

Bogt

## **VOGT ARMS**

Arms—Quarterly, I and 4, sable a lion rampant or; 2 and 3, per fess azure and or, a grenade proper fired gules.

Crest—The lion issuant.

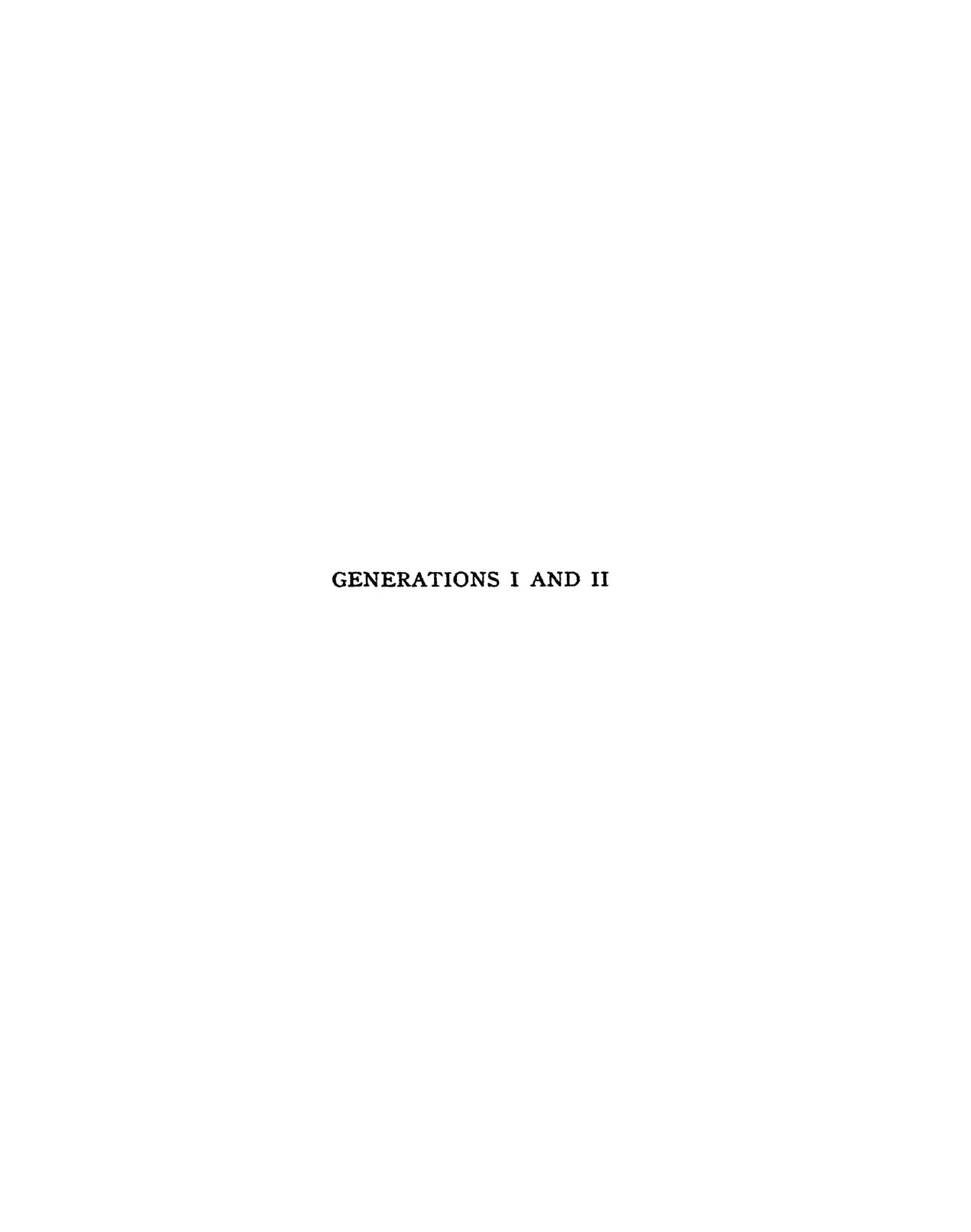
Mantling—Or and sable.

# Vogt

HE family name Vogt, signifying an official position, is of ancient Teutonic origin, and is numerously found in the various municipalities and provinces of the Kingdom of Saxony, Germany, where it appears as Voigt, Voit, and also Vod and Fouth. These forms of spelling all carried with them the meaning of security, "protector," from the old Langobard law, according to which any individual occupying a position as Vogt was regarded as being of distinct importance.

A Land-Vogt was an administrator or director of land interest; a Stadt-Vogt was an official comparing with a city judge; a Schirm-Vogt, signified a patron of a monastery. In ancient times the position of Vogt carried with it the title and distinction of a count. The authority who gives the above facts refers to Heinrich II, who called himself Vogt of Weyda, and his descendants bore the entailed title of Vogt von Weyda, Plauen and Gratz. This title is still in use at the present time, appearing in the term Vogt-Land, applied to certain tracts of land in the municipalities or provinces of the Kingdom of Saxony, Germany. That this family patronymic is an ancient one is also declared by Johann Siebmacher, the celebrated German heraldist, who in his work published in the city of Nuremberg, Kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, describes the Vogt family coat-of-arms blazoned heretofore.

Another competent authority states that the early ancestors of the Vogt family were living in the region which now comprises Saxe-Weimar as early as the fourteenth century, and also refers to Christoph Vogt, who was a bourgomeister in the city of Zittau in 1512. Another representative of this family patronymic, Daniel Vogt, was a doctor of medicine, and for a number of years held the office of superintendent at Hessen, in the province of Saxony, from 1668 to 1675. We also find reference to Michael Christopha Vogt, who was a pastor, and held an official position with the court. His son, Franz Ernst Vogt, was born in the town of Buckeburg, in the principality of Schaumburg-Lippe, July 4, 1680. In 1696 he entered the high school at Rinteln, and in 1699 he is referred to as having gone to Oldenberg, where he held a position as governor to the young nobleman, Johann Heinrich von Engels. In 1700 Franz Ernst Vogt entered the army as an auditeur (auditor) under Colonel von Wedel. In 1703 he held the official position of Riscal to the Count Friedrich Christian of Schaumberg-Lippe, and in 1705 he was one of the judiciary for the town of Buckeburg. The same authority refers to another representative of this family patronymic, namely Gabriel Vogt, who, in 1668, served as Chur-Sachsicher Hof and Berg Rath. Still another representative of this family patronymic is mentioned as George Vogt, who was a celebrated organ builder in his day, and is accredited with having built the noted organ in the church at Mark-Ranstadt.



I

JOHANN FRIEDRICH HELFERICH VOGT was parson at Madelungen and later at Grossenlupnitz. He married Esther Juliana Maria Doepler, who was born in Wandersleben about 1722, and died in Grossenlupnitz, June 8, 1879. Among their children was Johann Ludwig Gottfried, of whom further.

II ·

JOHANN LUDWIG GOTTFRIED VOGT, son of Johann Friedrich Helferich and Esther Juliana Maria (Doepler) Vogt, was born in Madelungen, April 11, 1760, and died in Weimar, August 7, 1818. He was Grand Ducal Saxonian Court parson, a member of the Consistorial and Church Council, general superintendent and head parson of the main and municipal church, and ephor of the Furstl. Wilhelm Ernst Gymnasium (grammar school) at Weimar. He was a resident of Eisenach, Germany, in 1795, and was the city deacon up to February 25, 1795, when he was "invested" as rector and general superintendent of the Evangelical Parish of Eisenach, as is attested by the following extract from the Eisenach Church Register for the years 1793-1798.

1798: February 25th. Page: 277 Mr. Johann Ludwig Gottfried Vogt, Deacon until now,

has been to-day invested by Head consistorial Counsellor, Foundation Preacher and City Pastor Schmidt, as Rector and General Superintendent in this very place.

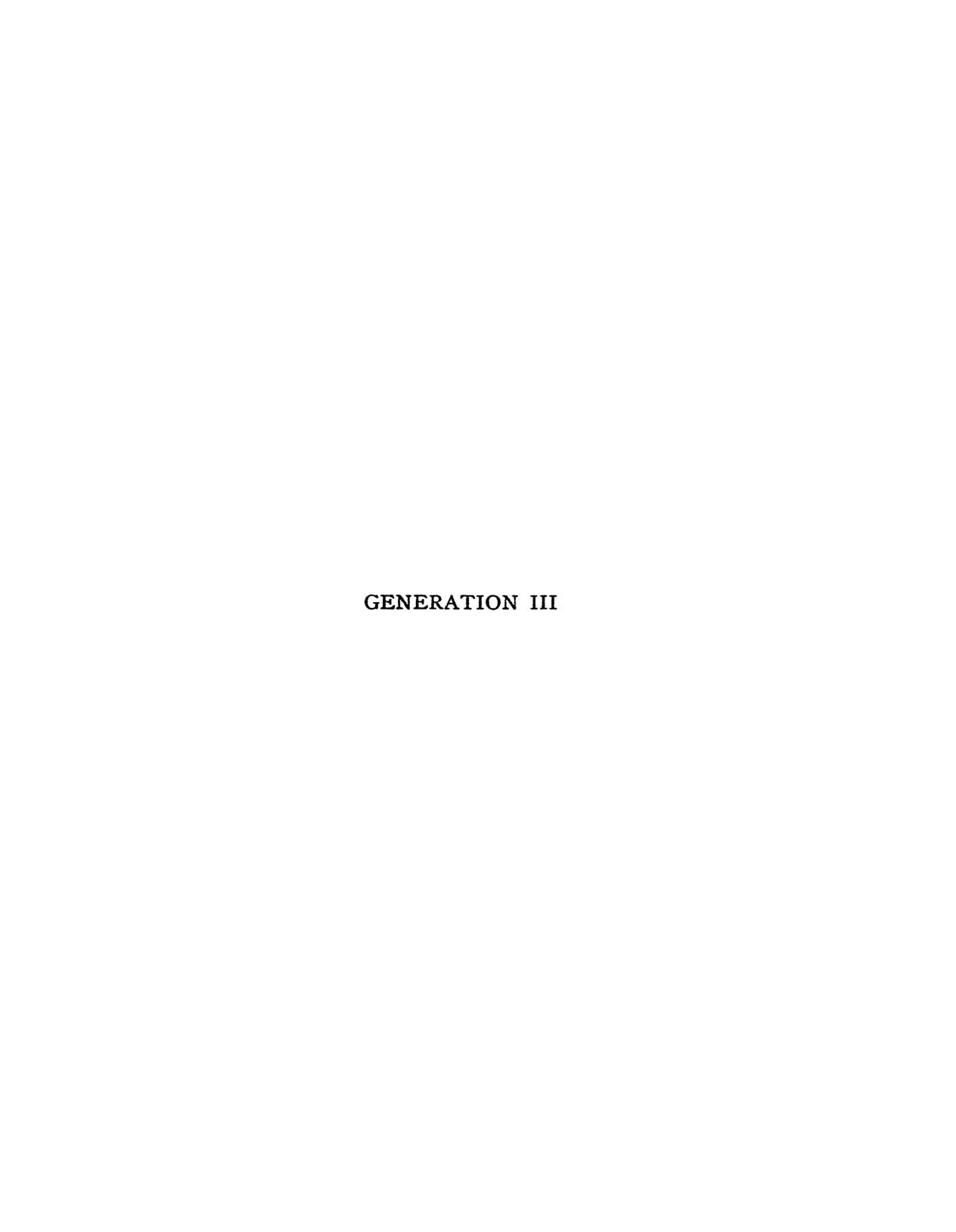
of the Evangel.
Parish of Eisenach.)
Eisenach, April 30th, 1925.

Certified true by
(Sign.:) HELBING
Act. City Church Clerk

He married ——Schmidt, daughter of Johann Christopher Leberecht Schmidt, of the Hessen-Kassel War and Domain Council.

### Children:

- 1. Karl Friedrich Ludwig, born in Grossenlupnitz, December 8, 1792.
- 2. Franz Sixt Leberecht, born in Grossenlupnitz, August 23, 1794, died in Eisenach, July 6, 1802.
- 3. August Jacob Wilhelm, of whom further.



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#### III

AUGUST JACOB WILHELM (WILLIAM) VOGT, son of Johann Ludwig Gottfried and ——— (Schmidt) Vogt, was born and baptized in Eisenach, December 18, 1795. The record appears upon the Eisenach Church Register, 1795, page 139, No. 3, as follows:

December 18th, born and baptized:

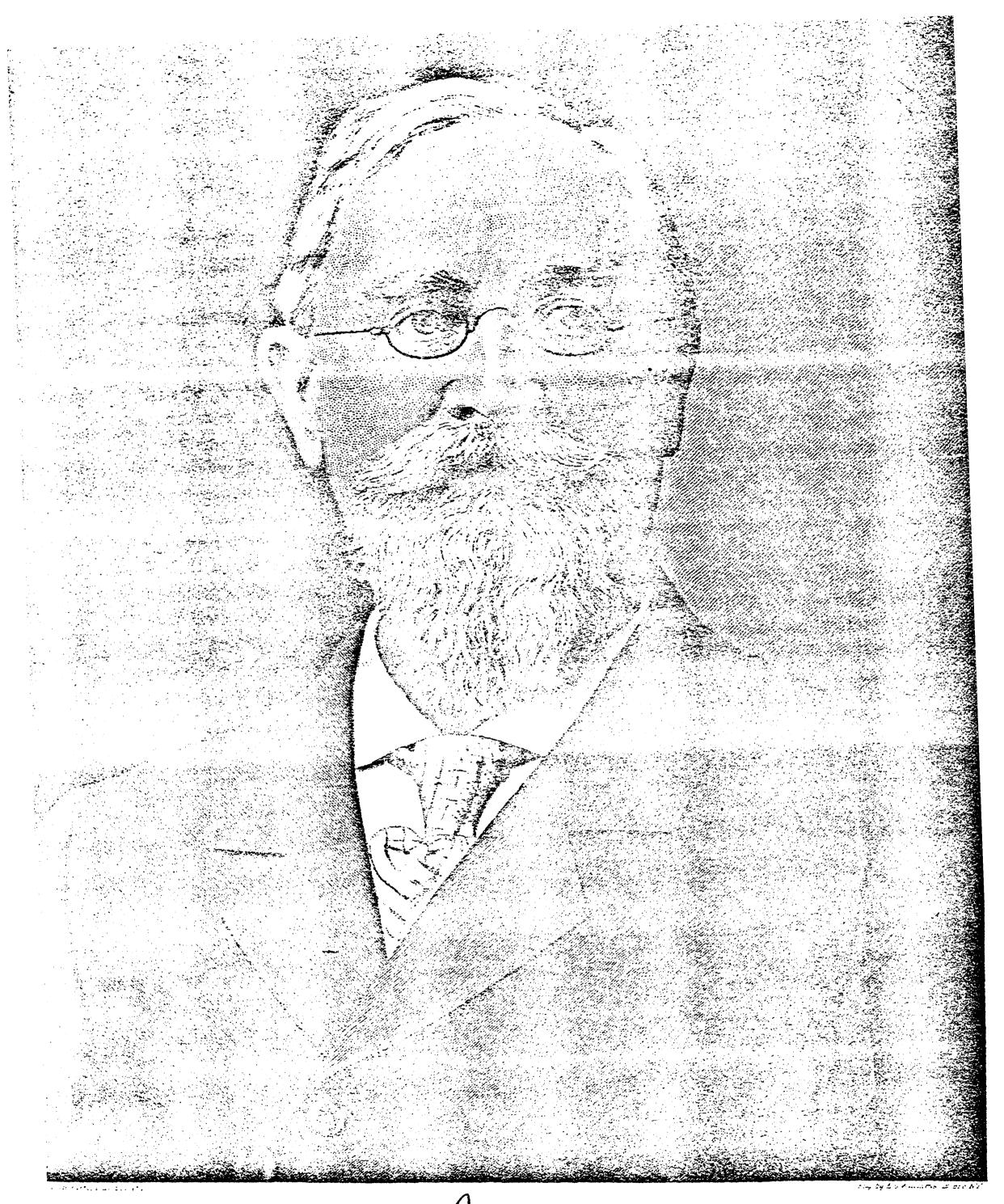
To Mr. Johann Ludwig Gottfried Vogt, City deacon, a son.

Sponsors—Mr. Johann Jacob Eichel, Merchant, and Mr. Christian Wilhelm Schneider's, Head Consistorial Counsellor and General Superintendent's beloved wife, N. N., and Mr. Ernst Wilhelm Vogt, Pastor in and for Kaltensundheim and Mittelsdorf.

Name—August Jacob Wilhelm.

In 1832 August Jacob Wilhelm Vogt came to this country and settled in Wheeling, West Virginia, where he was generally known as William Vogt. He was an architect of splendid abilities, and his death terminated a career which was rapidly achieving marked prominence. He married, in Wheeling, West Virginia, Marie Juliana Zöeckler. (See Zöeckler VIII.) Among their children was Julius Frederick, of whom further.

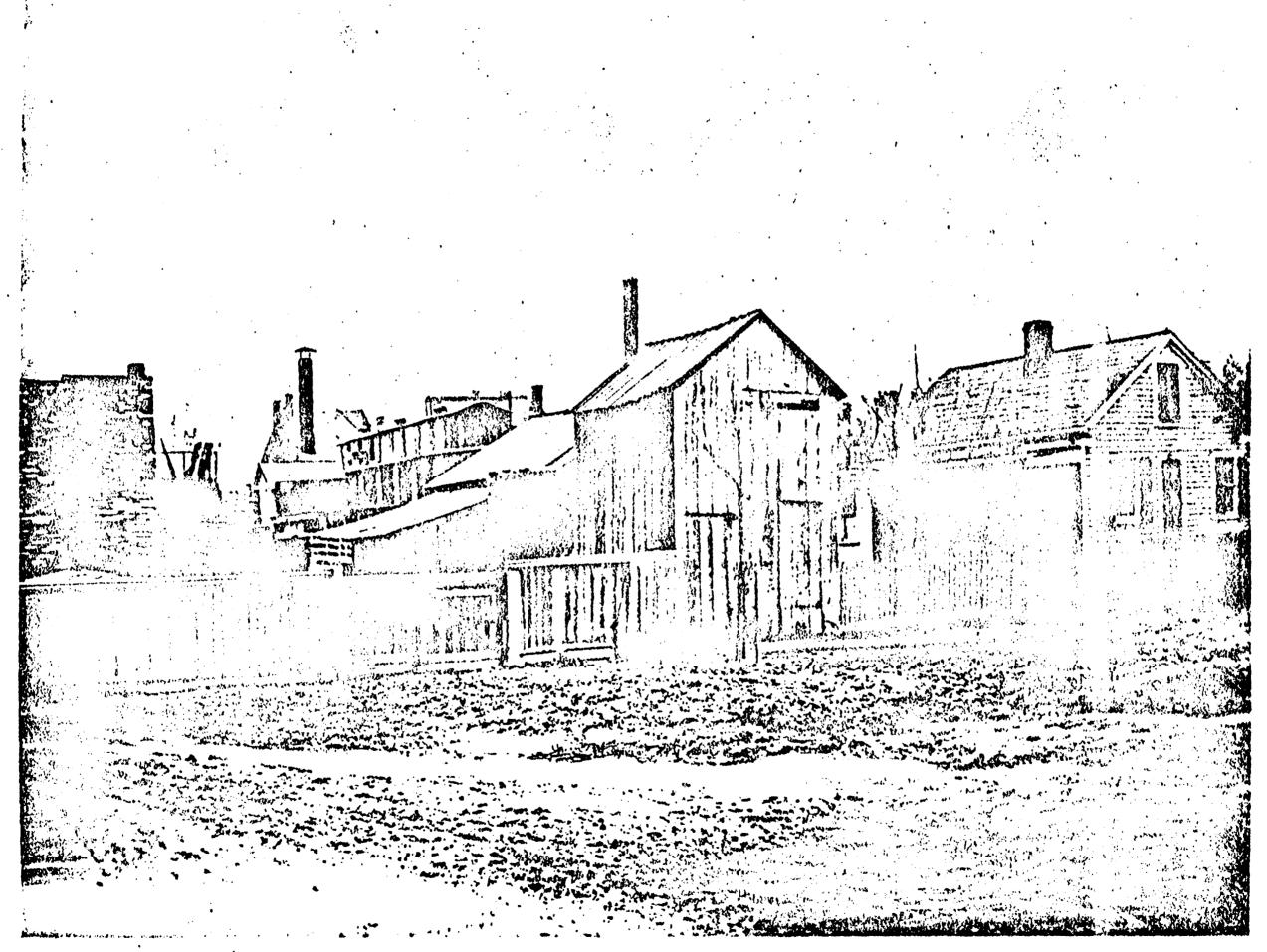




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#### IV

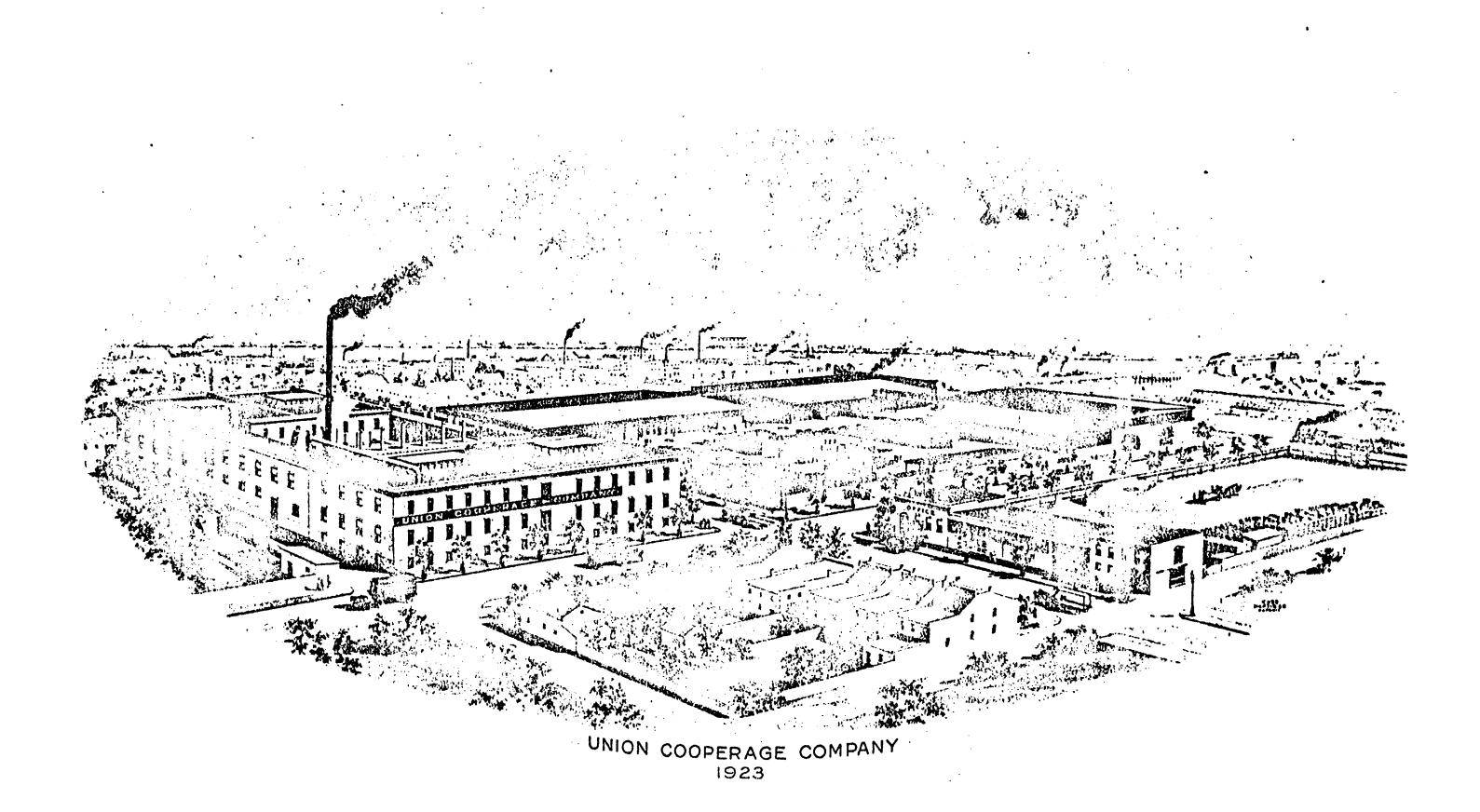
IULIUS FREDERICK VOGT, son of August Jacob Wilhelm (William) and Marie Juliana (Zöeckler) Vogt, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, March 24, 1842, and died March 3, 1922. His father died when he was a small child, and when he was six years of age his widowed mother moved her family to St. Louis, Missouri, where young Julius Frederick received his education in the public schools. It was necessary that he should, as soon as possible, take his share of the burden of supporting the family, and at an early age he became a clerk in a grocery store. Able and energetic, he was also discerning and resourceful. Recognizing the fact that the man who accumulates sufficient capital to establish a business of his own and can make a success of it has the advantage of the man who continues to work for others, he became a partner in a cooperage business operating under the firm name of McMillan & Company. Seven years later he purchased Mr. McMillan's interest, and at that time admitted his brother, William C. Vogt, to partnership. The concern was incorporated in 1886, under its present name, the Union Cooperage Company, and to the development of this enterprise Mr. Vogt devoted his life. Few men have been able to so completely inspire an organization with their own aims and ideals as did Mr. Vogt.



UNION COOPERAGE COMPANY

With rare tact he secured the full cooperation of his employees, and with consummate skill he guided the organization of ever-increasing efficiency, keeping ever before them the achievement of an improved product. Untiring effort along these lines brought reward in the form of hardwood products of the finest quality and of unusual beauty of design. The stamp of the Union Cooperage Company came to be known as a guarantee of the best in material and workmanship, and the concern early became known for prompt and efficient service. Appreciation of such methods and such results caused the steady, vigorous, and healthful growth which made the plant one of the largest in the West, unsurpassed in the quality of its products and falling only a little short of leadership in volume of business.

At the time Mr. Vogt's mother brought her little family to St. Louis she settled in the old northern part of the city, and in this section of the city Mr. Vogt continued to make his home, although most men of his means and station removed to the more popular sections farther to the west. It is recorded of him that just as he would permit only the best of materials and workmanship in his mill, so did he insist upon equally high standards in all other relations of life, and by his associates he was known as "meticulously scrupulous in business and private dealings." Kindliness and liberality were

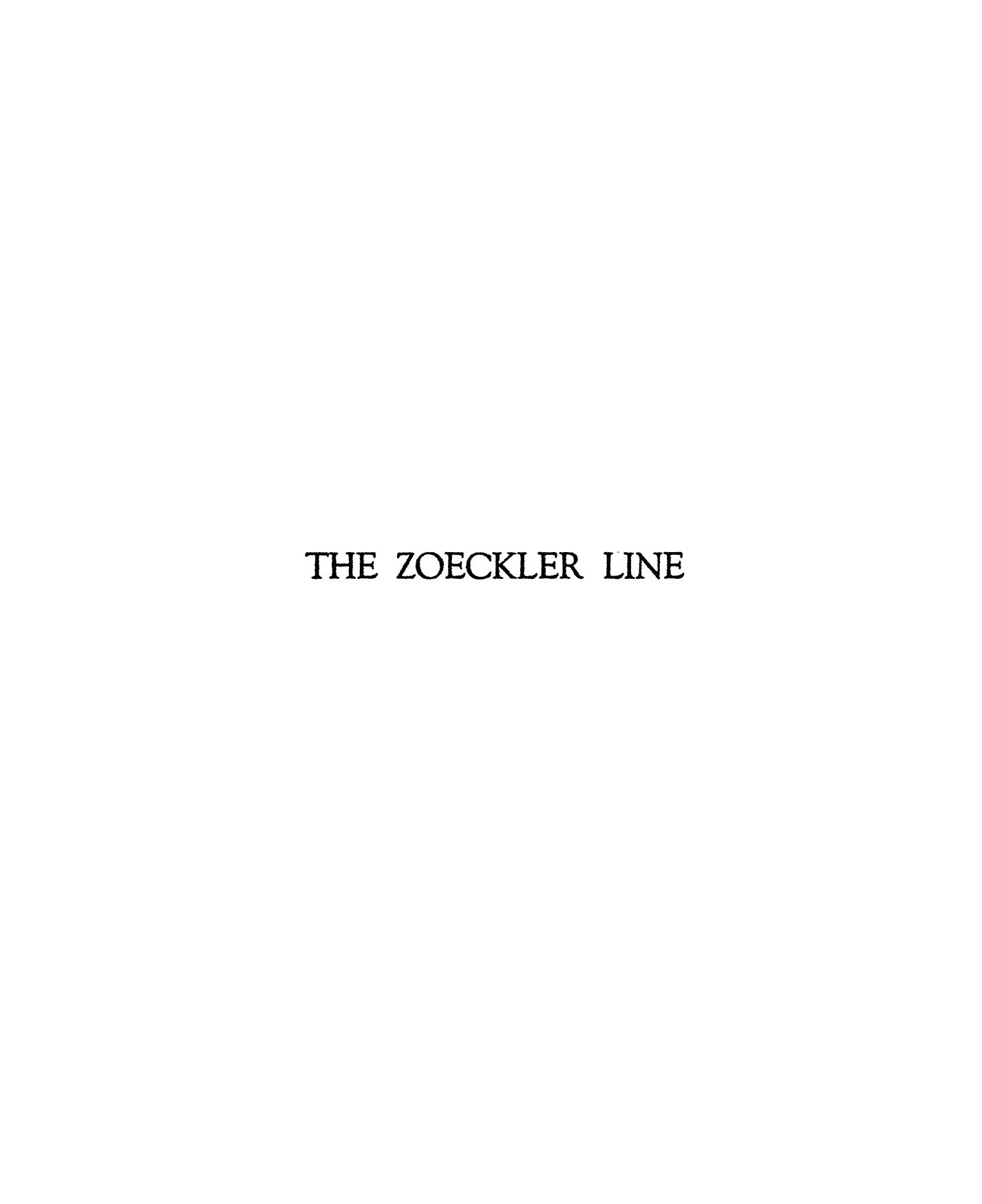


VOGT 29

dominant characteristics of his personality, and his wide circle of friends was "bound to him through countless acts of generosity and good-will." He enjoyed contact with his fellows in the world of business and in civic enterprise, and although not a club man, was one of the organizers and a charter member of the St. Louis Gymnasium Society. His eightieth year was nearly completed when death ended his long and useful career. As the years passed, his sterling character and his unusual ability brought him in increasing measure the regard and respect of his fellow-men, and when the time came for him to exchange the cares and the joys of this world for the fuller life of the "Great Beyond," he went as one who carries the priceless treasure of well-spent years, leaving behind him the beneficent influence of an upright life.

Julius Frederick Vogt married, May 12, 1893, Mary Margaret Zöeckler, daughter of Johannes and Mary (Joeckel) Zöeckler. (See Zöeckler VIII.)



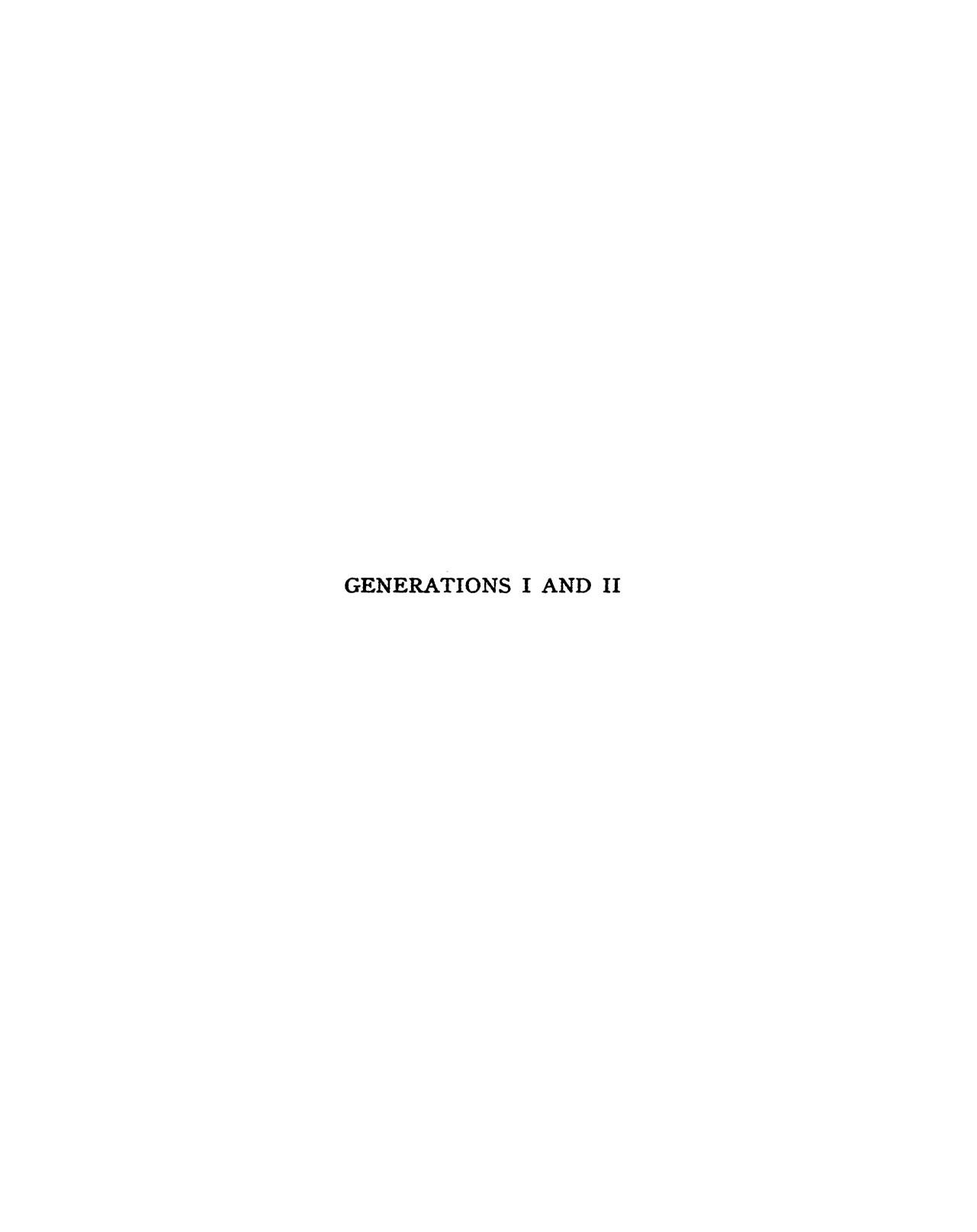


# Zöeckler



HE German family name Zöeckler is apparently a derivative of the verb Zöcklen (Zucklen), to walk slowly, to toddle. The Zöecklers are a prominent family, native in Grünberg, in Upper Hesse, a family which, besides many distinguished master craftsmen and burghers, has produced a number of prominent evangelical ministers and theologians from the early seventeenth century to the present. The most famous of these in recent years was Otto Zöeckler, son of the

rector and church counsellor, Konrad Zöeckler, of Grünberg, where Otto was born May 27, 1833. After preparation at the Gymnasium at Laubach and from the autumn of 1849 at Marburg, he entered, in the summer of 1851, the University of Giessen, fourteen miles west of Grünberg, to study philology and theology. He closed his studies there in the winter of 1854, and proceeded to study, successively, at the University of Erlangen, University of Berlin, and University of Göttingen. He began, in the winter of 1857, lectures on the New Testament and on church history, and in 1859, began his voluminous published works on these subjects, and from 1863 his literary activity was very great. He was called from Giessen in 1866 to Griefswald University, where he rose to great prominence as a Lutheran theologian, the theological faculty sending him as a deputy three times to the General Synod, 1875, 1879, and 1885. He died February 9, 1906. A memorial volume has been issued by his son Theodore Zöeckler.



I

FRIEDRICH ZECKLER (as he spelled the name), died in Grünberg, Oberhessen, February 20, 1641. He married ———, who died in Grünberg, March 3, 1641. Among their children was Kaspar, of whom further.

II

KASPAR ZECKLER, Council Relative and Senior, died in Grünberg, January 11, 1662. He married, in Grünberg, January 11, 1636, Gertrud Deubert, who died in Grünberg, November 16, 1695. Among their children was Johann Martin, of whom further.



# III

JOHANN MARTIN ZÖKLER (note difference in spelling) was born in Grünberg, April 30, 1651, and died there April 20, 1720. He married Anna Elizabeth, surname unknown, who died in Grünberg, February 25, 1732. Among their children was Johann Konrad, of whom further.

## IV

JOHANN KONRAD ZÖCKLER (note change in spelling) was born in Grünberg, December 21, 1684, and died there April 24, 1752. He married, in Grünberg, November 5, 1711, Anna Barbara Breuning, who died in Grünberg, March 5, 1747. Among their children was Johann Martin, of whom further.

GENERATIONS V AND VI

### V

JOHANN MARTIN ZÖCKLER was born in Grünberg, August 1, 1715, and died in Grünberg, March 12, 1782. He was a butcher. He married, in Grünberg, April 16, 1739, Maria Katharina Opper, who died in Grünberg, December 21, 1762. Among their children was Johann Konrad, of whom further.

# VI

JOHANN KONRAD ZÖCKLER was born in Grünberg, April 28, 1744, and died in Grünberg. He was Council Alderman. He married, in Grünberg, at the end of 1768, Anna Katharina Reitz, who was born in Grünberg, March 3, 1746, and died there, August 4, 1786.

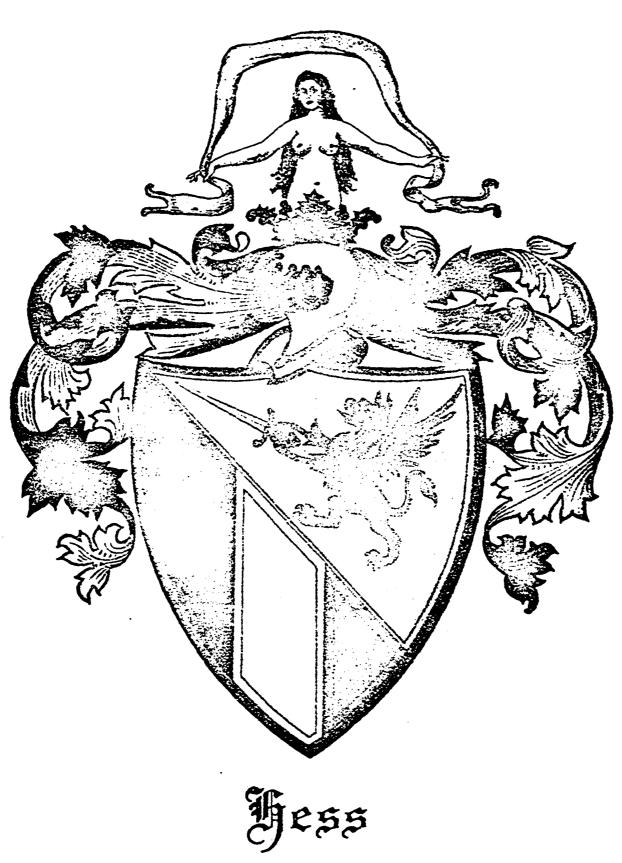


#### VII

MARTIN ZÖCKLER (ZÖECKLER), son of Johann Konrad and Anna Katharina (Reitz) Zöckler (Zöeckler), was born in Grünberg, February 26, 1772. He was a "master butcher," following that business in Germany until about 1832, when he came with his family to this country, where he was engaged in the butcher business to the time of his retirement. Having been very successful, he retired early in life. He married, in Grünberg, September 20, 1801, Anna Elizabetha Hess, who was born in Grünberg, February 4, 1781.

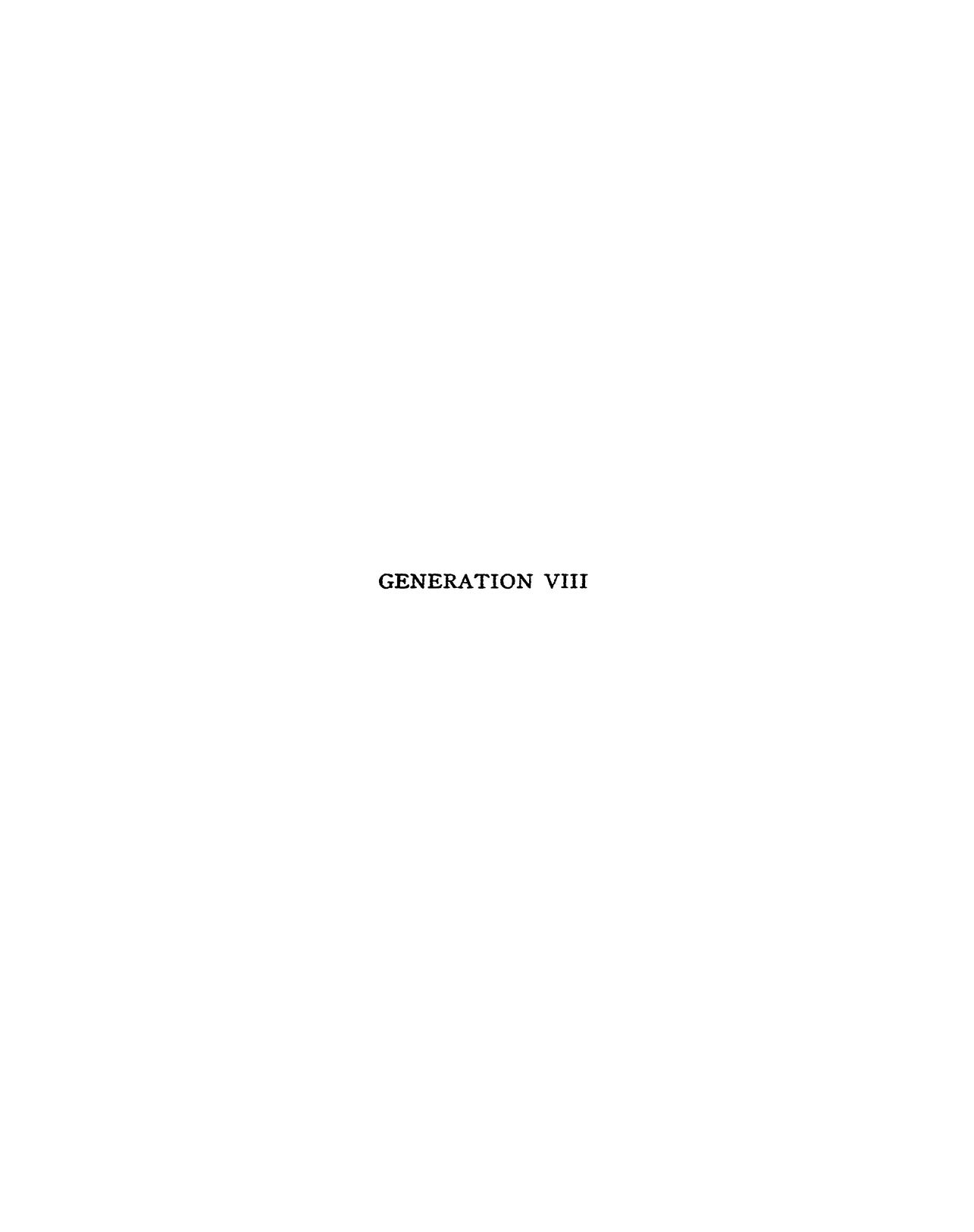
#### Children:

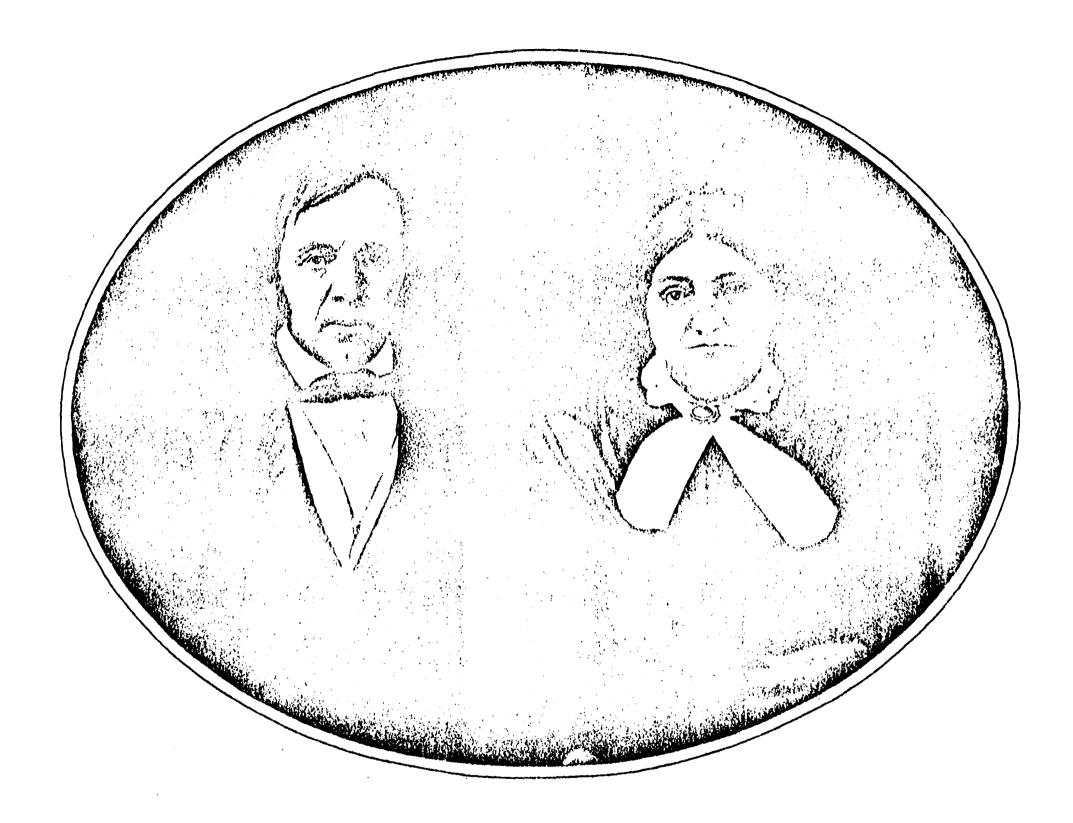
- 1. Anna Elizabetha, born in Grünberg, September 28, 1802.
- 2. Johann Konrad, parson, lastly dean in Königstädten (Hessen), born in Grünberg, June 21, 1804, died in 1884.
- 3. Johannes, of whom further.
- 4. Marie Juliana, of whom further.
- 5. Martin, born in Grünberg, May 16, 1810.
- 6. Johann Georg, born in Grünberg, April 22, 1812.
- 7. Ludwig, born in Grünberg, May 11, 1814.
- 8. Anna Katharina, born in Grünberg, June 6, 1817.
- 9. Johann Peter, born in Grünberg, August 12, 1819.



# HESS ARMS

- Arms—Per bend, first azure, a griffin or, holding in his claws a sword argent; pommel and hilt gold. Second, paly of three, gules, argent and gold.
- Crest—Out of a ducal coronet or a woman issuant proper, holding in her hands a veil argent, which is floating above her head.
- Mantling—Dexter, argent and gules; sinister, or and azure.





Johannes Zöeckler Mary (Joeckel / Zöeckler

### VIII

JOHANNES ZÖECKLER, son of Martin and Anna Elizabeth (Hess) Zöeckler, was born in Grünberg, March 9, 1806. He came to America with his parents in 1832. For about one month he followed the butcher's trade, then started in business for himself at Wheeling, West Virginia, in which he prospered. He later entered the pork packing business, which he conducted with road wagons, traveling from Wheeling to Baltimore, Maryland, but when making his collections he traveled on horseback.

Mr. Zöeckler retired at the age of fifty-eight years. He was a great traveler. His political affiliation was with the Democratic party, and he was sent as a delegate to the convention which nominated James K. Polk for President. He passed away, September 8, 1885, at Wheeling, West Virginia.

Mr. Zöeckler married Mary Joeckel, who was born February 27, 1808, and died December 24, 1863. She was a most lovable wife and mother. They were the parents of Mary Margaret Zöeckler, who married Julius Frederick Vogt. (See Vogt IV.)

# VIII

MARIE JULIANA ZÖECKLER (or ZÖCKLER), daughter of Martin and Anna Elizabetha (Hess) Zöeckler, was born in Grünberg, Hesse, April 18, 1808. She married August Jacob Wilhelm (William) Vogt. (See Vogt III.)

# REFERENCES:

(Vogt)—"Americana" (1924). Church Register of the Evangelical Parish of Eisenach, 1793-1798.

(ZOECKLER)—Realencyklopäedie für protestantische Theologie und Kirche, Bd. 21, s. 704-8. Koerner: Deutsches Geschlechterbuch, Bd. 32, s. 190.

(VOGT AND ZOECKLER)—Records sent from Germany by Dr. Stephen Kekule von Stradonitz, and certified to by Berlin Litchterfelde, August 16, 1925.