

THE WANDERER - WANDER FAMILY
OF
BOHEMIA, GERMANY AND AMERICA
1450 - 1951

By

Alwin E. J. Wanderer

Being the partial story of Elias Wander of Crottendorf on the Zchopau River, Germany, the ancestor of a large glass-making family and his descendants in Europe and America. It embraces the years 1450 to 1951. This compilation is based on church records, family bibles, journals and information supplied by living persons.

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**The WANDERER - WANDER
COAT of ARMS**

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Introduction.

From early boyhood, I had been wondering about the origin of the Wanderer name. We had learned in school that many names had been given to people because of their occupations. Had we been of gypsie descent? Since it was not a very common name, were there other Wanderers in our country other than our own relatives? Or were there any in Germany?

Since my maiden aunt (my father's oldest sister) knew the name of my great-grandfather and the maiden name of my great-grandmother, and the name of the town from which my grandfather was believed to have emigrated, I decided in 1932 to write to the mayor of Rudolstadt, Saxony, Germany, to ascertain if there were any Wanderers still living in that vicinity. About a month later I received a letter from a Baron Von Ketelhodt, stating he had received my letter via the mayor and inquired if I wished some geneological research made. I asked him to do so.

While on my trips to the Southland and elsewhere, I would search thru the telephone directories of the cities where we stayed for the Wanderer name. For several years, I failed to find any. Then on one trip I found two names, the owners of which I visited. The one was a Jewish doctor, who lived in Richmond, Virginia, and whose ancestors were native to Austria. The other was a gentile barber living in Washington, D.C. whose ancestors were Germans who had lived in Hungary. My ancestors on the other hand were native to Germany.

I then paid several visits to the Public Library in Chicago and searched thru all the city and telephone directories of American cities and towns for Wanderer names. I obtained about three dozen names, to each of whom I sent a questionnaire asking for information about themselves, their families and all other Wanderer relatives. I received replies from about two dozen people.

While at the library, I discovered several German business directories, in which I found the names and addresses of four German Wanderers. I wrote to them but received no reply. I then wrote to the Baron, mentioning this fact to him. After he had contacted them, I received letters from three. One was a Jewish business man, Emil Wanderer by name; the second was a gentile exporter in Hamburg, and the third Richard Wanderer, in the lumber business in Berlin. The latter two are members of the Crottendorf line of the Wanderer family.

In my correspondence with the mother of Richard, I mentioned that I wished to know the derivation or origin of the Wanderer name. Since her brother was a librarian in the Royal Library in Berlin, she agreed to try to obtain this information for me. However, a short time later, I was agreeably surprised to receive a letter from an Erich Wanderer of Halle on the Saale River, who proved to be her great-nephew and who had been working on the Wanderer geneology for some years.

From Baron Von Ketelhodt until his death, I had received information concerning my branch of the family, back for several generations. This information plus what I received from my questionnaires, I sent to Erich Wanderer, who in turn presented me with all the data he had gathered, plus booklets on the Wanderer family of Grünwald, and the bi-monthly letters of the Wanderer Association of Germany, of which I became a member. This association was short-lived with only one reunion, which I could not attend. World war II was the cause. Because I possessed all of this data, most of which I received from Erich, to whom I am deeply indebted for making it possible, I decided to publish these records for future Wanderers to read. - Author - Page 85.

Chapter I

THE EARLY HISTORY AND ORIGIN OF THE WANDERER-WANDER FAMILY

Introduction

The historic province of Flanders on the Belgian coast of the North Sea, was originally inhabited by Celts, and since the third century, colonized by Franks and Frisians. Flanders included the province of Bruges and Sluis, and during the seventh century spread itself out over the territory situated between the Scheldt River and the North Sea. In the treaty of Verdun, Flanders became a part of the kingdom of Karl the Bald, whose son-in-law Balduin I the Iron Hand-ed (died about 878) established the earldom of Flanders for protection against the Normans. In 1056 after violent combat, Balduin V was invested with the Is-land of Zeeland, the land of the four "Ambachten" and the province of Aalst. Henceforth the Counts of Flanders became the supporters of the French kings in Crown Flanders as well as the Kaisers in Empire Flanders. With the French roy-alty becoming stronger, there began a struggle for the property of Flanders. The supremacy of France over Flanders which appeared in name only, became a realization at the battle of Bouvines (July 27, 1214). The victory of the na-tion of Flanders over the French, led by Peter DeKoninck in the so-called bat-tle of the spurs at Kortrijk on July 11, 1302, saved the liberty of Flanders, but did not prevent the southern Walloon part from falling to France. In 1328 the Flanderian towns, in the battle of Cassel, became the property of the French king Philipp VI. In 1384 Flanders and Artois became part of Burgundy, and in 1477 went to the House of Hapsburg. As part of the district of Burgundy, Flanders became part of the German Empire.

Part I

Flanders at this time was in her prime. Gloriously known thruout the world were her cities, Antwerp, Bruges, Ghent, Kortrijk, Thurout, Ypres, and above all Ghent, the present capital of the province of East Flanders, which during the thirteenth century had a population of 100000, and was the center of a blooming German-Netherlands trade and the seat of the cloth industry. Here a-bout 1390 we find a cloth weaver family with many children, "Jan and Alida Van-derhus" Jan : Johann : John; van : von : from, designates in Flanderian names the derivation, and is not a sign of nobility. Comparison: Vanderbilt, Vander-stappen, Vandervelde, etc.

Jan Vanderhus was a master at his trade; nevertheless he had to struggle in order to properly clothe and feed his wife and many children, because there were many cloth weavers. Very early Vanderhus had his sons as fellow workers, especially his two older sons, Jan and Pieter (Johann and Peter), who look af-ter the sale of the cloth, and as cloth salesmen travelled as far as Middle Germany. The further the distance they go from home, the better the sale of their coveted merchandise.

So in the late Fall of 1402, the two brothers arrived in Bohemia. In the wooded region of Gablonz, Jan and Peter were taken unawares by a severe snowy

winter, and forced to postpone their return to Flanders until Spring. After they had sold the remainder of their merchandise, they found shelter and employment in a glass-works. The making of glass was completely new to Jan and Peter Vanderhus, but made them happy because of the treatment accorded them by the glass-works master, who had no sons but a good wife and only two daughters. Therefore the following Spring after the sun had melted most of the snow, the two men bid farewell to the glass-works and their occupants, loaded with all kinds of glass vessels, to return to their parents and brothers and sisters at Ghent. But before the setting in of another Winter, the Flanderian salesmen arrived again at the glass-works, in order to settle down permanently. They had promised to come again and they kept their promise.

During 1403-1414, the ecclesiastical disorders were rampant in Bohemia. John Huss, who later on July 6, 1415 at Knostanz was burned at the stake, began his struggle against the secularization of the church. All Bohemia was in an uproar. Many were unjustly suspected as Huss followers, followed and murdered. In order not to be considered as a relative of Johannes Huss, they changed their names from Jan and Pieter Vanderhus to Johann and Peter Wander. In this manner the suspicion of the two being related to Huss was removed. The changing of the names and the acquiring of Bohemian citizenship, permitted Johann and Peter also to marry the daughters of the glass-works master and later on, together to take charge of the glass-works and follow this honourable profession.

About 1425 Peter Wander resolved to travel. Just as the marriage of his brother, so was his marriage blessed with many children, which induced him to build a new glass-works for his children. In Crottendorf in the Erz mountains Peter Wander found everything that a glass-works presupposes: wood, sand, lime, etc. Anxiety for the future of his family drove Peter to leave his place of abode, which had become his second home, besides the ever turbulent Huss religious war (1415 - 1485) which afflicted every home in all Bohemia. His oldest son George fell in battle and he did not want to sacrifice his remaining sons in this religious war. His brother Johann had lost two sons in this war. In the year 1456, Peter Wander departed from this life. His life consisted of troubles and work. The Crottendorf glass-works was taken over by Peter's sons, Johann and Clemens, and further extended. Johann travelled much and was not only a very excellent glass-maker but also for his time a renowned glass-painter, having learned this art in Italy. Clemens Wander died prematurely as the result of an accident while felling trees.

Under Johann Wander's management the glass-works was enlarged, a fountain was erected on the property and dwellings for the employees were built. The wine glasses and bottles which they had blown, found ready sale thru salesmen who travelled far and wide. Because of this, in time the taxes and interest increased against the gentry. These increased to such an extent, that Johann's Johann Peter Wander thought of leaving the Crottendorf works and to return to Bohemia, about which his grandfather had so often related to him. But first, Peter Wander carried out the project of his father. Peter was the great-grandson of the late Flander Pieter Vanderhus. The works tax and the cost of wood in the meantime had increased so intolerably, that Peter Wander was forced to sell the glass-works in Crottendorf and in 1558 removed his work shop to Bohemia. Thru the help of one of the Wander relatives, Peter came into possession of the oldest glass-works at Grünwald near Gablonz, which had been Wander property up to 1542.

Part II

About the middle of the twelfth century, under Wolfram of Bebenburg, the vassal of Kaiser Konrad III, a Muswiesenmarkt was established on the old highway near Musdorf, easterly from Rot am See, which being without an established annual industrial support for a market place, was held on the meadows. The highways near Rot am See (one-fourth hour from Musdorf) criss-crossed from Main and Tauber Rivers towards Crailsheim-Ellwangen-Nördlingen and to the Danube with the Salzstrasse from Hall to Rothenburg and further towards the Northeast.

According to the oldest authentic records about the existence of the Muswiesenmarkt, the Muswiesen festival were indebted for their origin not only to the Pilgrims, who annually on the day of the Patron Saint of the church at Musdorf, St. Michaels, were there, but also because of the known founding and promotion by the Lords of Bebenburg whose estate was hardly an hour's distance from the market place. The market of old lasted regularly three days, namely:

- (1) The before or cattlemarket, before the St. Michael's Day or Evening (the whole day before St. Michael's Day) Sept. 28.
- (2) The right market on St. Michael's Day.
- (3) The after market on following day.

In wet weather a fourth and sometimes a fifth day was allowed for further holding of the market. He, who in good health dared to venture out from neighborhoods near and far, whether Lords, domestic servants or school children, visited the Muswiese at least once, and whoever could do so oftener, did so. It eventually came to be a regular custom that on one day mostly the young, on another the older people, and on the third day the domestic servants appeared. There the Hohenloher folks met nearly all of their acquaintances; there business was dispatched, even marriage was instituted.

The Muswiese was of most economical importance. What anyone had to purchase in cloth, hardware, saddlery, shoes and headgear, the husband took it with him from the Muswiese, while the wife satisfies her wants in garments, household furniture and kitchen utensils. For the relatives who had to remain at home, the market visitors brought along a present, the "Muswiese alder". Most of the trades people came from great distances; cloth merchants from Vogtland, muslin merchants from Mecklenburg, hardware merchants from Schmalkal, Trier and Berg, grocers from Italy and glass merchants from Bohemia.

According to Rothenburg Wanderer tradition, a glass merchant by the name of Johann Wander or Wanderer around 1500 visited the Muswiese and fell in love with the only daughter of the tower-warder of Funkstadt and accompanied the girl to that city. (Funkstadt belongs to the congregation of Leuzendorf and is about two hours distance from Musdorf). This Bohemian glass salesman married the daughter of the tower-warder, then became a warder himself and since that time the name of Wanderer became established in the church books of Funkstadt near Leuzendorf.

About the same time, another Bohemian glass salesman by the name of Wanderer settled in Bischofsgrün in the Fichtel mountains and there erected a glassworks. On Nov. 14, 1652 in Bayreuth, a coat of arms document was conferred on Elias Wanderer and his two sons, Johann Matthäus and Heinrich, as well as all of his descendents. The original of this document is in the possession of Johann Wolfgang Wanderer, school teacher and organist in Bischofsgrün. Copies of same are in the possession of many of the present generation.

Written by Alfred Adolf Wanderer, July 1946, Nürnberg. Plate 3, Funkstatt Line.

Chapter II

THE COAT OF ARMS DOCUMENT

IN THE NAME OF THE HOLY BLESSED TRINITY
OF GOD, THE FATHER, THE SON AND THE HOLY SPIRIT, AMEN

I, Christophorus Agricola, Knight of the Roman Emperor, also of Hungary, and Bohemia, and Count Palatinus, testify and acknowledge herewith for each and everyone, because of the dignity and honour of my rank by virtue of this public document, according to the late Most Serene Highness, the Most Powerful, Invincible Prince and Master, Sir Ferdinand by name, the other chosen Roman Emperor, for all times Augmenter of the Kingdom in Germania, in Hungary, Bohemia, Dalmatia, Croatia and Slavonia, King, Archduke of Austria and my Most Gracious Emperor and Master, of Christ blessed and glorious memory to me in the bygone year One thousand six hundred twenty-three, dated at Vienna, the 14th of August, and authorized by the signature of his own hand, and attached his Majesties large insignia, by the Emperor's graces, privileges, bounties, immunities, and dignities, also the Emperor's juries, honor and dignity, his majesties Court-servant and Palatine, in Latin named Comites Palatini, most graciously and on his own initiative confer and bestow with countish privilege of the knighthood order free and noble, Jura, honor and dignity to all and everyone, also, the Most Illustrious, Most Powerful, Most Invincible Sovereign and Master, Gracious Lord Ferdinand, by that name the third elected Roman Emperor, at all times Augmenter of the Kingdom in Germania, in Hungary, Bohemia, Dalmatia, Croatia and Slavonia, King, Archduke of Austria and my, and everyone's Most Gracious Emperor and Master, during whose most fortunate reign to me in the year One thousand six hundred thirty-eight, out of his own volition, imperial kindness, graciousness, goodness and mercy, not only mercifully confirmed, but also extended to me the far-reaching and glorious imperial might and power in best form, to confer and bestow in his stead to honest and good persons badge and escutcheon and to make them vassal-comrades and elevate them to creators; inasmuch, as his Imperial Majesty has most graciously conferred the privilege to me under his own mighty insignia and with his own signature prepared the diploma, palatinate and countship, especially incorporated in the necessary records the literal contents with several witnesses, I do make known, reading thus:

We, Ferdinand confer and bestow herewith to the above mentioned Christophorus Agricola, this special grace, also our absolute power and might that he may confer and bestow to honest and true persons, whom he judges worthy thereof, which we leave to his own favor and judgement, each according to his position and conduct, badge, escutcheon and ornaments, with shield and helmet; make them escutcheon-and liege-companions; he shall and may create and elevate in such a manner that the persons to whom the said Agricola presents and supplies with escutcheon and decorations, shield and helmet, as mentioned above, also their legitimate heirs, male and female, such insignia, escutcheon and ornaments, shield and helmet, may possess and display them to the end of time and use them in every and all honorable and honest acts; and in business for either their disgrace or honor, in quarrels, storms, battles, combats,

bribery, on banners, pitched tents, insignia, messages; for funerals, weddings and otherwise; at all places and for all events, according to their honors, needs, will and pleasure; also mercy, freedom, honor, value, advantage, righteousness and justice, as masters or servants, in spiritual or temporal matters; to possess, keep and wear with others of our, and the Imperial Roman nation, also our hereditary kingdom, its principalities and lands, its vassal-and escutcheon-companions, servants, and all others; to sit in judgement, obtain evidence and pass verdict; also worthy, capable and justified in receiving such; and shall and may, in worldly and spiritual affairs, use, enjoy, and be benefited by these privileges and customs without molestation by anyone.

Because of the privileges and liberties granted me by two praiseworthy Roman Emperors, the honorable and respected ELIAS WANDERER, painter on glass, at Bischofsgrün, in the Electorate of Brandenburg, also his two sons, JOHANNES MATHEUS and HEINRICH WANDERER, brothers, of the same place, have petitioned and requested me with proper diligence, by his Imperial Majesties power and might invested in me, to reconfer to them, their legitimate heirs, male and female, the much, and for many years, used escutcheon and ornaments, shield and helmet, conferred upon their forefathers in the time of his, in God departed, Majesty, Lord Rudolf the Second, Majestic Roman Emperor, in fond Christ-honored memory, also of the counselor of the Archdukedom of Austria and Count Palatinus, Sir Christoph Birkhammer von Buerdenau, the right Doctor, under date of Vienna, the twelfth day of the month of October, in the year of One thousand five hundred and ninety-nine, their forefathers and their progeny, the honorable and respected ELIAS and GEORG WANDERER, legitimate brothers, with their heirs and heirs' heirs in Gruenwald, and their cousins, GEORG and AMBROS-IUS WANDERER was granted an escutcheon, the original being lost in the following war; an authenticated copy has been placed before me; therefore, I confirm it anew before the above mentioned ELIAS WANDERER, his two sons, JOHANN MATHEUS and HEINRICH WANDERER, recommended to me by persons of rank; and I have been convinced of their good reputation, honesty, ability, good habits, virtue and common sense. I have heard of the loyal, true service through which they and their ancestors have manifested and proven their obedience to his Majesty, the Roman Emperor, and which they desire, and can render now and will in all future times render to his Majesty and the Holy Roman Empire, most obediently and submissively. I, therefore, in consideration of their urgent request and intercession made for them, with deliberate courage, good and timely advice, and with the best of knowledge, by the power entrusted to me, as the Emperor's palatine, in the very best understandable form, manner and fashion, as is vitally necessary and always firmly should be, confer and bestow to the frequently mentioned ELIAS, also JOHANNES MATHEUS and HEINRICH WANDERER, father and sons, their posterity, heirs and heirs' heirs, male and female, for ever and ever into all eternity, their former conferred and later written escutcheon and ornaments; to mention: it is a blue or azure-colored shield, placed upon it; one above the other and looking in the same direction, are two white rabbits with spots, ready to jump or run. On the shield is a spear-helmet having a red and white helmet covering and on the outside a twisted bolster of the same colors, decorated with floating ends. Between these are two noise-horns, with the mouth-pieces pointing outward, and parted crosswise in the middle, the lower part of one being blue and of the other red, and the upper part of both being white. In the foreground is another white rabbit with black spots, sitting erect, ready to jump.

Such coat of arms and ornaments traced or drawn, with the

exact colors of the original as seen on the middle of this page, (see front page) is again confirmed and bestowed to the Wanderers and they, through it, are made, created and elevated to be escutcheon-and leige-comrades, and by virtue of this document the before mentioned ELIAS, JOHANN MATHEUS and HEINRICH WANDERER, father and sons, also their descendents, their legitimate heirs and heirs' heirs, male and female, for ever and ever, in all eternity, shall use, possess and display the above described coat of arms in every and all honest acts; and in business for either their disgrace or honor, in quarrels, storms, battles, combats, bribery, on banners, pitched tents, insignia, messages; for funerals, weddings and otherwise; at all places and for all events, according to their honors, needs, will and pleasure; also mercy, freedom, honor, value, advantage, righteousness and justice, as masters or servants, in spiritual or temporal matters; to possess, keep and wear with others of our, and the Imperial Roman nation, also our hereditary kingdom, its principalities and lands, its vassal-and escutcheon-companions, servants and all others; to sit in judgment, obtain evidence and pass verdict; also capable and justified in receiving such; and shall and may, in worldly and spiritual affairs, use, enjoy, and be benefited by these privileges and customs without molestation by anyone.

I therefor make known herewith to all electors, princes, worldly and ecclesiastical authorities, dukes, barons, lords, knights, marshals generals, governors, poet-laureates, county-judges, court-jesters, guardians, administrators, magistrates, mayors, counselors, citizens and everyone else, of the Holy Roman Empire and his Majesties inherited kingdom, principalities and lands, subjects and faithful adherents of whatever rank or title they may be, my respective, submissive, due and honorable petition, by virtue of the imperial liberty entrusted to me, do confer to WANDERER, father and sons, and cousins, and also all their legitimate heirs and heirs' heirs, their posterity for ever and ever in all eternity, shield and helmet, and all previously mentioned privileges and liberties, which I bestow with his Imperial Majesties power and perfection, knowingly and deliberately, CONFIRM AND RENEW FOR THEM to enjoy, use and share undisturbedly and deliberately, without prejudice, permitting no one to attack, sadden, wrong or annoy them in no way or manner, as may be pleasing to some, without inflicting the displeasure or punishment fixed by both Imperial Roman Emperors in the presented diploma, and in the emperors records, consisting in a penalty of sixty marks true gold; one-half of this sum to be remitted, as often as any one violates the provisions, to the Imperial Majesties treasurer, and the other half without excuse or delay, faithfully to me, Count Palatine Christophoro Agricola and my family.

On this parchment I inscribe this public document drawn up by Bergman and signed with my own hand and stamped with the palatinate seal. Drawn up in Beyreuth the fourteenth day of November, according to the old calendar, in the year One thousand six hundred fifty-two after the birth of Jesus Christ, our only Master, Saviour and Redeemer.

L.S. (Loco Sigilli)
(The place of the seal)

I, Christopherus Agricola,
Sacred Imperial Master's Counselor,
Count Palatinus,
Testify as above

Note. The above document was translated from the German by the late Peter H. Gerdes of Elmhurst, Ill., a cousin by marriage.

Chapter III

THE WANDERER-WANDER FAMILY ASSOCIATION OF GERMANY

Thruout the centuries a copy of the coat of arms document was in the possession of our family, but during the last 50 years it was lost or destroyed. Yet in my schooldays I began to search for our document and hoped to find somewhere the one with the original coat of arms. Next I visited all of my relatives and asked for information as to the whereabouts of this document, at first without success. Finally, I spent a vacation in Dessau and drove to Coswig, the birthplace of my father, to make a search there, which brought my first results. In the archives of the Castle church in Coswig, I found a copy of the Wanderer coat of arms document and learned that my Uncle Paul, my father's brother, had already the search for this document. Unfortunately, no notes on the results of his labor was found in the effects of my uncle, but a better copy of the document was obtained. I soon perceived that the content of this document did not agree with what the original document contained. I also perceived that the picture of the coat of arms was missing. It had only been pasted on a sheet in the document and my uncle had taken the sheet to the engraver, in order to have a signet ring made. This sheet was destroyed by fire. Out of his memory, the engraver reconstructed the page, but it was not correct.

Consequently, there were no coat of arms document existing in the Coswig branch of our family, and I decided to look for it among the other branches. My father left the home of his parents in his youth and so could say very little about his family, especially since the Coswig branch consisted only of my father's family and his cousins in Berlin. In possession of the Berlin family, could be found the original copy of the document. I was directed to the church books, if I wished to find information about other branches. So I searched backwards in the Coswig church documents, my father's branch for several generations. From a memorandum on the copy of our coat of arms document, I knew that the original of the document was found about 1700 in Bischofsgrün in the Fichtel mountains. It was now necessary to prove whether our ancestors had lived in Bischofsgrün and whether our family was related to the family with the document. From an entry in the Coswig book, our ancestors came from Neuhaus, near Rensweg, and I personally began my research there. It now indicated that two independent families lived in Neuhaus, each of which had a large number of descendants. The one lead directly to Bischofsgrün, tho it was not my branch, and the other to Warmensteinach, also in the Fichtel mountains. From there, the trail in the same generation lead to Bischofsgrün and here both Neuhaus branches met. Rev. Georg Teicher, who officiated in Bischofsgrün, presented me in June 1936 with extracts from the church books and the Stumpf Chronik, indicating that the Neuhaus branch is descended from the escutcheon-bearing Bischofsgrün Wanderer. Up to 1611, in which year the first Wanderer appeared in Bischofsgrün, the line of descent was clarified, however the escutcheon and the original document was still not found.

In 1652 the document was drawn up by the Count Palatine Christoph Agricola of Bayreuth. I now attempted to obtain some information in Bayreuth, but with no success. The original seemed to have been lost in the great fire in Bischofsgrün, and there was scarcely any hope of finding a second one. The document

of 1652 was not of first dispatch, but was given as amends for the document drawn in 1599 by Count Palatine Christoph Pirkhammer of Pirkenau, which was lost during the course of the Thirty Years war and with which the Wanderer family was simultaneously raised to the peerage. At that time the Wanderers occupied the glass-works in Grünwald in Bohemia, which they had established there. In the course of my research in Neuhaus and Lauscha, the pastor there brought to my attention the publication of the well-known glass-works scholar, councillor Dr. Herbert Kühnert, and in order to procure the publication, I made use of the German Library in Leipzig. I found with the help of Kühnert's Literature reference, a treatise on the glass-maker family Wander of Grünwald, who according to the "Mitteilungen des Vereins für Heimat Kunde des Jeschken - Isergaues" (Communications of the Society for the Study of Home Surroundings of the Jeschken - Iser District) appeared in Reichenberg. In this treatise the Wanderer coat of arms, a Wanderer family glass and besides other pictures, also the Wanderer nobility coat of arms appeared.

According to the signature on the picture of the coat of arms, the original document of 1599 is at hand at the Industrial Museum in Gablonz, which upon my inquiry proved true. The management of the museum made up for me an exact copy of the coat of arms with the correct colors, and finally my wish was realized.

Meanwhile, I linked together hundred of Wanderer families, set up family trees and had accumulated so much information about the ancestors of the present living Wanderers, that I thought that it would not be to the interest of the whole family, if I would allow the result of all my work go into discard. At the death of my uncle, all of his work had gone into oblivion, and it would have saved much trouble and money, if all of this information could have become known to a larger circle of people. Also other namesakes became busy with geneological research about the Wanderer family, of which I learned during my visit to Bischofsgrün, where the ministry in Lauscha informed me. Also in America research had been started, and it was to be expected that, with the increasing interest of a larger circle in family research, a place for collecting all information concerning the Wanderer and Wander families could be realized. I decided therefore to set up such a place, and I asked of all of the ministries to refer all researchers to me. Once for all I wished to serve the whole family and to cut out all unnecessary costs, and on the other hand I hoped to receive thereby supplementary material for my own book. This hope did not materialize, but in time there developed a real exchange of ideas between a number of Wanderer namesakes, who worked fruitfully on this mutual work. It became the wish of all of the various workers, that all of the living Wanderers should join a family association and be informed from time to time thru circulars of the development of the research. All of the attainable Wanderer information was now brought together, and in December 1936, a call went out to organize a family association. The result was, if not overpowering, so great that the first family day could be arranged for August 29-30 in Bischofsgrün. This family reunion consisting of 29 persons, resolved to organize a family association, and consequently the foundation for it was laid, in order that the hitherto performed research by the various members of the Wanderer family, would be made known for use by the whole family on a larger scale and be handed down to posterity.

Chapter IV

THE COAT OF ARMS CUP OF THE WANDERER FAMILY

A Family-tree of a German Glassmaker Family

In the number of peculiar memorials of German family History, belongs the coat of arms cup of the Wanderer family of the year 1747, in the collection of the late director of the National Technological Museum in Stuttgart, Professor Gustav Pazaurek in the Castle Altmannshofen in Württemberg. The cup-shaped glass is painted with baked enamel colours, and displays the coat of arms of the Wanderer family and a line of descent of the family over a period of more than two hundred years, beginning with a foundry overseer by the name of Ambrosius Wanderer of Crottendorf, who lived about 1500 and ending with the family of Peter Christoph Wanderer, glass painter, who lived in Bischofsgrün from 1668 to 1748. Thru eight generations vital dates and places are recorded, and it makes known to us the path of life of an able glass-maker family, which in prior centuries played a prominent roll in the development of the German glass art, and which brought forth a line of energetic and enterprising glass-makers and glass-painters. The preservation of the cup is indebted to fortune: for it certainly belonged originally to the collection of the Wanderer family, and master glasses, because of a house decree, were not salable and were preserved in a particular chamber of the Bischofsgrün master house, together with the family chronicles and valuable keepsakes. At the great conflagration in Bischofsgrün in the year 1887, which nearly consumed the whole locality, together with the church and the parsonage, the Wanderer glass-master house was destroyed and with it went all of the master glasses and the family chronicles; only one glass cup was not wrecked. On the line of descent, painted on this perfect uninjured glass, exhaustive information was given to the Wanderer family research about the connection between the Erz, Iser and Fichtel mountain glass-works, which in such a complete gap, would be difficult to establish. Up to the ancestor of the family, all of the indicated persons have been authenticated thru records, and it can be taken for granted that these persons also lived, especially the makes of the glass who had produced the Wanderer family chronicles. The inscription has the following wording:

Wanderer Stem

1. Ambrosius Wanderer, glass-works master in Crottendorf in Meissen. 2. Georg W. works master in Grünwald. 3. Elias W. glass-maker and foundry overseer in Grünwald. 4. Elias W. glass-painter, came here to Bischofsgrün in 1611, died here in 1657. 5. Johann Matheus W. glass-painter and foundry overseer in Bischofsgrün, died here in 1692. 6. Wolfgang W. glass-cutter, painter and foundry overseer here in Bischofsgrün, died 1723. The 7th am I, Peter Christoph W. born here June 10, 1668; my wife is Barbara Bock. Married Sept. 23, 1721 in Bischofsgrün, my wife is born A.C. Nov. 26, 1695. Have reared with God, 7 children, 6 sons, 1 daughter. 1. Johann Wilhelm, born July 6, 1722. 2. Peter Christoph, Oct. 18, 1723. 3. Paulus Wilhelm, born Feb. 28, 1725. 4. Ehrhard Peter, born Mar. 21, 1728, died Auh. 5, 1730. 5. Augustus, born Mar. 21, 1731. 6. Wolfgang

Felix, born Aug. 30, bara, born Jan. 1, Trinity bless us all Amen. Bischofsgrün, my 62nd year.

We will now turn persons and follow travels, their in-
tic activities, the development of the glass-painting, and the "Fayence" cord thereby on the for the colonization well as agricultural part of the Sudeten nally returned to



1733. 7. Maria Bar-
1738. The Holiest
and make us blessed.
July 16, 1747, in

to the individual
their fortunes and
dustrial and artis-
their importance in
the glass industry,
the glass-grinding
painting, and re-
margin, their merit
and industrial as
development of a
province, now fi-
the German Empire.

Ill. 1. Wanderer Coat of Arms Cup
Bischofsgrün 1747

1. Ambrosius Wanderer,

Up to now, it could not be proven particularly that Ambrosius Wanderer was a glass-works master in Crottendorf on the Upper Zchopau in the Erz mountains. However in 1537, there existed a Wanderer glass-works in Crottendorf, which at this time was already in the possession of the family for the third generation, according to an official document in the Saxon Capital archives in Dresden. In that year the Crottendorf glass-works master Peter Wander applied to the Elector Herzog Georg of Saxony, chief trustee of the minor Lords of Schönburg by Hartenstein, to whose dominion the village of Crottendorf belonged, with a petition and requested an exemption of the rent increase of 20 florin yearly, which was imposed on him by the trustees of the young Lords of Schönburg, Wolf of Schönburg and Andreas Pflug. Peter Wander took possession of the works in 1529 after his father died, and opposed the rent obligation of his father and grandfather at only a ground rent of 2 florins yearly, and a free supply of drinking glasses for the manorial castles. In the year 1532, the obligation was increased with a tax of 3 groshen for each barrel of beer. To pay and to perform all of this, he explained, he was ready; however, he could not afford this new tax, and he would sooner give up glass-making, at which many a poor man, who at the present time could support himself, would now have a great loss. He conveyed the thought, that the Elector later on would have great difficulty to set another glass-works into operation, if he could not obtain any glass-makers which was already the case in the other districts of the electorate. Certainly, the Ambrosius named on the glass cup and the deceased father of Peter, who died in 1529 in Crottendorf, are one and the same person, and it can be supposed that he is the ancestor of both the Grünwald-Bischofsgrün and the Friedrichswald-Labau stems. Ambrosius had an older son Georg and when Peter, the youngest brother, took over the paternal home, it was customary in the Saxon glass-maker succession by inheritance, that the works would be inherited by the youngest son. The same right of succession applied to the Thüringer farmers. For instance, Hans Luther, the father of the reformer as the oldest brother, had to

yield to his youngest brother Heinz, and became therefore a miner in the copper schist mine near Mōhra. The advantage of this right of succession was that the elder sons and daughters were provided for as long as the works master was active and the sons could assist in establishing new works or purchasing property. By this valid explanation of the heritage, the heir to the maternal works could buy out without great difficulty the shares of the remaining brothers and sisters, mostly because of the healthy economic condition of the old works, which after all had been managed by experienced masters. Thus there originated many works owned by daughters, because of the thrifty vigour of the works masters and the number of sons remaining at their vocations, whose masters belonged to a like family and kept the mystery of the glass-making strictly secret.

The works of that time consumed an enormous amount of wood; as now at the turn of the century(fifteenth), the cost of the wood, due to the rising amount of mining in the Erz mountains, increased with leaps and bounds and the lords of the manors, to whom the glass-works owners paid their exorbitant tax, forced the glass-makers and among them the Wanderers to shut down their glass-works, and to move their field of activity to a more favorable district. After the petition of the works master proved in vain, it appears that the Wanderers left their Crottendorf works actually between 1537 and 1548 and wandered away with all their domestic servants; for in the newly set-up Heritage registry book of 1559 of the Schwarzenberg board and including the Crottendorf board, the Wanderers are not listed as glass-works masters, but out of a numerous representative clan, only a Barthel, Merten and Jacob Wanderer are named as one-fourth or one-half "Gätler", and a Barthel Wanderer in 1588 was an overseer in a silver mine in Annaberg. The glass-makers had, however, left the region and again the family glass furnishes us with the information where they turned up, namely in the Iser mountains.

2. Georg Wanderer

In the foreland of the Iser mountains during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, German settlers were already living there and had founded villages and towns, which however in the course of the Hussite war went to ruin. The higher sites on the mountains were generally not disclosed, for the impenetrable virgin forests and the sterile stony ground, offered no incentive for pure rural colonization. Only in an alliance with a wood consuming trade, which could use even the stones, could an opening of this part of the mountain be considered. The glass-works therefore were determined to continue the colonization work higher into the mountains and to populate anew the ever wasted towns and villages. As the Wanderers then petitioned for permission to build a glass-works up in the mountains, their request was granted with pleasure by the Lord of the Manor, Adam of Wartenberg, and so they, thru their guarantor Franz Kunze, who was a member of the Wanderer personnel in Crottendorf, had a glass-works built for them in 1548 near Gablonz, which they called Gr̄nwald. In the year 1568, Wander was first mentioned authentically as a glass-works master of Gr̄nwald, shown on the coat of arms cup as the son of the Crottendorf glass-works master, Ambrosius Wanderer and a brother of Peter. Georg unfolded immediately an industrious activity and laid the foundation for the still flourishing glass industry at Gablonz. He probably brought along to Bohemia the greater part of his works personnel, which can be concluded because of the numerous appearances of Upper Saxon names, and in a proportionate short time the former forsaken places

flourished with new communities. New glass-works arose, which advanced further into the mountains, and thus the whole Iser mountain and its foreland acquired the German nationality.

3. Elias Wanderer

The old works master Georg had two sons, Elias and Georg, who inherited the paternal glass-works. They continued the work, which their father had started, and brought it to great consequence and considerable wealth. In the year 1590, with other glass-makers, they presented a bell to the Protestant church in Gablonz, and in 1599 they and their cousins Georg and Ambrosius, sons of the former works master Peter of Crottendorf, were ennobled.



Ill. 2. Elias or Georg Wander



Ill. 3. Coat of Arms 1599

Already in 1598, Peter Wanderer, a third son of the Crottendorf works master Peter, had built a glass-works called Friedrichswald, northerly from Grünwald, which he acquired by purchase. The Friedrichswald works in time to come developed into a most important works in the Iser mountains, above all, because of the excellent skill of Georg Wanderer, named in the coat of arms document and brother of the works master Peter. Even today there can be found in the new Reichenberg town-hall, six coat of arms panes of glass made by him, which the works master Kaspar Schärer of Laubau presented at the building of the old town hall in 1603. Also in the museums of Lauscha in the Thüringer Forest and Bayreuth, panes of glass are to be found, and in the museum for Silesian antiques in Breslau, a beer mug, which Georg Wander painted in Friedrichswald. That Georg was the most important glass-painter of his time in the Iser mountains, is clarified by the fact that the second largest glass-works family, the Schärers, did not have one of the members of their family paint the panes of the Reichenberg town-hall, but Georg Wander was asked to do it. We will continue a little farther about the Friedrichswald Wander.

The works master Peter sold the works together with the property and a mill on Feb. 30, 1618 to his son Georg for 1500 Schock groshen (about \$1000), which again he sold on Jan. 25, 1620 to Johann Hänisch for 1300 schock groshen. Since in the meantime the Wanderer Grünwald works also passed into other hands, for a

decade the Wanderers possessed no glass-works in the Iser mountains. For the first time on Oct. 13, 1665, an Elias Wander was certified as works master at the works in Labau, established by the Schürer and truly it was on the occasion of an appraisal of the former Wanderer works of Grünwald, which in the meantime was in the possession of the Schürers. Elias was the son of the abovenamed Friedrichswald glass-maker Georg, and he was successful in bringing the family into new esteem. Especially under his son Georg, who was born in 1636 and who married on Oct. 8, 1656, Anna Justina Horn, a daughter of Kaspar Horn, formerly Burgrave of Reichenberg and his wife, Justina Schürer of Waldheim, did the Labau works receive fresh impetus. Georg Wander asked for a new execution of the severely damaged coat of arms document of 1599, which he also received in 1676 thru the Count Palatine Thomas Johann Pessina of Ezechorod, dean of a cathedral in Prague. Simultaneously, he received the title "Von Grünwald" under express appeal on the already existent aristocracy. Georg Wander von Grünwald was Catholic, for out of his pious bequest went forth a chapel in worship of St. Adelbert, which he had built in 1694 and for which he received permission on Jan. 14, 1712 from the archiepiscopal consistory to have a mass read for him and his family, whenever he, thru inclemency of the weather or thru a legal hindrance, was kept from attending his own parish church in Derschowitz. Georg Wander von Grünwald died on Feb. 15, 1712 and was buried on Feb. 19, with a great interest of the people. The chapel, being built of wood, was later faced with stone and today presents the village place with a beautiful setting. During the lifetime of Georg, a lengthy lawsuit developed between him and the Count Des Fours, which ended in 1717 with an agreement between Georg Franz, the son and successor of Georg, and Countess Polixena Elisabeth Des Fours, whereupon the Wander heirs relinquished to the Lordship for 12000 gulden (gulden is 19.3 cents), the Labau glass-works property consisting of the glass-works, two houses, mules, pools and running water. Georg Franz was born on Dec. 13, 1681, as the eleventh of twelve children, and was married to Judith Schürer of Waldheim. After the surrender of the Labau property, he bought in Turnau and lived there as a wine retailer.

From his five children, Albert Wilhelm Ferdinand, born on Feb. 8, 1722 in Turnau carried on the family tree. At the age of 23, he enlisted as a volunteer and fought on the Rhine in the Miglio cuirassier regiment. Then he returned to Turnau and established a stone-ware business. Because of his great ability, he attained a good financial position and called three Italian goldsmiths to Turnau. Later with Turnau citizens, Josef Werell, Johann Spiess and Wencel Swoboda-Sobetetzky, he established a trading company, which maintained warehouses in Nürnberg, Swabian Gmünd, Milan, Venice and Rome. It is said that he made an attempt with Constantinople. He passed for the richest man in Turnau. Yet his partner Swoboda-Sobotetzky, who managed the warehouse in Milan, ran away with the money chest and much merchandise, and Wander had to compensate the partners, losing almost all of his wealth. In a personal audience with Empress Maria Theresa, he obtained a present of 20 gulden and a minor post in the civil service. On Oct. 28, 1754 he married Theresia d'Haut of Hoheneibe, who presented him with six children, of which the third child, Josef Leopold became the most distinguished member of the family.

Josef Leopold Wander, Knight of Grünwald, was born on Oct. 21, 1759 in Turnau. He attended the schools in Prague, Turnau and Hoheneibe, and then went to the University at Kosmanos. However, he could not complete his studies, because he had to take over the work of his sick father. After the death of his father, he became first district chancery clerk and in this post he began his literary

activity. Immediately his first work "Physikalische Beschreibung des Bunzlauer Kreises in Böhmen" (Physical Description of the Bunzlau Circuit in Bohemia), appearing in 1786 in Prague and Dresden, was crowned with praise and brought him to the attention of his superior, Josef, Knight of Riegger, in whose "Materialien zur alten und neuen Statistik von Böhmen" (Materials unto old and new Statistics of Bohemia) and "Archiv der Geschichte und Statistik von Böhmen" (Records of the History and Statistics of Bohemia), he wrote numerous articles in the subsequent years. Von Riegger advanced him whenever possible and finally Josef Leopold was transplanted to Prague and named as actuary of the royal road making board of directors. He proved so efficient in this office, that later he became road making director and in this high office, he could bring his ability to account. During his fifteen years occupation as road making director, he increased the miles of roadway from $97\frac{1}{4}$ miles to $306\frac{1}{2}$ miles. In a report in 1818, it is said: "He accomplished more in ten costly years than his predecessors did in one hundred cheaper years". Although the technical building of streets in Bohemia had made great progress, he saved the state treasury eight million gulden in this short time".



Ill. 4. Wander Coat of Arms glass - End of 18th Century



Ill. 5. Wander Coat of Arms Knighthood Diploma - 1818

Already in the year 1811, he received the great golden civil medal of honour with chain, and in the year 1815, because of his substantial service in the war 1813-1814, he was given the silver cross medal and the title of Royal Councilor. The excellent state of the roads around Teplitz, which had been built under the personal supervision of Wander, made it possible in particular for the united armies in the battle of Kulm, to annihilate the Vandamme Korps. On Nov. 26, 1818, Josef Wander of Grünwald, in recognition of his great service, was raised to hereditary knighthood, and on April 13, 1822, he ended his rich and meritorious life. His indefatigable zeal permitted him, in spite of his extensive ministrations, a rich literary activity in history and national economy. In his "Beytrag zu den Alterthümern Böhmens" (Contribution to the Antiquity of Bohemia) Dresden 1792, (with drawings in Wander's own hand), he proves to be an able landscape designer, and several landscapes and architectural views, drawn by him, were worked in copper by I. Balzer and I. Berka. He married on Sept. 28, 1785 in Reichstadt, Anna Posselt of Pramonin, and out of this marriage came

forth four sons and one daughter, all of whom attained esteemed positions.

The youngest son Ignaz, born in 1794, entered the army, and lost his left arm in a battle in 1814, while a lieutenant in the 5th cavalry battalion. He received therefor a pension from the Tobacco publication in Leitmeritz, and died in 1824 in Prague from consumption. Out of his marriage to Anna Körbl came forth three children, Josef, Friedrich and Karoline.

Josef, the oldest child of Ignaz, was born on June 11, 1817 in Karlsbad and was orphaned at the age of 7 years. Because of the service of his grandfather, he was trained in the noble boarding school at Prague and studied philosophy, mathematics, jurisprudence and history. Already at the university, he wrote a series of poems, and, as in 1837 the literary and belletristic journal "East and West" began to be published, Josef Wander, Knight of Grünwald, under the pen name of Theodor of Grünwald, became a permanent contributor. In the year 1838, he entered into the civil service, and they prophesized the young official a prominent career, when a creeping sickness, consumption became perceptible. By this time his father had been laid low with this disease, and death also overtook this most promising writer on July 24, 1845, which carried him off quickly in Triest while on a trip to Italy.

4. Elias Wanderer

The Grünwald Wanderer works was sold to a glassmaker Georg Ewald after 1599 and before 1608. Evidently the purchase of the Friedrichswald works had a connection to the above (1602). Of the sons of the old works master, Georg remained in Grünwald as a proprietor, while Elias left Bohemia and turned toward the Fichtel mountains where he became a resident. The sale of the paternal estate did not alone cause his emigration, but it is possible that religious principles played a part. It is true, that Rudolf II in his charter of July 9, 1609, assured the Protestants religious freedom but did not keep his word. Yet during his reign, the Anti-Reformation set in, and caused an ever increasing migration of Protestants from Bohemia, and Elias Wanderer might have been one of the first, who would not bow to the restraint of conscience, and who left the inhospitable land. In the Fichtel mountains, there existed for ages an important glass industry, which because of the quality of the glass and its artistic taste, could not compete with the Bohemian works. First in the first quarter of the 17th century, there occurred a change, and it is no accident, that soon after the arrival of Elias Wanderer in Bischofsgrün, the glass art in the Fichtel mountains, showed a strong similarity to the Bohemian. Elias Wanderer appears not to have arrived in Bischofsgrün without means, for immediately he entered into congenial relation with the old glass-maker family, the Glasers, who were in possession of the village glass-works. In the year 1632, Elias presented the Protestant church there, a new clergyman's gown and on Nov. 14, 1652, he and his sons Johann Matthäus and Heinrich, acquired the renewal of the coat of arms document of 1599, which in the course of the war, was lost. A true reproduction of the original can be found in the records of the Wanderer Association in Halle.

5. Johann Matthäus Wanderer

With Johann Matthäus, the Grünwald-Bischofsgrün branch of the Wanderers, a-

gain possessed their own glass-works, and truly about the same time as the Friedrichswald-Labau branch in Bohemia. First he became works master in the old glass-works in Bischofsgrün and took an interest in the remaining portion of these works on Apr. 16, 1674 after the death of his father-in-law, works master Adams Glaser. In the year 1682, he became interested in a new glass-works, which his son Wolfgang had established and stood aside with counsel and action. He was a very enterprising man and brought himself to considerable wealth, as shown by his manifold ground purchases. With the court at Kulmbach, he entered again and again in relations (business) and repeatedly calculated the fines against the delivery of panes of glass for the Plassenburg at Kulmbach and of wine glasses for the court. He was not only a successful works master, but also an important glass and church window painter. In a description of the city Weisenstadt, it reads: "Anno 1682, the whole church up to "pordillen" and pews was painted by Mr. Johann Mattheo Wanderer, painter in Bischofsgrün and he received for it 50 florins and 12 crowns". Surely a number of Bischofsgrün glasses were made by his hand, although none can be attributed to him with certainty, because it was not generally customary among the glass-painters to sign glasses. Johann Matthäus died on Apr. 16, 1692 in Bischofsgrün. From his first marriage on Oct. 29, 1644 to Anna Glaser, the daughter of the works master Adam Glaser, there were eleven children, and from his second on Apr. 7, 1668 to Katharina Hedler, daughter of Kaspar Hedler, there were eight children. Three of his sons became glass-works masters in Bischofsgrün and at the newly built Wanderer works in Birnstengel, a section of Bischofsgrün.

Kaspar, the third son, born on July 5, 1655, worked first as a glass-maker in Warmensteinach, a neighboring village, and married there. Later on he returned to Bischofsgrün and took over his father's Birnstengel works. He married Anna Barbara... who presented him with twelve children. Out of his second marriage to Margarete Poehlmann of Grosenau, there were two more children, and on Aug. 1, 1709, he passed away at the age of 54 years. He was the ancestor of a very large number of descendants, which have spread over all Germany, but especially in Neuhaus on Rennweg, Hagen in Westphalia, Halle on the Saale, Berlin and Hamburg, as well as in North America.

6. Wolfgang Wanderer

Wolfgang Wanderer was the second son of Johann Matthäus, and was born on Mar. 24, 1651 in Bischofsgrün. He worked from 1671 until 1682 as private tutor and preceptor in Lauscha in Thüringer Wald and then returned to Bischofsgrün, where he and his father built the "Neue Hütte auf der Hohen Heide" (New works on the high heath), which stood until 1721. Like his father, he was not only a works master but a prominent glass-painter, who particularly thru his activity caused the art of glass-painting to bear fruit. About 1673, he married Margarete Müller, daughter of a Lauscha glass master, who presented him with seven children. On May 14, 1689 he married for the second time, a Magdalena Hahn of Bischofsgrün, and on May 2, 1702 for the third time, a Kunigunde Jahn, a widow of Bischofsgrün. There were six children in the second marriage and three in the third. Wolfgang was the last glass-works master of the Grünwald-Bischofsgrün branch of the Wanderer family. He had by this time struggled with difficulties, especially after the Birnstengel works, built by him, burned down, to pay off his many brothers and sisters, and likewise to provide for his many children. So finally his share of the Bischofsgrün works, thru marriage, passed

into the possession of the Glasers and his sons consecrated themselves wholly to glass-painting and the Faience art (glazed pottery), which just came into fashion in Bayreuth.

His son August, born on Mar. 3, 1690 in Bischofsgrün, and died Mar. 3, 1733, became a porcelain-painter at the Brown Faience factory in Bayreuth and brought the profession to a greater artistic skill. A very pretty pitcher in gold paint can be found in the collection of government architect Brunner in Bayreuth.

Zacharias, son of August became, like his father, glass and porcelain painter in Bayreuth and whose son Adam August Heinrich became stone-cutter there, of whom it is said: "From Wanderer can be found excellent works as true imitation of nature thru artistic combinations of beautiful stones, in the marble factory of the penitentiary of St. Georg on the Sea".

Adams Clemens Wanderer, Bischofsgrün works master, Bischofsgrün, died Nov. 28, likewise painter in the He was the most important of Bischofsgrün-Bayreuth Faience pieces of his can be found and in the above mentioned Bayreuth. One of the most plate with a representation silver on a brown back-



Ill. 6. Adam Clemens Wanderer tombstone

the National Industrial a pitcher with a hunting Museum in the Moritzburg in its execution, closely plate and could be made by of Adam Clemens with the representation of the Wanderer coat of arms can still be found today in the St. Georg Cemetary in Bayreuth, a little left from the entrance and close by the cemetary wall. It is the only preserved tomb of that time, and upon the inducement of the government architect Brunner, who had discovered the stone as a bank support on the Main River, it was set up again.

Wolfgang's oldest son, Johann Wolfgang remained in Bischofsgrün and became glass-painter, schoolmaster and organist. In the Bischofsgrün local chronicle of 1797, the following observation about him, of Andreas Stumpf, schoolmaster and organist, was found: "Johann Wolfgang Wanderer, an industrious, able and honourable man, son of Wolfgang Wanderer, glass-painter and glass-cutter of this place, likewise works master of the of the glass-works in Birnstengel, and born on June 23, 1677 in Lauscha in Thüringia, where his father was living. In his 16th year, he received the office of schoolmaster of this place, which he directed for 68 years from 1693 to 1761, with much praise and to the satisfaction of his superiors and the whole community. Besides he was well versed in writing, arithmetic and music, likewise in the then current art, to paint and burn in bright colors on all kinds of glasses, whereby he applied many of his own thought-up appropriate rhymes. The following is a sample:

In the year 1728, as the localities neighboring this community wanted to make the sought-for right of brewing questionable and to ridicule the Bischofsgrün people with it, as if they would be able to provide a glass but no iron brewing cauldron: So after the brewery stood there completed, an utensil in the form of a brewing cauldron, which could hold an ample quantity, was made at the glass-works and presented to Lord Margrave Georg Friedrich Karl' at the table.

another son of the last born on Nov. 25, 1696 in 1748 in Bayreuth, became Bayreuth Faience factory. artist among the Bisch-painters, and numerous today in many museums collection of Brunner in beautiful pieces, a of a soldier scene in ground, can be found in Museum in Stuttgart, and scene in the Municipal at Halle (Saale), which matches the Stuttgart his hand. The tombstone

On such he wrote the following words:

"Das werthe Bischofsgrün wird redend eingeführt,
Als seines Fürsten Gnad mit Braurecht es beziert.

Ich hab über hundert Jahr seufzend öfters angestimmt:
Sollt denn nicht ein Mittel sein, das mir meine Last benimmt,
Weil ich oft in Eis und Schnee, auf recht ungebahnten Wegen
Muste mein bedürftend Bier mit viel Kosten mir beilegen.
Endlich da ich meine Not recht beweglich vorgetragen
Ward ich meiner Bitt gewährt; doch mit neidlichen Behagen
Meiner Nachbarn, die mit Hohn mir recht spottisch zgedacht,
Das nur eine gläserne Pfanne, statt der eisernen würd gemacht.
Nun Gottlob, die eiserne steht, auch die gläsern ist allhier.
Vivat, es leb' unser Herr! Der die Gnad gegeben mir."

(For translation see page 37)

In the final observation of the history of the origin of the Bischofsgrün brewing kettle, which is still in the possession of a resident Bischofsgrün family, it reads: Of the many so-called "Fichtel Mountain Welcome Glasses", only a few, made by the skilled hand of our Wanderer, still exist. Most of them were ruined thru imprudence and non-observance of their worth. May the few remaining glasses as also our brewing cauldron be allotted a better fate.

Johann Wolfgang Wanderer died on Aug. 24, 1761 at the age of 84 years. He married May 9, 1698, Margarete, daughter of Martin Häfner of Hedlereuth, and after her death, he married Jan. 19, 1736, Barbara, widow of the late Christian Heinrich Munders, former forester in Gefrees. From his first marriage there were three sons and five daughters, of which one son and two daughters died young.

The oldest son, Egidius Michael, born on Sept. 1, 1702, took over the paternal premises and died on Jan. 4, 1772, leaving behind two sons.

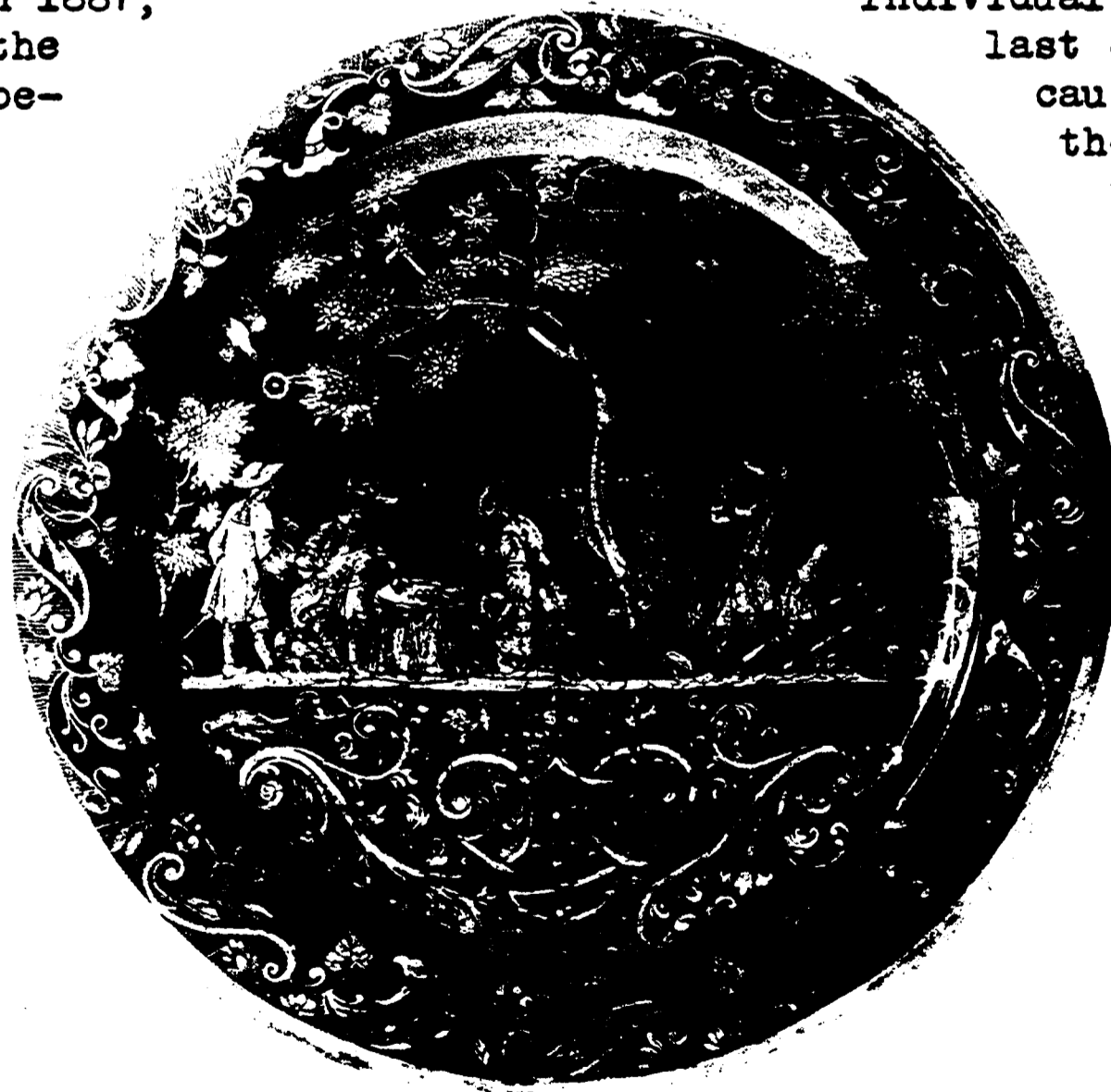
The second son, Johann Wolfgang, born on Nov. 15, 1711 in Bischofsgrün and died on Jan. 2, 1775 in Bayreuth, studied Theology in Jena and became pastor 1741 in Kairlindach, 1749 in Wirzberg, 1752 subdeacon, 1760 synodical deacon, 1761 archdeacon, consistorial council, and Senior of the town Canon in Bayreuth. He married Feb. 13, 1742 in Bischofsgrün, Maria Elisabethe, a daughter of Jacob Wucherer, inspector of confectionaries in Bayreuth, who presented him with five sons and six daughters. His oldest son Christian, born on Nov. 15, 1742 in Kairlindach, became Prussian Royal Government Chancery Director in Bayreuth, his other son Gottlieb Wilhelm Ehrenreich, born on Nov. 20, 1743 in Kairlindach, died on Feb. 13, 1788 in Kulmbach, became Court chaplain and professor of Theology in Bayreuth and an illustrious Brandenburg superintendent in Kulmbach. He wrote a number of theological articles and in his youth became a friend of Goethe, when both were active in the supreme court in Wetzlar. A third son Phillip Adam, born on Sept. 11, 1746 in Kairlindach, died on May 15, 1814 in Goldkronach, became pastor there. The fourth son Karl Heinrich Immanuel, born on Apr. 2, 1758, became Bavarian government director of the court of appeals in Neuburg on the Danube. Today his descendents are living in Bamberg and Munich. The fifth and last son Friedrich Christian, born Apr. 20, 1764 in Bayreuth, died on March 20, 1825 in Kreusen, became pastor in Kreusen.

Note: This entire chapter was written in German by Erich Wanderer

7. Peter Christoph Wanderer

Peter Christoph Wanderer, born on June 16, 1686 in Bischofsgrün, became first a mine overseer, then glass-painter in Bischofsgrün. In 1723 he made two beautiful chandeliers with twelve and six candles for the Margrave castle in Bayreuth, which still hang in the old castle, which is now used as a museum. On Sept. 23, 1721 he married in Bischofsgrün, Barbara Bock, daughter of the inn-keeper Peter Bock, and died on Dec. 14, 1748 in Bischofsgrün. His oldest son Johann Wilhelm, born on July 6, 1722, died as a drummer in Bayreuth. Paulus Wilhelm the third son, born on Sept. 27, 1725, became porcelain-painter in Bayreuth, where he died on June 19, 1792. He married Katharina Köhler, who presented him with one daughter Maria, born Feb. 24, 1765, and one son Johann Christian, born Oct. 6, 1767. Ehrhard Peter the fourth son died young. Augustus the fifth son died Nov. 21, 1751 in Bischofsgrün, less than 20 years old. Wolfgang Felix the sixth son became master baker in Gefrees and later lived in Bischofsgrün. The youngest child, Maria Barbara, married in 1762 the author, Jacob Gärth of Nassau-Dietz and on Oct. 25, 1781 in Bischofsgrün, the assistant bailiff Johann Konrad Hartung of Bischofsgrün.

Peter Christoph, the second son of the father of the same name, born on Oct. 18, 1723 in Bischofsgrün, became glass-maker and took over the paternal house and land. He married in Bischofsgrün on Sept. 22, 1762, Margarete Katharina Kastner, a daughter of a gentleman boat master Johann Adam Kastner of Warmensteinach and died Apr. 30, 1792 in Bischofsgrün. Of his children, many descendants are still living in Bischofsgrün and its enlarged surroundings, as also in Munich, Berlin, Hungary and North America. Up to the great fire in Bischofsgrün in 1887, individual members of the family worked in the last existing glass-works, and then, because the works was not rebuilt after the fire, they went into other vocations. Only in the Thüringer Forest, in Neuhaus on the Rennweg, are there numerous Wanderers living as glass-blowers and glass-art workers, which in an unbroken succession of 4½ centuries active in the industry, and despite most difficult circumstances remained true to their inherited calling.



Ill. 7. A Faience Plate with hunting scene: Adam Clemens Wanderer
See page 19

Chapter V

THE FICHTEL MOUNTAIN GLASS

1

Art and History in Bayreuther Land

The natural wealth of the Fichtel (Fir) mountains is the basis of the glass industry. An otherwise barren and waste land offered and offers still today the population, remunerative occupation thru its mineral treasures such as its well wooded potentiality, and thereby gave compensation for other goods which nature denied them. Above all, as a sphere of the glass industry, the western slope of the Fichtel mountains is the question. The cultural center of this land is the former residence city of Bayreuth, and it seems fitting that the history of the land, so far as it has significance for its artistic development, be sketched in brief, in order to keep up the cultural background of our special sphere of skilled handicraft, and also to perceive the threads, which from the general artistic development of the land, plays over the history of glass.

In extent our province includes the land west of the granite summit of the Fichtel mountains to the eastern slope of the Frankenjura, the source of the Red Main river, named Bayreuther highland, (the lowland region is around Erlangen, Neustadt); northerly the Bavarian Voigtland with the White Main river, easterly the so-called "Six Office district" (after the former margrave jurisdiction, Wunsiedel, Weisenstadt, Hohenberg, Thierstein, Selb and Kirchenlamitz) with the rivers Eger, Rösle and Kössele. Except for small enclaves lying scattered in Juraland, this (approximately the upper Franconia today) was the land complex of the former Culmbach-Bayreuth margraviate "upper mountain" in contrast to the margraviate of Ansbach, "lower mountain".

The migration of nations moved the German frontier up to the Slavish neighbors, until the Wends in Franconia merged and the Slavish heathens came under Christian power. This Slavish-German province bordered in the West the diocese of Bamberg and in the South was in alliance with Bavaria. We therefore find in the nationality an influence of Franconian as well as Thuringer Wend.

Well into the fifteenth century, the sources for the history of art of our province were scant. For unfortunately during the Hussite war, all of the important documents and papers stored away in Bayreuth were destroyed. Also because of the repeated plunderings in Bayreuth during the 30 years war, no doubt many documents fell a victim.

In the Middle Ages, there evolved out of the Hohenzolern dominion of the Burgraves of Nürnberg, the Margraves of Bayreuth and Ansbach. Of the artistic endeavors there in the 13th and 14th centuries, very little was reported, because of the dynastic power effort of the princes and in consequence the ensuing battles. The "pious mind" of the people as well as the church, during the period of the 13th and 14th centuries, stirred up by war and feud, allowed the arts and skilled handicraft in their empty appearing artistic endeavors to be beneficial elsewhere as also in Bayreuth land. The sources were reported positively during the 15th century.

The "little book of the margraves" tells of the Margrave Friedrich I (1398 - 1440) and his wife "Schönelse). Both gave their pious minds expression in various ways. So they made a present of an altar, decorated with their pictures, to

the church in Kadolzburg. Besides ecclesiastical bequests, the architectural mind found expression besides in the designed buildings of fortified cities and castles. For the union with Italy, which however brought to head no effect for the arts, Margrave Johannes (1440 - 1457) prepared the way thru the marriage of his daughter Barbara with Ludovici Gonzaga. Johannes was named alchemist because of his scientific studies. About the same time there lived in Plassenburg, a precursor of the age, humanist Urriginus. The order of the Knight of the Swan established in the year 1440, might have been promotive of skilled handicraft. For them, golden and silver chains were produced, of which unfortunately only the chain of the Basle mayor Roth, discovered in the year 1833, still exists as a model. The chain bears the picture of Maria, mother of Christ. Below is the emblem of a swan, which should remind "our dear women chain wearers" at all times to be mindful of death, exactly like a swan which according to a saying, anticipates death. A beautiful Knight of the Swan Madonna, a Gothic wood plastic, draws their attention to the order in the Gumbertus church in Ansbach.

Friedric the Elder (1486 - 1515) also promoted the art and the skilled handicraft thru the embellishment and enlargement of the city of Bayreuth and the Plassenburg. Yet the medieval mind in general gave these buildings character, and the eminent associated with Dürer, as well as he himself, had besides a limited influence on Friedric the Elder and his period. His "romantic planned character", his extraordinary generosity not to say prodigality, his love of splendor as well as his tragic end - he sank into a mental disorder - compares closely to King Ludwig of Bavaria.

First under his sons, can one scent the breath of the new spirit. Especially his son Georg broke fully with the medieval traditions in art and science, in religion and custom. It is true that he, tho restrained because of the religious controversy of his time, could realize new ideas in artistic consideration, not yet effectual and comprehensive, above all he also had many remedies for artistic purposes, not for enactment. Therefore "both of the greater buildings of Georg the Pious in Franconia, the villa in Ansbach, and the castle in Roth, just so as the castle in Jägerndorf, have held fast almost entirely to the medieval tradition, as to the entire plans as well as also in the most of the details, even also if separate, yet often misunderstood Renaissance motifs, were known to have intruded."

Also the religious controversy in the 16th century had an unfavorable effect on the artistic endeavors. Puritanical views destroyed much that was precious to the preceding generation. Upon the mandate of Margrave Georg the Confessor, magnificent liturgical effects were cast in gold and silver. Also the destruction of precious pictures in the "picture war", seems briefly referred to as a parallel. It can be said here that the Protestant worship stood more foreign to the art than the joyful minded Catholicism. Whilst the ecclesiastical art sank down from her bloom, instantly skilled handicraft developed, which furnished the townsmen with cheerful ornaments.

The period of the 30 years war interrupted the development of German art. Bayreuth herself could not truly show an assured profit: Margrave Christian (1603 - 1656) hindered adequately the progress of the Renaissance, and for the purpose of a brilliant expansion of the court of his princely residence from mountain stronghold Plassenburg-Kulmbach to Bayreuth.

After the war there followed the epoch of the baroque style with a heaping of finery, restless effected lines, swelling forms. As in all Germany, the Italian and French influence also struggled in Bayreuth land for control or be

blended together; tho just in artistic skill does the typical petty diligence and the art of the German artisan manifest itself more than in the prevailing art of the court.

In Bayreuth land there appeared a Christian Ernst (1655 - 1712), the subduer of the Turks, as a Maecenas or patron of fine arts and letters, in whose administration of art, the French, Italian and German intellect were in contact with each other. Portraying this is the rebuilding of the Bayreuth Castle in Italian style by a French architect Charles Philipp Dieussart, and for the construction of the landmark of Bayreuth, the octagonal castle tower, by the German artist Leonhard Dietzenhofer. Particularly thru the attending of the "Refugies", the French influence seemed to have become under him effective to a high degree.

Under his son and successor Georg Wilhelm (1712 - 1726) the French influence continued in his household, and in the buildings completed by him.

His successor, Margrave Georg Friedrich Karl (1726 - 1735) sought to confine this influence, for the benefit of the sanctimonious, puritanical minds.

Altogether in contrast, his successor the Rococo Prince Friedrich, "the wellbeloved" (1735 - 1763), conducted as "Augustan Age" for the art in Bayreuth. The development of the art in the French spirit reached its high point. The Bayreuth Margravine Wilhelmine, the sister of Friedrich the Great, created in her little country with her consort successfully, all of the compliments, which the margraviate granted for one, tho also short, brilliant period.

The artistic development in Bayreuth land was dependent upon the good breeding of the princes, which in those times could be observed everywhere. They more or less stamped their personal trade-mark on the development of art. When in this general development, we articulate that of the art glass, we can well admit that the threads of skilled handicraft move forwards and backwards. The noble art had in a comprehensible way direction, above all within architecture. However it can not be forgotten that the noble art had its abode at the court, that the artistic skill in comparison had its fertile soil in popular handicraft and in the sentiment of the people. The skilled workman prepared the essentials for the new class of townsmen; seldom did an order on the part of the court fall to him. On the other hand there existed between themselves a bond of the particular branches of the skilled handicraft work. As we shall see, the Kreusen jug baking was closely connected to glass-painting; both stains were applied as intermediate enamel tints for painting and decorating. But also with the Faience painters, the alliance is established, in that out of the glass-painter families, that individual members went over to the related handicraft branches. So individual trades need not be considered wholly isolated; the individual constantly had its connection with the other kinds of artistic confirmation and to the entire culture of the land.

2

History of the Glassworks and Glassmaker Families

Become - Create - Vanish! Glimmering green, radiant gold, shining white - glaring red, ruby-colored, and scarlet, glows near the shining light of a light blue and the soft glow of a delicate violet; bright yellow, brimstone color, orange blend with fiery splendor to all blending and shading of the opalescence. To this splendor of colors is still added the play of the figures on the plain glass tumblers, cylindrical pitchers, space-glass and the goblet to the delicate-limbed brilliant stem glasses of the once existing Fichtel mountain glasses.

The origin of the Upper Franconian glass art, according to a legend, is connected with Venice, the oldest and most famous abode of glass preparation in Europe. The Venetian legend tells, that the gold-seeking Venetians made their first attempt at fusing the "green rock" in the Fichtel mountains. One of the oldest of the Bischofsgrün glass-works is still marked with the name "Venetian works". Also in the proximity of Wunsiedel, midway in the woods and truly a significant custom, in the proximity of zink mine fields, an old Venetian oven was layed bare. A similar works was discovered in the proximity of Luisenberg as well as Waldsassen. Dr. Ed. Bopelius reported of an old glass-oven installation, which was excavated several kilometers east of Wunsiedel. At that place were discovered the ruins of two furnaces and several clay vessels, to parts of which the glass substance still adhered. The smaller dimensions of these smelting pots (25 cm. diameter) seem to point to the manufacture of glass beads. Since a 3/4 m high humus layer covered the place, a relatively higher age of the works must be assumed. Also it was reported to me by a native party, that near Sterngrün, a distant district of the Snow mountains, gold and glass crucibles were found.

The glass-works particularly, were located in the towns of the upper Main valley - Bischofsgrün, the upper Steinach valley - Warmensteinach and the upper Nab valley - Fichtelberg, Brand, Nagel, Mehlweisel. Hardly any details have been worked up about the history of the various glass-works. The most significant glass-works were situated in the neighborhood of Bischofsgrün. Thanks to the friendly support of the pastorate, I succeeded in establishing the vital statistics of the various Bischofsgrün masters from the church books.

The glass was obtained from the green stone which the Fichtel mountaineers called button stone. Without additional alloys, the button stone supplied a brilliant black mass of glass, easily fusible. An invention of the Fichtel mountain masters of that time is the produced button or Rosary bead, therefore the name: "button- or father works".

Since the glass-works presupposed an abundance of wood on the land, they had to move to another locality when the wood supply, encircling the glass-works, was used up. This Wander management is within reason, since of the many old production places, the historic traditions are missing.

The works concealed not a small danger of fire, on account of which the communities strove to keep at a safe distance from its reach. These same reasons, which caused the Venetian glass-makers to settle on the island of Murano, drove the German glass-makers away from settlements into distant forest districts. The plentiful water power of the Fichtel mountains, the great abundance of wood in the wooded hills and the ample raw materials for glass-making, such as alkali yielding wood ash, lime, potash, iron-free quartz, and also clay for the crucible, opened up the industrial occupation for the inhabitant. From agriculture on the poor ground of this mountain, in which the winter is very long - the mountains are often covered with snow for six months - they could not live.

Yet we possess information about glass-blowing in the Fichtel mountains during the Middle Ages; in 1340 are first mentioned in a forest classification. Glass vessels, native production of medieval times, could not be identified today. Further it might well have been a certain disregard for the fragile, less costly material, established under the observation of the church - which in earlier times had already banned the Lord's Supper cup from the altar and was replaced with a durable artistically produced metal chalice - comprehensible for their perception for the monumental and everlasting. The glass-works of the early Middle Ages were almost exclusively monastic pursuits. The ecclesiastical

designation of the produced object, above all the stained church windows of the medieval buildings, moreover the possession of the antique forms, which was necessary for the deciphering of the Roman and Greek recipe for stained glass, made the monasteries from the first, the appointed bearers of this trade. With the flourishing of the civil culture in the 14th century, as civil workmen appeared and in time to come displaced the monastic workmen, there began also the authenticated glass-works, managed by laymen, the so-called Forest glass-works.

After the first mention of the Fichtel mountain glass-maker in the year 1340, tradition left us long in the lurch. However we can take it for granted, that as elsewhere, also in Upper Franconia, the glass-making art greatly increased, moreover the evermore growing civil culture of Germany, in their striving after social patterns, possessed an especial preference for the product of the glass-works. In the Renaissance moreover, the drinking glass became a factor of enhanced enjoyment of life. Detailed account of the production of glass in the Fichtel mountains, we possessed at the end of the 17th century, and indeed of the most important glass-place in Upper Franconia, Bischofsgrün, in a picture of Will's "Das Deutsche Paradeis in dem vortrefflichen Fichtelberg Anno 1692". (The German Paradise in the splendid Fichtel mountains - year 1692):

"In Bischofsgrün, one can see the parsonage and diverse beautiful houses of the village magistrate, forester, raftsman and the three glass-works masters, particularly the well arranged glass-works, in which as well as exactly opposite Birnstengel (the place mentioned here is Birnstengel, a place situated near to Bischofsgrün), all kinds of ordinary, also beautiful porcelain- and crystal- glass were made, ingeniously prepared, cut, painted and gilded. Then on the grounds of the Schreyrish Froebershammer, three mills, and round about, high mountains and forest. This village, as the nearest to the Fichtel mountains, belongs to the illustrious Brandenburg. Administrator Berneck and not alone did the Greiners, Glasers and Wanderers, artistic glass-makers, long ago make famous, but also some Fichtel mountain scholars".

The parochial register of the parish of Bischofsgrün commences with the year 1358, which were lost prematurely in the great fire of May 19, 1612. The first glass-works masters bore the easily explainable name of Glaser. From that it can be presumed, that the manufacture of glass surely goes back to a time, in which family names were not in use. The earliest authentically named member of the family, is glass-works master Michael Glaser, who died April 7, 1561. Positively as glass-painters were named:

Lorenz Glaser 1601 in Bischofsgrün.

Michael Glaser, (1572 - 1640) as also his son Samuel, who died at the age of 21 years.

Johann Christoph Glaser, (1684 - 1745) was named as an art and glass-painter, as also his son Ludwig Adolf Glaser, (1716 - 1765) who at the same time was a porcelain painter.

Also Johann Christoph Blasser might indeed be of the branch of this family.

The conversion of a "G" into a "B" is not unusual. This painter also signed a wine glass of 1737, made mention of at the Koburg festival.

Close to the very extensive Glaser family, worked the not less extensive Wanderer family, of which the first one named was Elias Wanderer. His vital statistics were not handed down, yet those of his son Johann Matthäus Wanderer, the glass-works master of Birnstengel, were. The latter died on April 16, 1692 at the age of 71 years 7 months. He was married twice and out of the marriages came altogether 19 children. His descendents were mostly works masters in Birnstengel. Some also turned to related skilled handicraft vocations, one of which

was Paulus Wilhelm (born 1725) porcelain painter in Bayreuth. Peter Christoph Wanderer (1686 - 1748) was mentioned as the last glass-maker and works master. Many of the Wanderers were expressly designated as glass-painters. Individual Wanderers were still active as glass-makers during the 18th century, nevertheless the works passed into the possession of the Glasers and Greiners.

Georg and Elias Wanderer, because of their excellent performance in glass-painting, received in 1599 a coat of arms document: an indication of how much the glass-painting profession and its masters were esteemed at that time. The precious document was burned up during the 30 years war; it was issued under Kaiser Rudolf II, by counsel and chancellor Comes Palatinus, Christof Birkhammer of Bärken, Vienna, on Oct. 12, 1599. It was granted anew and given to the Wanderers for ever and ever in eternity, their old coat of arms and insignia under Kaiser Ferdinand II thru the Comes Palatinus Christof Agricola, with the date of Nov. 14, 1662, Bayreuth. The original is in the possession of Johann Wolfgang Wanderer, school teacher and organist in Bischofsgrün. A Wanderer coat of arms cup in Bischofsgrün, which unfortunately is no more at hand, bore besides the coat of arms, a genealogical tree of the Wanderers. Descendants of the Wanderers still exist today. The old glass-works burned down in the year 1887. In this fire, also many of the master glasses of the individual Wanderers were destroyed.

As a third family, in which the glass art was passed down from generation to generation, the Greiner family is mentioned. In the year 1616, Stephan Greiner and his brother Hans left the Lausche, thus from the Thüringer glass district, to Bischofsgrün. This descent is important for the connection of both of the great glass-works districts of Thüringer and the Fichtel mountain. They bought a third part of the works property and conflagration site of Michael Glaser, (1572 - 1640). Stephan Greiner later relinquished his portion of the works to his brother and returned again to the Lausche. Relatives of the Greiner family have been mentioned as glass artists until the 19th century.

Also glass-works proprietors with other names appeared, but here we will treat mostly of members married into the three great glass-maker families, such as Johann Jahreis of Kornbach, son-in-law of Bernhard Glaser, and Georg Salomon Munder, grand-son of Johann Jahreis. The pertinent material, first made public in this work from the parochial register of Bischofsgrün, is given in the appendix which follows. From this we see that many of the families inter-married. In particular is mentioned the pearl-maker and painter Christoph Hock, named in 1615. As glass-works proprietors, the following names are mentioned:

Erhard Ulm - Johann Scherf (around 1678) - Johann Fehn of Lauscha (died 1713) - Heinrich Bernhard Purucker - moreover various relations of the Kaiser and Müller families.

It is interesting, that members of the various glass-maker families also turned towards other handicraft branches and so established the relation. Above all, skilled workmen of the glass-maker families were employed in the Faience-works in Bayreuth.

Appendix: List of Glass-makers

From all kinds of information from the parish of Bischofsgrün, so much of it gathered out of parochial registers, church accounts, and other sources, assembled by Johann Andreas Stumpf, a school employee and organist in 1797.

Wanderer

Johann Matthäus Wanderer, glass-works master in Birnstengel, son of Elias Wanderer, glass-painter, died Apr. 16, 1692, 71 years 7 months. Married twice: 10 and 9 children.

Wolfgang Wanderer, son of Johann Matthäus Wanderer, glass-painter and works master in Birnstengel and Bischofsgrün. Died Nov. 26, 1725, 74 years, 38 weeks. Married twice: 1. Margarethe Müller of Lauscha. Wolfgang was first active in Lauscha, where the first children were born; the first born child of first marriage was baprtized on Feb. 13, 1684. The first child of second marriage, Augustus, baprtized Mar. 3, 1690, became porcelain glass-cutter and polisher in Bayreuth.

Kaspar Wanderer, works master in Birnstengel, son of Johann Matthäus Wanderer, died Aug. 1, 1709, 55 years. Married twice; baprtized July 5, 1655. A son Friedrich, baprtized June 10, 1693, was a glass-painter in Schmalbuchra.

Balthaser Wanderer, works-master in Birnstengel, son of Johann Matthäus Wanderer, baprtized June 7, 1660.

Peter Christoph Wanderer, glass-painter and works financeer at the new glass-works in Birnstengel, son of Wolfgang Wanderer, was first a mine overseer with Sir Johann Joseph Werdel of Lehenstein, lord of the manor at Ottengrün and mayor of Eger. Baprtized June 10, 1686, died Dec. 14, 1748. His son

Paulus Wilhelm, born Sept. 27, 1725, was porcelain painter in Bayreuth.

Johann Wolfgang Wanderer, son of Wolfgang Wanderer, was born on July 22, 1677 in Lauscha, where his father previously had lived. Already in his 16th year, he received the office of schoolmaster there, which he administered from 1693 until 1761, for 68 years with much praise and satisfaction to his superiors and to the whole parish. Moreover he was skilled in writing, calculating and music, likewise in the then current art of painting and burning in on all kinds of glasses with gay-colored dies, in connection with which he brought about many appropriate rhymes which he made up.

The dates inscribed on the coat of arms cup agree with the parish register entries except the birth date of Paulus Wilhelm, given here as Sept. 27 and as 28 on the cup. Thereto:

1. Johann Wilhelm died as drummer in Bayreuth
2. Peter Christoph married July 22, 1762, Margarethe Katharina, daughter of Johann Adam Castner, manorial Bayreuth raft inspector in Warmensteinach. He died as a glass-maker Apr. 30, 1792.
3. Paulus Wilhelm became porcelain-painter in Bayreuth.
4. Erhard Peter died young.
5. Augustus, died Nov. 21, 1751.
6. Wolfgang Felix became master baker in Gefrees and lived here in reduced circumstances.
7. Maria Barbara married twice: 1. author Johann Gärth, born in Nassau Dietz; 2. sub-bailiff Johann Konrad Hartung, Oct. 25, 1781.

The old glass-works here was destroyed in the big fire of 1887. With it went also the many master glasses of the individual Wanderers. Still living here are two families, direct descendents of the old family, a weaver and a farmer, and Johann Wolfgang, baprtized Sept. 1, 1688, died July 15, 1738 as an unmarried glass-painter.

Catharina Maria, 13th child, 6th daughter of Johann Matthäus Wanderer, bab-

tized Aug. 16, 1760, married Nov. 9, 1686, Johannes Stephan Müller, glass-painter and works master in Lauscha.

After Peter Christoph Wanderer, no more Wanderers are mentioned as glass-painters or works masters, tho individual Wanderers may have worked here as glass-workers. The works are now in the possession of the Glasers and Greiners: the former are mentioned three times, the latter eleven times; thereto also five names of other proprietors.

Johann Christoph Greiner, the works master, also art- and glass-painter at the new works in Birnstengel, married 1712 at Sonnenberg, Barbara the oldest daughter of Elias Wanderer, painter and merchant, and who died May 9, 1745.

Descendents of the Wanderers are still here in two families. Unfortunately, in the big fire of 1887 here, many Wanderer painted glasses perished. Also the old glass-works was burned down and was never rebuilt. Today only glass pearls are produced here.

The Glass-maker Family Glaser in Bischofsgrün

1. Michael Glaser, the elder, died Apr. 7, 1561
Children and others.
Samuel, (see No. 3)
Hanns, later works master in Warmensteinach, died on St. Andrews Day.
2. Michael Glaser, the younger, probably the son of Michael Glaser, the elder, born and married before the commencement of the parochial registers, died June 24, 1572, buried in church, age not noted. Two sons, four daughters.
3. Samuel Glaser, son of Michael Glaser, date of birth and death unknown. Married Nov. 8, 1569, Goldkronach, Barbara Heinlein, councillor's daughter. She died together with her daughter, whose age and name is unknown, on Mar. 7, 1614. Both buried in one grave in the church before the altar; a token of the esteem in which the works master was held. There were 10 other children, 5 sons, 5 daughters, of which 5 died in tender infancy, and were buried in the local church.
4. Michael, glass-works master, son of Samuel. Bapitized Oct. 24, 1572, died Dec. 10, 1640, buried in church, married twice: 1. July 11, 1598, 2. July 30, 1610. The children of the first marriage are not recorded except Johannes, who died at 26. Six children in second marriage, of which Samuel, the oldest child died as a glass-maker journeyman and glass-painter on Dec. 3, 1630, 21 3/4 years old.
5. Peter Glaser, glass-painter and works master, son of Lorenz Glaser, glass-painter on the "New works", buried on Mar. 14, 1669, 68 years old. Married twice: 8 children.
6. Peter Glaser, works master here, second son of first marriage of Peter (5), born Sept. 4, 1633, married Oct. 18, 1664, Anna Maria Bär of Brandholz, daughter of a mountain climber, died Oct. 18, 1669. 4 sons, the last 2, twins, born after the death of the father.
7. Adam Glaser, moved here from Lauscha (1629?), bought a share of the works from Michael Glaser, (4), died Nov. 20, 1673, 72 years old. Married twice: 10 children of first marriage, 6 out of second.
 1. Daughter Anna, born in Lauscha, married glass-maker Johann Wanderer.
 2. Son Johannes as glass-maker died here Oct. 15, 1656, 24½ years old. Of the remaining children, their vocations were not stated except Johan-

nes. For the rest, 8 children died young.

8. Georg Glaser, son of Michael Glaser (4), born Feb. 7, 1614, buried Oct. 25, 1675, works master here. 3 children of which the youngest son acquired the paternal business.
9. Kaspar Glaser, youngest son of Michael Glaser (4), born June 11, 1619, died Dec. 5, 1689, married Barbara Greiner, daughter of a works master here, on Dec. 12, 1643. 10 children.
10. Johannes Glaser, son of Adam (7) born June 10, 1650, died June 4, 1704, wanted to burn wood ashes, on which occasion he was presumably struck dead by a falling tree. Married twice: 4 children out of each marriage.
11. Hans Kaspar Glaser, son of Kaspar Glaser (9), born Feb. 13, 1649, died May 9, 1724, married twice, the second time Dorothea Sybille, daughter of works master Wolfgang Wanderer.
12. Johann Glaser, son of Georg (8), works master dwelling on the "meadow", born Jan. 25, 1652, died May 19, 1734, married May 15, 1683, Magdalene, daughter of Johann Matthäus Wanderer, works master and glass-painter in Birnstengel. 6 children.
13. Johann Peter Glaser, son of Johann (12), died single, May 20, 1734, 47 yrs. 42 weeks, 6 days old.
14. Peter Glaser, son of Johann (12), 3rd son born Feb. 25, 1681, died Apr. 23, 1743, married Margarete Barbara Greiner of here; 10 children.
15. Bernhard Glaser, son of Johann (12), born Dec. 10, 1677, died Sept. 6, 1744, married twice, 4 daughters.
16. Johann Christoph Glaser, here on the "meadow", also art- and glass-painter at the new glass-works in Birnstengel, son of Johann (12), baprtized May 23, 1684, married twice: 1. 1712 in Sonnenberg, Barbara, daughter of Elias Wanderer, painter and merchant in Sonnenberg, and died May 9, 1745; 2. May 18, 1747, Sabina, widow of Johann Matthäus Kaufenstein of the Fröbershammer, a blacksmith. 4 children from first marriage.
17. Johann Adam Glaser, son of Peter (14), born June 1, 1728, died Apr. 30, 1754, left behind one child who died at 2 years and a young widow, who married on Jan. 25, 1755, Johann Michael Greiner, a glass-maker on the Rangen.
18. Ludwig Adolf Glaser, at the same time both porcelain-painter and glass- and art painter, son of Johann Christoph Glaser (16), born Apr. 13, 1716, died Sept. 26, 1765; married Mar. 18, 1737 in Bayreuth, Margarete Barbara, daughter of Josef Glaser of the Hedlerreuth. The older daughter was born Sept. 14, 1737 at St. Georgian on the Sea, and was married to Johann Häfner, button-works master, Feb. 23, 1755. The other daughter died when 10 days old.

Other glass-works masters with the name of Glaser are not recorded here.

The Glass-works Masters Greiner
(Stumpf Parish Register)

1. Stephan Greiner and his brother Hans both moved here from the Lauscha, in 1616, bought a third share of the works property and conflagration site of Michael Glaser. Stephan Greiner later relinquished his portion of the works to his brother and returned to the Lauscha.
2. Hans Greiner, brother of Stephan, here from the Lauscha in 1616, died at the age of 84 years, lived to see 51 grandchildren and 20 great-grand-

- children. Buried Apr. 19, 1674.
3. Heinrich Greiner, son of Hans (2), born Dec. 16, 1634, died Apr. 27, 1675.
 4. Hans Heinrich Greiner, 3rd son of Heinrich (3), born Nov. 23, 1662, died Dec. 23, 1725.
 5. Johann Greiner, son of Hans Heinrich (4), born Nov. 5, 1686, died Feb. 20, 1738.
 6. Johann Peter Greiner, of the new works in Birnstengel, son of Hans Heinrich (4), born Apr. 16, 1692, died Nov. 21, 1732.
 7. Stephan Greiner, son of Hans Heinrich (4), born May 23, 1690, died July 12, 1744.
 8. Wolfgang Thomas Greiner, son of Hans Heinrich (4), born Dec. 21, 1697, died Aug. 20, 1759.
 9. Erhard Peter Greiner, son of Stephan (?), born Feb. 25, 1723, died Aug. 15, 1775.
 10. Johann Heinrich Greiner, son of Johann Heinrich (4), born May 10, 1705, died Oct. 4, 1781.
 11. Egidius Michael Greiner, son of Wolfgang Thomas (8), born Aug. 24, 1731, died Sept. 2, 1803.
 12. Johann Greiner, son of Johann Heinrich (10), born Feb. 27, 1740, died Oct. 11, 1802.
 13. Adam Heinrich Greiner, son of Erhard Peter (9), born 1773.
 14. Peter Christoph Greiner, son of Johann Greiner (12), born Feb. 23, 1776.
 15. Wolfgang Michael Greiner, son of Peter Christoph (14), born Feb. 14, 1805, died Apr. 14, 1839.
 16. Johann Leonhard Greiner, son of Peter Christoph (14), born Jan. 28, 1813.
 17. Joseph Greiner, son of Adam Heinrich (13), born Dec. 17, 1817.
 18. Fritz Greiner, son of Johann Thomas Greiner, glass artist, born Sept. 27, 1810.

Other Glass-works Proprietors

1. Erhard Ulm, before the time of the parish registers.
2. Johann Scherf, about 1678.
3. Johann Fehn, from the Lauscha, died Mar. 13, 1713.
4. Johann Jahreis of Kornbach, son-in-law of Bernhard Glaser, here 1730-1785.
5. Michael Kaiser, son of a cooper and brewmaster of here, born Jan. 20, 1743, died June 4, 1818.
6. Georg Salomon Munder, grandson of Johann Jahreis (4).
7. Wolfgang Kaspar Kaiser, son of Michael Kaiser (5), born Sept. 5, 1802.
8. Johann Christoph Heinrich Kaiser, son of Wolfgang Kaspar Kaiser (7), born Nov. 13, 1812.
9. Heinrich Bernhard Purucker, son of Johann Jacob Purucker, coachman on the Fröbershammer, born Oct. 28, 1820.

3

Critical Style Contemplation of the Fichtel Mountain Glasses

A. Universal

An attempt should be made to comprehend the development of the Fichtel mountain glasses as a style group. Popular works possess a certain time solvability.

A little dependent on the change of the style, the national art lives its own life out of the naive delight on ornaments and on the exhibition of its own experience sphere. And yet we observe in the national art an up and down; in our case it experienced also influences of the court. Thus may the following contemplation give a glimpse into its growth. Could one perhaps after a decade arrange the development stages in connection with the arts dealing with noble and great subjects, we would be obliged to be satisfied in order to show clearly the refractory, tradition bound, form transformation.

In the Fichtel mountains especially, the glasses were produced with enameling. The technic of enameling goes back to the Venetian patterns; even to those coat of arms glasses, which were painted during the 16th century in the lagoon city for export to Germany. The German handicraft, especially in Nürnberg, took possession of the new technic in the middle of the 16th century; in the beginning during the time that glasses, furnished by Venice, were further embellished with coloured enamel decoration in Germany. Yet shortly after the middle of the 15th century, many German glass-works were so far improved, that they could produce glasses with the enamel colouring in German works. During the next seventy years, enameling set in to a great degree, so as to experience their golden age in the 17th century. In the 18th century, enameling was forced into the background, because of the introduction of glass grinding, and held out only in rural districts.

The Fichtel mountains offered the production of glass everything, that it was in need of. It is difficult to characterize singly the products of the various works managements; however we possess sufficient facts to designate a large group of glasses as Upper Franconian or pertaining to the Fichtel mountains. It shows how we shall perceive by individual consideration of the materials, a connection to the Kreusen jug baking. The painters of these stone-ware jugs, who worked with the same mediums, the enamel colours, transformed the same motif in the ornamentation, frequently also the same representation as our glass-makers. It also goes without saying that the glasses with the copious representation of the ox-head, originated in the vicinity of these mountains, thus right in Bischofsgrün itself, which lies at the foot of the mountains. Justly for that reason did Robert Schmidt and Ernst Zeh seek, on the basis of these observations, to include the Upper Franconian glasses as a group. It was my problem, thru the extending of the material and the systematic representation, to work out thoroughly the conception "Upper Franconian glasses", whereby valuable findings of new guiding principles would be disclosed. In order to see correctly its development, I organized the entire material into different classes, which in a comprehensible way served as a basis for the variation of the development as types. Also thru consideration of the details, I hope to give an insight into the formal yet psychological interesting technical signs.

With the exception of an Imperial Eagle tumbler of the year 1572 in Bremen, which of course W. Stengel would not conclusively assign to the Upper Franconian glass-works, we do not possess any enameled glass of the 16th century, which we can claim for the history of the Fichtel mountain glass. At least, it appears that an extensive production was first set up after 1600. About 1600 an enamel-painted glass mug with a hunting scene came out of the collection of Wilczek of Castle Kreuzenstein, and consequently it is the oldest piece, which we can designate with certainty as of Upper Franconian extraction. As the oldest dated inscribed glass, we must consider the tumbler of 1609 with the Brandenburg coat of arms, Plate 17 and Plate 13 thereupon follows an Imperial Eagle tumbler of 1614 in the Berlin Museum of Applied Arts. Temporarily it con-

cludes with a pane of glass of 1625, with a representation of "Fortitudo" in the Municipal Museum of Bayreuth and an Elector's tumbler of 1629 in the Berlin Museum of Applied Arts. The oldest Ox-head glass, designated 1656, is in the possession of the Saxon Court cellarage of Dresden. The oldest Family-glass, a tumbler of the Ungar family in the collection of Mühsam, is dated 1633. During the following 30 years, a mature and extensive production set in, which reached its highest point in the second half of the century.

B. Technique

For an appreciation of the artistic worth of forms and paintings, we need an insight into production and technique. The technical procedure is as follows:

The opaque enamel-colour is compounded of colour substance and flux material (Quartz, potash). Crude dye and flux material are pulverized, mixed, turpentine serving as cement. The glass is painted with this colour mass and fired in the spout; in the heat, the colours become soft, combines firmly with the base and maintains a bright lustre.

The attractiveness of these glasses from the Fichtel mountains with the then new technique, was due to the popularity of the original painted pictures and sayings. In spite of the nature of the land, which offered the people very little in life, it reveals a cheerful serenity in the hearty style of the pictures and sayings.

Enamel-painting already was fully written up in the year 1696 in the "Curieusen Kunst- und Werck-Schul" (Curieusen Art and Work School), which "was painted in Fichtel mountain style, upon glass with colours of all sorts, also gilded and silver plated". In the "Nachrichten von dem Fürstenthum Bayreuth Anno 1769" (Reports of the Principality of Bayreuth year 1769), was also reported "the greenish and white drinking glasses with the gilded edge of the glass-works at Bischofsgrün and Lauenstein".

In the technique, it discloses its connection with the gothic glass. The greenish colour, because of which the earlier glasses were called forest glasses, was for the most part retained and varied from olive-green to light-greenish tinted white. The progressive technique and the wish to imitate the bright colourless Venetian glasses, lead also in Germany to a vast discolouring of the glass. If a light colouring was retained later on in the 17th and 18th centuries, it does not denote any technical incapacity, but a conscious artistic purpose, in order to find a harmonious keynote for painting. Of the earlier forest-glasses of the 15th and early 16th centuries, those decorated with ribs, facets and nipples, or as they were also called knobs, berries, warts and kernels, can no longer be designated with certainty as of Fichtel mountain origin. One exception is a fragment, indeed the remains of a "Maigeleins", a discovery in the Bayreuth Municipal Museum.

Hypothetically thru the original technique, there are small air bubbles like these, so that the glasses never become entirely round, and generally are recognized by a more or less strong deviation from the regular circle on the upper edge.

The laid-on enamel colours maintain their attractiveness thru the relation to the glass-base and the form of the glass. Readily the purple-gold ruby, light-yellow with all of the nuances to the lemon-gold orange, cool, stately cobalt-blue, a protecting white, and as a distinct effect, a most thrifty gold, were essentially employed on the edges. Generally the Franconian workings are distinguishable thru a preference for lighter tones. It follows as selfevident,

that the painting is always laid on upon the outside of the glass. Only in most unusual cases, are individual ornaments painted on the inner side.

Besides the hollow glass, there were produced in the glass-works as typical national art, also toys and trick articles, such as deers, birds, cradles with dolls and the like. The production of glass pearls maintained, because this represents even today an interesting export of Upper Franconia. The things worth knowing are here briefly cited:

To the gay colors of the pearls, a simple remedy is made use of: the addition of birch-bark coloured them yellow, azure gave a blue tone, ruby-red thru the addition of brown-stone became opaque or milk-white thru calcinated bone-ash. The coincidence of the occurrence of real pearls in the Fichtel mountains is peculiar. In his description of the Fichtel mountains, Pachelbel tells "of the warm Steinach, where two works, in which glass knobs and neck-chains are made of many colours, which annually (some hundred centner) are carried away to Leipzig and Hamburg, as well as to Frankfort and Amsterdam, towards Moscow, Turkey and the West Indies (1716)". Once used for the pious saying her beads, the pearl also serves now in the customary uses of gentlemen for ornament and play in all of the countries.

C. The Form

In the 16th century, the form of the tumbler came into fashion, which remained predominant in the 17th century, and in the 18th century was chosen extraordinarily as a popular form. The self-assertion of ones own personality, the representative gesture of the Renaissance, clearly expresses this especially favorite form. First of all, the tumbler form offers the enamel-painting appropriate large undivided plain surface, and besides complied with the quantity of the contents of the German drinking pleasure. The large Fichtel mountain tumbler is generally slightly bulgy in the form: it has a base in the shape of a flat ring, whereby steadiness is increased. This bulgy form has a stipulation and basis in production and technique as in use and handling. The light swelling of the wall above the middle reminds us of the technique of glass-blowing out of the spherical form: it produces a form - comparable in stretch and breadth with the human breath - warmth and nearness to nature, the hand of the comfortable drinking convenience. The heavy tumbler must be held with both hands while drinking, just as the little book on drinking practices of that time prescribed:

"You should never hold the cup except with both hands and not with one hand, as the coachman, who greases the wagon and drives further, and not with the up-roar of an ox, and you should not gurgle like a horse!" To quaff with devotion an grace, that was an art.

However, we will return to the form of the tumbler: in connection with the earlier productions, the higher opening appears generally a little drawn-in opposite the base. In the 18th century, the bulge is less accented, the form of the tumbler is now generally entirely cylindrical, or even a little conical. By way of exception, an entirely conical form of the tumbler appeared early in the tumbler of 1633 (with a representation of St. Georg in the municipal collection in Bamberg. The large Fichtel mountain tumbler, an Ox-head tumbler in the German Museum at Nürnberg, measures in height no less than 33.3 cm and in diameter 14.8 cm, its contents therefore almost 5-6 liter.

A specific baroque form of the tumbler, in the reproduction of like motifs,

is the dual tumbler which is represented by a glass of 1638, whose lower part carries the representation of the Imperial Eagle; the centre-piece is decorated with a Kaiser and Electors. The method of decoration and style establishes it of Fichtel mountain origin. Often the tumblers are furnished with covers, which generally exhibit 2 or 3 knobs as handles. It can be supposed that the covers on many tumblers were lost.

Popularly simple is the form of the mug, which seemingly first emerged in the 18th century. The mug, which one was accustomed to hold in one hand, is in a true sense, a reduced tumbler; yet its form at the top always widens conically, and the stem rim is absent since the steadiness continued the lighter, in order also to ease the grasp with one hand.

Seldom are the forms of the mug related. The glass of the Rentwich family of 1641, [Plate 1] (Museum of Applied Arts, Frankfurt) follows in the solid, the rejuvenated at the top, form, probably the pattern of the Kreusen stone-ware mugs, as also the partition of the picture-zone thru arcade curves truly draws one's attention to the Kreusen products.

In the collection of Lang, Berlin, is to be found a cylindrical mug of 1748, which displays a plowing farmer, a motif which has been often repeated in the later products of the Upper Franconian glass-works. A cylindrical mug with a representation of the Ox-head, is preserved in the German Museum at Nürnberg. The form of the cylindrical mug is traditional among the popular Faience products and from there well received. Characteristic among the Upper Franconian glasses is the form of the handle, which the both mentioned mugs display: above on the place where the tinware mounting is located, it is skillfully folded in, possesses a wide ridge and in the end turned up. Handle-glasses were less popular; that the kind however did exist, is shown by the handle-glass established with a representation of the four cardinal virtues of 1643 in the Museum of Applied Arts in Berlin.

Related to the tumbler form is the elegant form of the measuring or space-glass, a small form of the cylinder with a flat projected glass-circle stem. The space-rings, formed on the earlier glasses by means of applied glass threads, are painted on the enamel-glasses. The peculiar partition into zones, finds their explanation in the drink customs. While drinking in turn, a fixed number of space-rings had to be exactly encountered. If one drank over the stipulated space-line, beyond or under this, he had for punishment to drain by drinking to the next measure and so on, until he accurately lights upon the right space line. The courtly form of the space-glass, which had its roots in the 16th century, appears to have been furnished only for particular purposes, mostly manorial orders. Above all, this elegant form is used in connection with coat of arms glasses. I call to attention 3 space-glasses with coats of arms and the initials of the Margrave of Bayreuth, the one of 1722 of Margrave Georg Wilhelm (1712 - 1726) in the Municipal Museum of Bayreuth, [Plate 14] the second without date of year, likewise out of the possession of this margrave, the third glass is the space-glass of his successor, the Margrave Georg Friedrich Carl (1726 - 1735). [Plate 15A] The latter two are to be found in the Bavarian National Museum in Munich. A space-glass with the Russian coat of arms is preserved in the German Museum at Nürnberg. [Plate 15B] Paul Daehne related of the green Fichtel mountain space-glasses, which the Elector Johann Georg I of Saxony emptied to the astonishment of the accredited ambassador at court.

An additional glass of the space-form, is in the possession of the Municipal Museum in Bayreuth, [Plate 21A] which however depicts in a very original and popular manner, representations out of the post-office life, and thereby an

original and culture-historical interesting representations out of the daily life of a postmaster. In the individual zones, the events of the postman's ride are described.

The form of the goblet was less used by the popular glass-makers of the Fichtel mountains. Yet also here, there is a group of glasses which again among them are closely related. To be mentioned as a chief example, is an Elector's goblet, in the National Museum in Munich. It displays a curved mounting base, which thru a knot is united to the cylindrical vessel. Two Imperial Eagle tumblers in the National Industrial Institute in Nürnberg, and a third, until now unknown, in the Palatinate Technical Museum in Kaiserslautern, **Plate 10** must also in times past, have pointed out the method of how the Elector's tumbler in Munich was produced. The bases on these Imperial Eagle goblets have been restored. It is truly obvious, that the form of the goblet does not represent an Upper Franconian growth, and the borrowing from the Venetian property forms was made plausible by Walter Stengel, and indicated as a suitable type.

An exception further-more is shown by a stem-glass of 1737 at the Koburg citadel, after it was completed according to the monogram and inscription by Johann Christian Blasser, produced for his cousin by an especial order, "militia captain in the free empire city of Schweinfurth". While the painting of the Ox-head is popular, the form of the glass follows the courtly baroque art.

A return to older, above all customary, forms of the 15th and 16th centuries, a Maigelein or tumbler is of importance, (Vogtland District Museum at Plauen) **Plate 21B** which since the 15th century were spoken of as little cup-formed shells, which belong to art and decoration after the 18th century. A tumbler of the year 1631, adorned with an inscription, is preserved in the collection at Castle Kreuzenstein. **Plate 22A** Also a cup with 3 ball feet in the Hamburg Museum, goes back indeed to an older tradition. **Plate 8A** Furthermore the Bavarian National Industrial Institute at Nürnberg has a cup, setting on 3 ball feet, with the coat of arms of the shoemaker Johann Döring, which bears the year 1717. **Plate 16A** Schaper likewise used this form; taken as a basis, Schaper reached back for a Gothic form, the same as the goldsmith used in their bell-cups.

In the collection of Wilczek at Castle Kreuzenstein, was found a huge glass tankard, 27 cm high with a hunting scene, which shows the typical decoration to be Upper Franconian and dated by Walcher-Molthein around 1600. **Plate 17** The pitcher shape was also used here and there for family glasses, such as the glass of Hans Blochberger of 1647, **Plate 2** in the National Museum at Munich and the Rentwich glass of 1664 in the Frankfort Museum, **Plate 1** both of which moreover can be ascribed to the same hand.

Of additional forms, the bottles are yet to be mentioned; a brandy bottle with a representation of an Ox-head was found in the Dusseldorf Museum, As useful objects such simple forms did not endure, or since they were produced similarly thruout Germany, they could not be assigned to any certain works. Several of such kinds of plain products of the Fichtel mountain glass-works, preserved by the Museum at Ansbach, are cited as types of pure popular creation.

The Bischofsgrün glass brewing kettle must also be mentioned here. It is a simple kettle in the form of a punch-bowl, with a diameter of 14½ cm, decorated with an inscription, and belongs as its story points out, under the heading of jest glasses. **Plate 9B** After a lengthy petitioning, the Bischofsgrün folks were permitted by the Bayreuth Margrave Georg Friedrich Carl, to brew their "needy" beer. In neighboring Gefrees and Berneck, they mocked with anger over the lost customers, that "the Bischofsgrün folks could provide a glass, but no

iron brew cauldron". The Bischofsgrün folks took up the sarcasm and prepared "a vessel in the form of a brew-cauldron, that could contain an ample quantity". This brew-kettle was presented to the margrave out of gratitude. The brew-kettle in the year 1868, came into the possession of the Historical Society of Bayreuth. A duplicate of this kettle, for a long time was preserved in Birnstengel by a descendent of the Wanderers (unfortunately it was also shattered). The teacher and organist, Johann Wolfgang Wanderer, himself skilled in the art of painting and burning in glasses with bright colours, introduced on the glass brew-kettle, his own composed rhyme in beautiful and correct script as follows:

"The worthy Bischofsgrün is expressively ushered in,
 As the kindness of our prince embellished it with brewing privilege,
 For over a hundred years, I often sang with a sigh:
 Should there not be a remedy to take away my burden,
 While I often thru ice and snow on real untrodden roads,
 My needy beer had to add a great deal of sacrifice to me.
 Finally, as I explained my need real stirringly,
 Was I granted my petition, yet with envious enjoyment
 My neighbors, who with scorn had destined me real mockingly,
 That only one glass cauldron instead of the iron one was made.
 Now God be praised, the iron one stands, also the one of glass is here.
 Vivat! Our lord lives, who gave me the kindness".

(For the German see page 20)

Besides the chief object of the drinking glasses, whereby the drinking of the health of a new-comer and drinking in turn, plays a particular part, do not forget, that the glasses also as a representative decoration, plays a not unessential part. The colour-cheerful products of the popular glass-painters once decorated the fluted wood in gay-coloured nooks of the peasant chamber, were decorations in clubrooms and simple dwellings, as also in the margrave household in Bayreuth. An entirely charming use was to present this cup, filled with lamb-ducats, as a patent gift in remembrance; therefore also mentioned as reminiscence goblets.

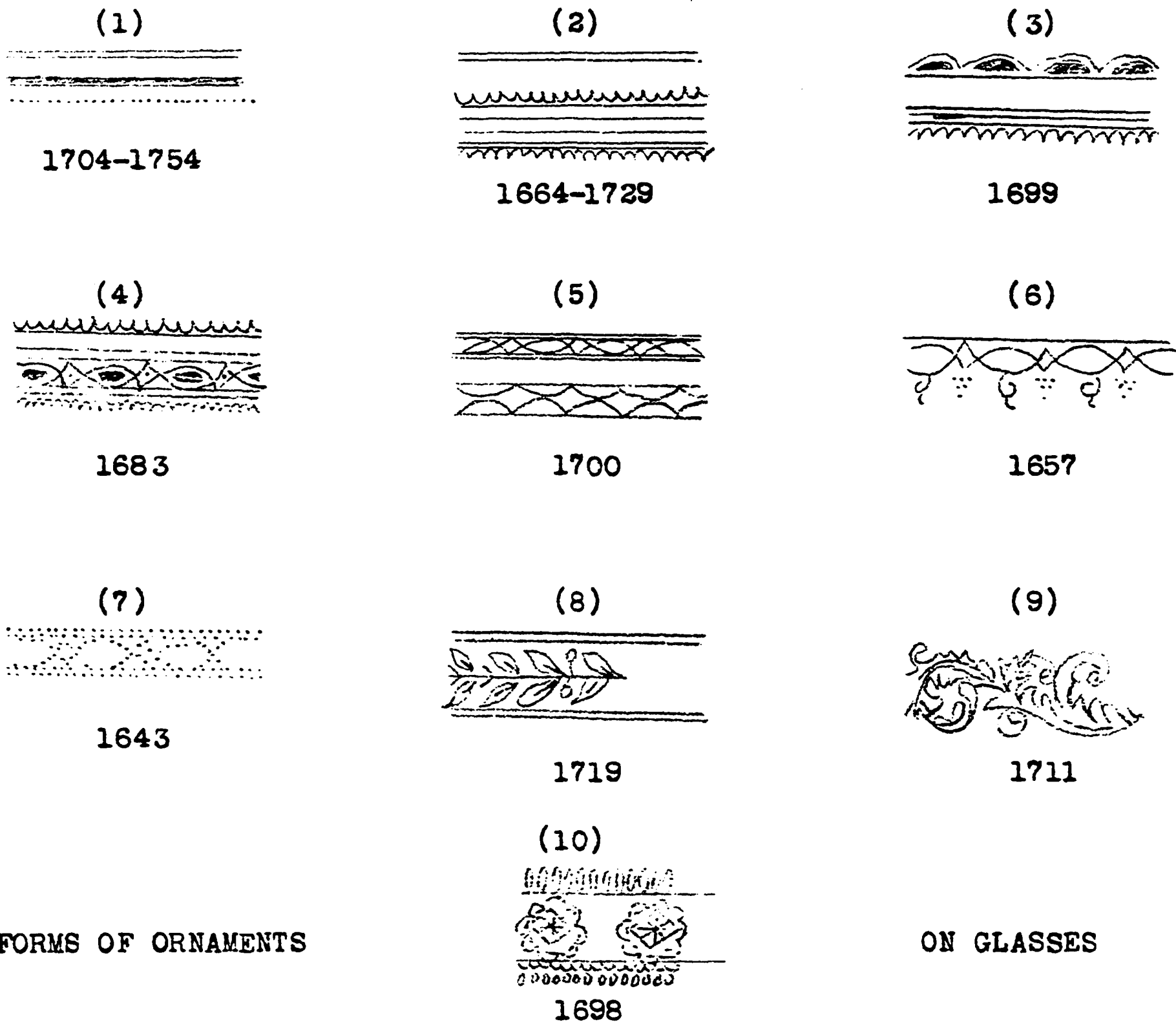
D. The Painting

(a) The ornament

The Franconian glass distinguishes itself from all other enamel glasses of Germany because of its abundance of ornaments. With popular satisfaction, the ornaments, associated with the gay-coloured representations, covers the flatness of the glasses, and since the ornaments make it feasible for conclusions as to the origin of the glasses and their statement that it is Upper Franconian, so will the painting be discussed in the first passage.

A survey over the actual material, shows generally a change from the ornamental small pieces to the heavy or plain; it can be said that the ornament of 17th century found ample uses in the 18th century. Many kinds of ornamentation were held in readiness in the work-shop for a decade; yea, many forms of ornamentations, which were customary earlier, were hereditary from the 17th to the 18th centuries, disappeared in the 18th century, therefore other kinds again appeared. The customary ornament is the one formed by means of lines or dotted lines according to the rules of drawing. In this way originated the bands, which run around the vessel horizontally and the glass form closes, framed both

at the top and also at the bottom. (Ill. 1). Stepped up in half curves, some times with intertwined loops. (Ill. 2). Characteristic are the plain Roman arches (Ill. 3); this decoration medium produces an effect distinctly charming, when such plain Roman arches are employed in opposite crosses, sometimes with dotted lines. (Ill. 5 and 7). In the 17th century, this ornament was varied many times; readily the pattern was also filled in. (Ill. 4). Often underneath, little shoots and drop-like dots are added, so that the decoration produces an effect like an imitation of a tender lace pattern. (Ill. 6). The decoration of the goblet cover is most amply adequate for the form, to the already known form a rosette pattern is readily added. (Ill. 10).



For the connection of art, as per history, it appears distinctly, that certain forms of the ornament, indicate a distinct, surely not accidental, relationship with Kreusen mugs; thus the ribbon-plaited motif and the spirals return again to the Franconian skilled handicraft in both arts; one compares perhaps Zeh's "Wellcome to a member of the Nürnberg patrician family Kres of 1657, with the painted mugs by Rudolf Albrecht", "The pottery-art in Kreusen". Plates 2 and 7 From the Kreusen potteries, the partitioning of the surface thru arcades, under which the single figures come to stand, were also received; thus the Electors' tumbler of 1629 in the Berlin Museum of Applied Arts, shows the horsemen figures under a Roman-arch arcade, according to the habit of the cer-

amist. Also the palms over the arcade clocks are distinctly copied from the Kreusen ornamentation. Ever anew in Creusen, white dotted rosettes with a gilded dot in the middle shows up the same as on our glasses, furthermore, also gilded stars, bright dots and spiral ornaments. And then above all, in both places, the lily of the valley stems with white blossoms and green leaves are enjoyed with extraordinary preference as fill-in ornaments. This ornament of the scattered lilies of the valley is called a lilly pattern.

The 18th century presses back the ornamentation on the vessel in favor of the objective representation, the linear ornamentation becomes simplified as much as possible. Quite recently there appeared as a form of the shoot of the real baroque ornament, additional vegetable interpretation. The tumbler of the Rev. Flitner of Donndorf of 1711 in the German Museum at Nürnberg demonstrates a characteristic example. (Ill. 9). Furthermore one can mention here the tumbler of the master weaver Döring of 1719 at the Koburg citadel: it is decorated with a frieze and laurel branches.

In conclusion, it can then be shown, that also in other places here and there, the Upper Franconian ornaments were employed, thus probably were imitated; the designation of a glass as Upper Franconian, the contemplation of the ornament itself does not suffice. In each case, the stylr and motif must also be taken into consideration. Yet it can be said, that no place bestowed such love and also in such abundance, upon the ornament as quite the Fichtel mountains. But also if similar ornamental base motifs found use in the works of other districts, they are thus distinguishable in their execution. Thus a mug in the Museum of Applied Arts in Prague, which according to its inscription by S. H. Schürer, glass-works master in Falkenau, was completed in 1646, presents a positive Bohemian product, flat-arch ornaments, enriched however thru attached small spirals, which never appear in Upper Franconia. Also for Venice can the flat-arch motif be authenticated. A Venetian goblet in the Bavarian National Industrial Institute at Nürnberg, demonstrates it; it is formal somewhat differently, more elegant, tho it dare not be excluded, that the method of this ornament was undertaken by the Fichtel mountain glass-painters according to the Venetian pattern.

To some extent, the inscription constitutes a part of the ornament - it illustrates the objective representations - and the often almost endless rhymes. In particular, the inscription in its naive manner, is an especial characteristic even of the Fichtel mountain glasses, and I believe therefore in the course of my research, that some of the most original rhymes must be alleged to be literal. Sometimes the glass-painter thought that the decoration was sufficient if he applied the inscription on the glass, as the glass brew-kettle at Bayreuth or a drinking -glass at the Castle Kreuzenstein sets this forth. Plate 9B and 23A Both glasses are treated with distinction thru a sound and intelligent decorative application of the face, and consideration for the form of the vessel to be decorated. Just as attractive, is to observe how, on the glasses on which the script found application, the same had to be subordinated under the complete decorations. Also here, the script remains an essential and no longer imaginary part of the ornamental partitioning.

(b) The Ox-head

In a comprehensible way, the glasses with a representation of the Ox-head, presented at the earliest opportunity the possibility of being designated as

"Upper Franconian". And even Bischofsgrün was already mentioned by Robert Schmidt, certainly with right, as the production place for the glasses with the representation of the mountain, which rises to the south of this small town as the second highest of the Fichtel mountains. The Ox-head had already for ages been moving in the sacred sphere of legends and myths. (One legend asserts that the Fichtel mountain "Ox-head" had been the border between the Franks and the slavish Wends. The Wends worship their supreme God - the sun - on the Fichtel mountain. The sun was in favor with them as the protector and preserver of the earth. At the Wend festival, they had bon-fires blaze upwards to the heavens and drove sacred bulls around the fire. The bull, according to their doctrine, was sacred to the sun, was therefore in favor with the Wends as a living sign of the strength, power and manhood. While the Wends ascended the Fichtel mountain from the one side, the Franks came up on the other, and also up there they made their sacrifices to their Gods. It was therefore quite natural for them to clash often on the "Ox-head". During the wedding of a daughter of a Wend king to a Franconian prince, a combined peace festival of both nations were celebrated, thru which from this time on they became closely interbred; as a peace sign, a bull-head was carved in stone and with this stone-sign, the loyalty alliance was concluded.)

The representation of the Ox-head is handed down without any substantial variation from generation to generation:

The Ox-head is represented as a steep wooded conical mountain. At the foot of the mountain, four rivers flow forth: Main, Saale, Raab and Eger. Should these rivers be a natural token of the abundance of springs, one could thus, in a mental symbolism, call to mind a reference to the ancient representation of the four rivers of Paradise, moreover the Fichtel mountain, *virgils mons pinifer*, was named the "German Paradise". The mountain is almost constantly designated symbolically by means of a painted Ox-head. Often we see the Ox-head sidewise, so to speak, in the profile of a deer- or roe-heads as a symbol of fruitfulness. As being very original, an Ox-head glass of 1677 in the Weimar collection, bears leaping deers, roes and rabbits between the trees. Plate 6B A tumbler in the collection of Wilczek of Castle Kreuzenstein, shows besides roes and rabbits, also still wilder animals: fox, lynx and bear. Plate 7A Generally a chain with lock embraces the peak of the mountain, a symbolical token of the legendary gold- and precious-stone treasure, as also of the heavy disclosed riches. The ground treasure of the Fichtel mountain proceeds from the rocks in the phrase "on which the head of the ox rests". Upon a tumbler of 1669 in the Prague Museum of Applied Arts, we see a mountaineer working with a pick-axe among the rocks.

The reverse side of the Ox-head glasses shows a coat of arms, some family members and similar representations. Also shown on the globe is Christ standing between the sun and the moon;(an example of this is in the collection of Wilczek) Plate 19B or also a man with his mouth closed by a padlock.

The painting gives it a proud expression with regard to the riches of the land as to springs, forest and mineral ground riches, which at times were accompanied with extremely original sayings. One such reads for instance: "Der edle Fichtelberg / Ströhme lasset Fliesen, aus seinem hohen Schos / die alle Seiten küssen, der 4 getheilten welt, die Eger Osten Ehrt, / Raab Süden, Nord die Saal, westwertz der Main sich Kehrt, die Eger / und die Saal Komb / zur Wasser Frauen, der Donau durch die Pfaltz, Mayn fällt in den Rein hinein, und / Schikken uns gewant, auch Hopffen Salz und Wein. / (The Noble Fichtel mountain/ let streams flow, out of its high lap / which kiss all sides, the divided world

into 4 parts, the Eger reverses the East / Naab the South, the Saal the North, the Main turns Westward, the Eger / and the Saal unites with the Elb in Bohemia and Saxony, Raab comes / to the water women, the Danube thru the Palatinate, Main falls into the Rhine / and sends us actively, also hops, salt and wine./)

This praise of the Fichtel mountain is comprehensible, when we realize what enormous attraction the legendary treasure and the various actually existent ores, exerted upon the people, among which gold and silver were found, even tho in small amounts. Significantly for the fame of the Fichtel mountain, is the fable about the Fichtel mountain hen, which layed golden eggs, and the saying about the underground caves, abounding in precious stones, whose entrance could only be opened by a key, recumbent under the middle of a large stone; finally the opinion propigated among the people, that "when the lazy shepherd frequently must throw a stone at the cow, he can throw away three times more, as the cow itself is valuable".

Should this discourse appear rambling, I consider these reminiscences on the national legend as necessary for the comprehension of the Ox-head representations upon the glasses in their symbolical meaning.

If while being painted, the objective motif of the Ox-head as such, varies very little on the whole, we nevertheless observe, that from 1700 on, a building appeared, generally as a mountain coronation. Plate 7 In the beginning, it is seemingly a building similar to a castle with a gateway in the middle, over which a little tower is raised. Only later was this castle converted into a church. Since all of the representations on the Ox-head glasses have a symbolical meaning, it is therefore certainly suitable to the perception also to admit a like symbolical meaning for the castle on the summit. It appears significant to me, that the building should represent a true sign of the grandeur and power of the mountain, whereby the religious conception then was of some importance in the representations of the church, at the same time perhaps should refer to the wealth of the Ox-head in respect to their valuable rocks; its marble was hauled away for the building of castles and churches near and far.

At all events we have found an important distinctive symptom for dating the unmarked Ox-head glasses; in case a church or a castle crowns the Ox-head on such a glass, it must have originated after 1700. It is also to be noticed, that the Ox-head without the castle coronation also appeared on the glasses after 1700.

The oldest Fichtel mountain glass (1656) with the representation of the Ox-head, was in the possession of the Dresden Court cellar and at present is being preserved in Moritzburg. It has besides, the typical white border of the tumbler painted in the Kreusen manner. During the next decade, the border was simplified. Popular now is also a solid framed border of bright circular segments with appending drops. A typical example is the tumbler of 1669 in Prague, with a mountaineer in the opened summit. In the same studio, the tumbler of Bishop Philipp Valentin of Bamberg of 1667 originated.

In the Kestner Museum at Hanover, there is an Ox-head glass of 1664. Plate 6A The mountain ridge is drawn on a large scale and the carrying out of the details is dedicated to great care. Also the inscription which is found on the reverse side of the tumbler, is original in the method such as the key and chain, which does not appear in the representation on this glass, is illustrated:

The Fichtel mountain the noble earth / is cheap all praise worth / while inside much more is to meet / as soon ever can believe / tho to seek the key here by time / while treasure tolerates a chain / Drink me out and pour in / that

you refresh your heart. 1664.

Among the Ox-head glasses there still is mentioned a tumbler of 1679, which came from the Sigmarin collection to the Bayreuth Museum. It bears on the reverse side this dedication:

"This glass Johann Nappert, her dear friend, does lavish on Madam Anna Maria Klutichen and presents her in thought of the best draught, 1679".

Johannes Christophorus Blasser signed two Ox-head glasses of such a kind, one tumbler in Castle Schwartzburg with the remarkable inscription: "Johannes Christophorus Blassern, mille settesento deci" (1710); that this painter however was a good Fichtel Mountain German is proven by an elegant clear stem-glass at the Koburg citadel, of whose distinct pattern we have so often spoken, with the dedication as an inscription: "Long live my master cousin, Captain in the Imperial Militia of the Free City of Schweinfurth 1737". This glass-painter is surely identical with Johann Christian Glaser, who in 1739 or 1740 offered to the Duke Christian August of Saxe-Weimar, to produce "a genuine porcelain, as it is prepared in Meisen, as transparent, beautiful white and solid".

Out of the abundance of the Ox-head representations, only these particular interesting glasses were touched upon. We can follow this style into the second half of the 18th century; the latest piece however, stored away in the Castle Schwartzburg, bears the date 1768.

(c) The Imperial Eagle Glasses

Among the German enameled glasses, the Imperial Eagle tumblers play a particular part. These glasses for the most part, represent master-pieces. The glass society of Kreibitz in Bohemia, which of course include numerous glass-works in the locality and in the neighborhood, challenged as a master-piece in 1669, to construct "the Holy Roman Empire Eagle together with its limbs in one and a half days". We dare assume, that the production of the Imperial Eagle tumblers goes back to an older tradition, altho the type did not alone remain restricted to the Upper Kreibitz works. Just upon entering these works at Upper Franconia, the names of the owner seems to be referred to: After the time that these works already in 1514, were designated as 100 years old, Glaser had already sold it for 300 score groshen to his son Georg Glaser, who occupied it from 1514 - 1557 in order thereupon to relinquish it for 2400 score groshen to his son, Erasmus Friedrich Glaser. Erasmus Glaser, for 3900 groshen, gave these works in 1570 to his son, Merten Friedrich Glaser I, and the latter in 1582 to his heir of same first name Merten Glaser II. The latter died in 1612. Kindred relationship to the Glaser family in Bischofsgrün, accounted for the contemporary appearance of Imperial Eagle glasses in Bohemia and in Franconia.

The Imperial Eagle, which was also cultivated in other handicraft technics, found its first formulation in graphics. Walter Stengel, in his recently quoted article, brought forth a wood-cut of the year 1511 in the German Museum at Nürnberg, as well as a copper-plate engraving of 1587. The Double Eagle displays on its pinion 56 coat of arms of German states and cities, arranged in 14 rows of 4, which are called Quaternity.

Since the end of the 16th century, the tumblers under the name of "the Roman Empire" were the true welcome cups. Mathesius informs: "now one makes the large welcome glasses, lunatic glasses, which one can hardly raise". A boon companion, writing under the name of Blasius Multibibas (boozer), informed in 1616 in his

"Ius potandi": "Since there is the monstrous large tumbler, which one calls the Roman Empire, whose might and strength is so great and powerful, that it dared to set a leg on the strongest Hercules or booze-knight and crush God's soil".

The oldest glass of that kind with the quaternity coat of arms, is to be found in the British Museum. It is marked with the year 1571. It is possible that the first Imperial Eagle tumblers originated in Bohemia, however the Fichtel mountains soon followed in the production of the popular tumblers. We know it as Upper Franconian, because of its customary ornamentation, the flat crossed Roman arch, the dotted lines and edged border. It is also possible after the style of the representation and the inscription, to form the various groups, which closely point to various masters, respectively to various studios. The earliest Imperial Eagle glass assigned as Upper Franconian, probably was the tumbler of 1625 at the castle Kreuzenstein. Plate 11A

An attempt was undertaken by Stengel to classify the Imperial Eagle glasses into distinct groups. Therefore in one group, which contrasts itself distinctly belong the glasses in the Nürnberg Museum 1644, Gotha 1644, Bremen 1651, Würzburg 1652, Halle 1654, Hanover 1659, Weimar 1662 and Vienna 1669.

This group we can thus pursue over a period of at least a quarter century. These glasses, because of its typical ornamentation, can be claimed as Upper Franconian. But also in enamel painting is the similarity between each other very great: the plumage on the body of the bird is shaped with separate short lines. First with the 1669 glass in Vienna, a fine-mesh scaly network is used. The nimbus rings as a rule are filled out with little yellow dots. The blue imperial orb decorated with pearl rosettes, is rhombic chequered, in the corner of the little facets, a short curved line. In part, the tail is sketched with cross-hatch lines. The cross at the upper part of the imperial orb is amply turned from time to time. The thick yellow feet are like fringes unlaced from a row of pads. Also the orthography of the inscription on the inside, proves it a close relationship to the group. It has constantly been written: "Graffen (graf-fenn), Bärge (bärgenn)". The Bohemian coat of arms thruout is inscribed with "Behm".

From the same master, writes Stengel, are the glasses with an allegory on the Westphalian peace, one specimen of 1649 in the former collection of Becker, one of 1650 in the Castle Museum in Berlin, and one of 1655 in the cabinet of curiosity at Karlsruhe. Upon these glasses, Rome is readily written with "H", the same as on the discussed group of Imperial Eagle glasses, as also on the reverse side of the Imperial Eagle glasses (1651 Bremen, 1652 Würzburg) the inscription reads: "The Holy Roman Empire together with its members".

Stengel would fain have assigned an Imperial Eagle tumbler of 1572, which came to the Bremen Museum out of an old Bremen possession as the professional property of a smith, to the same studio, because he admits that it was taken from the self-same source, to which, during the 17th century, the patrician turned at the ordering of the above-mentioned glass of 1651. This reason however, hardly seems to be sound, moreover also, whether out of the ornamentation or out of the style of the design, it proves a contact with known Fichtel mountain performance. To the contrary, the fiery sketched eagle heads recall rather the Bohemian performance. In the representation of the Crucified on the breast of the eagle, he follows the type which prevailed in the 16th century.

In comparison, there is a group of works again pertaining to the Fichtel mountain, which, because of its form under which these glasses appear, we can name the drinking-cup group. Besides two cups, mentioned by Stengel of Nürnberg (German Museum and National Industrial Institute), I can add yet a third, until

now unknown cup in the Palatinate Technical Museum, Kaiserslautern. Plate 10 Besides the form, the use of the same saying on the reverse side, speaks for homogeneousness, which reads at Kaiserslautern: "God preserve and keep the whole Holy Roman Empire with its members, all equally 1643". Also in the orthography, it differentiates, as may be seen, the goblet group from those described earlier. Both of the Nürnberg goblets read: "Bhemen," sometimes "Bhmen", the Kaiserslautern goblet on the other hand "Behmen". The feather garment of the eagle on the goblet is drawn in black, not raised in white. Both of the Nürnberg Imperial Eagle goblets as also the Elector goblet, in the National Museum, Munich, attributed to the same studio, are undated. Gratifying it is therefore, that thru the dated Kaiserslautern goblet, we can now determine the group.

Stengel, with consideration for the ornamentation, would date the goblet in the 50 or 60 years. In considering the new-found dated goblet, one would say 40 or 50 years, when one has to admit, that in a look at the richer ornamentation, the use of crossed flat arches, that the Kaiserslautern goblet indeed is claimed to be the oldest piece of this group.

One other group uses the wish charm, which we know from the goblet glasses. "Behmen" is written thereon, showing thereby a closer relationship with the Kaiserslautern glasses than with the later Nürnberg goblets or also with the first group. Also the use of crossed flat arches draws attention to the Kaiserslautern goblet. Also now it is generally written "Graven"; this style until now was also identified as Kaiserslautern. The plumage on the body of the bird consist of bundles of lines. As the earliest piece of this group, a double tumbler of 1638 in the Historical Museum in Dresden, is to be mentioned; additional ones belonging to this group are the glasses in Wertheim 1656, Frankfort 1664 and 1685, as well as two glasses in Hamburg 1671. Plate 12A The glasses represent a particular variety, on which the eagle bears the picture of Kaiser Leopold on its breast; examples of this are the glasses in Hamburg of 1671 and Frankfort 1685. Also this peculiarity explains itself thru graphic models. Above all, a print of Caspar Merian seems to have been of influence. As the earliest glass of this group, a tumbler at the Löwenburg of 1621 is to be noted which was not known to Stengel. Moreover, there is in addition a glass, that can not be articulated in the mentioned groups, the covered tumbler in the Berlin Museum of Applied Arts of 1614 is to be noted, which, also in the strong style of ornamentation, which of course thruout is typically Upper Franconian, is to be attributed anciently to the hitherto mentioned glasses and also to another source.

(d) Electors' Glasses

Just as the Imperial Eagle is the symbol of the majesty of the German Imperial Kingdom, so also the representation of the seven Electors: The emperor, surrounded by two rows of electors, arranged one upon the other under arcades. A fine example is offered by the Welcome glass of 1629 in Berlin Museum of Applied Arts. A tumbler of the same style in the Bayreuth Municipal Museum, unfortunately is only imperfectly preserved. The Bavarian National Museum of Munich possesses an Electors' goblet, which we on a previous page, in the discussion of the Imperial Eagle glasses, perceived as coming from the studio of the goblet group.

The Elector-representations were also used for table service, in which a row

of cups were decorated with a likeness of the emperor and the individual figures of the seven electors; therefore eight cups belong together. In the same sense, there were also Apostle-service. Mathesius informed in his book of family sermons of "a whole glass side-board which cause great masters much production costs".

Here also the Memorial tumblers on the Westphalian peace are probably to be added, which, as we have previously mentioned, are descended from the same studio, out of which most of the Imperial Eagle tumblers of our group I came forth. As a typical glass, we mention the tumbler of 1650 in the Berlin Museum of Applied Arts, which was made public by Schmidt and by Zeh. Robert Schmidt succeeded in the attempt to attribute some of the glasses to this studio. To the family glass of the Kulmbach war-councillor Wolf Siegmund of Bûchau at Donndorf near Bayreuth of 1641, belongs moreover the glass with the figure of Johann Georg I of Saxony and many other Saxon electors of 1656 (British Museum Slade-Coll.) and the Cavalry tumbler in Berlin, produced in the same year. To the group, moreover belongs two glasses of 1634, of which the one (in Berlin) is signed by Gustav Adolf, the other (in Leipzig) by Gustav Adolf and Johann Georg I. Also the cup of the Kress family, already mentioned several times, are to be added here.

(e) Coat of Arms Cups

Coat of arms cups were produced from time to time under an especial order. In reviewing the form, we have observed that the glasses, furnished to the margrave court, are already identified as the average property of the Fichtel mountains, because of their elegant form.

From three consecutive Bayreuth regents, we possess glasses decorated with coats of arms and initials. The glass of Margrave Christian Ernst of the year 1687 in the National Museum of Munich, remains true to the form of the tumbler. Above the escutcheon, it bears the initials CEMZB, which reduces to Christian Ernst Margrave zu Brandenburg-Bayreuth (1655 - 1712); on the reverse side is the inscription "Kellerey Blassenburg 1687". His successor Margrave Georg Wilhelm (1712 - 1726) at the ordering of his plate-glass, chose the elegant spaced form. Two glasses with the Bayreuth coat of arms and the initials of the margrave are preserved, the one in the collection of the Historical Union for Upper Franks in Bayreuth, dated 1732, a second without date of year in the National Museum, Munich. Plate 14 Likewise in the National Museum at Munich is found a spaced-glass with the Bayreuth coat of arms in baroque scroll and the initials of Margrave Georg Friedrich Carl, who reigned from 1726 to 1735. Plate 15A Also other rulers ordered their coat of arms glasses from the Fichtel mountain glass-makers. For that, a tumbler of 1643 with the Russian coat of arms in the German Museum at Nürnberg is a witness, as also a spaced-glass of 1719 in the German Museum at Nürnberg, Plate 15B and a tumbler of 1667 with the coat of arms of the Bamberg Bishop Philipp Valentin in the Prague Museum of Applied Arts. Also the Nürnberg patrician family Kress ordered in 1657 several glasses for their own requirements, of which one bears the coat of arms of the family, both of the others are decorated with views of their property (in the German Museum at Nürnberg). Upon the base of the ornamentation is a large stem-glass of 1680 of the former collection of Lanna, with the coat of arms of Braunschweig-Limburg, attributed to the Fichtel mountains.

One coat of arms glass of the Lords of Falkenstein of year 1688 with a copi-

ous inscription, relative to the Ox-head representation, is in the possession of the German Museum at Nürnberg.

The earliest coat of arms glass, which can be designated as of Upper Franconian origin, is a welcome glass with the coat of arms of Brandenburg of the Castle Kreuzenstein. Plate 13 Since this glass bears on the reverse side, lilies of the valley and facets, as they appear on a Kreuzen stone-ware jug in the former collection of Oppenheim, so this glass can be assigned to the Fichtel mountains.

A later coat of arms glass, which discloses in its slovenly drawing methods, a decline of good tradition, is a glass with a pecked in bottom, in the Bavarian National Industrial Institute at Nürnberg. It displays the Brandenburg-Württemberg coat of arms and the date of year 1742. It is therefore a wedding glass, which was made for the occasion of the marriage which took place that year, of the Bayreuth Princess Elisabethe Friederike Sophie, the only child of the Margravine Wilhelmine, the noted favourite sister of Frederick the Great, to Duke Karl Eugen of Württemberg. The glass bore the inscription:

"Hurrah for the house of Brandenburg and Wurttemberg / God let them live.
Anno 1742".

(f) Religious and Allegorical Representations

The religious representations also lay claim to a place in the typical stock of the Upper Franconian glass-painter. The same as on the Kreuzen pitcher, the apostles are also displayed on the glasses. In the adaptation of the slender-tall form of the tumbler, the Apostles with Christ in the center, are arranged in two zones. A fine example is offered by the Apostle-tumbler of the collection of Mähsam, on which the individual figures seemed to be arranged under Roman-arch scrolls.

Moreover, individual glasses with the representation of the Apostles are assembled for a service. A cup for such a kind of service, is in the possession of the National Industrial Institute at Nürnberg, with the representation of the Apostle Simon and the inscription: "10. I believe on the Holy Ghost, a Holy Christian Church. 1645". Therefore one can accept that the individual cups of the service from time to time, carried besides the represented Apostle, a sentence from the Christian Confession of Faith.

Of the religious motifs yet to be mentioned, are the representation of the Easter Lamb, which a glass of 1691 in the German Museum at Nürnberg points out. Also these representations are familiar to us because of the Kreuzen mug.

An especially fine representation is offered by the glass of 1633 of the Municipal Collection of Bamberg with St. Georg to horse in the battle with the dragon.

As an allegory, the figures of the four personified cardinal virtues are used: Justice, Faith, Hope, Temperence. Also here, without ceremony, a parallel to the Kreuzen mug is shown. A glass with a handle, in the Berli Castle Museum bears the attractive moving figures under familiar Roman arch arcades.

(g) Bride and Family Glasses

Especially characteristic of the Fichtel mountains, is the large number of Bride and Family glasses. Also therein is again revealed a popular progress. On

the Bride and Family glasses, a couple in their Sunday best, the young man in a long dress-coat, white stockings and shoes with buckles, is displayed; the bride steps opposite him in a wide skirt, with an apron, wedding coif and jewels. He holds high a delicate stem-glass, she extends him a flower, or again the bridegroom places his arm around the waist of the bride. In addition there are the dates of the year, several popular flowers, especially the lily of the valley stem of Kreusen production and, not to forget, the significant sayings. (Glasses in the German Museum of Nürnberg of 1739 and 1740. **Plate 12B**)

The Family-glasses cherish a certain portrait design. Similar to the betrothed couple, the married couple facing one another, appear on the glasses, mostly comprehensive tumblers. Between the couple is placed the family coat of arms. There follows then, up the height of the glass, the members of the family, arranged according to men and women, to which we are accustomed from contemporary epitaphs. To it again are added the actual names as inscriptions.

A characteristic example is offered by a tumbler, just recently made public, of the family Michael Pehem of the year 1647 in Wunsiedel Museum of the Fichtel mountains. **Plates 3 and 5A** The married couple steps before us haughtily, the arms placed around the waist: the children, ten sons and seven daughters, follow them in similar posture, arranged in rows. Just by the observation of such a glass, one can notice how not portrait-impetuous in a modern sense, the goal of the glass-maker could be. Yet the decorative principle, which the technique of the skilled workman demanded, contradicted such a purpose. On the contrary, the glass-maker was able to work out very well the typical characterizing of the profession, therein related to the medieval artist: thus the painter of this glass represents Wolf Pehem, perhaps the brother of the husband, who follows the flock of children, as a soldier or officer, as a swordsman of the 30 year war with mighty top-boots, the sword at his side; gauntlets, embroidered white cape and the Spanish pointed beard gives the figure a mortal effect.

In general, it may indeed have satisfied the glass-painter to characterize the represented as an individuality, thru wholly universal characteristics as to the form of the beard, the costume, certain body attributes. Moreover the inscription provides the characteristics of the represented.

Also for the style of the Family glasses, we have the parallel in connection with the Kreusen pitcher-bakers; it is to be mentioned: the Kreusen pitcher with the representation of the Bogell family of 1675 (Cologne, former collection of Oppenheim) and the pitcher of the Schmidt family of 1686 in the German Museum of Nürnberg.

Earlier still than on the Kreusen pitchers, the production of Family glasses was set up for glass-painting. Out of the year of 1633, the collection of Mäh-sam possessed a tumbler of the Ungar family, the decoration style of which leaves no doubt on the Upper Franconian origin. The members of the family are assembled, standing around the Crucified.

In the year 1641, the handle glass of the Rentwich family was originated (Frankfort Museum of Applied Arts) **Plate 1** : the married couple under the typical arcades. Also the decoration on the reverse side, the lamb with the banner of the cross, are repeated on the Kreusen pitchers as also on the Fichtel mountain glasses. The representation of the flaming heart, which is pierced by darts and even cut in pieces by a saw, is popular. The Wildt master-glass of 1664 in the Leipzig Museum of Applied Arts, points out the same motif. In the same year as that of the Rentwich glass, the family-glass of the Luschau family originated, a Welcome in a wider cylindrical form. It exhibits on the front, a horseman on a galloping white horse; on the other side the coat of arms of the

family. Right and left of the coat of arms are the familiar lily of the valley shrub. As an upper edge border, interlaced Roman arches were used.

Also the handle tumblers of the Blochberger family of 1647 in the National Museum at Munich, is of Upper Franconian origin. **Plate 2** Remarkable is the form which, bellied, narrows down towards the top and bears an encrustment. The decoration is characteristic: the arcades, the scalloped borders, flowers, etc. yea on the apron of the wife come back the typical Upper Franconian ornamentation.

The Family glass of Scheiffer of 1653 in the Hessian National Museum at Darmstadt, arranges the family around the Crucified. **Plate 5B** The married couple kneels before the Crucifix, which is provided with a loosely draped loin-cloth, is in the style of a late Gothic wood plaster and thereby again supplying the proof for the continuance of the medieval observation of the baroque national art. Whilst otherwise in general, the represented are given in 3/4 view, the painter of this glass changed the position of the married man Scheiffer in the profile, which he characterizes distinctly with an up-turned nose.

In the 50 or 60 years, the representations became continually more frequent. I mention the glasses of the Auer family of 1654, the glass-maker family Müller of 1655 (Cologne), the glass of the Schreyer family of 1659, the Wildt master-glass of 1664 (Leipzig) and the Eichler glass of 1664 (Frankfort on the Main). **Plate 4** The proposed review of the last-named glass as to the aprons as well as the type of face, one compares above all, both married men, concludes on the hand of the glass-painter, who also completed the Blochberger glass of 1647 (Frankfort on the Main) **Plate 2** in the Bavarian National Museum at Munich. Furthermore to be mentioned as Family glasses, are the glass of the Weigel family of 1667 (Koburg), the Reichbutt of 1669, the Schall of 1671 (Cologne), the Döbrich of 1676 (Berlin), the Queck of 1678 (British Museum, Slade Collection), and the Michael (former collection of Oppenheim).

In the 18th century, the family representations became rare, tho the style existed longer, which is displayed by the Krehl Family glass of 1700 (Koburg) or the tumbler of the master-weaver Döring of 1719 in the Koburg citadel, or an until now still unknown glass of 1754 in Görlitz, which the married couple, Matheus Fritsch brought forth, together with the family coat of arms and the familiar motif of the ox-head.

In connection with the Family glasses, their association with the Kreusen stone-ware pitchers were more and more alluded to. The earthen-ware art was designated as the model for the glass-painter; it is questionable if the situation is not the reverse. A proof for this view appears to be, that the glass-painter especially favoured the Upper Franconian as the style of Family glass. The motifs consequently were usual, whilst we meet relatively seldom the motif of the family representation on the Kreusen pitcher. On the other hand, the family representations were used earlier by the glass-painter, before they were taken over by the Kreuseners. Since 1633 (the tumbler of the Ungar family), we find the family representations among the glass-painters, whilst the first to be mentioned of the earthen-ware pitchers is the Vogell pitcher of 1675.

To the Bride- and Family glasses at last are to be added the Cavalier tumblers, on which appears a dandy in fashionable dress, long coat and scarf, wide baggy trousers, riding boots with spurs and a chaos of feather tufts on the hat and with an artistically turned cane. This is a glorification of the free-rich life of a bachelor. Zeh portrays two glasses of such a kind of the year 1656 and rightly recognized a workshop in connection with these glass labours in the kind of physiognomy, which the Weigel glass of 1667 and the Döbrich tumbler of

1676 Produced.

(h) Style-Representations

A number of glasses are decorated in national-naive delight with representations of stylish nature. Since the representations on the one hand bring experienced scenes, on the other hand professional performances, therefore it is comprehensible, that their numbers are not great. However, they are typical of the other representations, varying of original charm, so that their contemplation offers directly particular joy, but also a particular impressive characterization to the popular glass-painters.

A subject from professional life is represented on a tumbler of 1698 in the Bavarian National Museum at Munich; Plate 18 it displays an organist playing on a magnificent baroque organ, while his wife performs faithfully her usual service. The typical ornamentation is, besides the design method of the scene, a proof for the Upper Franconian origin. The glass bears this charming inscription:

"Hurrah Music, you noble art / who would bear not good will to you /
While thru you God is praised / and the gaiety is increased /
Hurrah my love. /
Drink in health mine and yours / and all those who mean good to us. 1698.

The glass-painter even ventured to furnish a glimpse into an earthen-ware abode. On a covered glass tumbler of 1698 in the collection of Wilczek, Plate 19A we see the potter Christian Weiser busy with the unscrewing of a jug. Upon the table stand completed jugs. On the other, the Fall of Man is represented - indeed an allusion to the first human being created out of a piece of clay. The glass bears the inscription: "Whoever supports himself by work and pay, the self-same one attains sceptre and crown - with God's blessing all is proper, in the year of 1698".

At the Castle Kreuzenstein moreover, can be found a cup of the year 1703 depicting a family scene, a family group of three persons sitting at an oval table, drinking jovially. The perspective of the table and the insertion into the orb of the glass, presented the painter apparently with several difficulties.

A representation out of rural life, a plowing peasant is displayed on a cylindrical mug of 1748 in the collection of Lang, Berlin. A mail ride is depicted in an amusing way on the spaced-glass in the Bayreuth Museum, whereby the individual scenes are distributed upon the different zones formed by the spaced rings. Plate 21A

With particular favor, the tumblers rejoiced with hunting representations, the same as they were often produced elsewhere, especially in Bohemia and Hesse. One such Franconian glass of 1671 bears by way of exception a signature C.W., it probably came forth from the hands of a member of the Wanderer glass-maker family of Bischofsgrün. A net winds itself in a spiral around the tumbler, the hunter with a gun at his feet, blows his horn, dogs pursuing rabbits. The country-side is produced on the glass-globe thru scattered trees and tufts of grass. To the same type and perhaps also to the same work-shop, belongs an undated tumbler in the Hessian National Museum in Darmstadt. A covered glass tumbler of Castle Kreuzenstein is shown in Plate 11B.

A bayreuth hunting-glass depicts a hunter taking aim at a wild boar, while dogs however also pursue rabbits. Instead of the tufts of grass, a number of

lily of the valley shrubs are now presented, however the painter contents himself with strokes to produce the representation of the ground and thereby at the same time, the ornamental filling in of the plain surface.

Especially original is the representation of a bear-hunt, which is found on a glass of the Castle Hartenstein. Plate 20 It treats here of the portrayal of a not common event, as we can understand from the inscription. Noteworthy also is the representation of buildings, probably of Wunsiedel. Also for the requisites of the country-side, the different kinds of trees, the painter went to particular pains. On the reverse side is the representation of the Ox-head with a suitable saying, which apply to the unexpected attack by the bears.

E. The Circular Glass Panes

We know that in the 15th century in Bischofsgrün window panes, the pannier or basket besides a tumbler and a horn-glass were produced for a half florin. In the year 1542, the price of a pane of glass was set at two pfennig. Indeed the question here pertains to the round so-called bulls-eye glass. However Mathesius had already reported, that someone had painted "on panes of glass, the "contrafactur" and coats of arms of great masters, which were placed in windows"; unfortunately, at the beginning of the 19th century, the panes which were on hand in Wunsiedel and Bischofsgrün, disappeared. Prof. Dr. Sitzmann reports that panes of glass were manufactured in 1467 "at the glass-works" for town church in Bayreuth. Indeed one can conclude that it was the Fichtel mountain works. Furthermore Sitzman quotes, that the panes of glass in the church windows of the above mentioned church in the years 1534 - 1538 came from Bischofsgrün.

The circular glass-panes join in a representative way and in their motifs generally, to the noted representations on the drinking glasses. The oldest pane of such a kind of 1625 is to be found in the collection of the Historical Society of Upper Franconia in Bayreuth. It displays a classical allegory, a lightly tied "Fortitudo", with a broken support; the pane turned out to be Upper Franconian, because of both of the lily of the valley shrubs.

For the use in a butcher society, a pane of glass of 1655 in the German Museum at Nürnberg, proved certain. The coat of arms of the society, in the possession of a butcher, bears the inscription: "A butcher am I generally, I slaughter the oxen, large and small".

A pane with Christ on the cross of 1655, is to be found in the possession of Master Dr. W. Stengel, Nürnberg. The inscription reads: "Mankind, avoid all evil, and reflect upon Christ's suffering".

The latest circular pane of the year 1724 in the German Museum at Nürnberg, displays the Easter Lamb, a motif which indeed after all was entrusted to us by the Upper Franconian pitcher-bakers.

Two circular panes, until now unknown, are to be found in the Protestant church at Berneck. The one pane of the year 1696 is decorated with only one inscription, which reads as follows:

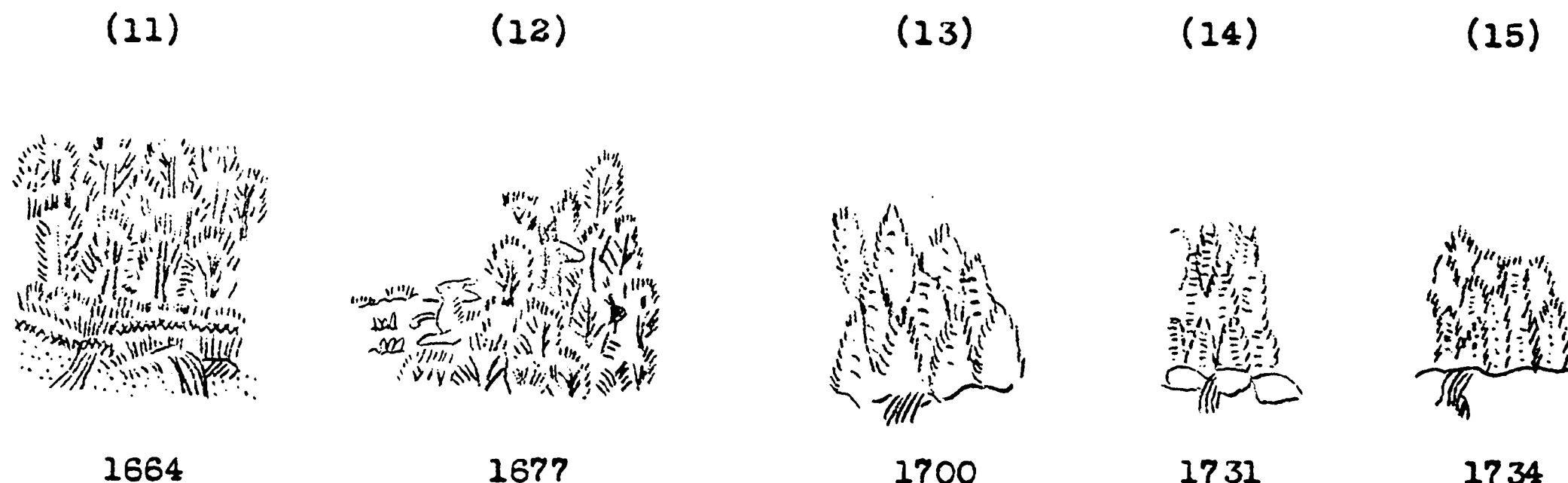
"To the glory of God, did Georg Seyffert of Rimlas voluntarily make a present of five guilders for this window. Anno Domini 1696".

The second pane of 1720 displays a pelican with its breast hacked, so it could feed its young with its blood - an old Christian symbol which the baroque period was especially very fond of - and the inscription: "Christ covers us with his blood, just as the pelican does for its young. 1720". Plate 22B

F. The Method of Design

The design had the original charm of national creations; above all, one dares not view the figures according to the perspective and anatomical viewpoint, but must take into consideration, the paintings these popular artisans created. But even the apparent fault of the "academic know-how" is an advantage, the details are included in the entire harmony of the decoration. The figure became an embellished constituent part of the entire decoration, and preserves in addition an excellent naivete and freshness. Just for the metaphorical enameling, the 17th century implied the culminating point of all the glasses, Family, Electors, Welcome, Betrothed Couple, Professional, Tumblers, etc. It is amazing, what all was painted on glasses.

In the 18th century, the treasury of motifs of the representations shrank, as also the ornamentations in the 18th century stepped further into the background. Also the design entered no more into entire refinement, it became in a certain sense more grandiose, but basically nevertheless slovenly. Since the foliage on the Ox-head glass offered sufficient comparable examples for this, it had first acquiesced in the characteristic example at that time, with reference to the illustrations 11 to 15.



Foliage Representations on Glasses

On the Ox-head glass of 1664 (Hanover), we find an unusual accurate design method. Ill. 11. The trees are of approximately equal heights and their arrangement has a particular consideration for the decorative effect; from time to time, the upper rows of the tree-trunks appear to have been placed in the intermediate spaces of the lower rows, like a mixed-up pattern. Plate 6A The tree-trunks were elevated in white, whereby the ornamental rhythm was expressively stressed, The intermediate spaces of the lower rows of trees, are filled in with checkered lines, which perhaps should represent the shade of the forest. On the ground grow shrubs, and near it the rivers flow and grass-tufts are sprouting, All this is no longer produced in such minuteness of detail. We perceive how the painter strove to occupy himself with the natural given condition of conscientious design, while the later painter frequently represented this motif as purely schematic.

The design on an Ox-head tumbler of 1677 (Weimar) appears on the other hand

unconfined and arbitrary. Ill. 12 The trees have the appearance of small flickering flames, between which the heads of forest animals emerge. The extremely accurate design method of this tumbler appears individual thruout.

Plate 6B

A number of years later, the "Bear-glass" of Castle Hartenstein was painted. **Plate 20** Especially charming, it appeared, as the glass-painter sought to vary the species of the different trees in the clump of trees besides the represented small town, according to his unassuming abilities. Those with streaks layed on with a thin paint-brush, appeared as if it were sketched with a fine etching needle.

During the course of the 18th century, the design methods became continually more schematic and impersonal. The crown of the trees (also Fir), drawn painted pyramid forms as on children's drawings, became characterized with quick strokes; the trunk is marked with a white line (1700); later on this was not done. (comparative to the glasses of 1731 and 1734) **Plate 7B** Ill. 13 From this also developed that the rivers were shown as wavy bands, because of misunderstood imitation purely schematic (1754). **Plate 8B and 9A** Ill. 14 and 15.

By observing the metaphorical designs, it would be a mistake, if we did not approach the unassuming production with principles, which are derived from the "higher art". Of course a handicraft tradition had to be carried on and a certain know-how was indeed required for the admission into the society, for which a master-piece had to be prepared. It is true that the glass-painter presented himself no great problems. Popular as he was, he had almost exclusively the taste of a rural or narrow-minded executor for carrying accounts, but he wished indeed especially that their drinking glasses be decorated with original, most humorous representations.

The Family-glasses offered especially, opportunity for metaphorical representations. How far portrait-possession was striven after, was spoken of previously, a certain schematization of the family members had already been given. In general, the 3/4 profile was favoured for the presentation. Less frequent is the exactly front view, as perhaps on the Pehem tumbler of Wunsiedel. **Plate 3 and 5A** Often the male figures are presented in a naive manner in a straddle posture. When the figure in 3/4 profile moves, this foot posture becomes lightly motivated, while the forward foot is shortened, the hind foot is presented in a side view; a certain control of the perspective is therewith shown. (comparative to the Rentwich Family glass 1641, Blochberger 1647, Schreyer 1659) **Plates 1 and 2** The dress of the women facilitated the painter substantially in the design, since it reproduced in a large common outline, the figure with her wide skirt which almost cover her feet. Also here again, we observe the front view (comparable to the Pehem tumbler 1647). Also there, where the woman turns her head to 3/4 view, the body is readily drawn to the front. The Rentwich pitcher of 1641 offers a good example of this.

Particularly full of information concerning the original intellect of the glass-painter, appears to be the Eichler glass of 1664. **Plate 4** Here strange to say, the heads are sketched almost clearly to the front; that the painter intended a front view, is proven by the position of the feet of the feminine family members. On the other hand, the lower body parts of the figures are seen from the side: the aprons, upon examination, are not in the center, but are shifted wholly to the left side. Thus the dress is seen from the side, while the bosom as well as the head are sketched to the front. After all the painter here falls into a representation method, as was customary in the artistic conformity, before the perspective came into fashion. In comparison were the con-

cept pictures in children's drawings, or of Egyptian relief: the latter created their own style indeed out of the hypothesis of the concept picture. The figure should be sketched just so, that it will be suitable as soon as possible for the comprehension of man, and these comprehensions manifests themselves to the human view most impressively, by the exhibition of the legs in a side view, the bosom in a front view; unconcernedly, the single figure is composed of ideal characteristic single views. In naive form, the intellectual art lived again and again in popular creating.

Of course, the correspondence proceeds toward the higher art. At the representations of the four cardinal virtues, on a handle-glass of 1643, we perceive perhaps, how the glass-painter wanted the patterns of the courtly art to be suitable. In the interest of the Renaissance, it was attempted to display the body in its movement alternating between leg, bearing weight of body, to leg, bearing no weight. Also he takes pains in the representation, to present possibly much uncovering, as perhaps in the form of Faith; here the non-weight bearing leg steps forth out of the slit dress. To the same kind, belongs the Fortitudo of 1625. Yet such representations imply exception in the cream of the entire Upper Franconian glass-painting art.

G. History of Art Coherence

The history of art relation and limitation are further to be characterized at the most important centres of enamel-painting. In the extent of the production, the glass-works of Bohemia contended with the Franconian works. Also the history of art relations refers Bohemia to us as the land, in which the enamel-painting first found application in an extensive sense. From there, the motif of the Imperial Eagle, took precedent above all as the decoration on the large Welcome tumbler; even in Bohemia, the frontier sphere of German culture, the idea of the unity of the empire appears to have found the greatest dissemination among the German glass-painters. In Bohemia, the type of the Electors' tumbler was created, as also the type of the Family-glasses seems to have originated in Bohemia. Of course it indicates no formal connection between the Upper Franconian and Bohemian glass-arts. We must admit therefore, that the individual styles indeed of painting were taken over, yet in the execution, the Fichtel mountain glass-painters proceeded in their own way. The Upper Franconian glasses, compared to the Bohemian glasses, are more popular and richer in the entire decorative appearance. The design on the Bohemian glasses are generally more artistic and on a larger scale, in the working out of the figures as the controlling motif. The Fichtel mountain painters could not do enough for the cohesion of the figure and the decorating of the ornament.

In reality, a connection to the adjoining Nürnberg, which nodoubt earlier had indeed taken over the enamel-painting in the Venetian taste, suggests itself; however the contrary is the case. The elegant Renaissance form of the Nürnberg coat of arms glasses, could not carry out the particular influence of the honest, popular enamel-painters, who worked in their secluded spot in the Fichtel mountains. In the 17th century in Nürnberg, moreover, the differently disposed technique of the Schaper glasses was carried on, which in its black-white effect, presumed an altogether different artistic comprehension, as the color joyful world of enamel-painting. Also the Nürnberg patrician did not disdain to order enamelled glasses from the Fichtel mountain painters, to which the two tumblers of the Kress family of 1657 in the German Museum at Nürnberg

testify.

The greatest opposition to the Fichtel mountain glasses as to the essential blessing of the German enamel-glasses, really improved the glass production of Venice. At the last conclusion, the artistic and especially the skilled handicraft production, is a product of cultural condition of vital importance. Out of the delicate blown crystal goblet, which originated from the Venetian works of the 16th and 17th centuries, is written the entire fostered culture of the Italian people of the Renaissance. With it, one can compare the powerful, sometimes almost misshapen tumbler, which served the German drinker at that time as "Welcome", thus making it possible to know the great difference which separated the German drinker from the Roman. Until then, after a lapse of this popular powerful 17th century - the representative in literature was Grimmelshausen - the preference for these giant tumblers decreased and the aesthetic and delicate nerved 18th century with the ornamental crystal goblet, drove back the other forms. Of the contrariness in character of the Roman and German fashionings, little may be said, when for once a motif, as perhaps the crossed flat arch, appeared taken over from the Venetian patterns. The use of the motifs in the super-abundant wealth, is nevertheless again quite non-Italian.

We see also again how the Upper Franconian decoration joyousness practiced their effect on other enamel glass-works, such as Bohemia and Hesse; yet also these individual cases remained. Closer connection to Thuringia one could perhaps presume, as also to prove indeed the connections of the glass-maker families, especially the Greiner. Unfortunately, the Thuringian glass-art until now found no history of art revision, on account of which, it is also not possible to clarify the connections.

Note. This entire chapter V and including the 22 plates which follow, is a partial translation from the German of the book "Das Fichtelgebirgsglas" by Tilde Ostertag, published in Erlangen, Germany in 1933. I obtained this book in 1936 from Erich Wanderer of Halle/Saale, Germany.



Rentwich Mug, 1641. Museum of Applied Arts, Frankfort on Main.



Blochberger Glass 1647. Bavarian National Museum, Munich.



Pehem Tumbler 1647. Fichtel Mountain Museum, Wunsiedel.



Eichler Glass 1664. Museum of Applied Arts, Frankfort on Main.



Pehem Tumbler 1647.
Fichtel Mountain Museum,
Wunsiedel.



Scheiffer Family Glass 1653.
National Museum, Darmstadt.



Ox-head Glass 1664.
Kester Museum, Hanover.



Ox-head Glass 1677.
State Art Collection, Weimar.

(7a)



Ox-head Glass, Castle Kreuzenstein to Belvidere 1926.

(7b)



Ox-head Glass, 1700. National Museum, Munich.



Fichtel Mtn Cup with Ball Feet in the Museum for Art and Industry, Hamburg.

(8a)



Ox-head Glass 1754. National Museum, Munich.

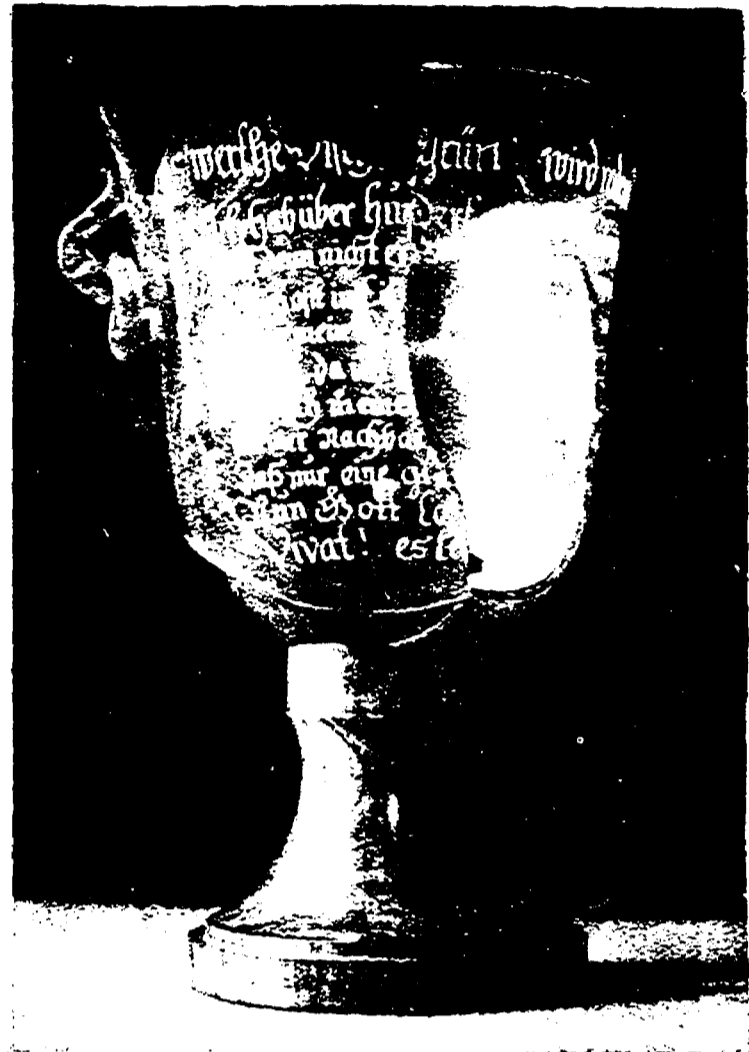
(8b)

(9a)



Ox-head Glass 1731.
Rhein Museum, Cologne.

(9b)



Glass Brew Kettle,
State Museum, Bayreuth.



Imperial Eagle Goblet 1643.
Palatinate Technical Museum,
Kaiserslautern.

(10a)



Imperial Eagle Goblet 1643.
Palatinate Technical Museum,
Kaiserslautern.

(10b)

(11a)



Imperial Eagle Tumbler 1625
Castle Kreuzenstein to Belvidere 1926.

(11b)

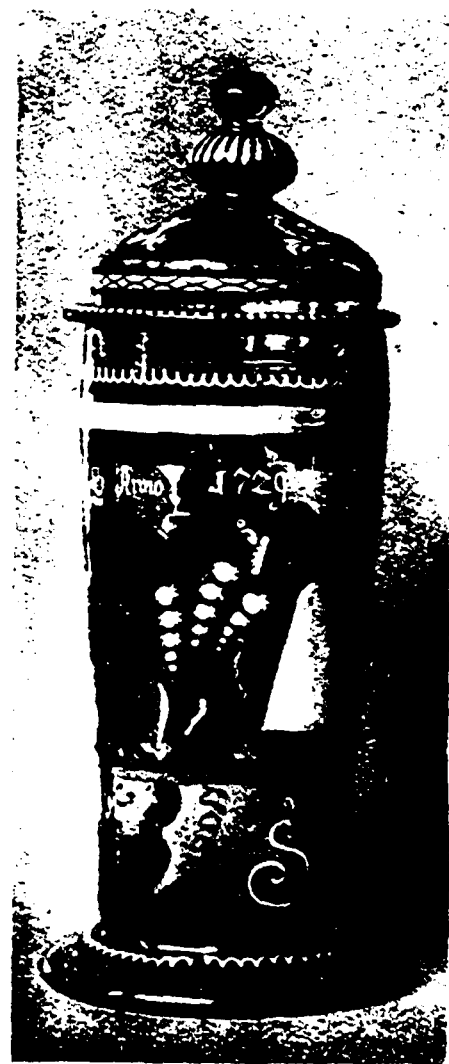


Covered Glass Tumbler -
Hunting Scene, 1654.



Imperial Eagle Tumbler 1671.
Museum of Art and Industry, Hamburg.

(12a)



Bride and Bridegroom Glass 1729.
German Museum, Nürnberg.

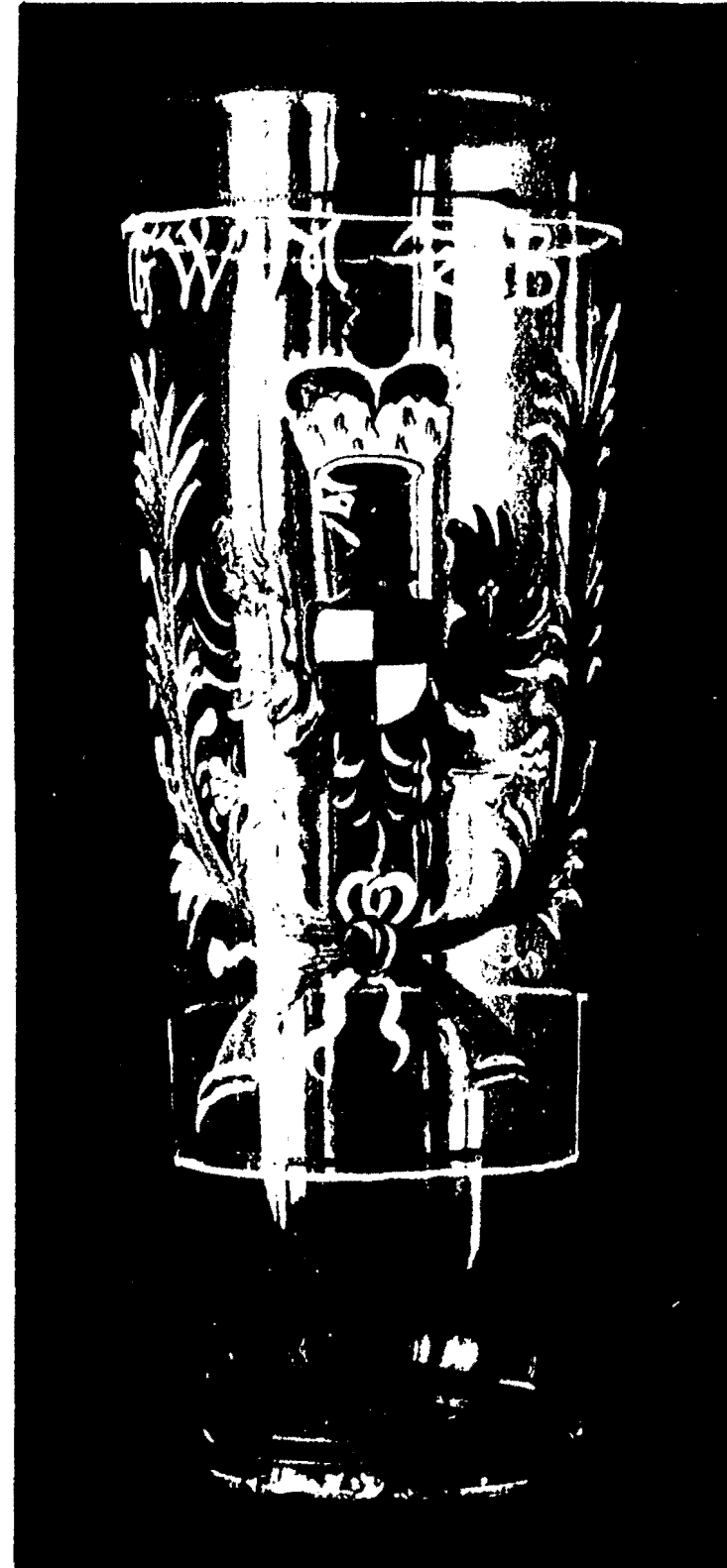
(12b)

(13)



Tumbler with Brandenburg Escutcheon
1609. Castle Kreuzenstein
to Belvidere 1926.

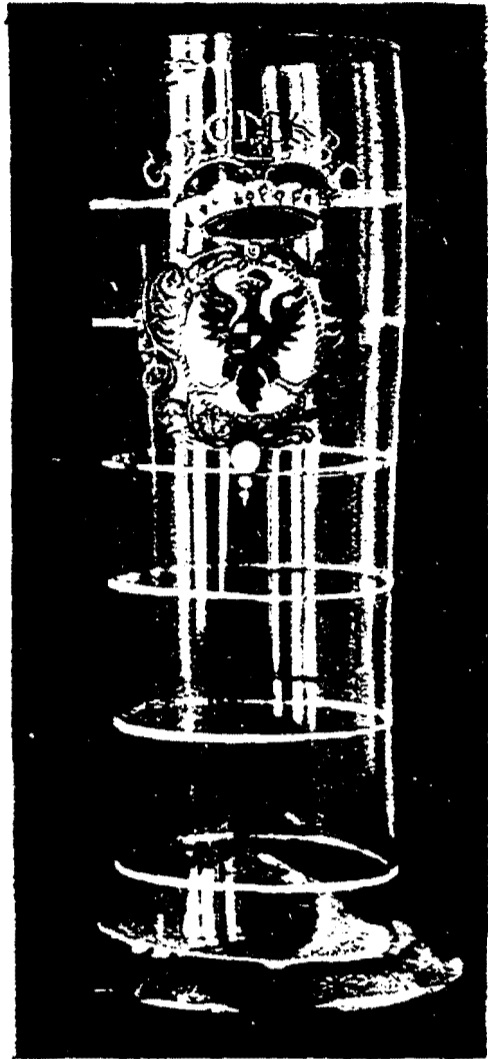
(14)



Spaced Glass with the Initials of
Georg Wilhelm, Margrave of Brandenburg
1712-26 National Museum, Munich.

THE FICHEL MOUNTAIN GLASS

(15a)



Spaced Glass with the Initials of Georg Friedrich Carl, Margrave of Bayreuth-Kulmbach 1726-1735, National Museum, Munich.

(15b)



Russian Spaced Glass 1719. German Museum, Nürnberg.



Cup with Ball Feet, Family Glass of Shoemaker Döring 1717 Bavarian National Industrial Institute, Nürnberg.

(16a)



Beaker 1709. Municipal Industrial Arts Museum, Leipzig.

(16b)

(17)



Glass Tankard with Hunting Scene
around 1600 Castle Kreuzenstein
to Belvidere 1936.

(18)



Organist Glass 1698, Bavarian
National Museum, Munich.

THE FICHEL MOUNTAIN GLASS

(19a)



Covered Glass Tumbler with Potter Workshop of Christian Weisser 1698. Castle Kreuzenstein to Belvidere 1926.

(19b)



Ox-head Glass with Salvator 1706. Castle Kreuzenstein to Belvidere 1926.

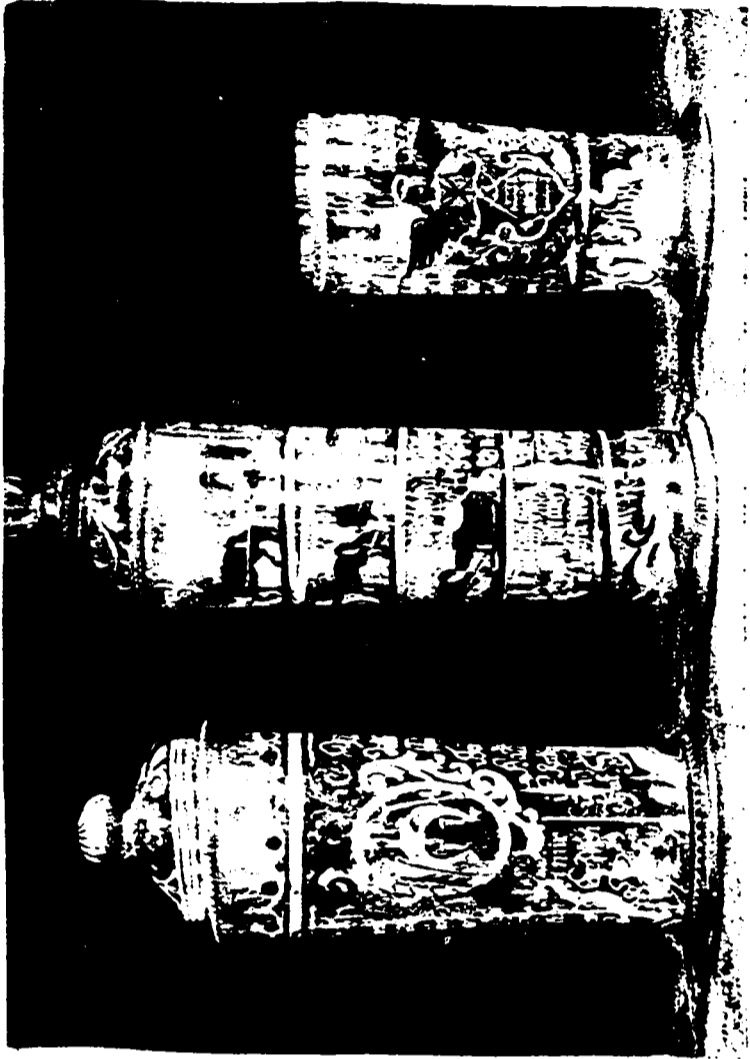


Bear Glass 1683. Castle Hartenstein. (20a)



Bear Glass 1683. Castle Hartenstein. (20b)

(21a)



Fichtel Mountain Tumblers.
(center Post-spaced Glass)
Municipal Museum, Bavaria.

(21b)



Maigelein or Tumbler, Vogtland
District Museum, Plauen.



Tumbler 1631. Castle Kreuzenstein
to Belvidere 1926.

(22a)



Windowglass 1720.
Parish Church in Berneck.

(22b)

Chapter VI

THE FOUR PRINCIPAL LINEAGES OF THE FAMILY

According to the hitherto existing identifications, there are four principal Wanderer lines, one of which is predominately Protestant, two predominately Catholic, and one about half Protestant and half Catholic. Besides these four, there appear a number of smaller stems, which sooner or later should reveal a connection to one of the four principal lines. Also these four divisions are not as yet conclusive, but a connection seems to exist for two lines, so that later there may only be two lines that remain over. Whether these two will trace back to a common ancestry, further research may reveal, at all events it appears possible. We will name these four lines after the places, where the first known Wanderers of each appeared, and I have named these four principal lines as follows:

- I. THE CROTTENDORF LINE
- II. THE NEUBURG LINE
- III. THE SULZBACH LINE
- IV. THE FUNKSTATT LINE

I. The Crottendorf Line

About 1450, the Wanderers appeared in Crottendorf on the Zschopau river near Annaberg in the Erz mountains as glass-works masters, who thru three generations occupied the village glass-works and applied their trade. They were enterprising people, and because of their glass business, went far into the world and early turned to the Protestant religion. It is said they came either from Flanders or the Netherlands, to the Erz mountains, and that the name either originated from the French "Vendeu" or the Holland "van der Hus". Because of the rise in the cost of the wood, used in glass-making, in the Erz mountains at the beginning of the 16th century, they could not keep up their works, and turned to the Iser mountains, including a few land owners and individual members of the family, who had learned other trades.

In the Iser mountains, they established the Grünwald and the Friedrichswald works near Gablonz, and purchased later also the works in Labau. Their descendants lived in a number of places between Gablonz and Reichenberg, such as Neudorf, Wiesenthal, Albrechtsdorf, Eischicht, Obergablonz, Wustigen, Seidenschwanz, Meisterdorf, Schwarzbronn, Johannesberg, Turnau, Eisenbrodt, Johannesthal, Marienberg, Chistey, Tannwald, Rohesetz, Pntschey, Reinowitz, Heinersdorf, Antoniwald, Lichtenberg, Maxdorf, Grenzendorf, Kukan and Morchenstern. The name appears in various forms such as Wander, Wanderer, Wondra, Wanndner and in Bohemian Vanna and Vandr. Before 1600 the Wanderers in Bohemia were distinctly Protestant, but in about 1650, thru the re-instituting of Catholicism in Bohemia, many were forced into the Catholic faith. A great many however, wandered away and settled in Protestant lands such as Brandenburg, Bayreuth, England and others. The principal territory of the Grünwald stem of the Crottendorf line lay in the vicinity of the Iser mountains and the land between the principal cities of Prague and Vienna, as well as the adjoining states such as Ostmark,

the protectorate of Bohemia, and Mähren, Hungary, Jugoslavia and Rumania.

In 1611, Elias Wanderer of Grünwald emigrated to Protestant Bischofsgrün (Fichtel mountains) and it was this Elias who was the ancestor of the extremely numerous Bischofsgrün stem. In time to come, the Bischofsgrün Wanderers spread out over many places in the Fichtel mountains, such as Warmensteinach, Wirsberg and others, as well as over all Upper Franconia. Perhaps around 1700, as the glass-making in the Fichtel mountains was already declining, we find Wanderers in Bayreuth, Kulmbach and other cities. Quite a distance to the south, the Wanderers appear not to have gone, on the other hand, several branches went into the territory of the Thüringer glass-works near Lauscha and Neuhaus, with which an exchange of glass-makers had already existed, and where the family is represented by many members. Just as in the Iser mountains, the Thüringerwald district became overpopulated, so that the scanty ground could not support them and forced a considerable proportion of the emigrants to the United States, where today many Thüringer Wanderers are now living. Also to the large cities, such as Berlin, Hamburg, Leipzig and others, many of the Thüringer Wanderers went and established there new and still flourishing branches of the Crottendorf line. It can be assumed that all people bearing the name Wander and Wanderer, whose ancestors had been active in the glass industry, belong to the Crottendorf line. Thus in the Kursäch works at Baruth and Glücksburg in the Mark, as well as in the Royal Prussian works at Potsdam, glass-makers of this line appeared.

II. The Neuburg Line

On the 17th of May 1675, a Wolfgang Wanderer at the age of 90 years, died in Wagenhofen near Neuburg on the Danube river. He was therefore born in 1585, whether in Wagenhofen or in one of the neighboring places is not known. His descendants remained principally in a very limited space around Neuburg, and are traceable in Wagenhofen, Kreut, Oberhausen, Unterhausen, Burgheim and Neuburg. They were mostly farmers and land workers and mechanics. Research on this line has been little, and probably several living Wanderers of this line are in Munich, Regensburg and other Bavarian cities. One branch developed in America and is flourishing there with many families, while in Neuburg and the surrounding territory today, no Wanderers are to be found. All hitherto known members of the Neuburg line was and still are Catholic.

III. The Sulzbach Line

The Sulzbach line is also Catholic and appears to have a connection with the Neuburg line. Which of the two is older, could not as yet be determined. In Schnaittenbach near Sulzbach, the name Wanderer first appeared in 1647, in which year a certain Andreas Wanderer had a son baptized. In time to come, this line spread out over all Upper Palatinate and is found in Spitzermühle, Sulzbach, Pleystein and Holzhammer. The Wanderers there were mostly brickmakers and weavers. The Wanderers in Weiher had the same trade and appeared there about 1650. Probably these two stems are inter-related, which also because of the use of similar names, such as Michael, Johann and Joseph, would tend to prove it. The Sulzbach-Weiher line is of greater dissimilar importance than the Neuburg line, so far as it can now be perceived. The line is widely scattered thruout

th whole Upper Palatinate up to the Danube river on the one side and the Fichtel mountains on the other side, principally in Nürnberg, Regensburg, Würzburg and further west in Frankfort and Darmstadt. In Eslarn, close to the border of the Sudetenland, there is a family by the name of Wandner, which probably belongs to the Sulzbach-Weiher line. The Wanderer and Wandner families are both existent in Pleystein, and probably here is the bridge between the two stems. There also existed a manifold mutual reference to the places near Karlsbad and Vienna, so that there may be a possibility, that many of the Wanderer families in Lower Danube belong to this line. Further research may clarify this.

IV. The Funkstatt Line

The Funkstatt line is predominately Protestant and does not appear to have much in common with the Neuburg and Sulzbach lines, but a great deal more with the Crottendorf line. Up until now, the earliest record dates from the year 1602, in which year, a tower warder by the name of Hans Wanderer of Funkstatt had a daughter baptized. Whether the family had been domiciled in Funkstatt for a longer time or had come there about 1600, could not as yet be ascertained. Between 1600 and 1700, Wanderers appeared in Funkstatt, Wettringen, Neustetten, Rothenburg, Lichtel, Reinsburg, Insingen and Reubach, also everywhere where the Frankenhöhe passed over the Hohenlohe plains. For the most part, they were warders, game-keepers, foresters, gunsmiths and also farmers, later turned to the educated professions, becoming teachers and precentors, clergy and scholars. In two successive generations, this line produced important artists. Although till now no authentic proof for a close connection to the Crottendorf line has been found, it still appears probable. The perseverance with which the Funkstatt Wanderers clung to the hereditary vocations, their love for the German forest, their artistic talents and their whole development, showed so much in common with the Crottendorf Wanderers, that a connection can be assumed. Next to establish, is whether earlier in the Funkstatt region, a glass industry had existed, and how in general were the circumstances in the earlier centuries. It would be a grateful favor, if some one of the Funkstatt line could be found, who would make a profound study of the history of the home of his ancestors, for it is certain to assume that the investigation would lead to that end. Like the Crottendorf line, the Funkstatt line also produced a large number of emigrants to North America, and today is spread over the United States, as in New York, San Francisco, and Argentine in South America.

Other Stems

Besides these four principal lines, there are several smaller stems. In 1878 a Michael Wondra, also Wander, was mentioned in Poschitz and Schoenthal near Karlsbad, from whom descendents are still living in Unterreichenau and Petschau near Karlsbad. Concerning this stem, Eugen Wanderer of Banja-Luka, Jugoslavia, had already started a research. A stirring correspondence suddenly broke off in 1937, and the last letter to him came back marked "died". Unfortunately until now, the material from the estate of the deceased could not be obtained, and here again it repeats, what so often happens, the destruction of the results of work of long standing with the death of the researcher. If it is possible to obtain the records of the deceased, this stem would undoubtedly be connected to one of the main lines.

About 1750, a Franz Wanderer appeared in Wenzersdorf, Lower Danube, whose descendents today live in and near Vienna. Thruout many generations, the members of this stem were farmers, and later teachers, doctors and engineers. This stem is Catholic.

A third stem, also established today in Vienna, appeared about 1745 in Steinbach near Ernstbrunn, Lower Danube, which may belong to the above mentioned Wenzersdorf stem. It appears that about the middle of the 18th century, several Wanderer families lived in Wenzersdorf; a family, which still lives in Vienna and who have relatives in America, appear to have their origin in this place. Whether these Wenzersdorf and Steinbach stems belong to the Bohemian-Sachsen glass-maker line, or came out of Bavaria, will come to light when these stems are searched back for two or three generations. Of course, it will be necessary to find someone who can have access to the church books in Wenzersdorf and the surrounding parishes, because under the present circumstances, written information is not, or is most unwillingly given. A personal visit often works wonders. Research concerning this stem had been made from another quarter, but unfortunately the information was not forthcoming, in spite of repeated pleas.

In Vienna and its far-reaching environs, the Wanderer family is very well represented. According to the directory, there are nearly forty Wanderers living in this capital city alone, of which certainly a great number must be inter-related. An attempt was made to contact these Wanderers for family data, but it was partially successful. A few joined the Wanderer association.

Like all world cities, Vienna has attracted people from all parts of Europe, making it probable that some of the Wanderers are from other stems. However, some may be from a small local stem.

Much gratitude for kind work goes to Frau Johanna Tautner of Mistelbach, to school-teacher Josef Wanderer, to Herr Willy Wanderer, to Herr Romuald Wanderer and to Herr chief customs inspector Ernst Wanderer, all of Vienna. Also the clergymen of Jois and Wenzersdorf are to be thanked for their contributions of data from their church books.

At the present time, there are three stems, the Jois, Wenzersdorf and Steinbach, which seem to be related. In Jois, near Neusiedel on the Sea, the Wanderers lived as farmers before 1659.

Chapter VII

THE CROTTENDORF LINE

- I. GEORG, WILHELM or AMBROS WANDER, about 1450, overseer of a glass-works in Crottendorf on the Zshopau. (1) (Plate 1)
- II. GEORG or AMBROS WANDER, glass-works master in Crottendorf. (Plate 1)
- III. AMBROSIUS WANDER, glasspworks master in Crottendorf. Died in 1529. (2)
Sons born in Crottendorf:
 1. GEORG, IV (Grünwald Branch) (Plate 1)(Following paragraph)
 2. PETER, IV (Friedrichswald Branch) (Plate 2)(Page 103)
- IV. GEORG WANDER, builder of the glass-works in Grünwald near Gablonz in Bohemia, founder of the glass industry in the Iser mountains. (3) (Plate 1)
Sons born in Crottendorf or Grünwald:
 1. ELIAS, V (Elias Main Stem) (Following paragraph)
 2. GEORG, V (Georg Main Stem) (Page 102)
- V. ELIAS WANDER, glass-works master in Grünwald, ennobled Oct. 12, 1599, thru Christof Pirkhammer of Pirkenau, Count Palatine and Privy Councillor in Vienna, and died in 1637. (2) (4) (Plate 1)
Sons born in Grünwald:
 1. ELIAS, VI (Bischofsgrün Stem) (Following paragraph)
 2. GEORG, VI Landowner in Grünwald and Kukan.
Son born in Grünwald:
 1. CHRISTIAN, VII Landowner in Grünwald and Kukan.
- VI. ELIAS WANDERER, glass stainer in Bischofsgrün, arrived there in 1611 from Grünwald and presented the Evangelical congregation a new choir-cape. With his sons Johann Matthäus and Heinrich, he requested and received the confirmation of the coat of arms, lost during the 30 years war. (5)(6)
Children born in Bischofsgrün:
 1. JOHANN MATTHAUS, VII.
 2. HEINRICH, VII, Glass painter.
 3. Magdalena, married (1) Johann Träger, (2) Hans Puchtler.

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- (1) Kühnert, "Alte Glashüttengeschlechter," Glashütte Dresden Jahrg. II. Heft 4.
 - (2) Wanderglas in Fischer, wie (4) 1929 Jahrgang XXIII, Heft 2.
 - (3) Klante, "Das Glas Des Isergebirges" Deutsches Archiv für Landes und Volksforschung, 1938 Jahr. II, Heft 3, Verlag S. Hirzel, Leipzig.
 - (4) Krause, "Die Familie Wander von Grünwald", Mitteilungen des Vereins für Heimatkunde des Jeschken-Isergaues, Reichenberg 1908, Jahrg. 62, Heft 4,
 - (5) Stumpf, "Allerley Nachrichten u.s.w. Pfarrarchiv Bischofsgrün.
 - (6) Wappenbrief von 1652 im Archiv des Familienverbandes Wanderer.

JOHANN MATTHAUS WANDERER, VII, SON OF ELIAS WANDERER, VI, B 1620, Bischofsgrün, d 4-16-1692, glass-works master in Bischofsgrün. He and his son Wolfgang in 1682 built the "New Works on the High Woodlands" in Birnstengel which stood until 1721; m twice: (1) 10-29-1644, ANNA GLASER, b 8-6-1627, d 1-7-1667, daughter of Adam Glaser, glass-works master in Bischofsgrün: (2) 4-7-1668, KATHARINA HEDLER, b May 1641, d 12-14-1707, daughter of Kaspar Hedler.

Children of first marriage, born in Bischofsgrün:

1. Margarete Barbara, b 1-9-1646, d 11-22-1717; m 10-30-1666, Johann Bauer, iron-works overseer at the Fröbershammer.
2. Johann, b 7-15-1648.
3. WOLFGANG, VIII. (See following page) (Also Plate 5)
4. Andreas, b 6-15-1652, m 9-19-1670, URSULA, former widow of Pauli Lichtenbergers, Wiesmath painter in Breitenbach.
5. A still-born daughter, buried 4-28-1654.
6. KASPAR, VIII. (See page 79) (Also Plate 15)
7. Elias, b 10-27-1657, m 1682 at Sonneberg, BARBARA GRUENBECK.

Daughter:

1. Barbara.
8. BALTHASAR, VIII, b 6-7-1660, glass-works master in Birnstengel, m JULIANA GREINER of Schallert.

Children born in Bischofsgrün:

1. Johann Matthäus, b 12-7-1686, d 1-16-1707.
2. Erhardt, b 12-21-1688.
3. Anna Walburgis, b 3-8-1692.
4. Barbara, b 3-18-1694.
5. Ulrich, b 3-26-1698.
6. Elisabethe, b 2-21-1708.
9. Anna Ursula, b 12-4-1662.
10. Magdalene, b 1-8-1664, m 10-15-1683, JOHANNES GLASER, glass-painter and works master in Bischofsgrün.
11. Barbara, b 6-9-1666.

Children of second marriage:

12. ANDREAS, VIII, b 1-1-1669, glazier in Weidenberg, m ANNA MARGARETE KREUTTER. (Plate 22)

Children born in Weidenberg:

1. Ursula, b 10-7-1704.
2. Georg, b 4-13-1707.
3. Konrad, b 2-8-1709, d 4-23-1710.
4. Konrad, b 10-16-1711.
5. Magdalena, b 1-11-1716.
13. Katharina Maria, b 8-16-1670, m 11-9-1686, JOHANNES STEPHAN MULLER, glassmaker and works master in Lauscha/Th.
14. Sabina, b 10-27-1673.
15. Georg Matthäus, b 5-11-1676.
16. Magdalene, b 11-30-1677.
17. Johann Andreas, b 3-22-1679.
18. Magdalene, b 10-16-1680.
19. Magdalene Katharine, b 4-6-1684.

Note: b is born: d is died: m is married.

WOLFGANG WANDERER, VIII, son of JOHANN MATTHAUS WANDERER, VII, (Page 71)

b 3-24-1651 in Bischofsgrün, d 11-26-1725, glass-works master in Birnstengel between 1671 and 1681; private tutor, glass-painter and cutter in Lauscha in Thüringen; m three times: (1) about 1671, MARGARETE MUELLER in Lauscha, b 1653 in Bischofsgrün, d 3-27-1688, daughter of Hans Müller, glass master in Lauscha: (2) 5-14-1689, in Bischofsgrün, MAGDALENE HAHN, b 11-1661, d 10-25-1699 in child-birth, daughter of Johann Hahn, linen-weaver and inhabitant: (3) 5-2-1702 in Bischofsgrün, KUNIGUNDA, widow of Johann Jahns of Hühnerhofen. (Plate 5)

Children of first marriage, born in Lauscha:

1. JOHANN WOLFGANG, IX, (Page 73). (Plate 3)
2. Dorothea Sibylla, b before 1682, m 12-1-1716 in Bischofsgrün, HANS KASPAR GLASER, b 2-23-1649, d 5-9-1724, glass-works master in Bischofsgrün.

Children of first marriage, born in Bischofsgrün:

3. Johann Christof, b 2-13-1684.
4. PETER CHRISTOF, IX, (Page 76). (Plate 5)
5. Johann Matthäus, b 9-20-1688.

Children of second marriage, born in Bischofsgrün:

6. AUGUSTUS, IX, b 3-3-1690, d 3-2-1733 in Bayreuth, porcelain-painter at St. Georg on the Sea near Bayreuth; m 4-21-1717, MAGDALENE BARBARA MOSES from Casendorf, b in 1701, d 1-1-1773. (Plate 6)

Children born in Bayreuth:

1. Johann Christof, b 3-3-1717.
2. Johann Paulus, b and d Aug. 1719.
3. ZACHARIAS, X, b 9-12-1720, d 3-21-1785, glass- and porcelain-painter in Bayreuth. (Plate 6)

Children born in Bayreuth:

1. Susanne Friedericke, b 2-25-1747, d 8-9-1811, m 4-24-1782, JOHANN CHRISTIAN TEICHER, b 1-25-1748, d 6-29-1820, Government Chancery clerk, Bayreuth.
2. Johann August Heinrich.
3. Gottlob Zacharias, b in 1751.
4. Eleonore.
5. Friedrich Wilhelm, b in 1756.
4. Johann Paulus, b 2-25-1723, d 3-11-1723.
5. Johann Wolfgang, b 9-10-1724.
7. Kunigunda, b 11-26-1691, d 10-3-1714.
8. Christian, b 11-26-1691.
9. Katharina Barbara, b 3-26-1694, d 12-9-1745, m in 1729, JOHANN WOLFGANG GESELL at Dörrenhieb.
10. ADAM KLEMENS, IX, b 11-23-1696, d 11-28-1748, Bayreuth, Colaborator in the "Braunen Fayence-Fabrik" in Bayreuth, m three times: (1) 10-28-1728, CLEMENTINE DOROTHEA FRITZ in Bayreuth, b in 1702/03, d 1-16-1731, Bayreuth: (2) 8-12-1731, ANNA SUSANNA RIH, b 1-9-1691 at Fürth, d 2-15-1745, Bayreuth: (3) 12-26-1745, MAGDALENE RENZ. (Plate 6)

Children of first marriage, born in Bayreuth:

1. Adam Friedrich, d before 1731.
2. Margarete Dorothea, d before 1731.

Children of third marriage:

3. Son.
4. Daughter.
11. A still-born child, burried with mother, 10-25-1699.

Children of third marriage:

12. Anna Maria, b 1-30-1703, d 1-20-1759. Single and a mute.
13. Eva Margarete, b 9-1-1708, d 1-3-1712.
14. Barbara, b 9-26-1711, d 11-11-1711.

JOHANN WOLFGANG WANDERER, IX, son of WOLFGANG WANDERER, VIII, (Page 72)

b 8-24-1761, schoolmaster, organist and glass-painter in Bischofsgrün, m twice: (1) 5-9-1698, MARGARETE HAEFNER in Bischofsgrün, d 3-17-1731, same, daughter of Martin Häfner of Hedlereuth: (2) 1-19-1736, BARBARA, widow of Christian Heinrich Munders, forester at Gefrees, and b 5-28-1688, d 6-15-1754 in Bischofsgrün. (Plate 3)

Children of first marriage, born in Bischofsgrün:

1. Johannes, b 2-10-1699, d 2-23-1699.
2. Margarete Barbara, b 4-26-1700, d in Weisenstadt, m 4-27-1730 at Bischofsgrün, JOHANN THOMAS GLASER of Birnstengel.
3. EGIDIUS MICHAEL, X, (Plate 3)
4. Eva Maria, b 12-27-1706, d 1-3-1782, m 11-24-1735, MICHAEL FLESSA, master tailor in Bischofsgrün.
5. Barbara, b 7-17-1709, d 2-4-1768, m 4-17-1731, JOHANN KASPAR WEIGEL, sheet-metal smith in Bischofsgrün.
6. JOHANN WOLFGANG, X, (Plate 3) (Page 74)
7. Kunigunda Barbara, b 4-29-1719, d 6-27-1723.
8. Sibylla Barbara, b 4-29-1719, d 2-9-1724.

EGIDIUS MICHAEL WANDERER, X, son of JOHANN WOLFGANG WANDERER, IX, (above)

b 9-1-1702, Bischofsgrün, d 1-4-1772, master tailor and inn-keeper, Birnstengel, house no. 22, m 11-24-1729, Bischofsgrün, CHRISTINE WALLBURGERIN, b 11-18-1707, d 8-23-1791. (Plate 3)

Children born in Bischofsgrün:

1. WOLFGANG KASPAR, XI, (following paragraph) (Plate 3)
2. A son, master-tailor in Schney.

Children:

1. Son.
2. Son.

WOLFGANG KASPAR WANDERER, XI, son of EGIDIUS MICHAEL WANDERER, X, (Plate 3)

b 7-10-1748, Bischofsgrün, d 7-18-1815, Birnstengel, farmer and inn-keeper, m 3-10-1773, APOLLONIA BENKOR, b 10-18-1749, d 3-24-1815, Birnstengel, daughter of Johann Leonhard Benkor, d 10-8-1775, blacksmith in Weisenstadt, and his wife Anna Barbara Schlötzerin, d 5-19-1762, daughter of a Weisenstadt weaver.

Children born in Bischofsgrün:

1. Anna Kunigunda, b 3-31-1773, d Aug. 1774.
2. Elise Barbara, b 4-16-1775, m master shoemaker HERMANN of Warmensteinach.
3. Anna Katharina, b 6-16-1777, m 3-14-1802, Bischofsgrün, JOHANN HEINRICH PUCHTLER, b 12-23-1769, master butcher.
4. Katharina Barbara, b 10-16-1780, d 2-19-1785.
5. WOLFGANG MICHAEL, XII, (following paragraph) (Plate 3)
6. Maria Margarete, b 4-6-1787, m 4-8-1811, Bischofsgrün, JOHANN THEOBALD LAUTERBACH, baker of white bread.

WOLFGANG MICHAEL WANDERER, XII, son of WOLFGANG KASPAR WANDERER, XI, (Plate 3) b 6-11-1783, Bischofsgrün, d 11-23-1865, (first burial in new cemetery), farmer and inn-keeper in Birnstengel, m 7-23-1811, Bischofsgrün, MARGARETE KUNIGUNDA, b 8-20-1790, d 5-23-1867, daughter of Ulrich Paulus Schaller, b 2-5-1745, d 12-15-1796, farmer at Hirschaid, and his wife Elisabeth Barbara Herrmann of Wulfersreuth, b Nov. 1763, m 7-15-1787.

Children born in Bischofsgrün:

1. Margarethe Katharina, b 5-19-1812, m 5-26-1833, JOHANN CHRISTIAN GLASER, master weaver in Birnstengel, b 10-8-1809.
2. Elisabeth Barbara, b 8-10-1814, d 1-6-1815.
4. Margarete Kunigunda, b 6-3-1817, m 12-18-1836, PETER JOHANN CHRISTOF GESELL, master weaver in Dörrenhieb.
3. Christian, b 11-3-1815, d 12-17-1867, single brewmaster.
5. Anna Margarete, b 3-11-1819.
6. Johann Konrad, b 8-28-1820, d 4-10-1865. Single.
7. Johann Matthäus, b 7-3-1822.
8. Maria Margarete, b 7-11-1825, m 8-12-1853, JOHANN WOLFGANG GREINER, pitch-works owner in Bischofsgrün.
9. Margarete Barbara, b 8-23-1827, m 5-27-1868, JOHANN GEORG MEYER, b 3-14-1842, farm economist in Birnstengel, son of Johann Meyer, farmer in Sessenreuth and his wife, Margarete Zimmermann.

JOHANN WOLFGANG WANDERER, X, son of JOHANN WOLFGANG WANDERER, IX, (Page 73) b 11-15-1711, Bischofsgrün, d 1-2-1775, Bayreuth, Arch-deacon, Senior of City Chapters and Councillors in Bayreuth, m 2-13-1742, Bischofsgrün, MARIA ELISABETH WUCHERER, b 6-9-1723, Bayreuth, d 11-5-1775, daughter of Johann Jacob Wucherer, inspector of confectionaries in Bayreuth, and his wife Sophie Elisabeth Roth. (Plate 3)

Children:

1. Johann Christian, b 11-15-1742, Kairlindach, Royal Government Chancery Director in Bayreuth.
2. GOTTLob WILHELM EHRENREICH, b 5-20-1743, Kairlindach, d 2-23-1788, Kulmbach, Superintendent in Kulmbach: m twice: (1) Bayreuth, 5-31-1768, CHRISTIANA HENRIETTE HAGEN, d 9-27-1771: (2) Bayreuth, 3-5-1772, REGINA MARGARETE HAAS. (Plate 3)

Children of second marriage:

1. Rosine Eleonore, b 10-9-1778.
2. Johanna Katharina, b 6-15-1780.
3. Johann Albrecht Christian, b 3-15-1784.
4. Katharine Albertine Friederike, b 3-15-1784.
5. Georgine Juliane Katharine, b 9-29-1785.
3. Barbara, m twice: (1) Pastor THIERMANN, (2) Councillor HARRAR.
4. Johanna Jakobine, b 7-4-1746, d 3-21-1834, m Councillor JOHANN THOMAS FIKENSCHER, b 5-31-1736, Arzberg, d 10-28-1783, Bayreuth.
5. Anna Margarete, b 2-25-1749, Wirsberg, d 4-14-1751.
6. PHILIPP ADAM, XI, b 9-11-1746, Kairlindach, d 5-15-1814, Goldkronach, Pastor, m HELENE HENRIETTE FORTLING. (Plate 4)

Children born in Goldkronach:

1. Johann Heinrich Anton, b 10-21-1777, m BARBARA KREUZER.
2. Henriette Eleonore, b 7-4-1779, m JOHANN CHRISTIAN MOELLER.
3. Margarete, m KIRCHNER of Weidenberg.
4. Dorothea, m SCHMIDT.

5. Katharina Johanna, b 5-27-1789.
7. Dorothea Karoline Elisabeth, b 1-22-1750, Wirsberg, m JOHANN CHRISTOPH PUCHTER of Neuhof, b 5-7-1736, d 5-13-1784.
8. Maria Sophia, b Bayreuth, m Pastor DUENSCHOEDEL.
9. Maria Henriette Antoinette, b Bayreuth, m Board Secretary KRAUENECK.
10. KARL HEINRICH IMMANUEL, XI, (Following paragraph) (Plate 4).
11. FRIEDRICH CHRISTIAN, XI, b 4-20-1764, Bayreuth, d 3-20-1826, Creussen. Pastor. (Plate 5)

Children:

1. Rosalie, b 4-6-1806, Sparneck, d 11-8-1867, Erlangen, m 4-23-1829 in Muggendorf, Prof. NAGELSBACH, d 1859, Erlangen.

Sons:

1. Karl Wilhelm Nagelsbach, Prof. of Theology in Bayreuth.
2. Hans Nagelsbach, Prof. of Mathematics in Erlangen.
2. Lydia, b 6-8-1811, Creussen, d 7-24-1890, m Dr. KARL VOGEL, d June 1840.

KARL HEINRICH IMMANUEL, XI, son of JOHANN WOLFGANG WANDERER, X, (Page 74)
 b 4-2-1758, d 1833, Registrar of the Bavarian Government Court of Appeals in Neuburg on the Danube; m three times: (1) 1786, EVA REGINA DOROTHEA HAAS of Bayreuth, d 1792, (2) MOEGELIN of Neuhof, (3) KATHARINE MARGARETE FRANK of Bayreuth. (Plate 4)

Children of first marriage:

1. Johann Gottlieb, d small.
2. Johann Georg Christian, d small.
3. Johanna Maria, d small.

Children of second marriage:

4. Johann Philipp, b 12-31-1790, d 2-17-1815.
5. Veronika Sophie, b 4-7-1797, d 1824.
6. JOHANN CHRISTOPH FRIEDRICH, XII, (Following paragraph)
7. JOHANN GEORG, XII, b 11-22-1801, d 7-7-1841, Pastor in Thundorf; m 11-23-1835, Thierstein, ALBERTINE MARIA MARGARETE SEYLER, b 1-24-1807, d 12-24-1863, Thundorf, daughter of Friedrich Christian Seyler, b 5-5-1777, Thierstein, d 2-2-1846, and his wife Dorothea Johanna Eyl, b 4-29-1772, Thierstein, d 10-2-1810, m 9-18-1803.

Children born in Thundorf:

1. Sophie Katharina, b 4-4-1837, d 12-9-1847.
2. Rosa Friederike Louise, b 8-3-1838, m 7-10-1862, Rehau, JOHANN WOLFGANG SCHUBERT, b Weisenstadt, d 5-9-1879, Rehau.
3. Friederike Charlotte Louise Eleonore, b 5-21-1840, m 10-24-1865, FERDINAND AUGUST HEINRICH LANG of Münchberg.

JOHANN CHRISTOPH FRIEDRICH WANDERER, XII, son of KARL HEINRICH IMMANUEL WANDERER, XI, b 12-29-1799, Bayreuth, d 3-23-1873, Kulmbach, Secretary of the Court of Appeals in Kulmbach; m twice: (1) 1828, ROSINE WOELFEL of Donauwörth, (2) PAULINE FRIEDERIKE ZORN of Kempton, b 7-5-1823, d 10-5-1901.

Children of first marriage:

1. Johann Maria Karl August, b 10-20-1829, d 8-2-1832.
2. Christian Friedrich Philipp, b 11-26-1830, d 1-15-1833.
3. August Friedrich, b 4-6-1832, d 4-2-1833.
4. A still-born daughter, 8-16-1833.
5. Johanna Katharina Rosine, b 11-24-1834, d 11-19-1862, Augsburg; m GEORG

SCHREIBMUELLER, master furrier in Augsburg.

6. Rosa Wilhelmine, b 7-1-1836, d 1-26-1862, Bombay; m SEBASTIAN MUELLER, Conservation assistant in Shefasdegar, East Indies.
7. Still-birth.
8. Friedrich Anton, b 2-21-1840, d 4-29-1869.

Children of second marriage:

9. THEODOR FRIEDRICH ALBERT, XIII, (Following paragraph) (Plate 4)
10. Elisabeth Friederike, b 2-15-1854, Kempton, d 12-2-1863.

THEODOR FRIEDRICH ALBERT WANDERER, XIII, son of JOHANN CHRISTOPH WANDERER, XII, b 7-24-1848, Kempton, d 11-3-1895, Kulmbach, bookseller, m 6-1-1876, Kulmbach, MARGARETE KAROLINE WEISS, b 11-23-1842, Kulmbach, d 8-11-1906.

Son born in Kulmbach:

1. EDUARD FRIEDRICH, XIV, b 1-30-1877, Kulmbach merchant, m 5-9-1903, Apolda, THERESE SCHULTZE, b 5-5-1880, Apolda.

Sons born in Kulmbach:

1. Theodor Eduard Richard, b 2-6-1904, Inspector of the Meadow Purification Board, Bamberg; m 4-30-1932, Bamberg, HANNA DUSOLD, b 9-2-1904, Bamberg.
2. Paul Herman Rudolf, b 6-5-1907, merchant in Munich.

PETER CHRISTOPH WANDERER, IX, son of WOLFGANG WANDERER, VIII, (Page 72) b 6-10-1686, Bischofsgrün, d 12-14-1748, overseer of mines with Johann Joseph Werndel of Ottengrün and mayor of Eger; later glass-painter and works publisher; m 9-23-1721, Bischofsgrün, BARBARA BOCK, b 8-18-1695, d 12-22-1758, daughter of Peter Bock, innkeeper. (Plate 5)

Children born in Bischofsgrün:

1. Johann Wilhelm, b 7-6-1722, d 1756, drummer in Bayreuth.
2. PETER CHRISTOPH, X, (Following paragraph)
3. PAULUS WILHELM, X, b 9-27-1725, porcelain-painter in Bayreuth, m twice: (1): (b) KATHARINA KOHLER.

Children born in Bayreuth:

1. Maria, b 2-24-1765.
2. Johann Christian, b 10-6-1767.
4. Erhardt Peter, b 3-21-1728, d small.
5. Augustus, b 3-21-1731, d 11-21-1751.
6. Wolfgang Felix, b 8-30-1733, master baker in Gefrees.
7. Maria Barbara, b 1-1-1738, m twice: (1) 1762, JAKOB GUERTH, writer, Nassau-Disty: (2) 10-25-1787, Bischofsgrün, JOHANN KONRAD HARTUNG, ass't bailiff in Bischofsgrün.

PETER CHRISTOPH WANDERER, X, son of PETER CHRISTOPH WANDERER, IX, b 10-18-1723, Bischofsgrün, house no. 16; m 7-22-1762, MARGARETE KATHARINA KASTNER, b 9-18-1743, Warmensteinach, d 10-30-1821, Bischofsgrün, daughter of Johann Adam Kastner, manorial raft master in Warmensteinach. (Plate 5)

Children born in Bischofsgrün:

1. Margarete Barbara, m KOENIG.
2. Regina Katharina, m FLESSA.
3. AUGUST, XI, (Page 77)
4. Wolfgang Felix, emigrated to Hungary.
5. Johanna.
6. Elisabeth Barbara.

AUGUST WANDERER, XI, son of PETER CHRISTOPH WANDERER, X, (Page 76), b 11-4-1763, Bischofsgrün, ass't bailiff and glass-painter in Bischofsgrün, d 3-17-1808; m 5-8-1796, Bischofsgrün, MARIA KATHARINA HIERSCHMANN, b 3-4-1777, daughter of Christian Wilhelm Hierschmann, b 7-21-1749, and his wife Barbara Georg, b 12-21-1745, d 7-26-1809, Dörrnhieb, daughter of a pitch refiner.

Children born in Bischofsgrün:

1. Georg Michael, b 4-14-1797, d 4-29-1797.
2. Anna Margarete, b 6-3-1798, maid servant.

Son:

1. August Wanderer, b 2-2-1828.
3. Katharina Barbara, b 12-5-1799.
4. JOHANN CHRISTOPH, XII, (Following paragraph) (Plate 5)
5. Katharina Margarete, b 8-25-1805.
6. Regina Katharina, b 10-30-1807, m 12-27-1835, Bischofsgrün, JOHANN HEINRICH MEISEL, master weaver.

JOHANN CHRISTOPH WANDERER, XII, son of AUGUST WANDERER, XI, b 10-27-1804, d 7-18-1874, Bischofsgrün, glassmaker in Bischofsgrün, house no. 16; m 3-3-1822, CHRISTIANE KATHARINE GREINER, b 3-7-1803, d 2-3-1876, eldest daughter of the glass- and pearl-maker Johann Peter Greiner, b 3-23-1777, d 2-8-1806, and his wife Katharina Margarete Römning, b 6-26-1775, m 1-23-1798, shoemaker's daughter; who m again 2-27-1809, Johann Popp, woodworker. (Plate 5)

Children born in Bischofsgrün:

1. Johann Gottlieb, b 5-3-1822, d 5-4-1822.
2. Elisabeth Margarete, b 9-16-1823, m DOERFLER.
3. GEORG FRIEDRICH, XIII, (Following paragraph)
4. Still-born son, 1-25-1827.
5. Karoline Christiane, b Sep. 1828, m 12-4-1853, JOHANN JAHREIS, b 5-4-1822, master weaver.
6. JOHANN GEORG, XIII, (Page 78) (Plate 6)
7. WOLFGANG, XIII (Page 79) (Plate 6)
8. FRIEDRICH WILHELM, XIII, b 6-10-1834, shoemaker in Bischofsgrün, m 2-5-1860, Bischofsgrün, MARGARETE CHRISTINE KATHARINE SCHREYER, b 10-2-1835, Bischofsgrün, daughter of master weaver Johann Thomas Schreyer and his wife Maria Sophia Katharina Ruckschedel. He left for America in 1877, d in U.S.A.

Children born in Bischofsgrün:

1. Katharine Christiane, b 1-22-1860.
2. Elisabeth Margarete, b 6-7-1862, d 8-18-1867.
3. Still-born son, b 7-11-1869.
4. Johanna Philippine Babette, b 11-10-1877.
9. Christian Heinrich, b 11-29-1836, chief sergeant of constabulary, Munich.
10. Christian Adolf, b 4-15-1840, d Goldkronach.
11. Ludwig Karl August, b 2-25-1842, d 12-10-1912, woodcutter in Bischofsgrün.
12. JOHANN WOLFGANG, XIII, b 11-20-1845, d Erlangen. (Plate 7)

Child:

1. Heinrich, XIV, mechanic in Berlin.

GEORG FRIEDRICH WANDERER, XIII, son of JOHANN CHRISTOPH WANDERER, XII, (Above) b 4-5-1825, Bischofsgrün, d 6-6-1866, glassmaker, shoemaker and woodcutter, house no. 44 and 25; m 12-26-1855, MARIA MARGARETE HAEFNER of Dörrnhieb, b 12-1-1832, d 10-10-1917; on 4-26-1868, she m Johann Anton Häferl, b 6-26-

1826, d 12-10-1906. She was a midwife for 50 years. (Plate 5)

Children born in Bischofsgrün:

1. Johann Bartholomäus, b 9-20-1856, d 5-22-1857.
2. Johanna Babette, b 4-9-1858, d in Hof a/s, m 9-18-1881, Bischofsgrün, Friedrich Wilhelm Leppert, b 10-14-1859.
3. JOHANNES, XIV, b 10-28-1859, weaver in Bischofsgrün, m 4-3-1893, FRANZISKA STEUDEL, nee HUBER, b 3-25-1857, Fichtelberg, d 7-8-1931, Bischofsgrün, daughter of master shoemaker Michael Huber and his wife Franziska Auer.

Children born in Bischofsgrün:

1. AUGUST, XV, b 10-4-1886, m EVA LOTTES.

Children:

1. Henriette Magdalene, b 10-23-1912.
2. Johann Friedrich, b 12-7-1925.
3. Karl, b 1930.
2. JOHANN KONRAD, XV, b 4-22-1895

Child:

1. Frieda.
4. Ludwig Karl August, b 2-16-1861, d 7-12-1884, single.
5. Elisabeth Margarete, b 5-12-1864, d 1-13-1865.
6. Johanna Christiane Kunigunda, b 11-27-1865, d 5-1-1867.

JOHANN GEORG WANDERER, XIII, son of JOHANN CHRISTOPH WANDERER, XII, (Page 77) b 7-2-1830, Bischofsgrün, d 9-24-1904, glassmaker and woodcutter; m 11-4-1875, JOHANNA KATHARINA GRIESHAMMER of Föllmar, b 4-4-1848, d 10-6-1921, Bischofsgrün, daughter of Christian Grieshammer, overseer of workmen, and his wife Margarete Schwärzer. (Plate 6)

Children born in Bischofsgrün:

1. Still-born twin, b 8-10-1876.
2. Johann Christian Georg Sophian, b 8-10-1876, d 6-12-1877.
3. CHRISTIAN HEINRICH, XIV, b 5-12-1878, d 12-21-1917, stone mason in Dörrenhieb no. 16; m 9-21-1903, ANNA MARGARETE POPP, b 11-15-1879, d 1936, daughter of Johann Wilhelm Popp of Schönwind, and his wife Margarete Prachner.

Children born in Bischofsgrün:

1. Johann Konrad, b 4-16-1905.
2. Johanna Margarete, b 1-6-1907.
3. Wilhelm Wolfgang, b 10-30-1908.
4. JOHANN KONRAD, XIV, b 4-24-1881, Railway Secretary in Schönwald, m 11-12-1910, BABETTE KOERBER of Dörnhof, b 1-12-1889.

Children:

1. Anna, b 7-10-1909, Dörnhof, m 10-4-1930, WILLY FISCHER, b 8-22-1904.

Children:

1. Horst Fischer, b 1932.
2. Siegfried Fischer, 1935.
3. Erika Fischer, b 1938.
2. Margarete, b 11-7-1910, Bayreuth, m 10-24-1932, ANDREAS ZAPF of Schönwald, b 8-22-1904.

Children:

1. Sigrid Zapf.
2. Gunter Zapf.
5. Johann Georg, b 6-13-1886, d 8-22-1914, in battle at Maiss in Belgium.

WOLFGANG WANDERER, XIII, son of JOHANN CHRISTOPH WANDERER, XII, (Page 77)
 b 5-10-1832, Bischofsgrün, d 10-4-1892, Weiden, miller and switchman in Weiden; m 4-22-1867, MARGARETE KATHARINE MEYER, b 4-10-1832, Kulmbach, d 3-31-1911, Marktredwitz, daughter of Peter Meyer, master potter in Wirsberg, and his wife Margarete Mehle of Kulmbach. (Plate 6)

Children born in Wirsberg:

1. Heinrich, b 6-12-1865, d 1-1892, Weiden.
2. JOHANN, XIV, b 3-1867, d 6-1909, New York, m, d 1940.

Children:

1. FRED, XV, b 11-7-1896, d 1931, m ETHEL - -

Child:

1. Theodore, b 11-17-1921, m.

Child:

1. Daughter.

2. HENRY GEORGE, XV, b 5-26-1903, m.

1. Son.

3. GEORG, XIV, b 7-16-1869, Railroad Official in Amberg, m 1889, AMALIE RIED.

Children:

1. Daughter m a Dutch man.

2. " m " " " .

3. " m and lives in Bavaria.

4. " m " " " " .

5. " m " " " " .

6. Josef, b about 1908, railroad man in Roding, Bavarian Forest.

4. FRIEDRICH, XIV, b 11-3-1871, Neukirchen, station master in Marktredwitz, m LUISE BOCK, b 4-19-1872, Marktredwitz, d 1-18-1943, m 9-17-1895.

Children born in Marktredwitz:

1. Child, lived for 18 days.

2. HEINRICH GEORG, XV, b 10-15-1902, Engineer in Bayreuth, m 2-23-1935, Bayreuth, EUGENIE AUGUSTE HOLLFELDER, b 11-2-1906.

Child:

1. Renate, b 8-4-1940, Bayreuth.

KASPAR WANDERER, VIII, son of JOHANN MATTHAUS WANDERER, VII, (Page 71)

b 7-5-1655, Bischofsgrün, d 8-1-1709, glass-works master in Bischofsgrün; m twice: (1) Warmensteinach, ANNA BARBARA...., b 1-4-1656, d 12-19-1700: (2) 1-10-1702, Bischofsgrün, MARGARETE POEHLMANN of Grosenau, b 1667, Bischofsgrün, d 8-30-1714. (Plate 15)

Children of first marriage:

1. Johannes, b 1-21-1676, Kulmain at Bader.

2. JOHANN KASPAR, IX, (Following paragraph) (Plate 15)

3. Wolf Adam, b 1-24-1679, Warmensteinach.

4. Johannes, b 9-5-1680, Warmensteinach.

5. Margarete Barbara, b 12-1-1681, Warmensteinach.

6. Eva Magdalena, b 8-29-1684, Bischofsgrün.

7. Johann Friedrich, 5-4-1687, Bischofsgrün.

8. Katharina, b 8-23-1689, Bischofsgrün, m 4-24-1719, BENJAMIN SCHUFFENHAUER, charcoal burner in Saxony.

9. Maria Barbara, b 3-23-1692, Bischofsgrün.

10. FRIEDRICH, IX, (Page 91) (Plate 20)

11. Eva, b 4-1-1696, Bischofsgrün.

12. Andreas, b 3-27-1699, Bischofsgrün.

Children of second marriage:

13. Elias, b 9-15-1702, Bischofsgrän.
14. Katharina, b 9-17-1705, same.

JOHANN KASPAR WANDERER, IX, son of KASPAR WANDERER, VIII, (Page 79), b 2-5-1677, Warmensteinach, d 3-8-1750, schoolmaster and organist in Warmensteinach; m MARGARETE ELISE HERRMANN.

Children born in Warmensteinach:

1. Johannes, b 7-3-1704.
2. Anna Elisabeth, b 8-1-1706.
3. JOHANN CHRISTIAN KARL, X, (Following paragraph) (Plate 14).
4. Johann Gottfried, b 4-21-1711.
5. Anna Katharina, b 1-5-1713.
6. Johann Gottfried, b 10-6-1715.
7. Johann Christof, b 4-19-1718.
8. JOHANN GOTTLIEB, X, (Page 90) (Plate 15)

JOHANN CHRISTIAN KARL WANDERER, X, son of JOHANN KASPAR WANDERER, IX, b 12-12-1708, Warmensteinach, glass-maker, tailor and cabinet-maker in Neuhaus; m 10-13-1733, Neuhaus, BARBARA KATHARINA HEINZ of Neuhaus. (Plate 14)

Children born in Neuhaus:

1. JOHANN STEFAN, XI, (Following paragraph) (Plate 12)
2. JOHANN PETER, XI, b 6-19-1738. (Plate 14)

Children born in Neuhaus:

1. Christiane Elisabeth Magdalene, b 4-14-1768, m 6-1-1786, GEORG STEFAN MUELLER, works master in Neuhaus.
2. Johanna Eleonore Margarete, b 4-25-1771, d 5-19-1807, m 4-19-1795, JOHANN MATTHAUS FRIEDRICH.
3. Johanna Katharina Elisabeth, b 1-27-1775, d 9-8-1813.
4. Johanna Maria Elisabeth, b 4-22-1781, m 5-19-1803, JOHANN MICHAEL GREINER.
3. Anna Elisabeth, b 1-13-1742.
4. JOHANN FRIEDRICH, XI, b 6-17-1744, glass-maker in Neuhaus, (Plate 15).

Children born in Neuhaus:

1. Johanna Katharina Elisabeth, b 7-2-1771, d 12-22-1771.
2. JOHANN PETER CHRISTOF, XII, b 11-25-1774, porcelain-turner in Neuhaus; m 12-18-1803, JUSTINE MARGARETE GREINER.

Daughter born in Neuhaus:

1. Johanna Juliane Veronika, b 11-22-1803.
3. Johann Andreas, b 7-29-1776, d 4-24-1777.
4. Johanna Christiane Martha, b 5-2-1778; m 2-7-1802, Neuhaus, JOHANN GEORG FRIEDRICH KOEHLER.
5. Johanna Veronika Barbara, b 4-8-1781.
6. Johanna Christiane Elisabeth Barbara, b 2-11-1784, d 2-22-1784.
7. Still-born daughter, b 9-24-1785.
5. Johann Georg, b 5-4-1748.
6. Eva Elisabeth, b 2-14-1753.
7. Johanna Barbara, 8-14-1757.

JOHANN STEFAN WANDERER, XI, son of JOHANN CHRISTIAN KARL WANDERER, X, (Above) b 7-26-1734, Neuhaus, glass-painter and horse-shoer in Scheibe; m 6-17-1763, JOHANNA JAKOBINE KATHARINA WALTER. (Plate 12)

Children born in Steinheid:

1. Johanna Elisabeth Barbara, b 11-11-1762.
2. Johanna Friederike Margarete, b 1765.
3. JOHANN CHRISTIAN KARL, XII, (Following paragraph) (Plate 9)
4. Johanna Susanna Elisabeth, b 1-14-1771.
5. JOHANN GEORG ELISA, XII, (Page 88) (Plate 14)
6. Johann Nikolaus Stefan Kaspar, b 1775.

JOHANN CHRISTIAN KARL WANDERER, XII, son of JOHANN STEFAN WANDERER, XI, (Above) b 6-18-1768, Steinheid, d 3-14-1842, Siegmundsburg, master linen-weaver in Scheibe; m 9-25-1791, JOHANNA KATHARINA REGINA SAUERBREY, b 2-8-1768, d 9-5-1802. (Plate 9)

Children born in Siegmundsburg:

1. Christian Wilhelm, b 7-8-1792.
2. Johann Georg Friedrich, b 7-10-1795.
3. HEINRICH FRIEDRICH ELIAS DAVID, XIII, (Following paragraph) (Plate 9)

HEINRICH FRIEDRICH ELIAS DAVID WANDERER, XIII, son of JOHANN CHRISTIAN KARL WANDERER, XII, (Above), b 5-20-1798, Siegmundsburg, d 1875, Newark, N.J. USA., master weaver in Scheibe, emigrated to America in 1864; m 5-8-1823, Coburg, REGINA ROEHRIG, b 1-5-1797, Coburg, d 4-3-1859, Scheibe. (Plate 9).

Children born in Scheibe:

1. FRIEDRICH KARL ELIAS, XIV, (Following paragraph) (Plate 7)
2. Johanna Rosine Marie, b 11-16-1825, m 2-3-1853, SCHMIDT.
3. Eleonore Rosalie Berta, b 2-19-1829, d 12-28-1833.
4. FRIEDRICH EUGEN, XIV, (Page 83) (Plate 9)
5. FRIEDRICH FLORENTIN, XIV, (Page 87) (Plate 12)
6. Georg Ernst Elias, b 10-20-1835, d 10-21-1839.
7. Georg Karl Wilhelm, b 11-12-1840; returned to Germany.

FRIEDRICH KARL ELIAS WANDERER, XIV, son of HEINRICH FRIEDRICH ELIAS DAVID WANDERER, XIII, (Above) b 2-1-1824, Scheibe, d 2-8-1906, Newark, N.J. USA., porcelain-turner in Scheibe; m 12-25-1849, Masserberg, FLORENTINE SEIFFERTH, b 9-3-1828, Masserberg, d 12-8-1881, Newark, N.J. USA. (Plate 7).

Children born in Scheibe:

1. EMIL AUGUST ADELBERT ADOLF, XV, b 11-1-1850, d 12-11-1913, Paterson, N.J. Pastor of a Presbyterian Church in Paterson, preached in 1906, a sermon in the church in Scheibe; m 1875, FRIEDERICKE HENRIETTE UNGLAUB, b 11-8-1850, d 11-8-1895, Paterson. (Plate 7)

Children:

1. Alisha, b 1876, Swedesboro, N.J., d 1-27, 1914, Paterson; m 1896, Paterson, JACOB HENRY GEIER, b 1874, d 1928, Paterson.

Children born in Paterson:

1. Adolph Geier, b 1897.
2. Arthur Geier, b 1901.
2. Emilie Karoline, b 3-8-1878, Elmont, Long Island, teacher and librarian in Bloomfield Theological Seminary, Bloomfield, N.J., m 8-28-1901, Paterson, Pastor WILLIAM BERGER, b 1873, Vienna, d 5-14-1914, Bloomfield.

Child:

1. William Adolph Berger, b 1-27-1903, Newark, Ohio, Physician in three hospitals in Newark, N.J.

Children:

1. Daughter, b 1930.
2. Son, b 1933.
2. Ernestine Karoline Euphemia, b 12-22-1853, d 4-2-1943, Newark, N.J., m 12-22-1875, Newark, FREDERICK W. KNICKMEYER, b 11-11-1850, Portsmouth, Va., d 5-7-1927, Newark, N.J.

Children born in Newark:

1. Clara K. Knickmeyer, b 12-1-1876, d 11-25-1911; m 11-26-1902, David Ford, b 2-28-1870, Dundee, Scotland, d 4-11-1930, Arlington, N.J.

Daughter born in Newark:

1. Grace Clara Ford, b 10-13-1906; m 5-16-1930, Wilbur Tombs, b 11-1-1905, Rahway, N.J.
2. Florence C. Knickmeyer, b 2-24-1879, single.
3. Emma A. Knickmeyer, b 7-20-1882, d 9-23-1949; m Chester B. Lyon, Newark, 11-12-1912, b 12-12-1883, Hawthorne, N.Y., d 12-3-1926, Tarrytown, N.Y.
4. Minnie L. Knickmeyer, b 11-19-1887, single.
5. Euphemia F. Knickmeyer, b 11-25-1889, m 1-10-1914, Newark, William Hunt, b 10-1-1889, Birmingham, England, d 12-27-1932, Newark.

Child born in Newark:

1. William F. Hunt, b 4-20-1915, m Elisabeth Bridge, 10-18-1942.

Children:

1. William Fred Hunt, b 8-22-1943.
2. Son, b 10-18-1949.
3. THEOBALD FRIEDOLIN ALEXANDER, XV, b 1-9-1861, merchant in Saratoga Lake, N.Y., m 11-11-1886, Newark, ANNA SCHWARZENHOLZER, b Württemberg, Germany, d 7-27-1919. (Plate 7)

Children born in Newark:

1. William Frederick, b 10-6-1888.
2. Ella, b 11-8-1890; m 9-1-1920, Pastor J. SIMKO of Hungary.
3. Karl, b 10-27-1893, Maywood, N.J., d 10-27-1917.
4. Anna Carolina, b 1-11-1897; m 4-5-1922, HOWARD C. STARIN, d 12-22-1943; remarried 6-28-1947, Irwin Van Veghten.

Child:

1. Alvin Starin.
5. Russell Nelson, b 2-4-1910, d 1-30-1937; m 2-14-1934, FRANCIS QUICK.
4. Otelia, b 9-9-1864, d 5-10-1911; m Feb 1883, VICTOR WEISS, b 11-29-1857, d 1-31-1925.

Children born in Newark:

1. Emma K. Weiss, b 3-13-1884; m 12-24-1902, Newark, Joseph Lehman, b 7-24-1877.

Children:

1. Florence B. Lehman, b 10-3-1904, Harrison, N.J., d 7-23-1905.
2. Edgar Lehman, b 7-7-1907, Newark; m 9-14-1935, Newark, Grace O'Hagen, b 7-26-1907, Newark.
2. Florence Weiss, b 6-20-1885; m 10-20-1909, Paterson, Ferdinand Kann, b 2-21-1878, Stapleton, Staten Island, N.Y.
3. Charles Weiss, b 5-26-1888; m 9-14-1910, Newark, Nettie Hamburg, b 12-25-1887, Newark.
4. Minnie Weiss, b 10-7-1894; m 8-2-1922, Hilton, N.J. Arthur F. Loewe, b 7-5-1895, Omaha, Neb.

5. Otto, died young.
6. Clara, " " .
7. Euphemia, died young.
8. Adolph, " " .

FRIEDRICH EUGEN WANDERER, XIV, son of HEINRICH FRIEDRICH ELIAS DAVID WANDERER, XIII, (Page 81), b 3-6-1831, Scheibe, d 5-14-1893, Newark, N.J. USA., porcelain-turner in Scheibe, left for America on 5-31-1864, and became trunk-maker in Newark; m 5-3-1857, Scheibe, HENRIETTE WILHELMINE ANTOINETTE EMILIE SCHMIDT, b 1-1-1834, Scheibe, d 9-26-1904, Newark. (Plate 9)

Children born in Scheibe:

1. Florenz Georg Traugott Oskar, b 10-2-1857, d 12-11-1875, Newark.
2. Emilie Hortense Laura, b 1-14-1859, d 12-4-1932, Newark. Single.
3. KARL BERTRAM WILHELM, XV, b 1-14-1861, d 8-25-1920, Newark. Butcher in Chicago, Ill., m 10-29-1890, Newark, AUGUSTE YAGER, b 12-23-1768, d 1950. (Plate 8)

Children:

1. Carrie, b 7-11-1892, Newark, d 1945, Newark; m 3-27-1918, Newark, HARVEY LEWIS CONROY, b 5-7-1892, Zacata, Va.
2. FRED, XVI, b 8-8-1894, Newark, d 2-27-1942, Chicago, mailman in Chicago; m MAYMIE HOFFMAN, Chicago.

Children born in Chicago:

1. Marie, b 11-19-1923.
2. FRED BERNHARD, XVII, b 3-26-1927.
3. Amelia, b 5-11-1903, Chicago; m 11-4-1925, New York, LAWRENCE CARL SCHMID, b 6-10-1905, Newark.
4. Marie, b 3-23-1909, Newark; m 10-5-1929, WILLIAM ALEXANDER BECHTOLDT, b 2-16-1903, Belleville, N.J.

Children:

1. Janet Marie Bechtoldt, b 1-7-1934.
2. Barbara Ann Bechtoldt, b 6-15-1936.
4. Emma Emilie Auguste, b 3-12-1862, d 6-24-1936, Newark; m HENRY SCHILLING, b 6-28-1860, d 9-24-1904.

Children born in Newark:

1. Fred Eugene Schilling, b 8-8-1883, d 5-28-1932, musician: m 11-2-1909, Ottilie Elisabeth Horter, now wife of Norman Carhart, Cocoa, Fla.
2. Amelia Laura, b 9-10-1885, m 5-25-1907, Frederick Charles Penl.
3. Otto William Schilling, b 8-6-1887, m 12-20-1919, Viola Utter.
5. THOMAS ALWIN, XV, (Page 85) (Plate 9)

Children born in Newark, N.J.:

6. CHARLES GEORGE, XV, b 2-22-1868, d Chicago.

Children born in Chicago:

1. Hattie, m Bernhard Roth.
2. Karl, m Ruth Johnson.
3. Laura, m Walter Mathison.
7. EMIL WILLIAM, XV, b 3-28-1870, d 1-3-1941, Chicago, butcher; m 5-27-1894, Chicago, PAULINE MARIE SCHMIDT, b 11-27-1873, d 9-10-1930, Chicago. (Plate 11)

Children born in Chicago:

1. EUGENE THOMAS, XVI, b 9-16-1895, merchant in Kansas City, Mo.; m 11-14-1917, Omaha, Neb. CLEO MACMASTERS, b 8-3-1897, Kentucky.
2. CARL WILLIAM, XVI, b 7-7-1897, office man in Chicago; m 6-11-1927, Chicago, EVA GERTRUDE STACH, b 8-18-1901, Chicago.
3. Ruth Marie, b 4-4-1900, m 6-16-1928, Chicago, Edward Tilton Wallace,

b 5-19-1908.

4. Pauline Florence, b 3-11-1902, m 6-16-1928, William Clinton Wallace,
b 3-11-1904.

8. PETER EDWARD, XV, b 8-26-1872, merchant, retired; m 12-16-1896, ANNI NOLL,
b 1-11-1869, d 6-3-1936, Irvington, N.J. (Plate 11)

Child born in Newark:

1. LESTER EDWARD, XVI, b 6-1-1900; m 5-27-1938, Irvington, MABEL MATHILDA
GRIMM, b 11-9-1901, daughter of Joseph Grimm, b in Württemberg, Ger-
many, and his wife, Anna Marie Wigart, b in Westphalia, Germany.

9. Caroline Hermine, b 8-16-1874; m 3-22-1893, Newark, JOHN AUGUST KEPPLER,
butcher in Newark, b 3-9-1871, Berlin, Germany, d 11-19-1938, Newark.

Children born in Newark:

(Plate 11)

1. Susan Henrietta, b 12-26-1893, d 9-5-1933, Maplewood, N.J.; m 9-1-1921
Newark, Albert Stephen Rehman, b 6-1-1892, Newark.

2. Edward Robert Keppler, b 3-17-1895, d 4-14-1947, butcher in Newark; m
1937, Agnes Fitzpatrick, Connecticut.

Son:

1. John Edward Keppler, b 5-22-1941.

3. William Henry Keppler, b 10-29-1896, d 10-20-1940, Newark; m 11-18-
1917, Newark, Helen Margaret Bailey, b 6-15-1896, Wilks-Barre, Pa., d
4-18-1936, Newark.

Children born in Newark:

1. Margaret Mary, b 10-1-1919.

2. Bernhard Henry Keppler, b 7-10-1922.

Child:

1. Daughter, b May 1949.

4. Florence Emma Keppler, b 6-29-1902; m 8-2-1925, Kingston, N.Y., Asa
Hoteling Budington, b 1-26-1900, Kingston.

Daughter:

1. Doris Budington, b 3-29-1925, m

Children:

1. Carol, b 6-16-49.

2. Robert.

10. Susannah Rosana, b 6-28-1875, d 12-15-1924, Newark; m 5-26-1895, EDWARD
OTTO, merchant, b 9-29-1868, d Dec. 1941. (Plate 12)

Children born in Newark:

1. Edwin Otto, b 6-7-1896.

2. William Otto, b 10-28-1898; m 3-7-1936, Emma Theresa Issler.

3. Arthur Emil, b 12-29-1904.

4. Herbert, b 7-27-1907; m 1-27-1931, Marie Rose Schmachtenberg.

5. Charles Augustus, b 11-14-1911; m 2-11-1932, Margaret Welch.

6. Gertrude Otto, b 11-6-1909; m 5-21-1930, Albert John Carleton. Have
children.

THOMAS ALWIN WANDERER, XV, son of FRIEDRICH EUGEN WANDERER, XIV, (Page 83)
 b 7-8-1863, Scheibe, d 5-26-1941, Oak Park, Ill., butcher in Chicago; m
 7-3-1887, Chicago, MARIA THERESA BRODT, b 11-22-1860, Zechlin, Pommern, d
 12-17-1933, Oak Park, Ill. (Plate 9)

Children born in Chicago:

1. ALWIN EUGENE JOHN, XVI, b 4-11-1888, civil engineering graduate of Univ. of Illinois; merchant in Oak Park; m 10-11-1911, Chicago, LYDIA REGINA HERZOG, b 4-10-1890, Chicago, daughter of Charles August Herzog, b 2-27-1862, Silesia, d 5-30-1917, Chicago, and his wife Margaret Barbara Götzelmann, b 10-23-1856, Bavaria, m 5-26-1886, Chicago. (Plate 9)

Children born in Oak Park:

1. ALWIN EDWARD OSCAR, XVII, b 8-1-1912, lives in Elmhurst, Ill. architectural engineering graduate of Univ. of Illinois, engineer; m 10-14-1939, Oak Park, DOROTHY MARIE TOLLAR, graduate nurse, b 4-15-1913, North Judson, Ind., daughter of James Peter Tollar, b 7-2-1883, Chicago, d 3-20-1936, Berwyn, Ill., and his wife Anna Sykora, b 3-11-1888, Chrudian, Bohemia.

Children born in Oak Park:

1. Judith Lynn, b 5-14-1943.
2. Patti Jean, b 4-6-1945.
2. Margaret Marie, b 8-26-1915, lives in Oak Park; m 11-19-1938, Oak Park EDWIN WILLIAM BEST, engineer and teacher, b 5-3-1911, Peoria, Ill., son of Edwin William Best, b 8-19-1872, Franklin, Iowa, d July 1922, Peoria, who m 4-15-1907, Bertha Brendel, b 9-4-1877, Peoria. Both Edwin and Margaret are graduates of Univ. of Illinois.

Children:

1. Lawrence Edwin Best, b 2-28-1942, Peoria.
2. Thomas Charles Best, b 4-6-1947, Oak Park.
2. OSCAR WILLIAM RUDOLPH, XVI, b 5-6-1889, civil engineering graduate of Univ. of Illinois; department head, Western Electric Co., Chicago; m 5-2-1917, Oak Park, MABEL HESTER BANKES, daughter of Edward Bankes, b 12-23-1859, Wexford, Ireland, d 5-29-36, River Forest, Ill., and his wife Pauline Marguerite Heuermann, b 12-19-1871, Chicago. (Plate 9)

Children:

1. EDWARD THOMAS, XVII, b 4-16-1918, Washington, D.C., engineering graduate of Univ. of Illinois, living in New Kensington, Pa.; m Univ. of Illinois graduate, MARJORIE MILLER, b 5-18-1919, Chicago, daughter of Henry Dean Miller, b 1-11-1892, St. Louis, Mo. and his wife Irene Cornelia Louise Weinreich, b 5-19-1891, St. Louis.

Children born in New Kensington:

1. Dean Edward, XVIII, b 12-28-1945.
2. Nancy Anne, b 1-18-1948.
2. KENNETH HERBERT, XVII, b 12-28-1923, Oak Park, engineering graduate of Univ. of Illinois, living in Chicago; m 6-22-1946, Oak Park, Univ. of Illinois graduate, JOAN MARGARET DUMELOW, b 11-9-1924, Chicago, daughter of John Charles Dumelow, b 5-4-1898, Holyoke, Mass. and his wife Charlotte Hartman, b 9-2-1898, Chicago.

Children born in Chicago:

1. Kathryn Joan, b 9-21-1947.
2. Thomas John, XVIII, b 2-17-1949.
3. DONALD WILLIAM, XVII, b 10-10-1927, Oak Park, engineering graduate of Univ. of Illinois, living in Chicago; m 7-29-1950, Chicago, Univ. of

Illinois graduate, Elisabeth Louise Dean, b 8-11-1929, Oak Park, daughter of William Armour Dean, b 6-3-1903, Chicago, and his wife, Elisabeth Ingram Harrison Fetridge, b 2-22-1903, Chicago.

3. ARTHUR EMIL AUGUST, XVI, b 4-26-1891, physician in Oak Park, Univ. of Illinois graduate; m 8-9-1930, Oak Park, EMMA ADELINE CARLSEN, b 11-25-1897, Chicago, daughter of Louis Henry Carlsen, b 11-12-1863, Oslo, Norway, and d 7-16-1933, and his wife, Christina Nelson, b 7-22-1860, Christiana, Sweden, d 3-25-1927, Chicago. (Plate 9)
4. WALTER HENRY GEORGE, XVI, b 8-31-1892, merchant: m 5-3-1919, Oak Park, ANNA MAY PILZ, b 10-9-1899, Chicago, daughter of Max Matheas Pilz, b 12-30-1865, Heydekrug, East Prussia, d 6-2-1950, Oak Park, and his wife Anna S. Block, b 1-1-1871, Chicago. (Plate 9)

Children born in Oak Park:

1. WALTER MATHEW, XVII, b 2-14-1920, merchant, living in Forest Park, Ill. m 3-17-1945, Oak Park, EVELYN NORDBROCK, b 10-2-1921, Lombard, Ill., daughter of Henry Peter Nordbrock, b 8-20-1873, York Center, Ill., d 11-28-1949, Forest Park, and his wife Hilda Lietz, b 4-27-1889, York Center.

Children born in Forest Park:

1. Walter Max, b 1-20-1946. XVIII.
2. Arthur John, b 1-6-1948. XVIII.
2. Eleanor Mildred, b 7-26-1921, lives in Maywood, Ill. m 6-14-1942, Miami, Fla., JAMES ALBERT CATER, b 5-21-1920, Kirksville, Mo., son of Franklin Clarke Cater, b 1899, Marceline, Mo., d 9-8-1951, Maywood, and his wife, Edith A. Kirby, b 1897, Macon, Mo.

Children born in Oak Park:

1. Linda Kay Cater, b 7-26-1946.
2. James Clarke Cater, b 9-6-1947.
3. ROBERT THOMAS, XVII, b 8-6-1923, merchant, living in Elmhurst, Ill., m 11-22-1943, Chicago, ELIZABETH JANE WHITE, b 1-3-1924, Oak Park, daughter of Clarence John White, b 2-20-1891, Chicago, and his wife Lillian Russell, b 5-12-1894.

Children born in Oak Park:

1. Robert Thomas, XVIII, b 7-26-1945.
2. William Russell, XVIII, b 5-1-1950.
4. Marie Ann, b 3-3-1930.
5. HERBERT FREDERICK CARL, XVI, b 4-1-1894, merchant, attended Univ. of Illinois, living in River Forest, Ill., m 2-3-1925, Chicago, ANNA MARGARET JOURDAN, b 2-24-1894, Chicago, daughter of George Jourdan, b 12-12-1855, Waldorf, Germany, d 12-10-1939, Oak Park, and his wife Margaretha Becker, b 11-25-1850, Raunheim, Germany, d 10-3-1916, Oak Park. (Plate 10)

Children born in Oak Park:

1. Georgia Marie, b 1-3-1927, attended Lindenwood College and Michigan State College; m 8-27-1949, Oak Park, RICHARD HORACE GRISWOLD, Northwestern Univ. graduate, b 2-23-1925, Chicago, son of Charles Mead Griswold, b 12-28-1886, Newman Grove, Iowa, d 8-23-1944, Chicago, and his wife Ina Mae Weed, b 11-8-1890. They live in Maywood, Ill.

Child born in Oak Park:

1. Janet Ann Griswold, b 9-14-1950.
2. Carol Ann, b 8-1-1928, attended Northwestern Univ., m 8-27-1949, Oak Park, DONALD CHESTER WOREL, Northwestern Univ. graduate, b 12-10-1925, Manitowoc, Wisc., son of Chester G. Worel, b 6-18-1895, Manitowoc, d

3-11-1948, Manitowoc, and his wife Marcella Mary Siebenhorn, b 2-25-1903, Manitowoc. They live in Joliet, Ill.

3. HERBERT JOURDAN, XVII, b 8-15-1934. Student at Oak Park High School.

6. Elizabeth Catherine Mabel Marie, b 8-15-1896, graduate of Univ. of Illinois; m 6-10-1920, Oak Park, Univ. of Illinois graduate, BERNHARD PAUL REINSCH, now professor at Florida Southern College, Lakeland, Fla., b 11-22-1892, Malcolm, Iowa, son of Rev. Herman Franz Johannes Reinsch, b 1-25-1867, Paducah, Ky. and his wife Anna Margaretha Henrietta Hulsebus, b 9-3-1872, Burlington, Ia. (Plate 10)

Children born in Oak Park:

1. Herbert Paul Reinsch, b 7-2-1925, engineer, graduate of Louisiana State Univ., lives in Baton Rouge, La., m 8-24-1945, El Paso, Texas, Nannie Sue Martin, who attended Louisiana State Univ., b 9-7-1927, Vivian, La., daughter of Eber Guy Martin, b 12-3-1903, Bossier Parish, near Benton, La. and his wife Christine Long, b 2-22-1904, Winnfield, La.

Children born in Baton Rouge:

1. Richard Paul Reinsch, b 5-20-1950.
2. John Martin Reinsch, b 7-26-1951.
2. Arthur John Reinsch, b 1-9-1929, engineer, graduate of Univ. of Illinois. Working towards Ph.D. degree.
3. Marianne Elizabeth Reinsch, b 1-9-1929, graduate, Florida Southern College, living in Lakeland, Fla., m 6-10-1950, Lakeland, Karl Luster Icenogle, Jr. graduate, Georgia Institute of Technology, b 6-18-1925, Atlanta, Ga., son of Karl Luster Icenogle, b 8-31-1893, Macomb, Ill., and his wife Inez Allen, b 4-11-1899, Durham, N.C.

Child born in Lakeland:

1. Ellen Marie, b 2-28-1951.
4. Robert Thomas Reinsch, b 7-22-1931. Student at Univ. of Illinois.

FRIEDRICH FLORENTIN WANDERER, XIV, son of HEINRICH FRIEDRICH ELIAS DAVID WANDERER, XIII, (Page 81), b 9-18-1833, Sceibe, d 11-7-1928, Point Pleasant, N.J. tailor in Newark; m twice: (1) 1-18-1859, Scheibe, WILHELMINE ANTOINETTE ROSALIE RAUTH, b 6-13-1835, d 9-6-1859: (2) 1-12-1864, Newark, BARBARA WUEST, b 2-5-1843, Rodach by Coburg, d 1-6-1938, Point Pleasant. (Plate 12)

Children of second marriage born in Newark:

1. Karl, b 6-2-1865, d 4-12-1937, Point Pleasant.
2. Minnie Friedericke, b 9-20-1867, m TOWER.
3. Friedrich Florentin, b 1-18-1871, d 3-28-1928, Kearney, N.J., m 8-20-1898, Newark, ANNA ULRICH, b 11-30-1865, Newark.
4. Herman Ferdinand, b 3-5-1873.
5. BERNHARD FREDERICK, XV, b 9-13-1878, m 12-18-1901, ANNA TRAUTWEILER, b 6-12-1880, Switzerland.

Children born in Newark:

1. HERBERT BERNHARD, XVI, b 9-30-1902, m 8-26-1925, Ada V. Seaburg.

Child:

1. Judith, b 9-22-1933, Connecticut.
2. Gertrude Anna, b 4-27-1905, m 9-15-1926, Frank T. Lang. Live in San Francisco, Cal.

Children born in San Francisco:

1. Constance A. Lang, b 7-1-1928

2. Donald T. Lang, b 8-31-1930.
6. Ferdinand Alfred, b 3-31-1881.

JOHANN GEORG ELISA WANDERER, XII, son of JOHANN STEFAN WANDERER, XI, (Page 81)
b 6-16-1773, Steinheid, d 1838, Steinheid, blacksmith in Scheibe; m 1-18-
1795, JOHANNA MARGARETHE KUMMER.

Children:

1. JOHANN HEINRICH KASPAR, XIII, (Following paragraph) (Plate 13)
2. Karl Friedrich, b 8-1-1799, Steinheid, tailor: m MARGARETE MUELLER of Weidenspring.

Daughter:

1. Bianka Johanette Karoline, b 2-10-1837, Scheibe, single.

Children born in Scheibe:

1. Henriette Natalie Luise, b 2-27-1857, d 7-6-1859.
2. Eduard August Christian, b 12-18-1858 (later Wanderer).
3. Johann Christian Bernhard, b 7-29-1802.
4. Johanna Maria Friederike, b 5-9-1808.
5. Stefan Martin August, b 6-14-1812.

JOHANN HEINRICH KASPAR WANDERER, XIII, son of JOHANN GEORG ELISA WANDERER, XII,
b 9-29-1795, Scheibe, d 10-13-1859, Masserberg, woodworker; m 1-9-1820, Mas-
serberg, JOHANNA CHRISTIANE FRIEDERIKA ENDERS, b 8-27-1794, d 4-26-1872,
daughter of Nicol Enders, inhabitant and miner in Rehberg, and his wife Jo-
hanna Sophia Elisabetha.

Children born in Masserberg:

1. JOHANN GEORG CARL NICOLAUS THEODOR, XIV, b 4-3-1820; m.

Children born in Berlin:

1. Louise, m SCHROEDER in Berlin.
2. Oskar, cabinet maker in Berlin.
2. Johanna Christiane Elisabetha, b 6-14-1822.
3. JOHANN GUENTHER AUGUST, XIV, (Following paragraph) (Plate 13).
4. Marie Henriette, b 10-10-1828, d 4-17-1835.
5. CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH RICHARD, XIV, b 2-19-1832, d 3-13-1902, chestmaker in Masserberg; m 4-3-1856, ERNESTINE CHRISTIANE HENRIETTE SEIFFERTH.

Children born in Masserberg:

1. Brune Elias Berthold Seiffert, later Wanderer, b 3-13-1855, d 6-16-1857.
2. Child, b 11-26-1857, d before baptism.
3. Friedrich Edmund Kilian, b 5-29-1859, d 4-25-1860.
4. Child.
5. Carl August Adelbert, b 11-26-1865, merchant in Masserberg.
6. CHRISTIAN HEINRICH CARL, XIV, b 10-26-1835, d 5-1-1899, Berlin-Lichten-
berg, cabinet maker; m 6-27-1865, Berlin, WILHELMINE LUISE STEINKE, b
4-23-1837, Schönlanke, d 6-19-1916, Berlin. (Plate 14)

Child born in Berlin:

1. FRANZ HERMANN OSKAR, XV, b 7-31-1868, engraver; m 8-27-1890, Berlin,
ANNA DOROTHEA CHARLOTTE GRUMBRECHT, b 2-25-1875, Berlin, d 5-17-1936,
Berlin.

Children born in Berlin:

1. MAX, XVI, b 2-10-1892, d 10-20-1928; m 6-22-1918, Berlin, MARGARETE
FRIEDRICH.

Children born in Berlin:

1. Rita, b 11-14-1919.
2. Gisela, b 6-14-1925.
2. Paul, b 2-18-1894, d 8-1-1915, Hrubicschew, Russia.
3. Herta, b 8-8-1908, m 3-31-1934, Berlin, SCAMONI.

JOHANN GUENTHER AUGUST WANDERER, XIV, son of JOHANN HEINRICH KASPAR WANDERER, XIII, b 1-2-1825, Masserberg, woodworker in Masserberg; m 8-3-1851, CHRISTIANE ROSALIE TRESSELT, d in USA., daughter of Nicol Heinrich Tresselt, master mason in Altenfeld. (Plate 13)

Children born in Masserberg:

1. Friedrich Richard Erdmann Tresselt, later Wanderer, b 5-25-1850.
2. Heinrich Friedrich Ottomar, b 1-29-1853, m 6-24-1877, LIPPMANN.
3. Christian Heinrich Edwin, b 7-5-1857, waiter in New York, N.Y.
4. CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH CHRISTOPH, XV, (Following paragraph) (Plate 13)
5. Ottilie Olga Auguste, b 3-20-1865, d 8-29-1865.
6. Friederike Anna Thekla, b 3-20-1865, went to USA.
7. Louis Berthold Oskar, b 4-10-1867, d 1-30-1871.

CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH CHRISTOPH WANDERER, XV, son of JOHANN GUENTHER AUGUST WANDERER, XIV, b 8-24-1860, Masserberg, d 11-3-1928, Hagen (Westphalia), cabinet maker; m ADELINDE RITTER, b 10-29-1858, Möhrenbach, d 7-16-1921, Hagen.

Children:

1. Otto, b 8-24-1881, Möhrenbach.
2. OSKAR ERNST EMIL EDMUND, XVI, b 9-12-1884, Möhrenbach, cabinet maker in Altona; m MARIA ANNA HEINICKE, b 11-7-1885, Mutzschen.

Children:

1. Erich, b 1-23-1913, Altona.
2. Emil Oskar, b 3-29-1920, Hamburg.
3. HERMAN AUGUST LOUIS, XVI, b 8-17-1886, Möhrenbach, bolt-presser in Hagen; m 6-11-1913, Hagen, AGNES KAMINSKI, b 12-3-1889, Schopp, West Prussia.

Children born in Hagen; Catholic:

1. Maria, b 3-14-1914, m 8-10-1937, Hagen, PLAETZER.
2. Agnes, b 8-24-1915.
3. Hermann, b 1-16-1918.
4. Hildegard, b 3-27-1919.
5. Gertrud, b 11-17-1920.
6. Otto, b 4-1-1922.
7. Josef, b 8-14-1923.
8. Richard, b 12-17-1924.
9. Anna, b 1-5-1926.
10. Klara, b 9-25-1927.
11. Hedwig, b 3-20-1929.
12. Johannes, b 3-26-1930.
13. Elisabeth, b 2-12-1933.
4. Berta, b 12-2-1888, Möhrenbach, lives in Wilhelmsburg.
5. RICHARD, XVII, b 7-1-1891, Möhrenbach, bolt-presser in Hagen; m 6-28-1919, Breckenfeld-Epscheid, LINA LOEWEN.

Children born in Hagen:

1. Gisela Adelinde, b 1-22-1920.
2. Liselotte Berta, b 3-28-1921, d 1-4-1922.
3. Richard, b 9-24-1923.

6. Karoline, b 10-10-1893, Hohenlimburg; m KASPAR FRIEDRICH SOEDDING, b 8-24--1876, Hagen, master butcher in Hagen.
7. Emma, b 3-22-1896, Hohenlimburg; m ANDREAS HERMANN MAX, b 6-28-1887, Felgeleben, district of Calbe.

Children born in Hagen:

1. Liselotte Ingeborg Max, b 9-10-1923.
2. Helmut Wolfgang Max, b 5-13-1926.
8. Christian, b 8-1-1897, Eisey, tram-way guard in Hagen.
9. Anna, b 5-19-1899, Hagen; m WILHELM SCHLABACH, b 9-11-1876, Epscheid.

Children born in Verneis:

1. Heinz Werner Schlabach, b 2-9-1923.
2. Helmut Walter Schlabach, b 12-28-1927.
10. Lisbeth, b 4-1-1903, Hagen, lives in Hamburg.

JOHANN GOTTLIEB WANDERER, X, son of JOHANN KASPAR WANDERER, IX, (Page 80)
b 10-9-1720, Weidenberg; m 7-10-1742, Warmensteinach, MARIA ROSINA SOELLNER
of a manor.

Children born in Warmensteinach:

1. HEINRICH CHRISTOPH, XI, (Following paragraph) (Plate 15)
2. Barbara Johanna, b 9-23-1744.

HEINRICH CHRISTOPH WANDERER, XI, son of JOHANN GOTTLIEB WANDERER, X, b 4-27-1743, Warmensteinach, d 9-18-1792, schoolmaster, organist and cabinet-maker; m 6-22-1763, ANNA CHRISTIANE SCHOENTAG.

Children born in Warmensteinach:

1. Margarete Johanna, b 4-3-1764.
2. Johann Christian, b 2-16-1766, d 9-1-1802, Augsburg.
3. CARL PHILIPP CHRISTIAN, XII, b 4-2-1769, schoolmaster, organist and Prussian Government Toll-collector in Warmensteinach; m 11-12-1799, ANNA KATHARINA MARQUARDT.

Children born in Warmensteinach:

1. Johann Heinrich Karl, b 1-2-1800.
2. Maria Karoline Friederike, b 9-18-1801.

Illigitimate child:

1. Carl Friedrich, b 4-7-1823, d 1829, Warmensteinach.
4. Georg Matthäus, b 8-2-1771.
5. Katharina Heinrika Maria, b 10-15-1772, single. Father of her child was Johann Konrad Friedrich Wichleb, organ builder.

Child born in Warmensteinach:

1. Johann Ernst Christian Michael Wichleb, later Wanderer, b 5-5-1802, m Johanna Magdalena Cröniger.

Children born in Warmensteinach:

1. Rosalie Johanna, b 1-28-1827.
2. Ludwig Julius, b 11-30-1828, d 1835.
3. Johanna Henrike Friederike, b 7-18-1831.
4. Georg Heinrich, b 12-19-1833, d 1835.
5. Johanna Christiana, b 12-26-1836.

Illigitimate children:

1. Johann Christian, b 4-8-1860, d 1926, Berlin.
2. Johann Thomas, b 5-6-1865, Warmensteinach; m 1906, Helene Bewersdorf, owner of a printing-works.

FRIEDRICH WANDERER, IX, son of KASPAR WANDERER, VIII, (Page 79), b 6-10-1693, Bischofsgrün, d 6-2-1764, Neuhaus, glass-painter in Schmalenbuche, near Neuhaus/R; m 10-18-1717, Neuhaus, ANNA ELISABETH GLASER, b 11-9-1697, d 3-17-1771, daughter of Hans Georg Glaser of Piesau. (Plate 20)

Children born in Neuhaus:

1. Elisabeth Margarete, b 8-17-1718; m 8-25-1746, Neuhaus, JOHANN MATHES BECHER.
2. Johann Stephan, b 11-23-1723.
3. Georg Nicol, b 4-5-1726.
4. Johann Christoph, b 3-24-1729, d 3-6-1731.
5. JOHANN CHRISTOPH, X, (Following paragraph) (Plate 20)
6. JOHANN ADAM, X, (Page) (Plate 23)

JOHANN CHRISTOPH WANDERER, X, son of FRIEDRICH WANDERER, IX, b 1-21-1733, Neuhaus, d 9-18-1761; m 11-22-1759, DOROTHEA ELISABETH SCHERF of Lichte.

Child born in Neuhaus:

1. JOHANN GEORG, XI, b 8-30-1760, d 12-27-1840; m 5-26-1782, JULIANE ROSINA LIEBMANN, b 2-5-1775, d 12-4-1842.

Children born in Neuhaus:

1. JOHANN GEORG FRIEDRICH, XII, (Following paragraph) (Plate 16)
2. Johann David, b 12-11-1784, d 1-16-1785.
3. JOHANN JAKOB, XII, (Page 92) (Plate 17)
4. Johanna Sophia Maria, b 5-6-1789.
5. Johanna Christiana Friederika, b 10-3-1790.
6. Johanna Margarete Elisabeth, b 9-24-1793.
7. Johanna Margarete, b 1-18-1795.

Child:

1. Johanna Katharina Friederike Elisabeth Barbara, b 11-18-1814, Neuh.
8. JOHANN PETER, XII, (Page) (Plate 21)

JOHANN GEORG FRIEDRICH WANDERER, XII, son of JOHANN CHRISTOPH WANDERER, X, b 8-11-1782, Neuhaus; m Lauscha in Thüringen, JOHANNA MARIA ELISABETH GREINER.

Children born in Neuhaus:

1. KASPAR FRIEDRICH CHRISTIAN PAULUS, XIII, (Following paragraph) (Plate 16),
2. Johann Christoph Günther, b 2-19-1819.
3. Johann Georg, b 5-9-1821.
4. JOHANN CHRISTIAN GUENTHER, XIII, (Page 92) (Plate 16)
5. Johanna Christiane Blanke, b 11-13-1827.

KASPAR FRIEDRICH CHRISTIAN PAULUS WANDERER, XIII, son of JOHANN GEORG FRIEDRICH WANDERER, XII, b 11-27-1816, Neuhaus, d 10-5-1891; m 11-22-1840, Neuhaus, JULIANE FRITZSCHE of Rohrbach.

Children born in Neuhaus:

1. FRIEDRICH FERDINAND, XIV, b 11-29-1840, d 9-17-1917; m 7-9-1867, Neuhaus, AUGUSTE SCHNEIDER.

Children born in Neuhaus:

1. Still-birth.
2. Still-birth.
3. Amalie Emilie Emma Selma, b 3-8-1872.
4. FRIEDRICH ALBERT LOUIS, XV, b 3-8-1872; m 5-30-1898, Neuhaus, MARIA KAROLINE ANNA BALLEININGER, b 5-13-1874, Birkenfeld.

Children born in Neuhaus:

1. Franz Alfred Karl, b 8-19-1898.
 2. Helene Selma Marie, b 8-1-1899.
 3. Auguste Marie, b 5-7-1903, d 2-24-1907.
 4. Auguste Helene, b 9-1-1907.
 5. Eline Marie, b 9-2-1909, 9-20-1909.
 6. Eline Sophie Lisette Charlotte, b 12-6-1916.
 7. Alfred Karl Louis Otto.
5. Karl Bernhard Richard, b 8-27-1874, d 1-3-1881.
 2. Therese Pauline, b 5-25-1843.
 3. Karl August Bernhardt, b 4-21-1846, d 1847.
 4. Still-birth, 4-12-1850.
 5. Pauline Therese Ferdinande, b 10-1-1855.

JOHANN CHRISTIAN GUENTHER WANDERER, XIII, son of JOHANN GEORG FRIEDRICH WANDERER, XII, b 7-29-1823, Neuhaus; m 11-16-1848, Neuhaus, FRIEDRIKE STEGER of Oberweisbach, b 3-16-1819. (Page 91) (Plate 16)

Children born in Neuhaus:

1. Karl Christoph Friedrich, b 10-18-1848, d 10-16-1850.
2. AUGUST HERMANN EMIL, XIV, b 5-17-1850; m 12-26-1871, Neuhaus, CHRISTIANE MARIA LUISE EHRHARDT.

Son born in Neuhaus:

1. Karl Bernhardt Max, b 1-1-1873.
3. Hugo Louis, b 8-9-1853.

JOHANN JAKOB WANDERER, XII, son of JOHANN GEORG WANDERER, XI, (Page 91), b 7-19-1786, Neuhaus, d 11-6-1855, porcelain-turner, woodcutter, "The long saltman"; m twice: (1) 9-18-1814, Neuhaus, JOHANNA CHRISTIANE MARIA LUCKER, b 6-14-1796, Fischbachwiese, d before 1835; (2) 10-13-1835, Neuhaus, WILHELMINE EMILIE CHRISTINE KRAMP of Unterweisbach.

Children of first marriage born in Neuhaus:

1. Johanna Christiane Katharine Henriette, b 9-26-1815.
2. CHRISTIAN WILHELM, XIII, (Page 93) (Plate 16)
3. Johanna Christiane Karoline Wilhelmine, b 7-16-1820, not married; father, Greiner.

Illegitimate children born in Neuhaus:

1. Friedrich Karl Richard, XIV, b 11-1-1843; m 5-14-1867, Christine Pforte.

Children born in Neuhaus:

1. Albertine Amalie Minna Lina, b 7-30-1867.
2. Paul Milius Heinrich Otto, b 7-2-1869.
3. Gustav Louis Hermann, b 9-8-1871, d 6-25-1872.
4. Emma Malwin Pauline, b 8-13-1873.
5. Friedrich Wilhelm Albert Wanderer, XV, b 9-25-1875, Neuhaus; m 5-3-1900, Charlotte Emma Luise Sillmann, b 3-8-1870, Bernhardtsthal.

Children born in Neuhaus:

1. Otto Max, b 5-17-1900.
2. Rosa Marie, b 4-29-1902.
3. Julius Franz, b 9-11-1904.
6. Selma Emma Franziska, b 6-24-1878.
7. Louis, b 12-14-1879, d 1-30-1880.
2. Friedrich Karl Emil, b 1-29-1865.

4. FRIEDRICH HEINRICH AUGUST, XIII, b 2-17-1823, shoemaker; m 12-31-1846, Neuhaus, ROSA MARGARET SCHREIVOGEL of Schlotheim; came to America, m 5-15-1866, San Francisco, Cal. a widow. (Plate 18)

Children of first marriage:

1. Luise, b 11-23-1845.
2. Ottilie Natalie Selma, b 6-15-1847.
3. Amande Reinholde Lina, b 4-2-1849.

Children of second marriage:

4. GEORGE ANTONE, XIV, b 2-29-1872, Mayfield, Cal., wood finisher for 50 years in Santa Clara, Cal., retired in 1937; m 12-31-1899, Santa Clara, JOHANNA SIDONIA FISCHER, b 5-4-1870, Santa Cruz, Cal.

Children born in Santa Clara:

1. Henry George, XV, b 4-1-1901, electrical engineer, attended Univ. of Santa Clara and Stanford Univ.; m twice: (1) 12-23-1923, Sacramento, Cal. EDNA M. GRAESSLE, b 12-18-1899, San Jose, Cal., d April 1935; (2) 6-14-1937, Carson City, Nev. LOIS LUCRETIA BROOKS, b 11-16-1912, Savage, Mont.
2. WILLIAM CHARLES, XV, b 9-28-1902, civil engineer, attended College of the Pacific; m 8-28-1927, San Francisco, EVELYN FRANCES STEPHENS, b 3-19-1905, San Francisco.

Son born in San Francisco:

1. WILLIAM CHARLES, XVI, b 1-7-1929, m 8-11-1950, San Francisco, JEANETTE MAE SCHULTZ, b 9-11-1932, St. Paul, Minn.

Daughter born in San Francisco:

1. Vicki Lynn, b 9-2-1951.
5. Louis Alfred, XIV, b 9-15-1875, Santa Clara, d April 1937, same; m 1896, ALICE ZEIGLER, b in Stockton, Cal., d April 1935, Santa Clara.
No children.

5. HEINRICH FRIEDRICH GUNTHER, XIII, (Page 94) (Plate 18).
6. CHRISTIAN BENJAMIN WILHELM, XIII, (Page 95) (Plate 19).
7. Johann Gotthold Eduard, b 6-28-1830.
8. Johann Friedrich Karl, b 2-2-1833.

Children of second marriage born in Neuhaus:

9. Johanna Christine Wilhelmine Karoline, b 4-19-1836.
10. Still-birth, girl, b 7-5-1838.
11. William, b 8-9-1840.
12. Still-birth, girl, b 12-25-1841.

CHRISTIAN WILHELM WANDERER, XIII, son of JOHANN JAKOB WANDERER, XII, (Page 92) b 8-25-1818, Neuhaus; m 3-23-1845, CHRISTIANE BRIEF of Deesbach.

Children born in Neuhaus:

(Plate 16)

1. WILHELM ANTON LOUIS, XIV, b 2-21-1845, m 1872, Oberweisbach, WILHELMINE HENRIETTE EHRHARDT of Oberweisbach.

Children born in Neuhaus:

1. Lina Amanda Pauline Wilhelmine, b 8-22-1876.
2. Frieda, b 11-21-1878.
2. HERMANN, XIV, b 12-21-1846, m 5-30-1871, Neuhaus, TRAUGOTTE WACHSMUTH of Oberweisbach.

Children born in Neuhaus:

1. Karl Wilhelm Albert, b 10-21-1871.
2. August Wilhelm Ernst, b 1-11-1874.
3. Anna Hulda Emma, b 10-27-1875.

3. Karl Eduard Theodor Hilmar, b 8-20-1849.
4. FRIEDRICH WILHELM, XIV, b 4-30-1852, m EMMELINE MOELLER of Lichtenhain.

Child born in Neuhaus:

1. Karl Friedrich Wilhelm, b 8-19-1878, d 7-11-1881.
5. Anna Ida, b 12-21-1854.
6. Wilhelmine Mathilde, b 3-21-1857.
7. Eduard Salomon, b 12-3-1859, twin.
8. Amalie Lina, b 12-3-1859, twin.

Child born in Neuhaus:

1. Max Ernst Otto, b 11-30-1874.
9. Auguste Emma Thekla, b 3-13-1862.

HEINRICH FRIEDRICH GUENTHER WANDERER, XIII, son of JOHANN JAKOB WANDERER, XII, (Page 93), b 10-21-1824, Neuhaus, d 4-22-1887, USA., porcelain-turner in Rauenstein, near Schalkau in Thüringen, emigrated to America in 1855; m JOHANNA CAROLINE MUELLER, widow of Reuscher. (Plate 18)

Children:

1. Friedrich Anton, b 12-19-1852, Rauenstein.
2. FRIEDRICH KARL, XIV, b 9-6-1854, Rauenstein, d in USA.

Children:

1. Daughter.
2. Daughter.
3. Daughter.
3. LEWIS, XIV, b 12-8-1861, Milwaukee, Wisc., d 10-27-1938, Los Angeles, Cal. m 9-14-1886, Milwaukee, Bertha A Helm, b 10-29-1862, d 4-2-1944, Los Angeles. (Plate 18)

Children:

1. CLARENCE JOHN, XV, b 7-6-1890, Milwaukee, m 11-22-1922, Milwaukee, FRANCIS HARTMAN, b 9-6-1893, Milwaukee, living in San Francisco.

Child born in Milwaukee:

1. Robert Lewis, b 2-23-1924. Lives in San Francisco.
2. Edna Etta, b 9-9-1893, d 3-6-1939, Chicago; m Dr. RAY MITCHELL FOUTS, 2-18-1920, Milwaukee.
4. HERMAN, XIV, b 10-1-1863, Milwaukee, d 6-13-1934, Grand Rapids, Mich., cabinet-maker; m 7-12-1902, Chicago, ADA JENNINGS, b 10-2-1870, Washington county, Arkansas; in 1936, she m James Shirras. (Plate 19)

Child born in Jennings, Michigan:

1. William Herman, XV, b 6-14-1903, m 12-15-1934, Pontiac, Mich. LUCILLE JENNINGS, b 12-8-1914, live in Columbus, Ohio.
5. FRANK, XIV, b 1-16-1872, Ludington, Mich. d 6-29-1930, m 11-25-1907, THERESE CISKE, b 12-17-1877, Sherwood, Wisc. Catholic. (Plate 19)

Children born in Ludington:

1. Crescentia Clara, b 3-2-1909.
2. Isabel Frances, b 10-23-1911.
3. Francis Louis, b 8-12-1913, m.
4. EDWARD ANTHONY, XV, b 7-16-1915, m 5-9-1941, LORETTA QUAST, b 12-6-1922, Ludington.

Children born in Ludington:

1. Edward James, b 4-10-1945.
2. Judy Ann, b 11-.-1947.
5. Robert William, b 8-28-1917.

CHRISTOPH BENJAMIN WILHELM WANDERER, XIII, son of JOHANN JAKOB WANDERER, XII, (Page 92), b 9-2-1827, Fischbachwiese, near Neuhaus, d 9-4-1911, Unterwirbach, chemical student in Unterwirbach near Blankenburg, Thüringen; n ANNA ELISABETH KAROLINE BOCK, b 7-31-1828, Deesbach near Oberweisbach, d 3-29-1899. (Plate 19)

Children born in Deesbach:

1. Reinhold, b 8-1-1850, Professor in Wiesbaden, d 3-18-1903.
2. Anna, b 8-15-1852, d 12-5-1907; m VALENTIN HOPF, Professor.
3. HERMANN, XIV, b 2-22-1856, d 1-24-1935, Leipzig, inn-keeper; m 8-11-1884, Leipzig, ERNESTINE HEYMANN, b 4-16-1851, on a farm near Oschatz, d 10-9-1935, Leipzig.

Children born in Leipzig:

1. Arthur.
2. Ida, b 3-5-1899, m 3-30-1918, Leipzig, WALTER SEYDEL, b 1-11-1888, Limbach, d 4-10-1929, Leipzig.
4. Robert, b 2-27-1858, d 4-16-1887, Wiesbaden, book-binder.
5. Franziska, b 5-15-1864, m GUENTHER.
6. OTTO, XIV, b 6-7-1867, merchant in Hamburg, d 1-10-1946, Hamburg; m MINNI SCHWEIGARDT.

Children born in Hamburg:

1. OSKAR, XV, b 7-14-1901, merchant in Hamburg, m ANNEMARIE RUEPPEL.

Children born in Hamburg:

1. Oskar, b 8-9-1926.
2. Ingeborg, b 11-20-1935, d 1942.
2. Grete, b 8-19-1905, m 1-19-1943, OTTO SCHREINERT, merchant.

Children born in Hamburg:

1. Ernst Otto Schreinert, b 1-3-1944.
2. Irmgard Schreinert, b 12-19-1947.
3. Erika, b 10-22-1910, m SCHWEIGARDT.

Children born in Hamburg:

1. Ingolf, b 1935?
2. Gerhard, b 1937?
3. Rolf, b.
7. MAX, XIV, b 6025-1872, Unterwirbach, master lock-smith in Stadthilm, Thüringen; m 6-25-1896, Kaulsdorf near Saalfeld, ANNA DIETZEL, b 8-27-1870.

Children born in Stadthilm:

1. Martha, b 12-11-1896.
2. Otto, b 4-22-1898, d battle of Leus, 1918.
3. Walter, b 4-15-1900.
4. Emmy, b 11-15-1902.
5. Helene b 12-30-1910, twin.
6. Paul, b 12-30-1910, twin.

JOHANN PETER WANDERER, XII, son of JOHANN GEORG WANDERER, XI, (Page 91) b 10-12-1797, Neuhaus, d 5-20-1863, cabinet-maker; m 8-20-1822, JOHANNA WILHELMINE KATHARINE GREINER of Lauscha, b 2-12-1795, Lauscha, d 12-16-1859. (Plate 21)

Children born in Neuhaus:

1. Johanna Dorothea Friederike Christine, b 12-23-1820.
2. CHRISTOPH FRIEDRICH HEINRICH, XIII, b 1-7-1824, d 12-8--1895; m 10-1-1852, KELLER of Schwarzburg.

Children born in Neuhaus:

THE WANDERER-WANDER FAMILY

1. AUGUST MAX, XIV, b 12-20-1852, merchant in Neuhaus; m WIEGAND.
Children born in Neuhaus:
 1. Emma Minna Fanni, b 6-28-1876.
 2. Franz August, b 10-30-1878.
 3. Paul Willi, b 1-30-1881.
 4. Auguste Minna, b 2-24-1883.
 5. Rudolf Max, b 4-18--1885.
 6. PAUL OTTO, XV, b 5-31-1887; m 11-12-1923, Rudolstadt, KLARA GERTRUD MUELLER, b 9-19-1891, Erfurt.
Son born in Neuhaus:
 1. Hans Joachim, b 9-14-1925.
 7. Fritz Wilhelm, b 12-26-1888, d 12-29-1889.
 8. Fritz, b 7-10-1890.
 9. Hedwig Agnes, b 5-4-1894.
 10. Marta, b 6-16-1896.
 2. Charlotte Marie, b 5-3-1855; m 2-27-1876, AUGUST GEORG AMANDUS WIEGAND.
 3. Auguste Minna, b 12-31-1857.
 4. Traugott Moritz, b 9-29-1860.
 5. Auguste Natalie Ada, b 9-4-1863.
3. CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH THEODOR PAUL, XIII, b 6-9-1828, d 8-21-1904, cabinet-maker in Neuhaus; m JOHANNA AUGUSTE DOROTHEA SCHNEIDER, b 3-29-1831, d 1-3-1917.
Children born in Neuhaus:
 1. Ida, b 10-24-1855.
Illegitimate son born in Neuhaus:
 1. Otto Wanderer, m ANNA HENKEL of Cursdorf.
Children born in Neuhaus:
 1. August Karl, b 8-3-1900.
 2. Albin Albert Arno, b 11-8-1901.
 3. Emil Günther, b 9-13-1903.
 2. ERNST AUGUST ALBERT, XIV, b 3-19-1857; m LUISE GREINER of Lauscha, b 3-31-1852, Lauscha, d 3-13-1917, Neuhaus.
Children born in Neuhaus:
 1. LOTHAR MAX, XV, m 4-14-1900, Neuhaus, AURELIE HUHN.
Children:
 - 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 4. Else, b 12-1-1905, twin.
 5. Helene, b 12-1-1905, twin.
 6. Erich Robert, b 3-19-1908.
 2. Selma Rosa, b 5-7-1880, d 9-11-1880.
 3. Ida Else, b 12-16-1881, d 7-2-1920.
 4. ERNST MARKUS, XV, b 1-28-1886, glass-blower and alderman in Neuhaus; m ROSA RUEGER, b 5-30-1885.
Children born in Neuhaus:
 1. Marie Marta Paula, b 3-7-1909; m 8-4-1934, ERICH FRIEDERICH, b 1-27-1902, Neuhaus, glass-blower.
 2. Max Rudolf Emil, b 6-24-1910, skilled glass-blower in Neuhaus.
 3. Grete Helene, b 1-8-1916.
 4. Erika Magdalene, b 6-28-1925.
 5. PAUL ALBIN, XV, b 6-29-1888, glass-blower; m TOSKA HARTUNG.

Child born in Neuhaus:

1. Berta Rosa Frieda, b 1-6-1914.
6. Albin August Robert, b 10-10-1890, d 10-30-1919.
7. Selma Helene, b 3-19-1894.
8. EDMUND ADOLF, XV, b 5-19-1896; m ROSA MUELLER.

Child born in Neuhaus:

1. Erich Willi, b 6-12-1920.
3. Karl Emil Robert, b 2-27-1860, d 8-8-1863.
4. MAX CHRISTIAN AMANDUS, named Ludwig, XIV, b 6-4-1863, porcelain-burner and moulder in Neuhaus; m IDA GREINER. (Plate 23)

Children born in Neuhaus:

1. Max August Hermann, b 9-21-1888.
2. Ida Anna Marta, b 4-14-1891.
3. Ida, b 10-29-1894.
4. Thekla Lina Marta, b 1-21-1897.
5. Anna Ella Klara, b 1-11-1899.
6. Rosa Hedwig, b 9-1-1901.
7. Ida Anna Helma, b 1-24-1904.
8. Max, b 3-30-1907.
5. FRIEDRICH EMIL LORENZ, XIV, b 10-27-1865, d 2-27-1905, porcelain-moulder in Neuhaus; m 12-6-1891, HEDWIG HENRIETTE AMANDE LAUER, b 3-8-1866. (Plate 23)

Children born in Neuhaus:

1. Louis Otto Wilhelm, b 4-26-1896, twin.
2. Emma Hedwig Meta, b 4-26-1896, twin, d 5-12-1896.
3. ALBIN MAX FRITZ, XV, b 6-8-1892, glass-blower; m 8-25-1917, HELENE SELMA ROSA FRANK, b 3-31-1893.

Children born in Neuhaus:

1. Reinhold Friedrich Franz, b 7-27-1919.
2. Emilie Gertrud, b 1-11-1921.
6. Auguste Pauline Emmeline, b 1-26-1868.

Illegitimate child:

1. Frieda.

Illegitimate child:

1. Franz Albin Karl, b 3-6-1914, Neuhaus.
7. KARL AUGUST ALBIN, XIV, b 12-26-1870, glass-blower; m 2-2-1901, AMANDA BERTA LINA FICHTMUELLER, b 9-12-1869. (Plate 23)

Children born in Neuhaus:

1. FRANZ KARL WILLI, XV, b 5-22-1901; m 4-8-1931, FRIEDA MUELLER, b 12-24-1896.

Son born in Neuhaus:

1. Gustav Horst Willi, b 4-3-1936.
2. ARNO PAUL HANS, XV, b 10-9-1902; m ELSA LEUBE.

Son born in Neuhaus:

1. Erwin Walter Hans, b 2-24-1927.
3. Helene Marta Elise, b 4-28-1908.
4. Frieda Emma Erna, b 2-15-1911.
8. KARL AUGUST EMIL, XIV, b 7-29-1873; m 3-6-1897, Neuhaus, AGNES LYDIE ANNA MOELLER of Meuselbach, b 1-15-1872. (Plate 23)

Children born in Neuhaus:

1. Karl Christian Wilhelm, b 5-13-1897.
2. Marta Anna Olga, b 2-19-1899.

3. Ella Lydia Alma, b 9-30-1900.
4. Auguste Emma Lydia, b 6-12-1903.

JOHANN ADAM WANDERER, X, son of FRIEDRICH WANDERER, IX, (Page 91), b 9-19-1735, Neuhaus, d 10-7-1800, Coswig (Anhalt), master tailor and tower warder in Coswig; m twice: (1) 11-13-1753, Coswig, ANNA ELISABETH ZIEGLER, daughter of Johann Friedrich Ziegler, master tanner in Coswig; (2) 12-2-1784, ANNA MARIA JOACHIM, b 1-13-1759, Wörpen, d 1-23-1822, Coswig. (Plate 23)

Children of first marriage born in Coswig:

1. Maria Elisabeth, b 7-2-1754.
2. Johanna Elisabeth, b 5-26-1756.
3. Maria Katharina Elisabeth, b 12-30-1758.

Children of second marriage born in Coswig:

4. Johann Georg Friedrich, b 8-11-1785.
5. Johann Simon Heinrich, b 3-28-1787.
6. JOHANN GEORG FRIEDRICH WILHELM, XI, b 12-18-1792, d 5-5-1868, master tailor; m 11-4-1823, SOPHIE FRIEDERIKE ELISABETH VOIGT, b 3-29-1797, d 12-10-1857, Coswig, daughter of Peter Voigt, master baker, and his wife Christiane Elisabeth Schmidt. (Plate 23)

Children born in Coswig:

1. KARL FRIEDRICH WILHELM, XII, b 5-25-1824, District secretary in Zerbst. Married.

Child:

1. Daughter.
2. GOTTLIEB AUGUST WILHELM, XII, (Following paragraph) (Plate 24)
3. Georg Friedrich Wilhelm, b 4-25-1828, d 2-4-1833.
4. FRIEDRICH AUGUST HEINRICH, XII, (Page 99) (Plate 24)
5. Friedrich Gustav Adolf, b 5-13-1839, d 9-22-1839.

GOTTLIEB AUGUST WILHELM WANDERER, XII, son of JOHANN GEORG FRIEDRICH WILHELM, XI, (Above), b 4-20-1826, Coswig, d 10-15-1899, master tailor in Coswig; m 8-29-1858, KAROLINE FRIEDERIKE LOUISE FUGENER, b 5-22-1835, d 11-17-1897, daughter of Andreas Christian Fügener, master belt-maker, and his wife, Henriette Auguste Friederike Seiler.

Children born in Coswig:

1. Cornelius Adam Paul, b 8-14-1859, d 3-30-1905, merchant in Dessau; m AGNES KITTNER.
2. Anna Louise Marie, b 1-31-1861; m 6-11-1885, GUSTAV JOSEF HERMANN OBIST, b 1-29-1855, Schönfeld, d 3-22-1926, Coswig.
3. Sophie Magdalene Marta, b 3-9-1863, m 4-14-1887, FRIEDRICH KARL HARTMANN, b 1-13-1863, Osterwieck, d 12-17-1922, Wehrstest.
4. Albert August Ernst, b 7-16-1865, d 3-30-1905, same.
5. JOHANN WILHELM HERMANN, XIII, (Following paragraph) (Plate 24)
6. Friedrich Wilhelm Max, b 3-27-1875, d 6-13-1903, same.

JOHANN WILHELM HERMANN WANDERER, XIII, son of GOTTLIEB AUGUST WILHELM WANDERER, XII, (Above), b 4-10-1868, Coswig, partner in the wholesale textile firm of Gallmeyer & Wanderer, a stock company, Halle/Saale; m 9-26-1895, Dessau, ELISE MARIE BUNDESMANN, b 11-23-1871, d 12-28-1936, Halle, daughter of REINHOLD HEINRICH BUNDESMANN, master cutler, and his wife Auguste Poritz.

Children:

1. Auguste Louise Else, b 10-8-1896, Dessau. (Plate 24)

2. Marie Marta Erna, b 2-5-1898, Dessau; m 10-15-1923, Halle, JOHANN GEORG WILHELM RAHNEFELD, b 6-3-1898, Giesen, official of the Bank of Germany, son of Albert Rahnefeld, inn-keeper, and his wife Katharina Dieter.

Children:

1. Jutta Elise Käthe Rahnefeld, b 6-5-1925, Halle, d 11-24-1925.
2. Eva Erdmutha Rahnefeld, b 7-31-1926, Halle.
3. Klaus Rahnefeld, b 1-29-1932, d 8-16-1934, Kassel.
3. JOHANN WILHELM HERMANN, XIV, b 4-30-1899, Dessau, partner in the wholesale textile firm of Gallmeyer & Wanderer, Halle; m twice: (1) 12-23-1926, Dessau, MARGARETE KLARA KLUECKS, b 2-12-1903, Dessau, d 10-25-1927, Dessau, in child-birth; (2) 6-11-1932, GERTRUD HERTA RIEBEL, b 9-21-1909, Theissen near Halle.

Daughter born in Halle:

1. Anita Renate, b 1-26-1935.
4. GEORG ERICH, XIV, b 1-27-1902, Kottbus, partner in the wholesale textile firm of Gallmeyer & Wanderer, Halle; m 4-11-1928, Halle, CHARLOTTE MARTHA LUISE SCHNEIDER, b 7-12-1905, Kottbus, daughter of Hermann Schneider, master baker, and his wife Martha Walther. (Plate 24)

Children born in Halle:

1. Martha Elise Gisela, b 3-4-1929.
2. Ursula Roswitha, b 5-9-1931.
3. Eva-Maria, b 9-4-1936.
4. Wolfgang Christoph, b 12-18-1939.

FRIEDRICH AUGUST HEINRICH WANDERER, XII, son of JOHANN GEORG FRIEDRICH WILHELM, XI, (Page 98), b 12-30-1830, Coswig, d 5-6-1908, Coswig, master tailor; m CHRISTIANE KAROLINE PULS. (Plate 24)

Son born in Coswig:

1. KARL HEINRICH RICHARD, XIII, b 10-10-1861, d 4-25-1920, Berlin, merchant; m 7-2-1891, Coswig, HEDWIG PERLICK, b 12-15-1869, Cöthen.

Children:

1. Heinrich Richard Alfred, b 8-30-1892, Coswig, d 3-30-1918 in battle of Montdidier.
2. Albert Richard Erich, b 6-17-1894, Coswig, d 9-20-1932, Berlin.
3. HANS WALTER RICHARD, XIV, b 4023-1907, Berlin; m EDITH SCHMISCHKE.

Son born in Berlin:

1. Richard, b 2-22-1939.

PETER WANDER, IV, son of AMBROSIUS WANDER, III. (Page 70) (Plate 2)

Sons:

1. Georg, V, Labau.
2. Ambros, V.
3. Peter, V, Friedrichswald.

GEORG WANDER, V, son of PETER WANDER, IV, glass-works master at Friedrichswald, glass-painter.

Son:

1. ELIAS, VI, glass-works master at Labau

Son:

1. GEORG, VII, b in 1636, Grünwald, d in 1712; m 10-8-1656, Gros-Rohosetz, JUSTINA HORN, b 1640, daughter of Kaspar Horn, Burgrave in Reichenberg, and his wife Justina Schürer, b in Waldheim. (Plate 25)

Children born in Labau:

1. Anna, b 12-14-1657, d 11-8-...
2. Elias, b 12-20-1661, became Burgrave of Rohosetz.
3. Johann Carl, b 2-29-1664; m 1696, SALOMENA THERESE KUNDELAK of a glass-maker's family, who operated in Hesse.
4. Anna Marie, b 7-20-1666, d 10-18-1666, Gablonz.
5. Anna Justina, b 10-12-1668, d 9-24-1707; m NICOLAUS PREUSLER, glass maker, whose family took part in the development of the glass industry.
6. Barbara Margaretha, b 11-6-1671.
7. Johann Christoph, b 11-4-1673, whose god-father and god-mother were Mr. De la Motte and Maria Engelsing.
8. Johann Georg, b 10-3-1675, later became a soldier and under his Captain of the Horse, Count Tafft, fell in the battle of Grenwier.
9. Ignaz Florentin, b 8-17-1677. Among his god-fathers, appeared the name of Johann Schröer of Waldheim, glass master of Grünwald.
10. Catharina Theresia, b 8-15-1679.
11. GEORG FRANZ, VIII, (Following paragraph). (Plate 25).
12. Albert Anton, b 12-6-1683. Among his baptismal sponsors appeared the names of Albrecht Maximilian Count Desfours, Knight of Raschin, and Lady Lamothin. Albert later became revenue collector in Gross Rohosetz and died there in 1730.

GEORG FRANZ WANDER, VIII, son of GEORG WANDER, VII, b 12-31-1681, d 5-24-1749, Turnau, owned a wine-shop there; m JUDITH SCHURER of Waldheim, b in 1687, d in 1767. (Plate 25)

Children:

1. Katharina; m twice: (1) diamond cutter CHUDUBA and (2) after his death, stone carver KORSELT.
2. ALBERT WILHELM FERDINAND, IX, (Following paragraph)
3. Franz Anton, became a clergyman and as a chaplain, died early of consumption.
4. JOHANN, IX, b in Turnau; m THERESIA SPIESS and later established a business in Vienna which collapsed. He is supposed to have found the so-called Bohemian diamond and made an alliance with Inwelier Fries. Later he returned to turnau and was described as an enterprising man, even tho luck was not kind.

Children:

1. JOHANN, who later thru his cousin, Knight of Grünwald, became street director.
 1. A son, who thru the assistance of the road-making director, studied its technique and received employment thereat.
 2. Maria Anna, m SPIESS.
 3. Barbara.
5. Anton, took over the paternal household together with the real-estate, but his fortune waned and he emigrated with his family; d in Troppau. Nothing is known about his descendents.

ALBERT WILHELM FERDINAND WANDER, IX, son of GEORG FRANZ WANDER, VIII, b in Turnau, 2-8-1722, d 10-2-1780; m 10-28-1754, THERESIA d'HAUD, daughter of a chimney sweep in Hohenelbe.

Children:

1. Josepha Apollonia, b 12-23-1755, d 9-2-1756.
2. Katharina Elisabeth, b 11-26-1757; m twice: (1) 1777. ANTON GERZABECK, an ex-Jesuit, son of a printer in Prague, and who served as a chancery clerk at the district court in Bunzlau; (2) after his death in 1782, in 1789, FRIEDRICH GRUENAGEL, stemming from Schwabia.

Child of first marriage:

1. Theresia, m in Rozdalowitz.

Children of second marriage:

2. Franziska, m KALINA, street director.
3. Barbara, m ZANGEL in Jungbunzlau.
4. Antonia, m 1815, PAUL STROBACH, road making manager.
3. JOSEPH LEOPOLD WANDER, X, KNIGHT of Gruenwald, (Following paragraph).
4. Albert Kaspar, b 8-18-1761, became a clergyman and d 1790 as chaplain at Ondrejow in the Kaurim district; he completed his studies in general seminary and celebrated his "Primiz" in Skalsko.
5. Anna Theresia, b 7-12-1764 in Turnau; m 1st Lieut. FRIEDRICH HOEHM, a native of Leipzig.

Sons:

1. Max, who fell in battle at Wagram.
2. Heinrich, who fell in battle at Wagram.
3. Johann, who served as ensign in the Kerpen regiment.
6. Polyxena, b 11-5-1768; m JOHANN HILIGANT of Prague; left behind a daughter

JOSEPH LEOPOLD WANDER, X, son of ALBERT WILHELM FERDINAND WANDER, IX, b 10-21-1759, Turnau, attended the schools in Prague, Turnau and Hohenelbe, and in 1772 came to Kosmanos; yet he could not complete his studies at the University, because he had to work at the place of his sick father. On 8-13-1778, he was named district court assistant; on 10-2-1780, he became second chancery clerk, and thru the death of his brother-in-law Gerzabeck in 1782, he received the vacated office of first district chancery clerk with an income of 115 florins, which later was raised to 200 florins. On 9-28-1785, he m in Reichstadt, ANNA POSSELT, b in Prawonin. The wedding was officiated by Dean Franz of Schönfeld.

Children:

1. JOSEPH, XI, b 1788 in Jungbunzlau, studied law in Vienna & Prague, became medical practitioner at the Gubernium at Prague; later an official in the state and conference council in Vienna, and d 3-24-1841 in Vienna as registry and recording director of these authorities. He m 1834, ROSA MASSIEUR, b 1814, d 1864, daughter of a citizen and landlord in Vienna.

Children:

1. Joseph, b 10-13-1835, Vienna; a director of ministerial aid office in state of repose in Vienna; single, the last male offspring of the Wander family of Grünwald.
2. Rosa, b in 1837, widow of HOERRING.
3. Anna, b in 1841, d 1889, unmarried in Rumania.
2. FRANZ, was in 1820, acting court draftsman of the commerce-court commission of the universal court board in Vienna, and died at the age of 50 years as Imperial government councillor and Knight of the Order of Franz Joseph in Triest.

Daughter:

1. Josephine, m a painter ANTONIO ZONA, b in Mira, near Venice about 1813, d 1892 in Rome.

3. LEOPOLD, b 1791, studied medicine, in 1820 was an assistant at the medical clinic at the university infirmary in Prague; in 1841, dean of the medical faculty, and died in 1845. He m JOSEFINA GOLLER of Staab.

Children:

1. Anna, a singer in a state theatre, died at the age of 19 years.
 2. Joseph, teacher of languages, d in 1874 at Pribram. Was childless.
 3. Karoline, b 1832, was still living in 1908 in Innsbruck.
 4. Leopold, d 1859 as a lieutenant in Ancoma, as a result of a gun wound.
 5. Wilhelmine, d in 1864 in Tabor.
4. IGNAZ, b 1794, was a pensioned lieutenant and tobacco district publisher at Leitmeritz, and died 8-31-1824 in Prague, m ANNA KOERBL.

Children:

1. Friedrich.
2. Joseph, who was a medical practitioner, d in Triest on 7-15-1845, at the age of 28 years.
3. Karoline, d 1-19-1903 in Prague at the age of 79 years, as a widow of JOHANN EHRLICH, senior postmaster, who d 10-27-1893.
5. Karoline, b 1803, and m Dr. KARL HEINRICH FISCHER, a national lawyer and notary public. She d 12-5-1848 in Prague.

GEORG WANDER V, son of GEORG WANDER, IV, (Page 70) (Plate 1)(Georg Main Stem)

Sons:

1. GEORG, VI, a mill owner.

Son:

1. JOHANN, VII, who went to Eisenbrodt.

Sons:

1. Johann, VIII, a cloth weaver. (Plate 24)

Sons:

1. Karl Franz, IX.
3. Christian, IX.

Son:

1. Johann Georg, X, who went to Ober-Wustige.

Sons:

1. Johann Ignaz, XI.
2. Johann Josef, XI.
3. Daughter.

3. Daniel, IX, who went to Neudorf and Schwarzbrunn.

2. Daniel, VIII,

Son:

1. Daniel, IX, who went to Schwarzbrunn.

Sons:

1. Johann Georg, X.

Sons:

1. Johann Josef, XI.
2. Johann Georg, XI.
3. Johann Christoph, XI.

2. Johann Karl, X

Sons:

1. Johann Karl, XI.
2. Died young.
3. Died young.

3. Gabriel, VIII.

Son:

1. Johann Georg, IX.

2. Elias, VI, landowner in Kukan. (Plate 1)

son:

1. Georg, VII, a landowner in Gablonz.

PETER WANDER, V, son of PETER WANDER, IV, (Page 70) (Plate 2), works master of Friedrichswald, 1600-1618.

Sons:

1. GEORG, VI, works master of Friedrichswald, 1618-1620.

Sons:

1. ELIAS, VII, Judge in Gablonz; m JUSTINA DRESSLER. (Plate 26).

Sons:

1. ELIAS, VIII, (Following paragraph)

2. TOBIAS, VIII, (Page 107) (Plate 26)

3. GEORG, VIII.

2. CHRISTOPH, VII, (Page 103) (Plate 27)

3. JEREMIAS, VII, (Page 105) (Plate 27)

4. GEORG, VII, (Page 105) (Plate 27)

2. PETER, VI, (Page 105) (Plate 2)

3. KASPAR, VI, Owner of a manor in Grönwald, and a glass-ware dealer.

ELIAS WANDER, VIII, son of ELIAS WANDER, VII, went to Wiesenthal.

Son:

1. ELIAS, IX, b in 1664, went to Ober-Wustige and m ROSINA FELIX.

Children:

1. JOSEF, X, m in Schlag, JUSTINA HEROLD of Gablonz.

Children:

1. Johann Karl, XI.

2. Anna Maria.

3. Maria Elisabeth.

Six others died young.

2. Johann, X.

3. ELIAS, X, m 1723 in Kukan, ANNA MARIA RECKZIEGEL.

Children:

1. Elias, XI.

2. Johann Josef, XI.

Seven others died young.

4. JOHANN FRANZ, X, m 1735.

Children:

1. JOHANN FRANZ, XI, m 1753, ANNA KATHARINA FLEISCHMANN of Gablonz.

Son:

1. Johann Gottfried, XII.

2. Johann Anton, XI.

3. Johann Josef, XI.

CHRISTOPH WANDER, VII, son of GEORG WANDER, VI, became a farmer and juryman in Wiesenthal.

Son:

1. GEORG, VIII, was Protestant as his fathers were, and because of his belief had to flee in 1652 to Grenzdorf in the Lausitz, and leave every-

thing behind.

Sons:

1. GOTTFRIED, IX, b before 1652 in Wiesenthal, became a free gardener and court juror in Strassberg near Meiffersdorf, and m ROSINE LANG.

Children:

1. JOHANN GOTTLOB, X, became a shoemaker in Schwarzbach; m in 1738, ANNA MARIA FRIEBIN of Schwarzbach.

Children:

1. JOHANN GOTTLIEB, XI,

Children:

1. Three daughters.
2. Six other children.
2. Nine other children.
2. Georg, IX, b in Grenzdorf.
3. Christoph, IX.
4. DANIEL, IX, became a free gardener in Strassberg and m MARIA DESSLER.

Children:

1. GOTTLOB, X, became a free gardener, glazier and shop keeper in Fischbach. He m 1719, MARIA WEIST.

Son:

1. JOHANN GOTTFRIED, XI, (Following paragraph) (Plate 27)
2. Two other children.
5. Elias, IX.
6. Gottfried, IX.

JOHANN GOTTFRIED WANDER, XI, son of GOTTLOB WANDER, X, became a free cottager and sexton in Fischbach; m ANNA REGINA GROSSER. (Plate 27)

Children:

1. Son.
2. CHRISTIAN EPHRAIM, XII, m 1774, ANNA ROSINA SCHMIDT.

Children:

1. Christian Friedrich, XIII.
2. Johanna Dorothea.
3. Child.
4. Child.
5. CHRISTOPH KARL, XII, became a free cottager and master tailor in Fischbach and m 5-19-1778, MARIA ELISABETH RUECKER of Kaiser-waldau.

Children:

1. KARL EHRENFRIED, XIII, became a master tailor in Fischbach and m ANNA ROSINE GRIEBEL of Fischbach.

Children:

1. KARL FRIEDRICH WILHELM, XIV, b 12-27-1803, in Fischbach, m 5-6-1828, in Hirschberg in Silesia, CHARLOTTE WILHELMINE FRITSCH. He was known by his contemporaries under the name of "the red Wander", became a nationally known school teacher in Hirschberg; was a close friend of Diesterweg and fought hard with his assistance to improve teacher training and the unification of all German youth educators. Even tho a prominent teacher, he became a sacrifice of his time, and at the height of his education work, had to leave his school position. He had suggested the establishing of a universal teacher' union. He is the creator of the German Proverb Dictionary, which contained over a quarter million proverbs in five volumes. This

complete work has been recently acquired by the Wander Association.

Children:

1. Karl Friedrich Oskar, XV.
2. Karl Friedrich Hugo, XV.
3. Karl Freimund Kuno, XV.
2. Two other children.

JEREMIAS WANDER, VII, son of GEORG WANDER, VI, (Page 103) (Plate 27)

Son:

1. JEREMIAS, VIII.

Sons:

1. JEREMIAS, IX.
2. ELIAS, IX, b 1695, m 1718, ANNA MARIA ZIMMERMANN.

Son:

1. Ignaz, X.

GEORG WANDER, VII, son of GEORG WANDER, VI, (Page 103) (Plate 2), glass-painter about 1633-35.

Children:

1. CHRISTIAN, VIII, b 1630, m Eischicht, BARBARA APPELT.

Son:

1. GEORG, IX, b 1656, d 1727.

Son:

1. CHRISTIAN, X, m 1705, ANNA ROSINA WUNDRAK of Dörfel, d 1729.

Children:

1. JOHANN MELCHIOR, XI.
2. CHRISTIAN, XI, b 1712, m 1736, MARIA ANNA NAUMANN of Röchlitz.

Children:

1. Franz Philipp, XII, b 1747, became weaver in Eischicht.

Children:

1. Eight children.
2. Johann Christian, XII, weaver, m 1778, ANNA ROSINE PORCHE of Oberhausen.

Child:

1. Daughter.
3. Three daughters.
2. Gottfried, VIII.

PETER WANDER, VI, son of PETER WANDER, V. (Page 103) (Plate 2)

Children:

1. KASPAR, VII,.

Children:

1. JOHANN GEORG, VIII, m twice.

Son:

1. Christian, IX.
2. KASPAR, VIII,.
1. KASPAR, IX, b 1684, m 1708, ROSINE ZAPPE.

Son:

1. Johann Josef, X.
2. Two daughters.
2. CHRISTIAN, VII, m ROSINA HIEBNER.

Son:

1. CHRISTIAN, VIII, b 1642. (Plate 2)

Children:

1. MAGNUS, IX, b 1670, m three times.

Children:

1. ANDREAS, X, b 1704, d 1760.

Son:

1. JOACHIM, XI.

Sons:

1. Franz, XII, b 1788.

2. Anton, XII, b 1796.

3. Joachim, XII, b 1804.

2. Eight other children, of which four died young.

2. Christian, IX.

3. KILIAN, IX, (Following paragraph) (Plate 28)

4. Two other children.

3. JEREMIAS, VII, b 1625.

Sons:

1. KASPAR, VIII, (Page 106) (Plate 28)

2. Georg, VIII.

3. JEREMIAS, VIII, (Page 107) (Plate 29)

4. Johann, VIII.

5. Christian, VIII.

KILIAN WANDER, IX, son of CHRISTIAN WANDER, VIII, b 1677, and in 1701 was a glass-painter in Meistersdorf. (Plate 28)

Son:

1. FLORIAN, X, b 1738, m ANNA JOSEFA HILLER. He was one of the noted glass-cutters of his time, and his name is recorded in Dlabacz' "Artist Dictionary". (Künstlerlexikon).

Sons:

1. JOHANN JOSEF, XI.

Sons:

1. Florenz Anton, XII.

2. Augustin, XII.

3. Two daughters.

2. JOHANN FRANZ, XI, b 1771, m 1792, MAGDALENE VOGEL and became a business man in Meistersdorf.

Children:

1. Franz Anton, XII.

2. JOSEF, XII, b 1805, m 1832.

Sons:

1. Josef, XIII.

2. Emmanuel, XIII.

3. Daughter.

4. Twelve other children died young.

KASPAR WANDER, VIII, son of JEREMIAS WANDER, VII, (Above), b 1646 in Grünwald, m 1688, ANNA RECKZIEGEL.

Sons:

1. CHRISTIAN, IX, b 1689, m 1714, SUSANNE KLINGER.

Sons:

1. JOHANN KASPAR, X, b 1715.

Sons:

1. Johann Josef, XI.
2. Johann Anton, XI.
3. Johann Ferdinand, XI.
2. CHRISTIAN, X, b 1717, m 1740, Kukan, ANNA ROSINA ZAPF.

Sons:

1. Anton, XI.
2. Johann Josef, XI.
3. Johann Franz, X, m twice: (1) 1753, ANNA DOROTHEA MITTNER; (2) 1758, MARIA MAGDALENA PILZ of Lautschney.
2. Kaspar, IX.
3. GOTTFRIED, IX, b 1695, m 1723, ELISABETH ANNA HUEBNER.

Son:

1. JOHANN GOTTFRIED, X, b 1728, m 1753, APOLLONIA FISCHER of Grünwald.

Son:

1. Johann Josef, XI, b 1754.
4. Johann, IX.

JEREMIAS WANDER, VIII, son of JEREMIAS, VII, (Page 106), b 1659, Grünwald, m 1687, ROSINA FINKE, d 1710.

Children:

1. Christian, IX, b 1700.

Sons:

1. Johann Josef, X.
2. Johann Franz, X.
3. Andreas, X.
4. Johann Anton, X.
5. Johann Karl, X.
6. Karl, X.
2. JEREMIAS, IX.

Son:

1. Wenzel, X.
3. Two sons.
4. One daughter.

TOBIAS WANDER, VIII, son of ELIAS WANDER, VII, (Page 103).

Children:

1. TOBIAS, IX.

Child:

1. TOBIAS, X.

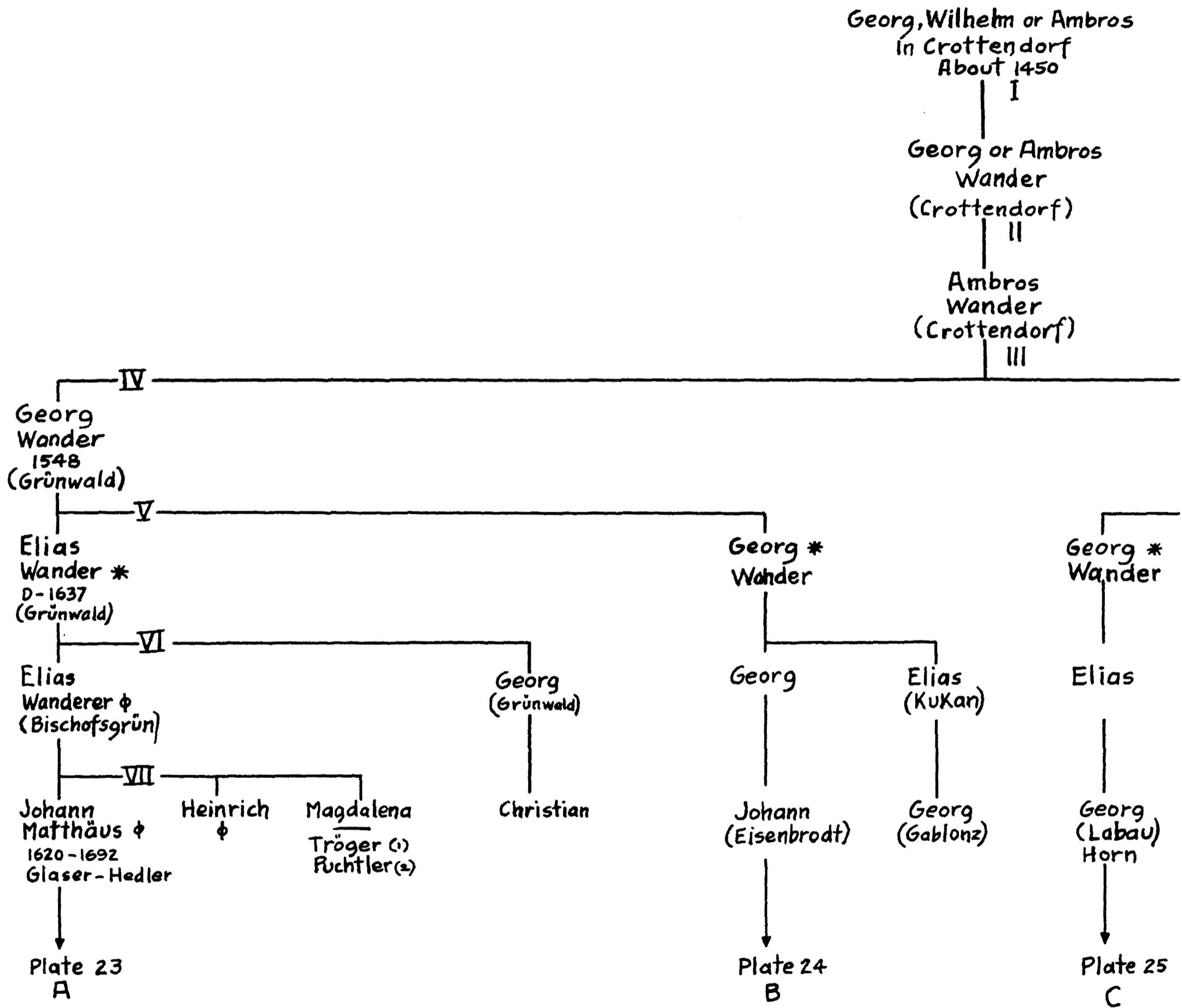
Children:

1. Anton, XI.
2. Five children died young.
2. Six other children.

Note. The following 30 plates, pages 108 to 137 inclusive but not numbered, depict graphically the family roster of the Crottendorf Line.

PLATE I

CROTTENDORF LINE



* Acquired Coat of Arms - 1599

φ Coat of Arms reinstated - 1652

PLATE 2

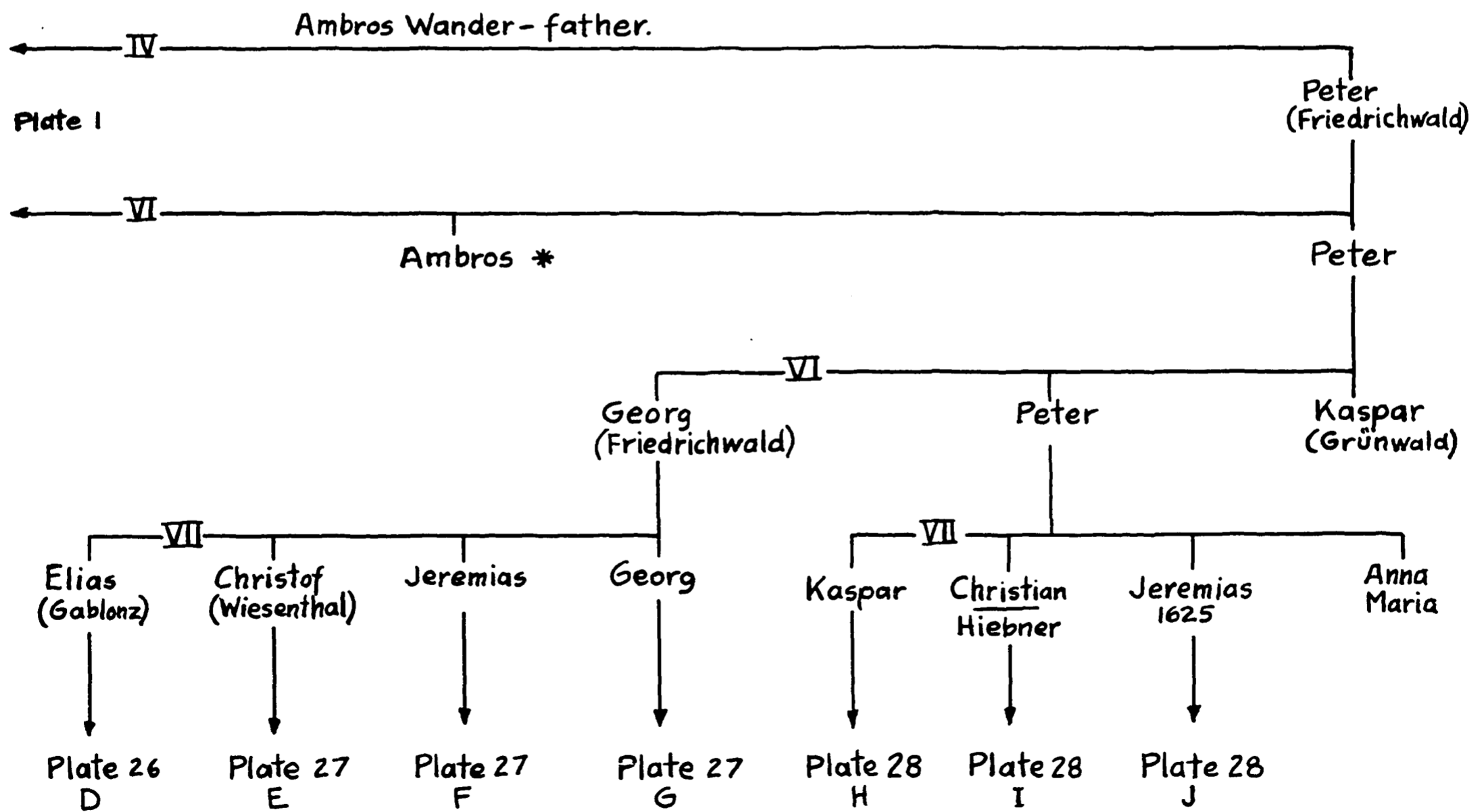


PLATE 3

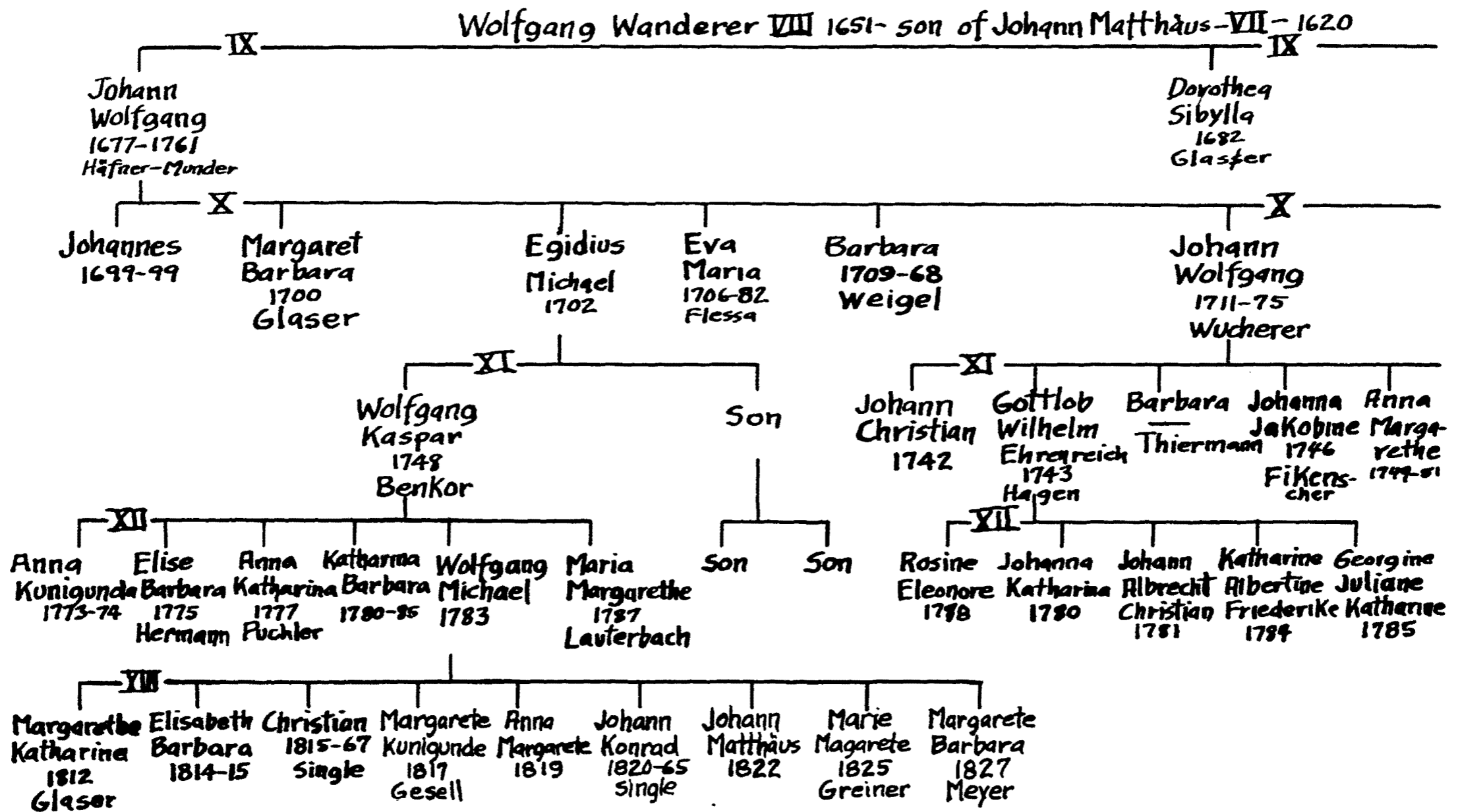


PLATE 4

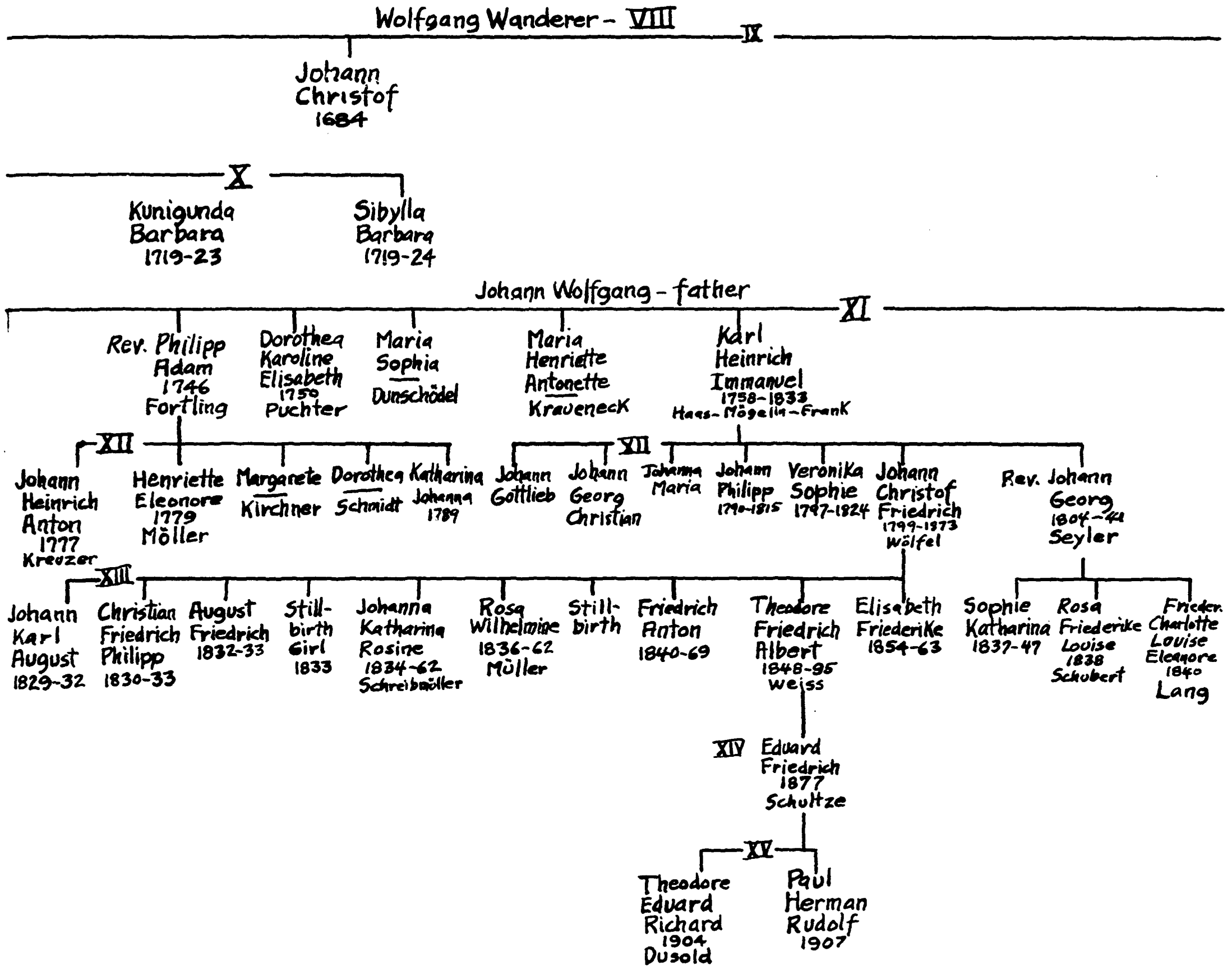


PLATE 5

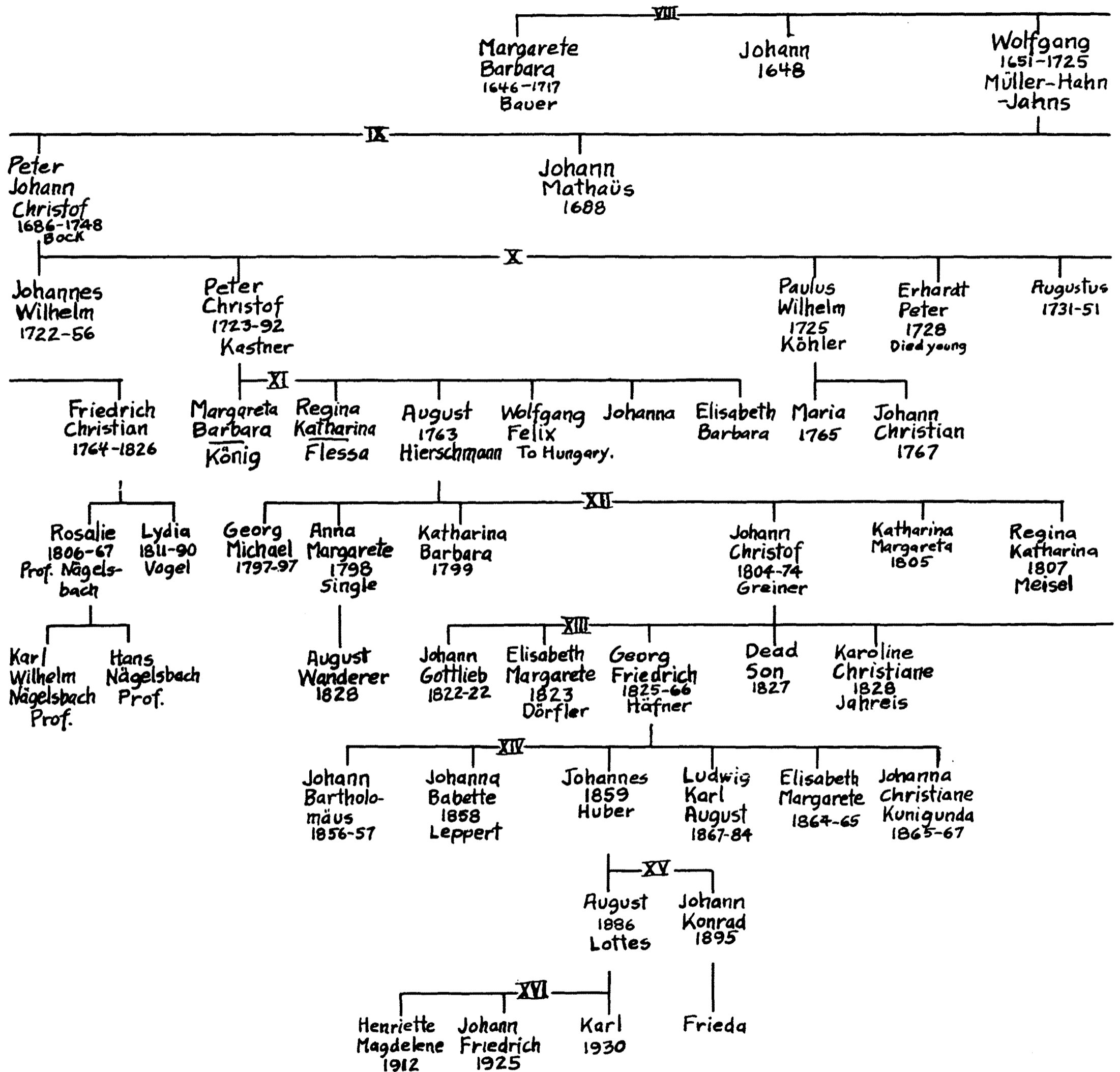


PLATE 6

- father. - Johann Mathäus.

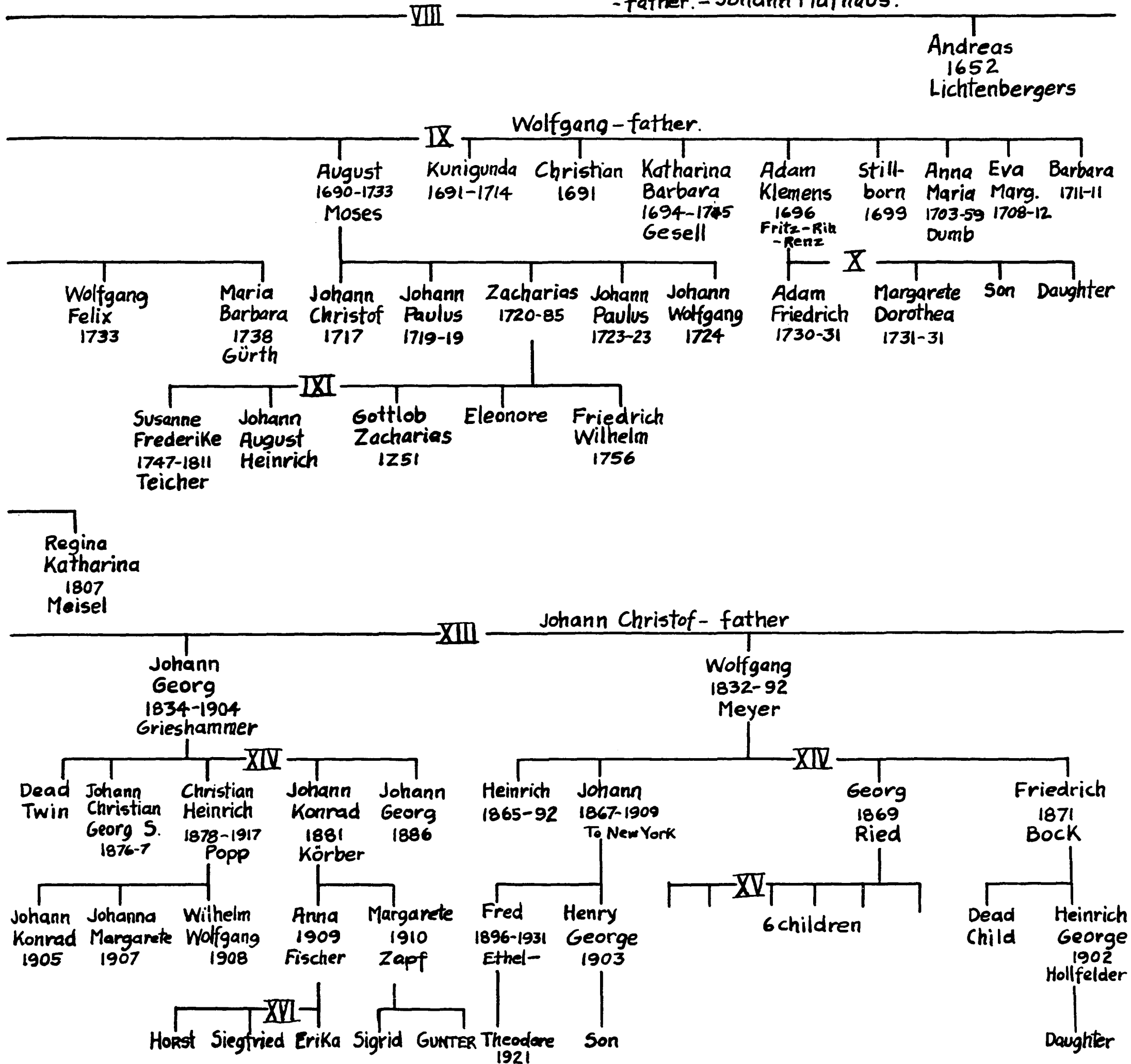


PLATE 7

Johann Matthäus - father.

VIII

Stillborn
Daughter
1654

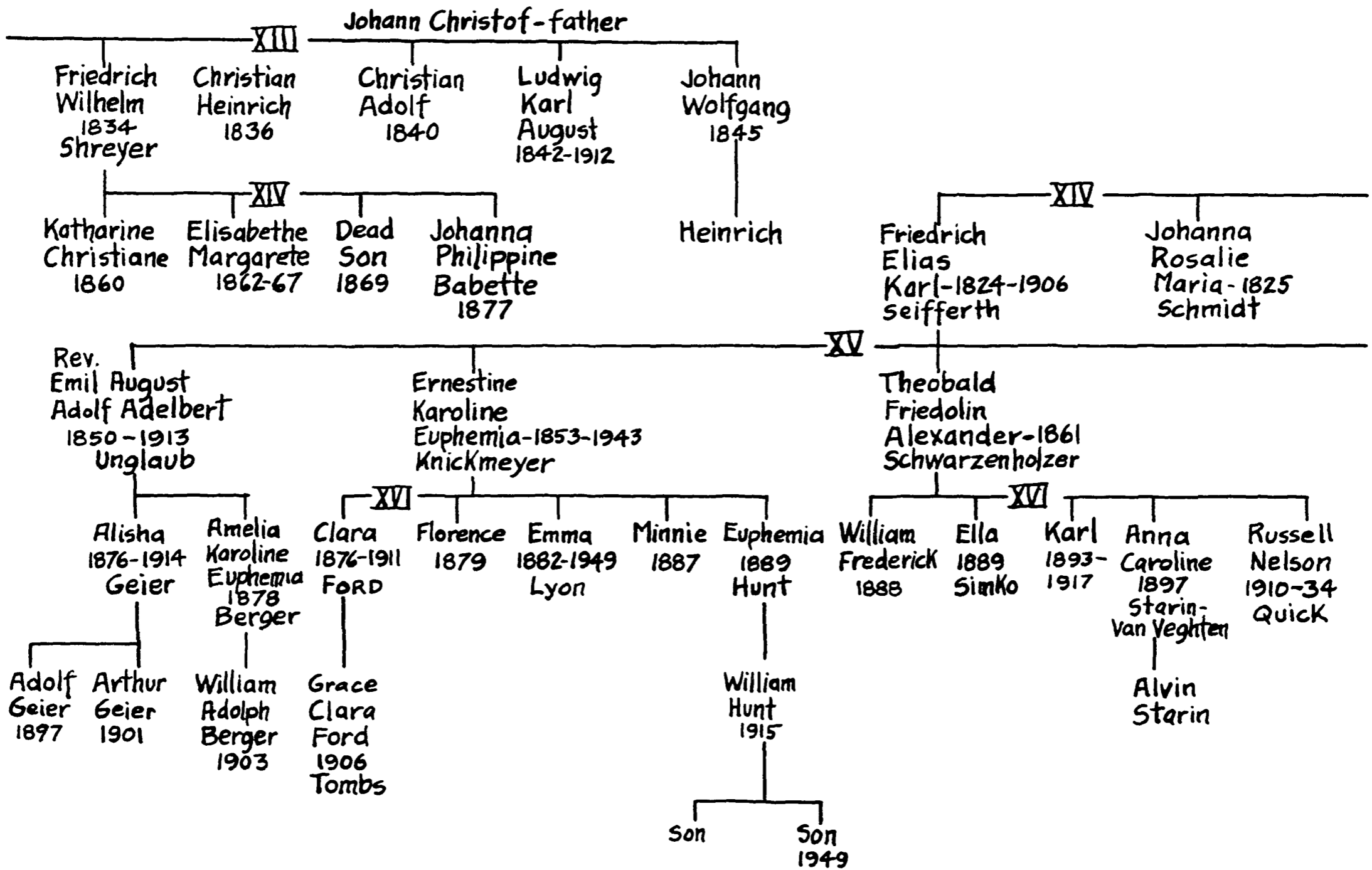


PLATE 8

VIII

Johann Matthäus - father

XIV

Heinrich Friedrich David Elias - father

Eleonore
Rosalie
Berta
1829-33

XV

Friedrich Eugen - father.

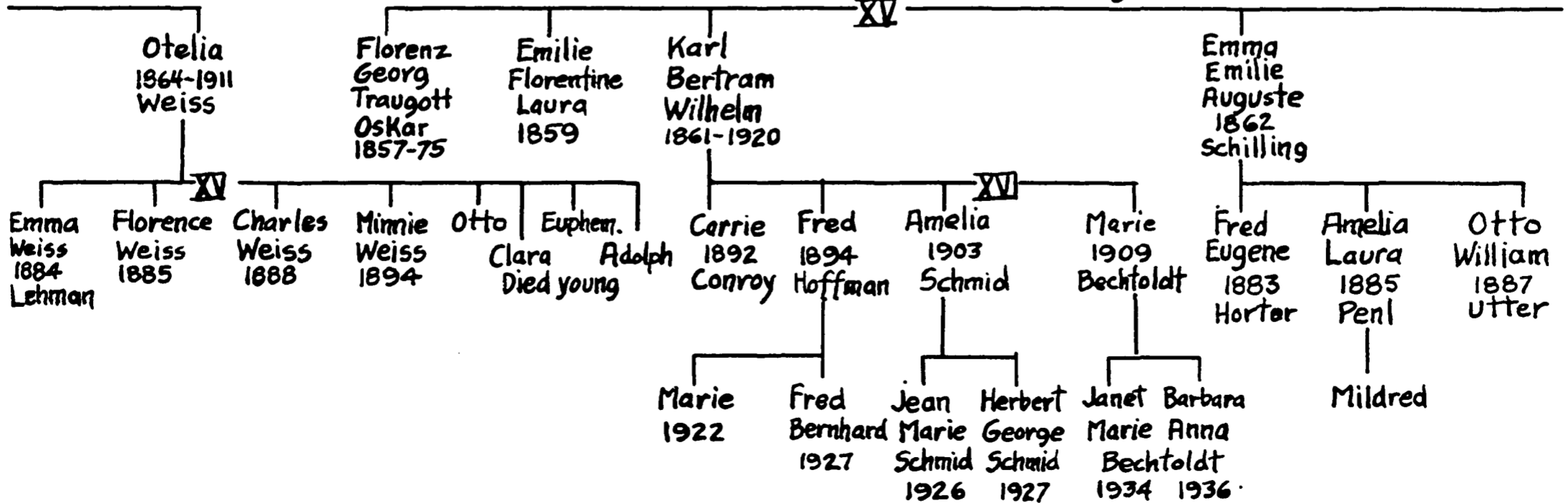


PLATE 9

Johann Matthäus - father

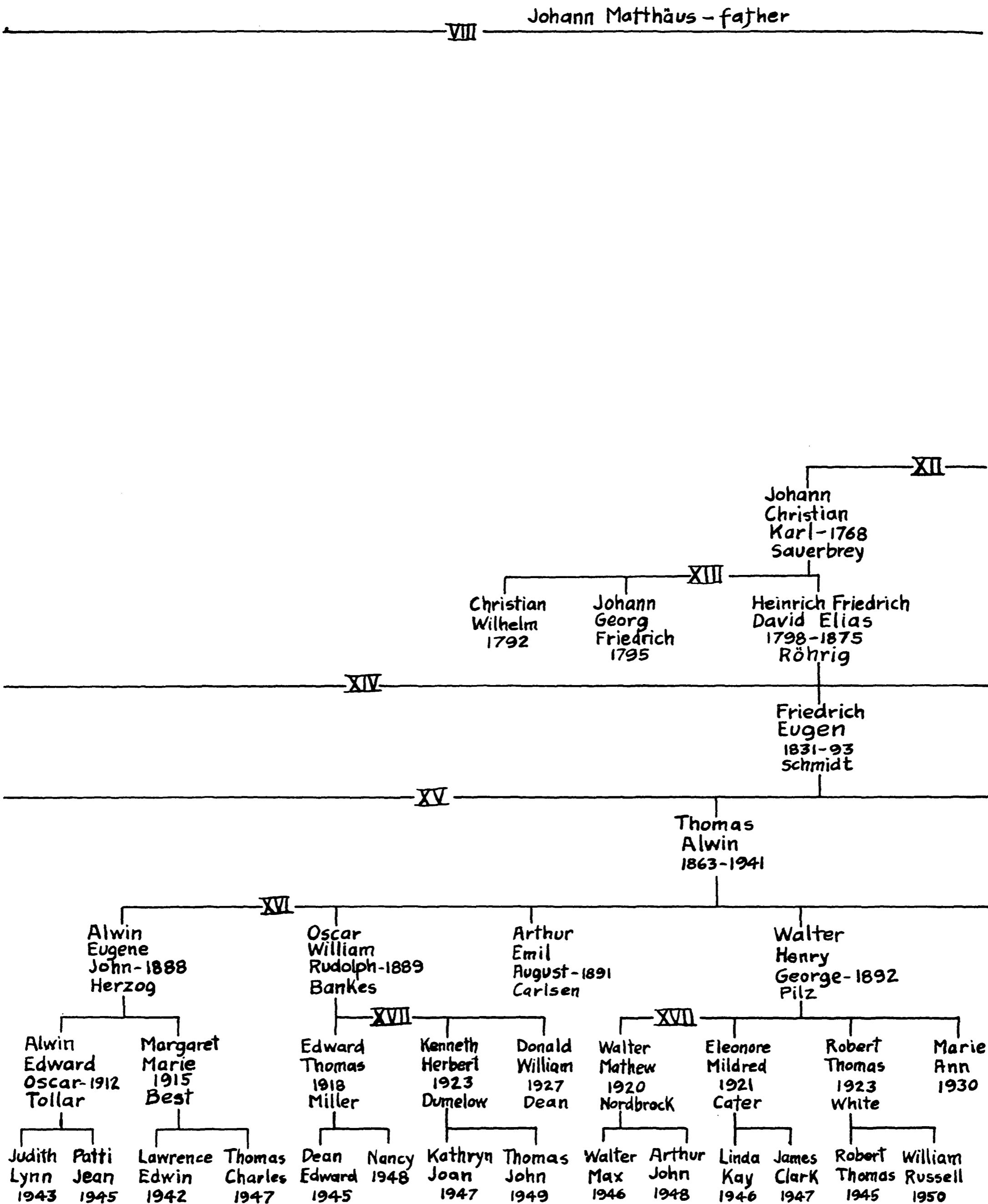


PLATE 10

Johann Matthäus - father.

VIII

Johann Stefan - father.

XII

Heinrich Friedrich David Elias - father.

XIV

Friedrich Eugen - father.

XV

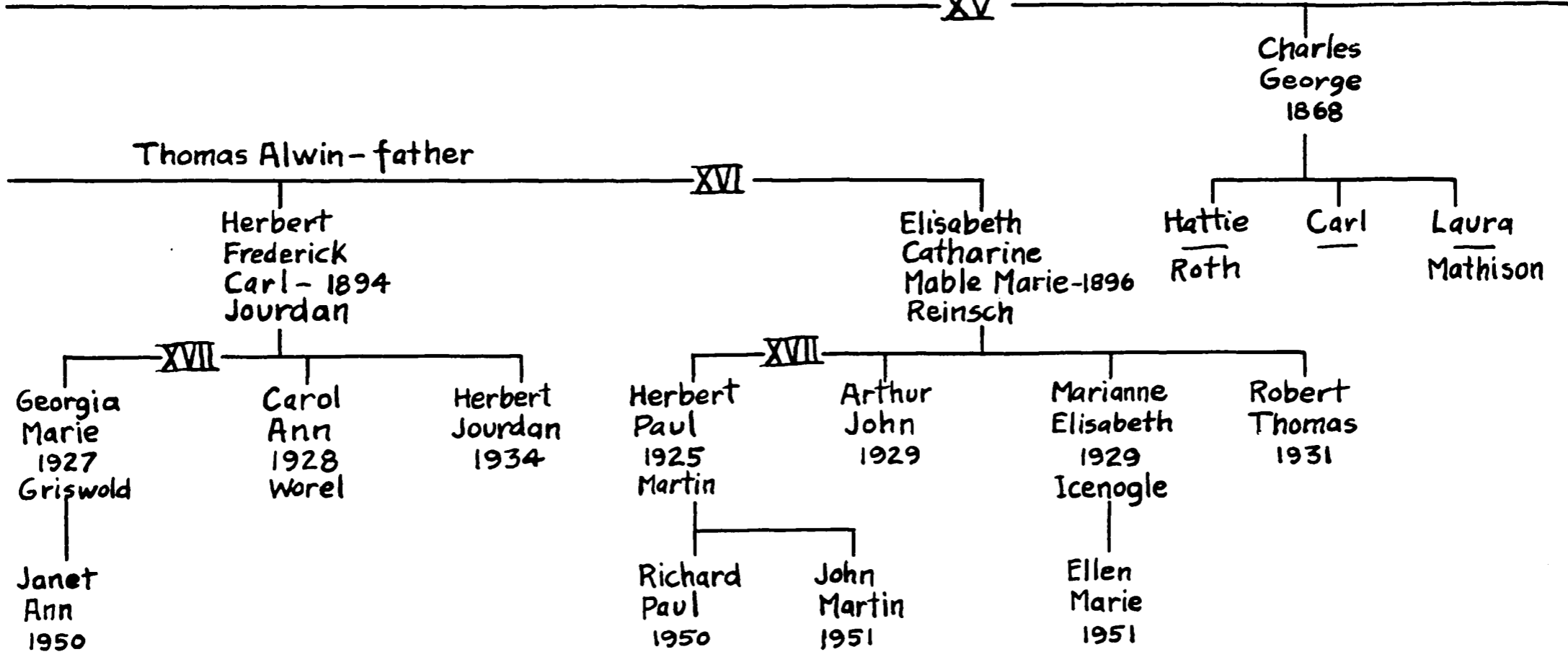


PLATE II

Johann Matthäus - father.

VIII

Johann Stefan - father.

XII

Heinrich Friedrich David Elias - father.

XIV

Friedrich Eugen - father.

XV

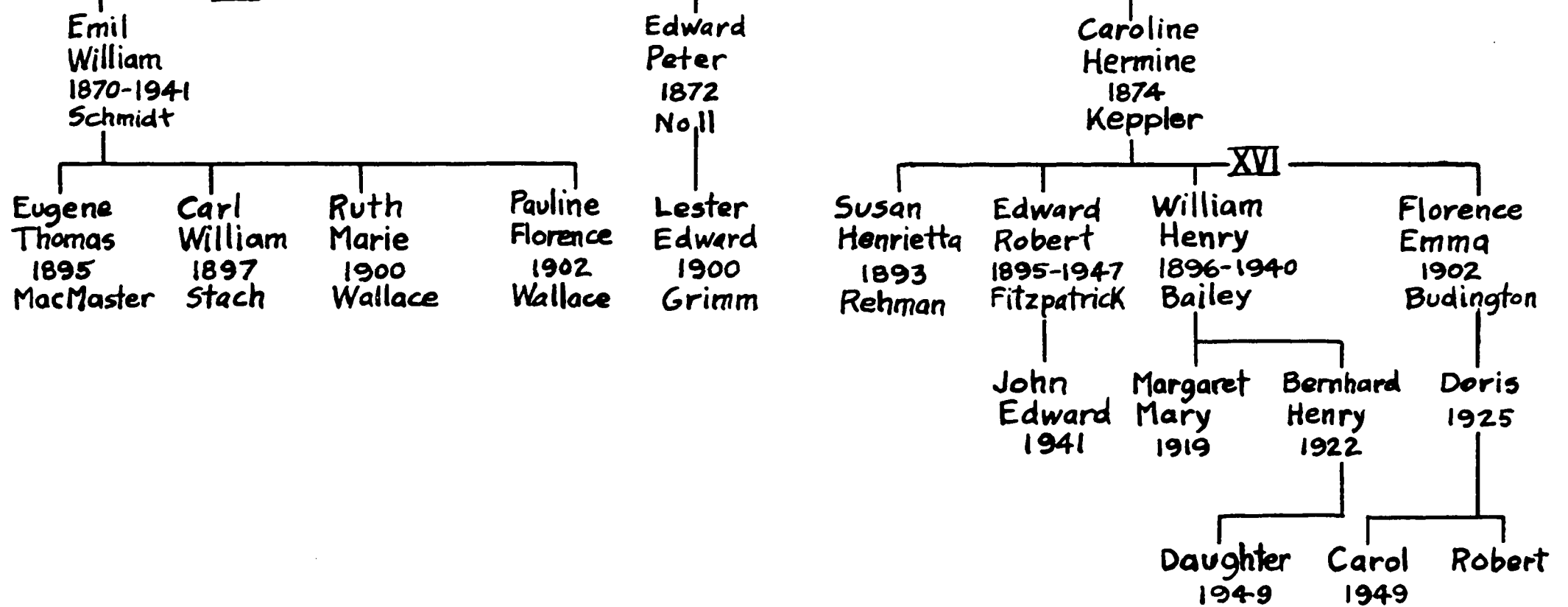


PLATE 12

Johann Matthäus - father.

VIII

Johann Christian Karl - father.

XI

Johann
Stefan
1734
Walter

XII

Heinrich Friedrich David Elias - father.

XIV

Friedrich
Florentine
1833-1928
Rauch-Wuest

Georg
Ernst
Elias
1835-39

Georg
Karl
Wilhelm
Ret'd to Germany

Susannah
Rosana
1875-1924
Otto

Karl
1865-1937
Single

Minnie
Fredericke
1867
Tower

Friedrich
Florentine
1871-1928

Herman
Ferdinand
1873
Single

Bernhard
Frederick
1878
Trautweiler

Ferdinand
Alfred
1881
Single

Edwin
Otto
1896

William
Otto
1898
Issler

Arthur
Emil
Otto
1904

Herbert
1907
Schmact-
enberg

Charles
Augustus
1911
Welch

Gertrude
Otto
1909
Carleton

Herbert
Bernhard
1902
Seaburg

Judith
1933

Gertrude
Anna
1905
Lang

Constance
A. 1928

Donald
T. 1930

XV

XVI

XVI

XVII

PLATE 13

VIII

Johann Matthäus - father.

Johannes
1704

XI

Johann Christian Karl - father.

XII

Johann Stefan - father.

XIII

Johann
Heinrich
Kaspar - 1795-1859
Enders

XIV

Johann
Georg
Karl
1820

Johanne
Christiane
Elisabethe
1822

Johann
Günther
August - 1825
Tresselt - to USA

Maria
Henriette
1828-35

XV

Louise
Schröder

Oskar

Friedrich
Richard E.
Tresselt
1850

Heinrich
Friedrich
Ottomar
1853
Lippmann

Christian
Heinrich
Edwin
1857

Christian
Friedrich
Christoph
Ritter
1860-1928

Otilie
Olga
Auguste
1865-65

Frederike
Anna
Thekla
1865 - to USA.

Louis
Berthold
Oskar
1867-71

XVI

Otto
1881

Oskar
Ernst
Emil E. - 1884
Heinicke

Herman
August
Louis
1886
Kaminski

Berta
1888

XVII

Erich
1913

Emil
Oskar
1920

Marta
1914

Agnes
1915

Herman
1918

Hildegard
1919

Gertrude
1920

Otto
1922

Josef
1923

Richard
1924

Anna
1926

Klara
1927

Hedwig
1929

Johann
1930

Elisabeth
1933

PLATE 14

Johann Matthäus - father.

VIII

Johann Kaspar - father.

X

Anna
Elisabeth
1706

Johann
Christian
Karl - 1708
Heinz

Johann
Gottfried
1711

XI

Johann
Peter
1738

Anna
Elisabeth
1742

XII

Johann
Georg
Elisa 1773-1838
Kummer

Johann
Nikolaus
Stefan
Kaspar - 1775

Christiane
Elisabeth
Magdalene - 1768
Müller

Johanna
Eleonore
Margarete - 1771
Friedrich

Johanna
Katharina
Elisabeth
1775-1813

Johanna
Maria
Elisabeth - 1781
Greiner

XIII

Karl
Friedr.
1797
Müller

Johann
Christian
Bernhard
1802

Johanna
Maria
Friederike
1808

Stefan
Martin
August
1812

Johann Heinrich Kaspar - father.

XIV

Christian
Friedrich
Richard 1832-1902
Seifferth

Christian
Heinrich
Karl - 1835
Steinke

Bianka
Johannette
Karoline - 1837
Single

XV

Bruno
Elias
Seifferth
1855

Dead
Child
1857

Friedrich
Edmund
Killian
1859-60

Child

Karl
August
Adelbert
1865

Franz
Herman
Oskar - 1868
Gumbrecht

Henriette
Natalie
Luise
1857-59

Eduard
August
Christian
1858

Christian Friedrich Christof - father.

XVI

Richard
1891
Löwen

Karoline
1893
Södding

Emma
1896
Max

Christian
1897

Anna
1899
Schlabach

Lisbeth
1903

Max
1892
Fried

Paul
1894-1915

Herta
1908
Scamoni

XVII

Gisela
Adelinde
1920

Liselotte
Berta
1921-22

Richard
1923

Liselotte
Ingeborg
Max
1922

Helmuth
Wolfgang
Max
1926

Heinz
Werner
Schlabach
1923

Helmuth
Walter
1927

Rita
1919

Gisela
1925

PLATE 15

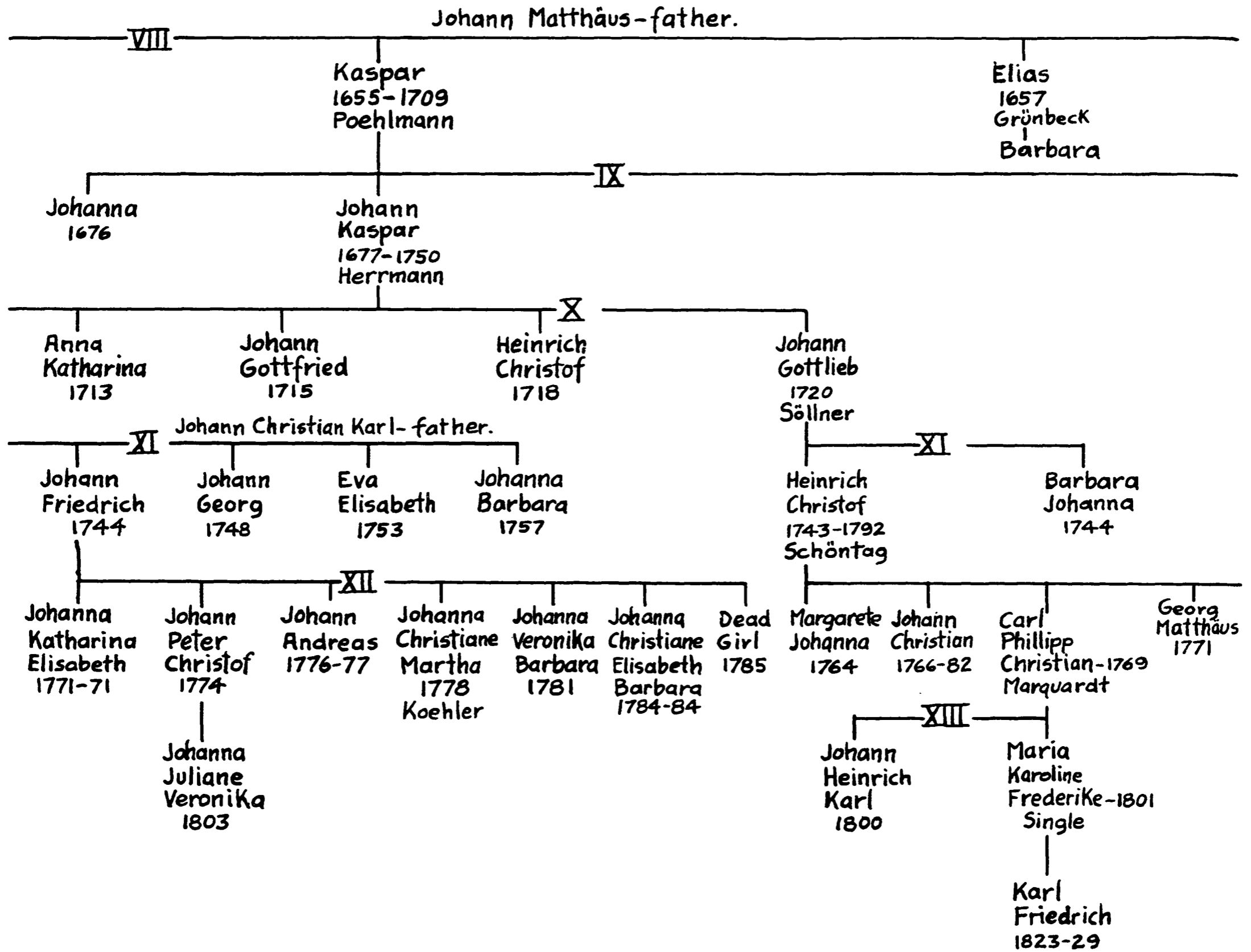


PLATE 15a

VIII ————— Johann Matthäus-father.

IX ————— Kaspar-father.

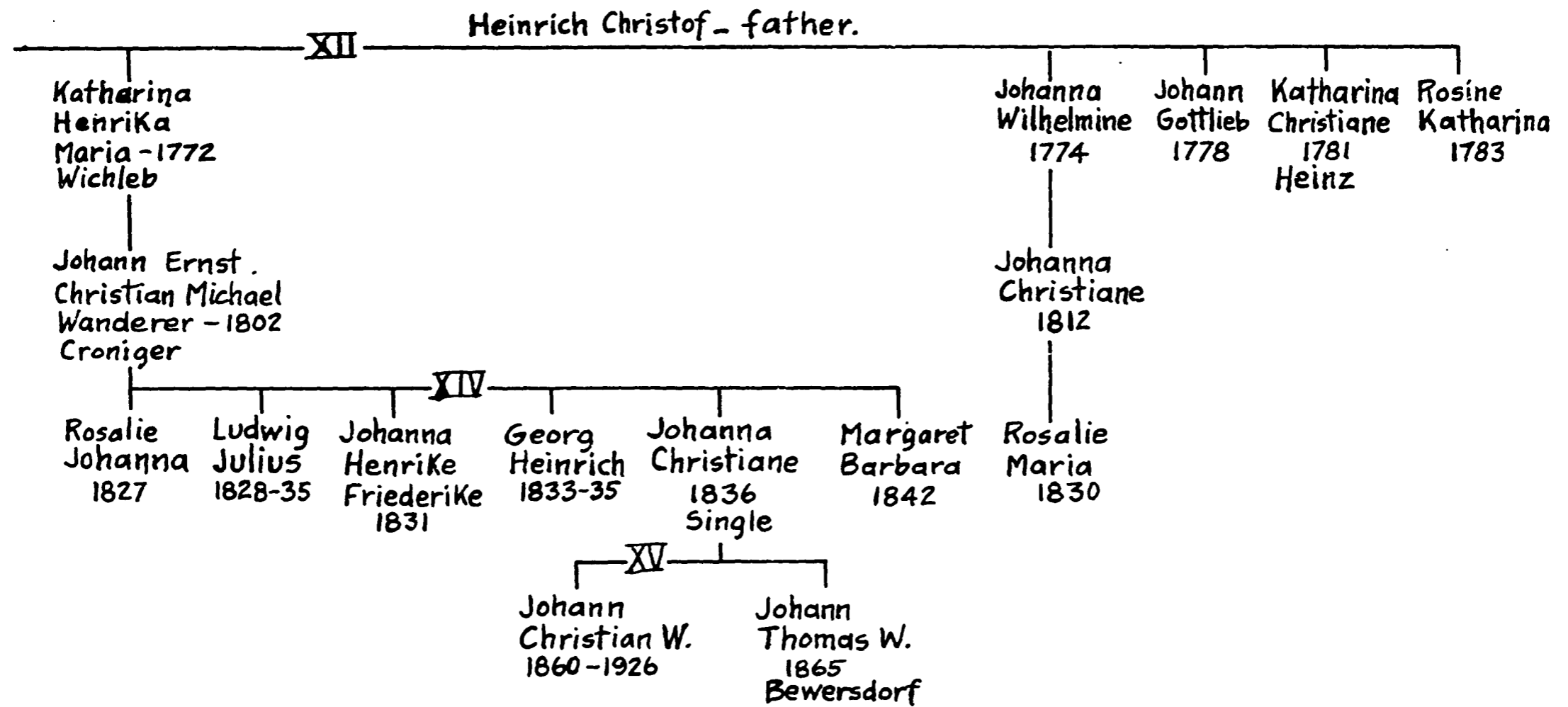


PLATE 16

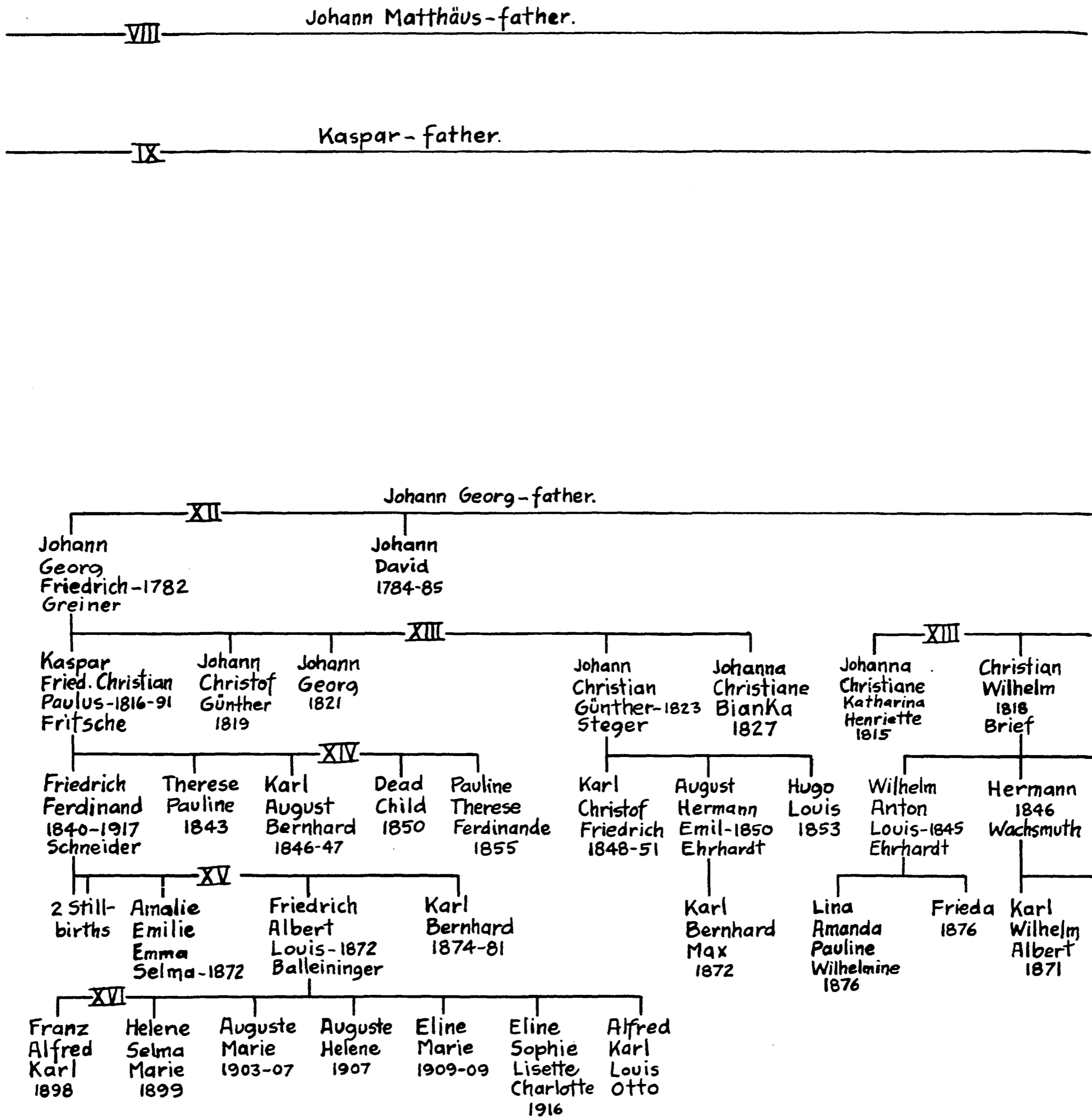


PLATE 17

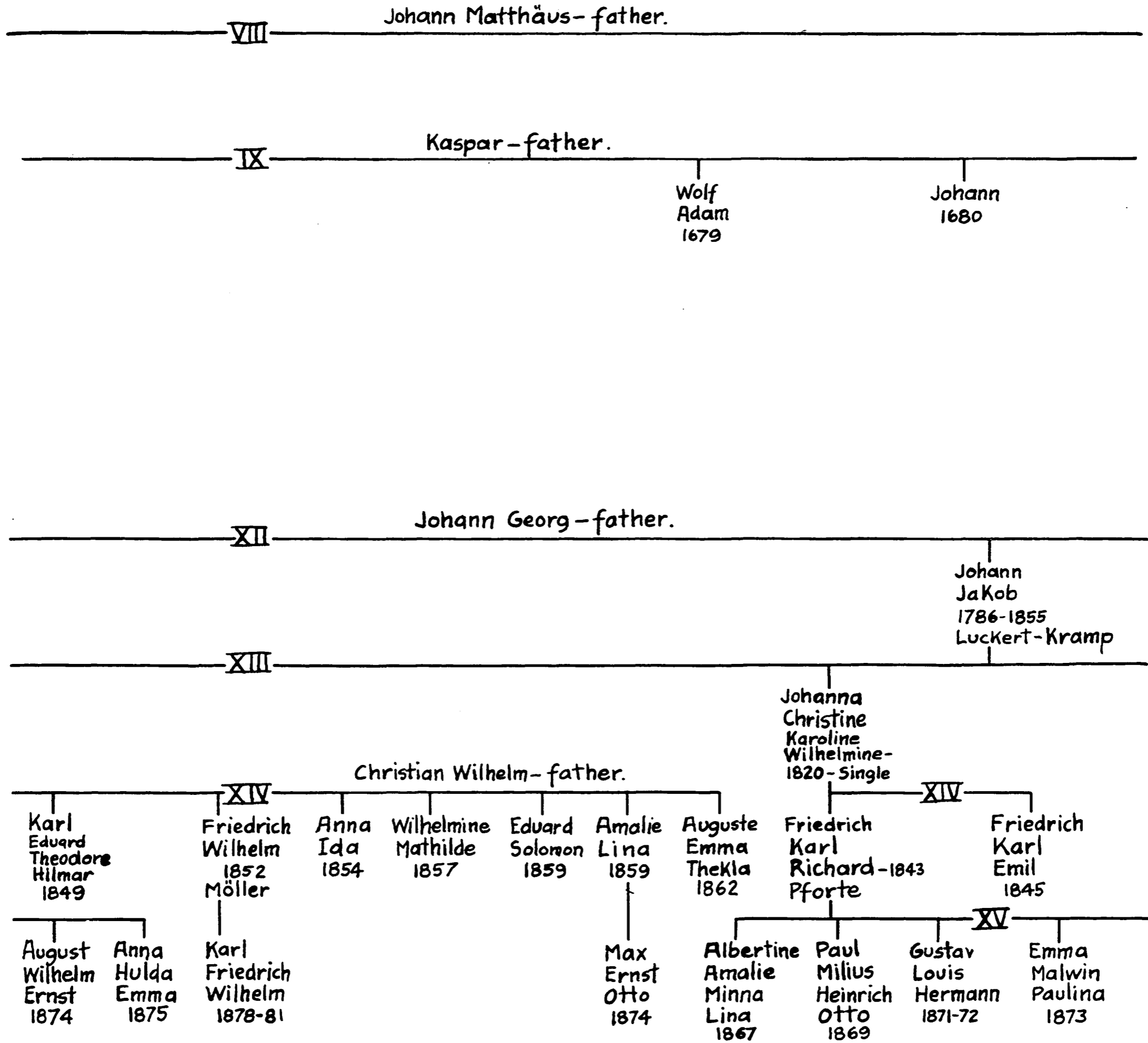


PLATE 18

Johann Matthäus - father.

VIII

Kaspar - father.

IX

Margaret
Barbara
1681

Eva
Magdalene
1684

Johann
Friedrich
1687

Katharina
1689
Schuffenhauer

Johann Georg - father.

XII

Johann Jakob - father.

XIII

Friedrich
Heinrich
August-1823
Schreibvogel-(2) widow

Heinrich
Friedrich
Günther-1824
Müller

XIV

Louise
1845

Otilie
Natalie
Selma
1847

Amande
Reinholde
Lina
1849

George
Antone
1872
Fischer

Louis
Alfred
1875
Zeigler

Friedrich
Anton
1852

Friedrich
Karl
1854

Lewis
1861-1938
Helm

XV

Friedrich
Wilhelm
Albert-1875
Sillmann

Selma
Emma
Franziska
1878

Louis
1879-80

Henry
George
1901
Graessle-
Brooks

William
Charles
1902
Stephens

3 daughters

Clarence
John
1898
Hartman

Edna
Etta
1893-1939
Fouts

XVI

Otto
Max
1900

Rosa
Marie
1902

Julius
Franz
1904

William
Charles
1929
Schultz

Robert
Lewis
1924

Vicki
Lynn
1951

PLATE 19

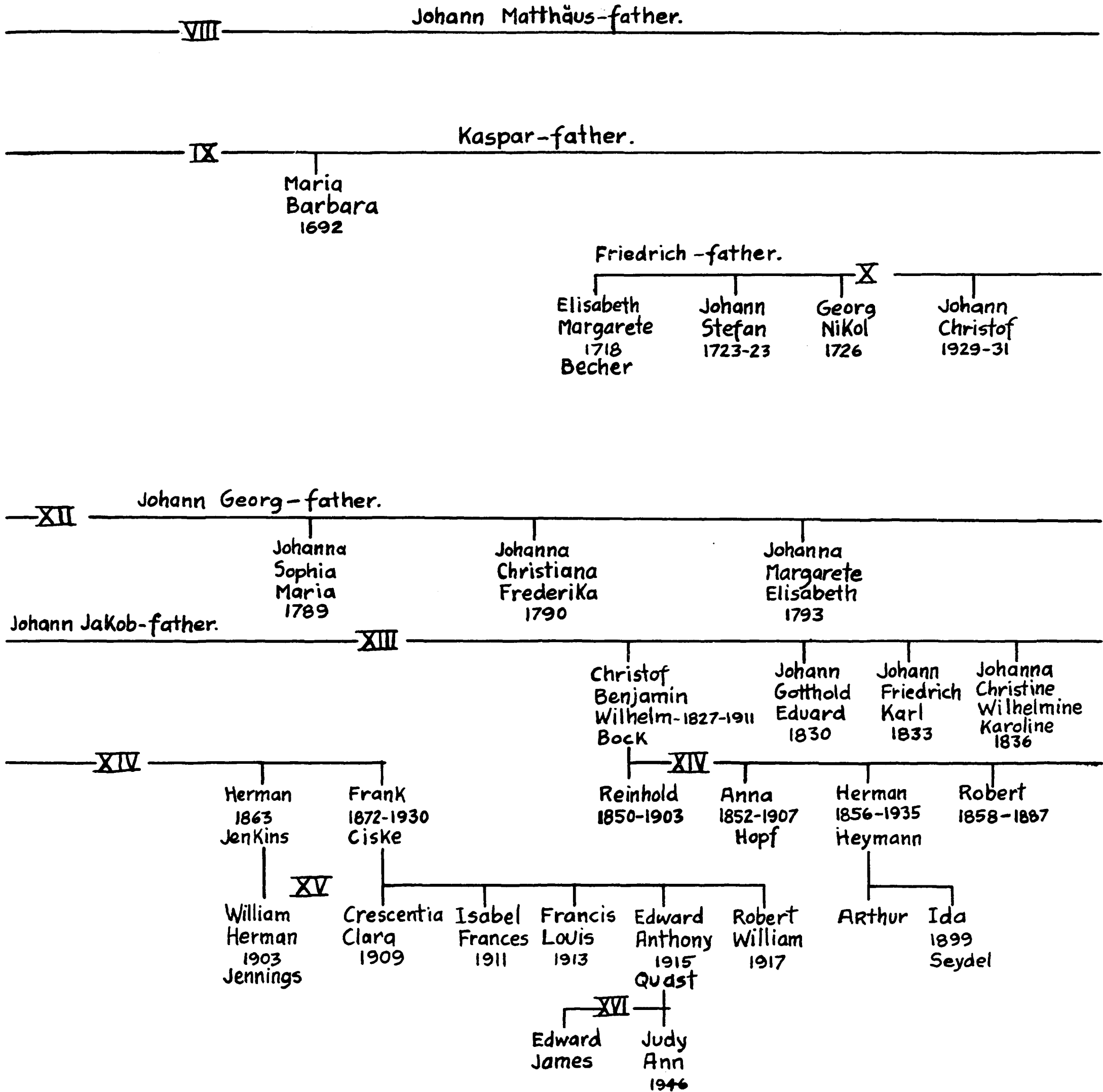


PLATE 20

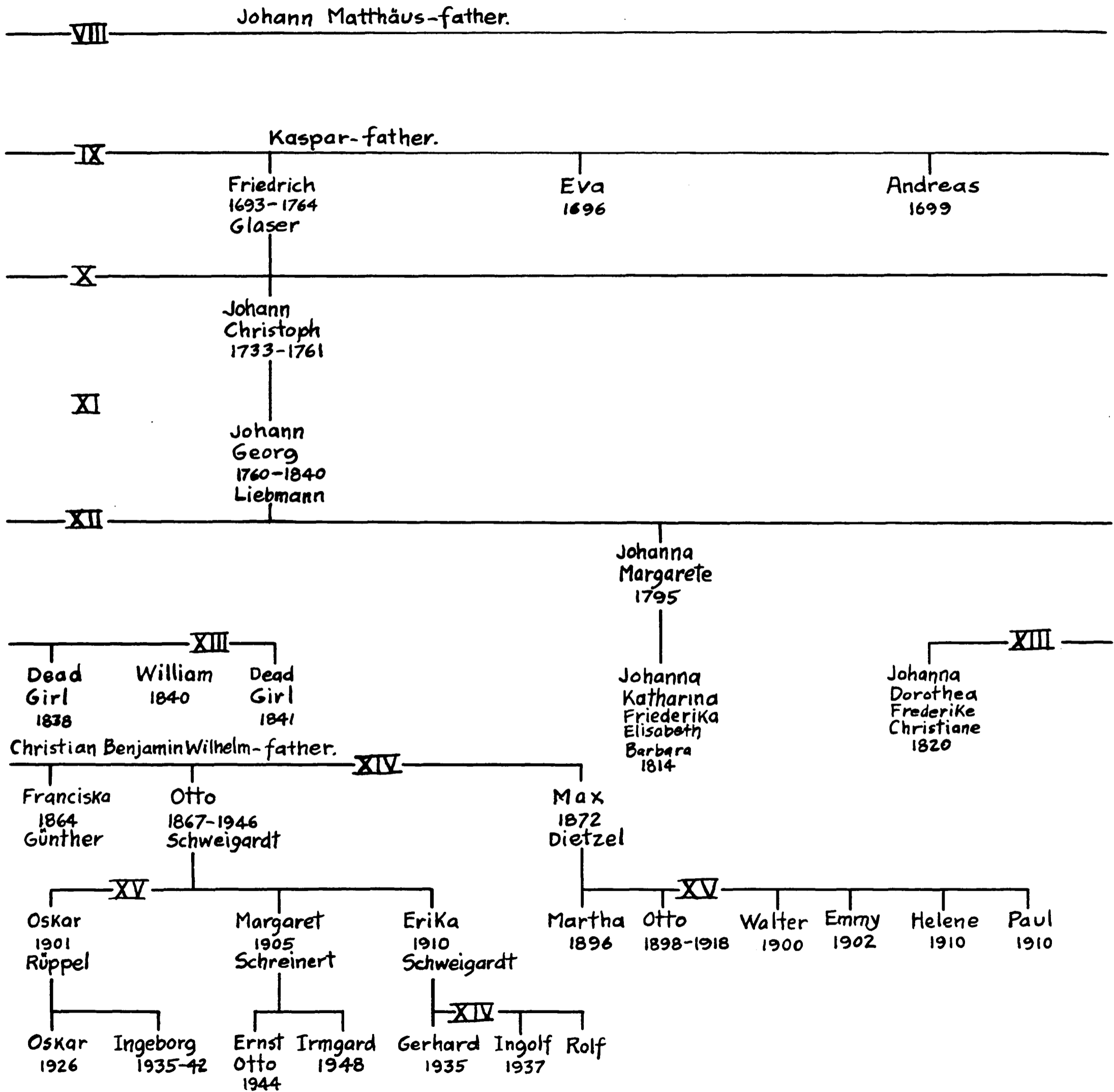


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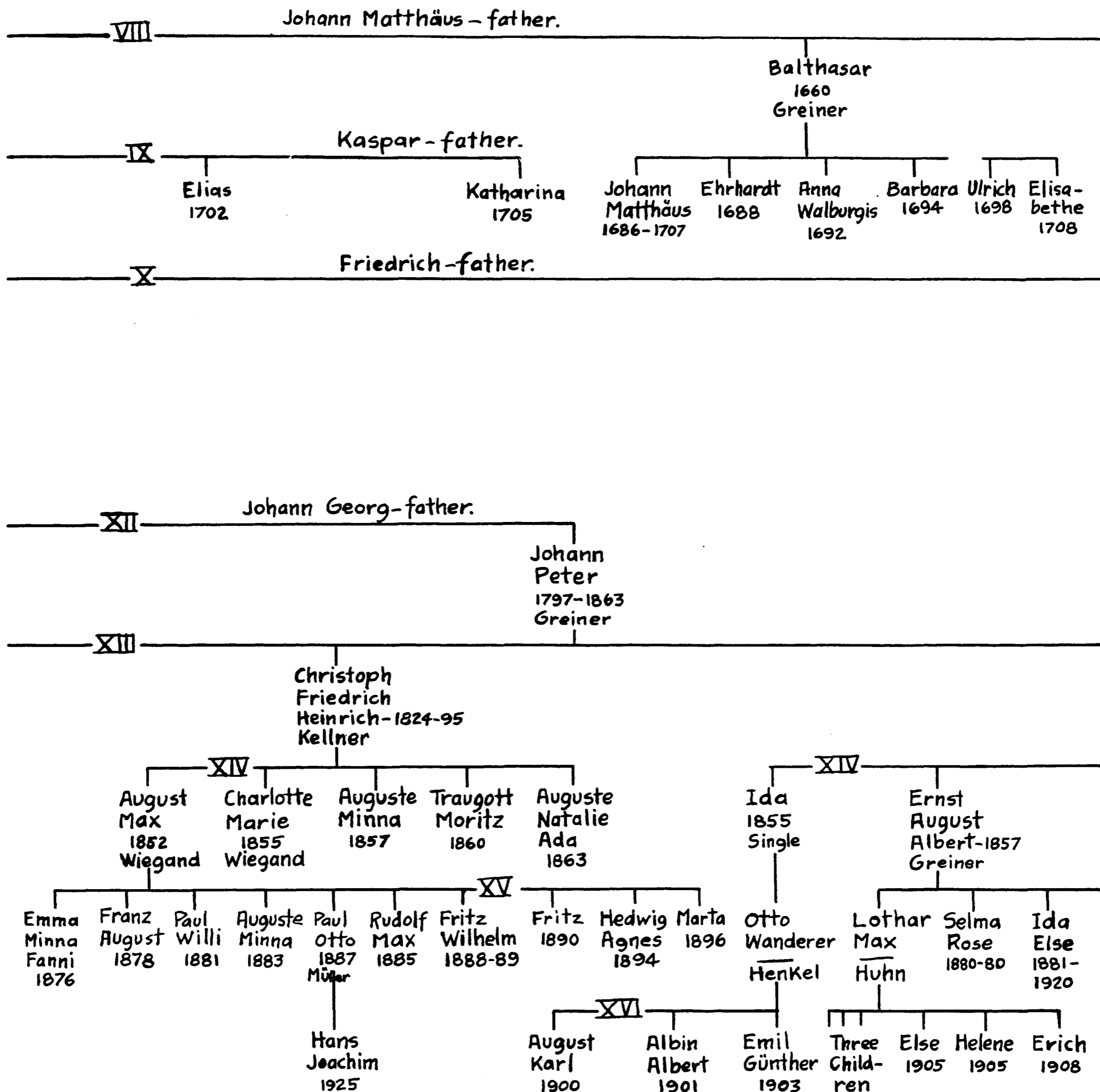


PLATE 22

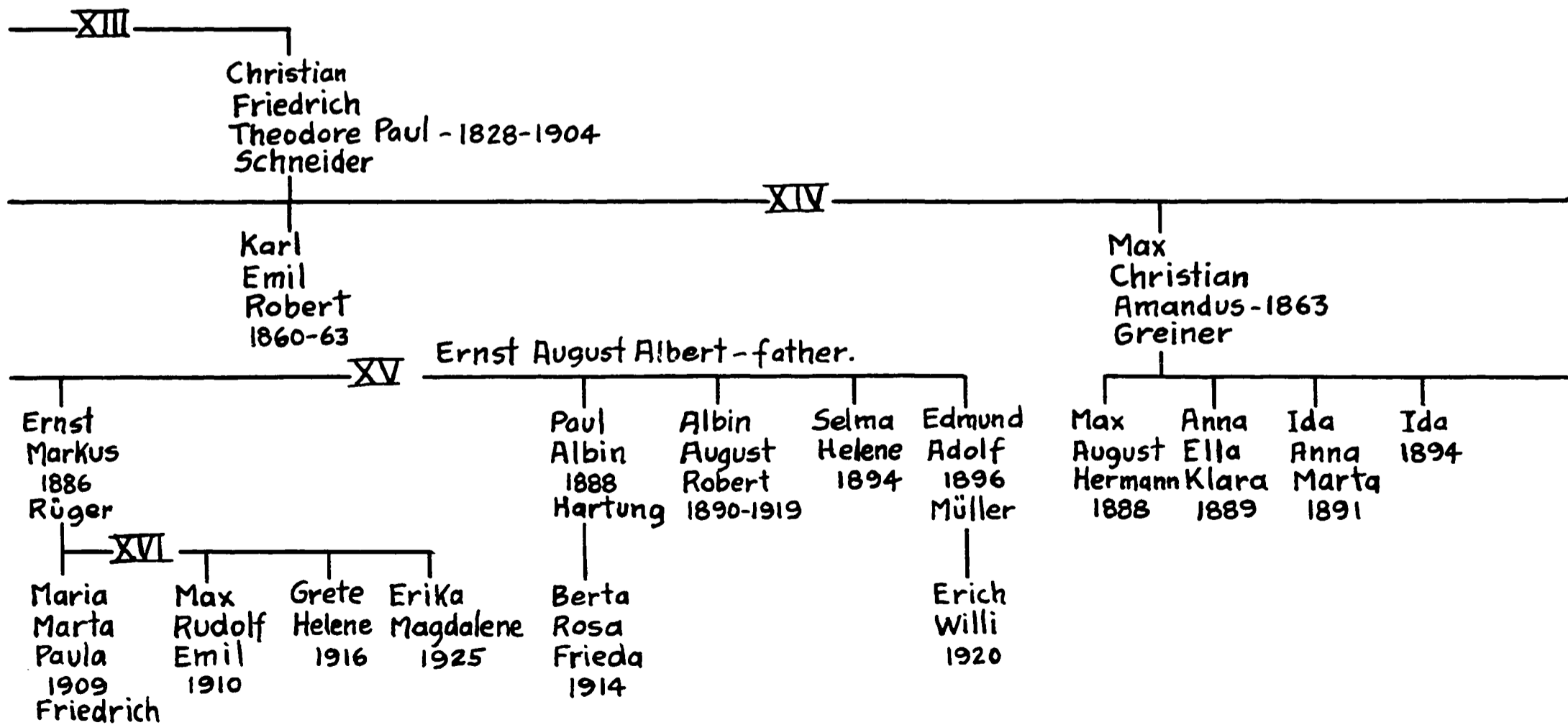
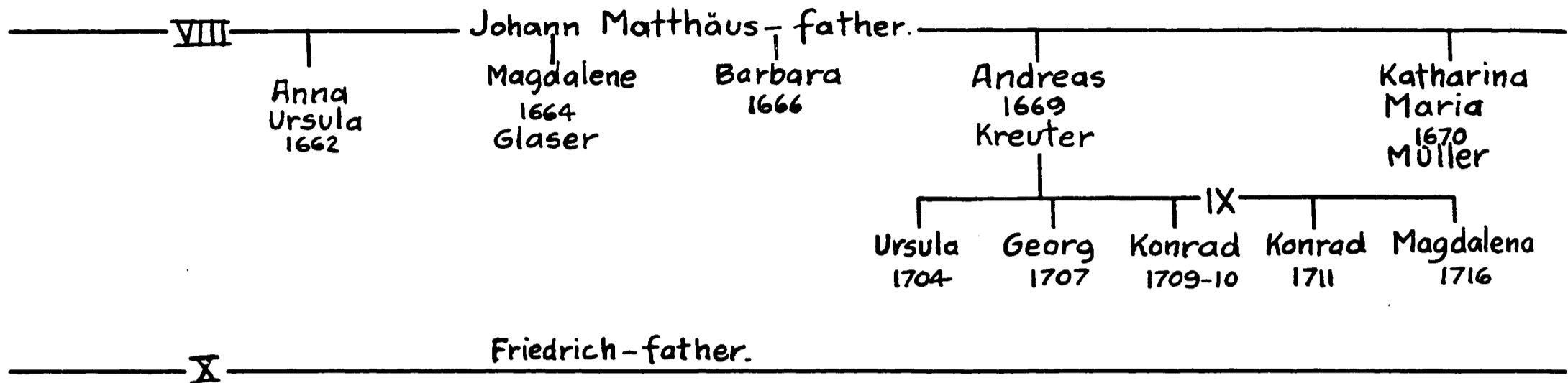


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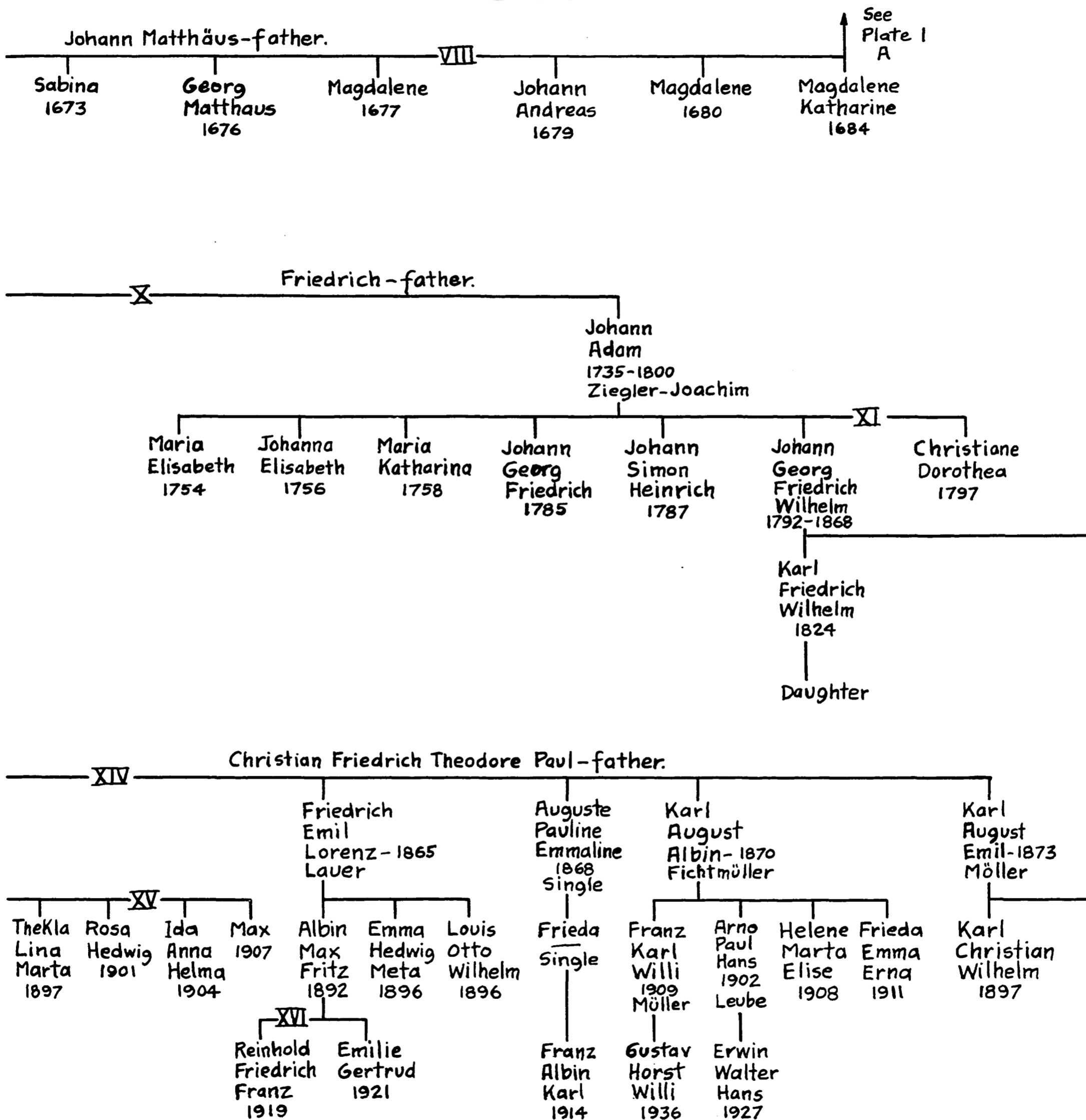


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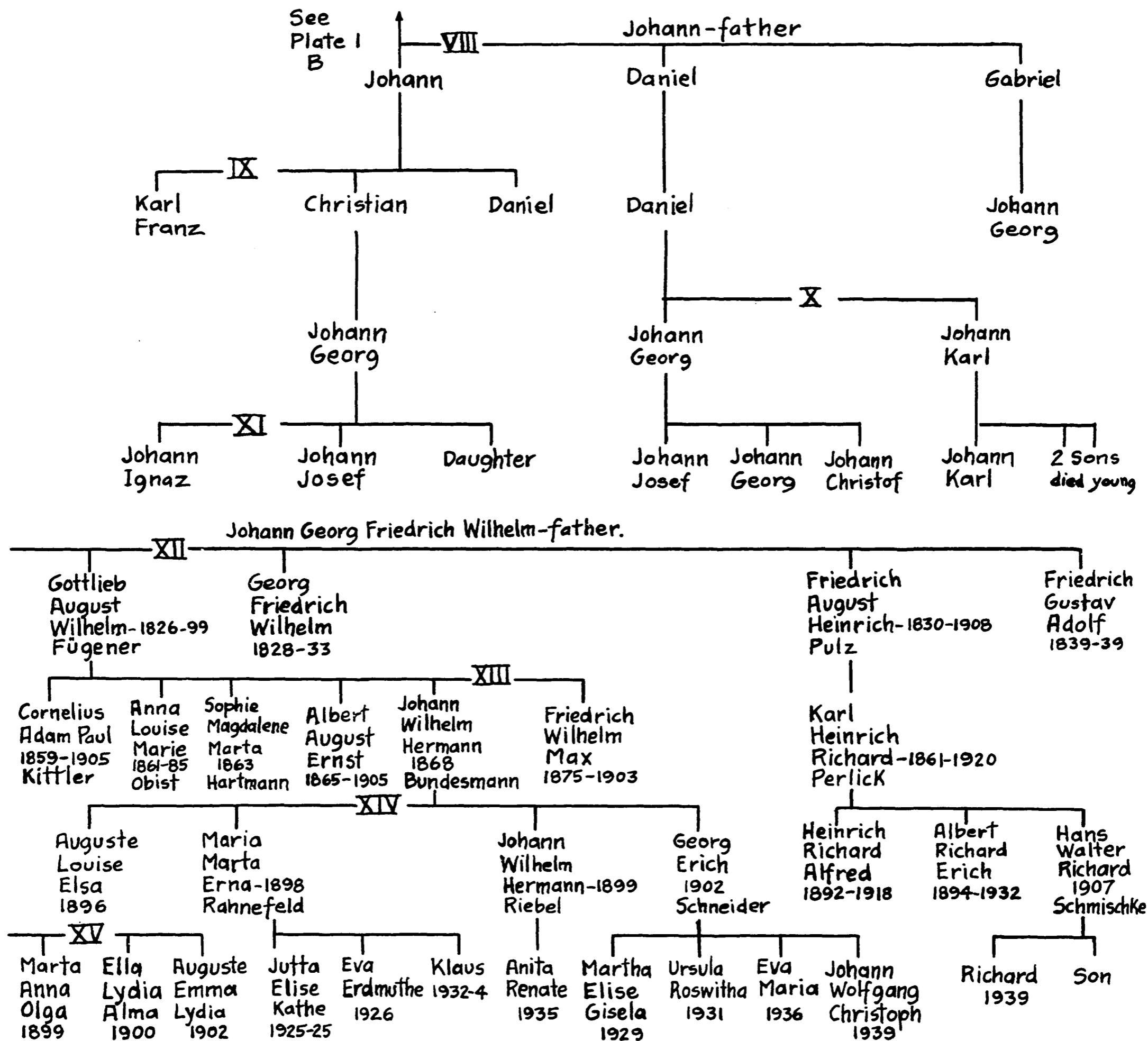


PLATE 25

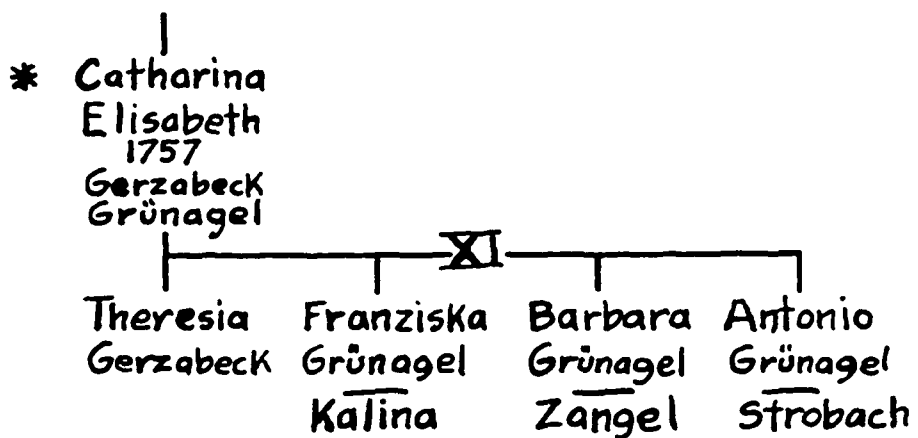
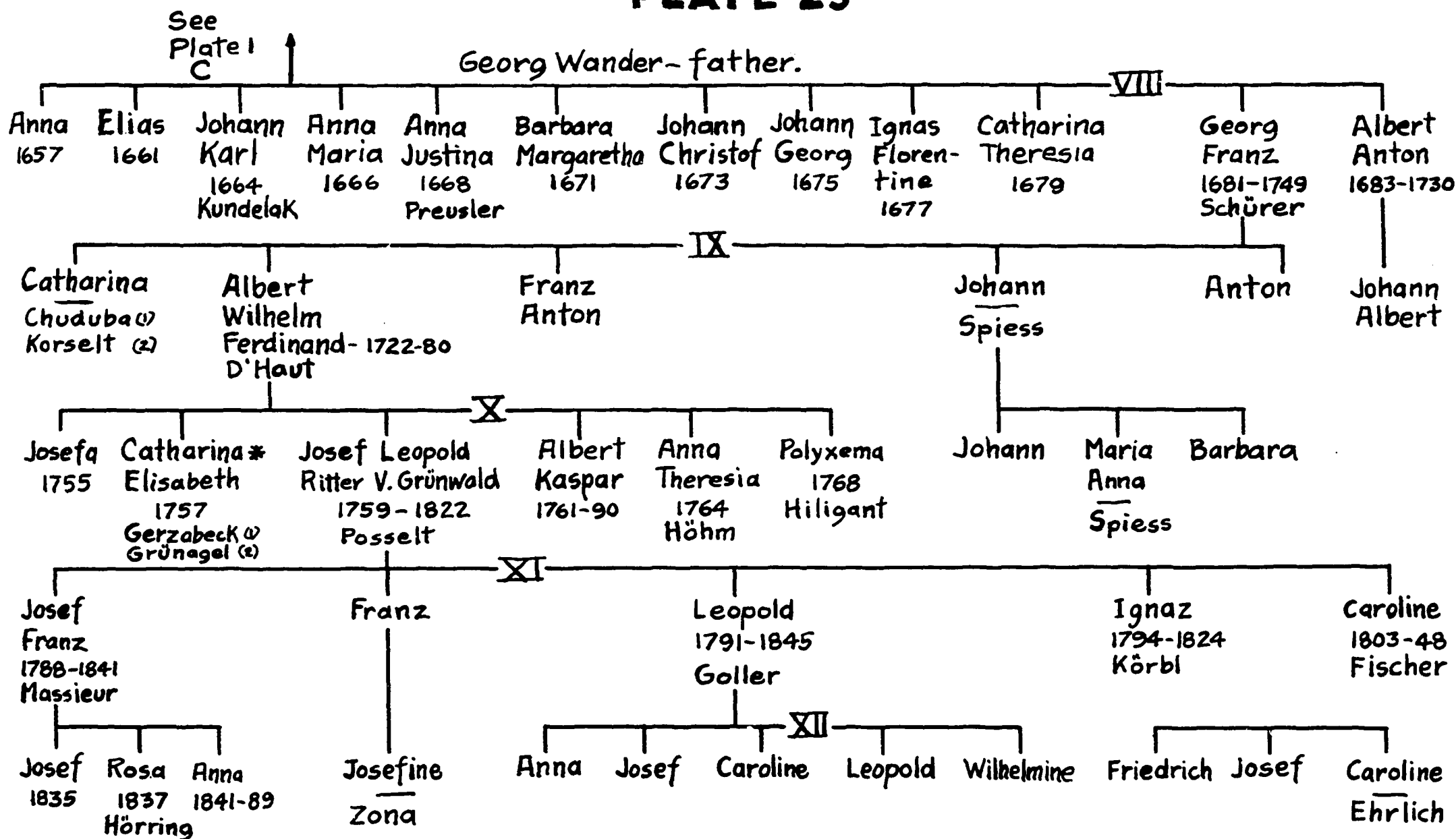


PLATE 26

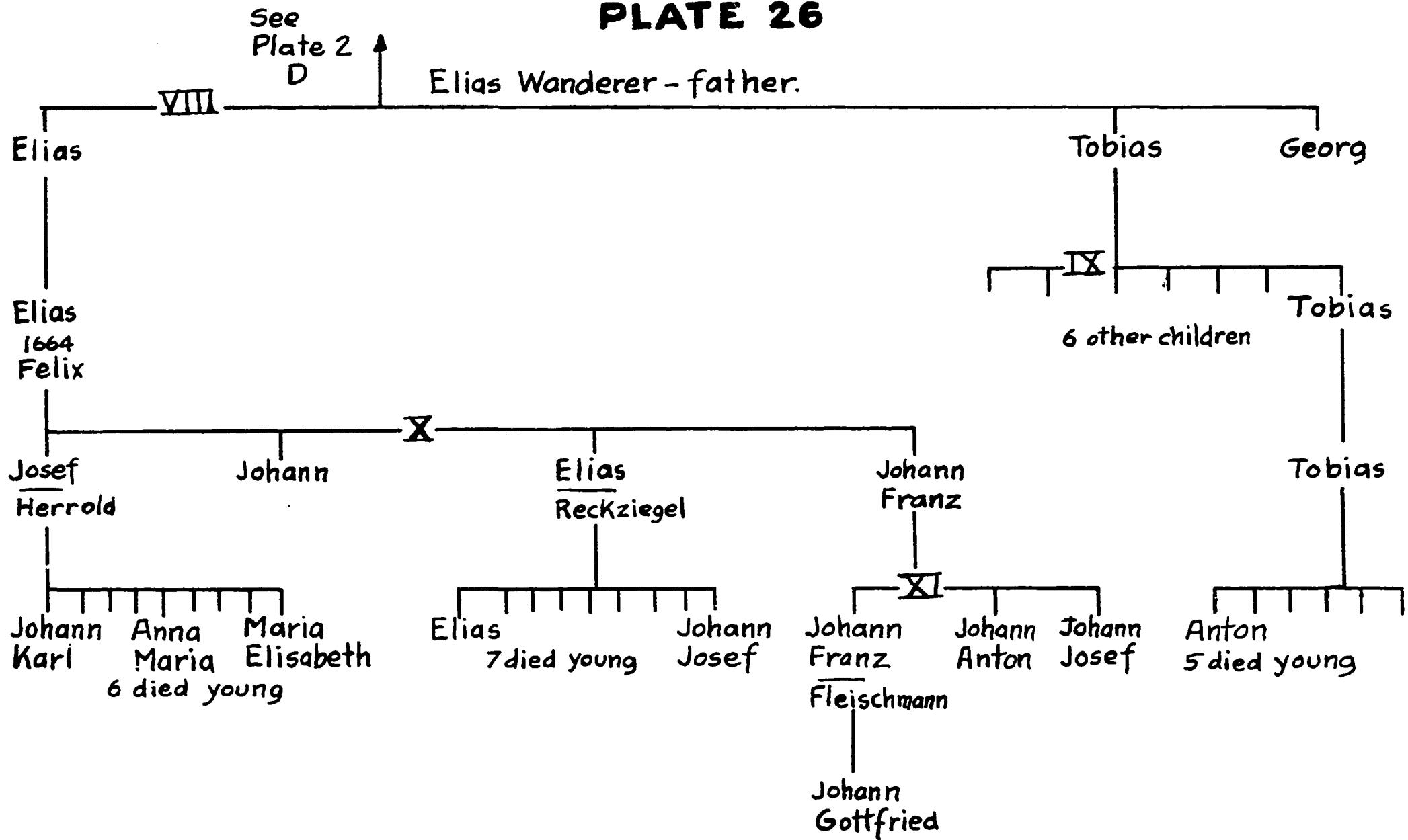


PLATE 27

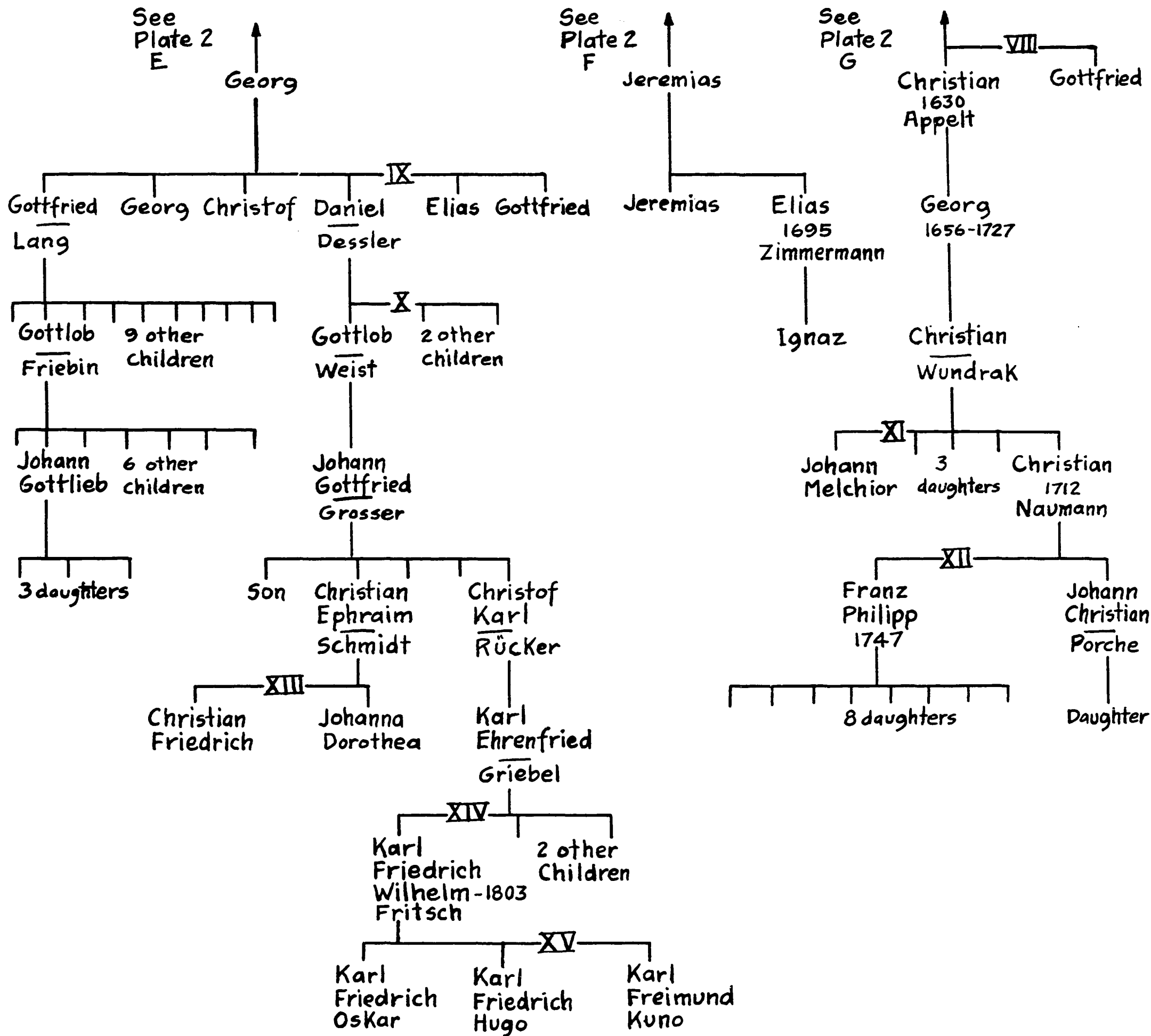


PLATE 28

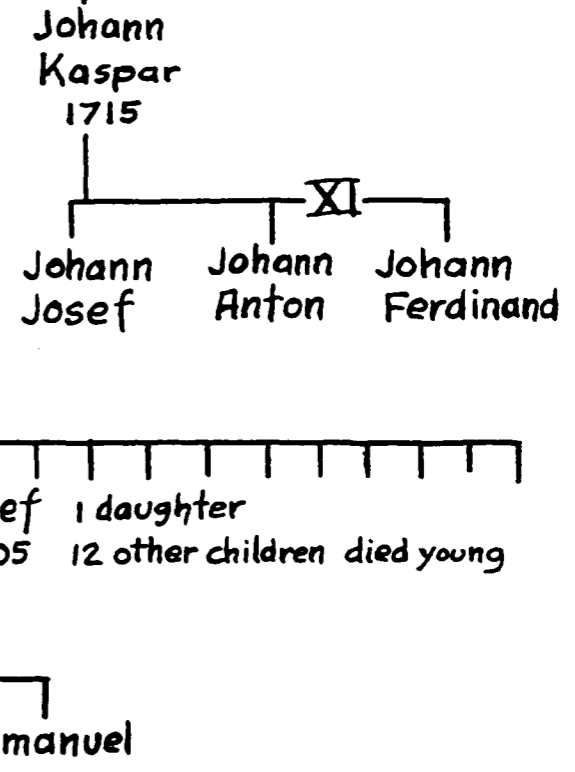
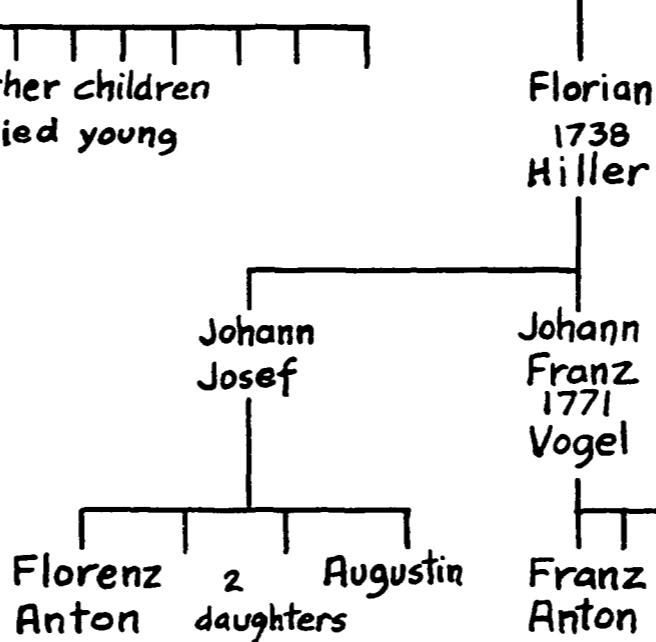
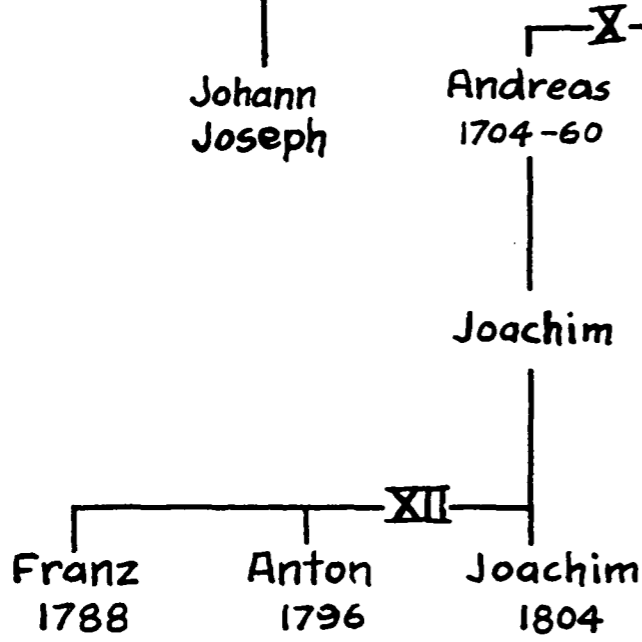
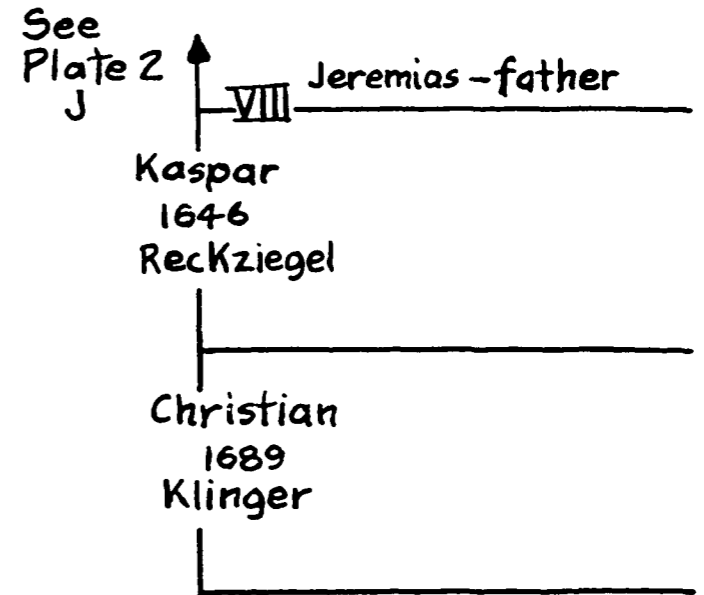
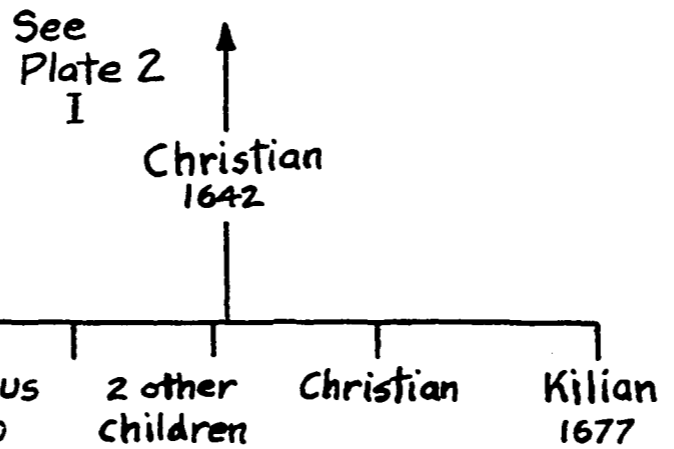
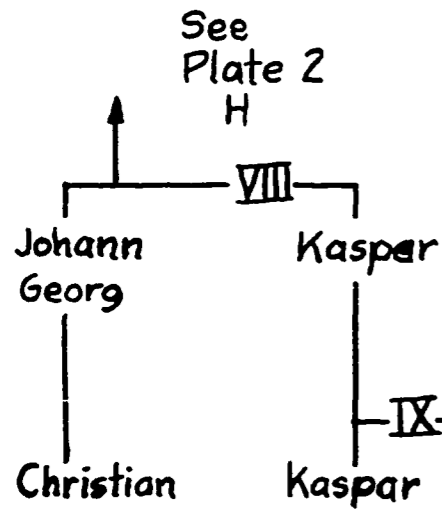
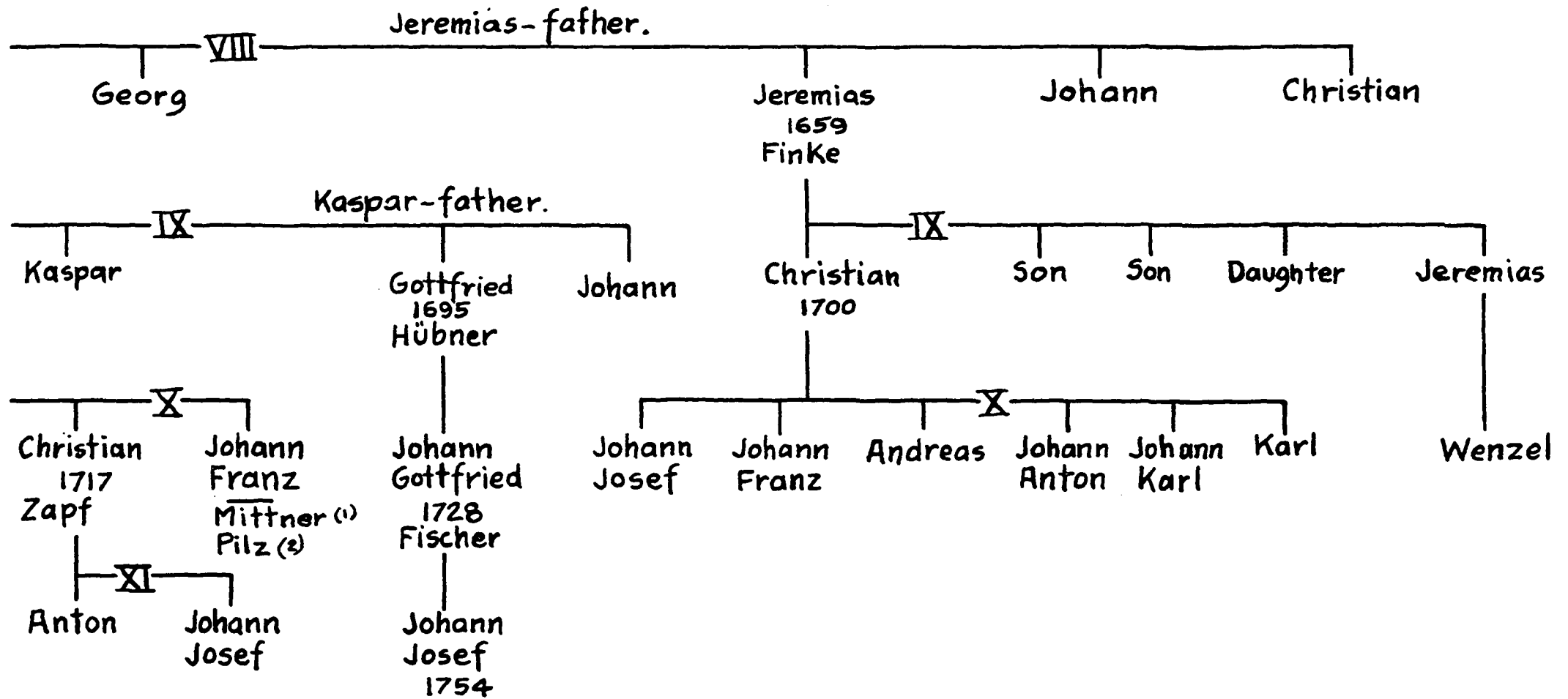


PLATE 29



Chapter VIII

THE NEUBURG LINE

GEORG WANDERER, I, m EVA..... (Plate 1)

Children born in Oberhausen near Neuburg on the Danube:

1. Maria, m 4-22-1720, Oberhausen, ULRICH BRUNNER.
2. JOHANN, II, d 8-14-1769, Kreuter, labourer, m twice: (1) 11-4-1727, Oberhausen, ANNA MARIA LANG, d 12-2-1749; (2) 4-27-1751, MARIA ANNA LIX, d 3-19-1774.

Children born in Oberhausen:

1. JOHANN MARTIN, III, b 11-3-1728, d 5-7-1796, Oberhausen, hired soldier, m 11-14-1758, BARBARA MERKL.

Children born in Oberhausen:

1. Elisabeth, b 10-30-1760.
 2. HEINRICH, IV, (Following paragraph) (Plate 1).
 3. Maria Cäcilia, b 2-17-1765, d 12-17-1765.
 4. Maria Cäcilia, b 1-11-1767.
 5. Anna Maria, b 4-14-1769, d 6-11-1770.
 6. Jakob, b 4-26-1771, d 9-21-1775.
 7. Anna Maria, b 12-2-1773, m 4-23-1809, MICHAEL ROSSNER.
 8. Martin, d 10-24-1795.
2. Eva, b 3-31-1735.

HEINRICH WANDERER, IV, son of JOHANN MARTIN, III, (Plate 1), b 2-21-1763, d 6-16-1839, Burgheim, m 9-27-1791, Oberhausen, MARIA EVA MAYER of Mors.

Children born in Oberhausen:

1. Martin, b 9-23-1792.
2. Paul, b 1-24-1795, d 2-13-1793.
3. Anastasia, b 3-1-1796, d 5-11-1801.
4. Walburgia, b 5-1-1798, d 7-8-1798.
5. Joseph, b 2-22-1800, d 3-6-1800.
6. JOSEPH, V, (Following paragraph) (Plate 1).
7. Anastasia, b 6-17-1806, d 6-29-1806.

JOSEPH WANDERER, V, son of HEINRICH WANDERER, IV, b 1-16-1803, d 2-13-1861, Burgheim, farmer, host and brewer in Burgheim; m twice: (1) 1-11-1825, Burgheim, BARBARA NIEDERREUTHER, b 12-8-1797, Unterhausen, d before 1835; (2) BARBARA DEGMAIR.

Children of first marriage born in Burgheim:

1. Maria Anna, b 1-8-1826, m twice: (1) MATHIAS BISCHOF; (2) IGNAZ WINKLER.

Daughter:

1. Anna Bischof, m PROEBST.
2. Maria Josefa, b 3-24-1827.
3. Maria Antonio, b 9-9-1828.
4. JOSEPH, VI, b 10-12-1830.

Son:

1. Joseph, VII.
5. Walburga, b 3-24-1832, m SCHUSTER.

Daughters:

1. Barbara, m STEEGER.
2. Theresa, m SCHROEBEL.
6. Ottilia, b 6-17-1833, m BETZ.

Daughter:

1. Ida.

Children of second marriage born in Burgheim:

7. Georg, b 4-18-1835, d 5-1-1835.
8. Barbara, b 4-18-1835.
9. Josef Kaspar, VI, b 1-4-1838, no children.
10. Cosmas, VI, b 10-30-1839, m CRESCENTIA FRIEDL.

Daughter:

1. Philema.
11. Damian, b 9-11-1841, d 9-20-1841.
12. Leonhard, VI, b 11-3-1842.
13. Theresa, b 10-6-1844, d 10-20-1844.
14. Theresa, b 9-22-1845.
15. Carolina, 11-27-1847.
16. ANTON EUGEN, VI, (Following paragraph) (Plate 1).
17. Margaretha, b 6-11-1851.
18. Crescentia, b 11-7-1852.

ANTON EUGEN, VI, son of JOSEPH WANDERER, V, b 8-13-1849, Burgheim, d Nov. 1904, San Francisco, Cal., brewmaster in Vincennes, Ind., m ACQUILINE BOHNERT, Baden, Germany, d 8-10-1911, San Francisco. (Plate 1).

Children born in Vincennes:

1. EUGENE, VII, b 3-17-1879, cabinet maker in San Francisco; m 3-12-1914, San Francisco, ELLEN HORSCH, b 12-28-1883 in Mexico.

Children born in San Francisco:

1. Helen Irene, b 5-13-1915, m 6-18-1938, VINAL in Reno, Nev.
2. Jane Catherine, b 6-7-1918.
2. Anna, b 10-14-1880, d 1-31-1939, San Francisco; m 1900, San Francisco, WILLIAM BUCK, d in 1903.

Son:

1. William Buck, b and d 1903.
3. Clara, b 2-1-1882, m 12-13-1905, San Francisco, HENRY LEXON, b Germany.

Children:

1. Henry Lexon, b 9-26-1906, San Francisco; m 1-31-1931, Richmond, Cal., Caroline Fedri, b in England.

Children:

1. Carolyn Lexon, b 2-1-1932, Richmond.
2. Henry Lexon, b 11-29-1934, Albany.
3. Annette Lexon, b 5-3-1939, Albany.
2. Clara Lexon, b 8-7-1908, San Francisco; m 12-13-1935, Richmond, John Heinemann, b in Germany.

Child:

1. Alice Heinemann, b 1-19-1937, Richmond.
3. Alice Lexon, b 5-24-1910, Fairfield, Cal., d 6-9-1930, Richmond.
4. Marguirite Lexon, b 7-5-1912, Richmond; m 5-27-1936, Richmond, Melvin Nystrom, b in Richmond; deceased.

Child:

1. Melva Nystrom, b 9-30-1937, Richmond.

4. Mary Emma, b 8-16-1883, m 6-30-1906, San Francisco, JAMES MC CARTHY, b in Canada.

Children:

1. Lawrence Anthony McCarthy, b 4-14-1907, San Francisco, d 1-10-1935, San Francisco.
 2. Mary Helena McCarthy, b 8-7-1908, San Francisco; m 6-4-1933, Milbrae, Cal., Albert Joseph Smith, b in St. Louis, Mo.
 3. Viola McCarthy, b 4-26-1913, San Francisco.
 4. William McCarthy, b 8-30-1919, San Francisco.
 5. Edith McCarthy, b 9-6-1923, San Mateo, Cal.
5. FRANK ANTHONY, VII, b 12-21-1885, m twice: (1) Oct. 1905, MYRAH JOSLYN, b San Francisco; (2) SADIE HEREL, b 3-27-1892, San Francisco.

Child of first marriage; born in San Francisco:

1. Francis Warren, VIII, b 9-6-1906.

Children of second marriage; born in San Francisco:

2. Wilbur, VIII, b 2-26-1914.
 3. Sadie, b 9-22-1920.
 4. Harry, VIII, b 8-3-1922.
 5. Alice, b 3-2-1925.
 6. Jerry, VIII, b 11-8-1931.
6. Elisabeth, b 3-16-1887, m 2-20-1911, San Francisco, EDWARD REARDON, d Oct. 1934, San Mateo.

Child:

1. Edward Russell Reardon, b 4-2-1918, San Francisco.

Children born in San Francisco:

7. Margaret, b 10-1-1890, m 8-25-1912, San Francisco, CHARLES MILLER, b in San Francisco.

Children:

1. Charles Harry Miller, b 9-19-1913, San Francisco.
 2. Margaret Marie Miller, b 3-29-1916, Milbrae.
 3. Helen Irene Miller, b 4-23-1919, Milbrae.
8. Ottilia, b 9-18-1892, m 11-28-1912, San Francisco, GEORGE H. STUHR, b in Australia, d 11-27-1935, San Francisco.

Children:

1. Helen Florence Stuhr, b 11-13-1913, San Francisco, m 7-26-1936, Milbrae, Paul McKay, b in Pennsylvania.

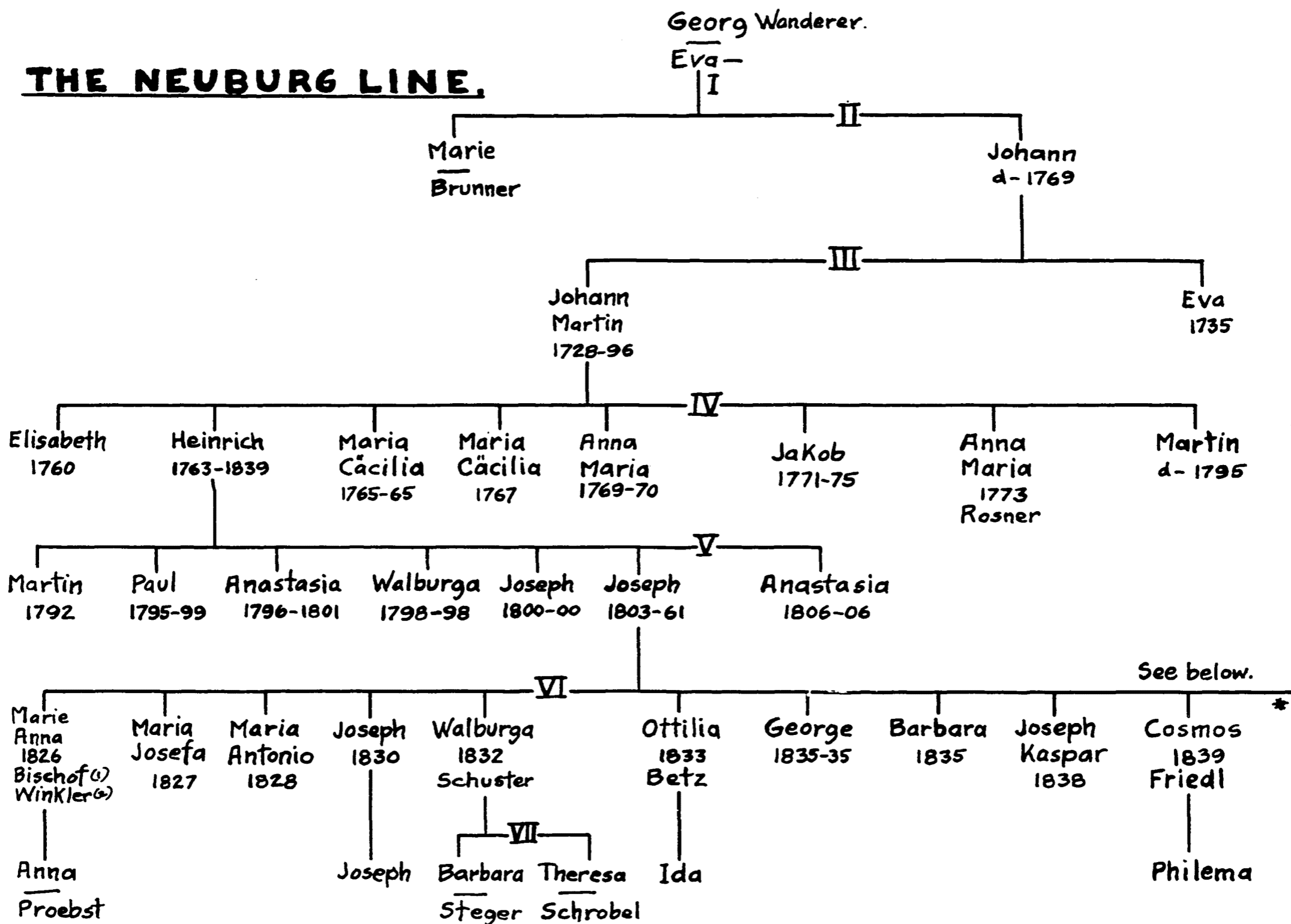
Child:

1. Patricia Ann McKay, b 8-26-1938, Milbrae.
2. George Francis Stuhr, b 6-19-1916, Milbrae.

Note. The following 2 plates, pages 141 and 142 but not numbered, depict graphically the family roster of the Neuburg Line.

PLATE I

THE NEUBURG LINE.



* Continued from above.

Joseph Wanderer-father.

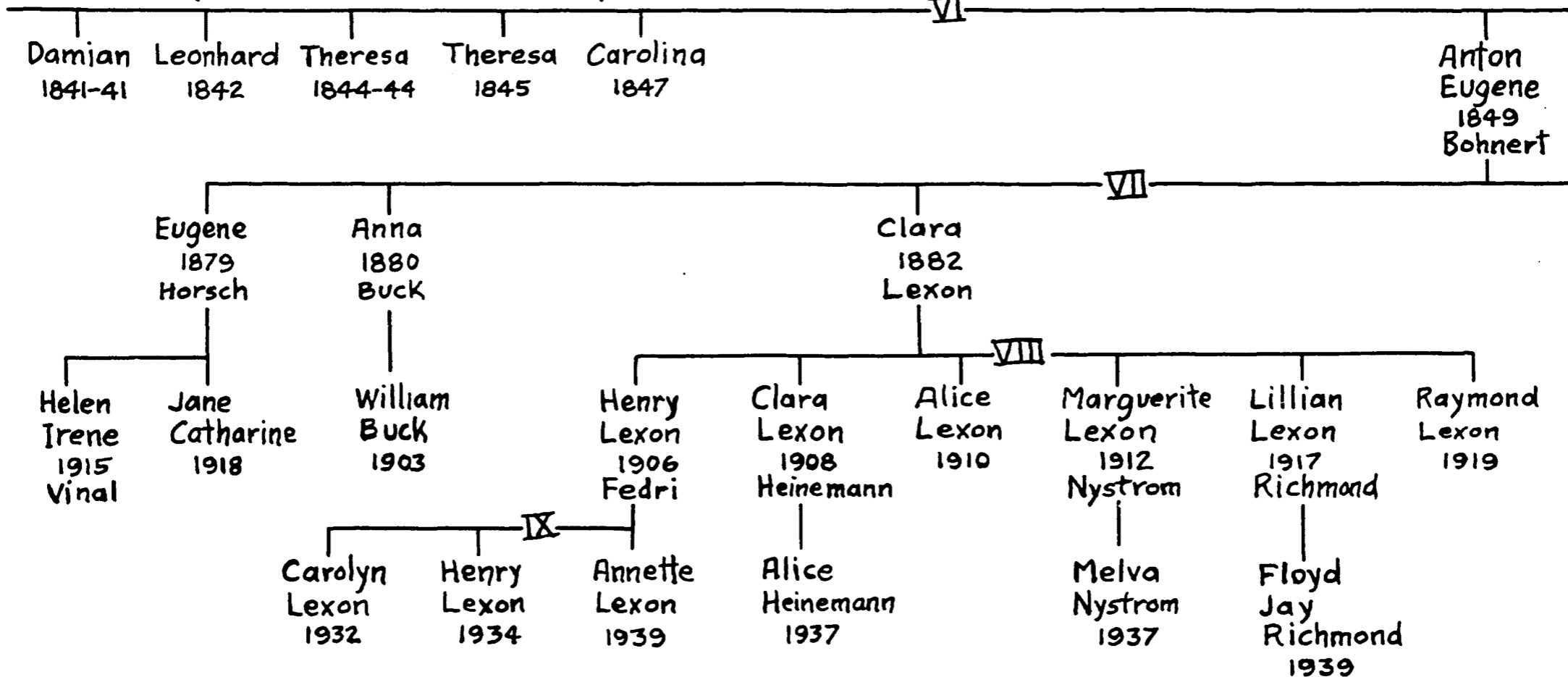
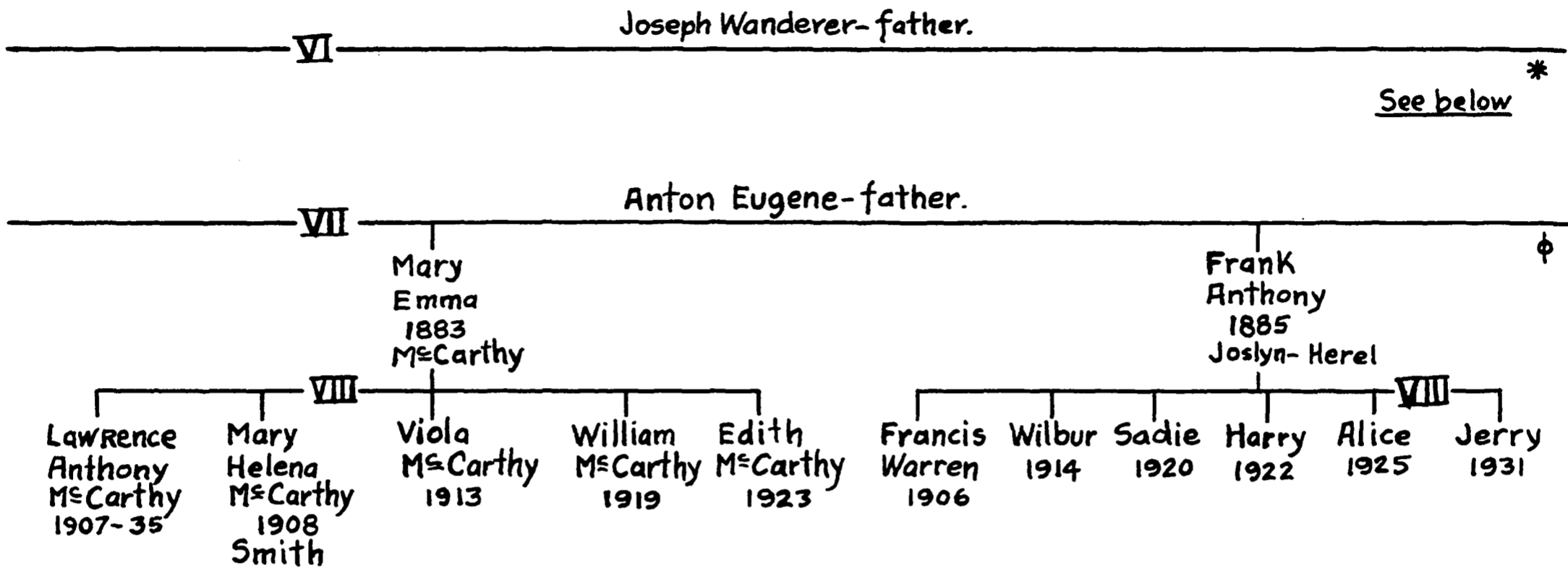
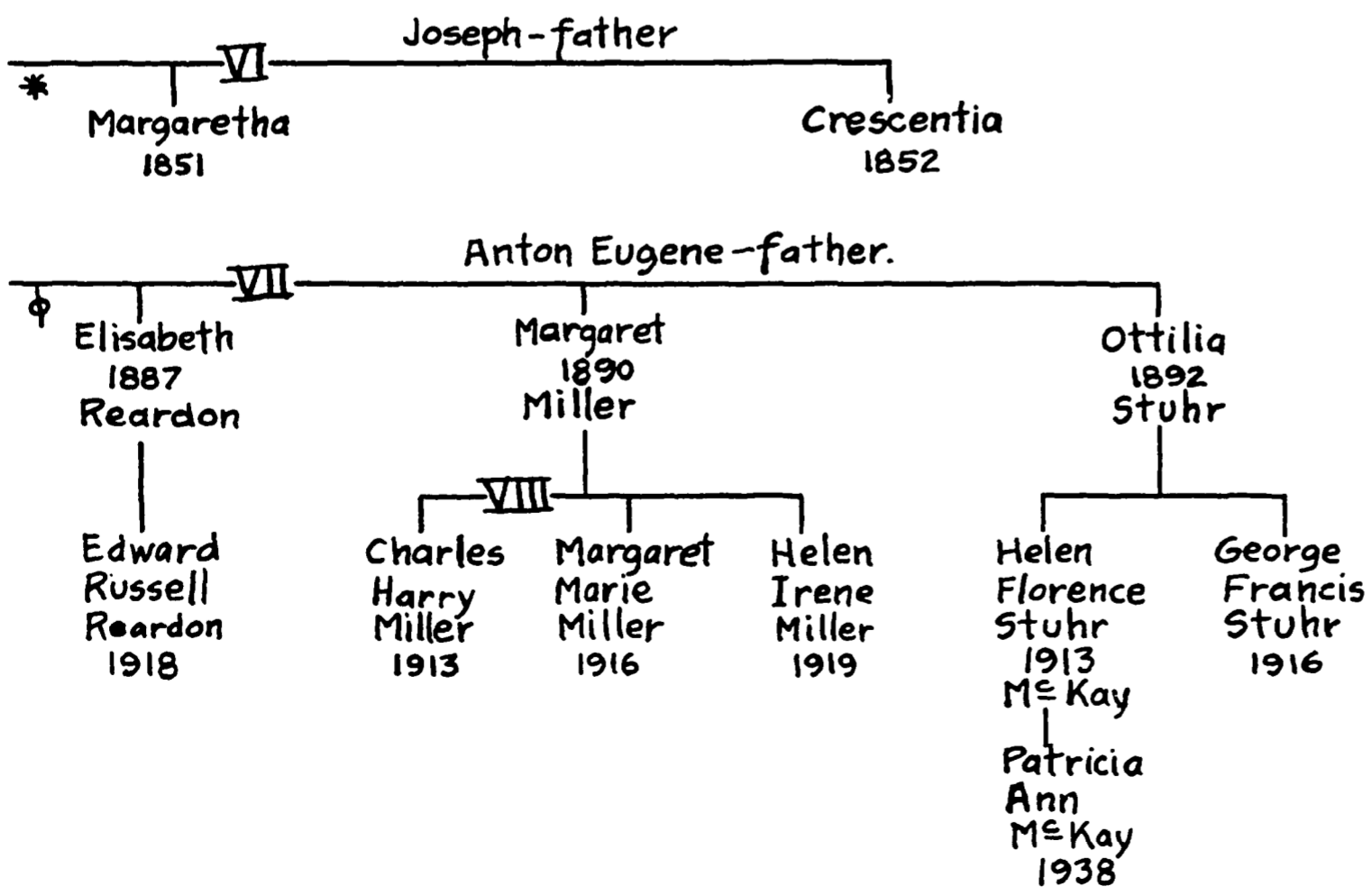


PLATE 2



Continued from above.



Chapter IX

THE SULZBACH LINE

The Weiherm Stem

JOHANN WANDERER, I, b in Weiherm about 1660, m KATHARINA..... (Plate 1)

Children born in Weiherm:

1. STEFAN, II, b about 1690, a weaver, m KATHARINA.....

Children born in Weiherm:

1. Martin, b 10-10-1717.
2. Anna, b 8-28-1720.
3. Marie Anna, b 10-20-1720.
4. Anna Maria, b 4-3-1725.
5. DANIEL, III, b 1-10-1728, m 5-23-1758, Weiherm, ANNA MARIA DAICHLER, daughter of Johann and Catharina Daichler.

Children born in Weiherm:

1. Kunigunde, b 4-24-1760.
 2. Maria Josefa, b 12-25-1761.
 3. Maria Margareta, b 1-19-1764.
 4. Anna Barbara, b 7-28-1766.
 5. Elisabeth, b 11-16-1768.
 6. JOHANN MICHAEL, IV, (Following paragraph) (Plate 1).
 7. Karl Theodor Johann, IV, b 3-21-1774.
2. Anna, b 7-30-1691.

JOHANN MICHAEL WANDERER, IV, son of DANIEL WANDERER, III, b 4-22-1771, m 2-2-1796, BARBARA TRAUTNER, daughter of Georg Trautner and his wife Elisabeth Raude.

Children born in Weiherm:

1. Maria Barbara, b 11-17-1796.
2. GEORG MICHAEL, V, b 10-25-1798, owner of a brick yard and a weaver in Weiherm; m 8-16-1836, MARGARETE FORSTER, daughter of Michael Forster and his wife Barbara Huber.

Children born in Weiherm:

1. Anna, b 2-20-1840.
2. JOSEF, VI, (Following paragraph) (Plate 1)
3. Maria Anna, b 2-9-1801.
4. Maria Anna, b 7-10-1803, twin.
5. Susanna, b 7-10-1803, twin.
6. Margarete, b 12-14-1805.
7. Karl, b and d 2-22-1809.
8. KARL, V, b 9-23-1812, owner of a brick yard and a farmer in Weiherm; m 8-22-1837, ELISABETH REIS, daughter of Georg Reis and his wife Barbara Meier.

Children born in Weiherm:

1. Margarethe, b 5-20-1838.
2. Anna, b 9-10-1840.
3. Anton, b and d 1-14-1843.

4. JOHANN, VI, (Page 144) (Plate 1)
5. Michael, b and d 8-24-1847.
6. Michael, b 2-8-1849.
7. JOSEF, VI, (Page 145) (Plate 2)

JOSEF WANDERER, VI, son of GEORG MICHAEL WANDERER, V, (Page 143), b 1-23-1830, d 3-15-1890, Kleinschwand, owner of a brick yard and a farmer in Weiher; m 2-21-1865, WALBURGA FRISCHHOLZ, b 11-3-1846, daughter of Thomas Frischholz and his wife Catharina Meindle.

Children born in Weiher:

1. HEINRICH, VII, b 12-12-1866, farmer in Darmstadt. (Plate 1).

Children born in Villingen:

1. Arthur, VIII, b 11-16-1904, painter in Darmstadt.
2., b 4-21-1909.
2. Michael, VII, b 2-8-1871, farmer in Aalen.
3. Andreas, VII, b 11-8-1873, d 11-24-1934, Munich.
4. Margarete, b 5-24-1879.
5. JOSEF, VII, b 5-3-1876, d 12-22-1938, Nürnberg, shoemaker in Nürnberg; m Barbara HELMRICH, Weiher, b 8-18-1876.

Children born in Weiden (Upper Palatinate):

1. JOSEF, VIII, b 10-23-1908, shoemaker in Nürnberg, m 5-4-1935, SABINE KAISER, b 2-25-1914.

Son:

1. Helmut, IX, b 9-22-1936, Nürnberg.
2. EMIL, VIII, b 3-9-1911, mechanic in Röthenbach near Lauf on the Pegnitz; m FRIDA SCHMID, b 6-12-1913, Röthenbach.

Children:

1. Richard Friedrich, IX, b 5-7-1933.
2. Emil Josef, IX, b 8-13-1934.

JOHANN WANDERER, VI, son of KARL WANDERER, V, (Page 143) (Plate 1), b 5-26-1844, d 3-9-1912, Nürnberg, owner of a brick yard and farmer in Weiher; m 2-22-1870, MARIA ELISABETH KLIER, b 1-11-1845, d 4-20-1900, daughter of Eckard Klier and his wife Kunigunda Maidl.

Children born in Weiher:

1. FRANZ, VII, b 3-6-1867, farmer in Weiher; m twice: (1) 11-8-1893, Gemünden, KATHARINA GRAUL, b 1-10-1871, Euskirchen, d 12-11-1929, Nürnberg thru an accident; (2) at Weiher, ROSINA FOERSTER, 4-21-..

Children of first marriage:

1. Elisabeth, b 1-30-1894, Gemünden, m GRAF. Had children.
2. Anna, b 8-10-1895, Gemünden, m FISCHER. Had children.
3. Maria, b 7-17-1902, Munich.
4. Maria Katharina, b 11-25-1905, d Nürnberg, 12-10-1929.
5. FRANZ, VIII, b 10-11-1908. Had children.
6. Margarethe, b 7-26-1910, Nürnberg, m KRUG. Had children.
2. MICHAEL, VII, b 3-1-1872, tower keeper in Würzburg.

Children:

1. Josef.
2. Lina.
3. Maria.
4. Wilhelm.
3. Elisabeth, b 1-17-1877, m MOTSCHIEDLER. Had children.

4. JOHANN MICHAEL, VII, b 1-13-1880, railway official in Nürnberg; m 1-21-1908, MARIA BRAUNEIS, b 12-23-1882, Regensburg.

Children born in Nürnberg:

1. Richard, VIII, b 7-8-1911.
2. Ernst, VIII, b 10-11-1918.
5. Anna, b 11-7-1882, m LEHNER. Had children.
6. RICHARD, VII, b 4-3-1884, d 6-26-.., Lentrey, France; m 2-15-1913, MARGARETE BROEMME, b 3-10-1889, Gemünden.

Son:

1. Hans, VIII, b 11-30-1913, Nürnberg.

JOSEF WANDERER, VI, son of KARL WANDERER, V, (Page 143), b 9-23-1856, farmer in Stein near Nürnberg; m SOPHIE KASECKER, b 9-28-1855, Weiher, d 12-10-1927, Stein, daughter of Peter Kasecker and his wife Margarete Ehbauer.

Children born in Weiher:

1. Margarete, b 11-16-1880.
2. Magdalene, b 10-10-1881.
3. Peter, VII, b 1-19-1883, farmer in Stein; m 2-14-1911, Weiher, ANNA STAHL, b 11-27-1886. Had children.
4. Michael, b and d 5-16-1885.
5. Magdalene, b and d 5-16-1885.
6. Barbara, b 10-10-1886.
7. Michael, VII, b 6-10-1889, merchant in Frankfort on Main.
8. Margarete, b 12-19-1891.
9. Josef, VII, b 9-16-1894, killed 1915 in battle, Vosges mountains.
10. Franz, VII, b 1-24-1897, d small.
11. Johann, VII, b 4-3-1899, merchant in Frankfort on Main

Note. The following 2 plates, pages 146 and 147 but not numbered, depict graphically the family roster of the Weiher stem of the Sulzbach Line.

PLATE I

THE WEIHERN STEM.

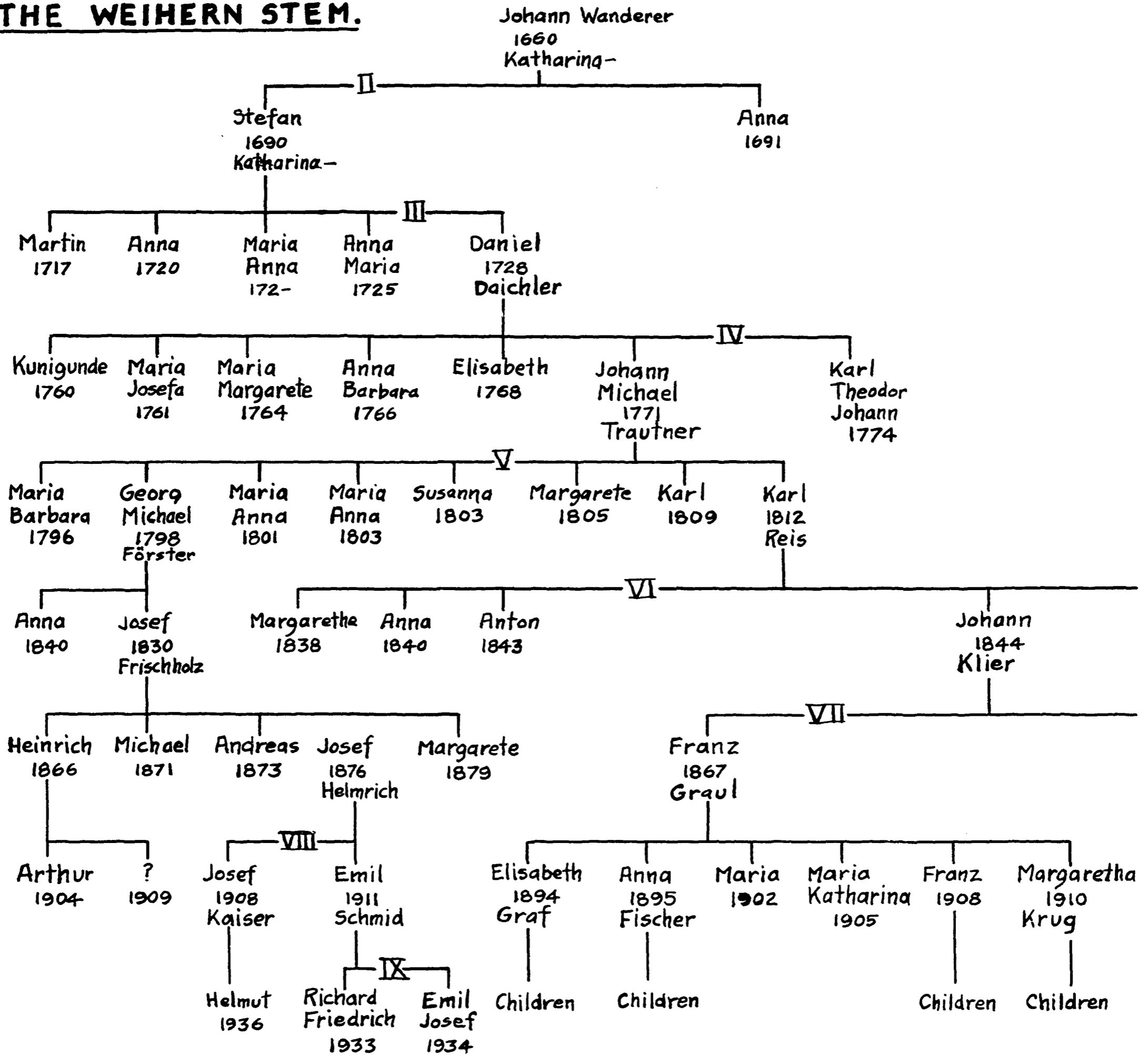
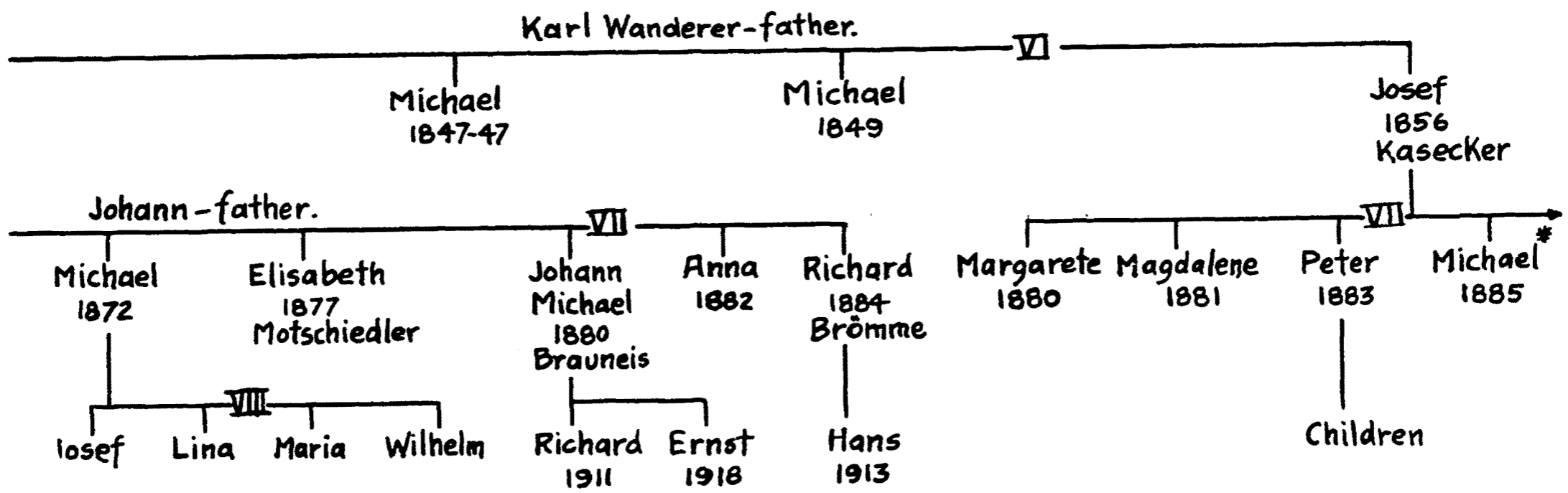


PLATE 2



from above - right edge

THE WANDERER-WANDER FAMILY

Chapter X

THE FUNKSTATT LINE

HANS WANDERER, I, lived in Funkstatt, Württemberg, and had a daughter Barbara baptized, 11-12-1602, whose sponsor was Barbara Horni. He may have been a tower warder, yet in the church books at Leuzendorf, to which parish Funkstatt belonged, it could not be ascertained. About his birth, marriage and death, likewise nothing is known. Even the other children were not mentioned, at least he may have had a son. (Plate 1)

X WANDERER, II, about whom nothing is known, due to the poor condition of the church books.

HANS WANDERER, III, b in 1628, d in Funkstatt, 3-27-1679, tower warder in Funkstatt; m ANNA, b in 1629, d 1-3-1694, Funkstatt. He first lived in Reubach near Brettheim.

Children baptized in Reubach:

1. Hans Thomas, IV, b 1-31-1656.
2. Hans Georg, IV, b 3-27-1660. (Following paragraph) (Plate 1).
3. Barbara, 5-4-1662.

Children baptized in Leuzendorf:

4. Magdalene, 9-17-1667.
5. Hans Wolf, IV, who between 1699-1711 was a farmer at Reinsburg and had four sons and one daughter baptized in Reubach. A son of one of these, named Johann Georg, was a sponsor at a Wanderer baptism in 1746 in Wettringen. Probably to this lineage belong Georg Wolfgang, a resident of Kleinansbach, Johann Adam, day labourer in Insingen and Johann Michael, who m Barbara Zincke in 1736 at Reubach. (Plate 2).

HANS GEORG WANDERER, IV, son of HANS WANDERER, III, baptized in Reubach, 3-27-1660, d 5-1-1740, Funkstatt, tower warder in Funkstatt, m twice: (1) 11-14-1681, Leuzendorf, ANNA FAELCK, b 10-28-1655, d 1-17-1709; (2) 6-17-1709, Leuzendorf, URSULA NEBER, daughter of ploughman Neber, resident of Erlinghausen.

Children of first marriage born in Funkstatt:

1. Margarete, b 10-12-1682.
2. Anna Margarete, b 11-20-1683.
3. Hans Michael, b 3-9-1687, d 4-4-1688.
4. Anna Maria, b 10-30-1689.
5. JOHANN LEONHARD, V, (Following paragraph) (Plate 1)
6. Anna Barbara, b 7-23-1693.
7. Anna Margarete, b 1-13-1698.

Child of second marriage born in Funkstatt:

8. JOHANN GEORG, V, (Page 151) (Plate 2)

JOHANN LEONHARD WANDERER, V, son of HANS GEORG WANDERER, IV, b 3-12-1691, d 6-23-1774, Wettringen. For 53 years he was municipal game-keeper in Wettringen. He m twice: (1) as a young ranger, 7-29-1721, CHRISTINE GLENCK, b 10-17-

1702, Funkstatt, d 1-20-1761, the only daughter of Johann Georg Glenck, farmer and ploughman in Funkstatt; (2) 11-24-1761, Wettringen, ANNA MARGARETE SADRIATER, a widow of Wildenholz.

Children of first marriage born in Wettringen:

1. GEORG MICHAEL, VI, b 4-11-1722, d 2-16-1802, municipal game-keeper in Wettringen; m ANNA ELISABETH....., d 6-16-1804.

Children:

1. Anna Maria, m 11-19-1788, JOHANN ADAM GERLINGER.
2. Eva Rosine, m 1808, JOHANN CHRISTIAN ROETTER, widower, barber in Jagtsheim.
2. Barbara, b 7-23-1723, m 12-6-1746, GEORG JEREMIAS LATTIG.
3. Marta Luise, b 12-22-1724, d 5-29-1777, Neustett.
4. Johann Ludwig, VI, b 12-11-1726, d 4-20-1746.
5. Eva Margarete, b 1-7-1729, d 5-15-1804; m 6-15-1756, GEORG PAULUS HOLZINGER, Hospital ranger in Wettringen, who stems from a family, which during the Salzburg emigration, came from the "Landlein ob der Ens".
6. Anna Maria, b 6-18-1730.
7. Johann Martin, b 11-24-1732, d 4-14-1746.
8. GEORG PAULUS, VI, (Following paragraph) (Plate 1)
9. Margarete Barbara, b 4-5-1737.
10. Christine Margarete, b 3-15-1739, d 5-22-1799, Neustett; m 4-12-1763, JOHANN GEORG GERLINGER, farmer in Neustett.
11. Christine Barbara, b 4-4-1742; m 3-8-1768, Kirnberg, GEORG LEONHARD RUMMELL, master miller in Kirnberg.
12. Barbara, b 8-30-1743.
13. Eva Rosine, b 8-21-1748, d 8-28-1748.

GEORG PAULUS WANDERER, VI, son of JOHANN LEONHARD WANDERER, V, b 12-4-1734, Wettringen, became magistrate, forester, toll-gatherer and inn-keeper in Neustett. He m 8-1-1759, Wettringen, EVA MARIE HAGER, b 1738, d 10-17-1801, Neustett, daughter of Johann Georg Hager, brewer, baker in Wettringen and his wife Apollonia Katharina Döring. Georg Paulus d 3-3-1811 in Rothenburg at the age of 76.

Child born in Wettringen:

1. Eva Rosine, b 11-30-1759.

Children born in Neustett:

2. JOHANN GEORG PAULUS, VII, (Following paragraph) (Plate 1)
3. JOHANN MICHAEL, VII, (Page 150) (Plate 1)
4. Johann Leonhard, b 8-19-1767, d 10-3-1796.
5. Georg Leonhard, b 3-8-1772, d 4-2-1772.
6. Georg Leonhard, b 6-26-1776, d 8-17-1778.
7. Margarete Barbara, b 10-16-1781, d 10-27-1781.

JOHANN GEORG PAULUS, VII, son of GEORG PAULUS WANDERER, VI, b 5-20-1762, became town game-keeper and ranger in Wettringen; m 1-13-1789, ANNA CHRISTINA BARBARA KERN, b 1767, d 2-8-1820, Wettringen, daughter of Johann Simon Kern, a merchant of Künzelsau and a lance-corporal in the Imperial Calenberg infantry regiment. Johann Georg Paulus d 6-12-1827, Wettringen. (Plate 1).

Children born in Wettringen:

1. Eva Maria, b 10-30-1789, d single 10-17-1858.
2. Johann Christoph, VIII, b 2-21-1791, d 11-22-1854, became cavalry sergeant in Rothenburg; m 5-14-1822, ANNA BARBARA KURA of Neu-Otting.

3. Eva Barbara, b 6-13-1792, d single 5-14-1849.

Illigitimate child:

1. Margarete Barbara, b 1-12-1828, emigrated to America in 1853.
4. JOHANN HEINRICH, VIII. (Following paragraph) (Plate 1)
5. Eva Rosine Christine, b 8-24-1798.
6. Eva Rosine Katharine, b 5-19-1801, d 7-1-1801.
7. Eva Rosine Friederike, b 9-9-1802.
8. Maria Wilhelmine, b 6-30-1806.
9. Johann Friedrich, b 2-27-1809.

JOHANN HEINRICH WANDERER, VIII, son of JOHANN GEORG PAULUS WANDERER, VII, b 3-7-1796, became teacher and sexton in Banzenweiler, near Feuchtwangen; m 2-17-1819, Wettringen, HELENE MARGARETE KERN, b 12-28-1795.

Children born in Banzenweiler:

1. Friedrich Bernhard, b 12-10-1819, d 5-27-1857.
2. Rosine Barbara, b 6-5-1821.
3. JOHANN CHRISTIAN, IX, b 1-16-1826, became teacher and choir director in Tauberschallbach; m 6-16-1856, Feuchtwangen, CHRISTINE ANNA BERGDOLT of Kleinried, b 8-20-1835, d 5-10-1912, Windsheim, daughter of Henry Ludwig Bergdolt, inn-keeper and his wife Anna Maria Zinck of Weidenbach. Johann Christian d 5-29-1892 in Windsheim.

Children born in Tauberschallbach:

1. Rosine Friederike, b 5-4-1857, d 11-2-1863.
2. Marie Karoline, b 5-19-1858.
3. Marie Katherine, b 12-29-1859, d 9-11-1861.
4. Anna Wilhelmine, b 5-10-1862.
5. Helene Babette, b 1-19-1864.

Children born in Oestheim:

6. JOHANN MATTHIAS, X, b 7-5-1865, d 9-14-1924, Ickelheim, became a clergyman in Bernstein on the Wald; m 5-24-1892, KAROLINE FRIEDERIKE SCHERER, b 8-1-1866, Ruppmannsburg, daughter of Leonhard Scherer, teacher, b 12-9-1831, Geisslingen, d 2-2-1909, Windheim, and his wife Sophie Pickel, b 6-16-1842, Bieswang, d 6-16-1925, Oberzenn.

Son born in Ickelheim:

1. HANS KARL AUGUST, b 4-28-1893; m 9-11-1937, Stuttgart, ERNA HAIZMANN, b 2-11-1906, Swabian Gmünd. He studied medicine and became a doctor in Stuttgart. Before the outbreak of the war, he was a surgeon-major and during the war was army physician.
7. Johann Adam, b 8-28-1867, d 6-26-1869.

JOHANN MICHAEL WANDERER, VII, son of GEORG PAULUS WANDERER, VI, (Page 149) b 3-23-1765, became farmer and master baker in Rothenburg on the Tauber; m twice: (1) 10-24-1786, Rothenburg, URSULA BARBARA HIMMELEIN, b 1764, d May 1788; (2) 11-18-1788, MARIA BARBARA SILLIG, d 6-10-1824.

Children of first marriage:

1. Johann Kaspar, b 11-28-1786.
2. Margarethe Dorothea, b 2-14-1788.

Children of second marriage:

3. Magdalene Dorothea, b 10-2-1789.
4. Helene Dorothea, b 10-21-1790.
5. Maria Ursula, b 2-20-1792.
6. Leonhard Nikolaus, b 5-18-1793.

7. Maria Dorothea, b 12-3-1794.
8. Eva Margareta, b 9-6-1796.
9. Georg Michael, VIII, b 3-11-1799, became confectioner and grocer in Rothenburg; m 6-3-1828, MARGARETE REGINA BAUER, b 2-10-1806, Kulmbach. Descendents unknown.
10. Johann Kaspar, b 8-1-1800.
11. GEORG WILHELM, VIII, b 9-26-1803, became a painter of art, operated in several German cities, particularly in Munich and Nürnberg, where he was greatly in demand as a portrait painter; m 5-6-1828, Rothenburg, Katherine Sophie KIESEL, b 9-27-1805, Schweinsdorf. (Plate 2).

Known son born in Munich:

1. Friedrich, IX, b 9-10-1840, and at the age of 10 years moved with his parents to Nürnberg. He also became a painter of art and a pupil of the renowned painter and sculptor August Von Kreling, the director of the Art School in Nürnberg, to which he was appointed 7-1-1863 and already in 1866 at the age of 26 years was appointed a professor. On 7-15-1888, because of meritorious influence, honorary citizenship was conferred on him and a street was named after him in Nürnberg. He retired 8-19-1907 and died 10-8-1910, Munich, and cremated and buried, 10-15-1910, in the Johannes Cemetary in Nürnberg. An appreciation of the work of Friedrich Wanderer, to whom the city of Nürnberg was indebted, should always remain. He devoted himself early to his pet hobby, glass painting, and created among others "the picture glass in the Lorenz church", particularly the well-known Kaiser window as well as the one of Bismarck and the window in the German Museum in Berlin. Also the glass paintings in the Raschbach house on Adolf Hitler Place, which today is well preserved, originated from his hands. Friedrich Wanderer was not only a painter but also as a sculptor, contributed much to the beautification of the city of Nürnberg. The monument of the War of 1870-71, the Grübels fountain and the Devils fountain, arose from the plans of Prof. Wanderer, and on all questions of artistic construction in the city of Nürnberg, he was called in as counselor.

JOHANN GEORG WANDERER, V, son of HANS GEORG WANDERER, IV, (Page 148) b 9-4-1710, became preserve game-keeper in Funkstatt, also infirmary ranger and warder of a tower; m EVA BARBARA GACKSTATTER of Wolfskreuth. (Plate 2).

Children:

1. JOHANN LEONHARD, VI, became preserve game keeper in Lichtel; m the widow of his predecessor Andreas Corder, Elisabeth Corder, nee CORDER.

Children born in Lichtel:

1. Eva Barbara, b 11-12-1765.
2. Johann Leonhard, VII, b 4-20-1767, d 3-23-1834, Lichtel, also preserve game keeper; m EVA DOROTHEA BOTSCH of Oberimbach.
3. Anna Barbara, b 6-15-1769; m 1-22-1793, MICHAEL CHRISTOF HENNINGER.
4. JOHANN GEORG, VII, b 5-12-1772, d 12-30-1845, Vaihingen, became deputy ranger and forest protector in Vaihingen on the Fildern; m 6-18-1816, MARGARETE HENRIKA BROSE of Holzweilerhof near Winzerhausen, b 1-31-1797, d 8-17-1865, Heil Bronn.

Children born in Vaihingen:

1. Luise Henrika, b 9-6-1817.
2. Wilhelmine Amalia, b 10-9-1818.

3. GOTTLOB WILHELM, VIII, (Following paragraph) (Plate 3)
4. FRIEDRICH KARL, VIII, (Page 152) (Plate 3)
5. Gottlob Friedrich, b 10-14-1822.
6. Friederike Wilhelmina, b 2-10-1824.
7. Elisabeth Luise, b 6-13-1826, m THEODOR HAUPT; went to America in 1854.

Son:

1. Theodore.
8. Karolina Christina, b 4-19-1829, went to America in 1853.
9. Ludwig Friedrich, VIII, b 4-2-1833, d 10-15-1908, Vaihingen; m 9-6-1859, Vaihingen, DORA KAROLINE RIEBER.
10. Wilhelmina Karolina, b 10-25-1841, d 7-25-1861, Vaihingen.
11. Ludwig Eduard, b 10-22-1843.
2. JOHANN MICHAEL, VI, (Page 153) (Plate 4)

GOTTLOB WILHELM WANDERER, VIII, son of JOHANN GEORG WANDERER, VII, (Page 151), b 12-11-1819, Vaihingen, d 3-16-1889, Philadelphia, Pa., weaver; m 1854, Philadelphia, DORA STITZELMAN, b 3-16-1832, Switzerland, d 3-12-1892, Phila.

Children born in Philadelphia:

1. Emma, b 8-19-1860, d 3-12-19...; m JOHNSTON.
2. Rose Dorothy, b 6-11-1862, d 4-19-1935, m MAC ARTHUR.
3. WILLIAM ADAM, IX, roofer in Philadelphia, b 4-27-1868, d 9-8-1924, Philadelphia; m JENNY REDFERN.

Children born in Philadelphia:

1. WILLIAM RAYMOND, X, b 5-11-1893, living in Philadelphia, m HELEN.....

Children:

1. William.
 2. Winifred.
 3. Florence.
 4. Elmer.
 5. Dolores.
 2. FRANK KENNETH, X, b 1-16-1898, m ANNA GRACE BROWN, b 3-28-1898, Lancaster, Pa. Lives in Philadelphia.
- Daughter born in Lancaster:
1. Patsy Joyce, b 6-20-1930.
 3. Elmer John, b 9-16-1900, drowned 11-2-1929. Unmarried.
 4. FRED EDWARD, IX, b 5-6-1871, electrical engineer living in Philadelphia; m 10-9-1898, ETHEL MAY LODGE, b 5-6-1880, Philadelphia, d 4-11-1938, same.

Children born in Philadelphia:

1. Alice Marion, b 1-30-1907, m 8-28-1943, New York, JOHN PATRICK O'NEILL, b 9-16-1898, Philadelphia.
2. Grace Marion, b 10-12-1915, m 1-22-1938, Philadelphia, JOHN FISHER, b 5-22-1915, Philadelphia.

Children born in Philadelphia:

1. David Lee Fisher, b 5-31-1945.
2. Melvin LeRoy Fisher, b 12-25-1947.

FRIEDRICH KARL WANDERER, VIII, son of JOHANN GEORG WANDERER, VII, (Page 151), b 3-8-1821, d 6-23-1889, Gachingen, chief ranger, m 4-14-1846, Weillindorf, LOTTE FREDERIKE SELLNER, b 3-11-1824, Hardtle, d 7-17-1883, Gachingen.

Children:

1. Carl, IX, merchant, b 5-10-1846, d 6-19-1912, Stuttgart.

2. Ernst, IX, b 5-17-1847, d 1-5-1926, Heidelberg.
3. Emma, b 9-29-1850, d in 1928, USA.
4. HERMANN JULIUS, IX, a notary, b 9-24-1852, Ernstein, d 6-29-1921, Merklingen; m LUISE FREDERIKE SCHAUMBURG, b 8-20-1858, d 1-28-1928, Merklingen.

Son:

1. HERMANN, director and vice-chairman of the Wanderer Association; m twice: (1) KAROLINE KAUFMANN of Ebersbach; (2) DORA LINA LIES of Ortrand.

Son of first marriage:

1. Werner, took on an officer's career.

Children of second marriage:

2. Severin, merchant in Stuttgart.
3. Alwine, a red cross sister.
5. Lotte, b 1-20-1856, Ernstein, d 2-15-1936, Weilendorf; m 9-25-1884, WILHELM SCHENTHLE, b 8-24-1861, d 11-24-1928, Goppingen.
6. FRANZ ALFRED AUGUST LOUIS, IX, merchant, b 6-1-1858, Ernstein, d 8-18-1920, Gächingen; m 12-29-1883, Stuttgart, KAROLINE CHRISTINE BAUER, b 8-5-1879, Ranhmühle. (Plate 3)

Children:

1. Lotte Friederike, b 3-26-1885, Leonberg.
2. ALFRED ADOLF, X, merchant, holding a leading position at the United German metal-works in Nürnberg, b 7-24-1890, Gächingen; m 3-26-1914, Nürnberg, PHILIPPINE AGMER, b 7-21-1892, Nürnberg.

Children born in Nürnberg:

1. Erich, b 1-13-1915, killed 5-17-1940 in France.
2. Alfred Carl, b 3-20-1921, killed 4-29-1945 in Italy.
3. Horst Karl, XI, b 3-25-1934.
3. Frida Berta, b 2-13-1896, Gächingen.
7. KUNO ALBERT, IX, geometrician and land register surveyor, b 9-2-1860, Ernstein, d 7-10-1920, Unterjessingen; m twice: (1) 11-26-1885, ANNA SCHNAIDT, (2) CHRISTINE SCHNAIDT. (Plate 4)

Children of first marriage:

1. KUNO ALBERT, X, head teacher in Heidenheim; m ELISE THERESE KULLEN of Unterjessingen.

Son:

1. Kuno, XI.
2. Four other children.

Children of second marriage:

3. JOHANN RICHARD, X, merchant in Tübingen; m LYDIA BADER of Tübingen.

Children:

1. Richard Traugott.
2. Elisabeth Margarete.
4. Two other children.
8. Clara, b 3-29-1865, went to the USA.

JOHANN MICHAEL WANDERER, VI, son of JOHANN GEORG WANDERER, V, (Page 151), followed in the footsteps of his father and became game-keeper at the Funkstatt land tower; m MARIA DOROTHEA STAHL of Gemmenhagen. (Plate 4)

Children:

1. GEORG MICHAEL, VII, forest ranger in Gabsattel, m BARBARA GLENK of Funkstatt.

Children:

1. FRIEDRICH CHRISTIAN, VIII, became forest councillor in Augsburg; m JULIANE MARIA BREYER.

Children:

1. JULIUS, IX, druggist in Leipheim.

Son:

1. Hubert, d 1938, childless in Zussmar, district court councillor.
2. Four daughters.
2. CHRISTIAN, VIII, (Following paragraph) (Plate 4)
3. PHILIPP CHRISTIAN, VIII, (Below) (Plate 5)
4. Margarete, m her cousin FRIEDRICH KOHLER.
2. Maria Sophia, m KOHLER, whose son Friedrich Kohler m Margaret Wanderer, his cousin.
3. JOHANN MICHAEL, VII, farmer in Schweinsdorf; m twice: (1) EVA BARBARA HORN; (2) ELISABETH MARGARETE HERMANN of Rothenburg.

Children of first marriage:

1. Six children.

Children of second marriage:

2. JOHANN GEORG, VIII, (Page) (Plate 5)
3. Five other children.

CHRISTIAN WANDERER, VIII, son of GEORG MICHAEL WANDERER, VII, (Above), became Bavarian Imperial chief ranger in Lauf near Nürnberg; m LOUISE SCHMIDT of Dachsbach on Aisch. (Plate 4)

Children:

1. Otto, IX, m MARGARET, b, d 6-2-1934, Detroit, Micg.

Children:

1. Max, X, b....., d 8-21-1941, Detroit, single. Worked many years for Railway Express Co.
2. Emilie Louise, b, m ZIMMERLING, b
3. Oscar, X, b, d
4. Margaret, b, m WILLIAM MILLS of Detroit.
2. GUIDO, IX, became a merchant in Freiburg; m BABATTE PAUL of Abtswind.

Children:

1. Karl, X, became a director of the Geological Museum in Dresden; m MARIE FLIERL of Munich, living in retirement in Schliersee.
2. Elisabeth, a great worker for the Wanderer Association, d 11-22-1940, 65 years old; m her cousin MARTIN PAUL.

PHILIPP CHRISTIAN WANDERER, VIII, son of GEORG MICHAEL WANDERER, VII, (Above), gun-smith in Rothenburg; m BARBARA HAMANN of Rothenburg. (Plate 5)

Children:

1. Two sons, names unknown.
2. Five daughters, names unknown.
3. JOHANN CHRISTOF, IX, gun-smith in Germersheim; m EVA GREBNER OF Wolfersdorf.

Sons:

1. PETER, X, emigrated to Argentine, So. America, m there.

Children:

1. Christof.
2. Boris.
3. Eva, m JOSE BONILLO GOMEZ.

Daughter:

1. Asuncion Gomez.
4. Imgarthan, m ANTONIO BARRERA TERRER.
2. JOHANN, X, scripture painter in Berlin; m THERESE EICHENAUER.

Son.

1. ALFRED, merchant in Berlin; m ELISABETH CZACZINSKY of Katscher, Upper Silesia. (Plate 5)

Daughter:

1. Karin Margit, b 10-6-1939.

JOHANN GEORG WANDERER, VIII, son of JOHANN MICHAEL WANDERER, VII, (Page 154), became a charcoal burner, mason and wood-cutter in Schweinsdorf; m twice: (1) MARGARETE CHRISTIANE WEIGEL; (2) MARIA STOLL. (Plate 5)

Children of first marriage:

1. Four children, names unknown.

Children of second marriage:

2. Five children, names unknown.
3. JOHANN GEORG, IX, a farmer and mason in Schweinsdorf; m KATHARINA MARGARETE LOESCHEL of Reinswinden.

Children:

1. Three children, names unknown.
2. JOHANN ALEXANDER, X, farmer in Schweinsdorf; m ANNA ELISABETH HORN of Wolfsau.

Children:

1. Georg, XI.
2. Margaret Berta.

Note. The following 5 plates, pages 156 to 160 inclusive but not numbered, depict graphically the family roster of the Funkstatt Line.

PLATE I

FUNKSTATT LINE.

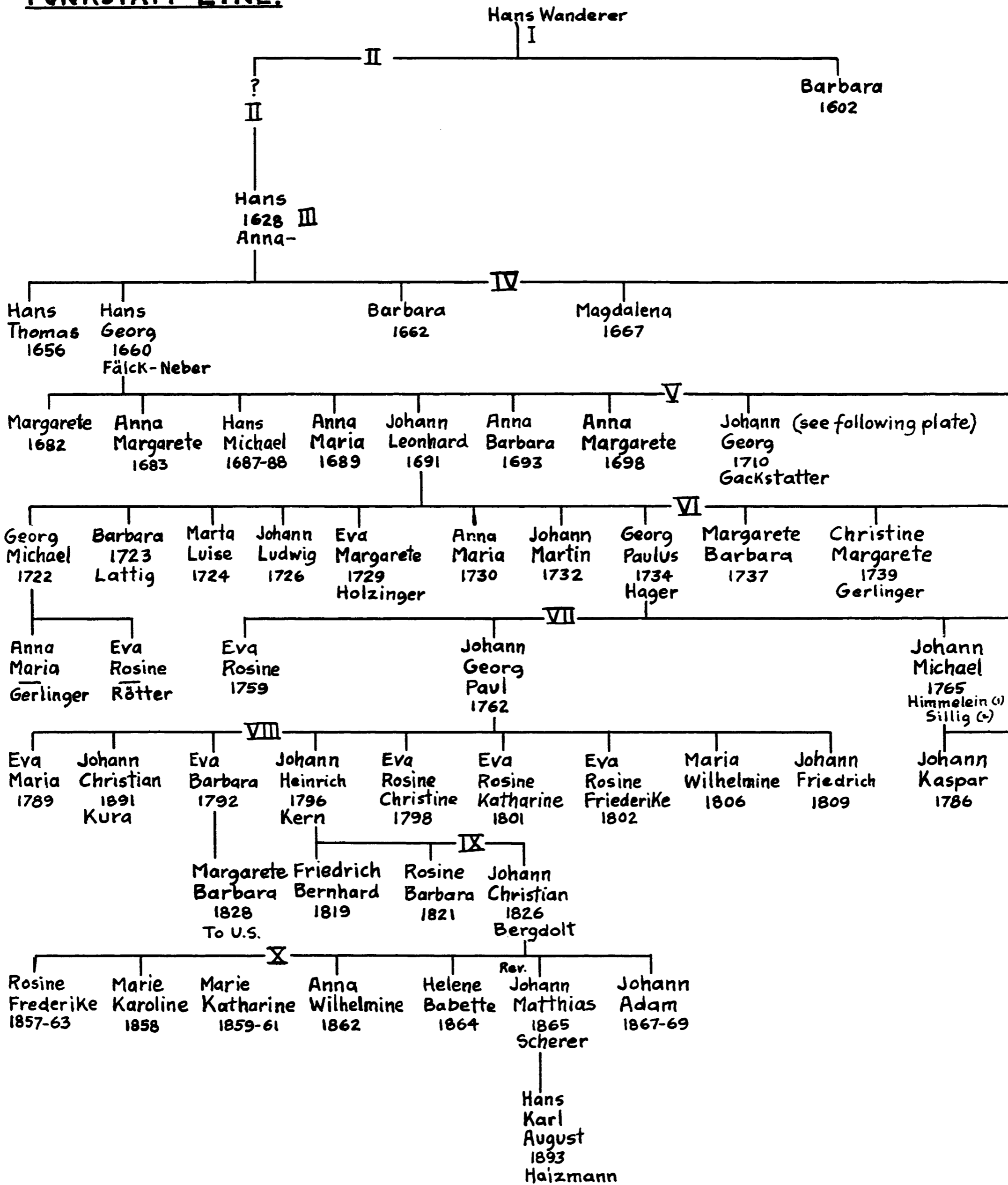


PLATE 2

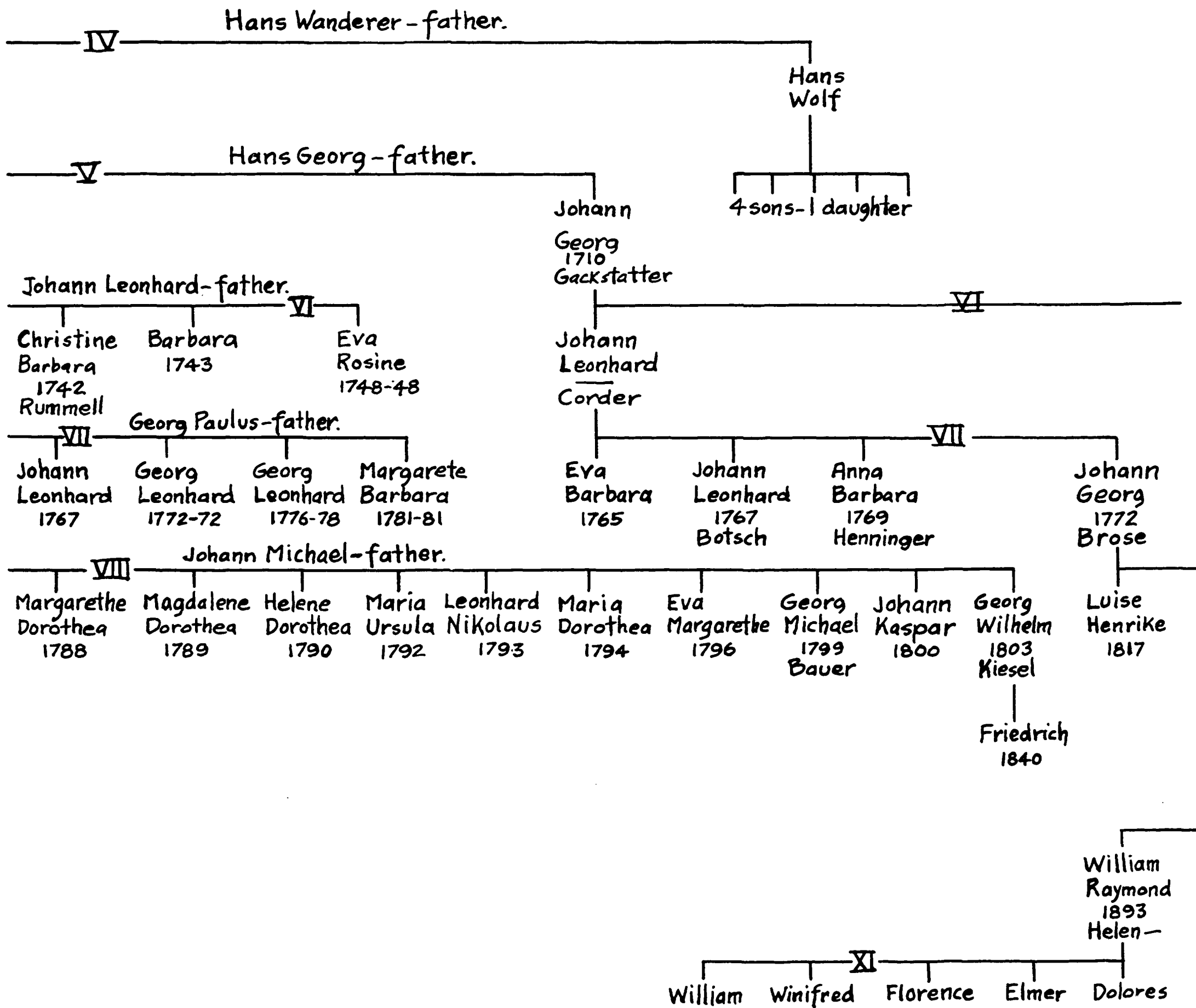


PLATE 3

VI

Johann Georg - father.

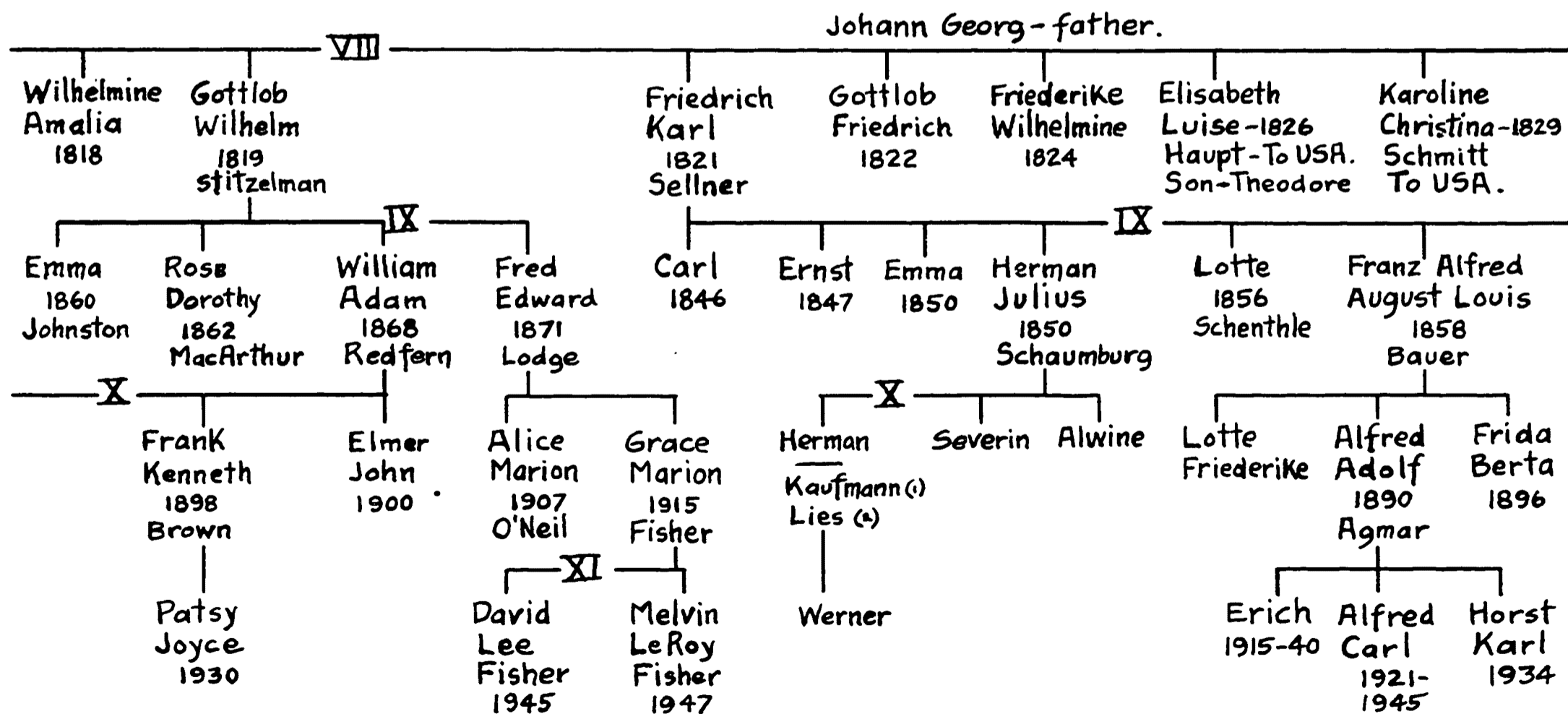


PLATE 4

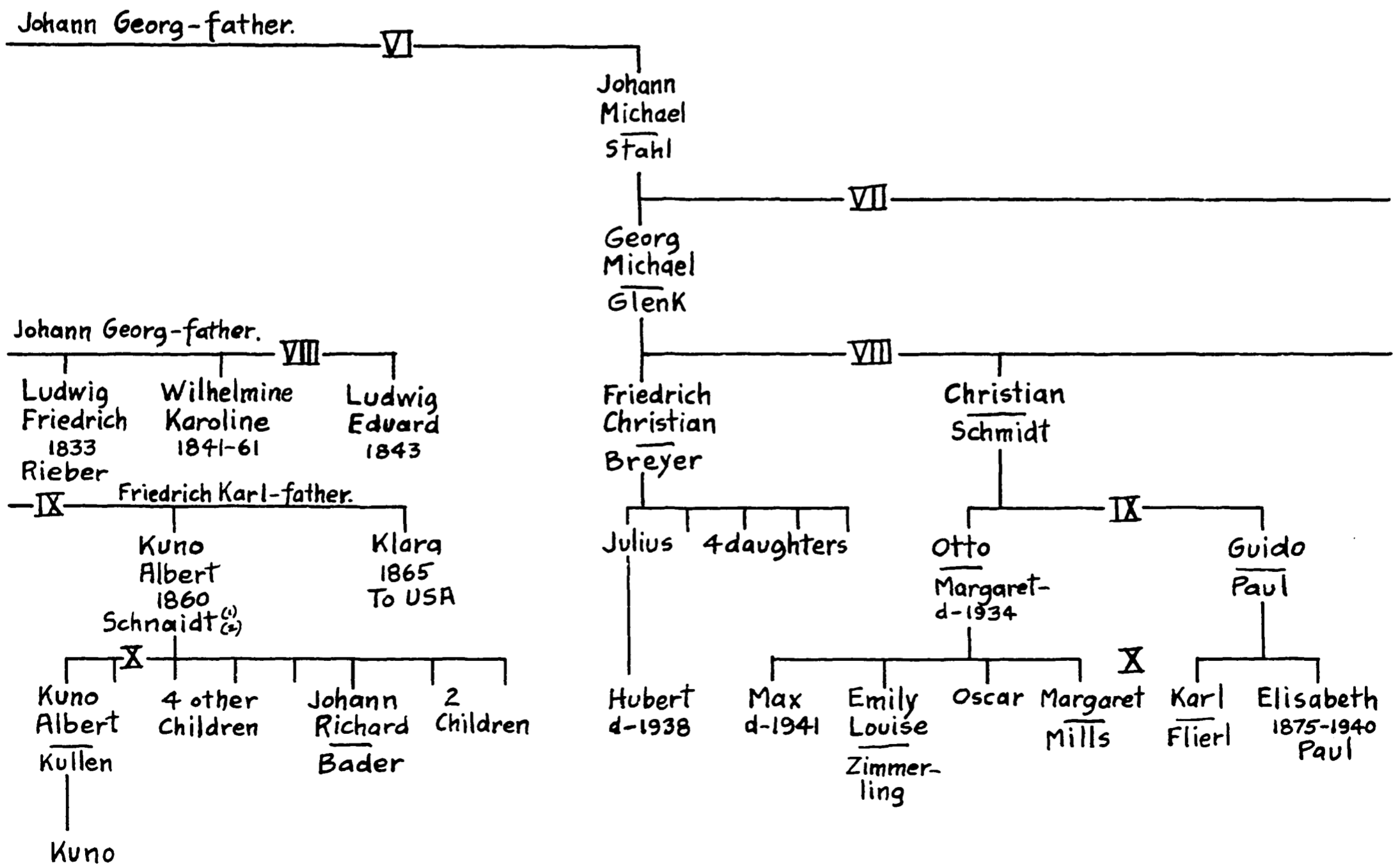
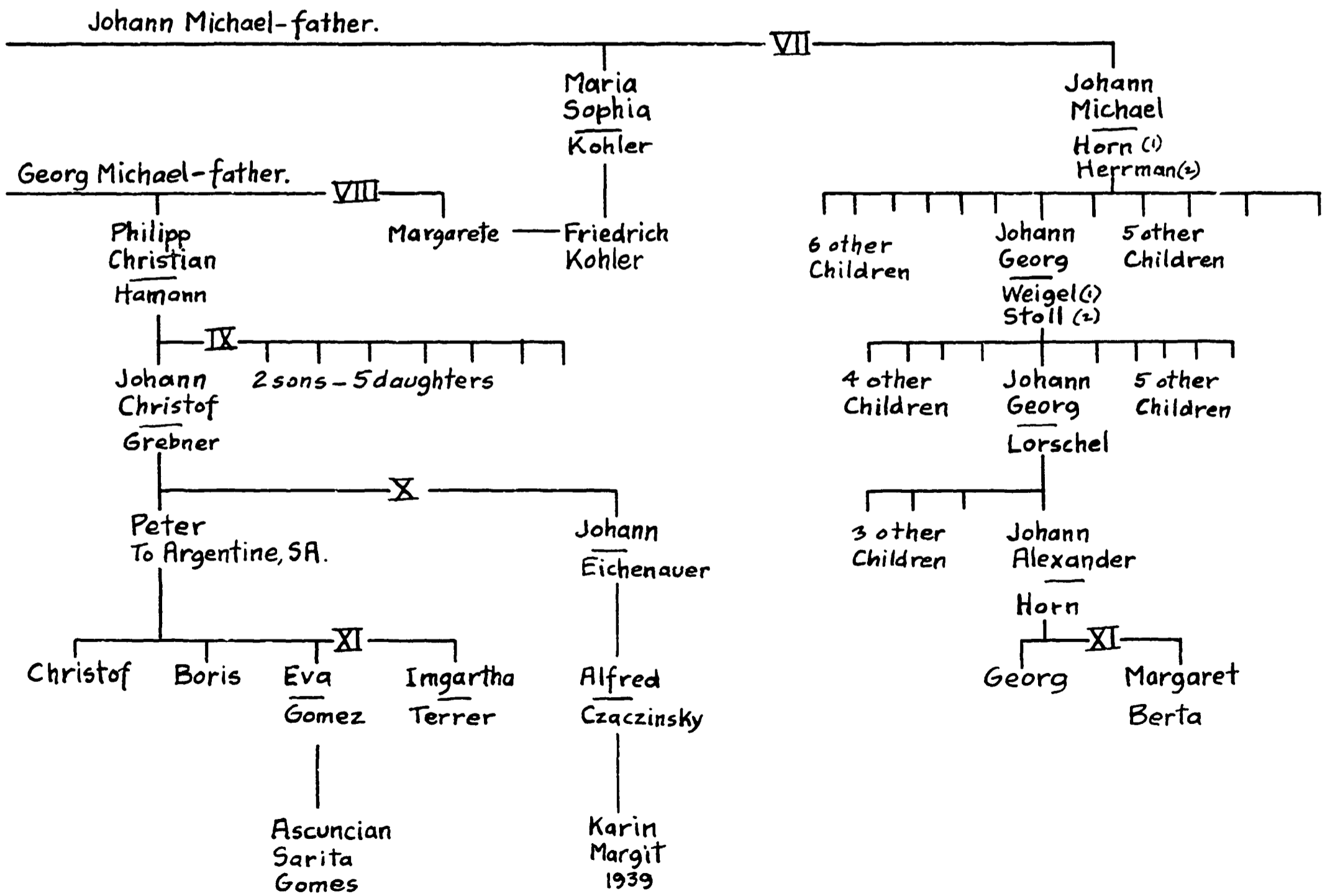


PLATE 5



Chapter XI

MISCELLANEOUS BRANCHES

WANDERER, I, Hungary. (Plate 1)

Children:

1. Anna.
2. NICHOLAS, II, b 1829, m EVA, b 1832.

Children:

1. Daughter, b 1863.
2. LAMBERT, III.

Children:

1. John, IV.
 2. Joseph, IV.
 3. Henry, IV.
 4. Peter, IV, went to Chile, So. America.
3. Theresa.
 4. Barbara, m PUHL.

Son:

1. Lambert Puhl.
5. FRANK, III, b 7-30-1879, d, m Susanna, came to America, 1904.
(Hatboro, Pa)

Children:

1. John, IV.
2. Frank, d 9-11-1933.
3. Anna, m BAGSHAW.

Children:

1. Dorothy Bagshaw.
2. Anne Bagshaw.
4. Three other children.

3. HENRY, II.

Son:

1. Joseph, III

FRANZ WANDERER, I. Austria. (Plate 2)

Son:

1. JOSEPH, b 1852, Gnadendorf, Austria, d 1888, Vienna; m 1877, Vienna, MARIE THIEL, b 1857, Bräm, Lower Austria, d 1920, Mautern on Danube.

Son:

1. Frank Joseph, b 8-16-1884, Vienna; m 1910, New York, OLGA CLARA ANNA KIRSCHSTEIN, b 6-27-1884, Breslau, Mühlgasse 2.

Children born in Mosely, Va.

1. Vera Dorothy, b 7-18-1913.
2. Joseph Carl, b 11-30-1914.
3. Marion Elisabeth, b 1-21-1919.
4. Theodore John, b 12-29-1920.

JOHANN WANDERER, I, Vienna, Austria. (Plate 1)

Son:

1. JAKOB, II, b 1812.

Sons:

1. Theodor, III.
2. KARL ANTON, b 1840, d 1899.

Children:

1. Adele, b 1875.
2. Karl, IV, b 1877, d 1921.
3. Karoline, b 1879, m J.SCHLENKRICH.

Children:

1. Grete, b 1903.
2. Helene, b 1907, d 1921.
4. Anna Stefanie, m PAUL KERL.

Children:

1. Berta Kerl, b 1917.
2. Max Kerl, b 1918.
3. HENRY ANTON, III, b 6-15-1844, Vienna, Austria, d 9-10-1921, Akron, Ohio; m 1866, New York, ELISABETH SCHELL, b 6-24-1843, Baden, Germany, d 3-24-1928, Akron.

Children:

1. Katharine, b 1868, New York, d Aug. 1934, Akron; m LOUIS KNAPP.
2. Anna, b 8-9-1875, Akron; m twice: (1) MICHAEL GERMANN, (2) JOHN L. GRIMM. Live in Tampa, Florida.
3. Henry, b 1878, Akron.
4. Theodore, b 1880, Akron.
5. FRANK JOSEPH, IV, b 2-26-1882, Akron; m 8-1-1906, Cleveland, Ohio, HAZEL MANNING, b 1-19-1885, Cleveland. Live in Ridgefield, N.J.

Children:

1. Francis Joseph, b 3-11-1908, Cleveland, d 8-31-1909, Cleveland.
2. Margaret Mary, b 11-6-1919, Jersey City, N.J.

ANDREAS WANDERER, m URSULA....., Jois, near Neusiedl on the Sea. Austria.

Children:

(Plate 2)

1. Thomas, baptized 12-18-1662.
2. Adam, baptized 5-16-1665.

MICHAEL WANDERER, b before 1659, m 2-27-1680, ANNA SCHNEIDER. Lived in Jois.

Children born between 1681 and 1694.

(Plate 2)

1. Elisabeth.
2. Georg.
3. Jakob.
4. Eva.

GEORG WANDERER, of Wenzersdorf, Austria.

(Plate 2)

Son:

1. PHILIPP, mason; m 6-22-1723, HELEN KOEGER of Wenzersdorf.

Son:

1. FERDINAND, mason; m 1-23-1754, ANNA MARIA UHL.

Children:

1. Five daughters.

MICHAEL WANDERER, of Wenzersdorf, a mason; m 2-8-1752, EVA SEBALD. (Plate 2)

Son:

1. Philipp.

FRANZ WANDERER, of Friebritz, Austria.

Son:

1. ADAM, m 1-7-1748, Wenzersdorf, ROSINA HUBERT.

Children:

1. Johann Georg.
2. Anton, mentioned in the 1807 guild books of Poysdorf as a master mason in Mistelbach.
3. FRANZ, m ANNA MARIA PRESSL.

Children:

1. Son.
2. Johann, a surgeon in Vienna; m 8-18-1811, JOSEFA HILLER.
3. Two sons.
4. One daughter.
5. FRANZ, farmer on the Wenzersdorf estate No. 4; m 6-18-1816, MARGARETE KUEHRER of Simonsfeld.

Children:

1. Franz, d childless.
2. LEOPOLD, master smith in Ulrichskirchen.

Son:

1. Johann, master smith.
3. Two other children.
6. Two other children.
7. JOHANN, took over the family property; m THERESIA SIGL of Birbaum.

Son:

1. JOHANN, m 2-11-1890, THERESIA WINTER of Pyrha.

Children:

1. Georg, merchant in Mistelbach.
 2. Franz, farmer in Wenzersdorf.
 3. Three other children.
4. Katharina.

JOSEPH WANDERER, m KATHARINA (Plate 2)

Son baptized in Steinbach:

1. MICHAEL, baptized 3-24-1752, hewer in No 30 estate in Steinbach; m 4-4-1779, Ernstbrunn, THERESE HAU.

Sons:

1. JOSEPH, hewer in Steinbach; m 1-22-1811, Michelstetten, MARGARETE BURGER.

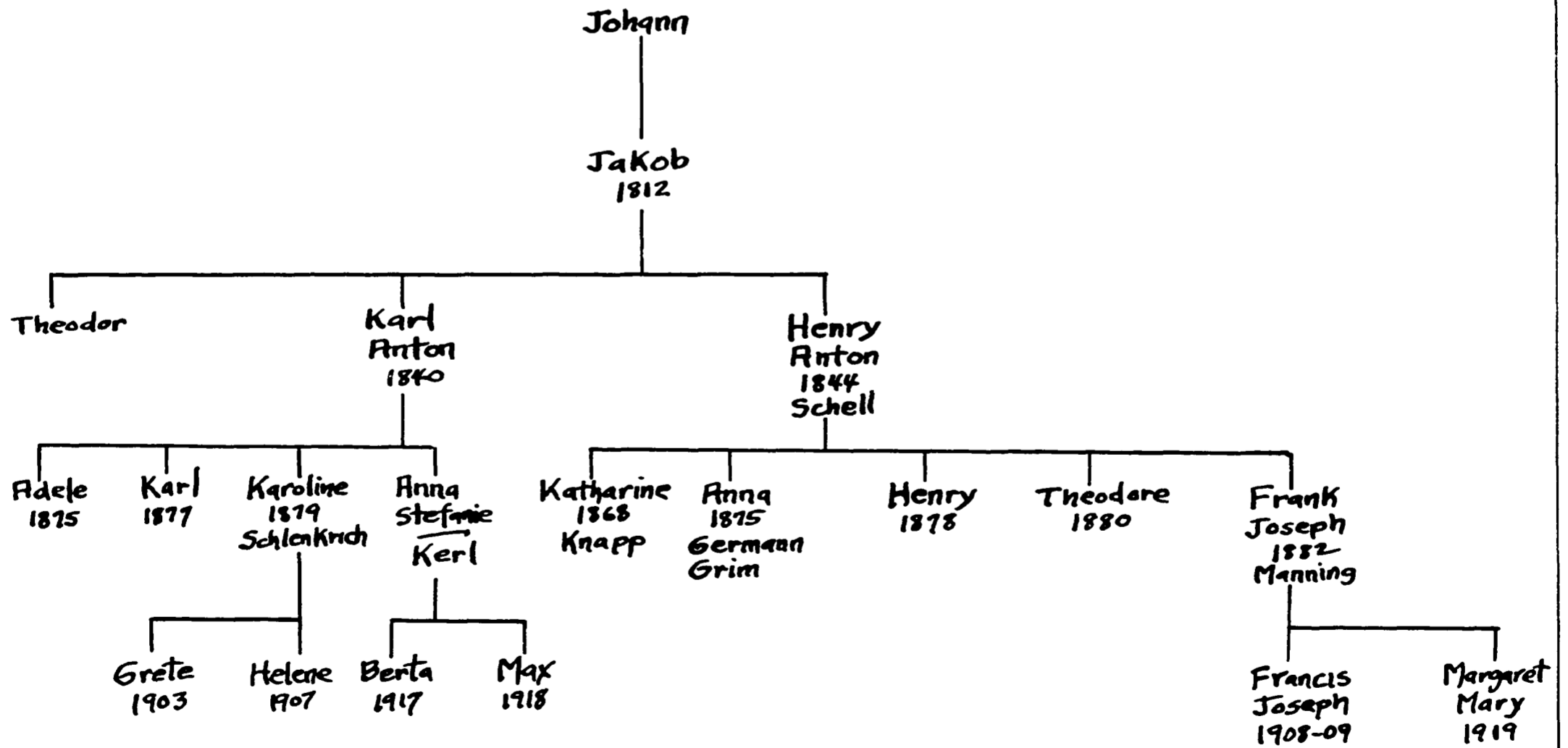
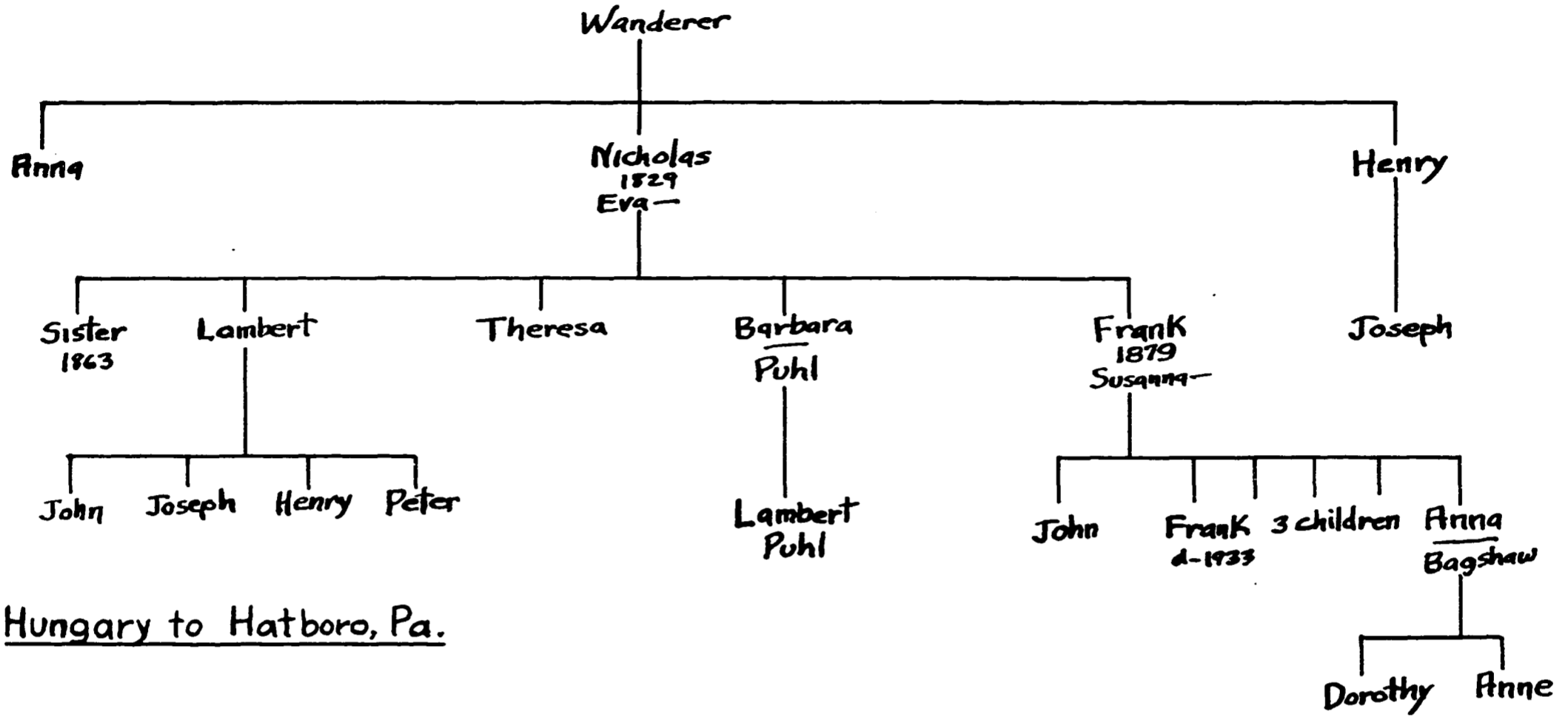
Child:

1. Daughter.
2. Johann Michael, m 1-31-1837, Simonsfeld, THERESE KOLB. He received the family property, which is still in the hands of the Wanderer family.

Note. The following 2 plates, pages 164 and 165 but not numbered, depict graphically the family rosters of the different branches not as yet connected to the four main lines.

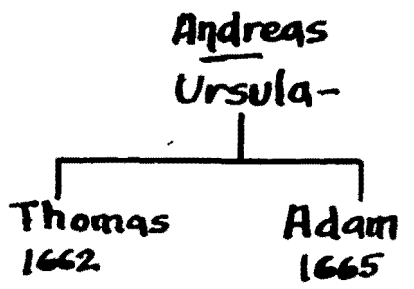
PLATE I

MISCELLANEOUS BRANCHES.

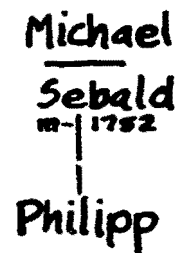
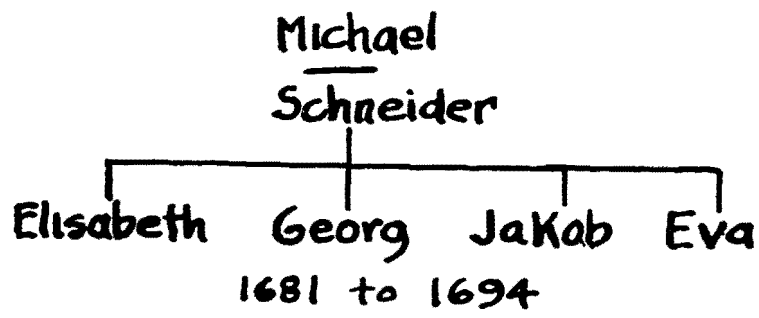


Austrian - Lower Danube

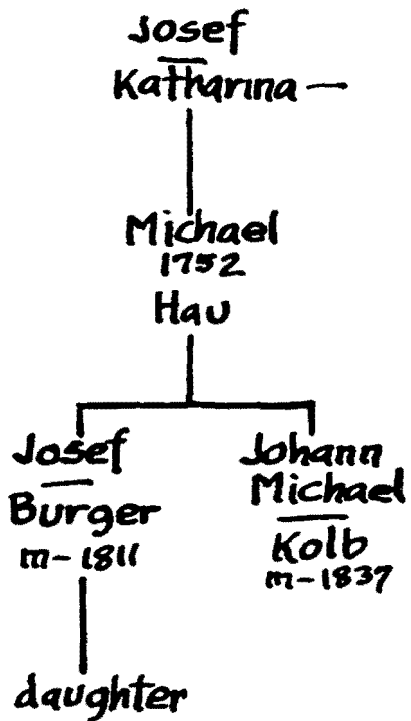
PLATE 2



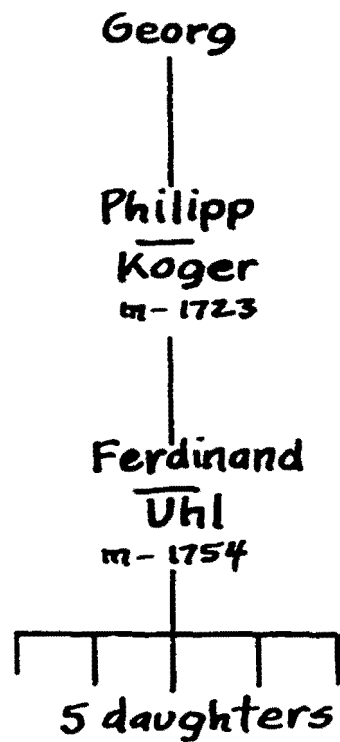
Jois - Neusiedl Am See



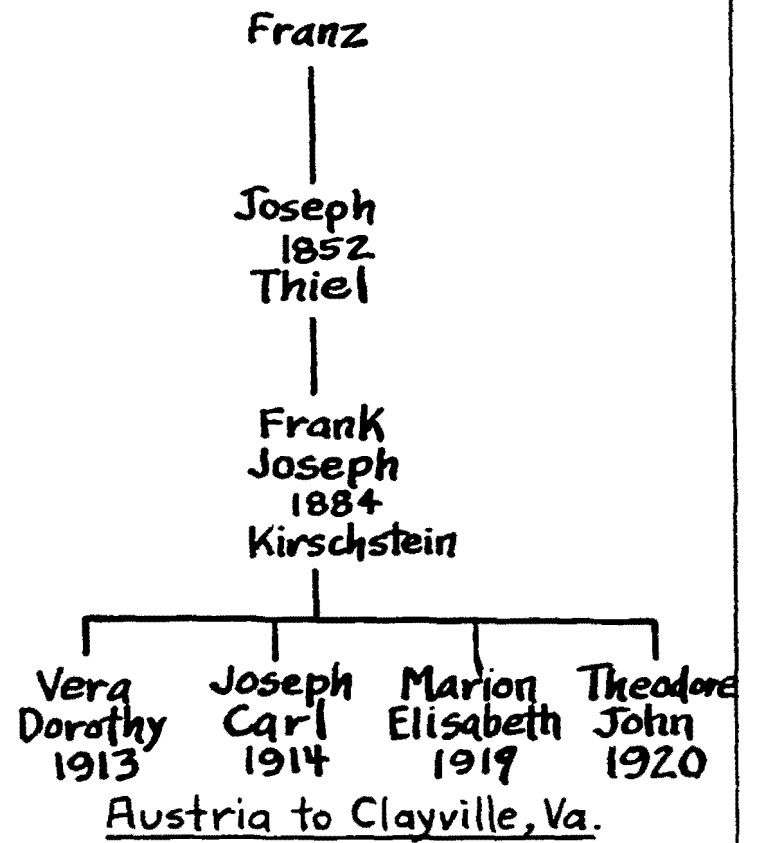
Wenzersdorf



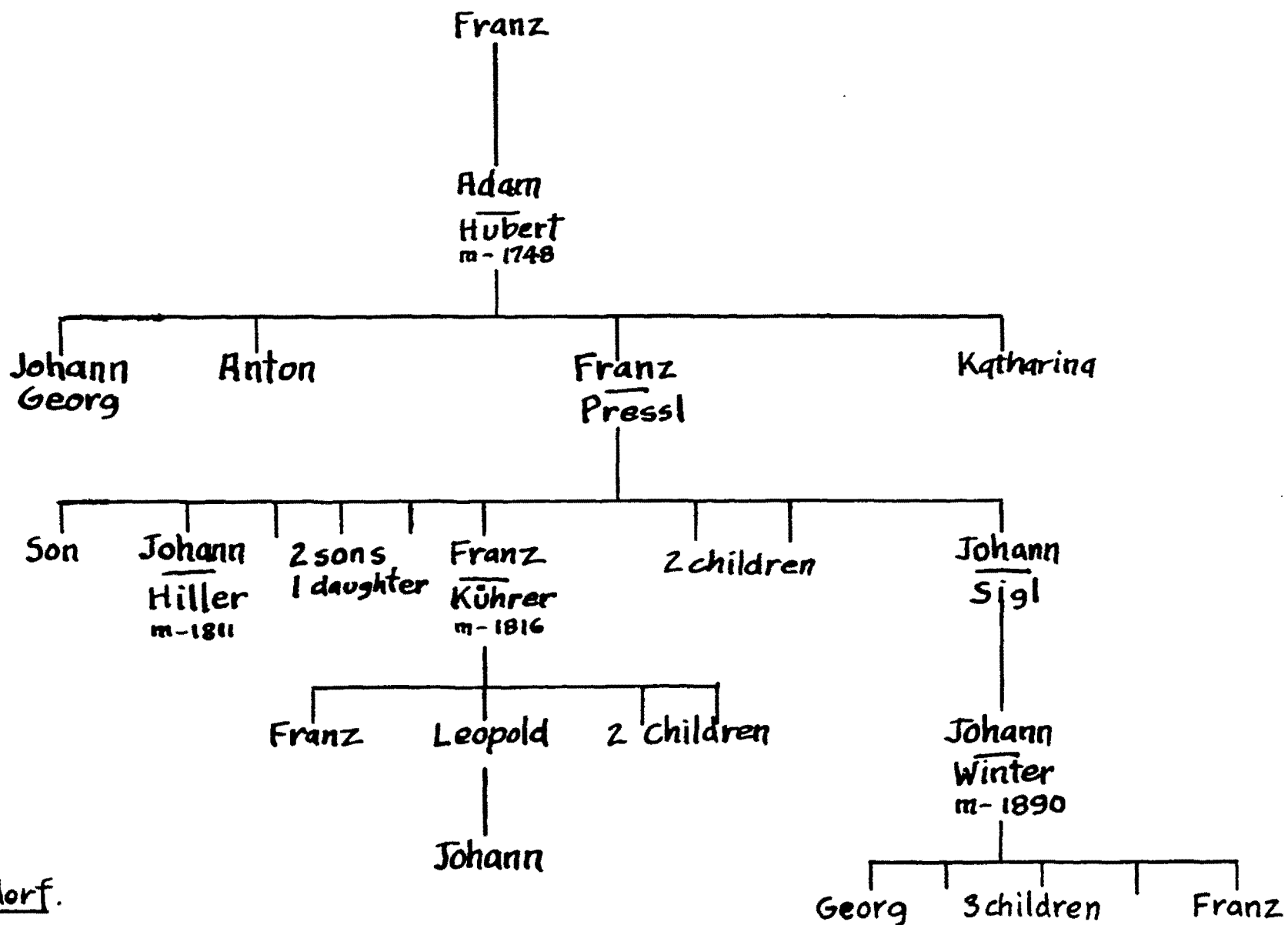
Steinbach



Wenzersdorf



Austria to Clayville, Va.



Wenzersdorf.

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TOLLAR, DOROTHY MARIE	85	ZAPF, ANNA ROSINA	107
Tollar, James Peter	85	ZAPPE, ROSINE	105
Tombs, Wilbur	82	ZEIGLER, ALICE	93
TOWER,	87	ZIEGLER, ANNA ELISABETH	98
TRAUTNER, BARBARA	143	Ziegler, Johann Friedrich	98
Trautner, Georg	143	ZIMMERLING,	154
TRAUTWEILER, ANNA	87	ZIMMERMANN, ANNA MARIA	105
TRESSELT, CHRISTIANE ROSALIE	89	Zimmermann, Margarete	74
Tresselt, Nicol Heinrich	89	Zinck, Anna Maria	150
TROEGER, JOHANN	70	ZONA, ANTONIO	101
UHL, ANNA MARIA	162	ZORN, PAULINE FRIEDERIKE	75
ULRICH, ANNA	87		
UNGLAUB, FRIEDERIKE HENRIETTE	81	<u>Note.</u> Names in capitals are those of	
Utter, Viola	83	husbands and wives of Wanderers	
VAN VEGHTEN, IRWIN	82	and Wanders.	

Chapter XIII

ODDS AND ENDS

Within a few miles of each other in Thuringia, Germany, there are four villages, Siegmundsburg, Steinheid, Neuhaus and Scheibe, which have played an important part in the lives of several ancestors of the Wanderer family. In 1675, Kaspar Wanderer, VIII, was married in Warmensteinach, a village not far away, where several children were born, among them Johann Kaspar, IX, born in 1677, a school-teacher and organist. Among his children born there, was Johann Christian Karl, X, born in 1708, who became a tailor and cabinet-maker in Neuhaus. In this village were born his many children, grand- and great grand-children. A son, born in 1734, Johann Stefan, XI, became a glass-painter and horse-shoer in Scheibe. His children were born in Steinheid, among whom, Johann Christian Karl, XII, born in 1768, became a master linen-weaver in Scheibe. His children however were born in Siegmundsburg. One of his three sons, Heinrich Friedrich Elias David, XIII, my great grand-father, became a master weaver in Scheibe. His seven children were also born in Scheibe, of which four sons emigrated to America, three remaining here, while one returned to Germany. From these three sons, of which some of their children were born in Scheibe and the others in America, there emerged a very large group of descendents, spread from coast to coast. (See pages 79 to 87 inclusive). Since my father and grandfather were born in Scheibe, I was interested in the description of the village I obtained from over there, and which I am herewith recording.

SCHEIBE, 617 millimeters above the level of the sea, is situated near the origin of the valley of the river Schwarza, about 3 kilometers from its source, in a widening of the valley, surrounded by high mountains. The village owes its origin to the establishing of a mechanical forge, in which probably iron and stone was consumed, found in the neighborhood; the forge called "Scheibenhammer" ceased to exist in 1655. In 1737 a forester's house was built and lumbermen received building plots gratis. In 1780 the site contained 11 houses, including the forester's house, a lamp-black factory and a saw mill. At that time and until 1795, the foals of the princely studs were put out to pasture there. At first, Scheibe was incorporated with the parish of Meuselbach, later to that of Neuhaus and since 1740 to Steinheid, a village about an hour's walk from Scheibe. In 1780 a teacher was installed at Scheibe, who instructed the five or six children in one of the dwelling houses; also prayer meetings were held in the forester's house on Sunday afternoons. At the same time a cemetery was laid out, because in winter, due to the impassable road to Steinheid, the people were forced to leave the dead bodies unburied for weeks.

In 1796 the first village mayor was appointed and in 1821 a school was built with a chapel. In the year 1837, L. Oels from Plankenhain, built a porcelain factory, which in 1843 passed into the hands of Kister (died 1863) and Dressel, who later went into partnership with M. Hoffmann from Eisfeld. Because of the building of this factory, Scheibe grew much larger than by the immigration of the people of the little village of Habichsbach, which took place in 1838. Added to the porcelain factory in 1861 were five mills for preparing the porcelain paste, a flour mill and an inn with a brewery, which gave employment not only to more than a hundred factory workers but also to many families in their homes.

In 1838 the number of houses amounted to 52, in 1847 it rose to 58, in 1856 to 76 and in 1859 to 82 with a population of 827, which was a larger increase than in other locations in the country. The first clergyman of Scheibe was A. Gehring (since 1839) who on a journey abroad, collected 5000 florins for the construction of a vicarage and church. The vicarage was soon bought and the church was built on a bare and rocky hill in the year 1861.



Scheibe

Some years ago, I was fortunate in obtaining a copy of a letter from cousins of my father, living in Point Pleasant, N.J., in which a Wolfgang Michael Wanderer, XII, (Page 74), answers a letter from my great-grandfather Heinrich Friedrich Elias David, XIII, (Page 81), living at that time in Koburg, sent to a William Wanderer in Heil Kreutz, evidently his older brother Christian Wilhelm, to be delivered by him.

Year 1823.

Most worthy sir:

On the 23rd day of August this year, I received a letter in which I see that you write yourself Wanderer, and would like to know whether relatives of this family are still living here. So may this serve as a communication that I am almost the only one left in Birnstengel, one-quarter hour from Bischofsgruen, and my name is Wolfgang Michael Wanderer, a farmer and inn-keeper. Besides me, there is still another, who has just been married this year, and his name is Christof Wanderer, but who is a very distant relative. There is a brother of my father, who was a tailor and who moved to Schney, in the county seat of Lichtenfels about 2 miles from Koburg, but he died a long time ago. There are two of his sons still living there; as a child I learned from my father, that a long time ago a Wanderer was a member of the consistorial court in Bayreuth, and a son of his, superintendent at Kulmbach, and a second son, a minister at Goldkronach, two hours from here, but died a long time ago; a descendent of his at present is at Creusen in Bavaria. Possibly the last named could give better information, because the educated are always attempting to discover the future and perpetuation of their friendship. I do not know of any other Wanderer that has left this region or was married.

I will not deny that you are a descendent of the Wanderer progeny of Bisch-

ofsgruen, because the same have existed there since the 16th century, and the same came to this place as glass-blowers and glass-painters from Lausche in Thüringen. If you also wish to acknowledge me as one of your friends, it would be a great pleasure from you, if you would visit me this fall as you have mentioned in your letter. In the meantime I remain with many compliments

Your most humble friend

Wolfgang Michael Wanderer.

On May 3, 1951 I wrote to a Walter Wander of Offenbach near Frankfurt on the Main, asking for a connection of his family branch to the Crottendorf line, but failed to receive an answer, probably due to my letter becoming lost. However when constructing the geneology charts, it slipped my mind about including his to the miscellaneous branches. Therefore I am presenting it here.

JOSEF WANDER, I, b 1790 in Neudorf near Gablonz, field-host, m GENOVEVA FISCHER of Maxdorf.

Son:

1. EMANUEL, II, b 1820 in Neudorf, field-host, m ANNA STAFFEN of Morchenstern.

Son:

1. HEINRICH, III, b 3-9-1850, Neudorf, painter on glass; m 1-25-1875, BARBARA ULLMANN, nee PILZ of Bad Schlag.

Children born in Wiesenthal near Gablonz:

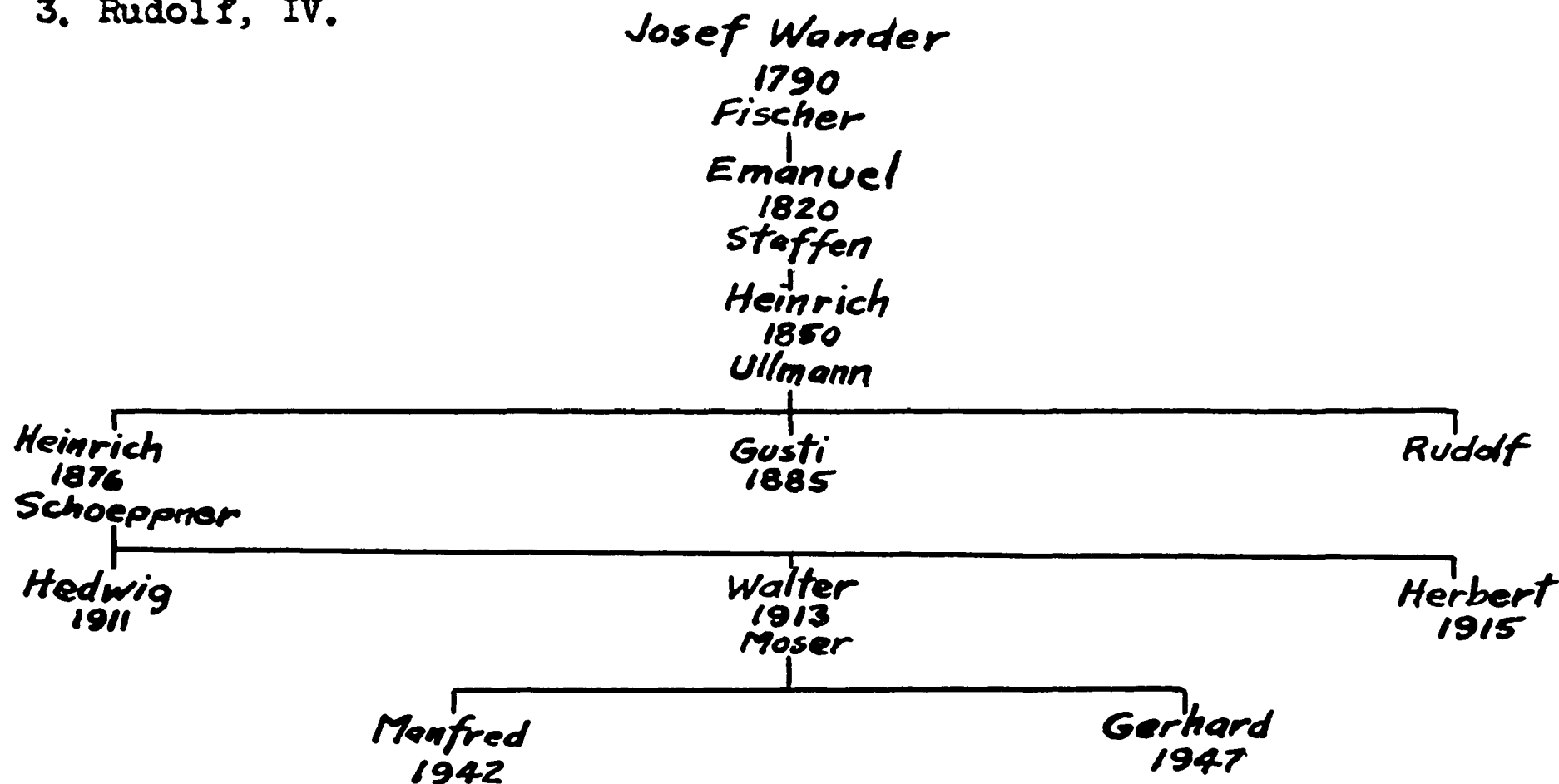
1. HEINRICH, IV, b 6-22-1876, chemical engraver, d 1-12-1941; m JOHANNA SCHOEPPNER, 3-28-1911.

Children born in Offenbach near Frankfurt on Main:

1. Hedwig, b 7-9-1911.
2. WALTER, V, b 2-19-1913, engineer, m 7-23-1939, ANNI MOSER.

Children:

1. Manfred, VI, b 9-7-1942.
 2. Gerhard, VI, b 2-23-1947.
 3. Herbert, V, b 5-31-1915.
2. Gusti, b 4-23-1885.
 3. Rudolf, IV.



Author's Family,
Picture taken 4-11-1948



L to R: son - daughter-in-law - wife
myself - son-in-law - daughter
four grandchildren
see page 85.

FOR RECORDING OF FAMILY VITAL STATISTICS

