

Wunderlich Family Tree

* indicates date of birth when placed before a date + indicates date of death

106- Wunderlichs descended from the towns of Urberach, Eppertshausen, and Dieburg

Ancestor: Johannes Wunderlich, a lay judge, (Schoeffe) in Eppertshausen during the first three decades of the 1700's. His authority was exercised together with other men in Eppertshausen. Examination of the church book in Oberroden is still needed to exactly determine if our ancestor Johannes Georg Wunderlich was his son or other relative. I believe he was the second son born in Eppertshausen and the evidence provided by the fact that the baby Johannes Wunderlich's God father became Johannes Georg Wunderlich's father-in-law provides me with enough circumstantial evidence to make the call because unfortunately the entries concerning his marriage and the birth of Georg's children do not indicate who his parents were. It is most likely that Georg is the Johannes Wunderlich born to Johannes and Barbara September 6, 1693. It is also possible that due to incomplete recording of names, in this case middle names, that this may never be definitely determined. No information is given in the church books concerning Johannes Wunderlich or his whereabouts before Nov. 5, 1691 but an entry dated Jan. 16, 1700 sheds light on this: Anna Elizabeth Wunderlich, ex Urberach appears. She was the baptism sponsor of a child born in Eppertshausen. The ex is Latin and indicates she was originally from Urberach. I do not know how she fits into the family tree. She could be the mother, the sister, or the daughter of Johannes Wunderlich, or was otherwise related to him. A Johannes Adamus Wunderlich was the Baptism sponsor, Lavabat in Latin, in German, Paten, and to us, God parent, of Nicolaus Wunderlich. Because the child received all or part of his given name from this Lavabat, we can assume that the name Johannes came before Nicolaus. Thus on later documents which I have not seen he could possibly appear as Johannes Nicolaus Wunderlich. I will obtain further information missed the first time from the church books in Mainz and Dieburg and plan to personally examine the books in Eppertshausen and Oberroden. I am enclosing a copy of the correspondence I recieved from the parish in Eppertshausen.

That's all for now,

✓ John Ryan Wunderlich, Mainz, June 25, 1997 *writer of this*

01 Johannes Wunderlich * birthplace still unknown, presumably in Urberach +Jan. 28, 1723
The Latin words following indicate that he died suddenly and unexpectedly and means that they didn't know the cause of his death. No age or othe information is given. We don't know as yet who his parents were.

01- Barbara (maiden name is yet unknown) Wunderlich I have found no information as yet on her.

There may be children born previously, presumably in Urberach. Nicolaus's birth is the earliest record of the Wunderlichs I have yet seen.

01-01 (Johannes?) Nicolaus Wunderlich* Nov. 5, 1691 in Eppertshausen

01-02 Johannes Georg (Georg) Wunderlich * Sep. 6, 1693 + Nov. 26, 1761 The Johannes Wunderlich born Sep. 6, 1693 had Johannes Bauer the father of Eva Margaretha (Bauer) Wunderlich. The name Georg does not appear on the birth entry, but this is not the only case of this happening in which the individual carried a middle name, the name he actually went by, which did not show up in the birth entry, but only in the death entry. Johannes Christopherus Wunderlich is such an instance. In his case I was able to prove that it was the same individual because of age information given in the death entry.

- 106-01-02- Eva Margaretha (Bauer) Wunderlich *Feb. 2, 1709 +Jan. 17, 1763 at around age fifty, married Dec. 27, 1726. Her parents were Johannes and Margaretha (Gruberin) Bauer
- 106-01-02-01 Johannes Wunderlich * Oct. 16, 1729 I believe this was the Johannes Wilhelm WilhelmWunderlich, a deaf mute, who died March 30, 1758 in Eppertshausen.
- 106-01-02-02 Johannes Heinrich (Heinrich) Wunderlich* Mar. 4, 1732 +Jan. 8, 1777
- 106-01-02-02- Anna Maria (Weber) Wunderlich *1740 + Aug. 1, 1763
- 106-01-02-02-01 Christina Wunderlich *Aug. 7, 1764
- 106-01-02-02-02 Anna Christina Wunderlich *Oct. 14, 1765 died as child
- 106-01-02-02-03 Maria Eva Wunderlich * April 3, 1768
- 106-01-02-02-04 Anna Maria Wunderlich * April 29, 1777
- 106-01-02-03 Johannes Wunderlich* Sep. 20, 1734 *May 5, 1747
- 106-01-02-04 Anna Maria Wunderlich * June 8, 1736
- 106-01-02-05 Christopher Wunderlich* May 20, 1740 +July 30, 1747
- 106-01-02-06 Anna Justina Wunderlich *April 28, 1741
- 106-01-02-07 Maria Elizabetha Wunderlich *Feb. 27, 1746
- 106-01-02-08 Johannes Petrus (Peter) Wunderlich birthdate *1746 in Eppertshausen +Aug. 21, 1819 in Dieburg
- 106-01-02-08- Gertrude (Staud) Wunderlich*Feb 17, 1756 +Jun 28, 1815 in Dieburg married Jan. 22, 1792 in Eppertshausen.
- 106-01-02-08-01 Maria Eva Wunderlich*Mar 6, 1774 + Oct 24, 1835 in Dieburg
- 106-01-02-08-02 Adam Wunderlich I *Aug 13, 1776 in Dieburg. occupation: Ackermann (Farmer) date of death unknown, presumably in St. Louis. Perhaps Bob Doerr has more information on him concerning his U.S. days. His home stands (with his name still on the outside) at Steinweg 40 in Dieburg. He apparently (according to an account found in the city archive, as well as Bob Doerr's information) emigrated from Dieburg to St. Louis in 1847.
- 106-01-02-08-02- Anna Maria (Mueth or Mieth) Wunderlich * married Jul 14, 1806 Her parents were Martin Mueth and Catharina (maiden name Volz- she was from Wasserlos 'near Hanau' The Mueth (or Mieth) family came to Dieburg from Mainz-Kostheim in 1699. I do not yet know when she died, or whether or not she was even alive to come to the U.S. in 1847.
- 106-01-02-08-02-01 Andreas (Andrew) Wunderlich II*April 24, 1807 worked as a shoemaker in Dieburg + 1893 died in the Town of Warren, Winona County, Minnesota. Does anyone, anywhere have a photograph of him? His son Henry, my great, great grandfather moved to Illinois from Winona, MN before 1867. He died almost three decades later so I suspect members of the family descended from children who remained in Winona would have one. Please let us know!
- 106-01-02-08-02-01- Elisabetha (Schumann)Wunderlich *1810 marriage Nov. 22, 1830.
- 106-01-02-08-02-01-01 Barbara Wunderlich (Millmann)*April 4, 1831
- 106-01-02-08-02-01-01 John Millmann *1827 (A Johannes Millmann was born on Dec. 29, 1826 in Dieburg. It has not been proven that this is the same individual who married Barbara although it seems reasonable) I checked to see if the spelling Milmann exists today as shown in William Martin Wunderlich's family record for which we can thank this entire family tree. It does not seem to in the U.S. I had no problem finding the Dieburg spelling Millmann which is therefore probably correct.
- 106-01-02-08-02-01-01-01 August Millmann *1850
- 106-01-02-08-02-01-01-02 Wilhelmina Millmann *1852
- 106-01-02-08-02-01-01-03 Frederick Millmann *1854

106-01-02-08-02-01-01-04 Katherine Millmann *1856
 106-01-02-08-02-01-01-05 Margaret Millman *1858 lived at Winona, MN
 106-01-02-08-02-01-01-06 Elizabeth Millmann *1860
 106-01-02-08-02-01-01-07 Anna Millmann *1862

 106-01-02-08-02-01-01-08 Mary Millmann *1865
 106-01-02-08-02-01-01-09 Roseanna Millmann *1867
 106-01-02-08-02-01-01-10 Isabella Millmann *1869
 106-01-02-08-02-01-01-11 John Millmann *1871
 106-01-02-08-02-01-01-12 Ida Millmann *1875
 106-01-02-08-02-01-02 Peter Ferdinand (Ferdinand) Wunderlich *Nov 16, 1832 in Dieburg
 He lived in St. Louis, MO
 106-01-02-08-02-01-02- Anna (Mauer) Wunderlich * 1834
 106-01-02-08-02-01-02-01 Adam Wunderlich *1858
 106-01-02-08-02-01-02-02 Joseph Wunderlich *1862
 106-01-02-08-02-01-02-03 Wilhelmina Wunderlich *1863
 106-01-02-08-02-01-02-04 Anna Wunderlich *1865
 106-01-02-08-02-01-02-05 Mary Wunderlich *1866
 106-01-02-08-02-01-02-06 Bernard Wunderlich *1870
 106-01-02-08-02-01-02-07 Frank Wunderlich *1877
 106-01-02-08-02-01-03 Peter Wunderlich+ May 11,1837 1 year and 11 mos in Dieburg.
 106-01-02-08-02-01-04 Anna Maria Wunderlich+Jan 18, 1838 2mos.and 15 days in
 Dieburg
 106-01-02-08-02-01-05 Wilhelmina Wunderlich (Gernes) *1841
 106-01-02-08-02-01-05- Charles Gernes
 106-01-02-08-02-01-05-01 Julius Gernes *1865
 106-01-02-08-02-01-05-02 Henry Gernes *1867
 106-01-02-08-02-01-05-03 Donald Gernes *1869
 106-01-02-08-02-01-05-04 Rudolph Gernes *1870
 106-01-02-08-02-01-05-05 Frank Gernes *1871
 106-01-02-08-02-01-05-06 Elizabeth Gernes *1873
 106-01-02-08-02-01-05-07 Johanette Gernes *1875
 106-01-02-08-02-01-05-08 William Gernes *1877
 106-01-02-08-02-01-05-09 Isabelle Genes *1879
 106-01-02-08-02-01-05-10 Joseph Gernes *1881
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06 Henry Wunderlich *1843 From Winona, Minnesota to Illinois then
 to Giltner, Nebraska where he settled and spent the rest of his life.
 +1924
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06- Rosanna (Felzer) Wunderlich *1845
 Her parents were William (Wilhelm?) and Elizabeth Felzer who
 according to W.M. Wunderlich came to America in 1840.
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-01 Elizabeth Louise Wunderlich (Lundgren) *1867
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-01- John Lundgren
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-02 John Edward Wunderlich *1868 born in Illinois, farmed at
 Giltner, NE
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-02- Julia Manion +1943 married April 11, 1893 in Nebraska
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-02-01 Marie (W) Croxen (I do not know the birth order of Marie
 and Cyril)
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-02-01- ? Croxen
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-02-01-01 James Croxen
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-02-01-02 Eugene Croxen
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-02-01-03 a son? killed in W.W.II?

106-01-02-08-02-01-06-02-01-04 a daughter?
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-02-01-05 a daughter?
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-02-02 Cyril Henry Wunderlich *Jan. 16, 1894 +Oct. 4, 1956 Lived in Giltner then Anselmo then L.A. Died in North Hollywood, CA
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-02-02- Mary Leonora (Kline)Wunderlich* Aug. 8, 1890 in Trimble, NE +Jan. 18, 1978 in Orange County, CA married 1916.
 ✱ Sister of Lena (Kline) Wunderlich who was married to
 ✱ William Martin Wunderlich.
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-02-02-01 Leo Wunderlich * Feb. 6, 1917 in Giltner, NE +1985 in San Jose, CA
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-02-02-01- Margarite
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-02-02-01-01 Donna Wunderlich
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-02-02-01-02 James Wunderlich
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-02-02-01-03 Annette Wunderlich
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-02-02-02 Glen Wunderlich *April 27, 1918 + May 24, 1992
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-02-02-02- Norma
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-02-02-02-01 Paul Wunderlich * 1943 + Jan. 13, 1992 lived in Santa Monica, CA
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-02-02-02-02 Alan Wunderlich (I am not sure of Alan and Alice's birth order.
 106-02-02-08-02-01-06-02-02-02-03 Alice Wunderlich
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-02-02-03 Clarence Wunderlich *Feb. 3, 1920 + Feb. 23, 1996
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-02-02-03- Marjorie
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-02-02-03-01 Sandy
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-02-02-04 Virginia (W) Baily* Feb. 4, 1922 + March 19, 1985 lived in the San Fernando Valley.
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-02-02-04- Ed Baily
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-02-02-04-01 Daniel Baily (I am not sure of birth order)
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-02-02-04-02 Christine
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-02-02-04-03 Donald
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-02-02-05 Henry Joseph Wunderlich *Oct. 5, 1923 in Giltner NE +June 12, 1995 lived in Placerville, CA
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-02-02-05- Mary (Beatus)Wunderlich *1930 +1993 divorced 1972
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-02-02-05-01 Michael Gary Wunderlich *1951
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-02-02-05-02 Patricia Lynn Wunderlich *1953
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-02-02-05-03 John Ryan Wunderlich *1956
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-02-02-05-04 Janet Kay Wunderlich *1957
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-02-02-05-05 Teresa Marie Wunderlich *1958
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-02-02-05-06 Joseph Neil Wunderlich *1959
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-02-02-05-07 Melanie Sue Wunderlich *1980 mother is (Judy Minor Berg)
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-02-02-06 Jerry Wunderlich *Aug. 18, 1925 lives in North Hollywood, CA
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-02-02-07 Theresa (W) Powell and later Wynn* Aug. 31, 1929
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-02-02-07- John Powell (divorced in 1960's)
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-02-02-07- George Wynn
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-02-02-07-01 Tracy Powell *c. 1958+c.1965
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-02-02-07-02 Mark Powell (I am not sure of Mark and Eric's birth order)
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-02-02-07-03 Eric Powell
 106-02-02-08-02-01-06-02-02-07-04 Kelly Powell
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-02-02-08 Francis Wunderlich *Sep. 15, 1927

106-01-02-08-02-01-06-02-02-08- Margaret (Marge) Wunderlich (Beardsley)
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-02-02-08-01 Robert J. Wunderlich *1951
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-02-02-08-02 Julie A. Wunderlich *1953
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-02-02-08-03 William A. Wunderlich *1955
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-02-02-08-04 Diane Marie Wunderlich *1956
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-02-02-08-05 Linda Louise Wunderlich *1959
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-02-02-08-06 Richard Francis Wunderlich *1961
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-02-02-08-07 Thomas Cyril Wunderlich *1963
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-02-02-08-08 Steven Carl Wunderlich *1966
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-02-02-09 Martin Wunderlich *Dec. 23, 1931
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-02-02-09- Eleonor Wunderlich (Guerra)
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-02-02-09-01 Michele Wunderlich *1961
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-02-02-09-02 Karen Wunderlich *1962
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-02-02-09-03 Suzanne Wunderlich *1964
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-02-02-09-04 Jill Wunderlich *1965
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-03 Frank Andrew Wunderlich *1869
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-04 Elenora Catherine (W) Wanek *1872
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-04- Charles Wanek
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-05 Charles Henry Wunderlich *1873
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-06 George Leonard Wunderlich *1873
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-06- Sadie (Nesbit) Wunderlich *1876
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-07 William Martin Wunderlich *1877 lived in Hastings, NE
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-07- Lena (Kline) Wunderlich (sister of Mary Lenora (Kline) Wunderlich), Lena (Kline) Wunderlich's and Mary Leonora (Kline) Wunderlich's father was John Kline born 1848 in Randolph, Portage County, Ohio. Their mother was Bertha (Horschler) Kline born Sep. 11, 1856 in Mount Pulaski, Logan County, IL. John Kline's father was Johannes Klein born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany. There is a Johannes Klein listed as having emigrated from Hesse Darmstadt to North America in 1840.

106-01-02-08-02-01-06-07-01 Hilda Marie (Sr Iraina) Wunderlich *1902 ✓
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-07-02 Leonard Joseph Wunderlich *1904 ✓
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-07-02- Bernice (Maddox) Wunderlich
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-07-02-01 Jane Elinor (Wunderlich) Corriker *1936
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-07-02-01- Russ Corriker
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-07-02-02 Mary Louise (Wunderlich) Scofield *1940
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-07-02-02- Bill Scofield
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-07-03 Bernard Hugo Wunderlich *1906
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-07-03- Thelma (Mass) Wunderlich
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-07-03-01 Robert Otto Wunderlich *1940
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-07-03-01- Theresa Wunderlich
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-07-03-02 Patricia Wunderlich *1943
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-07-03-02 John ? Wunderlich
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-07-03-03 William Martin Wunderlich II *1946
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-07-03-03- Norma Wunderlich
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-07-03-04 Joseph Leo Wunderlich *1951
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-07-03-04- Sherry Wunderlich
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-07-03-05 Maria Ann (Wunderlich) Lloyds *1952
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-07-03-05- R. C. Lloyds
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-07-04 ✓ Frances Anastasia (Wunderlich) Franssen *1908
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-07-04- Edward W. Franssen

106-01-02-08-02-01-06-07-04-01 Bernadette Franssen *1928
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-07-04-02 Jim Franssen *1929
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-07-04-03 Bob Franssen *1930
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-07-04-04 Geraldine Franssen *1932
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-07-04-05 Gerry Franssen *1933
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-07-04-06 Paul Franssen *1935
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-07-04-07 Marci Franssen *1937
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-07-04-08 Carol Franssen *1939
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-07-04-09 Carolyn Franssen *1939
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-07-04-10 Rolly Franssen *1942
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-07-04-11 Mary Frances (Honie) Franssen *1943
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-07-04-12 Jacob John Franssen *1945
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-07-04-13 Dan Franssen *1947
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-07-04-13- Ruth Franssen
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-07-04-14 Susan Franssen *1950
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-07-04-15 Edward Franssen *1951
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-07-04-16 Thomas Hermann Franssen 1950
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-07-05 Margaret Louise (Wunderlich) Ryan 1911
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-07-05- John P. (Jack) Ryan
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-07-05-01* Mary Jo Ryan
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-07-06 Helen Laurena (Wunderlich) Wagner *1913
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-07-06- Mark Wagner
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-07-06-01 Donald Wagner *1937
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-07-06-02 Janice Irene (Wagner) Wakle *1938
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-07-06-02-Bill Wakle
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-07-06-03 Margaret Jo Wakle *1940
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-07-06-04 Mary Helen (Wagner) George *1949
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-07-06-04- Todd George
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-07-06-05 Thomas Charles Wagner *1940
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-07-06-05- Darlene Wagner
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-07-07 Raymond Anthony Wunderlich *1916
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-07-07- Irene (L'heueriux) Wunderlich
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-07-07-01 Jean Wunderlich *1939
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-07-07-02 Sandra Wunderlich *1942
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-07-07-03 Eva Jo Wunderlich *1944
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-07-07-04 Ruth Ann Wunderlich *1948
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-07-07-05 Kay Lee Wunderlich *1949
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-07-07-06 Leonard George Wunderlich *1954
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-07-08 Joseph Daniel Wunderlich *1918
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-07-08- Margaret (Neseth) Wunderlich
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-07-08-01* Mike Wunderlich *1956
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-07-08-02* John Wunderlich *1956
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-07-09 John Henry (Jack) Wunderlich *1921
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-07-09- Beatrice (Doerr) Wunderlich
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-07-09-01 Donna Mae Wunderlich *1943
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-07-09-02 Annette Wunderlich *1946
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-07-09-03 Theodor (Ted) Wunderlich *1947
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-07-09-04 Linda Ann Wunderlich *1949
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-07-09-05 Thomas Murray Wunderlich *1955
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-07-09-06 Peter James Wunderlich *1959
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-07-09-07 Anthony Wunderlich *1960
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-07-09-08 Nancy Alma Wunderlich *1962

106-01-02-08-02-01-06-08 Rudolph Wunderlich *1879
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-08- Estelle (Menzie) Wunderlich
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-09 Edith Mary (Wunderlich) Schafer *1881
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-09- Otto Schafer
 106-01-02-08-02-01-06-10 Jeanetter Lcoana Wunderlich *1881
 106-01-02-08-02-01-07 Martin Wunderlich *1845 lived at Grand Island, NE
 106-01-02-08-02-01-07- Mary (Shuster) Wunderlich *1852
 106-01-02-08-02-01-08 Margaret Wunderlich *1850
 106-01-02-08-02-01-09 Adam Wunderlich *1852 lived at Winona, MN
 106-01-02-08-02-01-09- Cecelia (Sobec) Wunderlich *1852
 106-01-02-08-02-01-09-01 Edward Wunderlich *1872
 106-01-02-08-02-01-09-02 Frances Wunderlich *1879
 106-01-02-08-02-01-09-03 John Wunderlich *1880
 106-01-02-08-02-01-09-04 Carl Wunderlich *1881
 106-01-02-08-02-01-09-05 Adelaide Wunderlich *1882
 106-01-02-08-02-01-09-06 Alphonse Wunderlich *1885
 106-01-02-08-02-01-09-07 Leo Wunderlich *1887
 106-01-02-08-02-01-09-08 Cecelia Wunderlich *1890
 106-01-02-08-02-01-09-09 Rudolph Wunderlich *1893
 106-01-02-08-02-02 Elisabetha Wunderlich *Nov 5, 1808 + Aug. 5, 1880 in Dieburg
 106-01-02-08-02-03 Adam Friedrich Wunderlich (II) *Aug 18, 1810
 106-01-02-08-02-04 Catharina Wunderlich *Sep 27, 1812
 106-01-02-08-02-05 Peter Wunderlich *Jun 18, 1814 in Dieburg, died as a child?
 106-01-02-08-02-06 Jacobus Wunderlich *Sep 28, 1816
 106-01-02-08-02-07 Martinus Adam Wunderlich (sixth son) *Jan 15, 1818 + Jan 27, 1818 in Dieburg
 106-01-02-08-02-08 Gertrudis Wunderlich *Jan 16, 1819 + Jan 23, 1824 in Dieburg
 106-01-02-08-02-09 Anna Maria (Wunderlich) Doerr *Dec 29, 1821 to St. Louis 1847
 106-01-02-08-02-09- 01 Anna Maria Wunderlich + Dec. 14, 1843 in Dieburg 27 days old (illegitimate) only entry was made in the parish death book. No posting was made in the parish birth book
 106-01-02-08-02-09- Peter Joseph Doerr married in St. Louis RC 1848
 106-01-02-08-02-09-02 Alfred J. Doerr
 106-01-02-08-02-09-02-Emilie (Wangler) Doerr
 106-01-02-08-02-09-02-01 Robert Doerr bdoerr@umr.edu
 106-01-02-08-02-09-02-02 Eugene Doerr
 106-01-02-08-02-10 Martinus Wunderlich *Mar 7, 1824
 106-01-02-08-02-13 Peter Wunderlich (II) *Dec 1, 1826
 106-01-02-08-02-14 Ferdinand Andreas Wunderlich *May 6, 1829
 106-01-02-08-03 Catharina Wunderlich *Jan 9, 1779 + Jun 23, 1828 in Dieburg
 106-01-02-08-04 Margaretha Wunderlich *Jan 11, 1782 + Feb 28, 1785 in Dieburg
 106-01-02-08-05 Gertrude Wunderlich *Jan 2, 1786 + April 10, 1817 in Dieburg
 106-01-02-08-06 Peter Wunderlich (I) *April 24, 1789 + Nov 15, 1864 in Dieburg
 106-01-02-08-06- Anna Maria (Gans)
 106-01-02-08-06-01 unknown (I must search the Dieburg books again)
 106-01-02-08-06-02 Catharina Wunderlich *Dec. 1, 1820 + Feb 1, 1824 in Dieburg
 106-01-02-08-06-03 Elisabetha Wunderlich *Dec 17, 1822
 106-01-02-08-06-03-01 Adam Wunderlich + April, 18, 1848 in Dieburg 6 weeks old, illegitimate, father unknown, only record is in death book.
 106-01-02-08-06-04 Catharina Wunderlich *Jun 20, 1825
 106-01-02-08-06-05 Peter Adam Wunderlich *Dec 31, 1828 + Aug 19, 1831 in Dieburg
 106-01-02-08-06-06 Adam Wunderlich *Mar 29, 1830

106-01-02-08-06-07 Barbara Wunderlich *July 15, 1832 + Jul 16, 1833 in Dieburg
 106-01-02-08-06-08 unknown
 106-01-02-08-06-09 Peter Jan 30, 1837
 106-01-02-08-07 Andreas Wunderlich I *Jan 31, 1792 Occupation Baker
 106-01-02-08-07- Catharina (Fischer)
 106-01-02-08-07-01 Anna Maria Wunderlich *Nov 30, 1822
 106-01-02-08-07-02 Catharina Wunderlich *May 23, 1825
 106-01-02-08-07-03 Peter Joseph Wunderlich *Jul 12, 1827 + Aug 8, 1887 in Dieburg
 106-01-03 Anna Maria Wunderlich *May 9, 1796 in Eppertshausen
 106-01-03- Johannes Schaff married January 29, 1713 in Eppertshausen
 106-01-04 Johannes Adamus Wunderlich* 1698 + January 14, 1754 in Eppertshausen
 106-01-04- Eva
 106-01-04-01 Anna Margaretha Wunderlich *April 28, 1715 in Eppertshausen
 106-01-04-02 Margaretha Wunderlich *February, 24, 1719 in Eppertshausen
 106-01-04-03 Johannes Peter Wunderlich *May 16 1722 in Eppertshausen
 106-01-04-04 Johannes Peter Wunderlich *October 10, 1725 in Eppertshausen
 106-01-04-05 Anna Maria Wunderlich* February 4, 1728 I believe she is the Anna Maria
 Wunderlich who emigrated to Russia with her husband. More on this at a later
 date.
 106-01-05 Anna Margaretha (Wunderlich) Mueller *March 27, 1701
 106-01-05- Johannes Leonard Mueller married February, 1, 1723
 106-01-06 Eva Maria (Wunderlich) Mueller *October 7, 1703
 106-01-06- Johann Peter Mueller married April 30, 1726

Wunderlich Family Tree: Wunderlichs Descended From Family Originating in Urberach, Eppertshausen, and Dieburg, State of Hessen, Germany

Information Concerning Locations of Towns, Church Books, etc. in Germany

Urberach, Eppertshausen, and neighboring Dieburg belonged to Catholic Kurmainz until 1803 and then came to the Lutheran Duke (Herzog) of Darmstadt, Hesse. Prior to 1750 Eppertshausen was part of the parish in Muenster (1 mile from Dieburg). The church book for Muenster before 1750 is located in the archdiocese's archive in Mainz. The address is Heringsbrunnengasse 4, 55116 Mainz. This is in the Bischoefliches Ordinariat. Dieburg is situated 7 or 8 miles east of Darmstadt on the rail line connecting Mainz, Darmstadt, and Aschaffenburg, and is roughly 25 miles from Frankfurt/Main Airport, and Rhein-Main Air Force Base. To get there by train from the Frankfurt Airport -if anyone is interested - take the escalators to the trains (DB Deutsche Bahn) and board a train either for Aschaffenburg (towards Wuerzburg) or for Darmstadt. Get off the train in either Aschaffenburg or Darmstadt and get on the train towards the town you didn't head for. Get off at Dieburg - that simple. Dieburg is served by just about hourly train service from early morning until around 9:00 P.M. Buy your ticket in the train station before boarding any train in the Frankfurt, Mainz, Darmstadt area because unlike otherwise in Germany there is a DM 60 fine for not having a valid ticket in possession when the conductor checks tickets. The church book for Dieburg is in the parish office there at St. Peter and Paul Catholic Church. Eppertshausen is two stops away from Dieburg on the train line between Dieburg and Offenbach (just east of Frankfurt). Urberach is nearby. The church book for Eppertshausen after 1750 is at the parish office of St. Sebastian. The address is Katholisches Pfarramt, Schulstrasse 2, 64859 Eppertshausen.

The church book in which our Wunderlich line (ie. those who lived in Urberach) is carried before 1691 is the oldest church book of the parish of Oberroden to which Urberach belonged until about 1843. According to a history of Urberach written by a Josephine Wunderlich and published in Dieburg in 1936 Urberach had a surviving population of 14 and Oberroden 24 in 1636. Her history of Urberach is located in the state archive in Darmstadt. I have read it as it is not very long. With such a small population remaining in Urberach at that time it is not improbable that our ancestors could have moved there after this war which was for the Germans (especially for those in this area) far more devastating than W.W.II. Two thirds of the population of Germany died in that long ago war and an even a larger percentage in this area. The oldest church book for Oberroden begins in 1636, that is 12 years before the end of the Thirty Years War. The book was long listed- until 1993- as having been destroyed in a bombing raid on Darmstadt during World War II. Archive materials had been stored in trucks for transport to the security of caves in the nearby Odenwald, and which were still parked on the street in Darmstadt when the bombing occurred and were destroyed. (For this reason the archive materials concerning emigrants from Hesse Darmstadt- among many other historical archive documents- were destroyed. Therefore only incomplete and mostly sketchy information is available.)

The church book for Oberroden, in which the records for the period our Wunderlich ancestors lived in Urberach were recorded, suddenly reappeared in 1993. Apparently someone had taken it and when that person died the book was anonymously returned. This book has never been photographed in the opinion of diocese archivists in Mainz- not by the Catholic Church, nor by the LDS (Mormon) Church. In fact a woman at the archdiocese archive has asked me

to let them know if it really does still exist. Unfortunately I must now wait six week to view it because it is currently in storage because of a parish renovation according to the woman I talked with on the phone at the parish. The address where this book is located is Pfarramt St. Nazarius Ober-Roden, Pfarrstrasse 6, 63322 Roedermark. I am including this information about the location of the church books for the record. I will record the relevant information. These parishes are not prepared for many inquiries. If someone should visit it shouldn't be a problem to arrange to view the books. The hours the archive in Mainz is open for visitors is from Monday to Friday from 8:30 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 1:00 to 5:00 p.m. The parish office in Dieburg is open Monday to Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. and from Monday to Thursday from 2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. Don't expect to be able to read the books, even if you know German, unless you can read the old German handwriting.

Wunderlichs from Urberach to Eppertshausen about 1690. Oberroden is one more train stop north of Dieburg from Epperthausen. Urberach is one or two train stops west of Oberroden. To get to Urberach by train from Dieburg or Eppertshausen, you must change trains in Oberroden. Roedermark is next door to Oberroden. Wunderlichs from Dieburg (moved from Eppertshausen to Dieburg 1776) presumably Adam Wunderlich I and II to Saint Louis in 1847. Andreas Wunderlich II presumably to Saint Louis in 1840 and then later to Minnesota. It appears that Andreas went to North America alone in January of 1832, departing just 8 or nine months after marrying. He returned to Dieburg within a couple of years where he and his wife Anna Maria had two more children who did not survive to depart with the family for North America. The large family home of Adam Wunderlich I still exists and is a private residence. It stands at Steinweg 40, a centuries old street leading directly into the heart of town. The house is constructed in the traditional half-timbered German fashion. The numbering system after the last name was used in Germany to distinguish individuals with the same first and last name from one another, at least in official documents, and not necessarily to distinguish individuals who descend from one another. The older individual received the lower number. I am still not entirely sure how this worked. Ancestors who died in Dieburg would have been buried in the old cemetery behind the Wallfahrts Church. This is no longer maintained as a cemetery, and in fact there are almost no headstones, and none which are of our ancestors although they were indeed buried there. The practice in Germany is to remove the headstone after about thirty years to reuse the grave. When a cemetery is no longer used for that purpose, it is normally used for other purposes. The old cemetery in Eppertshausen is a playground. Some of the other family names that appear in the Muenster church book are of general interest. The family name Grimm appears. The Brothers Grimm lived in not so far away Hanau in the 19th century. The name Messerschmidt- remember the airplane builders- also appears. In both cases I believe the families lived in Muenster

The Wunderlichs of Dieburg

I'd like to apologize for taking so much time to send along the information I have so far uncovered concerning our family tree at its German roots in Dieburg. I stepped off ~~of~~ the train in Dieburg for the first time on Easter Saturday (I have been through there on the train many times before but have always remained inside the train not knowing its significance to our family's background. The countryside there is flat, and to be frank I had always found the landscape in which it lies (between Aschaffenburg and Mainz) monotonous and boring in comparison to other more mountainous and forested regions. Once I disembarked from the train and began walking into the town, I began to see the old half-timbered homes and buildings (Fachwerkhäuser) which make up a significant, interesting, and very attractive part of the old town. Most of the buildings have heavy ceramic tile roofs (typical for Germany) but a few have slate roofs and even exterior walls utilizing slate. Dieburg lies in lowlands between the Main and Rhine Rivers and is thus in one of the warmer and flatter regions of Germany.

After about 20 to 25 minutes of walking around the central part of the old town I stumbled upon the house of an Adam Wunderlich from 1810, on a street named Steinweg at house numbered 40. Although at that moment I had never heard of Adam Wunderlich and only suspected that Andrew may have been really named Andreas, somehow the house had the right feel to it and I felt then and there that the house was probably that of a direct ancestor who had had a large family. (And before I returned to Dieburg on a second trip I went to the state archive in Darmstadt where I soon confirmed my hunch.) A little later I walked to the oldest Catholic Church in town, which is known as known as the Wallfahrts Kirche (the Pilgrimage Church) dating to the 14th century, and through the old town. This church is not the parish church our ancestors were been members of and it is not a parish church. It was formerly of the former Capuchin Monastery (Kapuziner Kloster) across the street and which is now a jail. From there I walked past the parish church (St. Peter and Paul) which is unfortunately a newcomer. It was built in 1893 to replace the old parish church from the 14th century which had become too small for a growing congregation. They unfortunately tore down the old church to rebuild on the same site. It is in the commercial center of the town which is mostly completely restored to shining glory, (I would guess the town is probably in better shape now than it ever was).

At Steinweg 40 I found a rather large house, of two stories with an L shape, and with a section extending from the house overhanging the entrance to a side yard and bearing the words: Adam Wunderlich renoviert 1810, which means renovated 1810. The house is a half-timbered structure which is probably under

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the protection of historic preservation (Denkmalschutz) along with the other houses on the street. Frau Emslander has been inside the house and said that the house was on a large parcel and that the barn was torn down sometime after World War II. This house belonged to our ancestor; Adam Wunderlich, a farmer born in 1776, who apparently followed his children to America in 1847 at the age of 71. Frau Emslander says there was another Wunderlich house in town, a smaller half-timbered structure which was torn down in the 1970s. It may still exist after a fashion. She says that it was taken apart and moved to the Freilicht (Free light) Museum in Neu-Anspach (near Frankfurt) in the Taunus Mountains. I called the museum to hear the man who answered the telephone say that he wasn't aware of a Wunderlich house or a house from Dieburg. But he did say they have half-timbered houses in storage, waiting for the day enough money is available to reconstruct them as part of the museum which depicts life of earlier times. It is indeed quite possible that house is in storage.

Concerning the neighborhood Adam Wunderlich's old house sits in. I have read that Steinweg was originally considered a separate community from Dieburg and suffered more than the other sections of Dieburg during the 30 Years War. That war, 1618-1648 devastated Germany and left Dieburg with an estimated population of some 500 survivors from an original population of about 1800. Steinweg lay outside of the city wall. The Wunderlichs, that is Peter Wunderlich and family, came to Dieburg in 1776 from Eppertshausen, a smaller town not far to the north. A family index in the old church books indicates the year a family came to Dieburg. Although the town successfully repelled some attacks successfully where other towns in the area largely failed, the war left Dieburg largely destroyed, desolate, and empty. Dieburg did not regain its prewar population for another 150 years, that is until the beginning of the 19th century. For this reason I believe the house was probably built after the final devastations of that war, and that any geneological research may become futile if a break in the chain occurs in the church books of that time which would make the identification of our direct lineage impossible. But perhaps we'll be lucky and be able to trace the lineage to before the 30 Years War. Much before the war - how long before I can't say, it could be up to 300 years earlier - people would have only carried personal names and not family names.

A brief mention of history here, the site of Dieburg was a Roman border settlement. the first mention of Dieburg is in the 12th century. Dieburg was ruled by the Kurfurst, the Prince Bishop and Elector of Mainz from 1310 until secularization in 1803 when Napoleon claimed the left bank of the Rhine for France, forcing the Kurfurst to relocate to Aschaffenburg. This Archbishop wielded both ecclesiastical and secular power over his subjects, he was also one of the princes who voted for the German Kaisers of the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation. Dieburg was significantly affected by the Napoleonic wars and was often forced to quarter and supply French and their allied Russian troops. This period of upheaval lasted until 1815. Mainz, that is the Prince

Bishop, was nonetheless stripped of holdings east of the Rhine River, and hence Dieburg came to the Count who ruled Hesse- Darmstadt and had already ruled most of the area near Dieburg. He and his court were Lutheran, and although he did not initially remove the Catholic officials from their secular offices in Dieburg in order not to upset or alarm the over 99% Roman Catholic population of some 1800 in the 408 houses of the town in 1803, the handwriting was on the wall. Although the previous regime had enjoyed absolute rule over its subjects, the town's people had not been hindered in their religious processions. Now they had to apply for permits for such gatherings which were often denied and held despite this. Over a hundred years later, during the National Socialist terror, the town's Catholics were subjected to similar harassment against the exercise of their religion which they also resisted. Dieburgers claim that the town represented a black mark on the map for the Nazis and that several individuals from Dieburg were executed in the aftermath of Graf Schenk von Stauffenberg's Hitler assassination attempt in mid 1944. There is an Anne Frank School there and the history and fate of the town's small Jewish population is of interest there. More so than in the other towns I know in Germany.

At the State Archive at Darmstadt (Staatsarchiv) I found and the original church document concerning the marriage, and its legality, of Andreas, 23 years of age, noted here as a shoe maker, being the son of Adam Wunderlich, citizen (Burger) and farmer (Ackermann) in Dieburg, and of Maria Anna, (the name on this document was not in the right order - other documents show her as Anna Maria) born Mieth or Mueth (more on this later), with Elisabetha Schumann, 21 years of age, and daughter of Georg Schumann, citizen and baker in Dieburg, and Margaretha Schumann, born Lohrum. This document is called a Kopulations Protokoll. I believe it was signed just after the church ceremony as the document indicates they were married in a Catholic service prior to its drafting or at least its signing. The name of Adam Wunderlich's wife is transposed in this document. Her name in all other documents that I viewed was given as Anna Maria. I would like to note that although meticulous records were kept, they were not free from mistakes. The marriage document is dated November 22, 1830 and indicates that they were married in a church service. Official witnesses to the document were a Nikolaus Sahn of Dieburg, who is identified as being a Ziegler (a Ziegel is either a brick, or a ceramic roofing tile, and whether his handwork was in their manufacture or in the building trades I do not know) The second witness listed was Andreas Wunderlich of Dieburg who is listed either as a baker (this was the transcription which was done in Darmstadt, or as a 'Boten,' which is Frau Emslander's reading. She told me that that was some sort of public official and may have been some sort of local constable. I am assuming that this witness may have been Adam Wunderlich's younger brother who was born in 1792 and whose occupation is listed as baker on his marriage documents and on the birth documents of his children. The

document was drafted by Michael Jakob, who was their parish priest at St. Peter and Paul. He died in 1835.

I also viewed the birth documents of their first two children. The oldest was Barbara, born April 4, 1831 at 4:00 A.M. to Andreas and Elisabetha Wunderlich, and the oldest son, Peter Ferdinand, who was born November 16, 1832 at 8:00 P.M. He seems to be known as Ferdinand in the United States. Two other children were born to the couple in Dieburg but did not survive. The first was Peter, whose death was registered as May 11, 1837 at the age of 1 year and seven months, and Anna Maria, whose death was given as January 18, 1838. She was two months and 15 day old at the time of death. And I photocopied the cards concerning the emigration of Andreas, a shoemaker, who emigrated January 1832, and of Andreas Wunderlich II who emigrated with family December 1839. The death of an Andreas Wunderlich was recorded at the City Archive (Stadtarchiv) in Bensheim. He died in Town Warren, Winona County Minnesota in 1893 and the age of 87 years. There is an emigration card on a Martin Wunderlich, who is shown as a single man from Urberach, a small town a very few miles north and slightly west of Dieburg from which our ancestors presumably came to Eppertshausen around 1790. He emigrated February 1846 and Adam Wunderlich II of Dieburg who emigrated February 1847. A note on emigration dates on these cards, I do not know if these are the dates of actual emigration or of application or even the approval. I now believe this Adam Wunderlich to be Andreas' father because of a document I have releasing Peter Wunderlich II from having to perform compulsory military service if he emigrates with his father Adam Wunderlich I. There is no emigration card on Peter. Numbers following names were employed in secular documents to distinguish individuals with the same first and last names from one another. Frau Emslander told me that the older individual should have the lower number.

At the city archive Frau Emslander found an article which which she photocopied for me written by Frieder Boss summarizing documents concerning the mass emigration from Dieburg in 1846, (Die Dieburger Massenauswanderung 1846). In Dieburg's city archive there is a volume A 655 (Aktenband) which concerns a large group of Dieburg residents who emigrated together at city expense the summer of 1846. In May 1846, a group of residents requested financial support from city coffers in order to emigrate to the United States. A registry of 54 individuals and heads of households wishing to emigrate to the United States was compiled by the court (Landgericht) at [Gross-] Umstadt, a court which I believe corresponds with our superior court. This list corresponds identically with the information in the emigration index (Auswandererkartei) at the state archive in Darmstadt. There are no Wunderlichs on this list, however Peter Wunderlich II also belonged to this group that wanted to emigrate. He was directed by the government on September 3, 1846 (a landraetliche Verfuegung) that he had first to turn to the court at Umstadt. I have a copy of a document dated March 1847 which concerns the emigration of Adam Wunderlich, and

releases his son Peter from the obligation of doing military service if he emigrates with his father. Of the group 39 families and single individuals emigrated with financial support of the community (Gemeinde). The other fifteen individuals and families emigrated at their own expense. Included among them was a Jakob Lohrum, public house proprietor (Gastwirt). I am mentioning him here only because he has the name Lohrum which was the maiden name of Andreas' wife's mother. The Lohrum family first came to Dieburg from Kostheim in 1699, (a town which was part of Mainz until the end of World War II and which lies on the north side of the Main River and the east side of the Rhine River, at the point where the Main flows into the Rhine (known locally as the Mainspitz). Today the town is officially named Mainz-Kostheim).

Among the group being supported financially to emigrate was Anna Maria Mieth who was married to Heinrich Faeth. I am mentioning her only because she carries the same maiden name as Adam's wife, not because I am aware of any direct relationship between them. They were accompanied by their four children who were between the ages of one and thirteen. Heinrich was a farm laborer. The Mieth family originally came to Dieburg from the Odenwald (a mountain region beginning just south of Dieburg and extending into the Heidelberg area). The first Mieth in Dieburg was a Hans Mieth in 1508. Today the name is normally spelled Mueth (the e in the name is spelled in German with two dots over the i, which two dots resemble a horizontal colon that is known as an Umlaut. By the way, the town of Muenster (1 mile from Dieburg) is also spelled with an Umlaut instead of the first e. Adam's wife's name is spelled both ways, ie. ie and u+ Umlaut in various documents. This is probably due to dialect. I suspect, but don't quote me on this, that the name was spelled by a given individual by the way he pronounced it. It is possible that a single individual would have spelled it one time one way, and another time another. The local people would not have been confused. The following is a literary example of a similar deviation in spelling. For those of you not interested in this literary trivia skip now to the next paragraph. The author Jean Paul (Richter) was born in Wunsiedel, in the Fichtelgebirge, (that Wunderlich stronghold), and grew up near Hof/Saale, in Bavarian Vogtland (the Vogtland, in Saxony and Bavaria, is the Wunderlich stronghold). In his Leben des Quintus Fixlein Jean Paul uses just such a confusion of spelling and pronunciation in his unique brand of literary humor. Fixlein, because of the fact that he is mistaken for a certain Fuechslein gains a very favorable church office, that is parish priest. In Jean Paul's Upper Franconian dialect both names would be pronounced identically, as Mueth and Mieth possibly were in the Franconian dialect of the Dieburg area (Main or Rhine? Frankish), and by way of this for him very fortunate mistake, he is appointed the Lutheran parish priest because his name, Fixlein, is mistaken for the intended recipient of the office, Fuechslein. There is no mention of Fuechslein's reaction to losing the appointment due to this ridiculous mistake. A side note here just for the linguistically intrigued, others

can skip directly to the next paragraph - the pronunciation difference lies in whether the tense high front vowel sound is pronounced with rounded or with unrounded lips. Mieth is pronounced like 'meet' and a proper pronunciation of Muech can be approximated by first saying meet and taking into account the tension that vowel has and then rounding the lips to say mew but without placing any glide in the vowel sound, and maintaining the tension of the vowel in meet. When wunderlich is pronounced without lip rounding in German it becomes winderlich. Up until the late middle ages that is the end of the Middle-High German period, the 1400's, the word wunderlich was often pronounced with an Umlaut and therefore often spelled wuenderlich. The stress is the same as in English, that is the stress is on the first syllable.

Back to the main point, the families and individuals emigrating belonged to a community of some 2500 people in Dieburg. Poverty was then (since the beginning of the 19th century) widespread in Germany and in Dieburg. The community paid the expenses of emigration of those who were impoverished or about to be in order to spare the expense of financially supporting them in Dieburg. This was in fashion in Germany at that time. At least in the western part. They were provided with what was thought to be the necessary equipment and supplies including clothing, and footwear. Some emigrants received only material for making clothes because they wanted to sew the clothing themselves. Money was also provided to cover the expenses needed to help bridge the transition into life in the new homeland. Whether or not the support was sufficient to provide for transition into their new lives I can't say. The documents indicate that was the intention, however it was in reality.

There was a listing by a certain Colin, the accountant for the bank, of twelve debtors who emigrated without paying their indebtedness. These emigrants were not supported by the city and paid their own expenses. Peter Wunderlich II is listed among them. Frau Emslander has now informed me that she has a document for me which shows that he owed the bank (Sparkasse) 75 gulden. Embarcation from Gernsheim for Antwerp was planned for September 2, 1846. The transport to Gernsheim was provided by drivers from Dieburg including Johannes Lohrum I, Gabriel Klein, and Adam Wunderlich I. The other drivers are also listed. The emigrants and their baggage were divided between the drivers for transport. Businessmann Georg Gandenberger of Darmstadt was responsible for the large party and to see it through to their boarding of the ship for New York. Upon his return on September 7th, he reported to Mayor Johannes Weber that he had had some difficulties, particularly with Johann Anton Steckenreuther, whom he wanted to expel from the party in Cologne. Other members intervened and Steckenreuther subsequently behaved 'like a lamb.' On September 4th, a child of Joseph Deuter died in Neuwied (near Koblenz) which caused a lot of work and much expense for Gandenberger according to his account. The mother of an Sebastian Appel did not want to board ship in Antwerp because she wanted her son (at that time sitting in prison



in Rockenberg) with her. On September 27th Gandenberger informed Mayor Weber by letter of the possibility for Valentin Appel to travel from Gernsheim on October 2nd and depart with a group of emigrants for New Orleans on October 3rd. The group bound for New York departed on September 26th. In this letter he notes that it is good our people have departed as the sea harbors are full (of emigrants) and there are no longer any ships left. He further informed the mayor that on the previous day his group (not from Dieburg) had been refused lodging in Gernsheim (on the east bank of the Rhine near Nierstein and being due west of Darmstadt and south of Mainz) because they were making a lot of noise. Gernsheim is undoubtedly where the Wunderlichs from Dieburg boarded the Rhine ships. There were many bad rumors from America, and that it is to be expected that many bad letters from America will come because there are said to be more than 80,000 souls, who have all arrived in America, who have nothing, and who are not to be allowed into the country. In this letter he declared that he would not provide transportation for any more poor people because the captains do not under any circumstances want any more such as these as most of the people in the harbors are poor and the captains would rather sail empty.

Despite the described difficulties, Gandenberger undertook the transport of Valentin Appel. Upon his release from prison on September 26th, he was to directly make his way to Dieburg by a designated march route through Friedberg, Frankfurt, and Offenbach, and once there to report to the police. Apparently he arrived in Dieburg after October 2nd, and was not able to avail himself of Gandenbergers suggested departure time. According to the transportation contract of October 9th, Appel was to arrive in Gernsheim on October 12th in order to take the steam ship to Antwerp on October 13th at 8:00 a.m. The departure from Antwerp for New York was scheduled for October 15th. The Dieburg mass emigration of 1846 cost the city 10,668 Gulden and 31.25 Kreuzer. According to an accounting by Gandenberger dated September 19th, 1846, he transported 94 persons above the age of twelve (at a cost of 71 Gulden each), fifty people between the age of one and twelve years (at a cost of 50 Gulden), as well as three infants whose transportation was free. Counting Sebastian Appel who emigrated later, a total of 148 residents left their home. The account certainly shows that the town had enough say over this prisoner held in another jurisdiction to get him released for the purpose of emigration.

The terms of the contract between Dieburg and Georg Gandenberger included the following. 1. That he obligates himself to transport a number of Emigrants from Dieburg to New York in North America, and that their number lies between 100 and 150. That these are to be fed between Gernsheim and New York. 2. Small eating and drinking utensils are to be supplied by the emigrants themselves as well as the necessary straw sacks with storage straw for the sea ships. 3. Necessary money needed in North America for their acceptance is included in the fare. 4. This set the price per individual as I have shown above.

5. Item concerned payment terms of the contract. 6. A clause which stipulated that if the number of emigrants was fewer than agreed Gandenberger could not receive compensation as a result. 7. Stipulates the time frame for embarkation from Gernsheim. 8. The sea voyage will be from either Rotterdam or Antwerp on solid, coppered, three-mast ships. 9. Stipulates that the necessary baggage be allowed on both the Rhine and sea ships as well as the transfer of the baggage from one ship to another. 10. Neither the transport of the emigrants on the Rhine or upon the sea shall be delayed. That the expense of necessary lodging and feeding of the emigrants in ports along the Rhine or sea ports be carried by Gandenberger and is included in the price shown in item 4. 11. Gandenberger agrees to accompany the entire transport from Gernsheim to boarding of the sea ships and to provide for the acceptance of the travelers on the sea ships and not to demand any special payment for this. 12. Should this contract not be fulfilled by failure of Gandenberger, reasonable damages are to be paid to Dieburg. A reasonable deposit is to be paid accordingly. 13. Rations from Gernsheim until the departure of the sea ships is to be supplied as follows for each person of one year and over each day: One and one half pounds bread, one half pound meat or wurst (think of everything Germans call wurst, sausage being just one of them), and for the sum of two Kreuzers, butter or cheese, evenings a soup and vegetable, and to each male a schnaps and a 'viertel Schoppen' (I don't know what exactly is meant here. I believe Schoppen refers to a quarter of a quart or gallon of either beer or wine, probably beer, today a 'Schoppen' refers to .25 liters of wine). 14. Should one or more of the emigrants return between the boarding in Gernsheim and acceptance aboard the sea ship, then only those costs sustained up to that time will be paid. The contract was adopted by the mayor and city council on August 17, 1846 and approved by the county administration on August 24th. It is not known whether all of these individuals emigrated of their own free will or whether as in the case of neighboring Gross-Zimmern it was a case of deporting the poverty stricken of the community. (At the state archive in Darmstadt, the Auswandererkartei sometimes indicates that the individual or family were deported (abgeschoben). The individuals supported were of course too poor to pay their way themselves. It is obvious the city fathers were anxious to be rid of their poor. And this way they were rid of them forever. I am not so sure the city was anxious to lose residents who were not poor or dependent upon the city because they did not pay for any but the poor.

I hope that someone will look through the microfilm records of passenger lists of ships arriving in New Orleans prior to 1850 to see if they can identify our ancestors and who and how many were along. Andreas Wunderlich sailed to America the first time January 1832 according to state records at Darmstadt. He must have been away a couple of years at most. He sailed again with his family December of 1839. On the second voyage his wife, Elisabetha, and children, Barbara, and Peter Ferdinand would have been along. There could have been others along as well. Adam Wunderlich is listed as having emigrated February

of 1847. I would expect as a minimum his wife Anna Maria (if she were still alive), and sons, Peter, Jacob, Ferdinand Andreas, Martin, and daughter, Anna Maria should have all been along, and others perhaps as well. Microfilm records of ship arrivals to New Orleans were made by:

Louisiana Division
New Orleans Public Library
219 Loyola Ave
New Orleans, LA 70112
tel. (504) 596-2610

These records may be viewed there or borrowed
for a small fee from:

American Geneological Lending Library
P.O. Box 244, Dept M
Bountiful, UT 84010
tel. (801) 298-5398

I understand arrangements may be made through local
libraries throughout the U.S. The microfilm rolls in question are:

M334 most probable for success

M259 next most likely

M272

LN57

The most likely ports of debarcation are Antwerp and Rotterdam. I would in fact limit my search to these ports because I believe if they are to be found in passenger lists at all it will be in these. The reason for examining the lists is 1. to determine whether Adam's wife, Anna Marie was along, and 2. to exactly determine, if possible, who was in the party. Passenger lists from Bremen were intentionally destroyed during the 1870's. It is highly unlikely they departed from there however. It would have required significant travel overland whereas departure from Antwerp or Rotterdam did not require any after boarding of the Rhine ship.

I also learned that there was a Catholic parish priest in Dieburg named Wunderlich. He is still living, but is said to be very old and is living in a care facility. While Mrs. Emslander was so generously, energetically, and above all enthusiastically pulling out the entries concerning our family tree, the old priest's sister dropped by the parish office. She is rather short, (not unlike the typical Wunderlich's I know), and was friendly. She asked about the personality characteristics of Wunderlichs from Dieburg in America. I am of course not an expert on that subject as I know so few. I stumbled out some kind of answer. She does not know her family tree beyond her great grandparents. While I was at the cemetery in Eppertshausen (graves date only from this century) I talked to a woman whose mother's maiden name was Wunderlich. Frau Emslander I am sure will determine whether and how we are related to Frau Ries of Dieburg if

that can be determined by the church books in Dieburg, and that is if she also descends from our Johannes Peter Wunderlich. Frau Emslander has the letter from Robert Doerr that he mailed some months back to Albert Wunderlich (which he subsequently gave to her) as she is Dieburg's best archivist. As he will see he descends from a younger sister of Andreas. We were not able to establish a connection to the Wunderlich family in Saint Louis he was interested in, but we did positively establish a relatedness between his and our family. Frau Emslander says the Wunderlichs in Dieburg are solid citizens.

An interesting sidenote. The patron saint of Dieburg is Saint Martin who is also patron saint of the Arch Diocese of Mainz and it's cathedral. The last name Mieth or Mueth, means Martinus, that is Martin. If anyone has anything I don't have concerning the family tree I would appreciate receiving a copy - for instance a photo copy of Margaret Ryan's book on our family geneology. (The family lineage of Andreas's (Andrew's) line was typed by her father William Martin Wunderlich to whom a great debt is owed as others did not seem to leave written information on the family at their deaths.) I placed a phone call to the Catholic parish office in Eppertshausen (Pfarramt), and was given a phone number of a man said to enjoy going through the books. Although I read German I cannot (at least as of yet) read the old German handwriting (Deutsche Schrift). I hope to receive information out of the church books concerning Peter Wunderlich and his wife from this man within a few weeks but have not heard from him yet. Before 1750 the parish (Eppertshausen) was part of the parish in Muenster (next door to Dieburg). These church books are in the arch diocese's archives in Mainz (I believe in the Kurfuerstliches Schloss, that is in the palace of the former prince bishops).

A final note on the illegitimate births we found recorded in the death books. Unlike at least most other births, no listing was made in the birth books concerning them. They were listed as being born out of wedlock (unehelich) and in the case of these two births no father was named although Frau Emslander insists it was not uncommon to do so. Although the infant mortality rate was high, it does seem unusual to me that both illegitimate children died, and that neither was listed in the birth books. Perhaps the shame, (such a birth was considered a disgrace) and the consequences of being considered a bastard so great that the child was more or less intentionally put into God's hands. This seems to me to be a distinct possibility, one with possible tacit approval of clergy. It doesn't matter one way or the other now, it just seems to provide room for speculation about the pressures and temptations of life then in the narrow confines of Dieburg. I'd like to point out that many legitimate births then were conceived in anything but the state of holy matrimony. Andreas's and Elizabetha's first child, Barbara was born just five months after their wedding. For all of the ways we have changed in the last 165 years, basic human motivation hasn't changed at all.

John Ryan Wunderlich
Mainz 1997

P.S. At the state archives in Darmstadt I viewed microfilm of early court records for Eppertshausen. I kept seeing the name of Johannes Wunderlich (together with the same group of names) on these court documents. The earliest date I've noticed is 1703. This document also has his signature. I made copies of the documents. The latest date I found was 1723. He (along with the other names that reoccur) was a lay judge (Schoeffe). Apparently cases were decided together by a group of these lay judges (perhaps with a university trained jurist doctor as main judge.) In any event he represents the first Wunderlich I know we descend from to be born in the 1600's. There are also loose ends I want to tie up concerning the family tree's branches in Dieburg. I visited Eppertshausen (a village of roughly 1500 people) and met a couple of older people there at the cemetery. Although the graves are new I found the grave of a Peter Wunderlich 1901-1989 who according to his second cousin (the woman I mentioned above. She walked up while I was talking to another man) had owned the local nursery. His wife's name was Katharina Sahm 1905-1954. You might recall that a Nikolaus Sahm signed his name as witness to the marriage document of Andreas and Elizabetha (Schumann) Wunderlich. I have not yet been to Urberach. Also note that what I thought was the personal signature of Johannes Wunderlich of Eppertshausen in 1703 does not on further more careful evaluation appear to be his signature. I now have to wait for at least six weeks to examine the books for Urberach.

Background and Pronunciation of wunderlich

Some information of general interest to 'Wunderlichs.' The name is descriptive of personal personality and emotional characteristics (characteristics translates the German plural form Eigenschaften). It is classified as being originally an 'Übername,' which literally translates over-name, which is sort of a nickname except that one is normally conscious that a nickname is not the real name. In the case of an Übername the nickname more or less replaces the given name. The word 'wunderlich' is the oldest suffix derivative of the word 'wunder' - 'wonder' in English. The word comes from out of the Germanic and Indo-European past and has forms in other Germanic languages besides German, i.e. Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, Icelandic, and Dutch, etc. It was present in English until towards the end of the Middle English period during which the name changed first in pronunciation and finally spelling. Chaucer's use - one of the last, if not the last in English literature - has the spelling 'wonderly.' The letter u has changed to an o and the ch has been silenced. The y of course corresponds to the i. In the spelling of modern English the gh in words like night, might, and McGlaughlin corresponds to the ch in wunderlich. The ch sound of German which was the gh sound of English is no longer part of English and is very difficult for English speakers to articulate. That sound was dropped from English causing the gh sound in words like night and fight to be silenced. English speakers normally pronounce the ch as a 'k' sound or as a 'tch' sound. The proper way to pronounce the sound in German simply stated, is to 'vibrate the x sound,' that is the soft tissue in the rear of the mouth at the point we articulate an x. To come to an approximate correct pronunciation of the name say 'Voonderlecx(k) without the trace of an 's' sound. Think of this sound as close to a soft 'k' sound. The 'u' is pronounced like 'who' and the 'der' is pronounced similar to what a Bostonian would say (think pahk the cah) otherwise the der is pronounced as in the English 'air'. The 'i' is pronounced between our short 'i' and long 'e' sound except that the duration short. The 'wun' has approximately the same duration as in English. If you can follow the tips I have given you may come close to a reasonable approximation of the for native speakers of English nearly impossible German pronunciation of our family name.

Meanings of wunderlich

Four of the most common words used in German to describe the people whom the name describes are as follows: sonderbar, reizbar, launisch, and neugierig. These words translate in turn as strange, excitable or irritable, moody, and curious in the sense of being inquisitive or perhaps nosy. The name could have been possibly used for people conspicuous in their behavior and attitude. If the name was applied by others in a pejorative sense, they could have been considered somewhat ill-tempered, stubborn, difficult, nosy, etc. Goethe's use of the word to negatively describe friends and hangers-on of the Prince who

shelters him after his humiliation and subsequent withdrawal from official government service for being present at a social gathering of local nobility where as a commoner he unknowingly was unwelcome in The Suffering of Young Werther. However he does use it in its positive form at various times in his writing. When wunderlich is used as an adjective in relation to people it sometimes implies forgetfulness, in old people senility. There are positive meanings for 'wunderlich,' but if these other meanings are less common, they are however, possibly or more likely, probably more significant to the understanding of what 'Wunderlich' meant to people who conferred the name or carried it. The four descriptive German words I used earlier come from the most usual meaning in Middle High German (1050 AD - 1450 AD) and has maintained these dominant if not exclusive meaning in Modern High German. One must go back to Old High German (750 AD - 1050 AD) to find a dominantly positive word in the sense of wondrous, miraculous, wonderful, and astonishing. The Latin nickname used by those named Wunderlich conveys only these positive connotations. This is also by the way the positive meaning the word maintained in English before dropping forever out of the language. Hermann Hesse's use of wunderlich to describe Goldmund's highly positive description of Narcissus in Narcissus and Goldmund can only be interpreted by these positive meanings. Bear in mind many words change their meanings over time. The English word 'gift' exists in German where it still meant 'present' in Middle High German. Today 'Gift' means poison in German. We are familiar with this phenomenon in slang where bad sometimes means good, or a word is commonly understood to be construed ironically.

Wunderlich as a Name, and Mirus the Latin Nickname for

Wunderlichs

Many German families were saddled with somewhat negative names which may or may not have been descriptive of a reality. Wunderlich may or may not have been saddled with such negative connotation. It is hard to imagine people willingly accepted names which mean short, little, or thick. But they carried them. Names such as Kurz, Klein, and Dick fall into this category. And even in English a last name such as Strange is anything but unusual. And it is often harder to shed a nickname than it is to acquire one. The origins of the family name was as a sort of nickname to distinguish one individual from other individuals with his first and usually only name. It is quite possible that some individuals found it easier to adopt a negatively charged name as their own, rather than struggle against it, and thus show good humor, thereby disproving the somewhat negative associations a word might convey. The word - though not the family name - is normally considered mildly negative. A famed Swiss educator of the early 1800's, Pestalozzi, had Wunderlich as a true nickname, then he already had a first and last name, and did not use it in any way other

than as a nickname. When the first individuals acquired this name as an addition to their given name they had no last name. It is by all means possible that when these individuals first acquired the name Wunderlich, the older positive meanings may have been just what was meant. For those of you who wish to subscribe to this point of view you are not alone - I have seen this possibility mentioned in a scholarly book concerned with the history of German family names. It is also possible that the people using the word to name themselves and others meant both the positive and negative connotations at the same time. I do not wish to exclude this degree of complexity from our ancestors. For those of you who have long wished for a Latin nickname for 'Wunderlich' we have that too! Mirus was derived by Germans as a Latin substitute for the name Wunderlich. I am not making this up! When you 'look up' Mirus in a fairly complete book concerned with German names as are found in German university libraries such as the one I use in Mainz, and perhaps in American university libraries as well, the name Wunderlich appears and describes Mirus as deriving from Wunderlich. Mirus can also be found in Latin dictionaries. Mirus does not convey any negative connotation to my knowledge.

Early Reference to 'wunderlich's'

And finally the first mention of 'wunderlich' as a description for individuals appears in the late 13th century in Braunschweig, (Brunswick). It was a Heinrich of noble blood and was only a nickname. The name Wunderlich is not of nobility. The earliest mention that may concern us concerns 'die wunderliche Gebrüder, Hermann and Wielant, in Frankfurt am Main in 1369. Die wunderliche Gebrüder translates as the wunderlich brothers (wunderlich is used as an adjective to modify Gebrüder. The word 'wunderlich' is a descriptive adjective written with no capital letters. For those who wonder where the highest per capita concentration of people with the last name reside, it is in an area of Germany straddling both sides of the southeastern most border of the former East Germany and Northeastern Bavaria in the district of Upper Franconia to the northeast of Bayreuth. A portion of this area is known as the Vogtland. The towns in Bavaria, that is in Upper Franconia (Oberfranken), where Wunderlich is as common as Schmidt or Wolf are roughly in the area of Hof, Marktredwitz, Selb, and the Fichtelgebirge (Spruce Mountains) with the towns of Wunsiedel, Brand, Gold Kronach. etc. In Saxony, the towns of Plauen, Reichenbach, and the range of mountains on the eastern side (Vogtland) are known for the high concentration of Wunderlichs. Back in the early 1930's a survey was taken of the roughly 450,000 residents of that portion of Vogtland in Saxony - Wunderlich was among the 6 most common family names in that area. Out of a total of approximately 12,000 family names in that area, approximately 950 individuals possessed the last name. Asch, the town of the old Austrian Empire lies just to the southeast of Hof/Saale just inside the Czech Republic near the border with Bavaria and the former East Germany. A co-

worker of mine here in the Mainz- Wiesbaden area has a father who was born in Asch. He recently told me of the heavy concentration of Wunderlichs in the eastern part of Upper Franconia. I knew this, however from my military service when I was often in the area working as a surveyor in U.S. Army uniform with name tag. In Gold Kronach, back in the bitter winter of 1977-78, instead of roughing in the woods the whole time , we walked into town and a Gasthaus to warm up and have a warm meal. The local farmers at the table did not have to get up early the next day as there was over 3 feet of snow on the ground and so coaxed us into a beer drinking game that left us all with hangovers and a pretty miserable day of work the next day. But they were quite pleased that I was named Wunderlich and repeatedly explained that 5 farmers in the village carried my last name.

John Ryan Wunderlich

Mainz, 1997