

Prologue

Much of the information for this history comes from papers owned by my mother, Ingrid (Martens) Winzer. She was raised in Germany under the National-Socialist government and, like all adults, had to produce a bureaucratically verified ancestry of all grandparents to show that they were Aryans (or at least, not Jewish). The papers are mainly entries copied from municipal or church registers, certified by local clerks. Her father, Ludwig Martens, through his job with the Post Office, visited many small villages in Schleswig-Holstein and, out of personal interest, picked up information about the Martens and Groths.

My mother also has family papers from my father, Hans Winzer, who died in 1982. These papers provide information about the Winzers and Rempels. The only information about the English, Graham, branch of my family is that my father's grandmother, Catharine Sarah Graham, was born in London on March 16, 1842 of George Graham and Ann Roberts.

North German Peasants

The Martens were peasants of the flat country of North Germany and South Denmark, a region of dairy farming, where winds off the North Sea fill the sky with rapidly moving clouds. The Luders and Meiers stem from the area north of Hamburg, in Holstein; the Kahls and Martens from the area north of Kiel, in Schleswig; the Voights from Meldorf on the North Sea; the Groths from Wrist. Most of them were born in small villages, some of which no longer exist. In searching the index of Andrees Handatlas (1924) I could not find Schulendorf or Schult (Schulp?).

The Martens were Lutheran. Their occupations were typical of rural society: Hinrich F. Kahl was a day-laborer; Jurgen Groth a minor customs official (though why this would be possible in Wrist is unclear); Jurgen Voight was a farmer and inn keeper; Franz J.D. Martens a shoemaker; Emma Luders was a cook to the Baron von Plessen. Their longevity was pretty good: many lived into their 70s and 80s, though Christian F.A. Groth and Franz J.D. Martens died at 51.

Mennonites

The Rempels were Mennonites who lived in the area between Danzig and Konigsberg in Prussia (now Gdansk and Kaliningrad in Poland). The Mennonites are a pacifist Protestant sect descended from the Anabaptists and related to the Hutterites, Shakers, and Amish. Simon Menno (1492-1559), the founder of the sect, lived in Switzerland, Holland, and finally in Holstein at Fresenburg. Originally a Dutch community, the Mennonites suffered persecution and were willing emigrants to Germany, Poland, Prussia, Russia, and eventually to the U.S. where they became established in many States. Because they refuse to serve as soldiers, the Mennonites were subject to various degrees of persecution wherever they settled. When they first migrated to the Danzig region, Mennonites were not allowed to live in Danzig itself.

Leaders of the Dutch Mennonites in the early 1600s were Jan Coodt Classen (possibly an ancestor of Franz Claassen) and Hans De Ries, born 1553 in Antwerp (possibly an ancestor of Helene von Riesen).

In 1642, King Wladislaw IV of Poland invited Mennonite settlement in his lands, which included the swamplands bordering the Nogat and Vistula Rivers. With skills developed reclaiming land in Holland, the Mennonites drained the swamps, turning them into pastures and wheat fields. The Rempels are probably descended from these early settlers, who eventually built churches in Thiersdorf, Rosenort (Rosengart) and Tiegenhagen (Tiegenhof).

In the early 1700s Frederick I invited Mennonites into his lands in East Prussia, depopulated by the plague. They established congregations in the Memel (Neman) River valley near Tilsit, also at Konigsberg, Brenkenhofswalde, and Franztal.

The partition of Poland in 1772 brought the lands south of Danzig (henceforth called West Prussia) into the hands of Frederick the Great of Prussia. He followed a policy of toleration, nonetheless, a migration of Mennonites to Russia was underway by 1790. By invitation of Catharine II of Russia, Mennonites from West Prussia emigrated to Chortitza and Molotschna on the Dnieper and to Am Trakt and Alexanderthal on the Volga. Among the emigrants was Bernhard Penner, possibly an uncle of Catharina Penner.

The Dnieper and Volga Mennonite communities in Russia were destroyed in the years following the Russian Revolution of 1917. Most of East Prussia was absorbed into the Soviet Union after World War II, and West Prussia is now part of Poland again; it's unclear if the Prussian Mennonite communities survived the war.

Typical in a tight religious community, the Rempels lived in small villages close to each other. Preussisch Rosengart, Markushof, Notzendorf and Konigsdorf were all within a 5 mile radius. I could not find Klein Wickerau on the map. There is a Klein Wicker in southern Prussia (now Poland) but the large distance from Preussisch Rosengart suggests that it is the wrong place; Klein Wickerau, like Braunwaldsdorf (near Braunsvalde), Oberbirleswalde (sp?) and Konigsdorferfeld (near Konigsdorf) probably was not even a real village.

Like typical rural peasants, the Rempels kept the same first names; Heinrich Rempel was father to Heinrich Rempel, who was father to Heinrich Rempel. In a close community there was also intermarriage; Anna Claassen and Heinrich Rempel III were cousins.

The early Rempels were peasants, probably small independent farmers. Gustav Rempel was born and married in Preussisch Rosengart and started as a small farmer but became a wealthy innkeeper and merchant, eventually moved to the big city (Marienburg) and gave his daughter Edith 10,000 gold marks as a dowry when she married John Henry Winzer. He lost much of his money in the inflation after World War I but bought an estate called Drei Lillien near Gilgenburg on the Vistula (now in Poland) with the remainder. Gustav had two daughters, Edith and Ella, and two sons, Helmut and Harry. Ella was a Red Cross Volunteer. Helmut was imprisoned as a homosexual, then married a widow named Alyce with a daughter Inge. Eventually Helmut was sent to a concentration camp by the Nazis, for homosexual behavior. The youngest son, Harry, the wastrel of the family, married twice; his first marriage produced a son named Harry. The second wife was

Inge, his brother's step-daughter, and they emigrated to Chicago where he died. Inge produced a daughter named Harriette 11 months after his death.

Merchants and Seafarers

The Winzers, like the Martens, come from Germany near the North Sea, but were town folk and seafarers rather than farmers. Johann Wintzer and Johann Spindler (whose ancestors perhaps lived near the port of Spind in Norway) were musicians, a town occupation. Where they lived is not known but was probably near Bremen (where Julius Winzer was born) or Bremerhaven. Hermann Harm Weidhunner was a sailor. Johanne Weidhunner was born in the vicinity of Bremen in Bockhorn. Johann Uhlhorn or his ancestors probably came from Uhlhorn, outside Bremen.

Why the early Winzers were spelled Wintzer is not clear. I hoped that they might come from a place called Wintz or Wint but couldn't find one. My mother says that the early Winzers actually came from England and were called Windsor; this would translate phonetically from English into German most directly as Wintzer and the trade connection by sea is very strong, so it's quite possible.

The later Winzers were seafaring merchants, trading out of Bremen and Hamburg with London and the Baltic. Thus the connection with Catharine Graham, whom Julius Winzer married in London. John Henry Winzer was born in the Hamburg suburb of Uhlenhorst (there was a Mennonite community in the nearby suburb of Altona) eventually settled in Berlin and vacationed in southern West Prussia. Either through this connection or through a commercial connection with Gustav Rempel, who was a substantial merchant in West Prussia, John Henry Winzer met Edith Rempel at a wedding in Marienburg.

Hans Winzer was born in Berlin and carried on the seafaring tradition by enlisting in the navy and serving on U-boats in World War II (U14, U1164, and U3008). He was stationed in Kiel, the largest U-boat base on the Baltic, where he met Ingrid Winzer and where I was born. After the war he emigrated to the U.S., later to Switzerland, and spent most of his life travelling on business.

The Winzers were Lutheran, but of lax faith. Both Johanne Weidhunner and Julius Winzer were born out of wedlock. John Henry Winzer became a Christian Scientist and died of untreated appendicitis. My mother says that John Henry Winzer was perhaps not the natural father of Hans Winzer. Instead, it may have been Otto Engel, John Henry's best friend, who married Edith Rempel after John Henry's early death. Evidence for this possibility is that Hans Winzer was the only child produced during the marriage, when John Henry was already 42 years old and had presumably been trying for 11 years. There is no history of the Engels, except that Otto Engel's father, also called Otto, was a factory owner and that his mother was Elise Hering.

* * * *

Ludwig Martens. My grandfather was a large man, about 6 feet four inches, with a slight stoop, a full head of grey hair, and bags under his eyes. He was born in 1892 in Busdorf, a village on the flat plains of North Germany. I know little of his early life. He may have been the illegitimate son of the Baron of Plessen, according to his wife, as his mother worked for the Baron as cook. On the

other hand, just about every peasant in Germany claims to have noble blood. He was, in any case, a more able and ambitious man than his fellow villagers in Busdorf and by the force of his intellect raised himself up out of the peasantry. Eventually he became a bureaucrat in the PTT (Post, Telephone, Telegraph). In World War I he flew in the passenger seat of an open airplane, dropping by hand bombs that were piled in his lap. Through the PTT he met his wife, Bertha Groth, who was a telephone operator. As I remember him, he always dressed formally, in a three piece suit if possible, and had heavy skin that he frequently nicked while shaving with a straight razor. He liked to put rum in his tea and tell stories in the North German dialect, Platduitsch. He made fun of bureaucrats, the backward ways of German farmers, and 'Adolph'. When I was four or five years old he and his wife cared for me and my older sister for six months while my parents were in America, but I remember nothing about this. He was 28 and his wife 32 when they married and she spent her life taking care of him. They lived most of their life in Kiel, on the Baltic. They once visited the United States in 1953, when in their 60s, and in old age moved to Bavaria to live near their two daughters. Her greatest fear in old age was that she would die ahead of him, which she did, of kidney failure. He went mad and had to be institutionalized, constantly forgetting that his wife was dead, struck anew with grief each time he was reminded. He died in Northern Germany, six months after her.

Bertha Groth. I remember my grandmother as a small, severe, person with a bun and false teeth. She had a large fleshy mole at the side of her nose, with a hair growing out of it. She was born in Schleswig, a fair sized port in northern Germany, in 1888, one of seven sisters, with a brother, Emil. I vaguely remember being in the house where she was born and where her family lived for many years, but it's been torn down now. It was dark, with black asphalt shingles, and an old bird coop on the roof.

Ludwig Martens and Bertha Groth — Visiting Chicago 1953



Revised Winzer Family History

from Kirsten Koehler (nee Winzer)

Based on the family history written by Ingo Winzer in 1992

Introduction

Beginning in December 2015, I went through some of our family papers Ingo gave to me in Boston, while I was there on a visit in November 2015. When Ingo wrote this family history a lot of information wasn't available. Some of the places (towns, birthplaces, etc.) he was looking for are located in what was the DDR (former East Germany) and difficult to find on maps. Also in 1992 online data wasn't available. Meanwhile internet is a great source for further research. Therefore the first part of Ingo's chapter "Merchants and Seafarers" needs to be completely revised, mainly Ingo's conclusions concerning the "early" Winzer's or Wintzer's (besides, in German the spelling "z" or "tz" is not relevant, it's just an old fashioned way to spell).

The following notes are an overview concerning the Winzer and Wandsleb family history before the 19th century, which I could trace back to the 15th century.

Methods

The main sources are the data (names, birthdays, birthplaces, etc.) from the family papers (certified church registers), which Ingo already used to write his family history and set up the family tree he created. I compared these data with other family trees published online (mainly by comparing the birthplaces, dates and of course the names). Most of the family trees online are made by hobby genealogist but they provide reliable sources (further going church registers, publications made by historians, archives, etc.). Most of these sources are available or verifiable online. They are written in German, sometimes in a kind of old German but since I am fluent in German I was able to read and to understand them. I tried to speculate as little as possible, though this can't be totally excluded doing family research, mainly if one goes back to 15th century. What makes this comparative work reliable, is, that I started to compare the data from the family papers with at least 10 other family trees in the respective geographical areas and they all finish being one tree (or common ancestor), which is logic if the research is well done. This means that other Winzer family descendants (cousins, cousins!) set up a tree and they all came back to one person. Of course I only found out after comparing. Most of the trees are not published under the name Winzer, which has changed through marriages (when there were either no sons or the family tree was started by using the mother's name). Now, I do not know if the other "researchers" did what I did in the end: Copy from each other. Once you find the common link/ancestor you use the data but I suppose this is how it works. There are NO individual certificates available beyond the 17th century for anybody.

Name and places

Until before what I found out, I always had the vision that the Winzer's were Winemakers/winegrowers but what a surprising mistake, not one of the people I could find had anything to do with wine (maybe they drank it!). Still the name Winzer is the German word for Winemaker, so where did the first Winzer come from?? Winemaking is a very old profession, introduced into Europe from the Middle East and Asia by our friends the Romans.

Ingo's statements about the late Winzer's are correct but the early Winzer's all came from Gotha, Ohrdruf, Gebesee, Leutenburg, Merseburg and Erfurt. All these places are in Thuringia and Sachsen (middle Germany). Still nowadays there is a concentration of Winzer's living in that area (the highest within Germany).

Early Winzer and Wandsleb family

The "oldest" family document on the Winzer side is the marriage certificate of Johann Ernst Wintzer with Johanna Magdalena Spindler(in) (the female version of Spindler, quite common in those days), the 13th of February 1791. The certificate is from the regiment church in Gotha, as well as the birth certificate of their son Heinrich Christian Friedrich Julius Wintzer (born 23rd of March 1803 and baptized 27th of March 1803 in the regiment church in Gotha, this is the guy who left for Oldenburg, WHY????). There might be one explanation: In those days regiments were the "private property" of the ruling duke or king. Germany didn't exist the way it's today and was still a bundle of duchies and little kingdoms. Depending on their alliances they sometimes "borrowed" or exchanged their troupes with each other. There might have been an alliance between Sachsen Gotha and Denmark but this needs further research work.

Back to Johann Ernst, who was a soldier and musician in the regiment of Gotha. He is the eldest son of Heinrich Christoph Wintzer (which is mentioned on the wedding certificate), a woodturner* from Gebesee. I could find and match a Heinrich Christopf Wintzer (see comments below) with other family trees published online, all coming from Gebesee, and going back to the 15th century. Concerning Johanna Magdalena Spindler's father (single daughter of Johann Caspar Spindler, see wedding certificate) he also was a musician* and occupied an important position in Ohrdruf (he was a court musician) (online archives) but no further information about the Spindler's. One could probably find out more about the Spindler family by contacting the Ohrdruf historical society and local church registers, if they still exist. All this explains the passion for music of some of the Winzer's (not me). Among the Gebesee Winzer's are a couple of musicians. Other professions are: 2 generations of wood turners, mayors, law people, a cooper, a protestant priest and 4 generations of fabric merchants. Rem. Not one winemaker!

*the professions are mentioned in the marriage certificate

Comments

The Heinrich Christopf Wintzer (the father of our brave soldier) from Gebesee I found is the eldest son of a woodturner named Andreas Nikolaus Wintzer. Heinrich C. is born in 1737, got

married in 1762 and died in 1799. In 1770 and in 1774 he has 2 sons both called Johann Georg (the first one died). There are no children mentioned before that date but since he got married in 1762 there are probably other children born before 1770. This might be speculation but I think that Johann Ernst is the older brother of Johann Georg. Their father would have been a wood turner like his father, the dates match (Johann Ernst must have been born between 1763 and 1768, since he got married in 1791) and Johann Georg was a conductor musician, so music was important in that family. I can't image that there were 2 wood turners called Heinrich Christopf Wintzer in Gebesee at the same time. I am pretty sure that this is "our" Heinrich Christopf but I have no proof that he is the father of Johann Ernst (one could probably go for further research). But, even if I am wrong, all the Wintzer's from Gebesee are one family (all these people had a lot of children and the men were married several times, their wife's dying giving birth) and go back to **Johann Vitus (or Veith) Wintzer** born in 1680, died in 1731 (both in Gebesee). This is where the Wintzer branch ends but Johann Vitus wife is **Charitas Christina Wandsleb**. Her family tree goes back to **Heintz Wandsleb**, born in 1440, died in 1500, both in Erfurt. Amazing!! Just put that back into the historical context of those days. I am working on data sheets to create an overview of all the Wintzer's and Wandsleb's. It's not that I am a fanatic genealogist but it's very touching. These people are our ancestors and we wouldn't exist without them (though, we wouldn't know).

The next interesting chapter concerns the later Winzer's.

For a totally unknown reason Johann Ernst's (the army musician) son H.C.F. Julius Winzer leaves the Gotha area and get's installed and married in Bockhorn/Oldenburg (registered in Bremen), where he lives and works as a farmer (and guess what else? He also works as a musician, not a surprise thinking of his parents). He is born in 1803 in Gotha and we do not know why he leaves so far away (in those days) but I mentioned a possible explanation above. In 1833 he gets married to Johanne Helene Weidhüner, a servant who is from Bockhorn and they already have a son together Julius Ernst Winzer, born in 1830. This is one of the most amazing and glamorous personalities within the Winzer family: He became a wealthy merchant (music sheets), trading (as Ingo mentioned) with London. I wonder how and where he was educated. He was married twice to British women, became naturalized British and had at least 6 children with both wives. His last son/child is John Henry (Ingo, Birgit and Kirsten's grandfather). Some of his children are British, some of them German (some of the Brits spelling their name Windsor, ha, ha!). For some unknown reasons, after having lived, got married, naturalized and worked in England, Julius Ernst came back to Germany, where his last 2 children with Catherine Sarah Graham were born: In 1879 Hope Caroline and in 1981 John Henry (both in Hamburg). Both children were born as Germans, because Hope Caroline re became British (naturalized in 1906), whilst John Henry stayed and got married to Edith Rempel in Germany (I suppose he had a bad time during WWI, as British or close to a British family). His sister Hope Caroline attended a nursing school in Leeds, where she met her husband a military surgeon Captain Robert Allan Cunningham and she followed him through what was the British Empire (India, Malta, etc.). They finished their lives and both died of old

age in Kenya (they lost their first son there; he got killed by an elephant). Personal rem. Although this man is a cousin (in fact Papa's cousin, I suppose he was hunting the elephant and I love elephants. All this information is provided from a distant cousin, Ryszard Kaminski (a descendent of Hope Caroline) and online archives. I found this out while doing this family research and got in touch with this unknown cousin. Ryszard lives in Ireland but is moving to the U.K. He will send me more information (maybe) concerning our common ancestors, the couple Julius Ernst Winzer and his wife Catherine Sarah Graham. According to Ryszard she is a descendent of the Dukes of Montrose, a Scottish branch of the Graham family or clan. Until now he has no proof for that but he will try to find out. Also he thinks that Julius Ernst worked partly for the British Crown. All this makes us so fancy (Ha).

I am working on data sheets, which will include some information on the political and geographical contexts concerning the Gebesee Winzer's and the Wandsleb family (and the sources). Since this goes back so far, it will be an overview of European history in the Thuringia area. Imagine Heintz Wandsleb was a contemporary of Christopher Columbus!

Some fun statistics

Now, we all have a father and a mother, 4 grandparents etc. Going backwards 18 generations for Birgit, Ingo and Kirsten, we have 32 768 ancestors, makes it 65 536 for Alex, Sam, Amy, Rachel and Matt and 131 072 for the next kids (Alejandro, Adalia, Sam Jun. and Zander). These numbers include both parents' ancestors, through 20 generations. This is only for one individual. From their (the ancestors) point of view this number has to be multiplied by the number of their children, the children's children etc. By using only 2, 5 children per ancestor (couple) this would mean that there are least 6553600 descendants of these people (15th century). Nothing really new but I had never calculated that before. It's a bit less than 9% of the nowadays world population (Just interesting). I used 2, 5 as an index through checking birth and death rates during the middle age. People had much more children than nowadays but a lot of them died before they were able to have children. Also a lot of people died as grownups from hunger, war and diseases. My 2, 5 is just an estimate, it might be (probably is) even less.

Overview

15th century

(Christopher Columbus, Vasco da Gama, Johannes Gutenberg, Leonardo da Vinci)

Hans or Johann Wandsleb, 60 years

Estimated birth 1440 in Erfurt, died around 1500 in Erfurt (not mentioned after 1510)

Occupation: Fabric maker

Address: Hundsquergasse (now Glockenquergasse) in Erfurt

Married: Unknown, they had at least 3 children

His son (maybe eldest son) is

Heintz or Hans/Johann Wandsleb, 50 years

Born 1465, died 1515, both in Erfurt

Occupation: Fabric maker

Married: in 1489 to Anna Rüdiger (1470 – 1520, 50 years), daughter of Caspar Rüdiger and Elisabeth?

Possibly involved in a political incident called “Das tolle Jahr von Erfurt 1509/1510”

Address: Webergasse in Erfurt (nowadays?)

Their eldest child/son is

16th century

(Martin Luther, Gallileo Gallilei, Henry 8th, Elisabeth 1, Mary Stuart, Shakespeare)

Niclass or Nicklas Wandsleb, 65 years

Born 1490 in Erfurt, died 1555 in Leutenberg

Occupation: Fabric maker and mayor of Leutenberg

Married: in 1525 his 2 wife Ursula (1495 - ?)

Possibly involved in a political incident called “Das tolle Jahr von Erfurt 1509/1510” (possible reason he left Erfurt?)

Key dates:

Hans or Johann Wandsleb, 76 years

Born 1530, died around 1606 both in Leutenberg

Occupation: Fabric maker and mayor of Leutenberg

Married: in 1555 (est.) Miss Schoras (1535? -?), daughter of Hans Schoras, a political person

Key dates:

Their (maybe eldest) son is

17th century

(King Louis 14th of France, Ottoman Empire, colonization of America)

Nikolaus Wandsleb, 56 years

Born 1558 in Leutenberg, died 29.august 1614 in Gebesee

Occupation: Protestant (Lutheran) priest in Gebesee

Married: He got married on the 8th of January 1585 in Merseburg to the daughter of a vicar from Merseburg and a second time 1598 in Gebesee to Catharina?

Among his children are (and his siblings) are well educated people. One of his half brothers is also a fabric maker. One of his sons also became a Lutheran priest. He created a school for girls while his was the priest in Gebesee. He had ten children from both wives. One of his sons is

Friedrich Wandsleb, 63 years

Probably born in 1610, died 31 October 1673, both in Gebesee

Occupation: Political person

Married: 26th of May 1643 to Ottilia Vollborn 1624-1691, 67 years from Gebesee

They had at least 7 children.

One of their sons is

Christopherus Wandsleb, 41 years

Born 1652 and died in 1693, both in Gebesee

Occupation: Law person and a farmer (who owned his land)

Married in 1678 to Maria Christina Sabatiani (1654 – 1690, 36 years)

One of their daughters is

18th century

(Thomas Jefferson, Joseph Haydn, Johann Sebastian Bach, Mozart, Goethe, Katharina II from Russia, Napoleon Bonaparte, US Declaration of Independence, French Revolution, kind of industrial revolution).

Charitas Christina Wandsleb, 33 years

Born in 1684, died 1717, both in Gebesee

Married in 1705 to **Hans Vitus (or Veit) Wintzer, 1680?-1731, 51 years**, who might be the son of Hans Melchior Wintzer (the name and the birth/marriage date match, around 1650, married in 1677). His birthdate is estimated but his marriage is registered. Maybe the Wintzer's were newcomers to Gebesee.

Occupation: Maybe a wood turner

Charitas and Hans Vitus had 6 children from which 4 died (4 months to 6 years). She herself died giving birth to her youngest son. Hans Vitus got married 2 more times. After only 2 years of marriage his second wife also died giving birth to her second child. Then he married a widow, who's three children from her former marriage died under the age of 10. All this is very sad. I suppose I have to change my index in "fun statistics"

Charitas and Hans Vitus eldest son is

Andreas Nicolaus Wintzer, 40 years

Born 1713, died 1753 in Gebesee.

Married in 1734 to Maria Dorothea Eberhardt (1707 – 1784), 77 years

Occupation: He was wood turner and also in charge to keep the public clocks "on time". A "seigen steller", it took me a while to find that out. The German word "Zeiger" is a derivate of "Seiger". Once you know it, its logic and probably an important thing to do. Their eldest son is

Heinrich Christopf Winzer, 62 years

Born in 1737, died in 1799 both in Gebesee

Married on the 25th of May 1762 to Sidonia Rebecca Poltermann (1737-1796) 59 years

Occupation: Wood turner

These are probably the parents of the soldier (army musician) Johann Ernst Winzer (eldest son), who got married in 1792 to Johanna Magdalena Spindler(in) in Gotha.

REMPPEL

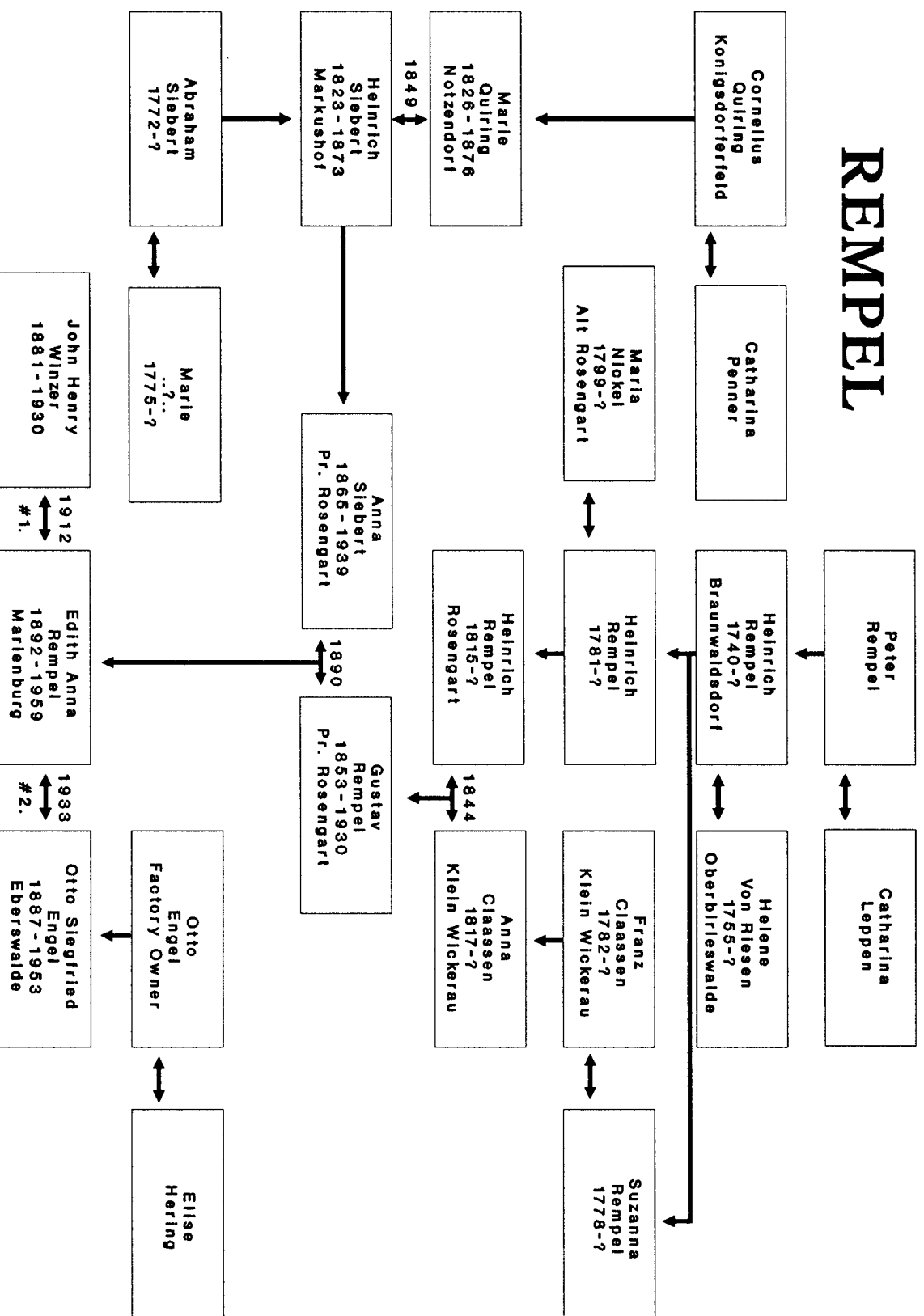


Table B

WINZER
See Table A

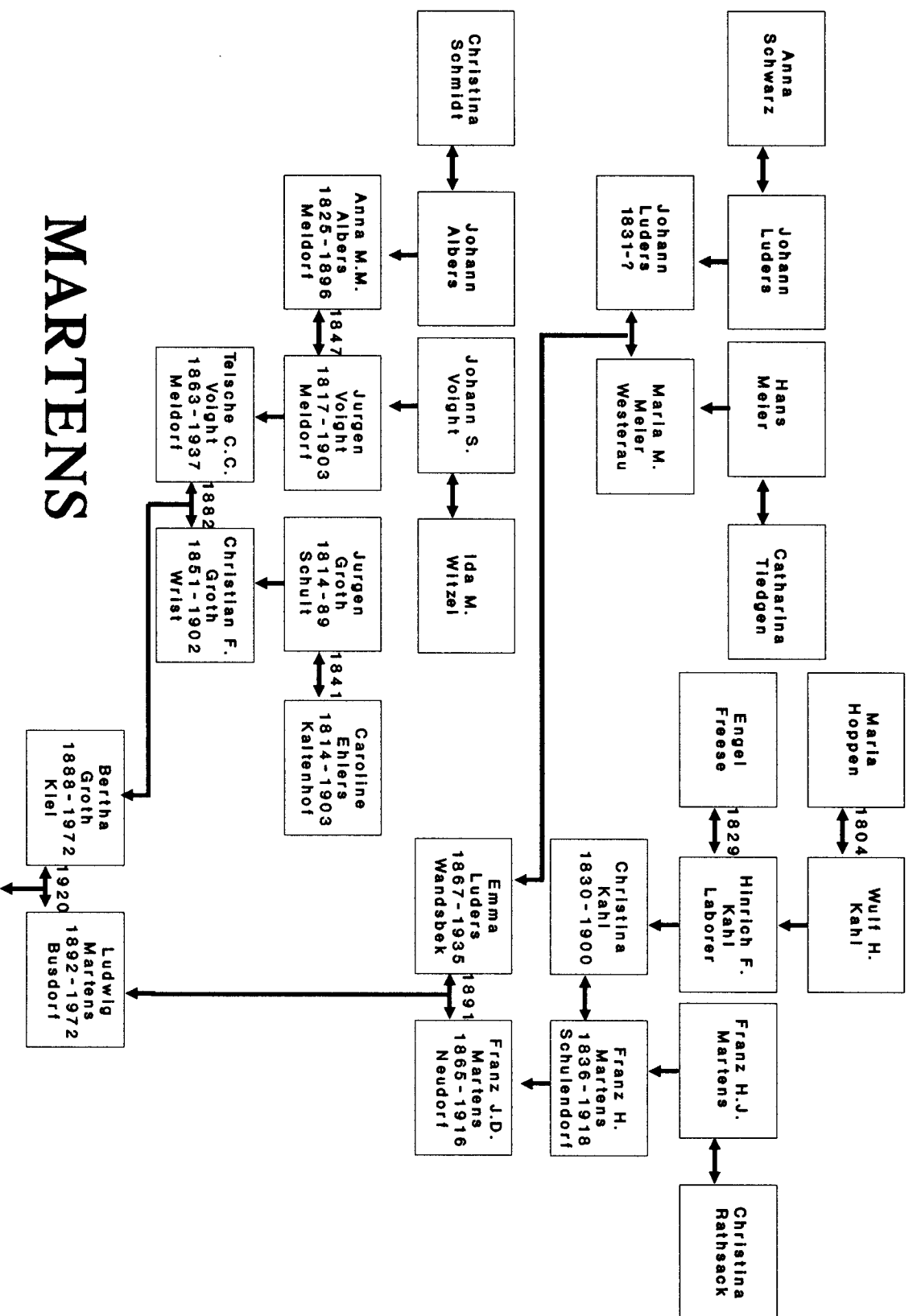
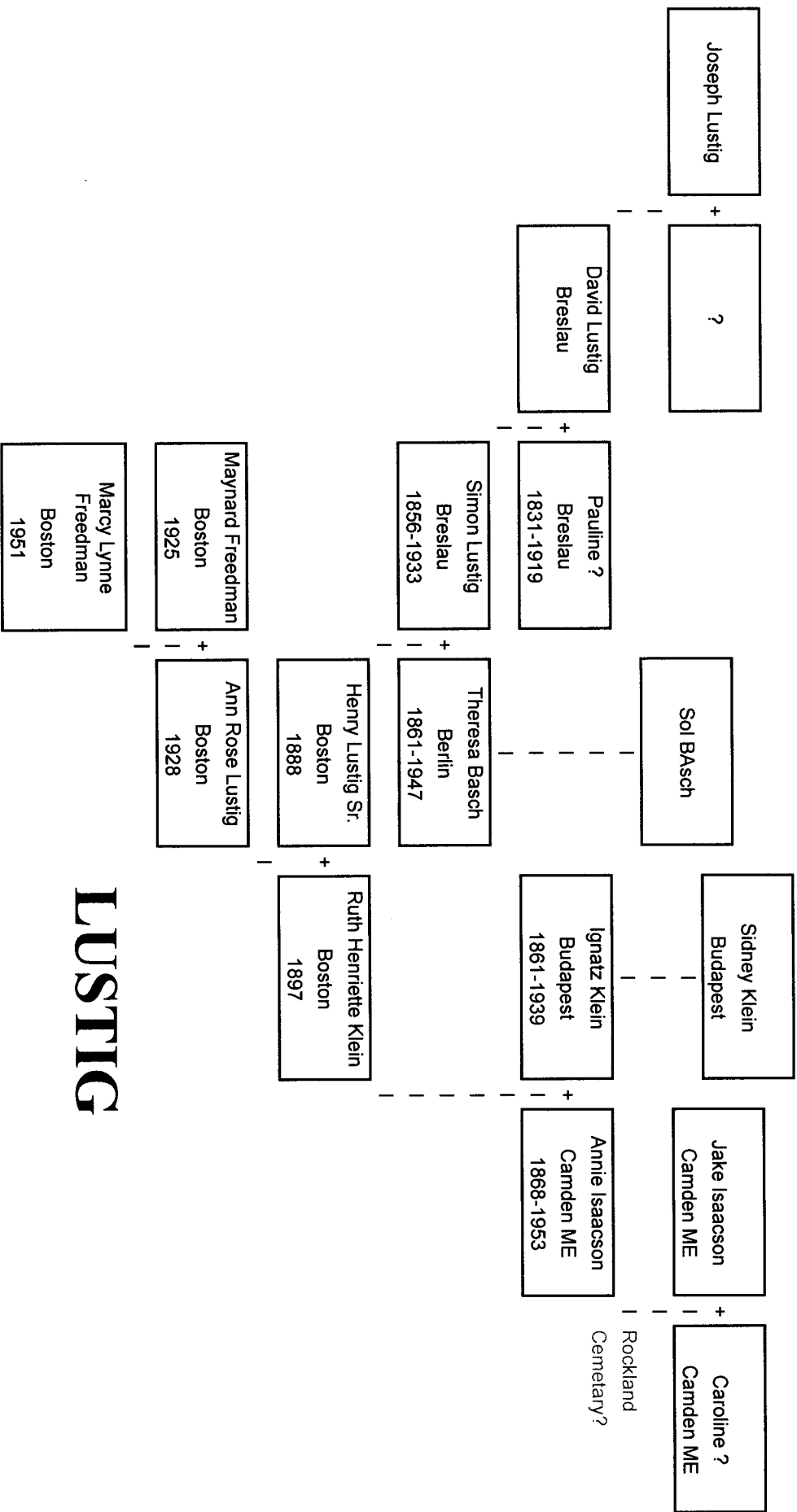


Table C

Prepared by Ingo Winzer in 1992

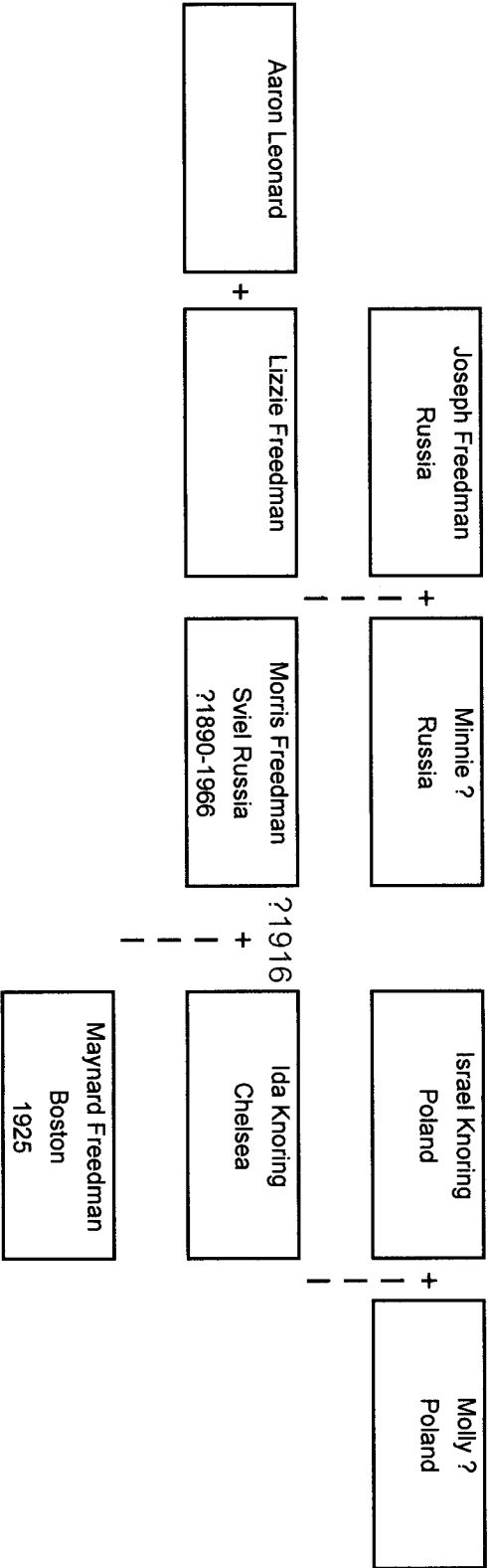
WINZER
See Table A



LUSTIG

Table D 1

Prepared by Ingo Winzer in 2017
from Henry Lustig



FREEDMAN

Table D 2

Prepared by Ingo Winzer in 2017
from Maynard Freedman

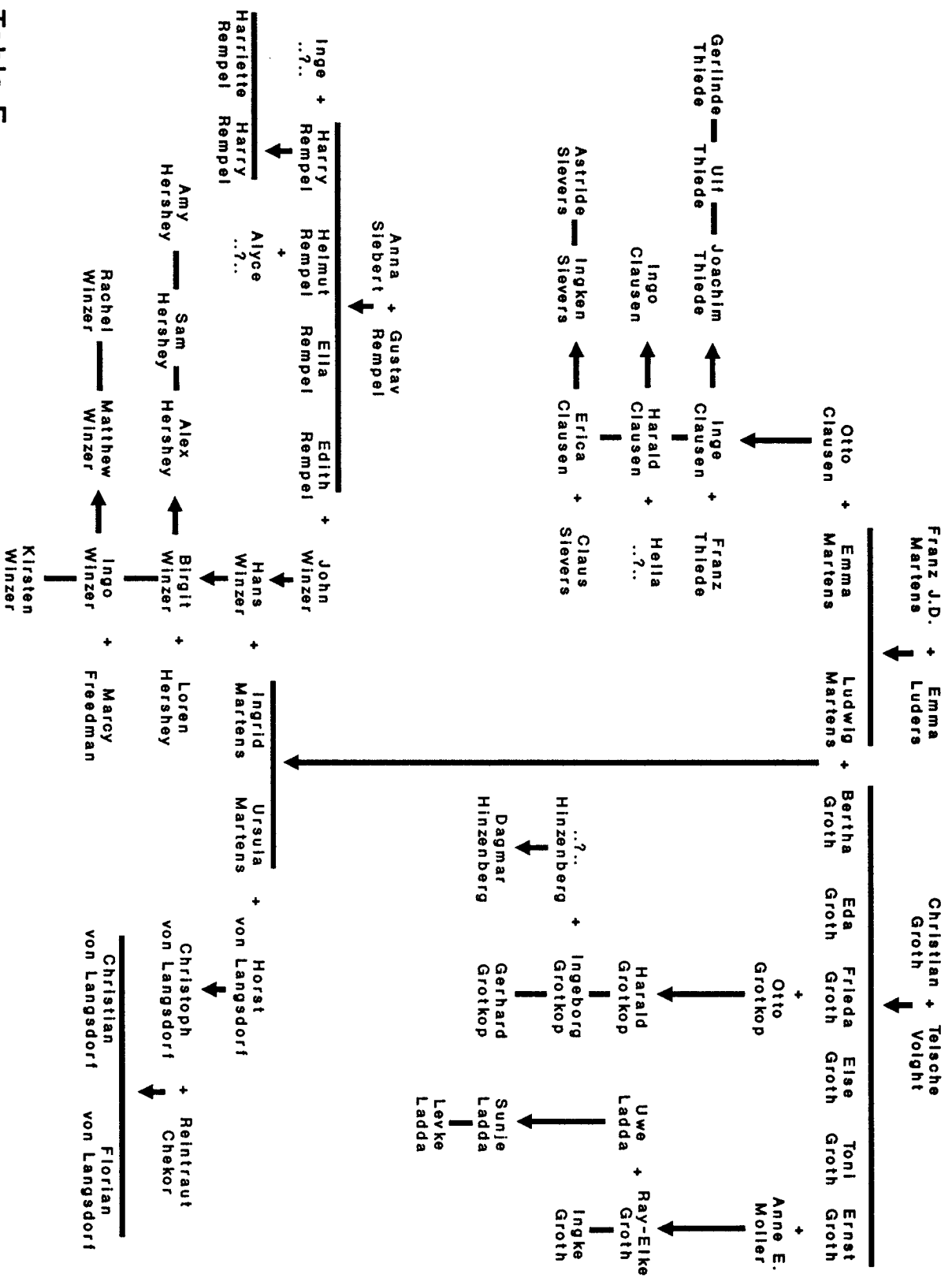


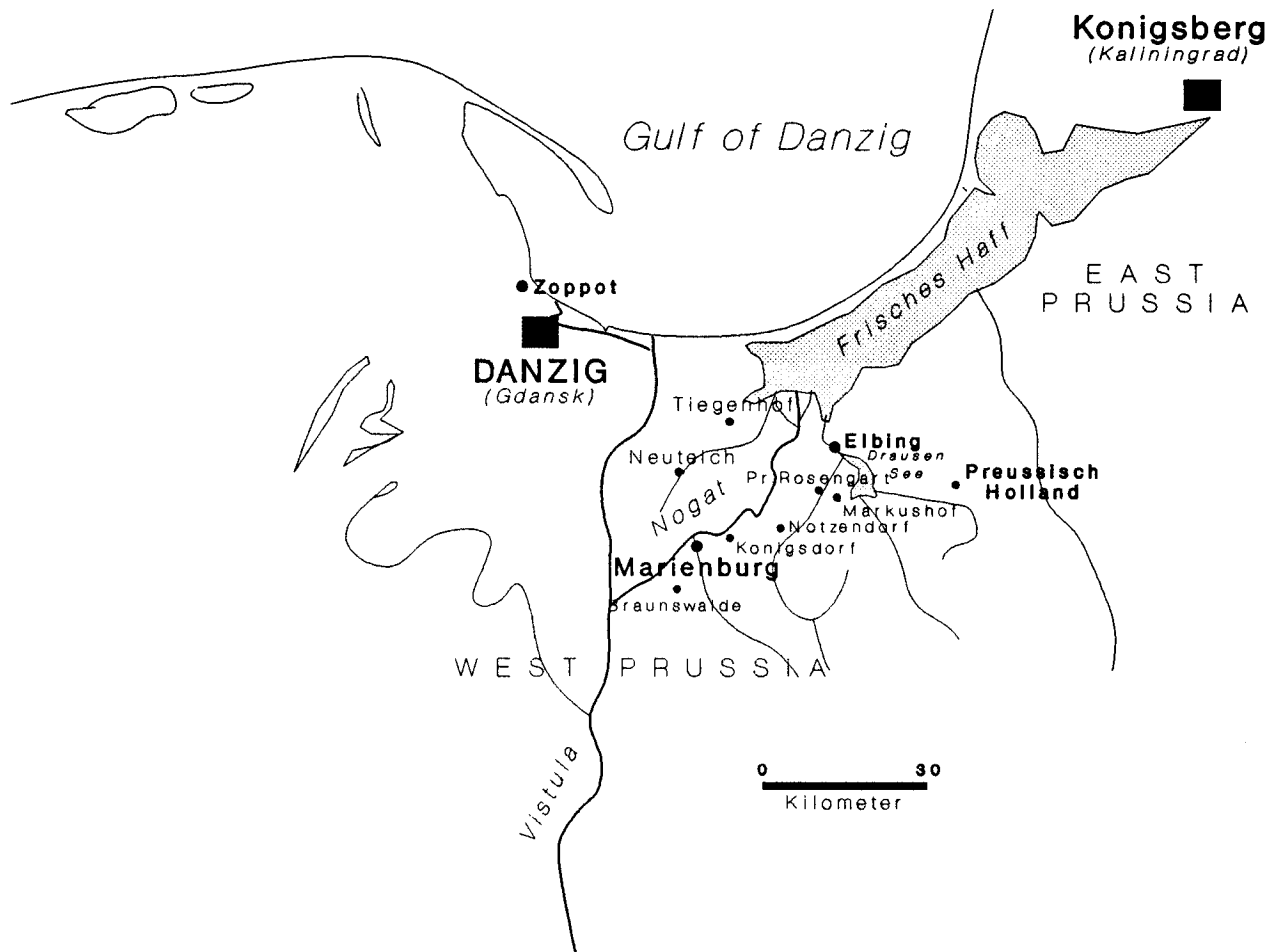
Table E
Prepared by Ingo Winzer in 1992

Colateral Lines



MAP 1

Prepared by Ingo Winzer in 1992



MAP 2

Prepared by Ingo Winzer in 1992
 Source: Andrees Handatlas 1924 Plate 45
 Boston Public Library



MAP 3

Prepared by Ingo Winzer in 1992

First	Last Name	Born	Died	Age	Place of Birth	
Peter	Rempel	1700	est.			
Catharina	Leppen	1710	est.			
Johann	Uhlhorn	1730	est.			
Hans Heinrich C.	Wintzer	1730	est.			Woodturner
Heinrich	Rempel	1740			Braunwaldsdorf	
Johann C.	Spindler	1740	est.			Musician
Thalke Catharina	Uhlhorn*	1740	est.			
Simon Heinrich	Weidhunner	1740	est.			
Helene	Von Riesen	1755			Oberbirleswalde (sp?)	
Johann Ernst	Wintzer	1760	est.			Army Musician
Anne M.C.	Uhlhorn	1767				
Wulf H.	Kahl	1770	est.			
Johanna M.	Spindler	1770	est.			
Hermann Harm	Weidhunner	1770	est.			Sailor
Abraham	Siebert	1772				
Marie	Siebert*	1775				
Suzanna	Rempel	1778				
Maria	Hoppen	1780	est.			
Heinrich	Rempel	1781				Farmer
Franz	Claassen	1782			Klein Wickerau	Farmer
Johann	Albers	1790	est.			
Cornelius	Quiring	1790	est.		Konigsdorferfeld	
Johann S.	Voight	1790	est.			
Maria	Nickel	1799			Alt Rosengart	
Hinrich F.	Kahl	1800	est.			Laborer
Johann	Luders	1800	est.			
Catharina	Penner	1800	est.			
Christina	Schmidt	1800	est.			
Ida M.	Witzel	1800	est.			
Johanne H.C.	Weidhunner	1802			Bockhorn	Servant
Heinrich C.F.J.	Winzer	1803				
Engel	Freese	1810	est.			
George	Graham	1810	est.		London?	
Franz H.J.	Martens	1810	est.			
Hans	Meier	1810	est.			
Anna	Schwarz	1810	est.			
Caroline	Ehlers	1814	1903	89	Kaltenhof	
Jurgen	Groth	1814	1889	75	Schult (Schulp?)	Customs official
Heinrich	Rempel	1815			Pr. Rosengart	
Anna	Claassen	1817			Klein Wickerau	
Jurgen	Voight	1817	1903	86	Meldorf	Innkeeper
Christina	Rathsack	1820	est.			
Ann	Roberts	1820	est.		London?	
Catharina	Tiedgen	1820	est.			
Heinrich	Siebert	1823	1873	50	Markushof	Farmer
Anna M.M.	Albers	1825	1896	71	Meldorf	
Marie	Quiring	1826	1876	50	Notzendorf	
Christina	Kahl	1830	1900	70		
Julius E.	Winzer	1830	1899	69	Bremen	Merchant - Married in London
Johann	Luders	1831				
Franz H.	Martens	1836	1918	82	Schulendorf	
Otto	Engel	1840	est.			Factory Owner
Maria M.	Meier	1840	est.		Westerau	
Catharine Sarah	Graham	1842	1913	71	London	
Elise	Hering	1850	est.			
Christian F.A.	Groth	1851	1902	51	Wrist	
Gustav	Rempel	1853	1930	77	Pr. Rosengart	Merchant/Innkeeper
Telsche C.C.	Voight	1863	1937	74	Meldorf	
Franz J.D.	Martens	1865	1916	51	Neudorf	Shoemaker
Anna	Siebert	1865	1939	74	Pr. Rosengart	
Emma	Luders	1867	1935	68	Wandsbek	Cook to Baron von Plessen
John Henry	Winzer	1881	1930	49	Hamburg/Uhlenhorst	Merchant
Otto Siegfried	Engel	1887	1953	66	Eberswalde	
Bertha	Groth	1888	1972	84	Kiel	Telephone operator
Ludwig	Martens	1892	1972	80	Busdorf	Postal official
Edith Anna	Rempel	1892	1959	67	Marienburg	Dowry of 10,000 gold marks
Ingrid C.E.	Martens	1923			Schleswig	
Hans Dietrich	Winzer	1923	1982	59	Berlin	Business executive
Ingo	Winzer	1947			Kiel	
Marcy Lynne	Freedman	1951			Boston	
Matthew Henry	Winzer	1985			Boston/Newton	
Rachel Ingrid	Winzer	1989			Boston/Newton	

* Indicates maiden name not known.

Estimated year of birth assumes men are 30, women 20 at marriage.

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First	Last Name	Born	Died	Age	Place of Birth	
Johann	Albers	1790	est.			
Anna M.M.	Albers	1825	1896	71	Meldorf	
Franz	Claassen	1782			Klein Wickerau	Farmer
Anna	Claassen	1817			Klein Wickerau	
Caroline	Ehlers	1814	1903	89	Kaltenhof	
Otto	Engel	1840	est.			Factory Owner
Otto Siegfried	Engel	1887	1953	66	Eberswalde	
Marcy Lynne	Freedman	1951			Boston	
Engel	Freese	1810	est.			
George	Graham	1810	est.		London?	
Catharine Sarah	Graham	1842	1913	71	London	
Jurgen	Groth	1814	1889	75	Schult (Schulp?)	Customs official
Christian F.A.	Groth	1851	1902	51	Wrist	
Bertha	Groth	1888	1972	84	Kiel	Telephone operator
Elise	Hering	1850	est.			
Maria	Hoppen	1780	est.			
Wulf H.	Kahl	1770	est.			
Hinrich F.	Kahl	1800	est.			Laborer
Christina	Kahl	1830	1900	70		
Catharina	Leppen	1710	est.			
Johann	Luders	1800	est.			
Johann	Luders	1831				
Emma	Luders	1867	1935	68	Wandsbek	Cook to Baron von Plessen
Franz H.J.	Martens	1810	est.			
Franz H.	Martens	1836	1918	82	Schulendorf	
Franz J.D.	Martens	1865	1916	51	Neudorf	Shoemaker
Ludwig	Martens	1892	1972	80	Busdorf	Postal official
Ingrid C.E.	Martens	1923			Schleswig	
Hans	Meier	1810	est.			
Maria M.	Meier	1840	est.		Westerau	
Maria	Nickel	1799			Alt Rosengart	
Catharina	Penner	1800	est.			
Cornelius	Quiring	1790	est.		Konigsdorferfeld	
Marie	Quiring	1826	1876	50	Notzendorf	
Christina	Rathsack	1820	est.			
Peter	Rempel	1700	est.			
Heinrich	Rempel	1740			Braunwaldsdorf	
Suzanna	Rempel	1778				
Heinrich	Rempel	1781				Farmer
Heinrich	Rempel	1815			Pr. Rosengart	
Gustav	Rempel	1853	1930	77	Pr. Rosengart	Merchant/Innkeeper
Edith Anna	Rempel	1892	1959	67	Marienbourg	Dowry of 10,000 gold marks
Ann	Roberts	1820	est.		London?	
Christina	Schmidt	1800	est.			
Anna	Schwarz	1810	est.			
Abraham	Siebert	1772				
Heinrich	Siebert	1823	1873	50	Markushof	Farmer
Anna	Siebert	1865	1939	74	Pr. Rosengart	
Marie	Siebert*	1775				
Johann C.	Spindler	1740	est.			Musician
Johanna M.	Spindler	1770	est.			
Catharina	Tiedgen	1820	est.			
Johann	Uhlhorn	1730	est.			
Anne M.C.	Uhlhorn	1767				
Thalke Catharina	Uhlhorn*	1740	est.			
Johann S.	Voight	1790	est.			
Jurgen	Voight	1817	1903	86	Meldorf	Innkeeper
Telsche C.C.	Voight	1863	1937	74	Meldorf	
Helene	Von Riesen	1755			Oberbirleswalde (sp?)	
Simon Heinrich	Weidhunner	1740	est.			
Hermann Harm	Weidhunner	1770	est.			Sailor
Johanne H.C.	Weidhunner	1802			Bockhorn	Servant
Hans Heinrich C.	Wintzer	1730	est.			Woodturner
Johann Ernst	Wintzer	1760	est.			Army Musician
Heinrich C.F.J.	Winzer	1803				
Julius E.	Winzer	1830	1899	69	Bremen	Merchant - Married in London
John Henry	Winzer	1881	1930	49	Hamburg/Uhlenhorst	Merchant
Hans Dietrich	Winzer	1923	1982	59	Berlin	Business executive
Ingo	Winzer	1947			Kiel	
Matthew Henry	Winzer	1985			Boston/Newton	
Rachel Ingrid	Winzer	1989			Boston/Newton	
Ida M.	Witzel	1800	est.			

* Indicates maiden name not known.

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