libraries.

The researcher should also investigate major books on German heraldry, e.g., Siebmacher's *Wappenbuch* (Book of Heraldry) since the recognition of nobility and the granting of patent nobility titles were still common until the early 20th century.

³⁰*Encyclopedia of German-American Genealogical Research.*

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ADDENDA ON A FEW WÜRTTEMBERG FAMILIES

By

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Volume XII, No. 1 (Spring 1977) of the *Journal of German-American Studies* contains my early research on "A Few Württemberg Families of Grafenberg, Kohlberg, Riederich and Tischardt." The following data carry these histories somewhat farther back.

The history of the Dosters begins with:

I) **WENDEL DOSTER**, farmer of Grafenberg living in 1600. It was probably he who married in Grafenberg 4 März 1604 Apollonia, Widow Veit Knecht.

II) **LUDWIG DOSTER**, farmer of Grafenberg (Wendel's Son), was born cr. 1575, and was killed by Croatian soldiers in Grafenberg in September of 1634. He married 28 IV. 1600 Agness, dau. of Pastor Philipp Lauinger, a converted cath. priest, pastor in Grafenberg, who ♂ before 1558 Agnes, daughter of Johannes Vischäss, from 1539 to 1549 Pastor of Großbettlingen. (A sister Barbara Lauinger, was the second wife of Prof. Peter Miederlin of Tübingen, an ancestor of Pr. Grace of Monaco - see page 8, vol. VII, 1964/65 "Genealogie.")

Children of this marriage were:

1) Philipp, cooper of Grafenberg, * 5 XII 1600, † 23 III 1675 married twice and had 12 children and numerous descendants, among whom may have been the families in Kohlberg and Riederich.

2) **MICHAEL** - III

3) Ludwig * 23 XI 1604

4) Matthäus * 13 III 1607

5) Anna * 7 II 1613

III) **MICHAEL DOSTER**, tailor of Grafenberg, * 3 XI 1602, place of death unknown; ♂ G. 12 IX 1626 Margarethe, dau. of Hans Gneer, * G. 17 VII 1597, † G. 2 III 1638; ♂ 2ndly. in Grafenberg 20 IX 1639 Anna, daughter of Hans Dinckel of Kohlberg, who was already twice a widow. As she did not die in Grafenberg, it seems likely they moved to Kohlberg, where they may have had descendants.

Children of the first marriage born in Grafenberg:

1) Agnes * 1 IV 1627, † autumn of 1635.

2) Philipp * 5 VI 1629, † 13 VIII 1691, married Anna Reichenecker by whom he had 11 children.

3) Michael, * 26 III, = 3 VI 1631.

4) Michsel, * 8 IV 1632, † 20 III 1635

5) Margarethe, * 16 II 1634, ♂ I) 10 V 1653 David Ebner, ♂ II) 5 VII 1670 Christian Schwarz

6) **MATTHÄUS** - IV.

IV) **MATTHÄUS DOSTER**, * of his father's second marriage, probably in Kohlberg cr. 1644, farmer of Grafenberg, † there 2 III

DOSTER FAMILY IV is also a tracable branch of the above family, coming from the eldest son of III Michael Doster.

IV (2) **PHILIPP DOSTER**, farmer of Grafenberg, ♂ 18 XI 1651 Anna, daughter of Martin Reichenecker, * 29 III 1628, † after 1670

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- 1706; ♂ Grafenberg 14 IX 1662 Catharina, daughter of Georg Class of Neckartenzlingen, * . . . , † . . .
- Children born in Grafenberg:
- 1) Agnes * 18 III 1663, ♂ 8 II 1701 Kasper Bader.
 - 2) Michael * 17 VII, † 7 IX 1664.
 - 3) HANS JACOB - V.
 - 4) Anna Barbara * 14 II 1669, ♂ 29 VI 1700 Hans Georg Dürr
 - 5) Kind, * u. † 8 II 1672.
 - 6) Anna * 13 X 1673, † 20 I 1694.
- V) JOHANN JACOB DOSTER, farmer of Grafenberg, * 22 VII 1667, † G. 22 IX 1736; ♂ G. 4 V 1700 Agnes, widow of Hans Vischer, the smith of Grafenberg, † 13 IV 1738.
- Children born in Grafenberg:
- 1) Hans Jacob * 2 III, † 22 V 1701
 - 2) Hans Michael, mason of Grafenberg, * 2 III 1701 (twin), moved away from Grafenberg after 1736; ♂ in Kohlberg in 1724 Maria Margaretha, daughter of the vine-dresser, Jacob Muckenfuss. 7 children born in Grafenberg.
 - 3) Genovefa * 18 XII 1702, † before 1707
 - 4) JOHANNES - VI
 - 5) Genovefa * 13 XII 1707
 - 6) Catherina Rosina * 2 II 1711
- VI JOHANNES DOSTER, mason of Grafenberg, * 2 XII 1704, † 20 VII 1778; ♂ 12 VI 1731 Marie Agnes, widow of Johannes Barth, weaver of Neuhausen/Erms, * 4 X 1705, † 30 IV 1766.
- Children born in Grafenberg:
- 1) Anna Maria * 25 III 1732, ♂ 8 V 1765 Johann Philipp Euchner.
 - 2) Marie Agnes * 19 VIII 1734, ♂ 7 VI 1757 Johann Philipp Strom.
 - 3) Zacharias 7 XII 1736, † 20 III 1783.
 - 4) Genovefa * 29 IV 1738, † 4 I 1740.
 - 5) Rosina * 25 XI 1739, † 18 X 1740.
 - 6) Genovefa * 28 IX 1741, † 27 VI 1742.
 - 7) Johannes * 24 VI 1742, † 27 VI 1742
 - 8) JOHANNES, mason of Grafenberg, * 2 VII 1743 (FAMILY III) ♂ 22 XI 1763 Maria Agnes Thüringer
 - 9) GEORG CONRAD * 17 III 1745, mason of Grafenberg, ♂ 30 3 1769, Rosine Kittelberger
 - 10) child * † 25 VI 1748
 - 11) Michael * 9 IX 1749, † 16 IV 1751.
- DOSTER FAMILY IV also stems from (II) Ludwig Doster, through his eldest son:
- III) PHILIPP DOSTER, cooper of Grafenberg, and his first wife, Maria, daughter of Jacob Fischer, * cr. 1599/1600, † 28 IV 1639, ♂ before 1622
- Their children born in Grafenberg:
- 1) Michael, farmer of Grafenberg, * 13 X 1622, † after 1698; ♂ about Martini 1643 in Biberach to Anna Maria, daughter of Ulrich Schwarz of Hechingen.
 - 2) PHILIPP - IV.
 - 3) Anna * 12 IX 1625, † autumn of 1635.
 - 4) Martin * 27 X 1627, † 12 III 1629.
 - 5) Maria * 22 I 1630, ♂ 25 I 1653 Titus Grauer
 - 6) Catharina * 23 Nov. 1631, ♂ 7 Febr. 1654 Martin Rothbarth.
 - 7) Agnes * 16 XII 1633, ♂ 16 X 1659 Hans Egenberger.
 - 8) Johannes, * early in 1638, † 4 II 1638.
- IV) PHILIPP DOSTER, innkeeper of Grafenberg, * 13 IV 1624, † 27 V 1711; ♂ I) 13 I 1646 Margarethe, daughter of Johannes Pffingsttag of Kohlberg, * cr. Laurentii 1624, † 15 XII 1676; ♂ II) 12 VI 1677 Anna, daughter of Jerg Hoy of Kohlberg. 13 children of the first marriage and 7 of the second.
- Of these born in Grafenberg:
- 3) Barbara * 18 III 1649, ♂ 1 XI 1681 Hans Fischer
 - 9) MICHAEL - V
 - 10) Anna Maria * 13 VIII 1661, † 30 XII 1736; ♂ 11 XI 1679 Martin Euchner

- 14) Johannes * 12 I 1680, † after 1721, ♂ 27 IX 1701 Agnes, dau. of Peter Lang, schoolmaster of Grafenberg - 8 children.
 15) Philipp, * 5 V 1681, † 25 XI 1758; ♂ I before 1705 Magdalena N., and ♂ II) 9 IX 1710 Margarethe, daughter of Nicolaus Veil, vine-dresser of Neuhausen/Erms 15 children.
 16) Margarethe * 5 VI 1683, ♂ 1 IV 1704 Amos Schäffer
 18) Ludwig * 13 X 1687, † 22 II 1724; ♂ 17 VII 1709 Euphrosine daughter of Hans Jacob Vollmar - 6 children.

V MICHAEL DOSTER, butcher of Grafenberg, * 19 VIII 1657, † 28 IX 1704; ♂ 11 V 1679 Ursula, daughter of Johann Fackler of Memmingen, † 11 I 1733

Children born in Grafenberg:

- 1) Anna Barbara * 9 VIII 1679, ♂ 16 V 1702 Hans Georg Heim
- 2) Anna Margaretha * 21 V 1683
- 3) Philipp Jacob * 19 II 1686
- 4) JOHANNES - VI.

VI JOHANNES DOSTER, farmer of Grafenberg, * 25 II 1689, † between 1742 and 1764; ♂ I) before 1720 Justine N. ♂ II. 12 VIII 1732 Anna Maria, daughter of Johann Martin Dürr Of 6 children, son:

STEFAN (Stephan) * 26 Dec. 1739, ♂ 23 April 1765 Christina Fischer (see Family IV)

The Thüringer family stems from Michael Düringer, citizen of Großbottwar, Württemberg, ♂ before 1660, † before 1694, whose son:

II) STEPHAN DÜRINGER (Thüringer), forester of Grafenberg, * Großbottwar cr. 1664, ♂ Grafenberg 26 VI 1694 Genovefa, widow of Jerg Friedrich Schöll. Stephan † 21 IV 1706.

Sons: all born in Grafenberg:

- 1) Georg Friedrich, * 28 IV 1696, † after 1755, was mayor of Grafenberg; ♂ there 10 II 1722 Barbara, daughter of Georg Knacht, farmer and justice of Bempflingen.

2 sons and a daughter

Sohn: Johann Philipp, farmer of Grafenberg, * 18 II 1723, † 3 V 1781; ♂ 16 VI 1744 Barbara Früh, daughter of Johannes Früh, farmer of Altdorf, * Altdorf 11 V 1721, † . . . , she ♂ II. in Neckartenzlingen 25 II 1783 Johannes Höss.

Their daughter: Katharina Barbara * 15 IV 1774, ♂ 22 VI 1763 Johann Georg Roller (page 13)

- 2) Hans Conrad * 21 I 1698, † 25 I 1698.
- 3) Philipp Jacob * 6 I, † 6 IV 1702
- 4) Adam Heinrich, forester of Grafenberg, * 16 IX 1703, † after 1751 - married twice and had 8 children.
- 5) PHILIPP JACCB - III.

III PHILIPP JACOB THÜRINGER, farmer of Grafenberg, * 18 VIII 1706, † 15 VI 1782; ♂ 16 V 1730 MARIE AGNES DOSTER, * 11 VIII 1709, † 5 I 1788, daughter of Philipp and Magdalena Doster (see page 3 IV-15)

Children born in Grafenberg:

- 1) Johann Philipp * 20 X 1731, † 24 II 1797, married but died childless.
- 2) Stephan Friedrich * 26 XII 1732, † 24 III 1740.
- 3) Genovefa * 26 II 1735, ♂ 5 IX 1758 Johann Philipp Fischer.
- 4) Marie Margarethe * 5 XI 1736, † 5 XI 1801.
- 5) Anna Barbara * 30 XII 1738, ♂ 1 X 1765 Michael Bader.
- 6) Marie Agnes * 3 IV 1741, ♂ 22 XI 1763 Johannes Doster, the mason, (see Family III)
- 7) Stephan Friedrich * 16 I 1743, † 27 IV 1751.
- 8) GEORG FRIEDRICH * 18 VIII 1745 (See "THE THURINGER FAMILY")
- 9) Johannes * 8 V 1748
- 10) Maria Magdalena * 22 XII 1750.

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SURNAMES IN BENJAMIN'S HISTORY OF THE GERMANS IN TEXAS

Compiled by
ROBERT ROBINSON-ZWAHR

Gilbert Giddings Benjamin's *The Germans in Texas: A Study in Immigration* (Phila., 1909) was reprinted in volume 7 of the defunct journal, *German-American Annals*. In 1970 R. E. Research Associates (4843 Mission St., San Francisco, CA) made a second reprint of this important work. The following is a list of the surnames therein.

Achenbach; Ainsler; Ahlert; Albrecht; von Alt-Leningen-Westerburg; Amelung; Amsler; Amthor; Andross; Arends; von Armin; Austin; Baare; Bartels; Barton; de Bastrop; Baumacher; Bayard; von Behr; Bene; Benoit; Bertram; Biegel; de Boos-Waldeck; Boses; d'Oryanne Bourgeois; Bracht; Braun; Bromme; Brugiesky; Bruncken; Buechel; Buettner; Burch; Busen; Busey; de Castell; Castro; von Coll; von Colorado-Mansfeld; Considerant; Cuans; Curtmann; von Dalbigh; Damke; Damrosch; Degner; Dieterich; Dirks; Dirksen; Dombrinski; Douai; Dresel; Duden; Eggerling; von Ehrenberg; Eickhoff; Eigenauer; Eilers; Ellinger; Elm; Emanuel; Erath; Ernst; Errendberg; Everett; Fannin; Felder; Fischer; Flersheim; Follen; Fordtran; Formann; Frank; Frels; La Frentz; Friedlaender; Fullenweider; Garfield; Garza; Geiger; Gerke; Giesecke; Goethe; Goldbeck; Gonnard; Grasmeyer; Greig; Griebenrath; Grossmeyer; Grund; Guergens; von Halfern; von Halle; Halt; Hanstein; Harkort; Harnmacher; von Hatzfeld; Head; Hecke; Heinrich; Heiser; Helmueller; Hemike; Henckel von Donnersmark; Herde; Herder; Herff; Hertzner; Herz; Heunecke; Heuseman; Hill; Hillebrandt; Hinueber; Hofheinz; Hofmann; Hollein; Houston; Huesmann; von Inn und Knyphausen-Lutelsberg; von Issenburg-Meerholz; Iurgens; Kapp; Keller; Kennedy; Kessler; Kinchel; von Klaener; Kleberg; Knechler; Knup; Koepf; Koerner; Kratz; Langenheim; Lehmkuhl; de Leiningen; Lestwich; Lindheimer; Liszt; Loehel; Ludwig; Lueck; Lueckenhoger; Lueders; Lundt; Lyninburg; Martin; Mattern; von Meinigen; Messer; von Meusebach; Mgebroff; Miller; Murphy; von Nauendorf; Neighbors; von Neu-Leiningen-Westerburg; Niebling; Nies; Oberlaender; Odin; Olmsted; Peckmecky; Peske; Peters; Pieper; Podawill; Porton; Postl; Preusch; von Preussen; Pucholasky; Rahm; Ratterman; Redlich; Reinecke; Reinerman; Reinhardt; von Renesse; von Roedel; von Roeder; Roemer; von Rosenberg; von Sachsen-Coburg; Scherpf; Schleicher; Schmidt; von Schoenberg-Waldenburg; Schrack; Schroeder; Schubert; Schuer; Schuetz; Schuetze; Schulz; zu Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt; Sealsfield; Seele; Seidl; Shaw; Siebel; Siemering; Sieper; Soergel; von Solms-Braunfels; zu Solms-Braunfels Rheingrafenstein;

Sommer; Spies; Stern; Stoehr; Stoelke; Stolje; Storer; van der Stucken; Sullsbach; Szirnay; Tapps; Thomas; Thuerwaechter; Tillig; Vehlein; Veramendi; Volckmar; Voss; Vrels; Waelder; Wagner; Walters; Wedemeyer; Weppler; Wertzner; von Wied; Wilhelm; Wilke; Willemer; Wipprecht; Wolfenberger; von Zacharius; Zeiss; Zekainsky; Zimmerschreib; von Zypry.

GENEALOGICAL INQUIRIES

Seeking information about name **Hilling**, Penn Dutch. First known John Hilling mar. Elizabeth First child John S. b. 1821, probably in Ross or Adams County Ohio. My ancestor Hamilton **Hilling** b. 1831 Mar. Sarah Mehaffey. Anyone related to or knowledge of the name please write: Helen Hilling, 2602 S. W. 14th Dr., Gainesville, Fla. 32608.

* * *

Somers (Sommers—Sumers), **Mathias**. Born early 1700s in Germany, mar.

In (possibly) Pa. went to Nova Scotia in 1760s and died shortly afterwards. Had son Andrew and 5 daus. including Sarah, who M. Benjamin Allen 1770. — Bernice Richard, 2771 Lincoln, Chicago, Ill. 60614.

* * *

Myers, John. Born near Rhine River, Hanover, Germany came to Va. before Revolutionary war was in Va. Military 1775—in 1805 to Muddy Creek twp, Butler Co., Pa. — Mrs. Lloyd V. Gause, 10990 Grauberger Rd., Rockford, Ohio 45882.

REVIEWS

Ausländer, Rose. *Selected Poems*. Trans. Ewald Osers. Tisbury, Wiltshire: London Magazine Editions, 1977. 72 pp. With an introduction by Ewald Osers.

It appears, the German critics have finally "discovered" Rose Ausländer. She has just reached the venerable age of 70 (on May 11, 1977), and has been awarded no less than two literary prizes this year: the Ida Dehmel Preis, and the prestigious Andreas Gryphius Preis which carries with it an award of DM 10,000. While there has been an attempt in the FRG to come to grips with Ausländer's poetry only very recently—witness the glowing essays by Karl Krolow and Marie Luise Kaschnitz in Ausländer's *Gesammelte Gedichte*—, the first full-length article appeared in the U.S. years ago in *German-American Studies* (Jacob Erhardt. "Einführung in das lyrische Werk von Rose Ausländer." *German-American Studies*, Vol. II, No. 2, 1970, pp. 55-62).

Ewald Osers has translated 33 of Rose Ausländer's poems in this dual language edition. All of his translations are quite literal. This, I feel, is good, though it sometimes results in a loss of the unique, individual rhythm of the original poem. Care has been taken to preserve alliteration whenever possible. There are very few questionable translations:

Erzengel Luzifer	Archangel Lucifer
ich will deinen	I will caress
Ungehorsam liebkosen	your disobedience
...	...

The second line ought to read: "I want to caress" (pp. 42/43).

Jetzt ist sie eine Nachtigall
 ...
 Sie singt das Zion der Ahnen
 sie singt das alte Österreich
 sie singt die Berge und Buchenwalder
 der Bukowina.

Now she is a nightingale.

. . .

She sings of her ancestors' Zion
she sings of the old Austria
she sings of the hills and the beech-woods
of Bukowina.

(pp. 20/21)

If the first three “ofs” are deleted, you achieve the same odd, impressible construction in English, as you do in the German original. Why not leave them out?

However, these are merely minor quibbles. For the most part the translations are sensitive, and capture the flavor of the original. The translator, as well as the publisher, should have our gratitude for their endeavor to bring Rose Auslander's poetry to the attention of English language readers.

Jacob Erhardt
Westminster College, PA.

* * *

Ausländer, Rose. *Noch ist Raum*. (Duisburg: Gilles and Francke, 1976), 128 pp.

A consistent elegiac tone was characteristic of much of Ausländer's earlier poetry. This is no longer the case in *Noch ist Raum*. To be sure, the holocaust, exile, the uncertainties of life—the themes which formed the heart of her earlier verse—are still present in many poems and in some of these her voice remains plaintive, as in the lines “Die gute alte Zeit/strömt wieder an dir vorüber//mündet in den Krieg” (p. 93). But a new source of consolation, which first become prominent in the new poems included in the *Gesammelte Gedichte* (1976), has become paramount: the transcendent power of the poetic word.

Ausländer's poetry has always reflected the unity of man, his physical environment, and his metaphysical concerns. In her elegiac verse, the theme of mankind's loneliness and insecurity is developed by means of images—often taken from nature—and allusions to the stages of her own biography. Nature, inanimate objects, and concepts are frequently personified and assume the all-too-human role of the

persecutor. Traces of this are still found, e.g., in the lines "Dumpf schlägt der Wind/seine Trommel/an unser Trommelfell" (p. 36). But this device, which Auslander develops in an exceptional effective manner, is now more often applied to the healing power of the world: "Bin ich fröhlich/schreiben sich Gedichte/in mich" (p. 58); "Worte finden/die dich lieben" (p. 52). "Luft" and "Atem" — the very basis of life — are similarly personified, and often appear in conjunction with the healing power of the word: "Du ein Vogel/im Atemland/der unsern Atem singt" (p. 18); "Ich liebe . . .//die Luft/die mich atemlang liebt" (p. 40).

For Ausländer, language is not merely an abstraction; it serves as a direct manifestation of the possibility of brotherhood and communication, the search for which, as well as the role of a friendly personified nature, can be seen in "Auftrag": "Ich erlaubte dem Wind/durch meinen Sprachraum/zu fliegen//schickte ihn/zu dir/mit einem Gruss//Hat er/dich schon erreicht/Sprachbruder" (p. 12).

Ausländer's verse is growing sparser. Her laconism, however, is not just another example of the arbitrary obscuration prevalent in some recent poetry. On the contrary, it contributes to the lyrical depth and universality which are consistently present in her works.

Jerry Glenn

University of Cincinnati

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Wilson, Joseph. "The German Language of Texas." *Schatzkammer*, 2 (Spring 1976), 43-49.

Rarely does a single article merit review, but the commendable essay by Professor Joseph Wilson of Rice University on "The German Language in Texas" deserves further note. The article describes the language spoken today by descendants of German immigrants in Texas as a modified standard German. The differences within the spoken and written idiom of German settlements extending over 150 miles from northeast to southwest are "minimal," according to Wilson. "Most of the Texas Germans do not speak dialects, but standard German Any two Texas Germans can understand each other perfectly, though they may in some instances

note some differences, and they have no trouble understanding a German from modern Germany or being understood by him.” (43) Texas-German newspapers follow the journalistic conventions of German news writing of the nineteenth century and the syntax is very much a product of that period, as well. According to Wilson, “This is quite in contrast to Pennsylvania German, which is basically Palatinate dialect (*Pfälzisch*) and which is about as different as Dutch from standard German.” (43) “Surely,” Wilson continues, “many Americans are unaware that generations of Texas, though native born, lived out their entire lives as Germans—that is, they spoke German in their home; they had their own German community with their own churches and schools; their newspapers were in German; they were baptized, married, and buried in German (and the official documents of these events were in German); and their graves have lengthy inscription in their beloved mother tongue.” (44) Wilson explains that “there were always strong corrective and standardizing influences at work: newspapers, schools, churches, and confirmation instruction (which involved the memorization of hundreds of standard German Bible verses)” (49); although the cohesiveness of the Texas-German community accounts for the “strength and pervasiveness” (44) of the German language in the face of assimilatory pressures, there are instances when the vocabulary is quite naturally influenced by English bilingualism, by unfamiliarity with new environment, and ultimately by twentieth century technology:

Distrikt-Court
 Farm zu verkaufen
 Der Phone
 Der Store (**germanized pronunciation**)
 Die Road (**germanized pronunciation**)
 Butchermesser
 Fence (**sing.**), Fence (**pl.**)
 Box (**sing.**), Boxen (**pl.**)
 Cotte (**sing.**), Cotten (**pl.**) (**sing.**, meaning a single boll of cotton)
 die Roach
 die Mosquito
 die Luftschiff or der Airplane
and parts of the internal combustion engine, etc.

Glen E. Lich

Southwest Texas State University

Maralyn A. Wellauer, *A Guide To Foreign Genealogical Research*, rev. and enl. ed. (Milwaukee, 1976), 227 pp. Price: \$10.00 (plus 50 cents postage and handling). Order from: Maralyn Wellauer, 3239 North 58th St., Milwaukee, Wis. 53216.

Until now genealogists involved in research of ancestral lines from German-speaking countries have relied on Olga Miller's excellent book and have consulted several other sources for information not touched upon therein. Miss Wellauer's first edition of *A Guide To Foreign Genealogical Research* was one of these other sources. Now, in her revised and significantly enlarged edition, she has brought forth a work which represents the major guide, not only to German-speaking lands and settlements, but to some 60 countries. This new edition is a must for any serious German-American ancestor hunter. In her Introduction, the compiler gives many helpful hints and cautions, and discusses research in the U.S. as well as overseas. Of special note are her lists of "German, Swiss and Austrian Genealogical Terms" (pp. xxiii-xxv) and "German Abbreviations." The following corrections should be made on p. xxiii: Geschlecht, Wappenkunde, Mittelalter, Beitrag, Gesellschaft, Bauer, praktische, Verwandte; p. xxiv: Landesarchiv, Staatsarchiv, Gasse, neu, Schein; p. xxv: Süd, Abkürzungen, Band, Bände, Deutsche Demokratische Republik, Bevölkerung. The "German Abbreviations" section would have been more helpful had the compiler included the English meaning for each term on the list.

In addition, the word Blätter means "newspapers" not newspaper (Blatt). Miss Wellauer should point out to the reader that German adjectives are inflected and she should list the various adjectival endings one will find. Missing umlauts, misspelled words and lack of capitalization are encountered in the titles given in the volume's section on Austria, Germany and Switzerland, but these do not detract from the invaluable assistance this information provides the genealogist. In addition to important titles to biographies, bibliographies, handbooks, etc., Miss Wellauer provides us with the names and

addresses of Austrian, German and Swiss libraries, archives and genealogical societies. Since German-American research doesn't stop at the boundaries of these three countries, the researcher will welcome the book's sections on Poland, Rumania and other areas of the world which were once part of the German-speaking realm.

Robert E. Ward
Baldwin-Wallace College

* * *

Günther Haselier, ed., *USA und Baden-Württemberg in ihren geschichtlichen Beziehungen. Beiträge und Bilddokumente* (Stuttgart, 1976), 192 pp.

This volume was published in celebration of the American Bicentennial by the Landesarchiv Baden-Württemberg in collaboration with the Württembergische Geschichts- und Altertumsverein in Stuttgart.

It contains 120 pages of text and 72 illustrations all of which treat the historical relations of America and Baden-Württemberg.

A first class scholarly work, this volume contains the following articles all of which are in German: Aspects of the Historical Relations Between the USA and the Former States of Baden, Württemberg and Hohenzollern; Basic Thoughts of the Exhibition (refers to the German-American exhibition sponsored last year by the Institut für Auslandsbeziehungen); The Birth of the Name "America"; The American Revolution—Southwestern Germans in Both Camps; Friedrich Wilhelm Steuben; The Forty-Eighters in the U.S.; Southwestern Germans As Participants in the Civil War; The Emigration from Southwest Germany to America; Southwestern Emigration and Settlements in the USA; Emigrant Letters in the 19th Century; The USA As Exile for Persons Pursued by the National Socialist Regime; Biographical Profiles of German-Americans From the German Southwest; The Political Relations; The Cultural Relations; The Economic Relations; American Support After World War II.

A copy of this outstanding work is available at the Western Reserve Historical Society (Ward Collection of Americana Germanica).

Robert E. Ward
Baldwin-Wallace College

* * *

Russel L. Gerlach, *Immigrants in the Ozarks. A Study in Ethnic Geography*. Columbia, Missouri: University of Missouri Pr., 1976.

Gerlach's outstanding work suggests that "the old hypothesis that the United States is an ethnic melting pot is not applicable to the rural Ozarks." This area of Missouri is inhabited by Germans, Amish, the Mennonites and various European ethnic groups. It is a scholarly renunciation of the melting pot and evidence that the Germans remain unassimilated.

Carl Sauer, the noted American geographer, states that ethnic groups are carriers of culture which becomes the shaping force in the evolution of landscapes. The differences and similarities in the landscapes of various ethnic groups can be detected, analyzed and identified by techniques of geographic measurement. Gerlach applies them to ascertain whether the Ozarks became a mosaic of various groups or whether the individuality of the immigrants as evidenced in landscapes was erased by the melting pot.

Gerlach concludes that ethnic landscapes are still distinctive only for the German element in Missouri. The Germans made the deepest imprint on the cultural landscape of the state. He examines the following landscape features: settlement patterns, agriculture, land use, and social characteristics. In terms of settlement patterns Gerlach notes that Germans settled a nucleus area and bought out all non-Germans surrounding the nucleus. Non-Germans eventually desired to vacate regions inhabited by the "clannish" Germans. Locational stability is more pronounced in German areas than in other areas and the rate of land transfer in German areas is small. Germans still to this day are buying out non-Germans who own land adjacent to their areas. This practice of keeping

land in the hands of the Germans is often done "consciously." String-shaped villages, or Strassendoerfer, dot the landscape of Missouri and although "may have suffered some population loss, the German village in the Ozarks today appears to be quite healthy." Gerlach illuminates other fascinating aspects of Missouri German life, but his coverage of the German language in Missouri indicates that German is still a vital force in the ethnic community.

World War One forced the Germans in Missouri, as elsewhere, into formal acceptance and recognition of the English language on a coequal basis with German. The language has basically been preserved by the institutions of the family and the church. According to Gerlach, in his study of eight German counties in Missouri, the percentage of the German population which indicates German as mother tongue varies from 20.4% to 44.9%. It should be remembered that the overwhelming majority is American-born. German thrived in Missouri since the immigrants came when their language competed for large-scale coexistence with English. It was realistic to expect a bilingual Missouri to emerge. Various "American" dialects have developed, such as Hermann German, the dialect spoken in Hermann, Missouri. In the Saxon section of Perry County 66-75% list German as mother tongue and "approximately 60% of the residents still speak fluent German."

This is an excellent contribution to the study of ethnic retention in ethnic groups in Missouri. Studies such as Gerlach's should lay the groundwork for further historical treatment of the German element in the U.S.

Don Heinrich Tolzmann
University of Cincinnati

* * *

Heinz Kloss: *The American Bilingual Tradition*. Rowley, Mass.: Newbury House Publishers, 1977.

The dated image of America as a nation of one language and culture has melted away in the past decades as America has again regained consciousness of its bilingual tradition and

multicultural makeup. Prof. Dr. Kloss describes this bilingual tradition with special attention to bilingual schools and legislation relating to this tradition. His earlier works on the topic are little known in the U.S.: *Das Volksgruppenrecht in den Vereinigten Staaten*, Vol. I, 1940, Vol. 2, 1942 and *Das Nationalitaetenrecht der Vereinigten Staaten*, 1963. This new publication represents a new and updated version of the 1963 German work. Kloss covers bilingual traditions not only on the mainland, but also in Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, Samoa, the Virgin Islands, the Canal Zone, the Ryukyus, the Bonin Islands and even the pre-1945 Philippines. It is thus a thorough and exhaustive treatment of the topic.

To the student of German-Americana the sections dealing with German bilingual traditions in America are unsurpassed. In Chapter Two Kloss outlines the attempts at establishing German as an official language in America from the early attempts in the 1770s to 1862 when the U.S. Congress voted on the question of recognizing German as an official language for governmental publications. All of these attempts failed, so that German never could receive permanent official recognition, although here and there German language publications were authorized. This failure to achieve permanent recognition coupled with the suppression of German-Americans during World War One had a harsh impact on language maintenance efforts. German-Americans had no legal protection against Anglo-American resentment about the slowness with which some German-Americans gave up their language and about the prominent place German occupied in the curricula of many American cities. The suppression of German has implications for all American ethnic groups. Several of the measures adopted against the Germans were turned against other minority groups.

This work is well documented, contains several appendices on mother tongue by states and on bilingual education and a selected bibliography. An interesting comment by Kloss is that there is a remarkable gap between the leading position of German among ancestral mother tongues and its zero position in present-day bilingual education. Most German-Americans are

moderately well off and cannot profit from the 1961/68 BEA legislation which is designed to assist economically backward minorities. Kloss concludes "It would mean a new step forward if Americans realized that discrimination against those minorities who never requested or even needed governmental aid is not fully compatible with the American Dream." All German-American researchers should read this book.

Don Heinrich Tolzmann
University of Cincinnati

GERMAN-AMERICAN GENEALOGICAL NOTES

ON GERMAN SURNAMES

The use of surnames began in Köln (Cologne) in the year 1106, in Strassburg in 1129, in Basel in 1168, in Zürich in 1145 and in Hamburg in 1260. The first record of surnames in Bremen was made in 1303. Normally, persons from the lower classes were not called by surnames until the 15th and 16th centuries. In North Germany the clergy often wrote the surnames of a church member in the Standard German rather than the Low German form, e.g. *Hoopmann* became *Hoffmann*, or misspelled the name all together, e.g. *Kleucke* became *Glocke* or *Klöcke*. Frequently landowners were known not by their real last name but rather by the name of the previous landowner of the farm or estate on which they resided. (See Rolf Hillmer, "Gedanken zur Einführung in die Genealogie," *Mitteilungen der Gruppe Familien- und Wappenkunde im Bundesbahn-Sozialwerk*, Jahrgang 4, Folge 7, Mai 1977, p. 130.)

GERMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH REGISTERS

Since 1563 Germany's Catholic churches have been required to keep church registers.

HELPFUL BOOK ON RESEARCH IN LOWER SAXONY

Helmut Jäger, *Methodisches Handbuch für Heimatforschung in Niedersachsen* (Hildesheim 1965).

In memoriam Gertrude Urzidil

Am 10. Juni 1977 — am selben Tag, an dem ihre um zwei Jahre ältere Schwester Nelly Engel in London starb — verschied in ihrer Wohnung in Richmond Hill, New York, Gertrude Urzidil, Witwe des Gelehrten und Schriftstellers Johannes Urzidil (1896 bis 1971).

Gertrude Urzidil wurde 1898 in Jenikau bei Prag geboren. Die Schwester des Religionsphilosophen Friedrich Thieberger studierte an der Deutschen Universität Prag und heiratete 1922 Johannes Urzidil. Beide standen während der Prager Jahre in engem Kontakt mit Franz Kafka bzw. dem Kreis um Werfel, Brod, E. E. Kisch. 1939 emigrierte das Ehepaar Urzidil nach England, von dort 1941 nach New York.

Gertrude Urzidil, die bis zuletzt am literarischen und kulturellen Geschehen New Yorks regen Anteil nahm, ist auch selbst als Autorin hervorgetreten: Essays, Lyrik, Buchrezensionen erschienen in zahlreichen Zeitschriften und Anthologien. Über ihre Lyrik sagte sie einmal: "Gedichte können gewünscht, aufgesucht und angestrebt werden, eine Absicht erzeugt sie, und die Sprache ist nur die große Helferin, die Wehmutter der Gedanken und der Träume. Aber sie können sich auch ergeben, ungewollt und selbstverständlich, einen lange wartenden Raum des Lebens mit Form ausfüllend. Dabei ist die Sprache nicht Instrument, sondern die Substanz des Gedichtes. Es ist durchaus möglich, daß beide Arten des Dichtens bei ein und derselben Person in Erscheinung treten, und ich habe meine Lyrik nicht nach dieser Kategorie eingeteilt."

Ich selbst war Frau Urzidil zum letztenmal im April begegnet, bei der Grass-Lesung in der New School. Als ich sie im Auto nach Hause brachte, unterhielten wir uns auch über deutschsprachige Autoren in den Vereinigten Staaten. Die Rede kam u. a. auf einen Gedichtband Margot Scharpenbergs, den wir beide schätzten und den sie für den *Aufbau*, ich für die *New Yorker Staats-Zeitung* rezensiert hatte. Die Nachricht vom unerwarteten Ableben Gertrude Urzidils löste bei der deutschsprachigen Gemeinde New Yorks und besonders bei denen, die sie persönlich kannten, Bestürzung und tiefe Trauer aus.

Gert Niers

GENEALOGICAL INQUIRIES

JOHN HAINS' will (Tyler Co., W. Va. 1815) names children Betsey, Susan, Polly, Sally, John, David, Joseph, Nathan, Peter, Jacob, Abraham. Son Abraham b. 1783 Loudoun Co., Va. The only John Hains record in Loudoun Co. (1780) was signed in German script, possibly readable as Johannes Hens. Seek John Hains (Hens) parents, birthplace, etc.; also proof these two Johns were same person.—Mrs. Cyril F. Foster, 46 Clark Lane, Sudbury, Mass. 01776.

* * *

REDICK (REDICH, REDLICK, RICHARD) ADOLPH born early 1800s in Germany. Marr. Christina? (b. 1825 Germany). Had son, Albert, b. 1860 Chicago who marr. Helen Fitcher, dau. of Nicholas. — Bernice Richard, 2771 Lincoln Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60614.

* * *

Seek info on surnames GENSHAW (GENSCHOW) and GIERKE (GEHRKE, possibly GOERKE). — Norma Meier, N. Maple St., Clifton, Ill. 60927.

* * *

Seek info on surnames DICKMAN(N) and REINERSMAN(N). — Diane Van Sach, 14018 Inkster, Redford, Mich. 48239.

* * *

Seek info on surnames BUSCHOW, FAULHABER, FRAUENDORF, GALLENKAMP, HOHENSTADT, JASZINSKA, JASZINSKI, LEYERLE, UKAL. — Dr. Robert E. Ward, 21010 Mastick Rd., Cleveland, Ohio 44126.

**CORRECTION IN KLOSS ARTICLE
IN OUR LAST ISSUE**

See Dr. Heinz Kloss "Sander A. Diamond's
Surrealistic Portrait of Research Done in the Third Reich
on German-Americans," Volume XII, No. 3 (Fall 1977).

Page	Para	Line	Error	Correction
(fb—from bottom)				
49	2	5fb	hence	(hence-
55	3	10fb + 4fb	Vennekohn	Vennekohl
56	3	5	(known today as the developing countries)	known today as the developing countries
58	1	4	DAI than	DAI more than
59	1	6	J. J. Beyer	H. J. Beyer
59	2	6fb	cocal	local
61	1	2fb	1924-29	1924-39
61	1	1fb	departed	stepped out
62	11	5fb	book "	book (to wit: Volks- gruppenrecht)"
63	1fb	8fb	In that same article I also offered	In my abovementioned treatise I offered
67	Insert (missing line) between line 3 and line 4: Wecke in dir gesammelten Schmerz mit gesammel- tem Ahnsinn.			
68	(5th last line of poem) change sagen to wagen.			

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