GRG Conference and the Sesquicentennial of the Civil War

By Michael Oddenino

Bombs rained down from across the water. A bright glare lit the sky as the American fort suffered a constant artillery pounding. The date was April 12, 1861, the place, Fort Sumter, South Carolina. A fiery rupture that severed the bonds of North and South, ripped families apart, and set off four years of blood drenching horror across the United States of America, began one hundred and fifty years ago.

Commanding the attention of Americans even today, our Civil War grips our attention as it continues to teach us many lessons on what America is about and the travails of a young nation grappling with issues that which cling to us in some respects even now.

Germanna descendants have ancestors who fought on both sides of this tragic conflict and the 2011 Sesquicentennial of the Civil War is a time to reflect on the lessons we can still learn from the struggle that shaped America.

Beautiful Madison County was the scene of two Civil War battles and was traversed by the armies during the Civil War. Photo by Michael Oddenino.

Take advantage of the Inaugural GRG Conference on October 1, 2011 at Graves Mountain Lodge in Madison, Virginia, enjoy the offerings and allocate some time to visit some of the sacred ground on which the Civil War was fought. Battles were fought in Madison County, Virginia and you can visit the sites where ancestors roamed and bullets flew. Stonewall Jackson followed the route

of the old Blue Ridge Turnpike in Madison County in his travels back and forth from the Shenandoah Valley. Jackson and his men camped along this route.
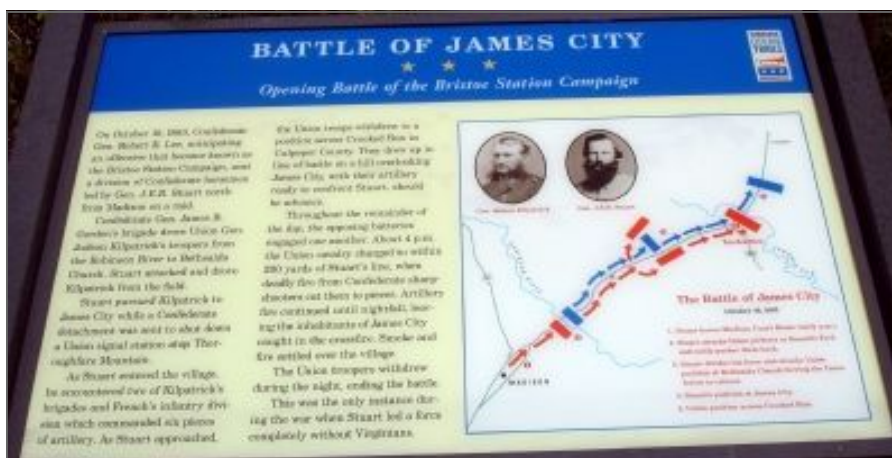
Two Civil War battles in Madison County were chosen for inclusion in the Virginia Civil War Trails program. http://www.civilwartrails.org/ These are **Jack's Shop Battlefield** located on Scenic Byway Rt. 231 at Rochelle and the **James City Battlefield** on Rt. 29, near the Culpeper-Madison County boundary line.

Jack's Shop:

On September 22, 1863, J.E.B. Stuart left his headquarters at the Brampton estate in Orange County. As he moved toward Madison, he encountered two Union divisions under the commands of General John Burford and General Judson Kilpatrick that nearly surrounded him. Stuart used hiss Horse Artillery effectively and then strategically withdrew southwards towards Liberty Mills, a ford on the Rapidan River guarded by more Confederate forces. For more information, check www.civilwar-va.com or call 1-888-CIVIL WAR.

James City:

Confederate Major General J.E.B. Stuart left his encampment in Madison on October 10, 1863, to travel north to James City where he engaged Union Generals Kilpatrick and French at the historic crossroads town.

Driving Tour of Madison County Civil War Sites:

Thanks to Chuck Siegel of the Rappahannock Valley Civil War Roundtable, this link will provide you with instructions on how to take a driving tour of Madison County Civil War sites: http://www.rvcwrt.org/madison.html.

Many other significant Civil War sites are close by for those attending the GRG Inaugural Conference. Some of these possibilities include:

Germanna Ford, where Union forces crossed the Rapidan River on land near where the original Germanna settlers lived; http://www.civilwaralbum.com/misc16/germannaford1.htm. Battle at Cedar Mountain near Culpeper where Stonewall Jackson engaged in a desperate fight in what is considered the first battle of the Northern Virginia Campaign; http://www.civilwar.org/battlefields/cedar-mountain.html. Chancellorsville where Lee and Jackson shocked Hooker and the Union forces only to see Stonewall shot and killed by his own men after their victory; http://www.nps.gov/frsp/chist.htm Walk the ground of the Wilderness battlefield where Grant and Lee slugged it out in the first battle between the two heavyweights of each side. http://www.nps.gov/frsp/wilder.htm. There are many other Civil War sites in the general vicinity, such as Manassas Battlefield where the first major battle took place; http://www.nps.gov/mana/index.htm and the many sites in and around Richmond, Virginia. There are really too many Civil War sites in Virginia for this little article to accommodate.

Will the Real Peter Hitt Please Stand Up?

By John Blankenbaker and Suzanne Matson

The assumption that Peter Hitt of the First Germanna Colony is the same person as the Peter Heite of Nassau-Siegen who married Maria Liessbeth (Elizabeth) Freudenberg has dominated Germanna thinking about the Hitt family for many years. This assumption is based on the idea that all individuals in the First Germanna Colony came from the same area of Germany. Substantial evidence, however, indicates that Peter Hitt and Peter Heite are two distinct individuals.

The individual identified as Peter Hitt was unquestionably a German immigrant to colonial Virginia as is attested by his German name and his associations. He petitioned for head rights under the colonial Virginia head right system for his wife, Elisabeth, and himself, as did several other Germans who came to be known as the First Germanna Colony. This Peter Hitt indicated his arrival in Virginia as occurring in 1714 in his head right application.[1] The same Peter Hitt died in 1772 in Virginia leaving a will naming his wife, Elizabeth, and their six children.[2] Documentation about this Peter Hitt admits of relative certainty as to this data.

Peter Heite of Nassau-Siegen is also a German. While no birth record has been found for him, there is documentary evidence that his father was Jacob Heite of Rehbach east of Siegen, near Kaan, Germany[3]. Peter Heite married Maria Liessbeth Freudenberg at Siegen on Epiphany Sunday in 1707[4]. This Peter Heite appears in the Siegen church records only in this 1707 marriage record.

Assuming that Peter Hitt and Peter Heite were the same individual, Dr. B.C. Holtzclaw speculated that Peter Heite's wife Liessbeth died shortly after their arrival in 1714 and that Peter Hitt remarried an Elizabeth Otterbach. But there is no clear evidence to support Dr. Holtzclaw's supposition. Dr. Holtzclaw does reference genealogical and marriage records for Peter Heite in his book *Ancestry and Descendants of the Nassau-Siegen Immigrants to Virginia 1714-1750.* See also his *Germanna Record One* regarding the Hitt, Martin, and Weaver families.

There is evidence that the two men are distinct based on additional information available today that perhaps was not available to earlier authors, including Dr. Holtzclaw.

Two excellent sources of published information where we find the names of many Germans who immigrated to England through Rotterdam are *Even More Palatine Families*, volume 3 by Henry Z Jones, Jr. & Lewis Bunker Rohrbach and *Early Eighteenth Century Palatine Emigration* by Walter Allen Knittle.[5,6] We have examined these sources and others with our findings to follow.

Knittle alphabetized lists whereas Jones and Rohrbach do not. Although Knittle's alphabetized lists make it much easier to locate surnames of interest, it is harder to locate groupings of individuals from a particular area. Jones and Rohrbach present the lists of people as they occur which assists in the possible identification of others from the same area in Germany.

Of the Palatines (Germans) who left Rotterdam in 1709, the Dutch made lists of names but their list for the first group does not survive. There is an English list of the first party.[7] Hank Jones has

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[1] Petition of Peter Hitt, 2 June 1724, Will Book A, Spotsylvania County, Virginia, 73-74, LVA Reel 26, The Library of Virginia, Richmond.

[2] Gott, John K. *Abstracts of Fauquier County Virginia, Wills Inventories and Accounts 1759-1800.* Baltimore MD: Clearfield, 1999, 47-48. In addition to his wife, Elisabeth, the following children were named: John, Joseph, Harmon, Peter, Mary Rictor, and Henry.

[3] Marriage records in this time frame often named the father of both the bride and the groom.

[4] Evangelischen Kirchengemeinde Siegen, Kirchenkreis Siegen, Westfalen, Heiraten, 1675-1737, FHL International microfilm 0802311, Family History Library, Salt Lake City, Utah.

[5] The complete title of Jones and Rohrbach's book is: *Even More Palatine Families: 18th Century Immigrants to the American Colonies and Their German, Swiss, and Austrian Origins.* It includes a 125,000 every name index and is an indispensable resource.

[6] Knittle, Walter Allen. *Early Eighteenth Century Palatine Emigration.* Originally published in Philadelphia, 1937. Baltimore MD: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1965, repr. 2004.

[7] See >www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nygreen2/palatine_list_england_1709.htm<

read the original list and he reports that one of the names is Peter Heyde, 28, with a wife and a son, 1½. This man was Reformed in religion and a joiner (cabinetmaker). The spelling and the ages would fit excellently to the Peter Heite who is usually discussed in the Germanna histories.

Also, in 1709, the sixth departing party of Germans (the Germans departed in separate parties at different times, hence the numerical designations of the party) from Rotterdam for London included a Peeter Heÿdee, his wife, and child. Again this is very compatible with a marriage of Peter Heite in 1707. The sixth party also included several other names from the Siegen region, an important clue. The list of departing Germans was made by the Dutch in Rotterdam and reflects their spelling of the German names. Thus there are two recorded departures in 1709 of men who could be Peter Heide.

So many Germans left their homes for the New World that Queen Anne and her government were compelled to provide some relief to these. The sheer numbers of people arriving at one time caused Queen Anne to look for ways to employ so many Germans. These people had no way to support themselves initially and assistance in the form of food was provided by the government and by charitable donations. For the longer term, some of these Germans were sent to Ireland, some to New York, and some to North Carolina in 1710. Others were distributed in England and Catholics were returned to Germany.

The New York subsistence lists (the subsistence list was actually a list of Palatine debtors to the British government who were provided with assistance in either New York City or in the Hudson River settlements) includes the name of Peter Hayd along the Hudson River.[8] Knittle reports that in 1710 the family had two adults and two children. In the 1712 list, there is only one child. There are entries for distinct times that assistance was given. The first and sixth are given in Knittle, p.282ff, both of which related to Peter Hayd. However, Hank Jones associates this Peter Hayd with a German from Baumholder though in discussing Peter Hayd, he mentions the German, Peter Heyde who left in the first party from Rotterdam and says that there may be some confusion. Peter Hayd is known to have married Anna Catharina in Germany according to Jones.

Another source is the Simmendinger Register made about 1717 by Ulrich Simmendinger who, with his wife, had arrived in 1710 as one of the Palatines. This register provides the names of Germans living along the Hudson about 1716 and distinctly includes Peter Heyd, his wife Maria Elisabeth, and one child. This family lived in the community known as Becksmanland (as Simmendinger called it).[9]

There are two departures from Germany in 1709 who could be Peter Heide. In 1716, Peter Heyd [Heide?] and wife Maria Elizabeth are living along the Hudson River. When coupled with the name of his wife, Maria Elizabeth, in the 1707 marriage record and in 1716 in the Simmendinger Register, combined with the records from Rotterdam and London, the conclusion is that the Peter Hitt of the Germanna First Colony in Virginia cannot be the Peter Heide of Nassau-Siegen who seems to be living along the Hudson River in 1716. Dr. Holtzclaw himself admitted that he could find no other Peter Hitt/Heite in Siegen. The laws of physics don't allow the same person to be in two separate places at the same time so the longstanding assumption that Peter Hitt and Peter Heite are the same person should be considered incorrect.

As to when Peter Hitt of the Germanna First Colony actually left Germany, again there is no conclusive evidence. He could have been one of the 1709 departees who lived in Ireland or England for a few years before crossing the Atlantic. Perhaps Peter Hitt saw that a way of going on to the New World was to join the Siegen group. This would not be so unusual as we have the example of

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[8]   Subsistence lists are an important source of information giving the names of those receiving aid. These particular lists give the location of the village along the Hudson River where the individuals lived. The lists referenced for New York covered the time frame from their landing in 1710 until September, 1712. The originals [P.R.O. C.O. 5/1230 and C.O. 5/1231] are held at the Public Record Office [P.R.O.], Kew, Richmond, Surrey, England.

[9]   Ulrich Simmendinger and his wife immigrated to New York in 1710. He remained until 1717 when he returned to Germany. After his return, he published the lists of those living in the fourteen settlements along the Hudson River in 1716 just prior to his departure. A copy of the Simmendinger Register (in German) is in the rare book room of the New York Public Library. An alphabetized list is found in Knittle, p. 293ff. See the following site for additional information and a listing of those recorded in the Simmendinger Register: www.immigrantships.net/v4/1700v4/simmendinger17100100A_L.html
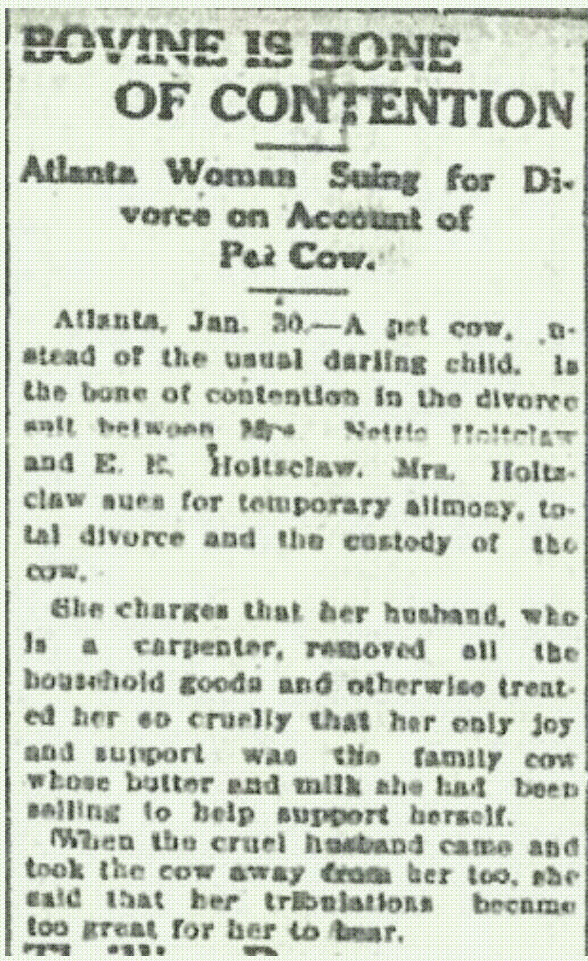
the Urban Tanner family who left Germany in 1709 but did not arrive in Virginia until 1720 after living for a while in Ireland.

The clustering of family units is an important tool to help determine what area in Germany a particular family is likely to have emigrated from. To judge by the locations today of the twenty-odd family units in Germany named Hitt (as found in the phone book), Peter Hitt of the Germanna First Colony most likely came from the modern German state of Baden-Württemberg. A majority of the German families named Hitt are found here. Three Hitt families are found in North Rhine-Westphalia but not close to Siegen and another three live in Bavaria or Berlin. None of the areas in Germany with Hitt family histories is close to the Siegen area. Just because Peter Hitt was in the First Germanna Colony does not mean he came from the Siegen area. The evidence suggests otherwise.

No other evidence of Peter Hitt being from Siegen has been adduced and all the objective data suggests that Peter Hitt was more likely from Baden-Württemberg. A more conclusive piece of evidence would be a comparison of the DNA of male Germanna Hitts in America with the DNA of male Hitts and Heides in Germany. This would go a long way to bringing strong evidence to the issue.

Peter Hitt of the Germanna First Colony is not the Peter Heite who settled in the Hudson River settlements of New York. Also, the Germanna Peter Hitt is unlikely to be from Siegen and much more likely to be from Baden-Württemberg. The German immigration through London is a fascinating part of the Germanna story as well as other German immigration to different venues in America. The intriguing history of the Hitt family continues to offer opportunities for more research and understanding of our history.

BOVINE IS BONE OF CONTENTION

Atlanta Woman Suing for Divorce on Account of Pet Cow.

Atlanta, Jan. 30.—A pet cow, instead of the usual darling child, is the bone of contention in the divorce suit between Mrs. Nettie Holtclaw and E. E. Holtsclaw. Mrs. Holtsclaw sues for temporary alimony, total divorce and the custody of the cow.

She charges that her husband, who is a carpenter, removed all the household goods and otherwise treated her so cruelly that her only joy and support was the family cow whose butter and milk she had been selling to help support herself.

When the cruel husband came and took the cow away from her too, she said that her tribulations became too great for her to bear.

The Anderson Daily Intelligencer. (Anderson, SC) 1914-1917, January 31, 1914, Image 1 provided by the University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC. Persistent link: http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn93067669/1014-01-31/ed-1/seq-1/

John Blankenbaker of Chadds Ford, Pennsylvania, has been researching the history of both Germanna Colonies of Virginia for 25 years. He is well-known for his notes which appeared on-line for a number of years, and he published a newsletter, "Beyond Germanna," for 15 years. He has published *The Second Colony and Other Pioneers (*The Memorial Foundation of the Germanna Colonies in Virginia, Inc., 2008) as well as books about the Hebron Lutheran Church in Madison County, and the Culpeper Classes. John's Notes are available on-line at www.germannacolonies.org and at George Durman's website at http://homepages.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~george/germanna.html.

Suzanne C. Matson, a Germanna member and noted Germanna researcher, was elected to serve as Corresponding Secretary of the North Carolina Society Daughters of the American Revolution (NCSDAR) 2009-2012. Suzanne is a Genealogy Consultant and as such helps with solutions to some of the thornier problems relating to "proving the line" for prospective members. She attends several genealogical conferences every year such as the National Genealogical Society Conference and others.

Ortsippenbücher Corrected the Schaible Record:
How They Could Help You

By Patricia Lowe

Johann George Schaible
b. 11 Feb. 1670
Neuenbürg, Baden
m. 13 Nov. 1692 Maria
Eleanora Ockert
d. Virginia, after 1717

First, I would like to correct a misconception about the wife of Johann George Schaible, one of the 2nd Germanna colony emigrants.[1] The wife of Johann George Schaible was not Eleonora Maria Berger as was suggested in *Before Germanna* by Cerny and Zimmerman.[2] Years ago, when Gary Zimmerman did the research for that groundbreaking 10-volume series, he was attempting to jump across the ocean for many Germanna families. Zimmerman's comment was that Johann Georg Schaible was from Neuenbürg, Baden, but Schaible's marriage was not found there. Zimmerman suggested that Eleonora Maria Berger of Neuenbürg was of the right age to be a possibility. It was only a suggestion and Zimmerman no doubt was perfectly aware that more research was needed to find the marriage.
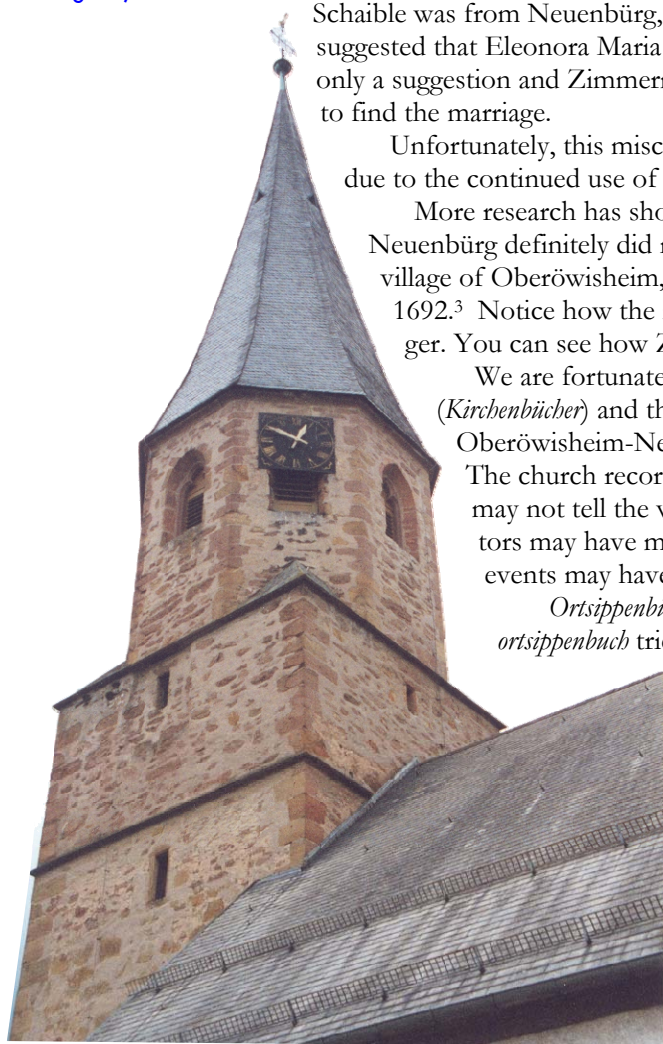
Unfortunately, this misconception has continued into the family trees of other researchers due to the continued use of the *Before Germanna* series.

More research has shown that our Germanna colonist Johann George Schaible from Neuenbürg definitely did not marry Eleonora Maria *Berger*. He married, in the neighboring village of Oberöwisheim, Maria Eleonora Ockert, daughter of Johannes Ockert, 16 Nov 1692.[3] Notice how the names are similar: Maria Eleonora Ockert *vs.* Eleonora Maria Berger. You can see how Zimmerman thought that Eleonora Maria Berger was a possibility.

We are fortunate that today we have better access to the original church records (*Kirchenbücher*) and the village genealogy books (*Ortsippenbücher*) for both villages of Oberöwisheim-Neuenbürg. Both types of resources are important for genealogists. The church records are, of course, the original records for a particular site. But they may not tell the whole story, as we see with the Schaible matter, because our ancestors may have moved around more than we have realized, and because their life events may have occurred in different places.

Ortsippenbücher are compiled village genealogy books. The compiler of each *ortsippenbuch* tries to make it a complete genealogy of the whole village from generation to generation backwards until the family arrived in the village and forwards until the family member died or married and/or moved away from the village. If you do not find a child's name listed, it might be because he was born in another village before or after the family came to this one. You will note that the deaths of both Johann Georg Schaible and his wife Maria Eleonora Ockert are listed as unknown. This is because they both emigrated to America and their death dates were unknown to the German record keeper.

Ortsippenbücher are mostly published books — not handwritten — and are usually not microfilmed. You have to use them in a library or purchase them. There is a large collection of *ortsippenbücher* in the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, Utah. The

Oberöwisheim Church Steeple, photo by John Blankenbaker.

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[1] The immigrant Johann George Scheible was an original 1717/1718 Second Colony immigrant. He was one of the Germans sued by Lt. Gov. Alexander Spotswood under an indenture contract (Spotsylvania County Order Book 1724-1736, p. 136) and was included on Alexander Spotswood's list of names for whom he was claiming headrights (Patent Book No. 14, p. 381, 11 Apr 1732). The Scheible family came from the same village as the Blankenbaker family and is thought to be Austrian in origin.

[2] Johni Cerny and Gary J. Zimmerman. *Before Germanna: The Ancestry of the Scheible, Peck, Milker, Smith and Holt Families*. Bountiful, Utah: American Genealogical Lending Library, 1990.

[3] Noted by John Blankenbaker in his article, "Ortsippenbücher, *Beyond Germanna*, Vol. 14, No. 5 (2002), 825. Accessed 8/15/11 >http://www.germanna.com/Ortssippenbuch.html.<

Outlined in red are the two villages related to the Schaibles, Blankenbakers, Schlucters and Fleishmans, Oberöwisheim and Neuenbürg, less than a mile apart. Also shown are Gemmingen, village of the Clores, Smith/Schmidts, Milchers and Weavers; Schwaigern: Willheits, Baumgartners, Leathers, Reiners, Teters and Cooks; Sulzfield: Zimmermans, Langs, Yowells, and Koblers; Botenheim: Aylors and Snyders; Bonnigheim: Ambergers; Otisheim: Broyles; Stetten van Heuchelberg: Holts; Bonfeld: associated with the Motz family; Sachsenheim: probably the Gross Sachsenheim of the Moyers family.

Family History Library call number for *Ortsippenbuch Oberöwisheim-Neuenbürg* is 943 B4do, series A, Vol. 203.5.

There is also a large collection of *ortsippenbücher* at the Immigrant Genealogical Society in Burbank, California. You can look at their list of ortsippenbucher online at <http://www.immigrantgensoc.org/searches/igs-orts.html >. They also have a copy of *Ortsippenbüch Oberöwisheim-Neuenbürg*. Also, *ortsippenbücher* may be found at www.genealogy.net, a German language website that seems to be a portal for many different resources for German genealogy, including 300 *ortsippenbücher*. Another resource is online at <http://www.ortsfamilienbuecher.de>.

I have not had much luck locating a good source to purchase *ortsippenbücher*. I would try to google the name of the village +ortsippenbuch. There are some *ortsippenbücher* available online now at (Verein für Computergenealogie n.d.)< http://www.ortsfamilienbuecher.de/>, but they do not have *Ortsippenbuch Oberöwisheim-Neuenbürg*.

The *ortsippenbuch* for the villages of Oberöwisheim and Neuenbürg is in German, but is type-

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    S C H A I B L E
3332    ∞ 24.5.1663 ev.: Nikolaus Schaible, Weber <aus 1861> * Ober-
        öwisheim ca. 1636  II.∞ <siehe 3333>  + 28.3.1701 alt 65 Jahre
        und Catharina Neudeck, <aus 1548 ?> * ...   + 11.9.1676
                7 Kinder:

                        - 540 -

    3332   Fortsetzung:
                7 Kinder:
                Anna Margaretha * 14.3.1664
                Hans Jakob * 17.3.1667
                Johann Matthäus * 28.8.1668 + 9.12.1674
                Johann Georg * 11.2.1670                  <siehe 3334>
                Anna Elisabeth * 10.2.1672 + 22.2.1679
                Anna Catharina * 6.11.1673            <siehe 3366; 3338>
                Anna Maria * 25.3.1675                    <siehe 1027>

    3333    ∞ 25.2.1677 ev.: Nikolaus Schaible, Weber,Gerichtsverwandter
            und Stabhalter <aus 1861> * Oberöwisheim ca. 1636  I.∞ <siehe
            3332>  + 28.3.1701 alt 65 Jahre und Anna Catharina Rückher,
            <aus 3315>  * ca. 1647   + 28.9.1696 alt 49 Jahre.
                6 Kinder:
                Hans Jakob * 15.2.1678
                Maria Catharina * 3.2.1680                  <siehe 2977>
                Anna Elisabeth * 21.5.1681
                Jörg Matthäus * 14.12.1682
                Hans Martin * 14.5.1684 + 6.12.1684
                Kind */+ 9.11.1685

    3334    ∞ Oberöwisheim 13.11.1692 ev.: Johann Georg Schaible, Weber
            <aus 3332>  * 11.2.1670  + ... und Maria Eleonora Ockert,
            <aus 1583>  * Kleingartach 29.6.1670 + ...
                5 Kinder:
                Anna Martha * 14.3.1697
                Anna Elisabeth * 17.9.1700
                Anna Maria * 18.3.1708 + 4.4.1708
                Anna Maria * 15.6.1709 + 12.7.1710
                Anna Maria * 24.7.1711
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Ortsippenbuch entries for Nicholas Scheible, his two families, and his son, the immigrant Johann George Scheible.

written and easy to read in comparison to the church books because each family has the same format.[4]

Each family in the village is given a reference number and the book is organized numerically. There is an index in the back which matches the surnames with the reference numbers. You should check variant spellings—in this case the name is listed alphabetically as Schaible and variants Schaiblin and Scheiblin. For an interesting comment on name variations, see the English translation of *ortsippen-büch* editor Karl Diefenbacher in a website article by John Tevebaugh. [5]

You find the surname in the index and go to one of the reference numbers and see if it is for person you are seeking. If not, follow the others numbers listed next to your surname in the index. Most

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[4]   The full title is *Ortsipppenbuch Oberöwisheim-Neuenbürg, Stadtteile von Kraichtal, Landkreis Karlsruhe*, bearbeitet von (edited by) Karl Diefenbacher und Klaus Rössler, Deutsche Ortsippenbücher, herausgegeben von der Zentralstelle fúr Personen- und Familiengeschichte, Frankfurt am Main, Reihe A- Band 203, Zugleich Band 72 der Badischen Ortsippenbücher, Lahr-Dinglingen. A roughly translated title is "Village genealogy book for Oberöwisheim 1648-1900 and Neuenbürg 1785-1900, District of the city of Kraichtal, in the County of Karlsruhe" by (editors) Karl Diefenbacher and Klaus Rössler. It is one in a series A, volume 203 of village genealogy books from Baden published by the Zentralstelle for Family History in Frankfurt am Main, Germany.

[5]   Tevebaugh, John L, "The Parents, Siblings and Birth of Johann Michael Ernst Hörner, (aka Michael Harness, Sr.)" Accessed 8/15/11 at http://www.wvgenweb.org/hardy/harness/hornerme.htm, interesting comments about *ortsippenbücher* in general.

ortisippenbücher are set up in a similar format using abbreviations which pack a lot of information into a small space. Here is a list of the abbreviations and symbols commonly used:

*	=	(geboren) born
*/+	=	(totgeboren) born/died
oo	=	(ver-/geheiratet, Ehe) married, marriage
I.oo, II.oo	=	(1.Ehe/2.Ehe usw.) 1st marriage, 2 marriage, etc.
...:	=	unverheiratet (unehelich) not married (illegitimate)
+	=	(gestorben, tot) dead
ev.:	=	(evangelisch-lutherisch) Lutheran
kath.:	=	(romisch-katholisch) Catholic
ref.:	=	(reformiert) Reformed
calv.:=		(calvinistisch) Calvinist
Wwe.	=	(Witwe) widow
Wwr.	=	(Witwer) widower
N.N.	=	(Unbekannt) name is unknown

Using Johann Georg Schaible as shown in the illustration on the preceding page as our example and using the abbreviations listed above:

♦ The family number (3334) will be found on the left:
♦ Next comes the symbol for marriage 00 and the town where the marriage took place, then the date of the marriage and the church where it took place.
♦ Next the name of the father of this family, his occupation (Weaver) and the number of the family into which he was born (aus 3332)
♦ Next is birth date (*) the death date (+) is blank.
♦ Next comes the word und (and) which means the wife's information follows. Maria Eleonora Ockert (aus 1583) and her birth place (Kleingartach) and birthplace 20 Jun 1670, death date + is blank.
♦ Each child will be listed and, if known, that child's spouse and the reference number for that family. If the information is known, a reference number will also specify the parents of the father and mother.

Below is a roughly translated entry for the Johann Georg Schaible family shown in the illustration on the preceding page as well as his father's families with both wives. In addition, I have added the Maria Eleonora Ockert family. I have also listed the information for Eleonora Maria Berger and her husband so that you can see that she married an entirely different man (not our Johann Georg Schaible) and that she lived and died in the same place and never came to America. I note that there were Baumgartners among the Germanna colonists. The Germanna Baumgartners came from Schwaigern, but perhaps there is a relationship here that we have yet to discover.

Neuenbürg
#3332 und 24 May 1663, Lutheran, Nikolaus Schaible, weaver (from 1861), born Oberöwisheim ca. 1636, died 28 Mar 1701 age 65 years , (see 3333 for 2nd marriage) married lst to Catharina Neudeck, (from 1548?), born unknown, died 11 Sep 1676, 7 children:

Anna Margaretha born 14 Mar 1664
Hans Jacob born 17 Mar 1667
Johann Matthäus born 28 Aug 1668, died 9 Dec 1674
Johann Georg born 11 Feb 1670 (see # 3334)
Anna Elisabeth born 10 Feb 1672 died 22 Feb 1679
Anna Catharina born 6 Nov 1673 (see # 3366 & 3338)
Anna Maria born 25 Mar 1675 (see # 1027)

#3333 Nikolaus Schaible (same above) married 2nd to Anna Catharina Rücker (from # 3315), born abt 1647 died 28 Sep 1696 age 49 years, 6 children:

Hans Jakob born 15 Feb 1678

Maria Catharina born 3 Feb 1680
Anna Elisabeth born 21 May 1681 see (#2977)
Jörg Matthäus born 14 Dec 1682
Hans Martin born 14 May 1684 died 6 Dec 1684
child unamed born and died 9 Nov 1685

 # 3334 Johann Georg Schaible, (from # 3332), weaver, born 11 Feb 1670, died unknown, married 13 Nov 1692, evangelical lutheran, to **Maria Eleonara Ockert** (from # 1583), born Kleingartach 29 Jun 1670, died unknown. 5 Children:

Anna Martha born 14 Mar 1697
Anna Elisabeth born 17 Sep 1700,
Anna Maria born 18 Mar 1708, died 4 Apr 1709
Anna Maria born 15 Jun 1709, died 12 Jul 1710
Anna Maria 24 Jul 1711

Oberöwisheim
 # 1583 Johannes Ockert, ev, Bürger (Citizen), 1676 zu (from) Oberöwisheim, war auf d. Flucht vor den Franzosen zu Mülhasen a. d. Enz/Hohen-feldischer Landschaft (aus 1582),*(born) Böblingen 20 Mar 1643, +(died) 21 Dec 1691, 00 (married to) Anna Maria ?,* (who was born in) Kleingartach ca 1637, + (who died) 14 Jan 1712, alt 75 Jahre (years old), Kinder (children):

Maria Eleonora born Kleingartach 29 Jun 1670 (see 3334)
Anna Catharina born ca 1674, (see 1378)
Johann Leonhard, born at Mühlhausen 3 Jan 1676, (see 1584)
Catharina Barbara, born 13 Oct 1673
Anna Ursula, born 14 Nov 1682, (see 1903)

1582 00 ev.: David Ockert, Buerger (citizen), Wirt (inn keeper) und Kannengiesser (cannon foun-der) zu Boeblingen und Magdalena

1 kind: Johannes* Boeblingen 20.3.1643 (siehe 1583)

The following is the information for Maria Eleonora Berger and her "real" family.

Neuenbürg
#2717 married: kath. **Joachim Christoph Berger**, Jäger zu Neuenbürg, born?, died? , married to Anna ?, ev. Born 23.5. 1640 died 8.6.1700 age 60 yrs, weniger 16 Tage.

12 children:
(omitted all but Marie Eleonora)
5th child Maria Eleonora born 15.6.1669 (see 2698)

Neuenbürg, page 437
BAUMGÄRTNER FAMILY
#2698 married : kath. : **Bernhard Baumgärtner**, Bauer (Sohn des Phillipp Baumgärtner, Jäger zu Neuenbürg) born ca. 1668 (see 2700 for 2nd marriage), died 2.4.1740 72 yrs old, mar-ried to **Maria Eleonora Berger** (from # 2717) born 15 June 1689, died 4 Aug 1731

7 children (I have not listed them here)

#2700 married 11.9.1731 Bernhard Baumgärdner, Bauer, born ca 1668, died 2.4.1740 at 72 yrs. Married to Anna Catharina Buchsbaum, Widow, born ca. 1669, who was married 1st (see 3448), died 16.12.1749 age 80 yrs.

Using the *ortsippenbücher* is very quick and easy compared to using the church books themselves. However, they are a compiled source and subject to the vagaries of all compiled sources, ie. the interpretation of the editors. You

Family History Library Catalog

Below are lists of microfilms you can otain from your local Family History Center from original records at Evangelical Archive at Karlsruhe. Parish register baptisms, marriages and deaths of Oberöwisheim. Includes Unteröwisheim and (Evangelische Kirche Oberöwisheim (A.Bruchsal) (Parish register baptisms n.d.) Neuenbürg. Includes both Lutheran and Reformed parishes. Original records from:

Landeskirchliches Archiv Karlsruhe
Blumenstraße 1-7 (Blumen St)reet 1-7
76133 Karlsruhe, Germany
website: http://www.ekiba.de/14491.php
Telefon 0721/9175-795

UNTERÖWISHEIM: Taufen 1594-1636 -- Heiraten 1577-1612 -- Taufen, Heiraten 1650-1688 -- Tote 1656-1677 -- Taufen, Heiraten, Tote 1694-1748 -- Taufen 1749-1767 -- Konfirmationen 1749-1778 -- Heiraten 1749-1789 -- Tote 1749-1777 -- Kommunikanten -- Taufen 1768-1808 - FHL INTL Film [1189887]
Taufen 1809-1882 - FHL INTL Film [1189888]
Tote 1786-1820 -- Heiraten 1848-1886, 1790-1847 -- OBERÖWISHEIM: Taufen 1648-1762 -- Heiraten 1737-1781, 1654-1716 -- Taufen 1643-1716 -- Tote 1653-1716 -- NEUENBÜRG: Taufen 1663-1803 -- Heiraten 1663-1802 -- Tote 1663-1807 - FHL INTL Film [1192078 Items 1 - 6]
OBERÖWISHEIM: Taufen 1726-1805, 1784-1800 - FHL INTL Film [1192078 Items 7-8]
Tote 1799-1805 -- Taufen 1806-1836 -- Heiraten 1806-1850 -- Tote 1806-1961, 1941-1949 -- Heiraten 1954-1962 -- Taufen 1959-1961, 1836-1868 -- Heiraten 1851-1865 - FHL INTL Film [1192079]
Heiraten 1865-1946 -- Taufen 1869-1958 - FHL INTL Film [1192080 Items 1 - 2]
UNTERÖWISHEIM: Taufen 1948-1962 -- Heiraten 1887-1962 -- Tote 1913-1962 -- Taufen 1901-1919 . - FHL INTL Film [1192076 Items 5 - 8]
Andere Verfilmung. Salt Lake City : Gefilmt durch the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1982. auf 2 Mikrofilmrollen ; 35 mm. -- Taufen 1901-1936 - FHL INTL Film [1272385 Item 11]
Taufen 1936-1948 -- Tote 1821-1912, 1778-1820 - FHL INTL Film [1272386]

UNTERÖWISHEIM: Erste Verfilmungen. Fast nicht Lesbar. - [ ]
Taufen Mai 1919-1948 Apr. -- Index - VAULT INTL Film [1192077 Item 1]
Tote März 1887-1912 -- Index - VAULT INTL Film [1192077 Item 2]
Tote 1855-1886 -- Index - VAULT INTL Film [1192077 Item 3]
Tote 1821-1854 -- Index - VAULT INTL Film [1192077 Item 4]
Tote 1778-1786 Nov. - VAULT INTL Film [1192077 Item 5]

should always check the church books to complete your research. The church books are the original source since they were written down closest to the event itself.

For the area in Baden that we need for Schaible research, the church books have now been microfilmed and are available in the Family History Library in Salt Lake City or through one of their many local Family History Centers. A chart above lists the microfilm numbers. They are, of course, handwritten in German and are somewhat difficult to read.

Patricia Lowe, a Schaible descendant, is a mother of six with a degree in Family History from Brigham Young University. Although her family history in this country is Southern, she was president of the Germanic Genealogy Society of St. Paul, Minnesota, and co-authored the book *Germanic Genealogy, Guide to Worldwide Sources and Migration Patterns,* published by the GGS, available on Amazon and now in a 3rd edition. Patricia and her husband Douglas recently returned from a mission in Asunción, Paraguay.

They Built a Church in the Hinterland:
Second Colony Founders of the Hopeful Lutheran Church of Boone County, Kentucky

By Michael D. Rouse

On October 3, 1805, eighteen members of the Hebron Lutheran Church of Madison County, Virginia, (at that time known of the Old Dutch or German Church) received Holy Communion. This was not celebrated on a Sunday, but was a special Communion service as the heading on the communion list states, "Communicants were the following persons who had it in mind to move to the outlying regions (Kentucky)."[1] Five days later, a party of twelve adults and seventeen children began their journey that would take them to Boone County, Kentucky.

The twelve adults were Ephraim and Susannah (House) Tanner, George and Elizabeth (Zimmerman) Rouse, John and Susannah (Tanner) House, John and Nancy (Zimmerman) Rouse, Frederick and Rosannah (Crigler) Zimmerman, and Solomon and Elizabeth (Tanner) Hoffman. All but Solomon Hoffman were members of Hebron Church and had received the Sacrament on October 3rd. Of the seventeen children, the oldest was ten years old, the youngest not yet a year old.

They traveled first to New Market, Virginia, then down the Shenandoah Valley to the Holston River. After that they followed Daniel Boone's route through the Cumberland Gap and on up to Lexington. Following the Ridge Route (present day U.S. 25), they arrived in Boone County on November 25, forty-eight days after leaving Madison County.

The previous year, their Pastor, William Carpenter, had made the same trip to this region. In his journal, he notes an expense of eighteen pounds but does not record the reason for his journey. Since the above members of his parish moved to Boone County a year later, his impressions of the area must have been favorable, and their move must have been made with his approval and probably at his suggestion.

A little over a month after arriving, the settlers founded Hopeful Evangelical Lutheran Church on *Drei Königs Tag,* January 6, 1806. We believe this church to be the oldest Lutheran Church west of the Alleghenies. Five of the men, Ephraim Tanner, George Rouse, John Rouse, John

Image from the microfilm record at the Library of Virginia, Richmond VA : Hebron Lutheran Church, Madison Co, VA [LVA Reel 28, page 51.

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[1] Translated by Brigitte Burkett, C.G. for the Boone County Germanna Study Group. "*Auf den 3 Oct. 1805 Communicanten folgenede Personen die alle in Begriff sind in die hintere Gegenden zu ziehen:* Translation: "On 3 Oct 1805, Communicants [were] the following persons who had it in mind to move to the outlying regions [Kentucky].

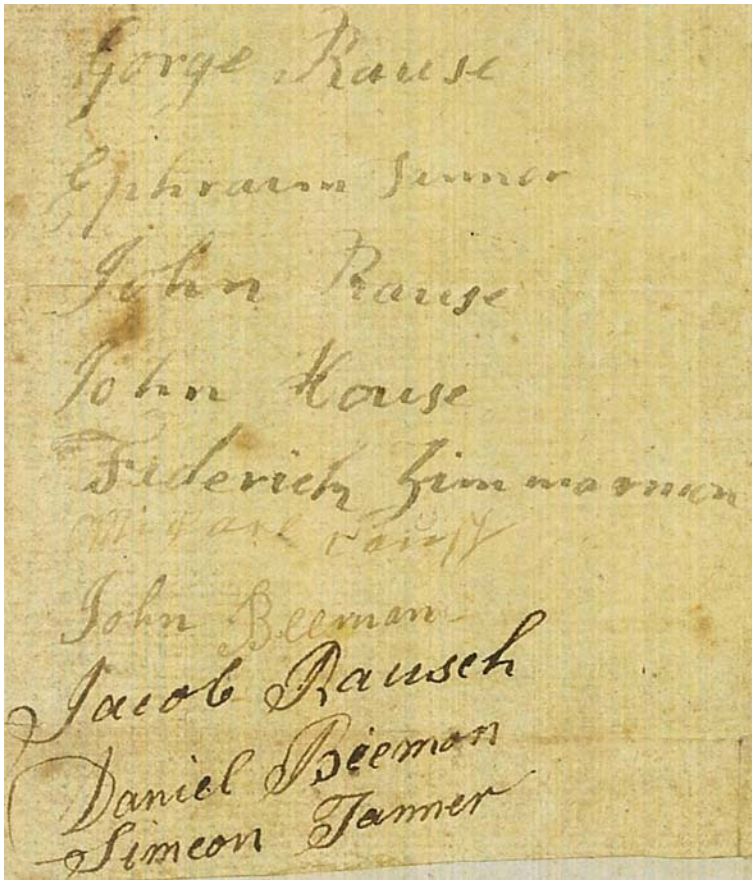|		
Johann Willheit wife Elisabeth	Friederich Zimmerman wife Rosina	Johann Hauss wife Milly
Georg Rausch wife Elisabeth		Jacob Tanner
Polly Zimmerman	Abraham Crigler wife Lyddia	Elisabeth Hofmann
Johann Rausch wife Nancy	Ephraim Tanner wife Susanna	Margret Carpenter

House, and Frederick Zimmerman, signed the church constitution on that day. The constitution, written in German, had been provided by Father Carpenter. Eventually five more men would sign the constitution as they arrived in Boone County. They were Daniel Beemon, Jacob Rouse, Michael Rouse, Simeon Tanner, and John Beemon.[2]

Father Carpenter had also suggested that one member, for whom it was most convenient, should donate an acre of land on which to build a church. George Rouse donated the acre of ground and in 1807 they built a cabin church. The Rev. David Harbaugh, in his 1854 history of the church, describes it as "a cabin church in reality, built of unhewn logs. The roof and doors were made of clapboards: the floor with puncheons, and the seats were made of saplings. An opening was made at each end by sawing out logs for windows. These were always open, that is, without sash or light. They had neither stove nor fireplace in it, and yet they met for worship during the winter."[3]

From 1806 until 1813, the church was without a regular pastor, yet they continued to meet for services. Ephraim Tanner seems to have become the leader of the group and led the services. After a hymn and a prayer by one of the members, Ephraim Tanner would read a sermon selected from the Rev. Schubert's sermons. The service then concluded with prayer and singing. These services were conducted weekly, in German, without a pastor for almost eight years.

George Rouse, who gave the acre of land for the church, was, at the age of 39, the oldest of the group of original settlers. The deed which records the transfer of land refers to the church as "the German Lutheran Church" rather than by the name of Hopeful. The deed is also specific in stating that worship services may be conducted in either German or English.[4] On July 15, 1834, George sold 127 3/4 acres of land to the Rev. Jacob Crigler, Hopeful's second pastor. The acreage in-

Signatures of George Rouse, Ephraim Tanner, John Rouse, John House, Frederick Zimmerman, Michael Rouse, John Beeman, Jacob Rouse, Daniel Beeman, Simeon Tanner. The original constitution in the safekeeping of the Hopeful Lutheran Church. A photograph of the 1806 First Church Constitution and the English translation of it are available on the Boone Germanna website at http://www.boonegermanna.com/hopefulchurch.html

2   George and Jacob Rouse were grandsons of the immigrant Johannes Rausch and his wife Mary. Johannes Rausch arrived in America at some time prior to 1728 and patented land on 28 Sept. 1728 next to Thomas Wayland in the Robinson River Valley in what was then Spotsylvania County, then Orange and Culpeper Counties, and today is Madison County. (William and Mary College Quarterly, First Series, V. 27:24)
    Ephraim and Simeon Tanner were descendants of Urban Tanner, who left Germany in 1709 and for a time lived in Ireland with a colony of Germans sent there when London became overcrowded. He came to America in 1720 and in 1728 purchased land in the Robinson River Valley. (John Blankenbaker, *The Second Germanna Colony and Other Pioneers* (The Memorial Foundation of the Germanna Colonies in Virginia, Inc.: 2008) 118-119).
    John House was the son of Mathias House who was first found in Culpeper County land records in 1771, and thought to have come from Augusta County, Virginia. (Blankenbaker, 90-91)
    Frederick Zimmerman was descended from John Christoph Zimmerman, one of the original Second Colonists to arrive in 1717/18 on the ship *Scott*. The Zimmerman family originated in Switzerland but had settled in Sulzfield, Germany before emigration. (Blankenbaker 131-132)
    Daniel Beemon (Boehme) was a member of the Hebron congregation at least from 1777 if not earlier, and was possibly the son of a Harmon Bahmer who appeared in Culpeper County records in 1747. (Blankenbaker, 64-65)
3   David Harbaugh, "A History of the Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of Hopeful Church, Boone County, Kentucky" (Cincinnati: S. V. Grossman, 1854), 7.
4   George Rouse Deed to Jacob Rouse and John House, Trustees of the German Lutheran Church, Deed Book E, page 483, Boone County Court House.

cluded the family homestead and graveyard. Just three days later he and his wife, Elizabeth (Zimmerman), gave power of attorney to four of his sons to "transact all business which I leave unsettled in the County of Boone, to sell and the perishable property which I may leave unsold, take notes, grant receipts, and collect all and every demand due me."

Shortly thereafter, after almost 30 years in Boone County, George and Elizabeth moved to Ralls County, Missouri.

One of George's neighboring land owners was his brother, Jacob Rouse. Jacob and his wife Anna (Weaver) Rouse arrived in Boone County sometime after November 1807 when they last appear in the Hebron Communion Lists. In addition to being a prosperous farmer, Jacob was bonded in June of 1814 to keep a tavern at his home. The conditions of that bond, in Boone County Order Book A, state that he should, "Consistently find and provide in his tavern good wholesome and cleanly lodging and diet for travelers and stallage provider or pasture for horses for the term of one year from the date hereof and shall not suffer or permit any unlawful gaming in his house, not suffer any persons to tipple or drink any more than is necessary, or at any time suffer any disorderly or scandalous behaviour to be practiced in his house with his purity or consent."

Jacob was a private in the American Revolution and was awarded an annual pension in December of 1832. In early 1833 he received his first and only payment of $33.33. He died on May 29, 1833, and was buried on the family farm.

One of Jacob and George's two nephews who signed the constitution was Michael Rouse. Michael was somewhat unique among the ten signers in that he did not come directly to Boone County from Virginia, but had settled for a time in North Carolina. Also, he was an ordained Methodist minister. He and his wife Mary (Swindle) Rouse arrived in Boone County in late 1810. In Boone County Order Book A it is recorded, "motion of Michael Rouse, preacher of the Gospel of the Methodist Order who produced credentials of ordination and took the oath of Fidelty to the Commenwealth and entered into bond with Samuel Rouse his security . . . Testimonial is therefore granted him in due form over the *solemnization* of marriages."

This photo of the Hopeful Lutheran Church constructed in 1837 was taken between 1895 and 1905. Photo courtesy of Boone County Germanna. Study Group.

Sometime after 1815, as Methodist churches in the area developed, Michael would leave Hopeful Church. Beside his name in the membership roll is written "Von uns weggezogen" (Has drawn away from us, or has gone somewhere else). He seems to have remained on good term with the congregation as many of the marriages performed for Germanna family members were solemnized by him.

One of the signers of the constitution who arrived after 1805 was Daniel Beemon. He and his wife Nancy (Chelf) Beemon last communed at Hebron on May 23, 1808. Regularly found in the communion lists at both Hebron and Hopeful, Daniel lived a long life. In 1837, around the age of 85, he entered into a deed with son-in-law William Rouse. In exchange for deeding his last 23 acres of land, household goods and some livestock to William, he was to receive "A good comfortable home, board and clothing, nursing, physicians attention and services when necessary and a horse and saddle and bridle to ride when he may desire it."[5]

As mentioned earlier, Ephraim Tanner assumed a leadership role in the early years of the church. H. Max Lentz in his "History of Boone County Lutheran Churches" describes him as a man of strong character and far reaching influence.[6] He and his wife Susannah (House) Tanner made the trip from Virginia with three small children. Susannah gave birth to their fourth child three days after arriving in Boone County. Paul Tanner in his "Some of My Kentucky Ancestors" describes their home. "The cabin evolved into two large rooms, each with a fireplace in the massive stone chimneys. A kitchen in

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5   Daniel Beemon Deed to William Rouse, Deed Book G: 28, Boone County Court House.
6   H. Max Lentz, "A History of the Lutheran Churches in Boone County, Kentucky, Together with Sketches of the Pastors Who Have Served Them" (York, PA: P. Anstadt & Sons, 1901), 19.

the back and a front porch facing south. There were two bedrooms upstairs each with a window by the chimney. There were inside steps leading up to each room. Near the top, the stairs turned at right angles."[7]

Besides being a large landowner, Ephraim also had a blacksmith shop. His shop book, running from 1810 into the 1820's lists the work he performed for his customers. The list includes such entries as: mending four bridle bits, turning a plow, putting a clapper in a bell and mending traces, making 27 copper nails, making 30 needles and 9 spoons, making a hay fork and anvil, and numerous listings of making and nailing on horseshoes. In an era when small change was often in short supply, Ephraim would also take silver dollars, lay them on his anvil and then cut them into four pieces literally making change.

Interior of the 1837 Hopeful Lutheran Church. Oil lamps were still being used at the time this photograph was taken, believed to be between 1895 and 1905. At the far left of the photo is an ornate stove. Council Minutes of the Hopeful Church of January 11, 1893, thanked sister Martha Blankenbaker for her generosity for papering the church. Photo courtesy of Boone County Germanna Study Group.

Not quite forty-one years after arriving in Boone County, Ephraim Tanner died on October 25, 1846. His fourteen children and 112 grandchildren continued the family's influence both at Hopeful Church and in Boone County.

Ephraim's father, Frederick, came to Boone County in 1813. He owned 191 acres of land when he died in 1833. From the inventory lists at his estate sales, we can get a good idea of the crops and livestock grown by these German Lutheran settlers. The following items were taken from the sale bills of the Frederick Tanner estate sales: 14 head of cattle, 47 hogs and 2 shoats, 6 horses, 20 chickens, 24 sheep, 10 bushels of wheat, 5 barrels of wheat, 14 acres of wheat, 25 barrels of corn, a pile of corn near the house, a lot of old corn, a large field of corn, a second field of corn, 13 haystacks, one haystack of bluegrass, one lot of tobacco, 159 pounds of hemp, 65 pounds of flax, and 41 pounds of

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7   Paul Tanner, "Some of My Kentucky Ancestors" (Private Publication) . Call number kr ky 929.21 tann, Boone County Public Library, Burlington, Ky.

wool. At his death, Frederick left an estate of over $12,000.00.

As well as the arrival of Frederick Tanner, the year 1813 also saw the Rev. William Carpenter's arrival in Boone County to become the first pastor of Hopeful Church. Father Carpenter became one of the largest land owners in the Hopeful Church area, his acreage containing approximately one square mile of land. Ten years after his arrival, the question of building a larger log church arose at the annual congregational meeting. The first church building was then sixteen years old and somewhat small for the growing congregation. After some discussion, Father Carpenter rose and in an emotional voice said, "Alle bauen gute Häuser und lassen Gott in der Hütte wohnen!" (Every one builds good houses and lets God live in a hut.)[8] The effect of his words led to the construction of a new larger log church that summer.

For almost twenty years, Father Carpenter served as Hopeful's pastor. Near the end of that time, in July of 1832, he wrote to the Rev. Jacob Crigler urging him to take charge of the congregation. In the letter he says in part, "I have now been preaching the blessed Gospel for a space of forty-five years, this last spring. I was about twenty-five when I began, and am now upwards of three score years and ten, and according to the course of nature and my feelings I cannot possibly hold out much longer. We may indeed expect the blessings of divine providence, but cannot expect miracles. I have often had heavy thoughts about my little congregation here in the wilderness".[9]
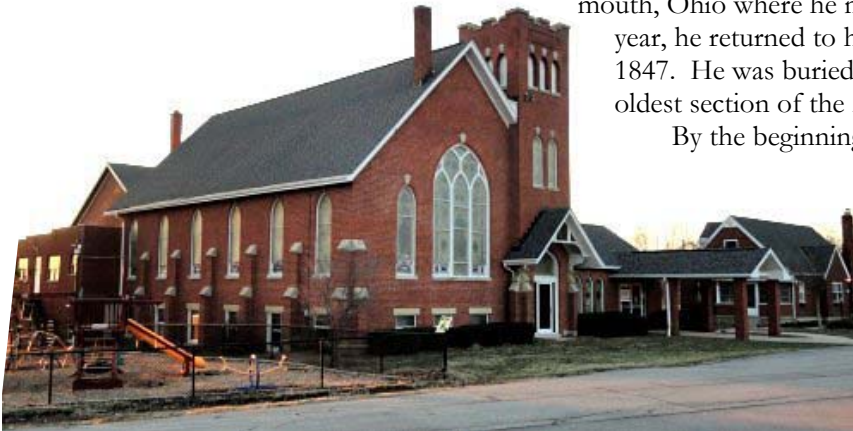
On February 18, of the following year, William Carpenter died at his home and was buried in the family graveyard. It seems most appropriate that his death date, February 18, was also that of Martin Luther.

In April of 1834, Jacob Crigler began his ministry at Hopeful Church. His first recorded communion as pastor was in the same year, and for the first time the information in the church records was recorded in English. Father Crigler generally held services twice a month, part of the time in German and part of the time in English, continuing the transition that had begun with Father Carpenter. By the end of his ministry, the services were conducted almost exclusively in English.

In 1837, a special meeting was called and it was decided to build a new church. The new building was constructed of brick and measured 35' X 50'. It would serve the congregation until 1916.

Widely respected in the area, Father Crigler was elected the first President of the Synod of the West. This synod included all of the Lutheran churches in the present day states of Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri. In February of 1842, he resigned as pastor of Hopeful to move to Portsmouth, Ohio where he ministered to the Germans there. The following year, he returned to his farm in Boone County where he died in July of 1847. He was buried in the family cemetery which today comprises the oldest section of the Hopeful Church Cemetery.

By the beginning of the 1850's, most of the original settlers had died and English had replaced German as the language of the congregation but the names of those German families continued to be found in the church records as Hopeful Lutheran Church entered its third century on January 6, 2006. As David Harbaugh stated in his history of Hopeful Church, "We are therefore of German origin, and in this we glory. Our ancestors came from the land of Luther and in this we rejoice."[10]

The Hopeful Lutheran Church as it appears today. Photo by Kathy Caminiti.

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8   Lentz, 26.

9   *Ibid.,* 29.

10   Harbaugh, "A History of the Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of Hopeful Church, Boone County, Kentucky," 4.

Michael D. Rouse, a lifelong resident of Boone County, Kentucky, is the 8th generation of his family to belong to Hopeful Lutheran Church, where he was organist for 33 years. A graduate of Wittenberg University, he majored in German and Music. He can be contacted at boonegermanna@fuse.net. For more information, visit the Boone County Study Group website, www.boonegermanna.com.

Genealogy Meeting Notes

**GERMANNA
IN THE HINTERLAND
July 20, 2011
Florence, Boone County, KY**

About 66 attendees gathered at the Hopeful Lutheran Church on July 20, 2011, for a one-day conference about the history and Germanna Second Colony founders of the Hopeful Lutheran Church in Florence, Boone County, Kentucky. Visitors came from seven states, including far-flung Oregon and Maryland.

The meeting opened with a welcome from Michael Rouse (pictured left) and Kathy Caminiti.

The Rev. Charles Aylor, a son of the Hopeful Congregation, gave a history of the Hopeful Church. Pastor Aylor is the former

Conference attendees during a break at Hopeful Lutheran Church. The stained glass window at the back was a gift from the E.H. Blankenbaker family.

pastor for the Hebron Lutheran Church of Boone County, located about ten miles away and founded in 1854. (A number of Germanna descendants are buried in this cemetery as well as the Hopeful cemetery, especially Rouses, Tanners, Aylors and Clores.)

Michael Rouse gave a presentation on the founders of the Hopeful Lutheran Church, much of which is included in

his article in this issue.

After lunch at the church, the group divided into three groups: one visited the local library, another visited the court-house to see records, and a very hot group toured local cemeteries.

A lovely group dinner finished off the day at the historic 1822 Erastus Tousey House in Burlington, Kentucky.

— *Virginia Nuta*

A certain unidentified genealogist from Oregon demonstrates the "lazy genealogist" method of photographing tombstones on an excruciatingly hot day in July at the cemetery of the Hebron Lutheran Church in Boone County, KY.

Methodist Ministers' Missing Marriages?

Many times circuit riding ministers, usually Methodist, married couples while they traveled along their circuit but did not record the marriages until they returned home. The marriages were then recorded at the local county courthouse where the circuit riding minister lived. Thus it is quite possible that a marriage performed in Kentucky was recorded in Tennessee or North Carolina.

If there is a suspicion that an ancestor was married by the circuit riding minister, locate the minister's county and state of residence. The various Methodist church archives may prove helpful in the search for the minister's home and for that elusive marriage record. —*Suzanne Collins Matson*

Source: Lowe, Mark. "Circuit Riders and the Early Methodist Church." Lecture S-446. National Genealogical Society Conference in the States: Charleston, 2011. Audio CD-ROM. Arlington, Virginia: National Genealogical Society, 2011.