

The descendants of

Konrad Faber



from Neustadt, Hessen, Germany

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Preface by the Author

Dear Reader,

After my father Rudolf Faber died in 1966, I was lucky to get most parts of the family-documents, he collected.

To make these documents, that were nearly lost forever, accessible to all my brothers and sisters, I printed the first chronicle of the Faber family in 1981 with an edition of 10 copies.

After I was retired in 1991 I started doing more investigations. First I wanted to know if we really descend from the town clerk Johannes Faber, that my father always told me about. Further I wanted to find out whether all people in Neustadt with the surname Faber are related and how. With the help of my nephew Dr. Wolfgang Faber I even found some of the descendents from our granduncle Johann Karl Faber (Charles Faber), who emigrated to St. Paul, MN, USA in 1865.

So I printed a second Faber chronicle in 1997 with an edition of 57 copies. In seven of these was in addition to the genealogical tables the history of the Faber's (similar to the one in the chronicle from 1981) translated into English (for the USA and the archive of the catholic incumbency of Neustadt) in the appendix.

In May and June 1998 I traveled to the USA to stay in touch with the people my nephew had found. So on the 6th of June 1998 there was a "Faber-meeting" in the house of Charles F. Faber in Plymouth, a little suburb of Minneapolis, MN. Furthermore I visited descendants from Henry J. Krapp in Sartell, MN and Mathilde Winzig (maiden-name Krapp) in St. Paul. I had already found contact to those, through the help of Hiltrud Krapp.

With this new information and photos from the USA and Germany and after more investigations, I finally printed a 3rd chronicle. It includes extensive information about the history of the Faber's, the ascendants of the Krapp family and the history of Neustadt for all "emigrants".

This CD is like the 3rd Faber-chronicle.

Thanks to everybody that has helped to complete this chronicle.
I hope that I can delight everyone with this chronicle.

Dienheim/Rheinhessen, September 2001, Wigbert G. Faber

According to old documents the surname "Faber" does not only mean
"faber ferrarius"

(= smith), but also master craftsman in general
(e.g. "faber lignarius" = carpenter).

Our surname is already very common in the Middle Ages.

Konrad Faber, born on November 10th, 1810 at Neustadt, Hessen,
Germany had a family crest made for himself and his family.

Beside the founder all the descendants in his name-line are authorized
to use it.



Vorfahren von Heinrich Josef Faber und Geschwister

Stadtschreiber

aus Savoyen

alle *, + und oo in Neustadt soweit nicht anders angegeben

[illegible]

Vorfahren von Johann Ludwig Theodor Krapp und Geschwister

Zeile *, + und oo in Neustadt soweit nicht anders angegeben

<p>16 Johann Josef Krapp * 3/21/1700 + 1/9/1759 ∞ 2/13/1738</p> <p>17 Anna Maria Teichenbach + 5/30/1774, 84 J.</p> <p>18 Joh. Mathaeus Huber * 9/8/1898</p> <p>19 Sohnein u. Mühlenmeister Müller in der Teichmühle</p> <p>20 Joh. Heinrich Engelbert * 7/27/1889 + 1/11/1727 ∞ 11/3/1722</p> <p>21 Anna Biel * 10/28/1702.</p> <p>22 Volpert Balzer</p> <p>23 Anna Gertrude ...</p> <p>24 Gundrumtuhl + 10/28/1777, 80 J.</p> <p>25 Anna Christine Löwe + 11/3/1788, 58 J.</p> <p>26 Johann David Fuohs * 1/11/1714 + 3/18/1781 ∞ 9/11/1735</p> <p>27 Anna Maria Zinser + 9/5/1788, 72 J.</p> <p>28 Johann David Fuohs * 12/25/1747 + 4/30/1799 ∞ 4/24/1775</p> <p>29 Joh. Heinrich Rhein * i. Arndeneburg + 12/31/1805 ∞ 9/27/1779</p> <p>30 Johannes Lotz * 5/17/1722 + 8/18/1786</p> <p>31 Martha Elisabeth Kuhn * 2/27/1709 + 7/25/1768</p>	<p>15 Johann Jakob Krapp ∞ 11/24/1895</p> <p>16 Martha Lies Diegel + 1/18/1728</p> <p>17 Johann Huber + 3/28/1701, 38 J.</p> <p>18 Ann Lies ...</p> <p>19 Müller in der Lingeheimer Mühle</p> <p>20 Andreas Engelbert + 4/25/1733, 88 J. ∞ 11/18/1884 Anna Maria Mayer + 12/23/1737, 57 J.</p> <p>21 David Dele* 10/15/1878 + 8/30/1725 ∞ 11/15/1889 Agnes Kriehner</p> <p>22</p> <p>23</p> <p>24</p> <p>25</p> <p>26 Nikolaus Fuohs ∞ 5/17/1707 Anna Maria Schmitt</p> <p>27</p> <p>28</p> <p>29</p> <p>30 Joh. Heinrich Lotz ∞ R. Katharina ...</p> <p>31 Joh. Georg Kuhn ∞ 11/9/1722 R. Margarete Löwe</p>	<p>19 Joh. David Fuohs ∞ 11/17/1767, 84 J. 66 1889-07/1878 Elisabeth Schmidt 67</p> <p>20 Anna Maria Teichenbach + 5/30/1774, 84 J.</p> <p>21 Joh. Mathaeus Huber * 9/8/1898</p> <p>22 Sohnein u. Mühlenmeister Müller in der Teichmühle</p> <p>23 Joh. 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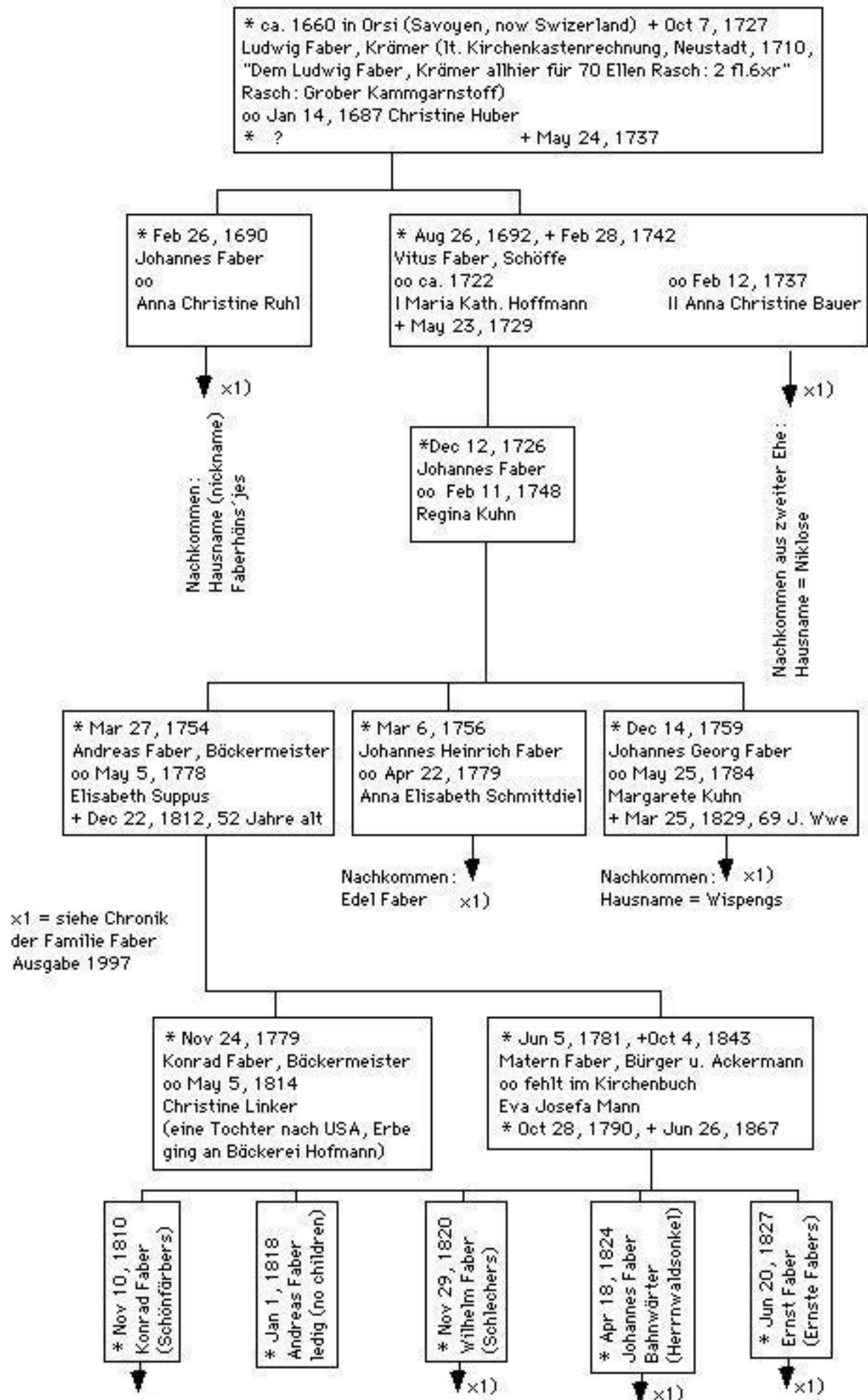
Vorfahren von Amoene Gies (Vorfahren Mannobbels)

Alle *, + und oo in Neustadt, soweit nicht anders angegeben

<p>1 Konrad Ges, Heilmüller * 10/9/1708 + 2/28/1778 oo 11/18/1732</p> <p>2 Martin Ges Heilmüller * 3/4/1743 + 11/22/1813 + i. Morberg oo 5/12/1787</p> <p>3 Johannes Ges * 2/13/1803 + 10/28/1899 oo 7/5/1832</p>	<p>4 Konrad Ges * 4/17/1768 + 2/4/1814 oo 11/19/1801</p> <p>5 Anna Elisabeth Ges * 3/27/1778 + 1/28/1848</p> <p>6 Peter Johann Audretsch * 9/3/1776 i. Arnshausen + 6/24/1855 oo 5/29/1800</p>	<p>7 Anna Elisabeth Schulteis * 10/27/1769 + 12/25/1848</p> <p>8 Joh. Wilhelm Ges * 2/15/1845 + 5/9/1896 oo 2/25/1873 Josefine Schulz * 12/17/1848 + 4/7/1927</p>	<p>9 Anna Katharina Fuhs * 4/27/1743 oo 11/12/1787</p> <p>10 Konrad Ges * 12/28/1735 + 6/29/1801</p> <p>11 Anna Maria Kuhn * 11/17/1737 + 2/27/1794</p> <p>12 Anton Audretsch * 6/5/1735 i. Mardorf + 1808 in Allendorf oo 4/27/1782 i. A.</p> <p>13 Katharina Eikel * 3/8/1742 i. Allendorf + 1794 i. A.</p> <p>14 Benedikt Schulteis * 9/1/1738 + 8/28/1811 oo 9/30/1788</p> <p>15 Johanna Regina Josefa Bernadina Ges * 2/28/1743 + 2/7/1823</p>	<p>16 Konrad Ges, Heilmüller * 10/9/1708 + 2/28/1778 oo 11/18/1732</p> <p>17 Anna Margaretha Kuhl * 9/14/1709 + 8/18/1758 oo 11/18/1732</p> <p>18 Johann David Fuhs * 1/1/1714 + 3/19/1781 oo 9/11/1735</p> <p>19 Anna Maria Zinser + 9/5/1788, 47 J.</p> <p>20 Konrad Ges, Heilmüller * 10/9/1708 + 2/28/1778 oo 11/18/1732</p> <p>21 Anna Margaretha Kuhl * 9/14/1709 + 8/18/1758 oo 11/18/1732</p> <p>22 Johannes Kuhn, pellurus</p> <p>23 Maria Elisabeth ...</p> <p>24 Peter Audretsch * 7/4/1687 i. Mardorf oo 11/18/1722 i. Mardorf</p> <p>25 Barbara Pfeiffer aus Kuhlrohen</p> <p>26</p> <p>27</p> <p>28 Jakob Schulteis + 3/8/1791, 80 J. oo 11/28/1737</p> <p>29 Anna Margaretha Lotz + 4/19/1778, 80 J.</p> <p>30 Martin Ges * 6/24/1700 + 4/3/1769 oo 10/17/1720</p> <p>31 Anna Katharina Pempes * 11/14/1705 + 1/16/1769</p>	<p>32 Konrad Ges (molitor) + 5/10/1740 oo 11/9/1684 Katharina Krehner</p> <p>33 Joh. Mathem. Kuhl oo 11/28/1708 ii. Bis. Birmermann * 5/24/1685</p> <p>34 Nikolaus Fuhs oo 5/17/1707 Anna Maria Schmitt</p> <p>35 Konrad Ges (molitor) + 5/10/1740 oo 11/9/1684 Katharina Krehner</p> <p>36 Joh. Mathem. Kuhl oo 11/28/1708 ii. Bis. Birmermann * 5/24/1685</p> <p>37 Johann Audretsch Helena ...</p> <p>38 Konrad Pfeiffer Christina ...</p> <p>39 Konrad Ges (molitor) + 5/10/1740 oo 11/9/1684 Katharina Krehner</p> <p>40 Hans Heinrich Pempes oo 8/29/1700 Elis. Buderer</p>	<p>41 Dietrich, Heilmüller oo Bis. Lotz Geb. 18. 1697</p> <p>42 Konrad Pfeiffer 11/8/1671 geb. Schmitt</p> <p>43 Johanna Birmermann oo 10/4/1671 geb. Pohlhals</p> <p>44 Konrad Pfeiffer oo 11/2/1671 geb. Schmitt</p> <p>45 Dietrich, Heilmüller oo Bis. Lotz Geb. 18. 1697</p> <p>46 Konrad Pfeiffer 11/8/1671 geb. Schmitt</p> <p>47 Johanna Birmermann oo 10/4/1671 geb. Pohlhals</p> <p>48 Dietrich, Heilmüller oo Bis. Lotz Geb. 18. 1697</p> <p>49 Konrad Pfeiffer 11/8/1671 geb. Schmitt</p> <p>50 Johanna Birmermann oo 10/4/1671 geb. Pohlhals</p> <p>51 Konrad Pfeiffer + 2/11/1786, 76 J. Geb. 18. 1697</p>	<p>52 Dietrich, Heilmüller oo Bis. Lotz Geb. 18. 1697</p> <p>53 Konrad Pfeiffer 11/8/1671 geb. Schmitt</p> <p>54 Johanna Birmermann oo 10/4/1671 geb. Pohlhals</p> <p>55 Konrad Pfeiffer oo 11/2/1671 geb. Schmitt</p> <p>56 Dietrich, Heilmüller oo Bis. Lotz Geb. 18. 1697</p> <p>57 Konrad Pfeiffer 11/8/1671 geb. Schmitt</p> <p>58 Johanna Birmermann oo 10/4/1671 geb. Pohlhals</p> <p>59 Konrad Pfeiffer + 2/11/1786, 76 J. Geb. 18. 1697</p>
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The Faber family from Neustadt





* Jul 27, 1770 + Apr 4, 1830
 Peter Krapp, master locksmith
 oo Jun 15, 1802
 Katharina Engelbert
 * Mar 4, 1779 + Jan 6, 1862

* Jan 22, 1804 + Jul 9, 1865
 Johann Heinrich Krapp, farmer
 oo May 12, 1829
 Maria Katharina Drescher
 * Jan 1, 1804 + 1898 in Detroit, USA

* Nov 10, 1810, + Feb 3, 1875
 Konrad Faber, master dyer
 (Blau- und Schönfärber)
 oo Oct 18, 1838
 Anna Gertrude Schmittziel
 * Oct 28, 1810, + Jun 24, 1883,
 T. v. Kastenmeister Johannes Schmittziel
 oo Sep 1, 1803 Elisabeth Lotz

* Sep 13, 1816 + Feb 22, 1896
 Johann Josef Krapp
 master locksmith
 oo Nov 9, 1841
 Karoline Gies
 * Aug 21, 1818 + Nov 5, 1888

* Sept 26, 1839 + May 30, 1928
 Maria Elisabeth Hermine Faber
 oo Jan 22, 1863
 Joh. Peter Zacharias Krapp
 * Mar 14, 1836 + Apr 23, 1916

* Feb 24, 1841, + Feb 7, 1907 in Perham, MN, USA
 (auf seinem Grabstein in Perham ist als Geburtsjahr
 1842 eingemeiselt)
 Johannes Karl (Charles) Faber, Bäcker, Gastwirt
 oo unknown
 Christine
 * 1851, Geburtsort unbekannt, + Jun 16, 1935 in
 Perham, Minesota, USA

* Feb 17, 1849, + Oct 7, 1927
 Wilhelmine Krapp
 Tochter von Schlossermeister Joh. Josef Krapp
 und Karoline Gies (Becklewig)
 oo Jun 11, 1874
 Heinrich Josef Faber, master shoemaker
 (lebte von Okt.1871 bis Juni 1873 in St.Paul,
 Minesota, USA)
 * Dec 31, 1845, + Jul 3, 1934

* Nov 23, 1863
 Josef Karl Krapp

* Oct 28, 1865
 Anna Katharina Krapp

* Apr 18, 1868
 Henry Joseph Krapp

* 1873
 Henry Joseph Faber

* 1878
 Richard Faber

* 1883
 Rudolf Faber

* 1892
 Anna Faber

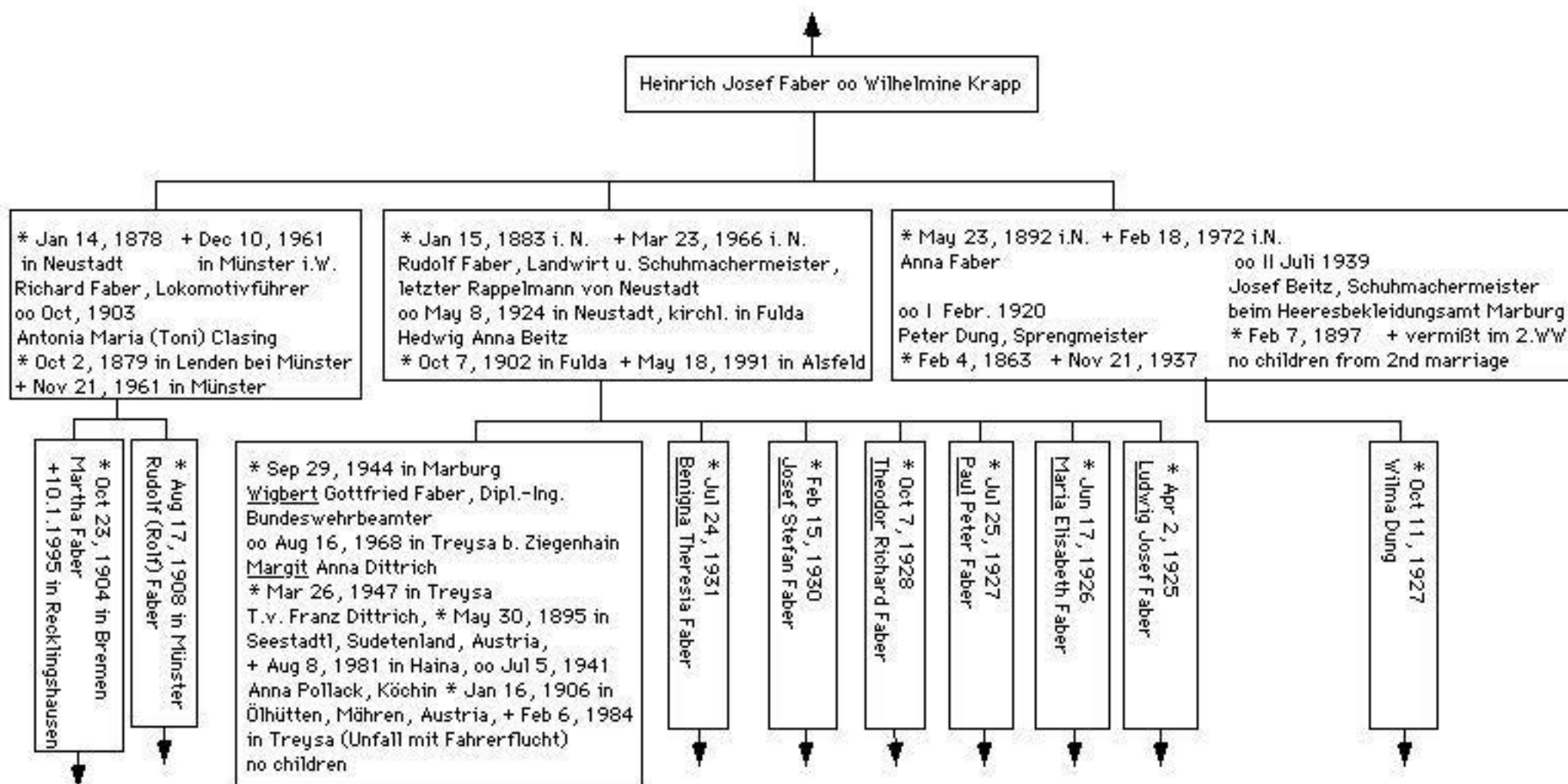
(Zachariasse)

(Jerome Winzig, USA
 and Mannobels)

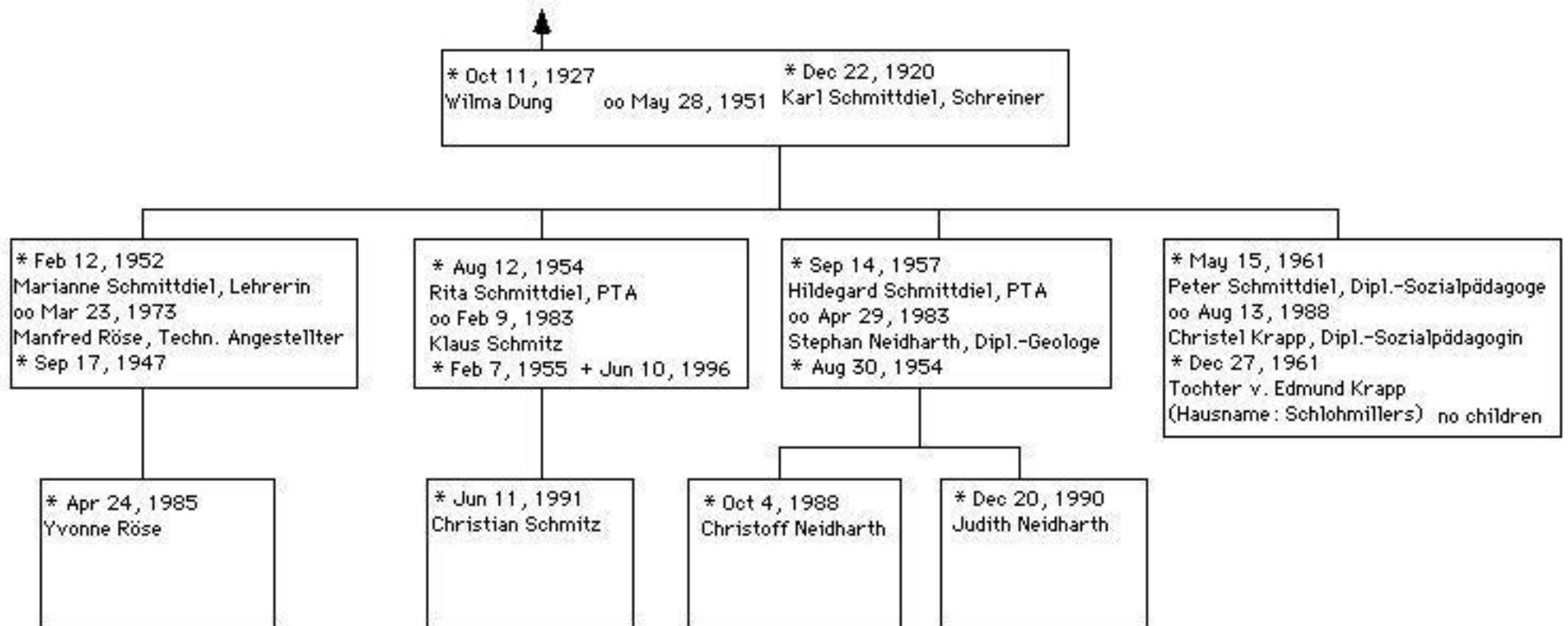
(Patricia Koenig,
 Jacquie Scherrer, USA)

(Faber, USA)

(Wigbert G. Faber, Germany)

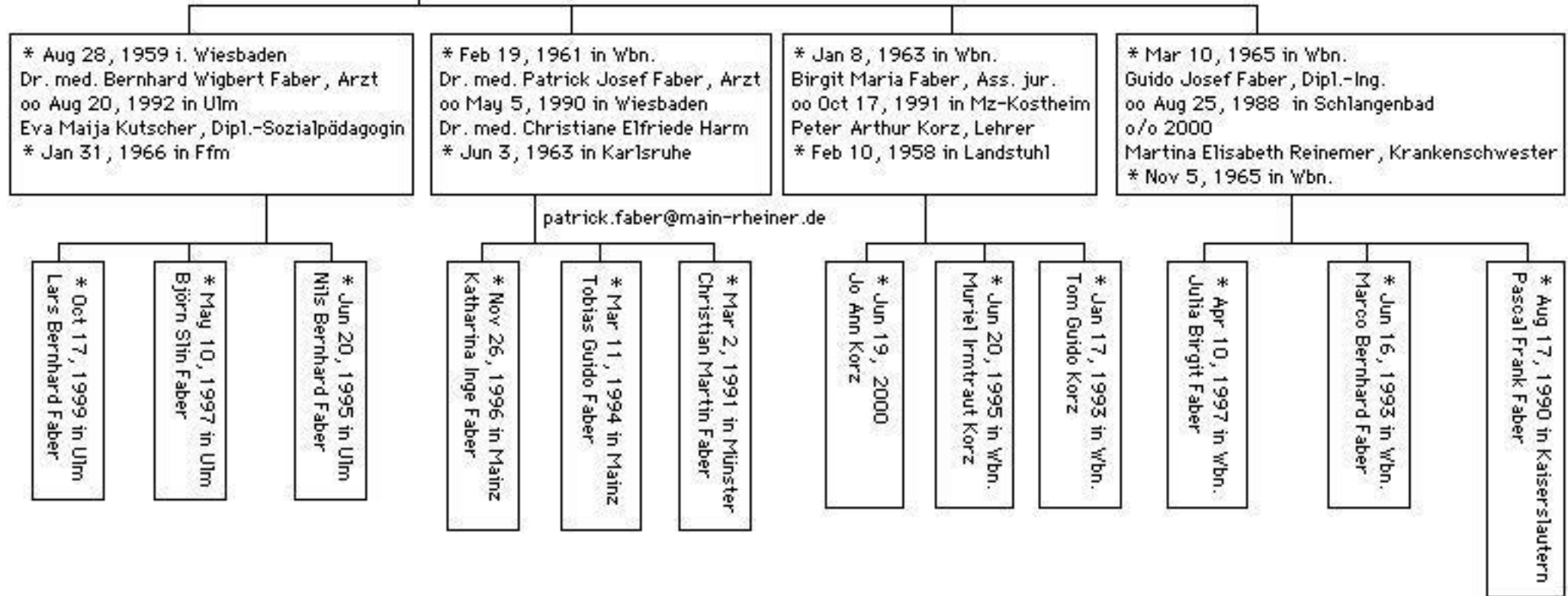


e-mail: <wig-bert@gmx.de>
or <bluhand2000@yahoo.de>
phone: (049) 6133-4470





* Apr 2, 1925
Ludwig Josef Faber, Dip.-Ing. oo Aug 21, 1958 Anna Fischbach,
* Oct 20, 1932
T.v. Ludwig Nikolaus Fischbach, * Feb 4, 1904 in Kaub, + Jan 12, 1949
oo Jul 7, 1931 in Lorchhausen/Rhein Berta Barbara Rößler, * May 10, 1905, + Dec 29, 1959





* Jun 17, 1926 in Marburg
Maria Elisabeth Faber, Schneiderin
oo May 9, 1952 Wilhelm Weese, Bau- u. Grabsteinmetz
Strumpfwirker bei Ergee in Neustadt
* May 13, 1923 in Niklasdorf (Sudetenland)

* Mar 7, 1953 in Neustadt
Mechthild Weese, Friseur
oo Oct 29, 1971
Wolfgang Haberzettl, Friseur
* Apr 29, 1940

* Aug 24, 1954 in Neustadt
Monika Weese, Bibliothekarin
oo Jul 18, 1975
Winfried Braun, Bibliothekar
* Jun 20, 1951

* Aug 2, 1955 in Neustadt
Walter Weese, Kfz.-Mechaniker
oo Aug 2, 1986 o/o Dec 1989
Maria Bieker, Büroangestellte
* Apr 6, 1957

* Aug 8, 1957 in Schwalmstadt
Reinhard Weese
not married

* Oct 16, 1958 in Neustadt
Beate Weese, Einzelhandelskaufm.
oo May 28, 1982
Hans Werner Busch, Landwirt u.
Metallschleifer
* Sep 26, 1955

* Jun 12, 1961 in Schwalmstadt
Andreas Weese, Bankkaufmann
not married
+ Jun 5, 1991 (S.T.)

* Mar 27, 1972 in Wehrda
Anke Haberzettl
und (zusammenlebend)
Rolando Peneiro, Portugise
aus Alsfeld
* Mar 21, 1978 in Marburg
Pamela Haberzettl
* Oct 24, 1981 in Marburg
Tobias Haberzettl
* Apr 25, 1987 in Neustadt
Benjamin Haberzettl

* Feb 5, 1994
Michelle Haberzettl

* Apr 28, 1978 in Marburg
Nicola Braun
* Jun 10, 1989 in Marburg
Johanna Braun

* Oct 28, 1988 in Wehrda
Laura Weese

* Jun 30, 1986 in Ziegenhain
Christina Busch

* Sep 19, 1982 in Ziegenhain
Isabella Busch



* Jul 25, 1927 in Marburg
Paul Peter Faber, Dipl.-Ing. oo Aug 17, 1957 in Fulda
Bahnbeamter

* Jun 12, 1932 in Welkers/Rhön
Gerlinde Emma Diegelmann,
T.v. Josef Diegelmann, Lehrer, * Mar 18, 1893, + May 1, 1986
oo Oct 6, 1921 Maria Ellenbrand, * Sep 10, 1904, + Oct 27, 1979

* Aug 17, 1958 in Neustadt
Dr. Wolfgang Rudolf Josef Faber, Dipl.-Phys.
oo Sep 24, 1981 in Neustadt
Gabriele Angelika Stock, Bautechnikerin
* Nov 6, 1958 in Marburg

* Mar 7, 1962 in Neustadt
Thomas August Wilhelm Faber, Dipl.-Ing.
oo May 7, 1987 in Neustadt
Regina Heidenreich, Physiotherapeutin
* May 29, 1963 in Neustadt
no children

* Jun 15, 1963 in Neustadt
Elmar Stefan Josef Faber,
Medizinischer Dokumentar
oo Aug 27, 1992 in Neustadt
Karin Rita Wermann
* Apr 26, 1958 in Neustadt

* Sep 13, 1970 in Marburg
Stefan Wigbert Faber,
Kfz.-Mechanikermeister
oo Aug 4, 1995 in Lohra
Claudia Hildegunde Ruhl, o/o Ebel, MTA
* Oct 3, 1967 in Marburg

* Jun 9, 1993 in Essen
Franziska Faber

* Sep 16, 1991 in Dillingen/Donau
David Faber

* Nov 4, 1985 in Jülich
Benjamin Faber

* Oct 15, 1996 in Marburg
Jana Faber

* Sep 27, 1998 in Marburg
Felix Faber

* Nov 3, 1995 in Marburg
Laura Faber



* Oct 7, 1928 in Marburg + Jan 17, 1998 in Zürich, CH an Darmkrebs
Theodor Richard (Theo) Faber, Dipl.-Ing.,
Vice-President von General Motors Europe
Trauerfeier Jan 22, 1998 in Neustadt,
Urnenbeisetzung Feb 11, 1998 in Neustadt ins Elterngrab.

* Nov 18, 1935 in Valladolid, Spain
oo Jul 11, 1961 in Valencia, Maria de la Gloria Gallego y Bermejo
T.v. Alfonso Gallego y Rodriguez, Colonel
oo Emilia Bermejo y Sanchez, * Jan 10, 1902,
+ 1998

* Apr 4, 1962 in Rüsselsheim
Michael Carlos Faber, Jurist
Fachanwalt für Arbeitsrecht
oo Dec 11, 1998 in Köln,
kirchlich Dec 12, auf Schloß Auel
Manuela Ogon, Stuardess, LH
* Aug 14, 1968

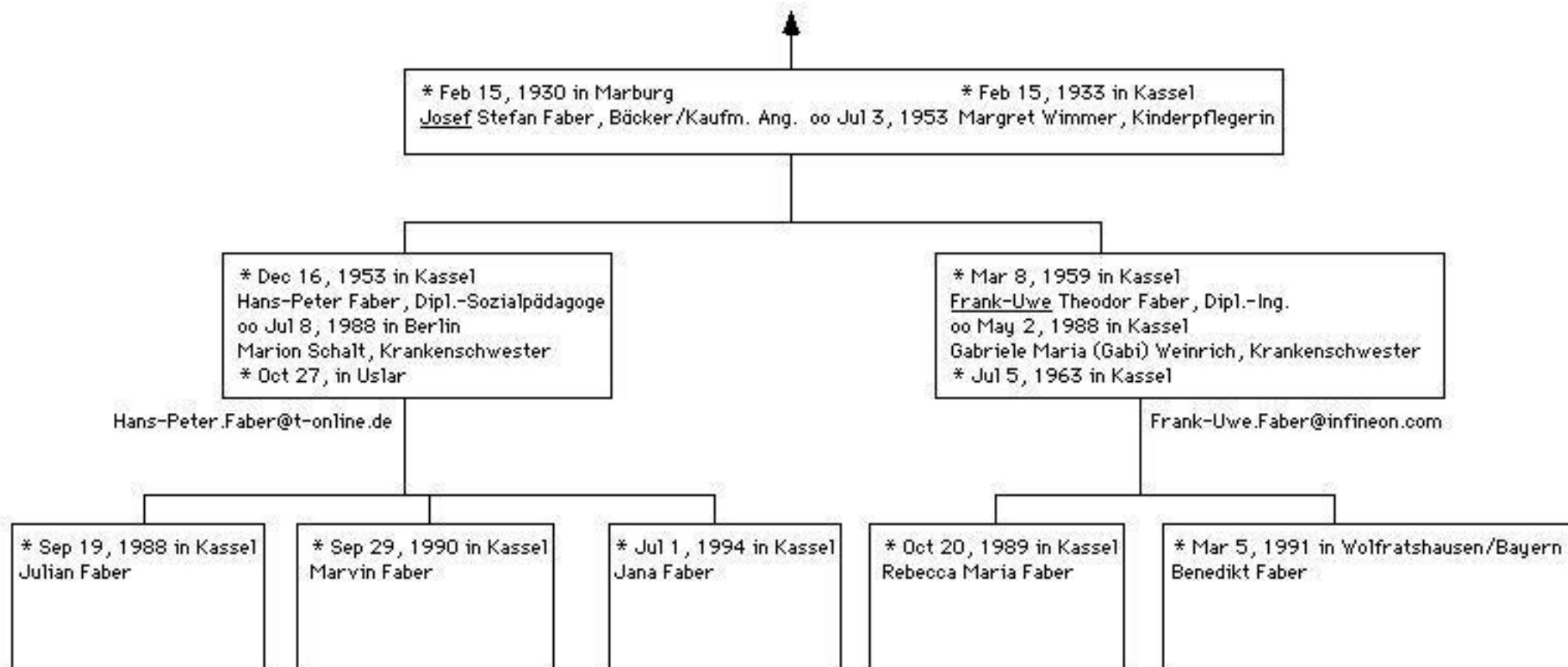
* Jul 7, 1999 in Köln
Katharina Lotte Gloria Faber

* Feb 1, 1965 in Bochum
Eva Patricia Isabel, Dr. med.
oo Oct 7, 1994
Dr. Ing. Jörg Würtz,
Dipl.-Informatiker bei IBM
* May 30, 1963

* Nov 1, 1995 in Saarbrücken
Philipp Würtz

* May 30, 1968 in Bochum
Karsten Mario Faber, Dipl.-Ing.
oo Jul 31, 1998 in Kiedrich/Rheingau
Angela Billino, Dipl.- Betriebswirtin
* May 4, 1968 in Rüsselsheim

* Oct 15, 1999 in Castrop-Rauxel
Leonard Ricardo Faber





* Jul 24, 1931 in Marburg

Benigna Theresia Faber, OStudienrätin oo

* Mar 10, 1916 in Biela, Kreis Tetschen-Bodenbach/Sudetenland

Jul 24, 1965 in Neustadt Helmut Wolfgang Storch, Dr. phil., Gymnasiallehrer

* May 27, 1966 in Hagen/Westf.

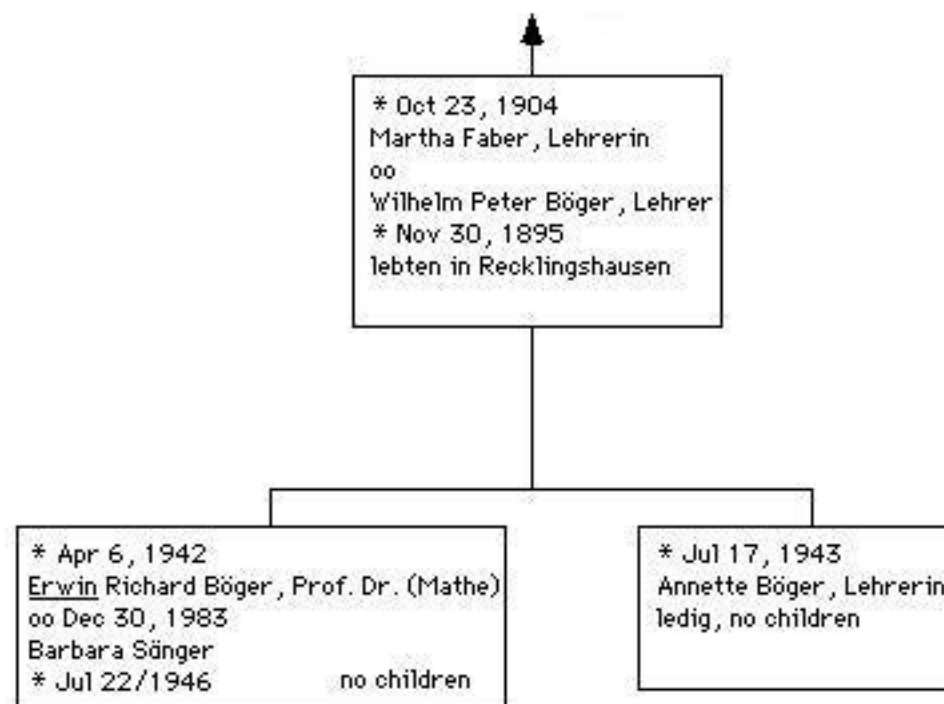
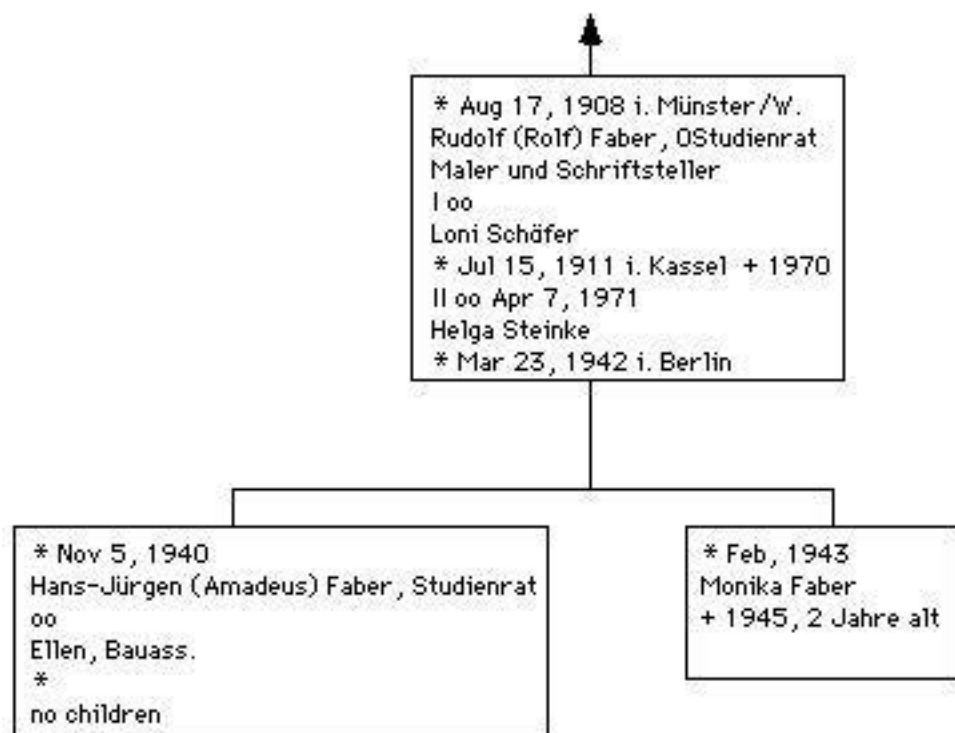
Ralph Martin Storch, Landschaftsgärtner, Dipl.-Ing.

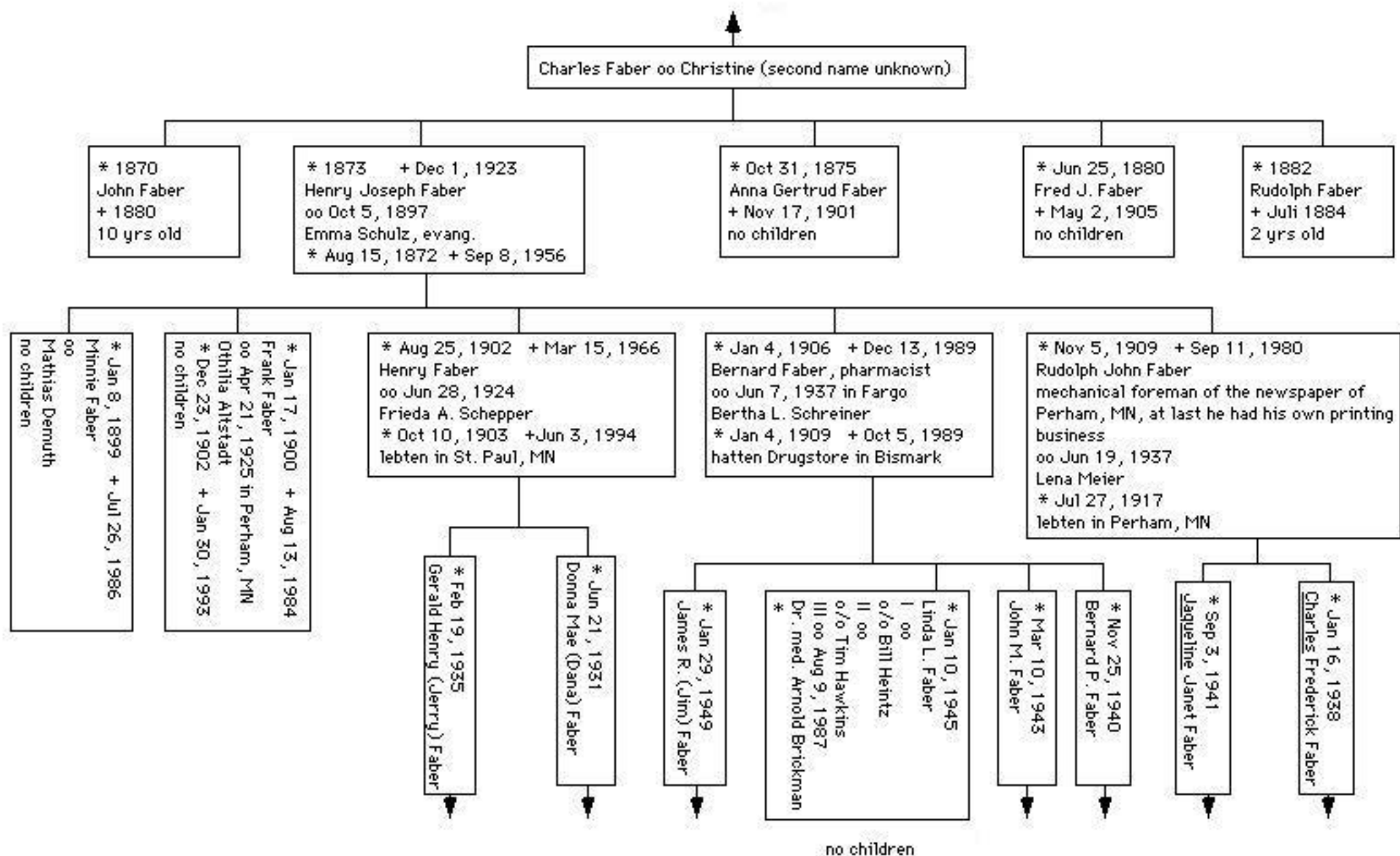
* Jul 16, 1967 in Hagen/Westf.

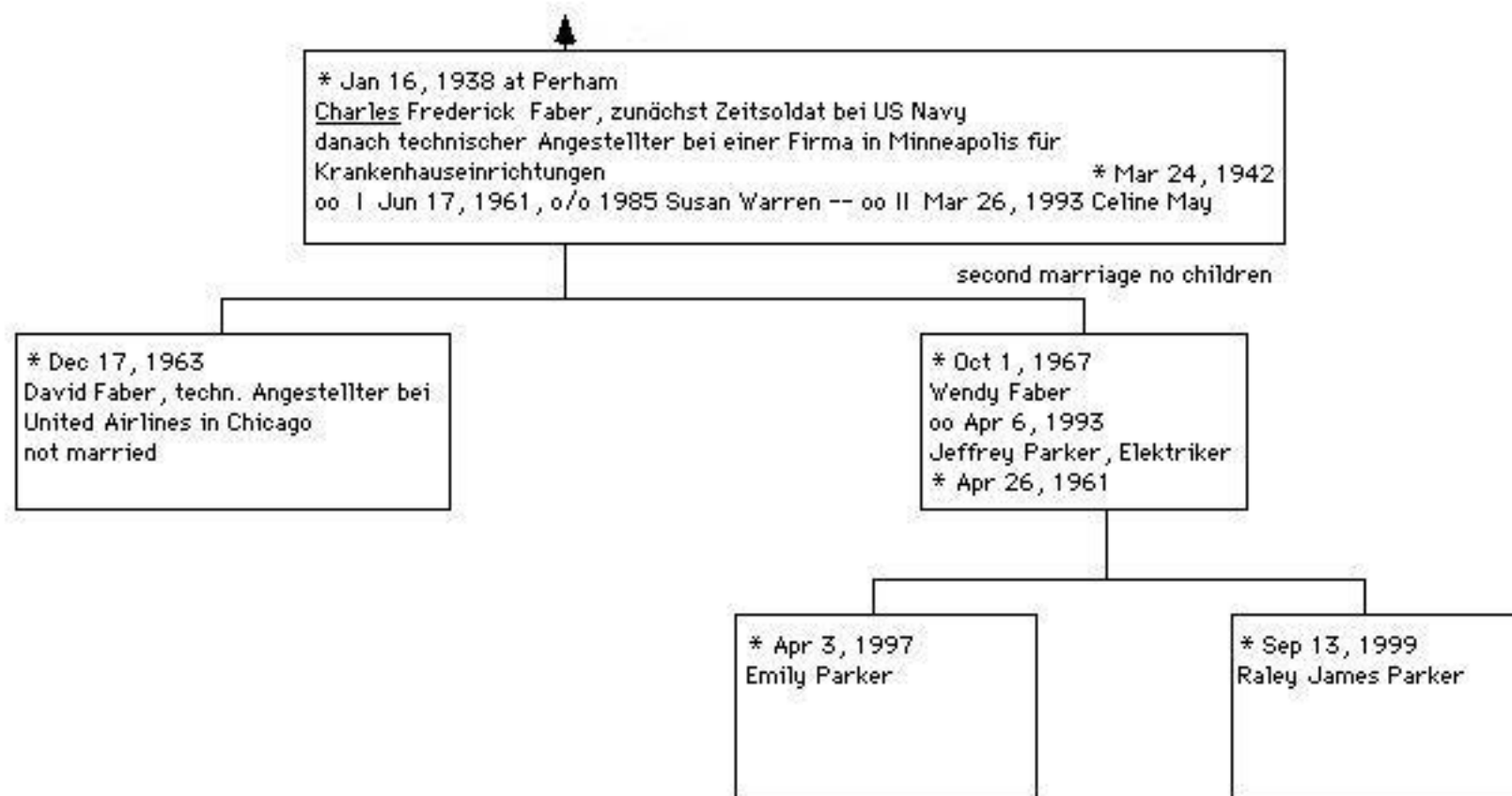
Gerlind Maria Storch, Dipl.-Bibliothekarin

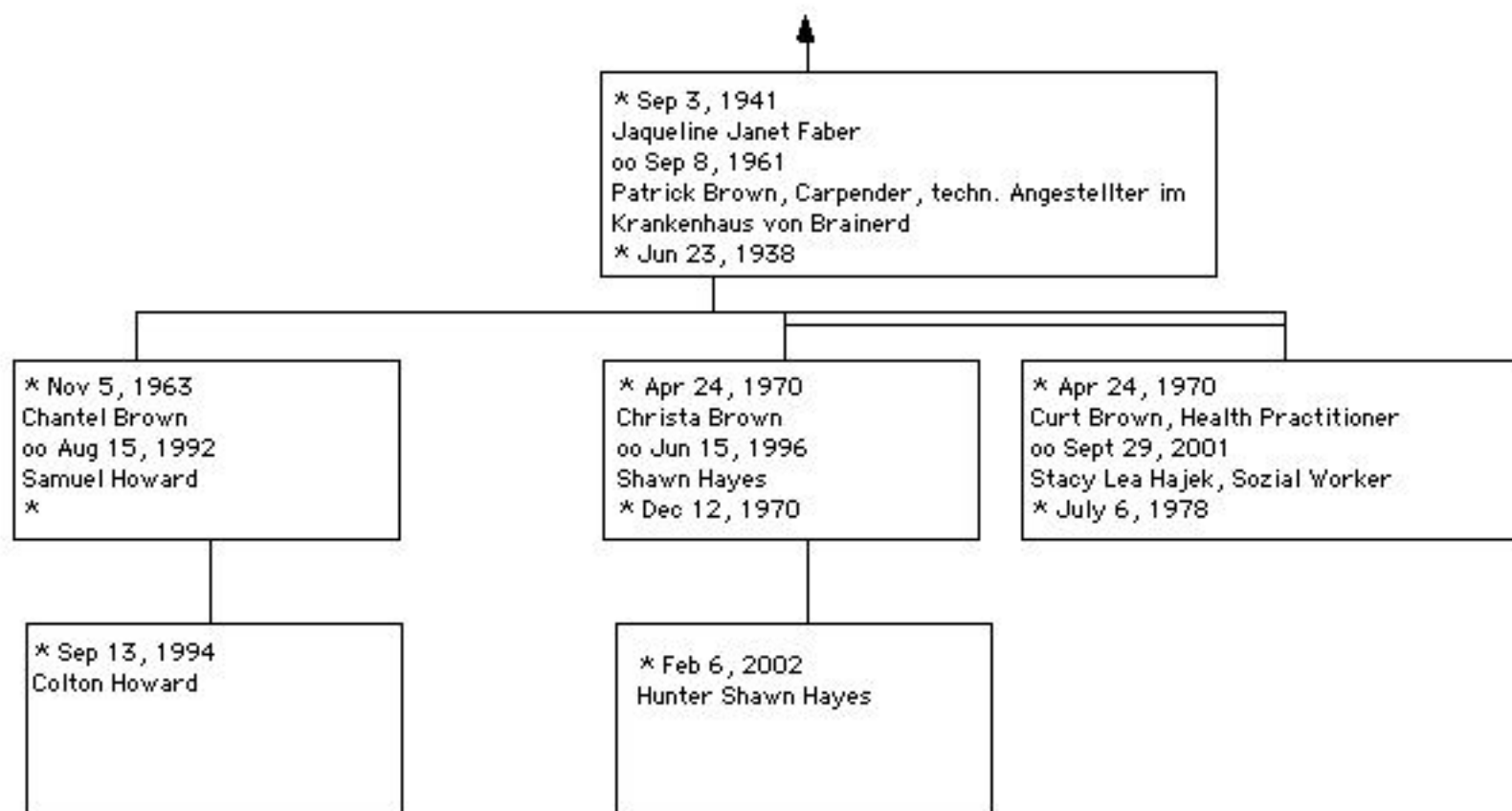
* Aug 2, 1969 in Bad Driburg

Anna Christine Storch, Juristin
Rechtsanwältin









e-mail bcfaber@juno.com
tel 001-715-834-8946

* Nov 25, 1940 * May 29, 1942
Bernard P. Faber, pharmacist oo Jul 19, 1963 Carol Austad
live at Eau Clair, WI, USA

* May 14, 1964
Christine Faber
oo Aug, 1987 o/o
Hauschild
*

* Aug 28, 1965
Carla Faber
oo Jul, 1997
Tom Saxen
*
live at Boulder, CO

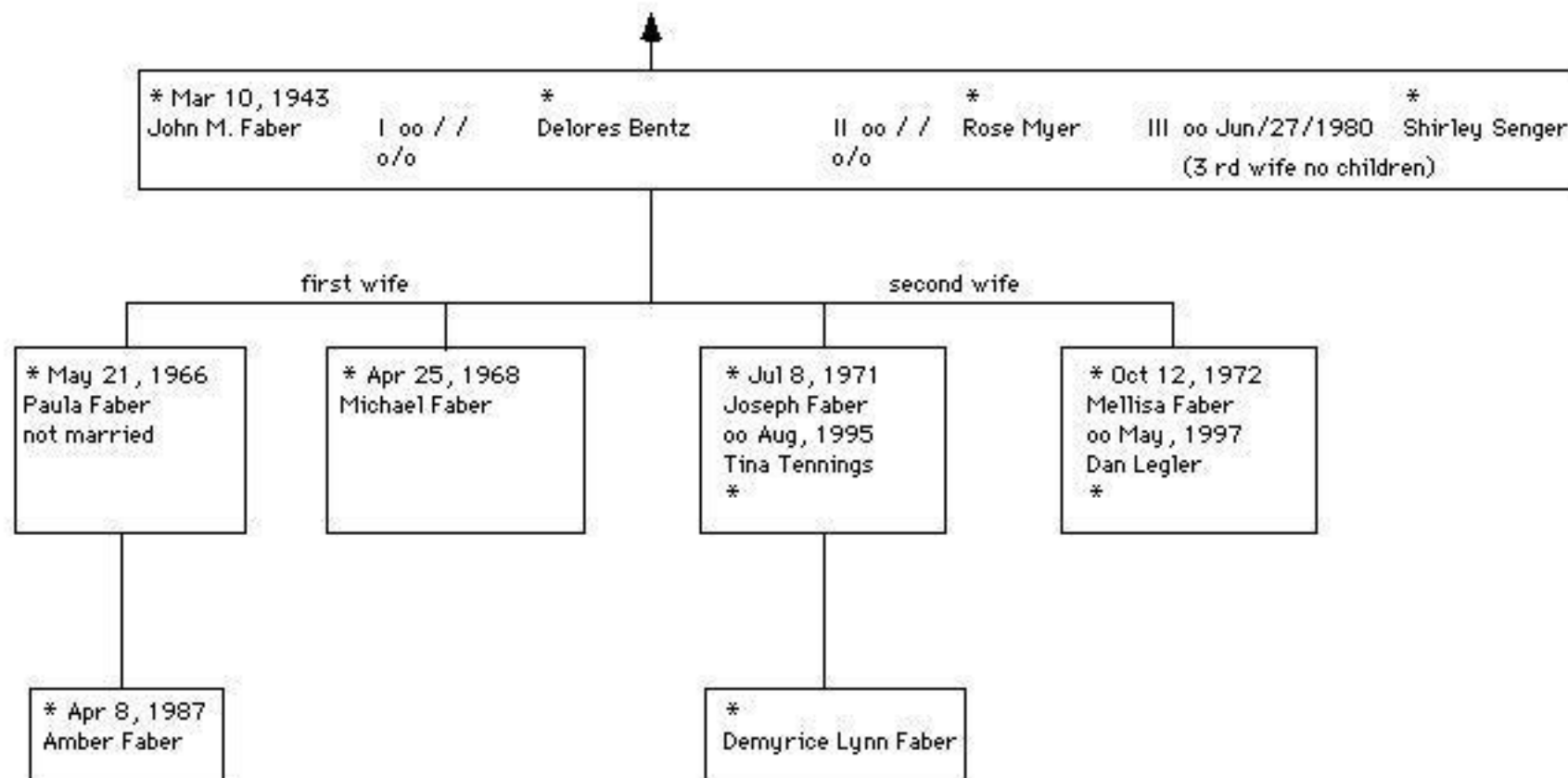
* Apr 15, 1969
Steven Faber
Policeofficer at Boulder, CO

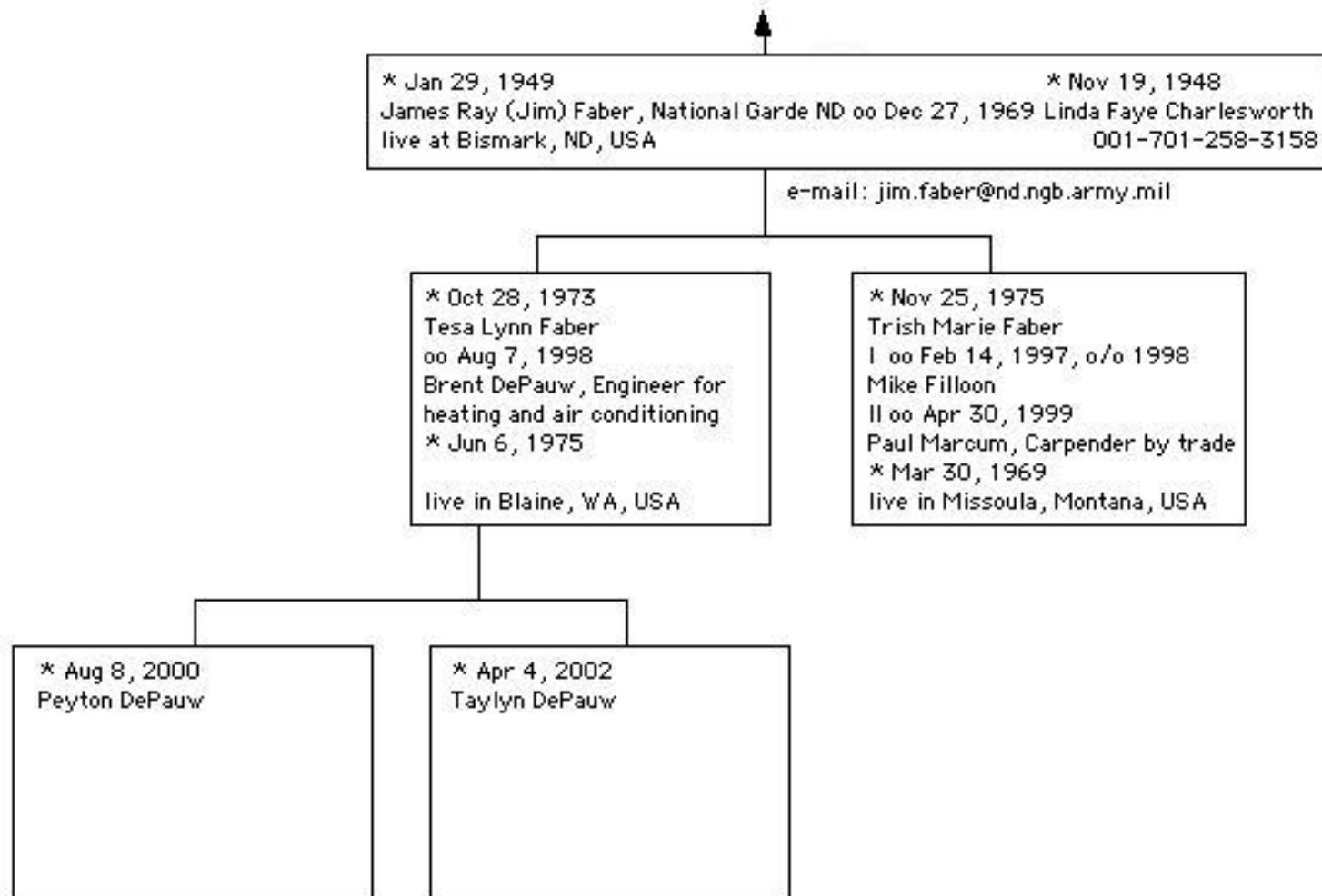
* Sep 2, 1974
Stefanie Faber
not married
no children

* Jul 16, 1993
Molly Hauschild

* Jun 17, 1988
Mitchel Hauschild

* Oct 13, 1999
Rachel Ann Saxen







* Jun 21, 1931 * Jan 3, 1928
Donna Mae (Dana) Faber oo Dec 16, 1947 Richard Joseph Martin
+ Dec , 1999

* Aug 27, 1948
Barbara Lym Martin
I oo Nov 21, 1969 o/o 1973
Joseph Diaz
II oo Jun 22, 1974
Anton John Frascone
* Mar 4, 1950

* Jun 4, 1976
Antony John Frascone

* May 17, 1970
Dawn Marie Diaz
adopted 1975 by
Anton John Frascone

* Aug 3, 1949
Michael Timothy Martin
I oo 1968 o/o 1972
Mary Twells
* Jan 21, 1952
II oo 1974 o/o ?
Mary Twells

* Oct 9, 1974
Megan Martin

* Jan 20, 1969
Melissa Martin
oo , 1992
Matt John ?
* Feb 9, 1967

* Sep 25, 1996
NIN John

* Oct 2, 1950
Richard Joseph Martin, Jr.
oo Jun 7, 1972
Gail Stelmack
* Sep 25, 1952

* Jun 28, 1983
Adam Richard Martin

* Jul 26, 1980
Corey Joseph Martin

* Jul 7, 1962
David Joseph Martin
oo Jun 2, 1990
Heidi Nusser
* Jun 2, 1967

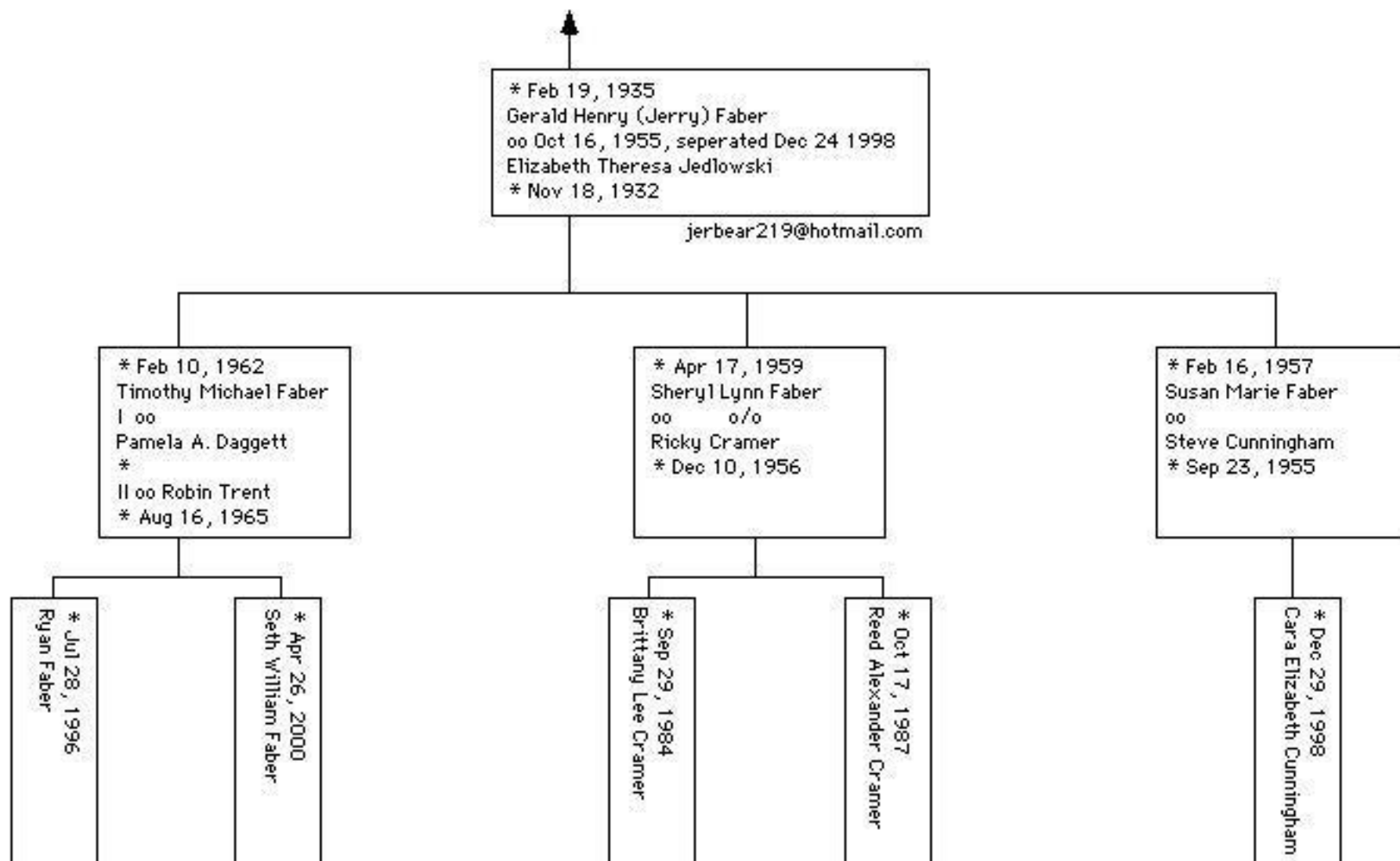
* Sep 13, 1997
Angelika Christine

* Dec 6, 1995
Joseph Jakob Martin

* Dec 3, 1966
Kelli Marie Martin
oo May 22, 1993
Michael Novak
* Apr 4, 1966

* Jun 4, 1998
Nicholas Michael Novak

* Aug 22, 1996
Kayla Mae Novak



↑
Maria Elisabeth Hermine Faber oo Johannes Peter Zacharias Krapp

Henry Joseph Krapp immigrated
May 1883 to USA, book of birth's
page 125

* Nov 22, 1863 + Nov 13, 1929
Josef Karl Krapp, farmer
oo
Gertrud Drescher
* Aug 18, 1867 + Jan 14, 1937

* Oct 28, 1865 + Mar 2, 1933
Anna Katharina Krapp
oo Jun 25, 1890
Karl Krapp, farmer
* Jan 8, 1862 + Jul 27, 1941

* Apr 18, 1868 + Mar 13, 1936
Henry Joseph Krapp, Bauunternehmer
oo Apr 24, 1894
Mary Gertrude Monath
* Aug 1, 1870 + Oct 26, 1953

Hausname : Zachariasse

Hausname : Mannobbels

Anna Krapp

Frieda Krapp

Anna Krapp, * + stillborn

Wilhelm Krapp

Vinzenz Krapp

Klara Krapp, ledig (Vinzentinerin in Fulda)
* Dec 17, 1902 + Aug 23, 1973

Rudolf Krapp

Paul Krapp, * 1898 + 1917 w/w I

Karl line Krapp

Richard Krapp, * 1894 + 1917 w/w I

Heinrich Krapp

Anna Krapp, ledig
no children

* Mar 10, 1900
Anton Krapp, Lehrer
oo Mar 31, 1937
Maria Merz
* Sep 12, 1907

* Dec 11, 1937
Hilfrud Krapp, ledig
Physiotherapeutin
no children

Otto Krapp

* Oct 9, 1892 + Dec 28, 1975
Mathilde Krapp, USA
Maria Krapp

no children

Josef Krapp

* Jul 30, 1897 + Feb, 1979
Henry Peter Krapp, Architekt
oo Apr 19, 1922
Lillian Lee
* Jul 17, 1901 + Apr 16, 1998

* Feb 16, 1929
John Krapp

* Jul 28, 1925
Robert L. Krapp

* Jul 29, 1923
Gertrude Krapp

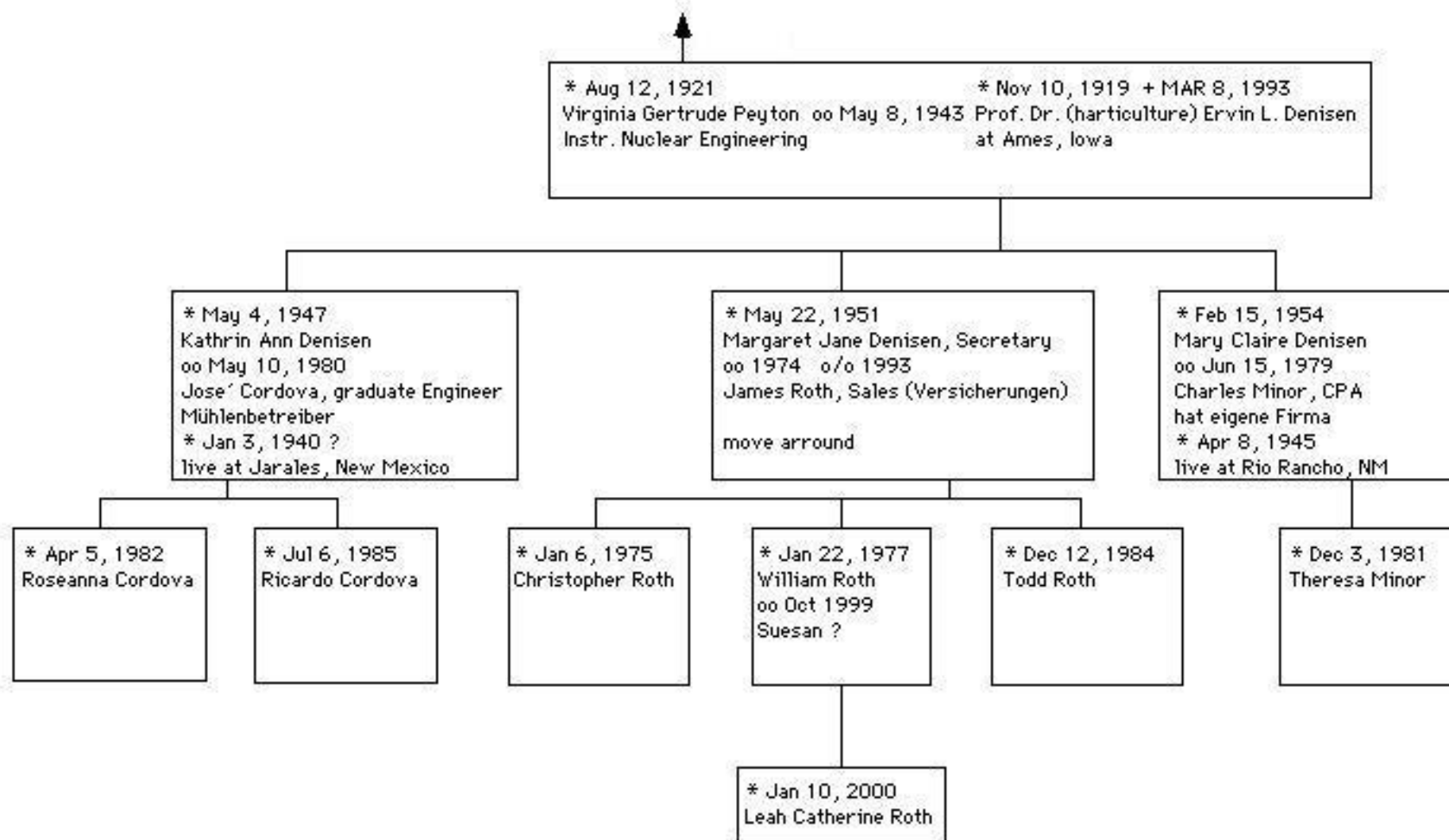
* Dec 2, 1895 + Dec 14, 1986
Clara Ann Krapp
oo Oct 16, 1920
William Thomas Peyton, Dr. med.
Hirnochirurg
* Jan 11, 1892 + Mar 3, 1962

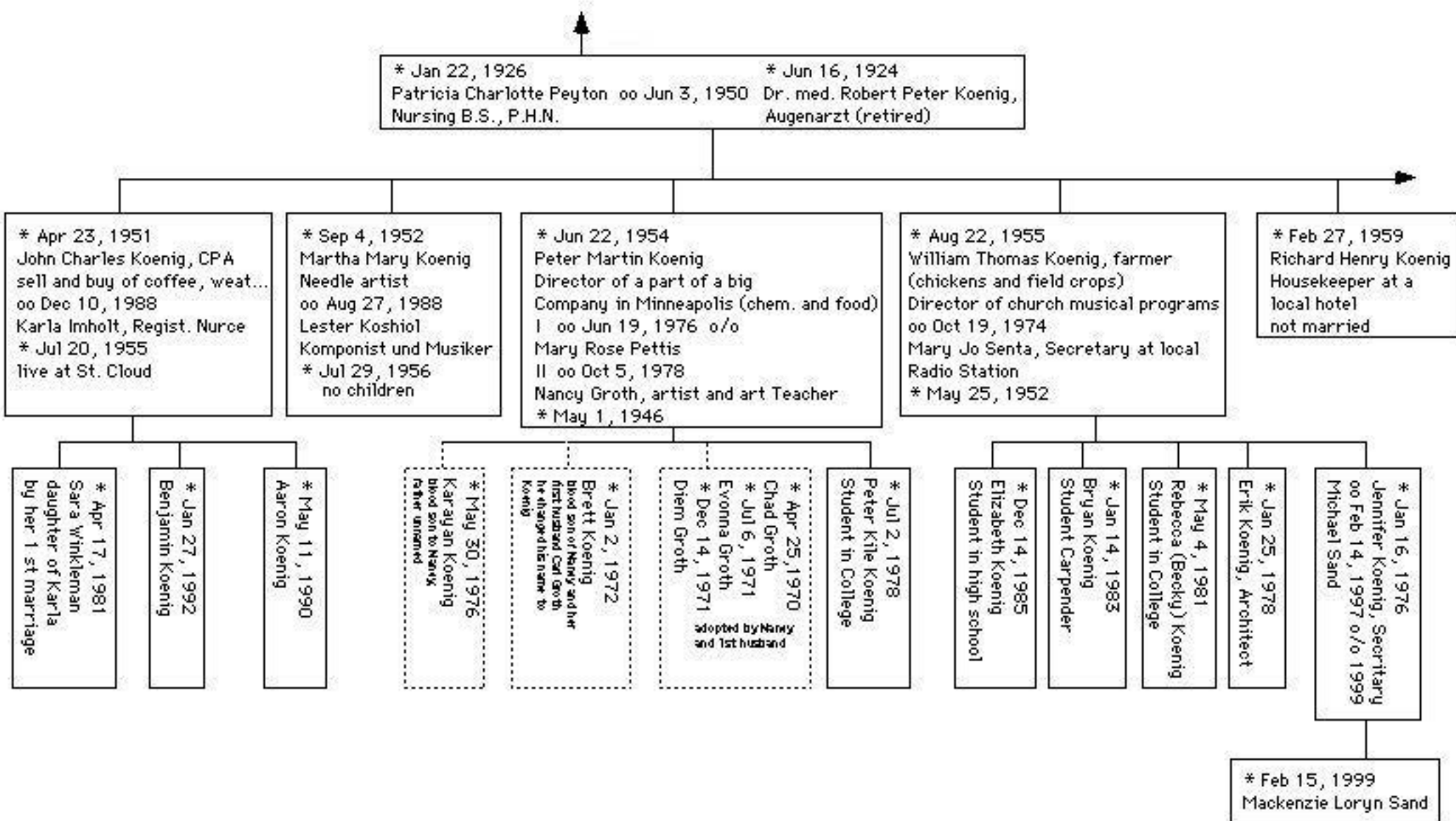
* Mar 21, 1929
Kathleen Adair Peyton

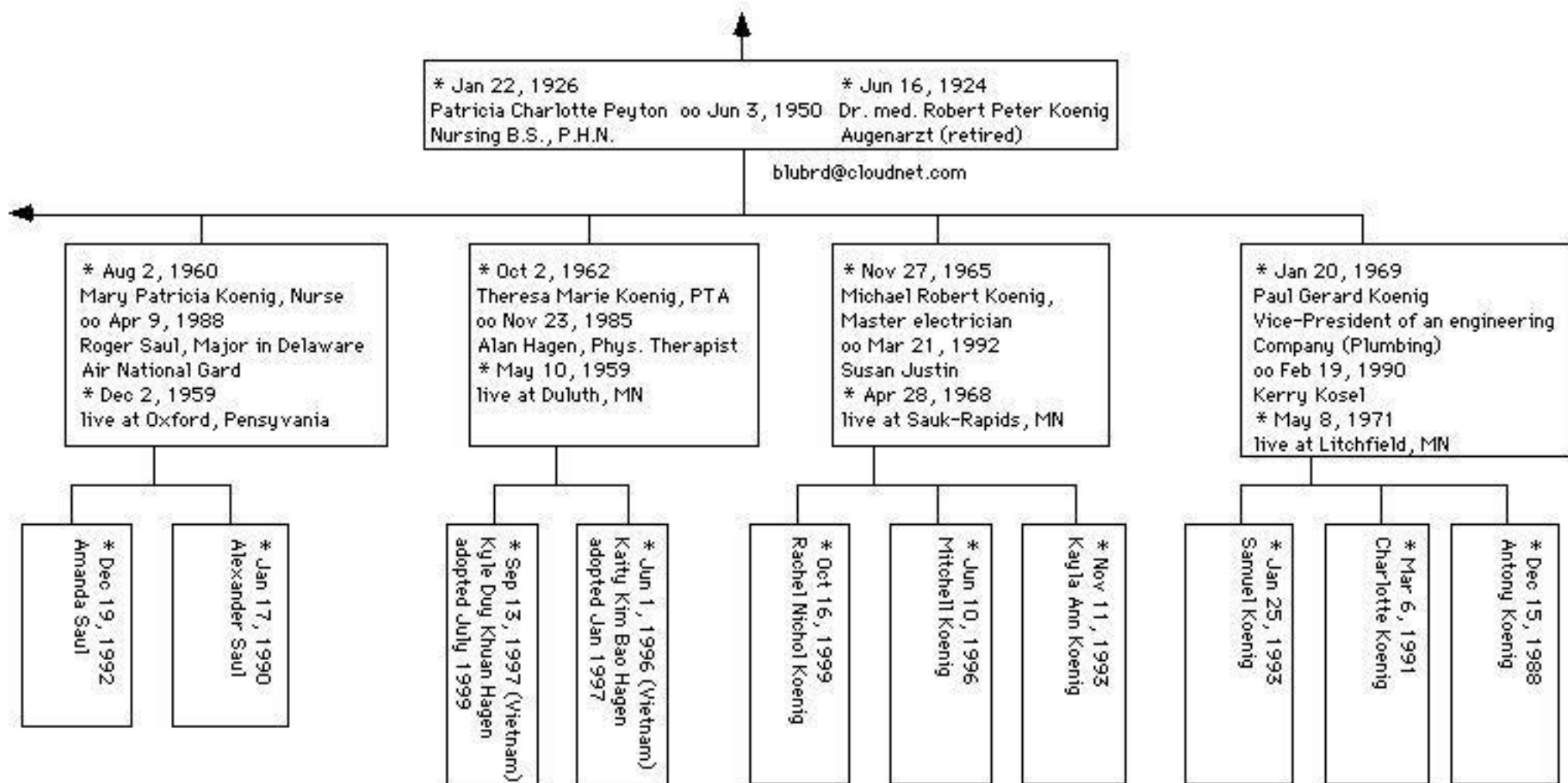
* Jan 22, 1926
Patricia Charlotte Peyton

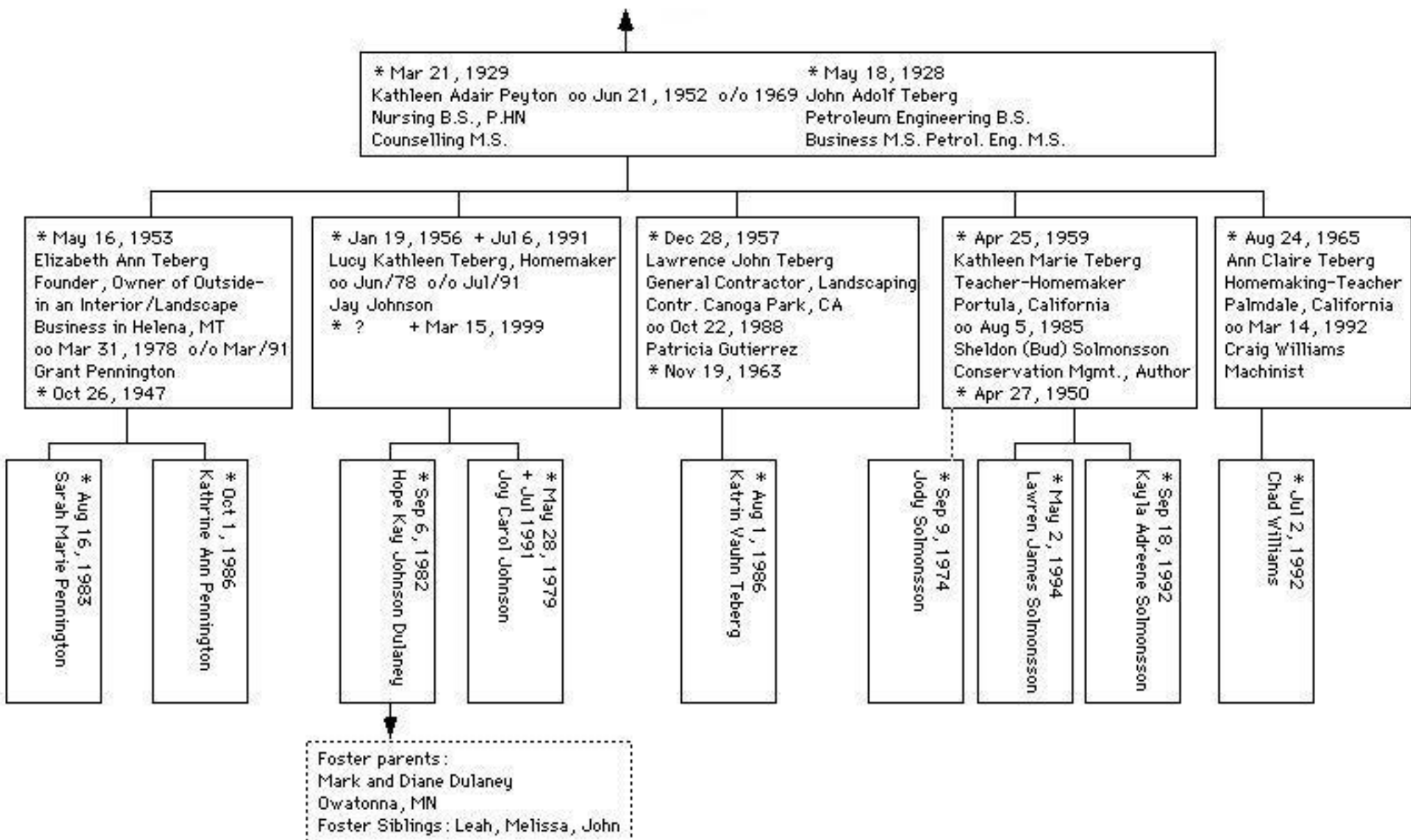
* Aug 12, 1921
Virginia Gertrude Peyton

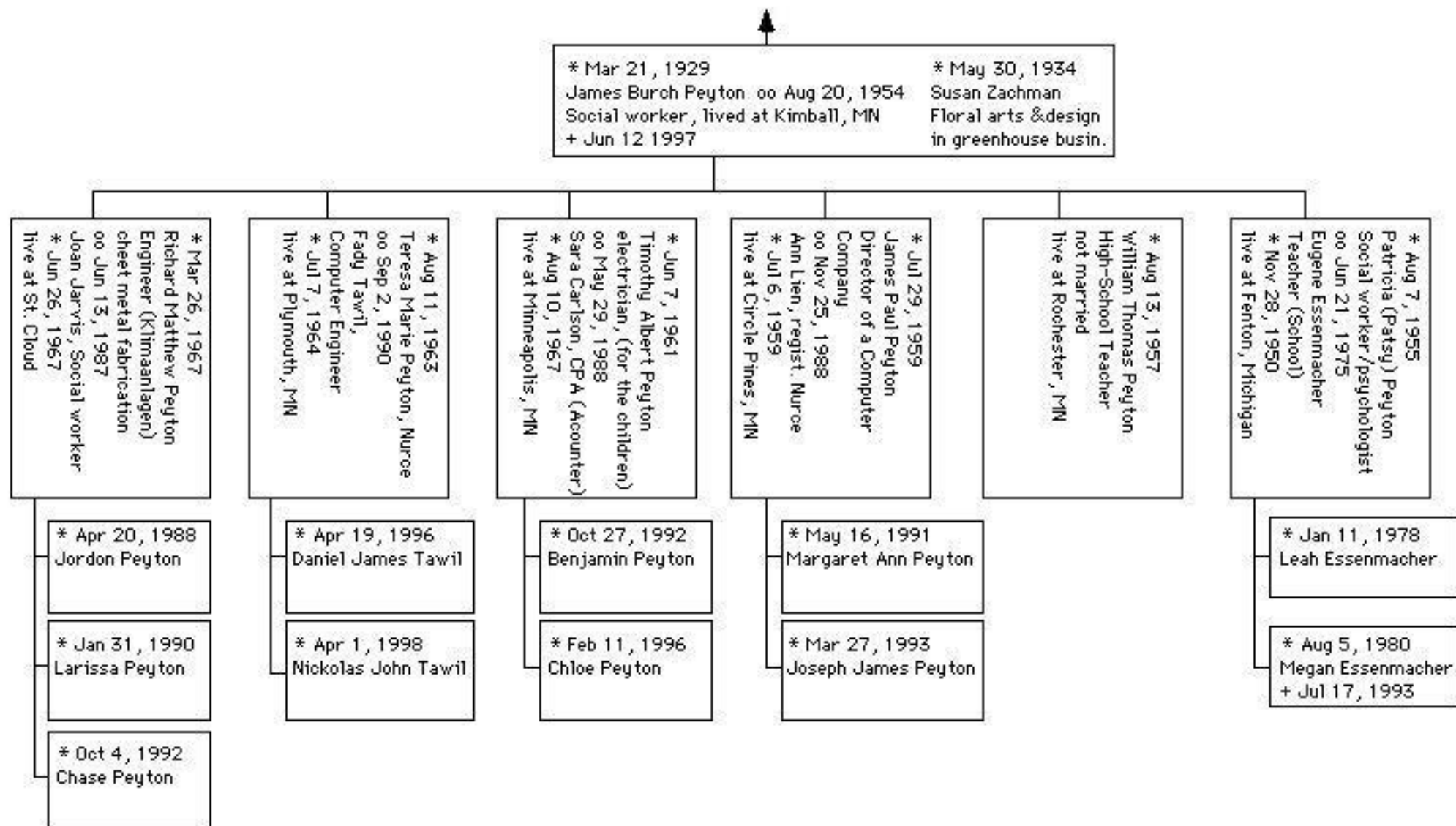
* Mar 21, 1929
James Burch Peyton

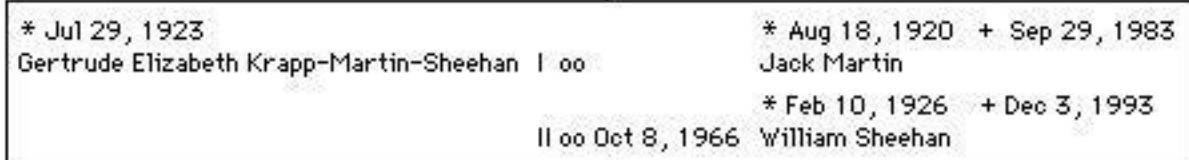




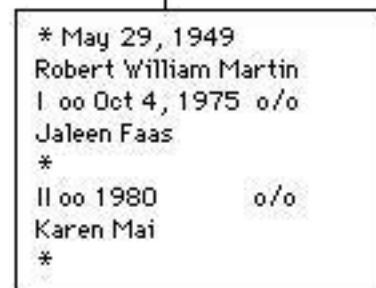
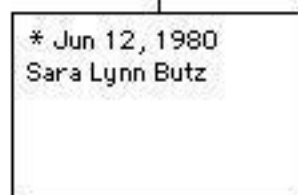
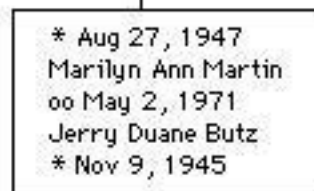
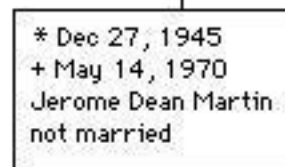




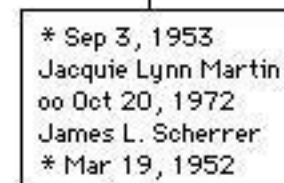




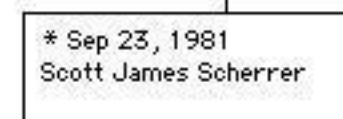
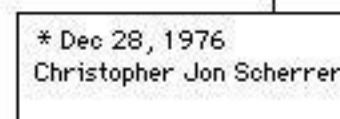
Henry P. Krapp hat Ingenieurwesen studiert
ist dann nach Colorado gezogen und hat bei
einer Firma Burghard and Sons gearbeitet
Fast alle Nachkommen in Colorado



no children



Jjcssch@aol.com



Robert L. Krapp had a big fishing boat
and was in fishing business in Alaska

* Jul 28, 1925
Robert L. Krapp oo Aug 5, 1944
lives in Washington (state)

* Apr 13, 1928
Charlotte E. Albrichtsens
+ May 3, 1997

* Mar 2, 1945
Barbara Lee Krapp
oo I Oct 16, 1963 o/o
George Johnson
oo II Oct 13, 1967
David Longfellow
* Nov 30, 1942

Feb 19, 1946
Charlene Krapp
oo I Feb 29, 1964
Richard C. Nelson
* Feb 2, 1945 + Dec 10, 1986
oo II Aug 25, 1989
Frank Carter
* Dec 15, 1957

* Oct 4, 1948
Edith Theres Trimm (Terry) Krapp
oo I Sep 13, 1968 o/o
William G. Trimm
* Jan 6, 1947
oo II Sep 6, 1980
John James Austin
* Aug 17, 1955

* Aug 28, 1951
Debora Lynn Krapp
oo I Sep 20, 1969 o/o
Darrel Bussert
oo II o/o
William Elsberry
*
oo III
Keith Bonn
*

* Dec 21, 1973
Jami Ann Longfellow
oo Nov 16, 1996
Justin Lundquist
* Apr 28, 1973

* Feb 9, 1969
Tracy Lynn Longfellow
oo Jan 13, 1996
Vince Lamb
* Jul 31, 1968

* Oct 7, 1964
Tiffany Ann Nelson

* May 22, 1968
Robyn Lee Nelson
oo Oct 1, 1988
Chris Sarver
* Jan 7, 1968

* May 1, 1974
Megan Theres Trimm
oo Aug 21, 1999
James Maples
* Oct 10, 1968

* Sep 24, 1970
Shawn Bussert
oo

* Jan 29, 1973
Conrad Elsberry

* Mar 21, 2000
Taylor Lynn Lamb

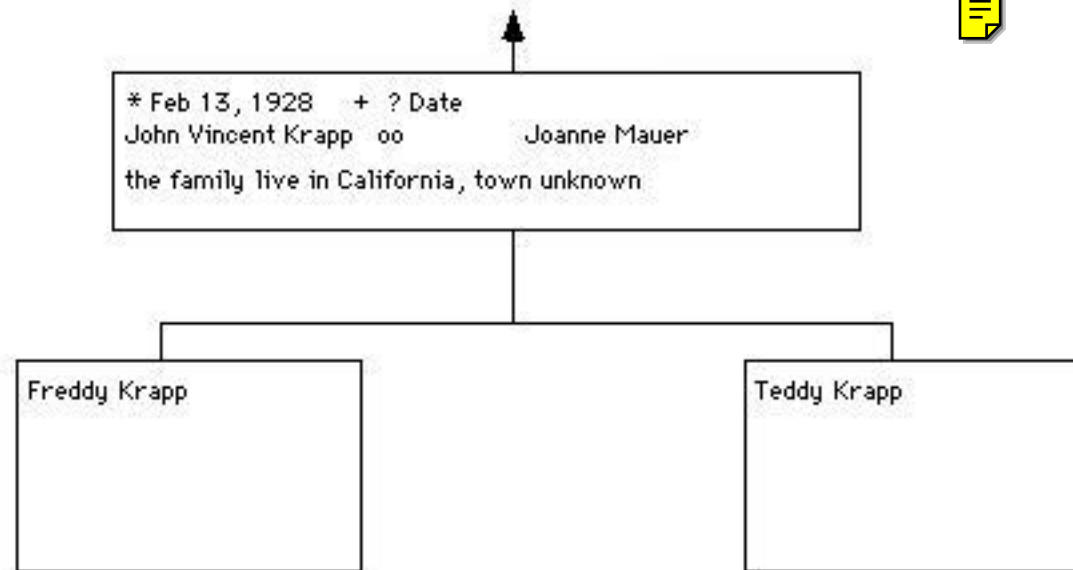
* Aug 9, 1998
Jordon Mathew Lamb

* Mar 13, 1991
Elizabeth Sophie Nelson

* May 15, 1992
Nelson Richard Sarver

* Aug 8, 1993
Alexas Bussert

* Oct 21, 1999
Hayden Elsberry



?

Der Vater von Josef Krapp hat den Aussiedlerhof am Ruschelberg gebaut. Durch Losentscheid fiel dieser Hof dann an Otto Krapp, das Elternhaus in der Bogenstr. gegenüber Henrich erhielt Josef Krapp, der es mit einem gemauerten Keller unterfangen hat. Dort sind Theo und seine Schwester geboren.

* May 7, 1891 i. N. + Aug 5, 1949
Josef Krapp
oo
Elisabeth Ebel aus Momberg
* 1895 + 1961

1935 hat Josef Krapp dieses Haus für 6000 RM verkauft und das Haus des Metzgers Rosenbusch (Jude) in der Ringstraße 8 für 9000 RM gekauft. Der ehemalige Eigentümer ist mit seiner ganzen Familie nach Johannesburg ausgewandert. 1950 mußten an die Jewish Restitution Successor Organization 5500 DM nachbezahlt werden.

Am Galgenberg 1
6678

* Sept , 1929
Maria Krapp
oo
Franz Wanke
*

* Apr 22, 1935
Theo Krapp, Werkzeugmacher
oo Feb 1, 1958
Barbara Bartneck aus Breslau
* Apr 19, 1938

Ringstr. 8
6717

* 1947
Peter Wanke
Polizeibeamter
oo
*

* 1948
Brigitte Wanke
oo
Streichert
* +
lebt in
St. Peter-Ording

*
Thomas Wanke
Hubschrauberpilot
oo I
oo II
*
leben in Treysa

*
Stefan Wanke,
Dipl. Biol., Schreiner
oo
Rita Selzer, Ärztin im
Stadtkrankenhaus Fulda
*

* Jul 29, 1958
Michael Krapp, Dipl.Phys.
oo
Elke Falk aus Rommershausen
* Dec 17, 1959

* Nov 23, 1963
Dominik Krapp, ledig

2nd m. 1st marriage

*
Elis. Streichert

*
Helene Streichert

*
Julia Streichert

* 1990
Thomas Krapp

* 1988
Claudia Krapp

* 1986
Elisabeth Krapp

* Oct 9, 1892 i.N
Mathilde Krapp, Twin to Maria Krapp oo Franz (Frank) Winzig, Küfer
+ 1970 i. St. Paul, MN, USA + 1970 at age 83

* Dec 10, 1895 at Cologne area
Cornelius Weckauß oo Margaret, born ?
+ Oct 28, 1983 + 1970 or 1971

Jerry's Web Site:
<http://www.users.qwest.net/~winzigconsulting>
e-mail: jerry_winzig@qwest.net

* Jul 20, 1921 * Sep 20, 1920 + Feb 22, 1982
Henry Winzig oo Dec 28, 1946 Mary Weckauß

7 Children

* Nov 7, 1947
Jerome Frank (Jerry) Winzig, Technical Writer
oo Jul 3, 1974
Judy Burgett, Lutheran pastor
* Jul 7, 1947 1-612-824-5971

Henry Winzig war Flugzeugmechaniker.
Er war als 5 jähriger mit seiner Mutter zu Besuch
in Neustadt.

* Oct 11, 1949
Margaret Mary Winzig, physical therapist
oo
Donald Zignego, farmer, Woodville, WI
* Jun 3,

* Dec 15, 1976
Peter Frank Cho Winzig
(Korean, adopted)

* Jul 15, 1979
Mary Elizabeth Chun Winzig
(Korean, adopted)

* Nov 23, 1976 ?
Frank Zignego

* Sep 4, 1977
Dominic Zignego

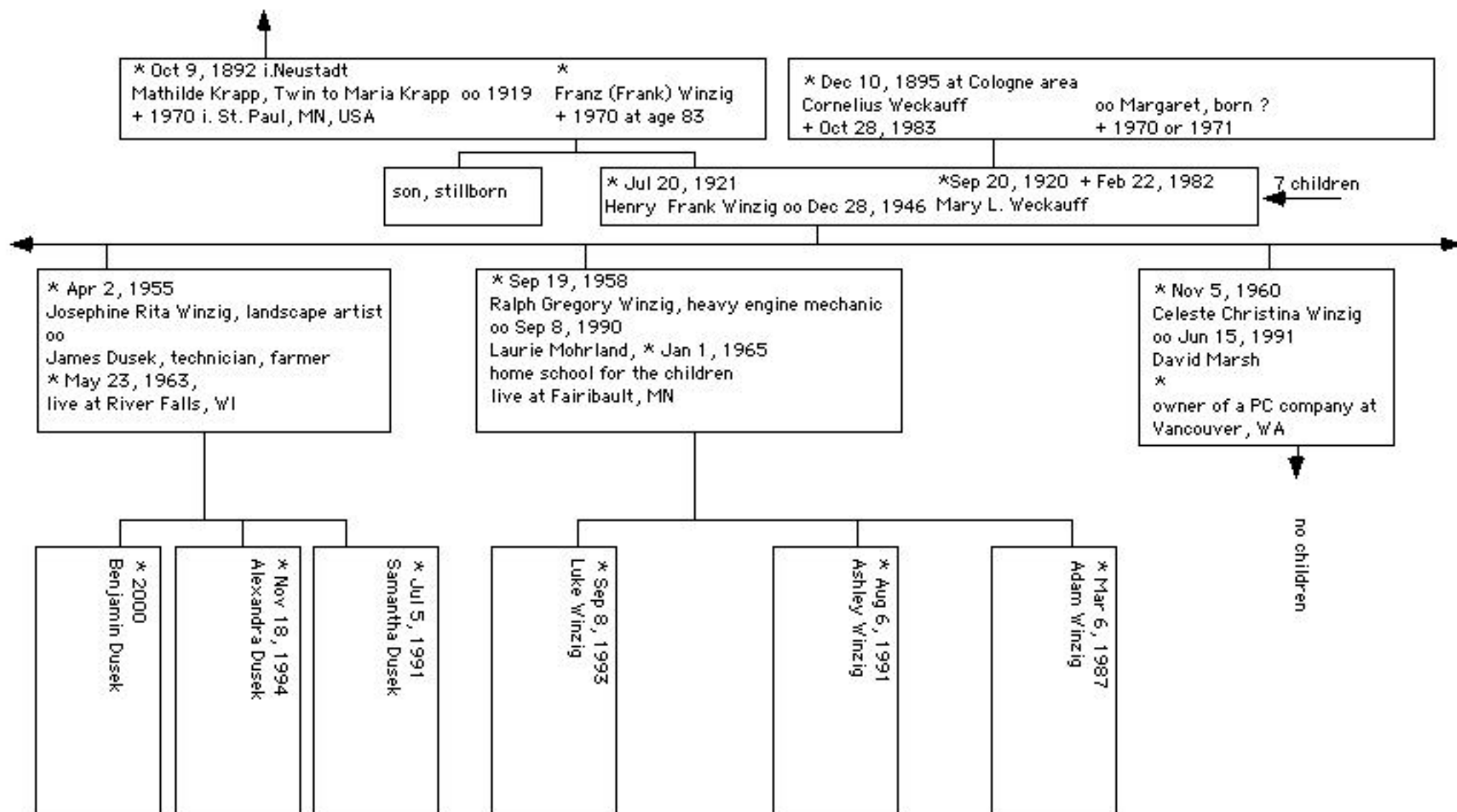
* Dec 31,
Maria Zignego

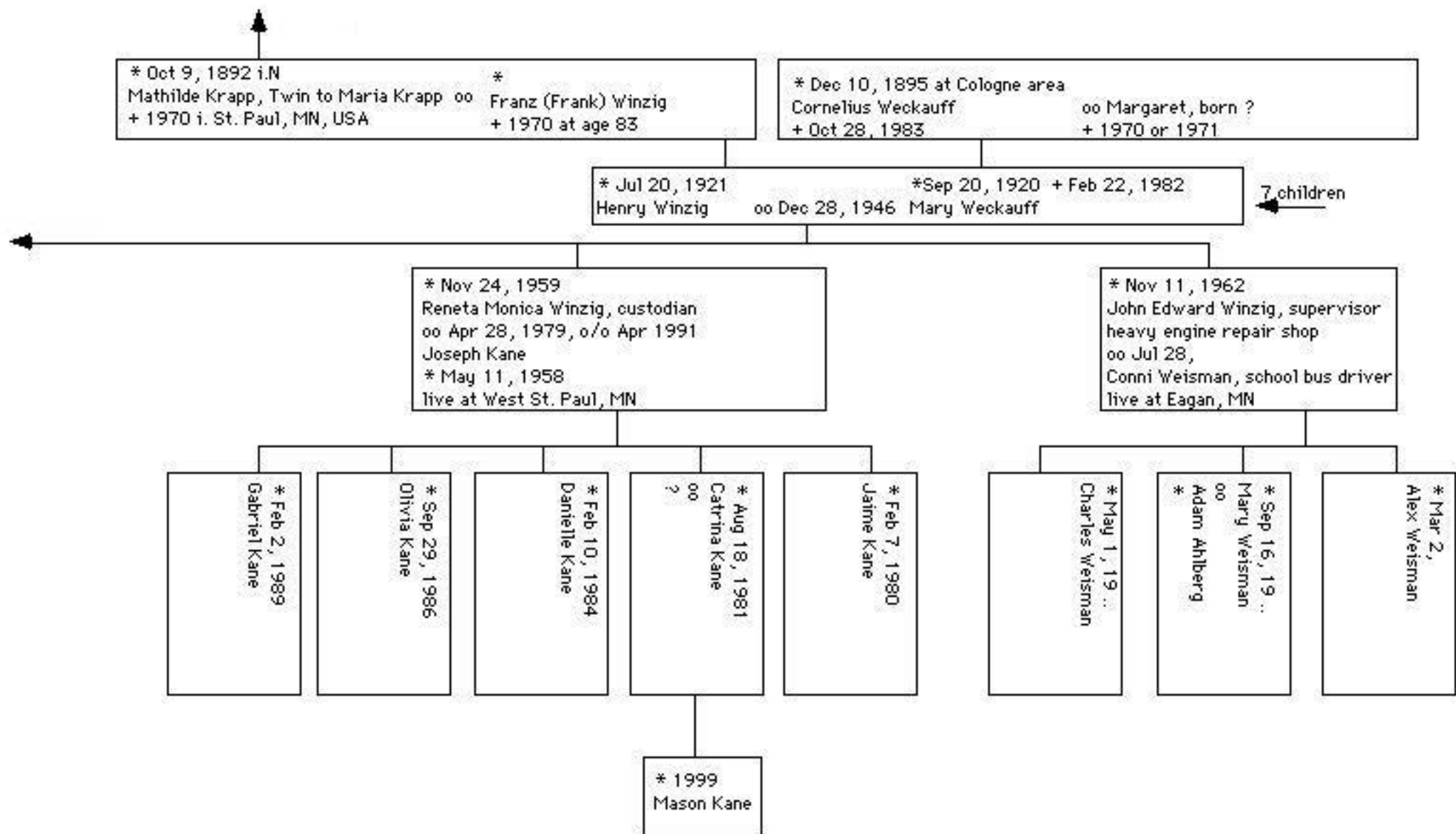
* Nov 21,
Monica Zignego

* Aug 10,
Therese Zignego

* Jan 29,
Agnes Zignego

* May 14, 1991
Grace Zignego







* Nov 27, 1897 + Nov 6, 1978
Otto Krapp, Landwirt (farmer)
oo Nov 9, 1925
Lina Schlitt
* Oct 26, 1901 + Dec 5, 1978

Otto Krapp ist vom Hain kommend
ein Hund ins Fahrrad gelaufen und
hat sich überschlagen. Dieser Unfall
war Todesursache.

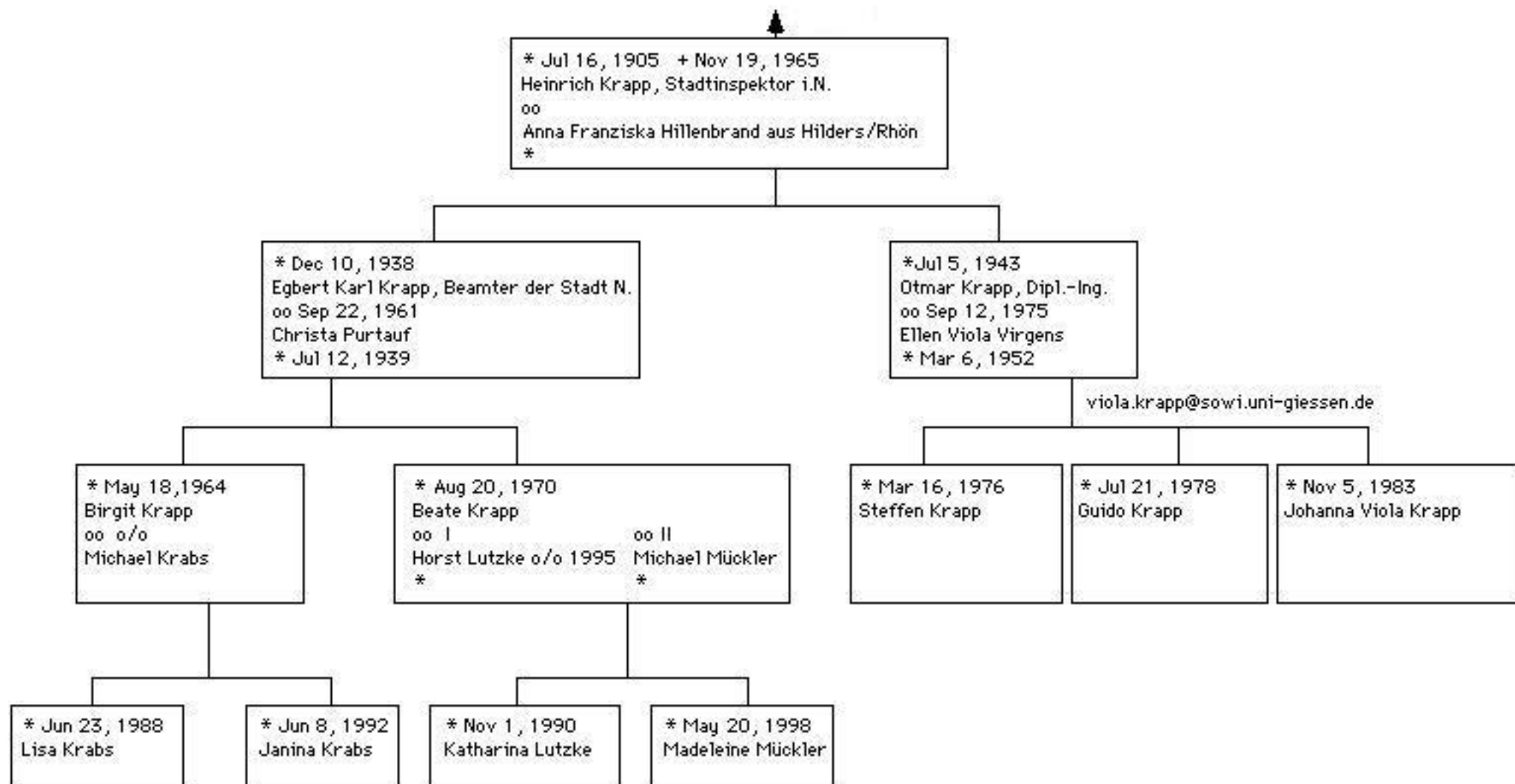
* Apr 20, 1936 + Jan 2, 1961
Anton Krapp, farmer
gestorben durch Unfall beim
Holzrücken im Wald

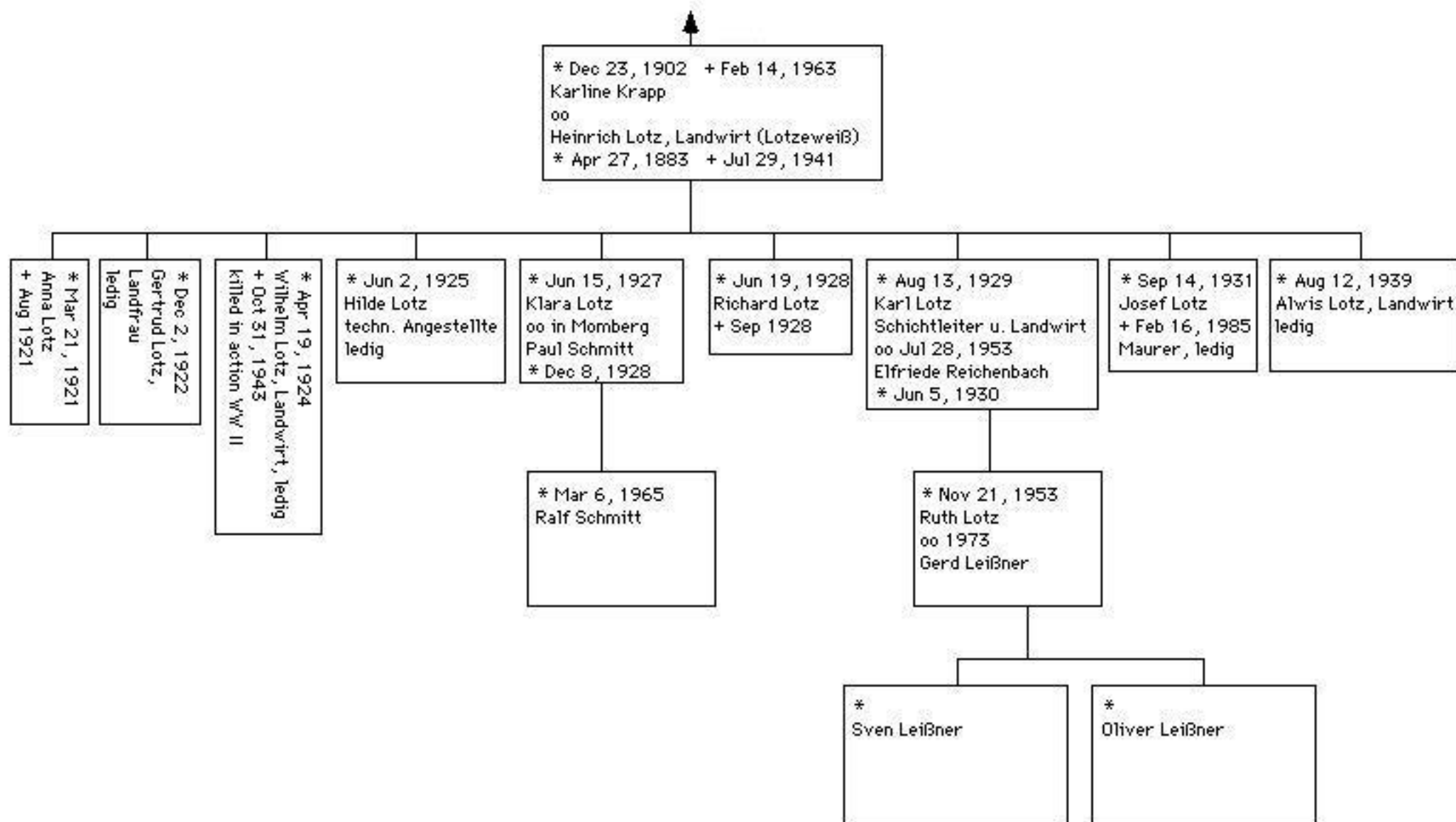
* Feb 5, 1927
Hedwig Krapp
oo Oct 9, 1951 7816
Josef Ramb, farmer
* Jun 15, 1927 + Sep 15, 1997

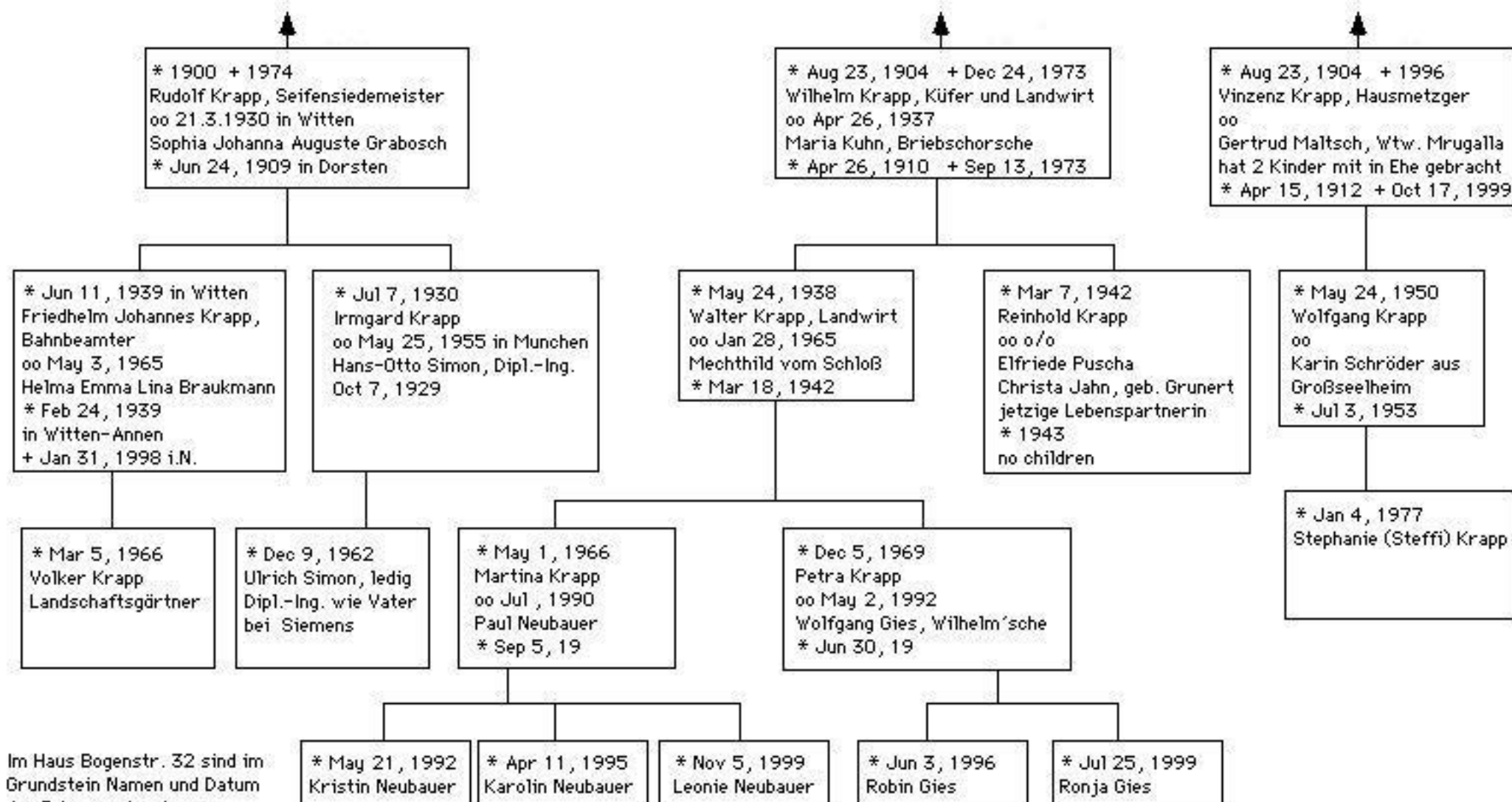
* Mar 16, 1953 in Momberg
Renate Ramb, 2. Staatsex. für Lehramt (Uni Marburg)
oo
Stefan Loose, Verlag für Reiseführer in Berlin
*

* Jun 30, 1955 in Momberg
Maria Elisabeth (Marlies) Ramb
oo
Gotthard Scheja, Dipl.-Biologe, Dr.rer.nat.
Umweltbeauftr. in Arnshausen/Sauerland
*

* Jul 6, 1961 in Neustadt
Ottmar Ramb, ledig
Werkzeugmachermeister im
Sondermaschinenbau
lebt u. arbeitet in Berlin





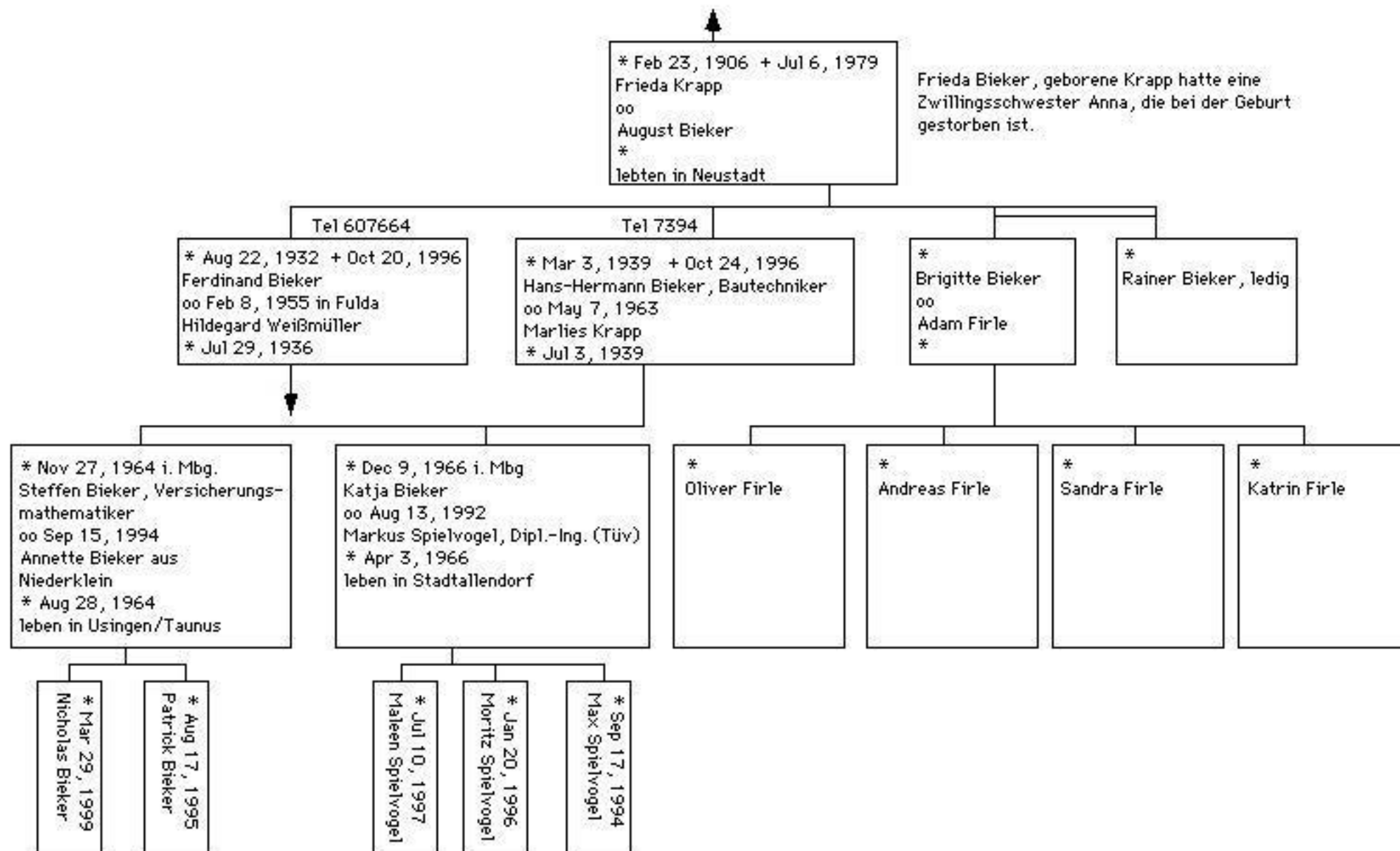


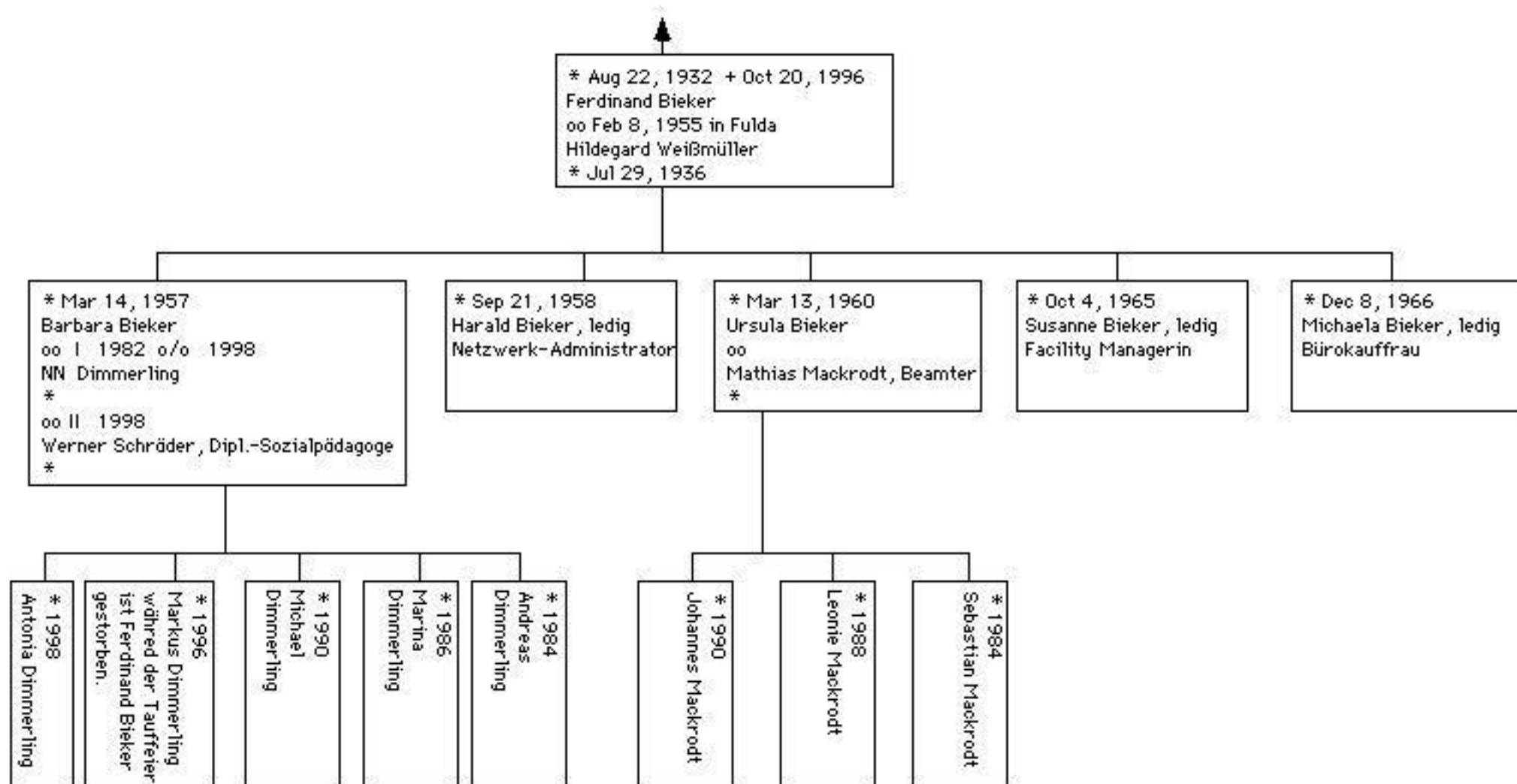
Im Haus Bogenstr. 32 sind im
Grundstein Namen und Datum
der Erbauer eingetragen:

Peter Krapp und Hermine Faber, 1863

später hat Willi Krapp dort eine Kuferei betrieben.

Walter Krapp hat dieses Haus verkauft und einen Aussiedlerhof im Hainfeld erbaut







* Aug 28, 1909 * Feb 9, 1911
Anna Krapp (Schönförbers) oo May 13, 1937 Josef Mann, Schreiner (Worschtflickers)
+ Apr 6, 1956 + Apr 21, 1945 killed in action W'W II

* Jul 11, 1939 * Sep 5, 1936 in Falkenau
Waltraut Mann oo Sep 23, 1960 Hartwig Purtauf (Hadel)
Werkzeugmachermeister
Hausmstr. Gesamtschule N.

* Jan 30, 1942
Karola Mann, Altenpflegerin
oo May 28, 1955
Jochen Walz, Bahnbeamter
* Oct 1, 1940
leben in Treysa

* Feb 13, 1962
Anke Purtauf, Zahnarzthelferin
oo Jun 16, 1982
Peter Motyka, Industriemeister
* Jul 31, 1957 in Treysa

* Nov 13, 1977
Stephanie Purtauf
Zahnarzthelferin

* Jul 8, 1966
Stefan Walz, Landschaftsplaner
oo Aug 28, 1996
Claudia Wolff, Lehrerin
* Aug 23, 1966

* Nov 5, 1968
Christiane Walz, Bankkauffrau
oo May 1, 1993
Carsten Schultheiß, Bankkaufmann
* Sep 2, 1969

* Sep 3, 1989
Patrick Motyka

* Jul 7, 1992
Dagmar Motyka

* Jun 7, 1999 in
Ziegenhain
Paula Walz

* Oct 24, 1997 in
Ziegenhain
Michel Walz

* Dec 23, 1996 in
Ziegenhain
Daniel Schultheiß

* Sep 17, 1993 in
Ziegenhain
Carolin Schultheiß

The Faber family of Neustadt:

As the data of baptisms, marriages and deaths were not registered at Neustadt before 1680 or so, ancestors can only be traced back to that time. Tax registers exist from before that time, but only the heads of households were registered in the order of citizens, by-sitters, widows and Jews. Therefore one cannot draw any conclusions concerning family relationships from these tax registers. They merely confirm that there were **Faber** families living in the Neustadt area in those days, e.g.:

1333 Siegfried Faber, landowner at Falkenhain.

1592 Andreas Faber, Protestant minister at Ginseldorf.

1602 Theophil Faber, Protestant minister at Schröck

1636 Johannes Faber, municipal clerk at Neustadt - The office of municipal clerk was held for years by one man, contrary to most other municipal offices. The municipal clerk was a learned man, he was good at Latin beside the then actual German language and quite often had a good knowledge of the law. He also held the office of a public notary and adviser in law matters (He is not an ancestor in our name-line, but he is an ancestor of Anna Gertrude Schmittiel, the wife of Konrad Faber).

1681 Christopher Faber, son of Johannes Faber, married Elisabeth Bückner.

From **1685 to 1696** three more "**Faber**" settle at Neustadt along with those already living there.

The newcomers:

1685/86 (money paid for being allowed to settle at Neustadt) **Ludwig Faber** from Ursi in Savoye.

1688/89 (money paid for being allowed to settle at Neustadt) **Johannes Faber**, Italian and spice trader.

1694/96 (money paid for being allowed to settle at Neustadt) **Nikolaus Faber** a Welsh trader from Savoye.

The first **Faber** without any doubt one of our ancestors in the name-line is **Ludwig Faber from Ursi (Orsieres) in Savoye**. He married **Anna Christine Huber** on January 14th, 1687. (Orsieres now belongs to the Canton Valis, Switzerland). You can take it from the birth, marriage and death registers. Ludwig Faber was a retailer (shopkeeper) by profession. This we learn from the registration of a Neustadt church-bank bill, dated 1710: "To **Ludwig Faber**, retailer here, for 70 ells of crude worsted 2 fl.6xr." (about 3 gold- $\text{\$}$)

In the collegiate archive of **Amöneburg - minutes of the (ecclesiastical) church commission (1728-1747)** - we find the following entry about his son **Vitus Faber** and his second wife, Anna Christina born Bauer, on page 290:

Jovis d. 31st July 1738 " Actum coram Commissariatu Amoenenburgensi.

Veit (=Vitus) Faber's wife Anna Christina, living at **Neustadt**, complained against her husband that he treated her badly and slapped her cruelly again and again so that she was not willing to live and stay with him any longer under these circumstances, especially as he might tear the tongue out of her mouth; and her life might be in danger. She asked them to be separated a thoro et mensa (from bed and table).

The accused denied this to be true, but he acknowledged that he now and again gave her a slap or boxed her ear. For this, he affirmed, he had ample reason, especially as she often left the house for two or three days and stayed away over night; and that she answered him back using unseemly language. And as she wanted to be divorced from him he was only too well pleased (satisfied) with it, but also wanted to be divorced from her, as he had no hope of her improving (mending) her ways habits (behaviour).

After both parties had been reminded of their marital duties and obligations towards each other, and as there were no sufficient reasons for a divorce evident at the time they were both admonished to put aside all hatred and discord and live in peace and harmony henceforward, as is due to righteous married people, and unite again presently and fulfil their conjugal duties."

(Actum coram commissariatu Amoenenburgensi, Jovis 31. July 1738 = case tried before the commission at Amöneburg, Sunday July 31st 1738).

One hundred years pass before we find another evidence of one of our ancestors. **Matern Faber**, son of **Andreas Faber**, according to the birth certificate of his eldest son Konrad (original deed, dated September 20th, 1838), was a citizen and landowner at Neustadt. His signature can be found in the church registers of Neustadt, volume III (baptism-, marriage- and death register from 1756 to 1830, page 499), where he testifies on August 23rd, 1842, that his brother Konrad was married to Christine Linker. As the marriage day of **Matern Faber** was not entered in the church register we can presume that the then village priest did not keep the register very carefully.

Another evidence about **Matern Faber** and his wife **Eva Josepha, born Mann**, can be found in the marriage contract of his eldest son **Konrad**. It shows that his wife was neither able to read nor write.

Matern Faber had six children. His eldest son was **Konrad Faber**, born and baptised on November 10th, 1810. Godfather of Konrad was his father's brother with the same name.

Konrad Faber is the initiator of our family heraldic shield which I had registered in the "**Münchener Herold**" register in 1997 under the number of 087/6566.

Since the days of **Konrad Faber** our nickname has been "**Schönfärber**". Nicknames were given to distinguish the very much (Faber) families in Neustadt from each other.

Nicknames for **Faber**-families in Neustadt: Wispeng, Schlecher, Faberhänsje, Herrnwaldsonkel, Nicklose, Kärchediener, Ernstefaber, Bolver and Schönfärber.

Konrad Faber was a master dyer by trade, a "Blau- und Schönfärber" (blue- and fine dyer) - that is why he got the nickname "Schönfärber".

Since the 15th century the trade name of "Blau- und Schönfärber" (blue- and fine dyer) existed along with the trade name "Schwarz- und Schlichtfärber" (black- and simple dyer).

We do not know to whom our greatgrandfather **Konrad Faber** was apprenticed to learn his profession as a dyer. Probably he had finished his apprenticeship by 1832, as he started his travellings in spring that same year. He carried then through in two stages.

One took him via Marburg - Biedenkopf, the Sieger- and Sauerland to the Ruhrgebiet, from there via Köln - Koblenz to the Westerwald, then through the Wetterau via Hanau - Fulda to Thüringen and from there through Nordhessen back to Neustadt. During this first stage he worked for various masters for 56 weeks (34 weeks at Holzhausen and area, 1 week at Weieramwald, 14 weeks at Medman, 8 weeks at Großmaischeid and 1 week at Schlitz).

The second stage started in spring 1833. It led him through Südhessen to the Baden - Würthemberg area, from there via Augsburg - München to Oberösterreich, where he worked for various masters. Then he turned south via Salzburg in spring 1835, passed the Inntal and went via Südtirol to Villach in Kärnten, from where he walked to Laibach (now Lubljana/Slovenia).

"here the Kolra (Cholera) raged, and 800 people died in one month", he entered in his little book.

From Laibach he went via Marburg (Maribor) - Graz - Wien back to Oberösterreich, where he arrived by the end of 1835. the first Christmas day of 1835 he spent at the house of the master-dyer Maus at Haag, about whom he complained with the following entry: "**I only received mocking words**". Then he turned via Steyr to Kirchdorf, where he worked for 17 weeks from the beginning of 1836 onwards, then followed 20 weeks at Schwanenstadt and 18 weeks at Passau.

The further stations took him via Regensburg north to the area of Nürnberg, from where he went by train to Fürth by the end of 1836.

The first railway-line in Germany had opened on December 1835 from Nürnberg to Fürth. This event he honoured with the entry into his booklet: "**Gone by train to Fürth; one mile is 6 Kreuzer, and the train holds 280 people.**"

From Fürth Konrad Faber turned to Thüringia via Bamberg - Coburg - Hildburghausen, went via Gotha to Eisenach where he worked for a short time and eventually walked to his home-town via Hersfeld, Kassel and Fritzlar, where he arrived in July 1837. Beside the above mentioned places he worked at Butzbach, Friedberg, Sinsheim, Ottenschlag, Salzburg, Lofer, Sinels, Idria, Laibach, Graz, Pinkafeld, Kirchdorf, Schwanenstadt, Passau, Esenach, Hersfeld and Homberg.

He put down his experienced during his travellings in a **booklet of 16 to 10 cm and 84 pages**. It mainly contains recipes for dyers, but also instructions on animal ailments and pest control. Moreover he entered a list of "**luckless days**", which occur in any month.

A short explanation about dying with natural colours is advisable before putting the copy of Konrad Faber`s booklet.

Thaks to synthetic dying colours nowadays it is sufficient to dissolve powder or pills to make a dye-bath. In former times when only natural colours where available, dying was a time-costly and consuming procedure. Normally dyers used plants of their area or even animals for dyeing. These were used fresh or dried. E.g.: red was taken from the root of the Krapp-plant, blue = Weid-plant, later the more intensive indigo from the orient. According to Konrad Faber`s entries also chemical sustances like alum, tartar, potash etc. were used in dye-works. These substances served for treating the fibres, the so called bating process, in order to make the dye adhere to the fibres, or they were used to brighten the colours after the real dyeing procedure.

Copy of Konrad Faber`s booklet

page 1: at Elberfeld: Friedrich Wilhelm Hühnstätten.

page 2: Neustadt October, 18th, 1838; St. Lukas day; the unmarried Konrad Faber, born here, was married to Anna Gertrude Schmittdiel, born here, notified by Herrn Pfarrer Hodes.

page 3 - 38 dye recipes (not translated):

(page 3) **Nr. 1, Schaublau auf 60 Ellen Thug (Tuch):**

3 Pfd. Allaun, 2 1/2 Pfund. Weinstein, 6 Loth Salzburger Kupferw(asser),, 9 Loth Zinnsolution kentlich, 4 Zuber Blauholtz.

Wan der hergerichte Kessel kocht, so komt das nun Sud Allaun, Weinstein, SK, Zinnsolution hinein; bald das auch nach Stahl I geblauchth Tuch; dieses wird 2 Stund gesotten beu (bei) öfter Umzihe Haspel; dan gut am Flus gereinigt; dann richtet man den Kössel her mit 3 1/2 Pfund. Blauholtz; läßt es kochen, stert dan das Kochen mit 1/2 Pfund. Blauholtz; dan das Thug hinein haspelt es so lang, bis es nach Stall ist; so ist Fertig.

(page 4) Wenn der hergerichtete Kessel kocht, so kommt als Sud Allaun, Weinstein, SK, Zinnsolution hinein, bald danach auch das nach Stahl I (=Farbmuster) geblaute Tuch. Dieses wird 2 Stunden gekocht, wobei der Haspel öfters gedreht wird, danach am Fluß gut ausgewaschen. Dann richtet man den Kessel her mit 3 1/2 Pfund. Blauholtz; läßt es kochen, stört dann das Kochen mit 1/2 Pfund. Blauholz; danach das Tuch hinein und haspelt es so lange, bis es stahlblau ist; dann ist es fertig).

Nr. 2, Dunkelblau (auf) 25 Ehl(en) Thug (Tuch):

1 Pfund. Allaun, 1 Pfund. Weinstein, 1/4 Pfund. Blaustein, 2 Loth Zinnsalz in Wassser ufgelöst, 1 1/2 Pfund Salmiak, 6 Loth Olean, Blauholtz zum abdunkeln.

Nr. 3,

5 Maß Wasser, 1 1/2 Pfund Allaun, 3 Pfund Blauzucker, 8 Loth Pothasche, 8 Loth Kreide, 8 Loth Quersitron zum anferben, 6 Loth Stärke oder Gumi verdickt.

Behandlung: Die 8 Loth Quersitron werden in den 5 Maß Wasser abgekocht, den Allaun aufgelöst 2 bis 3 Stund, die 3 Pfund Blauzucker nein. Dann die Pothasche nein und gut umrieren. (page 5)

Nr. 4, Schwartz auf 24 Pfd. Wolle:

1 Pfund. Gelbholtz, 1 Pfund. Blauholz, 1 Pfund. Schmack, 3 Pfund. Salsburger Kupferwasser, 1 Pfund. Weinstein, 6 Loth Blaustein, 1/2 Loth Grinspan: dies ist der absud, Blauholz zum ausFerben.

Nr. 5, Sandelbraun auf 10 Pfd. Wolle:

4 Pfund. Sandel, 1/4 Pfund. gestosener Gallus, 1/4 Pfund. Weinstein.

Die Wahre (Wolle) wird mit dem Sandel, Gallus und Weinstein 1 bis 2 Stund gesoten (gekocht), nach Stahl abgedunkelt, mit Kupferwasser nach Stahl.(page 6)

Carmosine (Karmosin) auf 7 1/2 Pfd. Thug:

1/2 Pfund. Potasche (Pottasche), 5 Hände voll Kleuen (Kleie), 1 bis 2 Stund kochen lassen, so wird sie ganz gereinicht, früsch bot (Bottich) Regenwasser, 21 Loth Weinstein, 28 Loth Allaun, 4 Loth cochnille, 2 Stund kochen, 2 Hände voll Kleuen, die Nacht (im) Sut liegenlassen; den folgenden Tag gereinigt, 7 Loth Weinstein-Kristall, 7 Loth Zinnsoluzion, 8 Loth Sterck (Stärke), 8 Loth Cochenile.

Das Thug (Tuch) wird lauwarm hineingethan bis zum Sieden und abgehaspelt; 1 Stunde kocht, gereinigt, hernach mit 8 Loth Pothasche abgeschärft, gereinigt, fertig.(page 7)

Eine Weid-Küpe von 60 Eimer Wasser setzten wir auf Folgende art an:

4 Pfund. Krap(p), 12 Pfund. Potasche, 8 Pfund. Weid, 2 1/2 Pfund. Weizenkleue, die Masse gut warm gemacht, 8 Pfund. Indigo hinzu. Den andern Morgen, da sie im fültigen Trieb (voll am Gären) wahr, Fingen wier mit 3 Pfd. Potasch zu schärf(en) bis zu 12 Pfd. Darauf fügen wier mit Kalg (Kalk) an zu schärfen, ungeför 4 Pfd., so viel bis scharf genucht war. Da der Weid noch nicht recht im Thriebe wahr, so setzten (wir) beim Ferben noch etwas Kalg zu. (page 8):

Wenn Eine Blaufarbe nicht recht in thrieb kommen will, so (nimm) ein Ebleffel WeizenMehl, auch so viel Honig und von 2 Euer (Eier) das Gelbe. Dies alles zusammen gerürt thut es in die Blaufarbe, so wird sie bald treuben (gären).

Roth Grin zu Färben auf 10 Pfund Wahr:

1/2 Pfund Viesetholz, 2 Pfund Allaun, 2 Pfund Weinstein weißen, (danach gestrichen)

Comperrsicion ordiner Roth:

Auf 1 perliner Quart Wasser 24 Loth Römischer Allaun, 4 Loth Siahrum, 4 Loth Salmiack, 4 Loth Rothen Allaun, (page 9): 2 Loth weißen Arsenecum, 1 1/2 Loth Kreite.

Jedes für sich allein gestoßen, darauf wird Allaun mit dem Wasser aufs Feuer gesetzt und so lang gerührt bis er vergangen ist, dann in ein Gefäs, rührt bis kalt ist, thut man nun die Spezies nacheinander zu, aber beständig rühren.

Silber Farbe auf 3 Pfund Wahre:

1/2 Pfund Galäpfel, 1/4 Pfund Krapp, darin giebt der Wahr ein zug, und jedes Mall auswaschen, und zu letzt thut man in die Schmack Flotte etwas Allaun und dadurch, und wieder ausgewaschen. (page 10) :

Silber Farbe auf Leinen oder Baumwolle:

thut man Schmack abkochen, thut in mit etwas Kupferwasser brechen und ferbt die Wahre aus darin - ausgewaschen - so ist fertig.

Nr. 10 : Coler:

1Pfund Römischer Allaun, 1/2 Pfund Blauzucker, 4 Loth Salmiack, 4 Loth Soda, 1/2 Loth Arsenigum Rother, 1/2 Pfund Kreide, 1 Schoppe Weinessig, auch soviel Wasser, etwas Fernambuk zum anferben, (page 11) :

wen es nicht zum Vorschein komt, etwas Bottasche hinzu, dieses zusammen nacheinander zusammen gebracht, wen es nun die Kreite zum gehren bringt, all den bleibt es 24 Stund oder solang stehn bis recht klar ist. Jelänger es auf dem Satz steht, desdo besser ist.

Will man helrothe machen, so nimt man etwas auf ein Quart Gumiwasser, das ist das 2te Roth, das drite Roth wird mit 3 Quart Gumiwasser gemüsch. (page 12) :

Cabut Mortum:

auf 2 Pfund Indigo 2 Pfund Cabut Mortum fein gerieben all wie der in drei.

Braun zu Ferben auf 50 Elle Leinwand:

Der Kössel wird früsch angefüllt und eine halbe Mäste Sägmel in ein Sack gethan, thut es abkochen, so den Sack heraus, nach gutdücken 5 deil gemahlener Sandell und ein deil Schmack, thut es in die Flotte und geht mit der Wahr schnell um Haspel, 2 Stund gekocht, so die Wahr heraus, verkühlt, (page 13): die Flote mit etwas Kupferwasser geprosen (besprengt), mit der Wahr ein, und eine kleine Zeit lassen kochen, heraus und am Fluß gereinigt; der Leinenfaden (wird) in Lab und Kupferwasser geferbt.

Kürsch Braun:

Auf 12 Ellen breiter von 1 Fiertel Pfund Allaun, 1 Deil Weinstein, die Wahre 2 Stund darin abgesoten, raus und am Fluß gereinigt, der Kössel frisch angefüllt, 1 Pfund Fernambuk stark gekocht, die Wahre rin und eine halbestunde (page 14) kochen und am Fluß gereinigt, in Lab und Kupferwasser abgedunkelt.- Soll die Schabewolle eine Fäjolt (violett), Farbe sie durch die Blaufarbe. Die Habewolle wird allaund am Fluß gereinigt, so durch werden (die) gelben Blumen abgekocht, durch bis hochgelb ist, (page 15) sie durch die Blaufarbe, so ist sie grün.

Citeronen Gelb:

Die Wahre in Allaun gelegt, Querzitron ab, thut etwas Gurgeme in die Flotte und ferbt sie heiß aus.

Gold Gelb:

Auf 1 Loth Orlean kommen 2 Loth Pottasche, läßt es aufkochen und nimmt es heiß schnell durch. (page 16)

Rother Capis Druck:

24 Loth Allaun werden in 3 Pfund (Liter ?) Wasser aufgelöst, heiß. Dan wird zur Kolarierung Fernambuk-Brühe zugegossen, nach 5 Mүнuten langem umrühren 2 Loth gestoßener rother Weinstein zugesetzt, das ganze 10 Mүнuten gerührt, hierauf 2 Loth Grinspan, welcher 24 Stund mit Esig geweigt (geweicht) hat, zugeben; gerührt und nach 10 Mүнuten 1 Loth weißer Arsinigum, nach 6 Mүнuten umrühren, 1 Loth Salmiack (page 17) zugesetzt. Der Aufsatz wird noch solange gerührt bis er erkaltet ist, nun werden 13 Loth Blauzucker und nach 10 Mүнuten 2 Loth fein gepүlferte Kreute (Kreide) nach und nach eingerührt Porzijone.

Hört das Brausen auf, dan schüttet man nach und nach 1 Loth Scheide-wasser, 18 Mүнuten anhaltent, dan aufrühren, 1 Loth Salmiackgeist hinzu, der Ansatz wird ein (page 18) paar Stunden umgerührt, nach 24 Stunden kan er verbraucht werden, doch wen er älter ist er besser.

Von obigen 8 Maß in eine Pfann gethan, 6 Pfund Pfeufenerde (Pfeifenerde) recht gut darangerührt, 30 Loth reines Leinel (Leinöl), 4 Pfund arbischer gumi, die Pfann wird nun aufs Feuer gethan und nach 1-2 Mүнuten langem (page 19) Kochen abgenommen und 3 Stunden lang gerührt. Etwas salpetersaures Kupfer macht das Rothe dunkler. Die gedruckte Wahre bleibt 2 Tag im Papf lügen (im Papp liegen), so wird sie auf der Küpe hellblau gefärbt, 5-6 Mүнuten aus dem Reif(en) gleich ausgewaschen, in Feiner Krap und etwas Schmack oder Querzitron ausgefärbt, kalt ein gangen so um gearbeit (page 20) bis heiß ist zum Ausfärben. 3 Pfund Krap auf ein Stück, 4 Loth Schmack zum dunkelroth, dem man ein 1/2 Loth Leim oder etwas siese Mүlg (süße Milch) zusetzet.

Dunkelroth auf Baumwolle:

1 Pfund Wahre werden in 2 Loth Orlean welcher mit 4 Loth Pothasche angeschärft ist und 6 Loth beschlagen, dan durch die Beize gezogen und in Fernambuk ausgeferbt. Beize hierzu 4 Loth Scheidewasser, (page 21) 2 Loth rauchende Salzseure, 2 Loth Brunnenwasser, 4 Loth Englisches Zin(n), hiermit wird zum beizen das Wassr Esig-sauer gemacht.

Braun:

Wie das Rothe, aber nur schwacher Roth gefeibt; dan wieder durch die Beize und in Blauholz ausgeferbt.

Luisen Blau:

Auf ein Kleid 3 Loth Lauseurskali, 2 Loth Eisensolution. Das Kali wird mit wenigem (page 22) Warmwasser aufgelöst, mit einem halben Eimer kaltem Wasser verdint, dann mit Schwäfelseure einwenig geseuert, die Solution kommt besonder(s) in einen Eimer Wasser, die Wahre komt erst durch die Solution, dan gespүhlt und durchs Kali. Dieses wird wiederholt bis die Wahre die erfotterliche Schatthierung erhält.

Blauschwarz:

Die Wahre wird 24 Stund in Allaun gelägt, gespүhlt und in Blauholz ausgeferbt, dem man etwas Seufe (Seife) zusetzt. (page 23)

Kohlschwarz:

In Eisenbeize gebeitzt und in Blauholz und Seufe ausgeferbt.

Carmosin Roth:

Dieses wird erst mit ungeschärftem Orlean strohgelb beschlagen, dann gespүhlt, in Allaun gelegt, dan in Blauholz ausgeferbt.

Sächsich Grün:

In Allaun gelegt, dann mit Composition kochend sächsüch blau gefערbt, dann thut in selbige Flotte 6 Loth Querzitron, lößt es nebst ein Fiertelstunde kochen, gespült, fertig. (page 24)

Citronen Gelb:

In Allaun gelegt, dan kocht man querzitron ab, thut etwas Gurgumen hinein, und ferbts heiß aus.

Gold Gelb:

Auf ein Loth Orlean kommen 2 Loth Pothasche, läßt es aufkochen und nimts heiß durch.

Kranaten Braun:

3 Loth Orlean, 6 Loth Pothasche darüberschlagen und gespült, dann in Allaun gelegt, (page 25) dann mit Fernambuk stark Roth gefערbt und mit etwas Blauholz gedunkelt und mit etwas Salmiakgeist in kaltem Wasser abgeschärft, gespült, ist fertig.

Oliefen Braun:

In Allaun gelegt, dann kocht man 1 Pfund Querzitron aus, thut 3 Loth Kurkume hinein, ferbts sehr heiß hoch gelb, dann mit Blauholz nach belieben gedunkelt, und in kaltem Wasser mit 2 Loth Bottasche abgescherft, gespült. (page 26)

Rossenbraun:

Erst in Allaun gelegt, dann kocht man 1/2 (Pfund) Querzitron, thut 2 Loth Kurkume hinein, ferbt es heiß durch, dann mit Fernambuk stark geröthet, und mit Blauholz gedunkelt, ddann in selbiger Flotte mit Pottasche oder Kupferwasser gedunkelt.

Braun marine:

Thut Blauholzabsut in ein Kössel, nimmt auf 10 Pfund Wahre 1/4 Pfund Weinstein und enthölt die Wahre (page 27) darin 1/4 Stund dem Sieden nahe, dann herausgenommen und soviel Zin(n)salz in die Pflotte bis sich die gelb Pflotte in blaubraun verwandelt hatt, dann siedet mann die Wahre 1/4 Stund darin.

Aecht Veilchenblau:

In einer blaufarben Kornblau gefערbt, gespilt, in Allaun gelegt, dann löst man 4 Loth Persio, darauf kochen, gespült, getrocknet. (page 28)

Altenschlag Krongelb:

Machten wier auf folgende ard: 1 1/2 Mas gewonlicher (gewöhnlicher) Papf koch(en) wir auf, so vom Feuer weg, rieren darunter 1/4 Pfund Salpeterseuresbleu, auch soviel Bleuzucker, wohl umgerürt und stehn gelasen bis er kalt ist, zum ausferben auf 30 Ehlen nehme 5 bis 6 Loth Kromseures Kali, 1/4 Pfund Salsgeist (Salmiakgeist, page 29).

Franz-Blau:

Auf folgende Art zu machen: Zuerst Alaunt in schwach Blauholz, sehr schnell um, den man nach und nach zusetz bis nach Stall (bis es Stahlblau ist). Dann in einer Schwarzfarbe abgedunkelt. (page 30)

Papf zum Drucken:

Auf 4 Pfund Erde 1Pfund Gumi, 1 Pfund grinspan, 1 1/4 Pfund Blaustein, 1 1/4 Pfund Allaun und ein Eslöffel oel.

Behandlung: Die Erde wird fein gestoßen, der grinspan wird mit Esig aufgelöst, so kommt derselbe in die Erde gut unter ward er gerührt und 24 Stund stehe gelassen, die überigen Spezien werden kalt aufgelöst, wen der Papf gemacht ist, so bleibt ruhig stehn bis er geren (gären) thut 24 Stund. (page 31)

Auf 2 Pfund Seide Schwarz zu ferben:

Mit 2 Hände Schmack und 1 Pfund Blauholz 1 Stunde kocht so mit 1/4 Pfund Kupferwasser abgedunkelt.

Rot und Blau machten wir auf folgende Art:

Zu erst Allaunt so am Fluß gereinigt und in Krap ausgeferbt, gewaschen, und den Leinfaden in Blauholz ausgeferbt, das mit grinspang, fertig. (page 32)

Kromgelb Oranisch (Orange):

24 Loth Erde, 18 Loth Blauzucker, 8 Loth Silberglätte, 6 Loth Grinspan, 6 Loth Gumi, 1 Loth Weinsteingeist kristallisierte, 2 Loth Blaustein, 1 1/2 Loth Quecksilbersublimat. Wenn die Wahre gedruckt ist, so bleibt sie einige Tage liegen, so wird sie auf der Küpe gefeibt, nachdem gut abgetrocknet, 2 Tage liegen lassen, nach diesen in Rothen chronseuren Kali ausgefeibt, und getrocknet, soden (sodann) wird sie in Kalglauge (page 33) gerettet (reduziert), wozu aber die Lauge kochend sein muß, soden wird sie leicht gespielt und getrocknet, ist fertig.

Will man zwei Schadtierung(en) haben, so nimmt man schwache Salzseure, thut sie mit Gumi verdicken und paßt damit die gedruckte Wahre, wo also der Passer hinfällt get das Kromgelbe weg und bleibt ein schönes blasses gelb, dann läßt man die Wahre liegen 24 Stunde, so wird sie sorgfältig in Flußwasser von Gumi und Salzseure gereinigt, ist fertig. (page 34)

Crom-Roth:

3 Pfund Erde, 1/2 Pfund Salgome, 14 Loth grinspan, 12 Loth Allaun, 6 Loth Bleuzucker, 1 1/2 Loth Selperseubleu (salpetersaures Blei), 4 Loth Blaustein, 1 1/8 Pfund Gumi. Zum ausferben auf 20 Ehlen Kromseures Quecksilber (so)wie Kali aufgelöst. Die Wahre wird nach dem sie fertig ist und abgetrocknet ist, durch (page 35) Glarwasser gespielt und in ein(em) Bad ausgefeibt.

Oransch auf Wolle:

Auf 33 Pfund Wolle zum Sut 6 Pfund Allaun, 1 Pfund Cristaltatari, 3/4 Pfund Zinsalz, 2 Stunden kochen lassen, ausgefeibt mit 2 Pfund feiner Krapp, zuerst eingeweicht, 6 Pfund Querzitron zuerst gar gekocht, dann die klare Flote zu dem Krapp gegossen, dann kalt mit der Wahre ringegangen und langsam bis zu kochen gebracht, heraus und gespielt, ist fertig. (page 36)

Oransche Baumwolle:

4 Pfund Bleuzucker, 2 Goldglete Englische (englische Goldglätte), 3 Pfund Kalg zur Laug, die Baumwolle jedesmall zuletzt durch die Kalglau(g)e. 1/2 Kali zu 2. zu Flotte so 3 mal durch die Bleuzuckerbeize und Kali. 3 Pfund klare Kalglauge koch heiß zum abscharfen, die War zuerst gut gereunigt, man feibt die Wahre mehrmals durch die Beize, bis sie nach Muster ist. (page 37)

Crom-Oranschen Papf:

Auf 1 Pfund Erde 9 Loth Allaun zusammen eingeweicht, 16 Loth Grinspan mit 12 Loth Bleustein eingeweicht, 20 Loth Gumi fier (für) sich eingeweicht und dan den Grinspan zu gut mitsammen verarbeitet und aufs Feuer aufgeköcht. 4 loth Salperseures Kupffer, 30 Loth Bleyzucker, 1 Pfund salpetersauresbley, dieses soll 5 Schoppfen Pfap (ergeben?). Auf 2 Schopffen Pfapf 30 Loth schwefelsaures Bley und 10 Loth rothen Menig und 3 Loth Zinnober, das (page 38) schwefelseure Bley und Menig und Zinnober werden fein gerieben und durch ein Sieb und dann durch die zweu Schoppen Pfapf gut miteinandergiert, in 24 Stunden ist er zu gebrauchen.

Zum ausferben auf ein Stück 45 Elen von starken Muster 16 bis 20 Loth cromseures Kali, das gelbe muß so ganz rothgelb aussehen, in dem Chrom der blaue Grund und etwa gringelb spielen, das so lassen ist es nich ein Stück 3 Renger Salzseure zu Zinn(ober), sehr gut gespielt, sodaß kein Salzseure darin bleibt.

page 39: Today I correctly received the rent for a piece of land at the "Butterklos" (= "lump of butter") and the tax tithe amounting to 2 Thaler, 7 Silbergroschen, 5 Kreuzer besides.

Neustadt, December 30th, 1866. signature: Karl Anton Gies.

Today Konrad Faber correctly payed me the rent and the tax tithe amounting to 2 Thaler, 7 Sgr., 5 xr for the year 1867.

Neustadt, December 4th, 1867. signature: Karl Anton Gies.

page 40: recipe against flies: Pumpkin leaves well put on burning coal, the house and the rooms fumigated therewith, all the flies disappear.

page 41: The construction of the Cologne Cathedral began in May 1248. It said that the devil took a ride to the cathedral.

page 42: recipe: If you dig a furrow around trees and pour water into the furrow and thus keep the roots fresh till the trees are not longer in bloom, neither hoar-frost nor frost will damage them.

Cherry-trees should be planted when the moon is three or four days old, apple- and pear-trees when the moon is new. Thus they bear fruit the sooner.

recipe: Elder sprouts scalded and tried, dressed with oil and vinegar, eaten instead of a salad, clean the blood and make it circulate better.

recipe: Fleas which ruin the plants can be killed by means of ash, coal-dust, tannic acid and the like.

recipe: In May the cattle should be given Meister- and Alant-roots or laurel sprinkled with salt. One should not wait till these plants are in fruit. Before putting the cattle to pasture one should give them bread and butter in the cow-shed to strengthen their health. In thick fog the cattle should be kept in the shed, as fog makes them ill.

page 43: recipe: The sheep should be offered especially leaves to find out whether they are healthy. Sheep which do not eat these leaves should be sorted out because their lungs and livers are ill.

recipe: in January men and women should keep warm, take warming food and drink, especially good spices like ginger, clove nutmeg and the like. They should take a good drink of wine after meals, and they should keep from bathing, blood-letting and sweating if it is not necessary.

recipe: If you let seeds swell in full light = poppy-seeds soaked in parsley water - you can keep worms from running the cabbage.

page 44: Luckless days as they can be found in every month:

January: 1,2,3,4,6,11, and 12.

February: 1,17, and 18.

March: 14. and 16.

April: 10,17 and 18.

May: 7. and 8.

June: 17.

July: 17. and 21.

August: 20. and 21.

September: 10. and 18.

October: 6.

November: 6. and 10.

December: 6., 11. and 15.

Whoever is born on any of these days will have bad luck and suffer from poverty. Whoever falls ill on one of these above mentioned days will rarely recover his health, and whoever gets betrothed or married will suffer great poverty and misery. One should not move from one house to another. One should not travel, not trade in any goods and not begin law-suits.

page 45: On Lady's Day, the feast days of Simon and Juda and St. Andrew's day one should not bleed a person. The signs of Zodiac should be watched according to the course of the month in they way, they are put down daily in the general calendar.

If a cow calves in the sign of the Virgo the calf will not live a year; in the sign of the scorpio, it will even die sooner; therefore one should not wean them in any of these signs, not in the signs of the Capricorn and Aquarius either, so they will not easily get the deathly fever.

About the house-calendar as such and what one has to do from month to month in house-keeping and all connected with it:

page 46: Fear God and keep his commandments, for that forms the complete human being. pred. 12/13.

Do not sow seeds in the field of injustice, for then you will not harvest sevenfold, Sira 7/3

If you have to work hard in your fields to produce your food, do not get annoyed, for God has meant it to be so.

Our daughter **Hermine** got married in 1863. Her wedding day was on January 23rd and very joyful.

Her son Karl Josef was born on November 23rd, 1863, a Sunday. While the priest celebrated Holy Mass the child was being born. Honoured be Jesus Christ.

page 47: recipe: give the pigs so that vermin cannot harm/damage them.

recipe: sick hens should be offered

recipe: pluck geese in June when the moon grows, so the feathers grow again soon; and as in this month little mites like to infest their ears one should embalm them with tree- or linen oil.

recipe: leaven must be well salted to bake bread, so that it will rise sufficiently

pages 48 - 72: travelling route of Conrad Faber

pages 73 - 78: blank

page 79: Malezinn from the pharmacy on May 31st, 1838, costs 7 Silbergroschen.

page 80: spread seeds on May 22nd.

page 81: A bath to induce sweating:

The buds of the "Heid" 4 quart, 1 quart weat bran, 1 quart beech-ash, 1 quart of, 1 quart of yarrow; all this boiled in 3 pails of water and put into an earthenware tub. Then you must add 4 quart of bear-outs with their eggs. You put them into hot "soup"/mixture last thing.

To cure the eyes: take a bit of the white of an egg and mix it with a few drops of camphor spirit; make a plaster of it and put it on the eyes over night.

page 82: on your chest: put 12-13 drops of sulphur oil in a spoon, mix it with brandy and take a spoonful every 3 hours.

page 83: blank

page 84: index

In 1837 Konrad Faber returned to Neustadt, and was accepted as a citizen on September 15th 1838.

The deed reads as follows:

The master dyer Konrad Faber, son of Matern Faber here, has been accepted as a citizen here on September 15th of this year. This was decreed by the town council. He is able to sustain a family. this is testified by this here document.

Neustadt, September 19th, 1838, The Mayor, signed Ruhl.

In former times the right of citizenship was an independent title which could be handed down to descendants or sold. The quota per town or community was fixed, however, and so this status was usually bound to certain families. The citizen had common (landed) property (woods, meadows, pastures, bread oven, brickworks, brewery etc.) and the right of use, of which the rest of the community, the so-called by-sitters, had no share.

On Oktober 20th, 1838 Konrad Faber married Anna Gertrude Schmitttdiel, daughter of the church treasurer Johannes Schmitttdiel and his wife Anna Elisabeth, born Lotz.

In those days all rights and duties of the bride and bridegroom and their parents were considered very carefully and written down. This was so, too, in the case of Konrad Faber:

"Neustadt, September 20th, 1838

The bride and bridegroom appeared before the local law officer:

1. The master dyer and citizen **Konrad Faber** of this town, **28 years of age**, legitimate son of Matern Faber and his wife Eva Josepha, born Mann,
 2. **Anna Gertrude Schmittziel** of this town, **28 years old**, legitimate daughter of the local church treasurer Johannes Schmittziel and his wife Elisabeth, born Lotz,
- and declared that they had without any compulsion and of their own free will betrothed each other to get married.

The bridegroom proved his capability of a gainful trade by a deed of the local mayor, dated September 19th of this year, and the payment of three gulden Frankford monetary currency for a fire bucket and a fruit tree - the dokument signed by the town treasurer this very day.

The parents of the couple agreed to this marriage. The betrothed who are alledgedly not related to each other wish to settle here, and they asked this marriage to be considered lawful.

Then the betrothed declared they had decided the following procedure between them, and that they intended to have it put down before the law:

Should there be no children to their marriage and should the bridegroom die before the bride, the latter is to inherit 150 Gulden out of his fortune in Frankford monetary currency, moreover she is to have the right to live in his house for life and even to get married again therein.

Should the bride die first - the above mentioned condition still given - the bridegroom is to inherit 100 Gulden out of her fortune.

The bridegroom puts his complete fortune into the marriage, whereas the bride only puts in 200 Gulden in Frankford monetary currency, **a cow, a calf, a pig, three sheep, three lambs, also bed and clothing** according to the social status and fortune of her parents.

The bride's parents promise to pay or deliver 100 Gulden as well as the animals and goods immediately after the solemnized and consumated wedding, and to pay 100 Gulden after half a year's time.

The participants hereafter renounced all rights of protests and pretexts, especially those of cheating, coercion, error, fictitious contract etc., accepted this deed after it had read out loud, asked for it to be confirmed, and signed it as follows:

Konrad Faber

Anna Gertrude Schmittziel

Matern Faber

+ + + (hand signs of the bridegroom's mother)

Johannes Schmittziel

Anna Elisabeth Schmittziel

For verification this marriage is lawfully announced and the married parts are herewith given the legal confirmation, salvo jure tertii (= without infringing the rights of third party).

L.S. Kurf. Justizamt (law court)

Testaments also were avoided. Instead, contracts to divide fortunes were drawn in the persons' life-times. By this, quarrels about the heritage after the parents or one parents death were widely excluded.

A contract of this kind still exists. In the first part of this contract the division of the fortune is settled, and in the second part the upkeeping of the mother (Elisabeth Schmittziel, born Lotz = mother-in-law of Konrad Faber) is arranged.

Part 2 runs as follows:

The participants under a to d, each one of them is to give their mother the following (natural) goods every year:

1. 2 Thaler,
2. one "Mött" of rye,
3. one-and-a-halfe "Meste" of wheat,
4. one "Sefter" of winter grain,
5. twenty pounds of pork meat,
6. half a pound of wool,
7. one pound of butter, weekly,
8. half a pint of milk daily, brought to her home in turn by each child, which also applies to butter (7.),
9. one basket of swedish turnips (a year)
10. one basket of carrots,
11. two bags of potatoes,

and the children have to provide their mother with linnen and clothing. The value of each share amounts to 500 Thaler.

The participants hereafter renounced all protests, accepted the fortune and the pledge of contract as known, and asked for contract to be verified after proving they had payed the tax.

Read out loud, accepted and signed:

Elisabeth Schmittdiel (mother)

Katharina Ruhl (born Schmittdiel)

Johann Jakob Schmittdiel

Anna Gertrude Faber (born Schmittdiel)

Elisabeth Krapp (born Schmittdiel)

The **house of Konrad Faber** 's parents was situated in the Große Brunnenstraße (Schingersgasse). It was the first house there if you approached from the Gnau smithy.

For living with his wife he bought the house in Bahnhofstraße 7 (Vor dem Alsfelder tor 94 3/4) from a family called Weber. At first the unmarried brothers Kaiser lived in this house of Konrad Faber, too. They had the lifelong right to live there. Konrad Faber and his family used the small room, the living-room and the kitchen on the ground floor and the big room on the first floor. The stairs to the first floor were in the small room.

The Kaiser brothers entered the house by an entrance door in the so-called passage way and occupied two rooms on the first floor.

The barn connected with the house was built by Konrad Faber about 1840.

The barn was torn down by **Paul Faber** in 1965, the old house in 1975 to make room for a new building.

Konrad Faber and his wife Anna Gertrude born Schmittdiel had three children:

1. Maria Elise Hermine (Mine) Faber was born on September 26th, 1839

On January 22nd, 1863, she got married to peasant **Johann Peter Zacharias Krapp** at Neustadt. They both lived at Neustadt, Krumme Straße 12. One of their 3 children (**Heinrich Josef Krapp = Henry J. Krapp**) emigrated to St.Paul, Minnesota, USA, as he was 15 years old together with his grandmother Maria Katharina Krapp, born Drescher. His grandmother lived in Detroit by her daughter Gertrud Hommel, born Krapp. She died in Detroit 1898, 94 years old.

Henry Joseph lived in the household of his uncle Johann Karl Faber (=Charles Faber) in St. Paul till he became of age.

Both their other children stayed and lived at Neustadt. (see family tree page 29)

2. Johann Karl Faber (=Charles Faber) was born on February 24th, 1841.

(Descendents see page 12 to 19).

Charles went like all Neustadt emigrants to St. Paul, Minnesota, via Detroit. As he was a master baker he relatively quickly had a big hotel with a bakery in St. Paul (**St.Paul House**), which he had to sell, however, as he had miscalculated a partnership in a **gold and silver mine**. He was cheated by his partners because he was too credulous.

Then, about 1895, after having tried farming for a few years in Browesville, Minnesota, he bought the **Grand Pacific Hotel** in **Perham**, Minnesota, USA, that was only given up and sold after the death of his son Henry Joseph Faber in 1940.

Johann Karl Faber called himself **Charles Faber** in the USA. He was married and they had 9 children, of whom 8 died as young people without descendents. His son **Henry J. Faber**, born 1873 married **Emma**

Schulz, who had emigrated to the USA on May 1st, 1891, from Schneidermühl (?), Germany. Henry already died in 1923, so his wife Emma kept up the hotel on her own. **Emma Faber** born Schulz, was famous for her good cooking and friendly manners.

The couple had 5 children. One daughter and one son have no descendents, but the other 3 sons have so many children that our **Faber-line in the USA** will probably not die out.

Wigbert Faber, the author of this chronicle, was in the USA in May/June 1998, to get acquainted personally with our relatives there and revive our relationship. My voyage would not have been possible, if my nephew **Dr. Wolfgang Faber** (with the help of his family), who lived in Wilmington, North Carolina, USA, in the course of his professional career for two years, had not contacted these relatives after 70 years of connections broken up.

Charles Faber died on February 7th, 1907, due to blood poisoning and was buried in Perham where his grave can still be visited. The inscription on his tomb-stone is in German and the date of his birth is put down as 1842. Actually he was born in 1841 at Neustadt, Hessen, Germany.

3. My grandfather **Heinrich Josef Faber** was born on New Year's Eve of 1845 at Neustadt, then Kurfürstentum (Principality of) Hessen.

After his school leaving age he learned the expert trade of a shoemaker from January 7th, 1861, to July 11th, 1863.

In the autumn (fall) of 1871 he emigrated to the United States of America to "find his luck" there like his brother Karl (Charles) Faber.

Here are his notes about the course of his journey and voyage to St. Paul, MN, USA, which probably was like that of his brother Charles or his nephew Henry J. Krapp:

On October 25th, 1871 from Neustadt to Kassel, agreeable, arrival in Kassel at 9 a.m., taken around the town by Johannes Müller (a relative or a friend ?) departure at 5.30 p.m., from Kassel to Hannover agreeable, arrival 11.30 p.m.

Departure at 3.13 a.m., from Hanover to Bremen, tired, arrival at 7 a.m. on October 26th.

Sight-seeing-tour in Bremen:

The "Ratskeller" with its twelve barrels, the old cathedral, the "Bleikeller" (lead cellar) which holds the peculiarity that nothing moulders but everything dries up. It contains dead human bodies (corpses) which have been for 400 years already.

On October 28th, 1871, departure from Bremen at 7.30 a.m., arrival at the harbour at 11 a.m..

Departure at 3 p.m. and 6 p.m. in the North Sea. On Sunday, October 29th, 1871 strong wind - on October 30th arrival at **Southampton**, departure from Southampton at 9 a.m.

On October 31st, 3 p.m. rain, 5 in the Ocean, on November 1st pouring rain and wind, on November 2nd good weather, till 4 p.m., then rain and strong wind, on November 3rd good weather, but strong wind, and **storm** in the night from November 3rd to 4th. On November 4th strong wind and rain in the evening, on November 5th windy with rain till 7 p.m., on November 6th, 7th and 8th good weather, on the 9th **storm**, on the 10th good weather till 11 a.m., then rain and wind.

On **November 11th, 1871 arrival in America** at midnight.

At 2 a.m. inoculated - evening at Herborten Park Hotel.

On November 12th in good mood, beautiful weather - out 4 p.m. to New York by boat/steamer, **arrival at New York** at 7 p.m., on November 13th good weather in N.Y.

On November 14th departure from N.Y. at 9.45 a.m., paid **28 dollars**. On **November 15th arrival at Detroit** (the author's remark: the most people from Neustadt emigrated first to Detroit, see page 66), at 11 o'clock received in a friendly way by **uncle Schmitt** and his daughter, dined there. From there at **Huber's**, friendly, then at **Jakob Groll's** and **Elise Kuhn's**. They took me to **cousine Elise Krapp** (Lisetta), there was a great joy; the weather was cold on November 16th, on November 17th I was met by **Konrad Gies** who went around the town with me, visited **Fuchsens** (friendly), **Giesens** (friendly). **Paul Gies** very polite, with **Georg Gies** in the salon (sitting room).

On November 19th (Sunday) at St. Mary's Church. At dinnertime at **Paul Gies** (friendly), in the firehouse, from there with **Heinrich Lemmer** and **M. Krapp**, from there with **Heinrich Kuhn**, where I had my evening meal/supper, from there at the worker's hall, very merry.

On November 20th at St. Mary's Church. From there breakfast at **aunt Huber's**, very friendly, visited **uncle Schmittdiel** from there, also dinner with **uncle Schmittdiel**. From there at **Paulus Gies** who showed me the city hall. View of the town from the towers. Paulus was very polite/kind. From there with **Johannes Schmittdiel** at bank and in his home, over the night with **uncle Schmittdiel**, on November 21st still with him. **Received the Money on November 22nd**.

Departure from Detroit at 9.50 p.m. (cold, accompanied by **Konrad Gies**).

Arrival at Chicago on November 23rd at 9 a.m., It is a beautiful town but also badly afflicted, departure 10 o'clock.

Arrival at Milwaukee at 1.30 p.m., departure at 9 p.m. (cold), on November 24th at 8 a.m. crossing the **Mississippi** (it is very cold), then onward, **arrival at St. Paul at 8 p.m.**

Heinrich Josef Faber applied for the USA citizenship (confer: application form, appendix). **Charles Faber** may have used the same kind of application sheet.

In **St. Paul** my grandfather **Heinrich Josef Faber** worked as a master **shoe-maker** for his own account. According to his notes he did not only repair shoes, but made new shoes and boots.

Probably he would not have come back to Neustad if his father had not urged him so very much to take over the house and the landed property at Neustadt.

What his american friends and relatives thought, that he wanted to go back to Germany, you can see by the following letter:

Detroit, March 17th, 1873

My dear Mr. Faber,

Today I received your kind letter dated March 14th. We were all very pleased to hear from you again. We are very sorry that you have to overcome such a terrible illness, but your decision to leave us and to return to Germany saddens us even more. No, please don't leave us. Please stay here in Detroit where you should settle and start your own business. Whenever we are all together we tell each other, "now Mr. Faber is still absent", and indeed your not being with us has often been a cause for sadness. Please come to Detroit as soon as possible. You will have work to do, and you will have good friends as well. But if even then you do not like America, well, then you may return to the country where they try to extinguish our Catholic faith from this earth and introduce heathendom again. Well, no, you can't mean to live in a country which thousands of people leave every month. What does it offer you, I ask, what can fetter you to Germany? Language, religion, income? All this cannot be it. Or is it a bride? Well, I have got one for you already. Katharina Therese is still free, and I think a great part of her affection is yours. So you

should simply overcome your homesickness, your memories of Germany. Please come here quickly and be our guest, and be convinced that you have no better and more open-hearted friend in America but me. In order to answer your question concerning the fare to Germany here is a price list: from Detroit to New York \$ 16,50, from New York to Bremen \$ 35,00 = \$ 51,50.

Now, my dear Mr. Faber, I finish off with a thousand greetings from us all, Karl Wurzer, Therese Kuhn, Josefine and especially from me,
Your sincere friend Joseph Kuhn

Heinrich Josef Faber returns from the United States of America at May 24th, 1873 and was back in Neustadt, Germany at June 6th, 1873.

His descendents you can find on page 12 to 20.

My father Rudolf Faber has collected some letters from our relatives from the USA:

Letter from Charles Faber from St. Paul, Minnesota, USA to his mother Anna Gertrude Faber in Neustadt, Germany.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 6th, 1882

Dear Mother,

Should these few lines still reach you in good health I will be very glad, and if you should live a few more years, then I hope to speak to you in person with my family.

Included, you will find a New Year´s present as usual with many greetings from me, my wife and children for christmas and the New Year.

Your loving son Charles

In the same letter to his brother Heinrich J. Faber:

My wife again gave birth to a little son on August 16th, 1882, which you probably read in the Emigrants´ Yearbook.

Adam Gies visited us last fall. We all enjoyed his visit very much.

Included, you will find presents as usual. Please divide them between mother and my godchild.

I wish you and yours a very happy Christmas and a prosperous New Year, together with my wife and children,
your loving brother Charles.

Letter from Charles Faber in USA to his brother Heinrich Josef in Neustadt, Germany.

St. Paul, Minn., November 25th, 1883

Dear Brother,

Herewith I wish to answer your last letter. The sad news that our mother died makes us very miserable.

Included, you will find \$ 10 for the two godchildren. Please divide the money between them. You will also receive a parcel with four photos, two for you and two for (my sister) Mine. Two photos show the Hotel (St.-Paul-House in St. Paul, a rest of the old building still exist and I had visited it together with Charles F. Faber, Perham, MN and Wolfgang Faber and family in 1998, there is now an Italian Restaurant) etc., the other two the interior of the inn/hotel. If you use a magnifying lense you will be able to see us clearly.

Well, dear brother, for this building I had to pay more than \$ 16.000, and I am deep in debts. So please be so kind as to send me the rest of my heritage as soon as possible, for every bit of money helps.

Your loving brother,

Greetings from my wife and children to you and your wife and children.

In the year 1885 my granduncle Charles Faber is a shareholder of a gold and silver mine, "The Song Bird Mining Company" in Silvercliff, Colorado, this shows us the following letter from Charles Faber, USA to his brother Heinrich Josef Faber in Neustadt, Germany.

August 2nd, 1885

Dear Brother,

As the opportunity offers just now and as I have enough time to write you a few lines I want to give you a little information about the country-side where I and my son Henry, your little godson, are at the moment. We are in Colorado in the Rocky Mountains, 8.000 feet above the sea, or as the Mexicans say "Sakrido Christo" of which you may have heard, namely the richest mountains in minerals. Well, dear brother, exactly here I own a gold and silver mine in which we'll have a great future, that is if our management is clever, for we have the minerals on our land, that is certain. We own 20 acres on which our children can work if we are bit lucky. We have arranged everything here:

Steam-driven stone mill, stone cutter and concentrator to set gold and silver minerals free; We own a big house, the costs of which all in all amount to 75 - 100 thousand dollars.

Now dear brother, I also want to describe the climate here a bit. The air is so thin that nearly everybody suffers from nose bleeding, however this does not apply to Henry and myself as we are very healthy. On the whole it is warm in the sun and cold in the shade. At night we can sleep quite well in our blankets.

It is a beautiful and healthy area. There are no Indians here, but lot of wild animals.

I have no news of St. Paul as I have been away for a fortnight already, but I'll be home in a week's time.

Greetings from me and Henry to you, your wife and children as well as my sister and brother-in-law and family.

PS: If you should write, please write to St. Paul.

Your loving brother Charles

About 1895 Charles Faber bought in Perham, Minn. the "Grand Pacific Hotel", which was tear down in 1956 to make room for another building.

Charles Faber died in 1907 in Perham, Minnesota, USA.

Details show you the following letter from Henry Joseph Krapp, USA, to Heinrich Josef Faber in Neustadt, Germany.

St. Paul, Minn, Febr. 20th, 1907

Dear Uncle Heinrich,

On February 6th I received a letter from **Henry Faber**, Perham, Minn. Its contents was very sad, as **uncle Charles** had been operated on his leg on the 6th of this month. He suffered from blood-poisoning in his leg, and to save his life his leg was amputated above the knee. He asked me to come at once if I could, as uncle Charles wanted to see me. I left that same evening and arrived the next morning. We got reconciled, and he was pleased with the visit, and so was I. In the afternoon the Reverend Father gave him extreme unction, **and he died in the night of February 7th at 9.00 p.m.** at the hospital of the Franciscan Sisters. The burial was on Monday, February 11th, but I had such a bad cold that I had to return to St. Paul that same night at 3 o'clock in the morning. I did not want to go to bed at uncle Charles' place, as I was afraid I might fall really very ill, but I have recovered now.

I advised my aunt (**Christina Faber**) how to arrange things. They are not so badly off. Their fortune amounts to about 12 - 15 thousand dollars. If they are careful they can manage quite well.

Henry has four children (1907) and a diligent wife (**Emma Faber**, born Schulz).

I am finish off now. The clock is striking eleven, and my eyes are getting tired. My family is well and we hope you are so, too.

With many kind regards to all of you I am your nephew Henry Joseph Krapp.

History of Neustadt

There are something like 20 Neustadts in Germany today. The Neustadt where our family is from, is the one located in the Distrikt of Kassel, Country of Hessen, and lays about 25 miles northeast of Marburg. The city contains about 6000 inhabitants (1999), mostly Catholics although there are many belonging to the other denominations. The religious needs of these people are taken care of by the Holy Trinity Catholic Church and a Lutheran Church.

The Court house was formerly the Castle of Herr von Doernberg, built in 1489 by Yunker Hans, founder of the present city. The Catholic Church, and the Yunker Hansen Tower date back to 1502 and are in a remarkable state of preservation.

A number of fine wooden carved houses, give mute testimony of a golden past.

The Yunker Hansen Turm, the trade mark of Neustadt and the largest woodwork tower of the world, can be seen miles away. It is approximately 150 feet high. The lower stories are built of stone, and the upper part of artistically carved woodwork. The top is crowned with a wonderful helm and four small towers. In former times the basement contains the dungeons.

Neustadt was founded about the year of 1270 by Count Ludwig von Ziegenhain, as a military stronghold. It was a fortified city, built in the Kur Mainz interest, in spite of the Landgraf Heinrich of Hessen, the so-called "Child of Brabant". In the year 1295, Archbishop Gerhard of Mainz bought the castle, the city and the court with all its belongings, from Count Engelbert of Ziegenhain, for the sum of 2200 marks. The first inhabitants were the princely Barons and their retainer. These came from the Mainz and Rhein districts, and formed the garrison. Later on, Barons von Walen, von Glymhausen, von Schwertzell, and many others settled in the immediate vicinity. For military services performed they received a small remuneration in money and small parcels of land.

Gradually, with the influx of immigrants from surrounding villages, for most part free farmers and masters, not in service of some princely Baron, a citizen - like municipality was formed in Neustadt. Their numbers were increased by several artisans and laborers from Treysa, Amoenburg, and Alsfeld, and the first Neustadter municipality came into being.

The military garrison was augmented by servants, craftsmen of all kinds from nearby villages, free farmers and masters not in service of the princely Barons, artisans and laborers from Treysa, Amoenburg, and Alsfeld. These formed the first Neustadter municipality. Later on, large numbers came for protection and economic reasons.

Keen rivalry amongst the overlords of the small villages in this section led to wars, and extermination. Many of smaller places were wiped out of existence. During the period 1300 to 1500, the villages of Weidelbach, Trugelrode, Kaltbach, Frauenrode, Forst, Ringelhain, Castle Nellenburg, Castle Waffensand, and other villages and castles were completely destroyed.

The refugees from all directions poured into Neustadt for protection. All available within the ring wall surrounding the city was occupied. As the fort furnished protection, the refugees built outside the walls. These settlements were called Hinter der Mauer (Hanger de Muur = behind the wall), vorm Momberger Tor, vorm Alsfelder Tor, Kauterbach, Struthfeld, Lehmkauf, Schalkert, Steimbel, etc.

In the year 1462, Neustadt was besieged by Landgraf Heinrich of Hessen who had allied himself with Diether of Isenburg and Adolf of Nassau to gain possession of the Kur State of Mainz, from the Archbishop. He took the cities of Melnau and Wetter, and then attacked fortified Neustadt. The siege lasted for fourteen days. The nearby Castle Nellenburg, bravely defended, at last surrendered. Neustadt held firm. The city was bombarded with cannon and was about to give up when the Landgraf Ludwig of Hessen-Kassel arrived with assistance. An armistice was declared and Neustadt was turned over to Ludwig of Hessen-Kassel until the Neustadt-Mainzer war was decided. In memory of this occasion, there is still to be seen on the north side of the old church, directly under the roof, three large cannon balls, marked with the year 1462 cut in the stone below.

In the year 1477 the Archbishop Diether of Mainz mortgaged the City and Court Neustadt, as a pledge for money advanced to the Hessian Courtmaster, Yunker Hans of Doernberg. The city finally came into the possession of the Doernberg family who kept it for eighty-three years.

Hans immediately repaired the ring wall, built himself a castle, and erected the high round watch tower, which is still called the Yunker Hansen Turm.

Yunker Hans of Doernberg was a famous, celebrated but feared person. He was a clever diplomat whose influence was felt all over Germany and the neighboring states. The Chronicle of Thuringen and Hessen says: "Hans of Doernberg was born in Frankenhausen, near Eschwege, in the year **1427**. His parents were of ancient lineage and great aristocrats but in moderate circumstances. He had three brothers, and a sister who married an of Grueson."

Hans was very fond of fast horses. He had a spanking pair which he used when visiting his sister who lived in Allendorf on the Werra, near Frankenhausen. On one of his visits he met the Countess of Ziegenhain, who held a very aristocratic Court there after her husband's death. Born Countess of Waldeck, and rich in her own name, she took Hans of Doernberg, making him Court Magistrate, and presented him with four of her best horses. From then on the Goddess Luck favored Hans. After the death of the Countess, Landgraf Heinrich of Hessen-Kassel took possession of her estate, retaining Hans of Doernberg in his service. Landgraf Heinrich did not wish to be bothered with matters of state, so turned over the governing of his vast estate to Hans. His duties were so well attended to that Hans was soon made the Public Administrator and Courtmaster. This new power made him proud and arrogant. Princes, Courts, Knights, Barons, Citizens and Peasants had to bend their knee before him. The wealthy were lavish in the costly presents they sent. Everyone had to buy his goodwill and friendship. As time went on, he became very wealthy and assumed a princely attitude. Being well-versed on all matters, he was lord and master of all with whom he came in contact. He ruled with hard hand, but gave protection to all that served him. It was he who built the tower, and put up the ring wall again and built his castle and transferred the court to Neustadt.

In the year **1502**, the old Trinity Church was rebuilt. The west tower, being in good repair, was left standing. The new church was consecrated in **1502** by the Assistant Bishop of Mainz, and the feast of Consecration or Kirmess was set for Trinity Sunday.

In the year **1530** the entire church property was confiscated by the city council, and Catholic services discontinued. Lutheran services were held from then on, for sixty-three years. In 1597, Father Bernardus Jaeger of Amoenburg was appointed by the Archbishop of Mainz, to look after the needs of Catholics in the Town and Court of Neustadt.

The thirty year war broke out in **1618**, bringing with it indescribable oppression, hardship and losses to the city.

On December 2nd, **1621**, Herzog Christian of Braunschweig, conquered and destroyed Amoenburg and neighboring villages, and started for Neustadt with his plundering army. The city was taken, and everything of value looted, including all the treasures of the church, valued at 1349 Gulden. After plundering, he set fire to the city, and eighty houses were completely destroyed, the loss amounting to 63.824 Gulden and 21 1/2 Albus, about \$ 20.000.000, an enormous sum in those days.

On October 17th, **1631**, the Hessian Captain Heinsberger marched before Neustadt with a small army and took possession of the city and court in the name of Landgraf Moritz of Hessen-Kassel. The following 12th of April, the city and court swore allegiance to Gustav Adolf, King of Sweden, and to Landgraf Wilhelm of Hessen-Kassel.

In **1646** the Swedes took possession of Neustadt for three months. There also was fighting the English troops and Hessian troops near Neustadt.

The thirty year war ended in **1648**. The Peace treaty of Westphalia returned Neustadt to the Archbishop and Kurfürst of Mainz. Prior to this war, Neustadt was a wealthy, prosperous city. The enormous and frightful atrocities, which this long war brought upon the city, heavy assessments and oppression were more than it could stand and the city has never regained its former status.

In **1721**, Eleonora of Linsingen, a charitable soul, died leaving 1200 Gulden to the poor of Neustadt and to Trinity Church. Her body was interred in the church.

There is also mentioned in the History of Neustadt, witchcraft trials and condemnation by torture, finally being put to death on the Galgenberg. In **1756** a counterfeiter, and in **1758** a thief were beheaded and buried on the Galgenberg.

In **1776**, when the Americans were fighting lustily with England for their freedom, the people of Neustadt, Amoenburg, Fritzlar and Naumburg, were enjoying a period of rest and quiet. These cities, while

lying nominally in Hessa, owed allegiance to no one but the Archbishop Kurfürst of Mainz, and were no subject to the call of any of the Chieftains of Hessa. This fact makes it morally certain that no one from this section formed a part of the mercenary Hessian soldiers purchased by England to fight against the Americans.

In **1802** the town Neustadt, and the court district of Neustadt, consisting of the villages Momberg, Allendorf, Emsdorf and the Gericht Katzenberg (= the villages Ruhlkirchen, Seibelsdorf and Ohms), was turned over by the bishop of Mainz to the State of Hessen-Kassel, which in turn, in **1803** became part of the newly formed Electorate or Kurfürstentum of Hessen.

From **1806 to 1813** this part of the Kingdom of Westphalia was under King Jerome, brother of Napoleon Bonaparte. Kurfürst Wilhelm of Hessen was sent into exile, returning after Napoleon's defeat at Waterloo, and ruled under the Prussian-Austrian war in **1866**. The Kurfürst of Hessen had thrown his lot with Austria. He lost his country and throne. Hessen came under the rule of Prussia, and together with Nassau, became the Prussian province of Hessen-Nassau.

In **1870** came the Franco-Prussian war, and than **1871** an united Germany.

One hundred and seventy years ago, in **1830**, the first immigrants from Neustadt in Germany arrived in Detroit. It has been told that a party named Vietor had been in Detroit and on returning to his native town, told his friends in Neustadt of the wonderful country near Detroit, and of the beautiful Detroit river and Lake St. Clair. They became so interested, that they decided to go to America and settle in or near Detroit. They called this Vietor the Hessian Columbus.

These first immigrants left Neustadt in the spring of the year and traveled by wagons as far as the Port of Bremen and then on to New York in a sailing vessel. From New York the trip to Buffalo was made in covered wagons, and then small lake boats brought them to Detroit. It took over three month to make the journey. Detroit was a small village then of 2200 inhabitants, mostly French. These first German families were all Catholic, and the only church they could attend was the old French St. Ann's church on Larned Street, between Bates and Randolph, where one of the French priests held German services for them once every month.

The first organized German immigrants to Detroit arrived in **1830**, as stated before. In this first party were Heinrich Gies, Andreas Schmitt diel, Johannes Groll and his sister Maria Groll, Engelbert Reichenbach and his wife, Christina Reeber; Heinrich Diel, with two younger brothers; Johannes Vietor and Paul Gies. The most of these came with their whole family. Some remained in Detroit. Others, amongst them Johannes Groll, a tailor, and Engelbert Reichenbach, settled on farms on the old hessian Road out Gratiot Road near the Grotto, and now known as Houston Avenue.

After the year **1830** all immigrants from Neustadt first went to Detroit, and most of them settled there, but some went to other towns like St. Paul, Perham, East Lansing, Cleveland, New York, Cincinnati/Ohio etc.

My grandfather Heinrich Josef Faber immigrated to USA in **1870** to find his luck like his brother Charles Faber, but he returned to Germany two years later.

From the year **1830 to 1925** more than 500 people from Neustadt, which had at that time a population of less than 2000 inhabitants, immigrated to the United States, most to Detroit and as a matter of fact almost every family of old Neustadt is represented there.

In The year of **1898** a pilgrimage chapel was built at a place named "Forst" between Neustadt and Allendorf in place of an earlier sculpture of our Lady, substantially supported financially by Jewish people of Neustadt and former citizens immigrated to the United States.

The first world war (**1914 - 1918**) could not end our familiar connections with our relatives in the USA.

1928 two new church bells for the trinity catholic church was bought with the financial aid of immigrants from Neustadt especially of those who settled in Detroit, Michigan. The earlier church bells had been taken away and deinstalled and the material had to be used for the war production. Up to the end of years **1930**

to 1940 the death bell of the trinity catholic church was rang as soon as the death of immigrants from Neustadt was made known.

However the connection between Neustadt and immigrants to the United States was ended by the Nazis and the 2nd world war (1939 -1945).

About 1950 the contacts between the former enemies, the USA and Germany, changed to the better, also because of the unification Europe.

The general conditions of Neustadt changed considerably after the second world war. Several hundred of the about 10 million refugees from the former german territories east of the Oder/Neiße Line, from Czechoslovakia, Russia, Poland etc. that had been expelled, had to be integrated into Neustadt. Finally this influx of people from far away proved to be an asset, because they brought new ideas and a new outlook to the local people.

The former predominatly rural population changed to a mixed industrial population by the creation of new jobs in industrial installations.

The jewish community of the days before 1933, who had their own synagoge, is lost. The still existing jewish cemetary, on the way from Neustadt to Momberg, is the only proof of some hundred years of jewish residents.

1960 Neustadt became a military garrison with about 1.500 soldiers (Panzergradiere).

In the year of 1974 the neighbouring villiges of Momberg, Mengsberg and Speckwinkel were united with Neustadt, the number of inhabitants of these four communities amounts to about 10.000 people (1999), of these about 6.000 live at Neustadt.

Mit dem PC den Ahnen auf der Spur

Wigbert Faber aus Dienheim ist Familienforscher aus Passion / „Du hast eine Verantwortung“

Von unserer
Mitarbeiterin
Stefanie Jung

DIENHEIM – „Man will wissen, wo kommt man her“, versucht Wigbert Faber seine Passion für die Familienforschung zu erklären. „Das ist eine Sammelleidenschaft wie Briefmarken oder Münzen sammeln“, lacht er im Dachgeschoss seines Dienheimer Einfamilienhauses und beschreibt unmittelbar darauf sein Ziel: „Man will das irgendwann vollständig haben.“

Die „Chronik der Familie Faber aus Neustadt in Hessen“ gibt es nicht nur als gebundenes Buch. Auch ist sie nicht „nur“ in deutscher Sprache zu lesen. Wigbert Faber denkt international und kommt im Medienzeitalter der vor gar nicht langer Zeit entdeckten amerikanischen Linie seiner Verwandtschaft entgegen: Die Chronik existiert auch als elektronisches Buch in deutscher und englischer Sprache auf CD.

Niemand wird behaupten können, dass Ahnenforschung langweilig ist: Der pensionierte Diplom-Ingenieur produzierte nicht nur die farbigen, mit dem Wappen der Familie Faber versehenen CD-Labels für die Hülle in Eigenregie. Die Chronik ist in Farbe, mit Tondokumenten sowie mit QuickTime-Animationen versehen. Bilder und „Original-Töne“ der heutigen Fabers werten die gebündelten Forschungsergebnisse zu einem Unikat unterhaltsamer Natur auf.

„Das erste Buch habe ich noch mit der Schreibmaschine erstellt und die Kästchen von Hand gemalt“, blickt der Hobby-Genealoge zurück. Erst 1997 schaffte er sich einen Macintosh-PC an. Ein spezielles „Ahnen-Programm“ kommt für Wigbert Faber nicht



Wenn er in alten Unterlagen wieder einmal auf Entdeckungsreise zu seinen Vorfahren geht, ist der Hobby-Genealoge Wigbert Faber in seinem Element.
Bild: hbz/Michael Bahr

in Frage: „Das habe ich mir alles selbst angeeignet“, erklärt er.

Auch Wigbert Fabers Interesse für die eigene Vergangenheit wurde innerhalb der Familie geweckt. „Mein Vater sagte immer, unser Ahn war mal der Stadtschreiber von Neustadt“, blickt er zurück. Erst nach dem Tod des Vaters begann der Ingenieur mit dem Wälzen der örtlichen Kirchenbücher – „um herauszufinden, ob das auch stimmt“. Zwar kam der Stadtschreiber letztendlich aus einer „verwandtschaftlich weit entfernten Linie“, doch die Lust auf weitere Recherchen war geweckt. Heute ist die Linie der ursprünglich aus dem

schweizerischen Savoyen stammenden Fabers oder Fabres von dem Dienheimer durchgängig erforscht.

Schon 1981 war Faber in den USA, um Nachkommen seiner ausgewanderten Verwandten zu finden. Doch ohne Erfolg. „Du hast eine Verantwortung“, gab er deswegen dem Neffen – der aus beruflichen Gründen 1996 nach Amerika ging – mit auf den Weg. Dieser nahm die Weisung ernst und konnte dank Internet erfreuliche Resultate verzeichnen. „Seitdem haben wir mit den amerikanischen Verwandten einen intensiven Kontakt per E-Mail und Telefon“, erklärt Wigbert Faber. Auch Familientreffen in

Amerika und Neustadt haben schon stattgefunden.

„Dass wir die Amis wiedergefunden haben, war für mich ein echtes Highlight“, resümiert Faber, der durch die Forschung nicht nur „eine Neugierde“ befriedigt sieht, sondern „auch den Kontakt mit anderen“ liebt. Gegenwärtig arbeitet der Familienforscher außer an der „Familie mütterlicherseits“ auch an einer Abschrift der in Sütterlin verfassten Kirchenbücher der Evangelischen Gemeinde Dienheim. Das Nachschlagewerk soll ebenso wenig wie die familieneigene Chronik „nur“ auf Papier sein Dasein fristen: Wigbert Faber wird es der Gemeinde auch auf CD überlassen.

Margit and Wigbert Faber



Margit and Wigbert Faber, Easter 2003





03.92.8



Alischa vom Siliusstein

Margit Faber

Alischa
vom
Siliusstein









Hier
wache
ich!

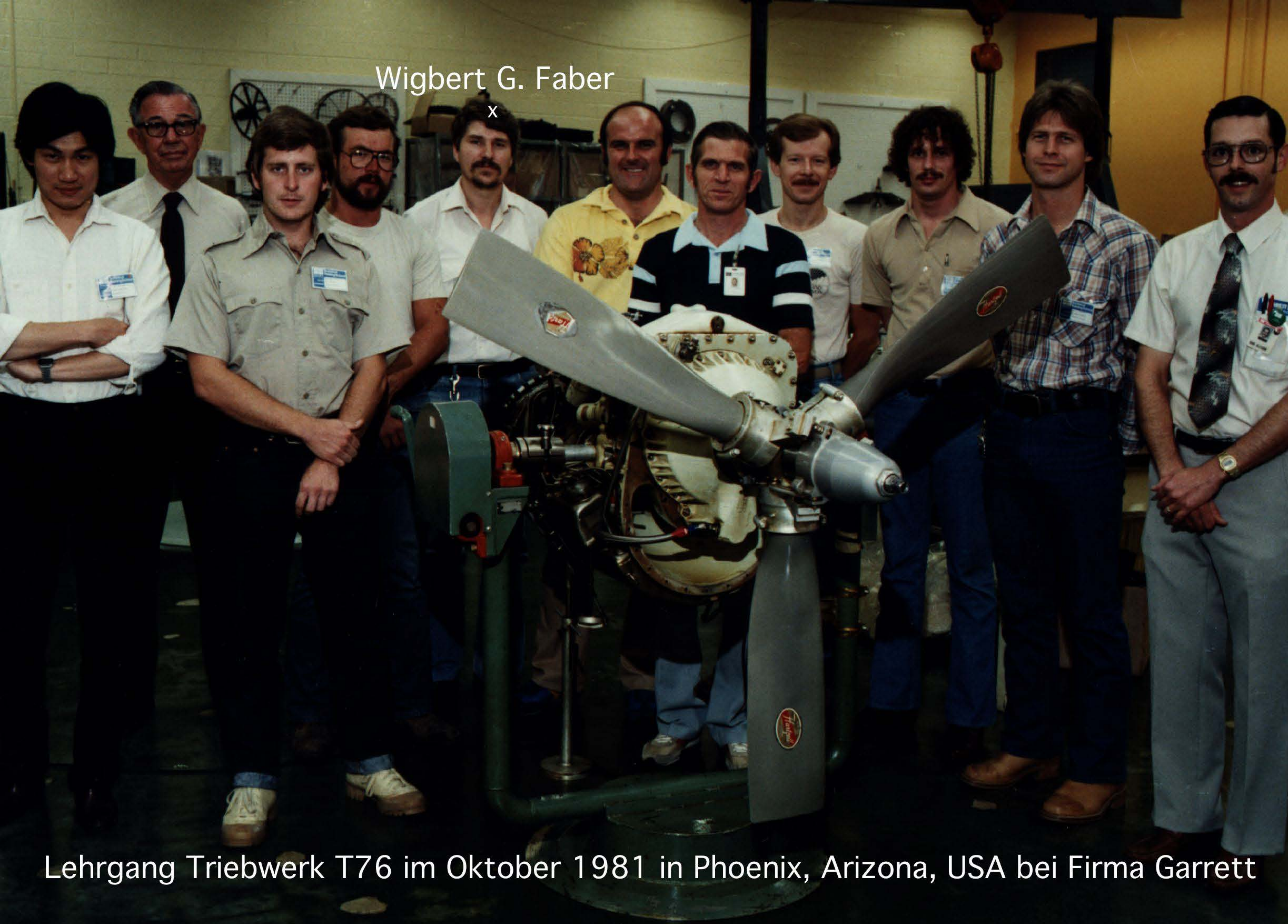


16



Wigbert G. Faber

x



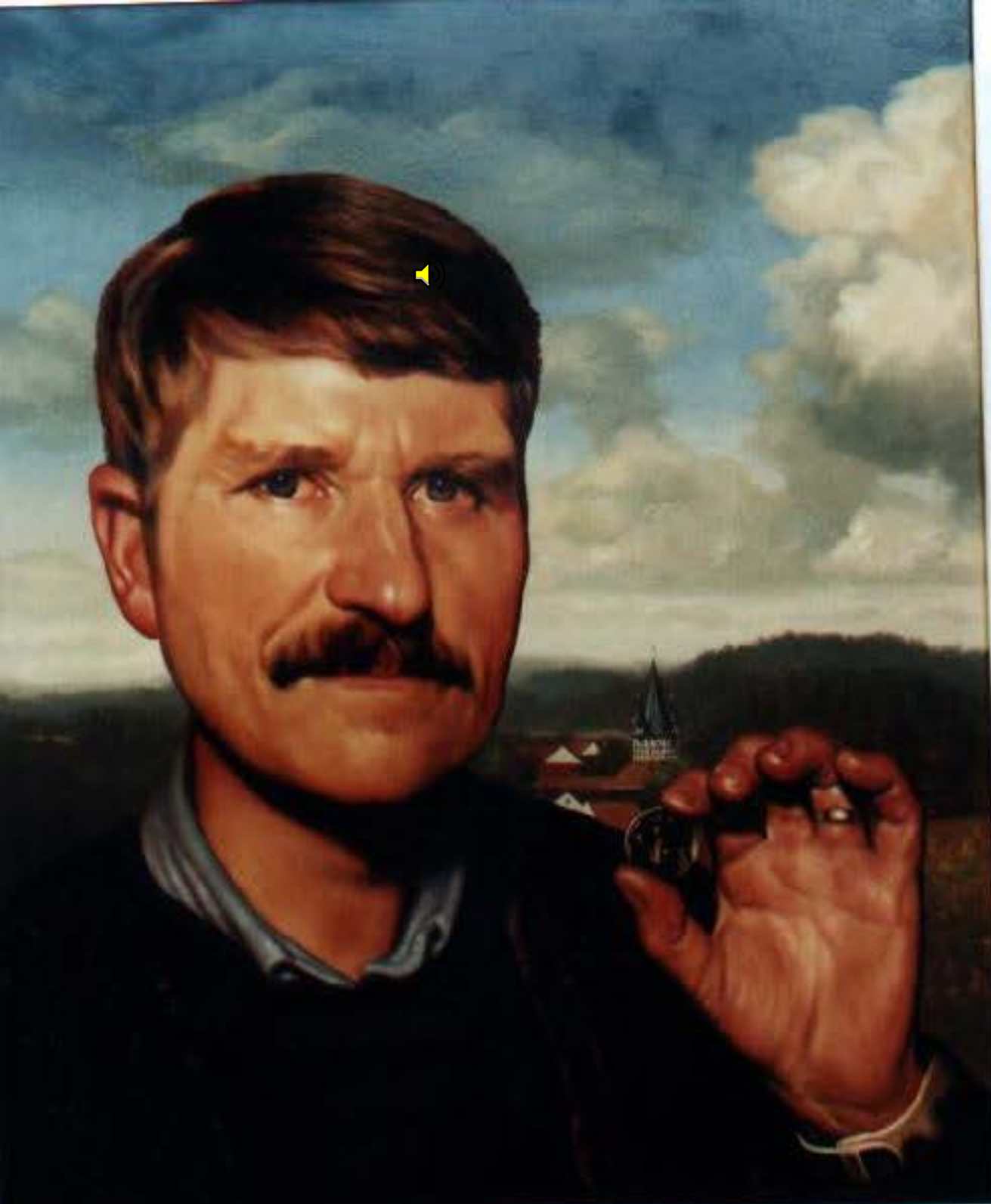
Lehrgang Triebwerk T76 im Oktober 1981 in Phoenix, Arizona, USA bei Firma Garrett











Wigbert G. Faber and Margit Faber born Dittrich



Wigbert Faber

Christina Rau
First Lady of Germany
May 7, 2004



Wigbert Faber



SILIVS·ATTONIS·F
EQ·ALAE·PICEN
AN·XLV·SIIP·XXIV
H · F · C



Wigbert and "his" stone, May 2004

Spannende Enthüllung

Bundespräsidenten-Gattin Rau weiht Siliusstein ein

Dienheim – (kow) Christina Rau (Bild links), die Frau des Bundespräsidenten, hat am Freitag im Flur der Siliusstein-Halle feierlich die Nachbildung des Siliussteins zum 1250sten Jubiläum des Orts enthüllt. Zur Seite stand ihr dabei der Dienheimer Künstler Wigbert Faber (Bild rechts), der den Stein geschaffen hatte. Mucksmäuschenruhig war es im Raum, der bis auf das letzte Fleckchen vol-



Christina Rau, Ehefrau des Bundespräsidenten, verspricht wieder zu kommen an den „Ort der Enthüllung“
Foto: kow



Am Abend feierte Dienheim sein Jubiläum mit einer atemberaubenden Kultur-Gala im der Silius-Halle.
Foto: kow

ler Menschen war. Ein Ruck, das Tuch fiel, und alle Blicke waren auf das Kunstwerk gerichtet und dessen Figuren, die bunt bemalt und in Stein gemeißelt auf die Zuschauer zurückblickten.

Ein Raunen ging durch die Menge, die Bundespräsidentengattin stimmte den Applaus an.

Was denn das Schwierigste an dem Kunstwerk gewesen sei, fragte Bürgermeister Nor-

bert Jochem den Künstler, Wigbert Faber. Und der antwortete prompt mit dem typischen Dienheimer Humor, der auch die Frau des Bundespräsidenten zum Schmunzeln brachte: „Das Schwierigste war, meine Frau davon zu überzeugen, dass der Stein, dessen Original ja ein Grabstein war, über Winter im Wohnzimmer weiter bearbeitet werden muss, damit er rechtzeitig fertig wird.“



Weinbaugemeinde

Dienheim

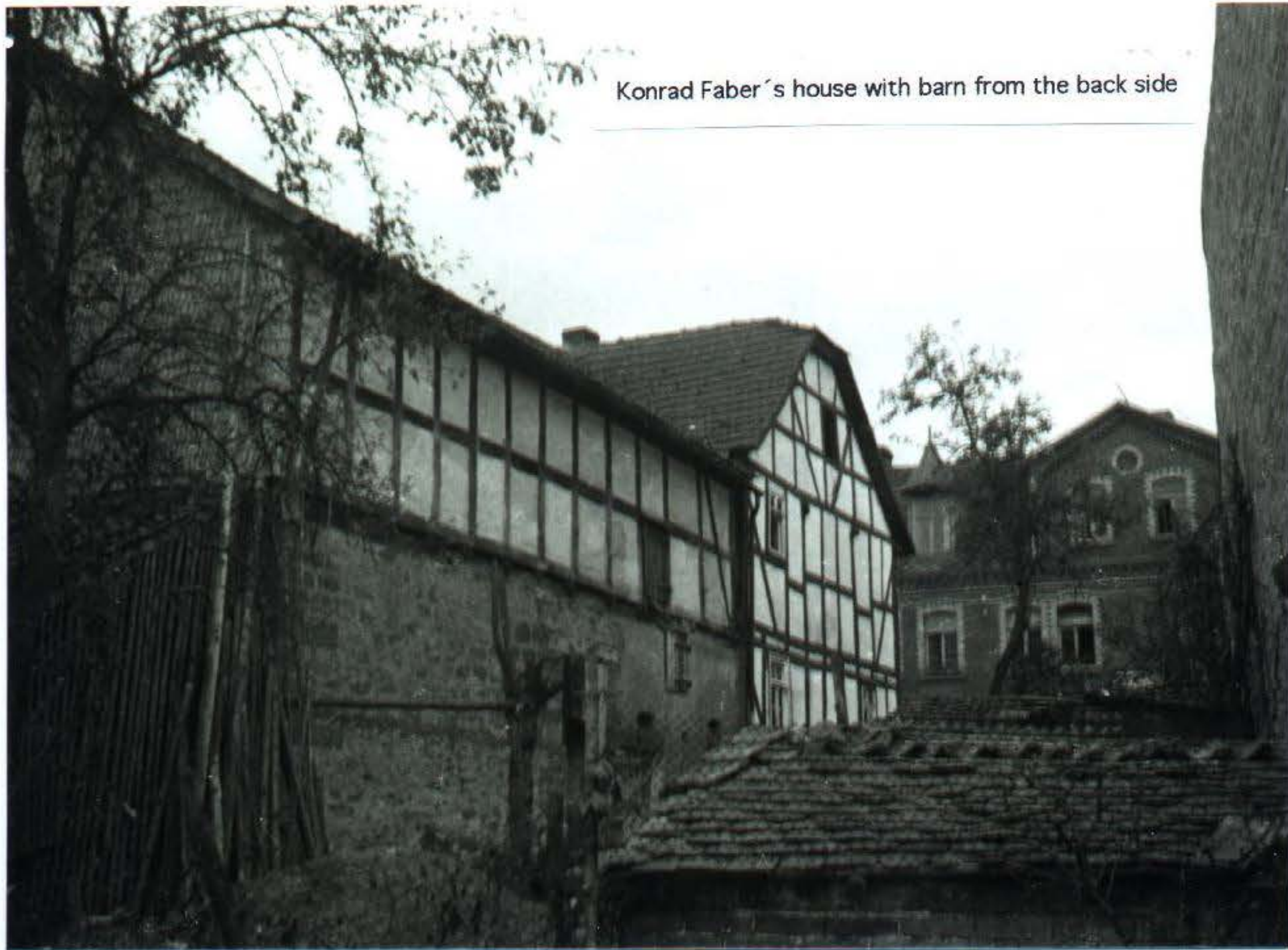
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SILIVSATTONISE

Wigbert Faber and "his" 2nd stone



Konrad Faber's house with barn from the back side



Neustadt, Bahnhofstraße



≈ 1900



Heinrich Josef Faber
and Wilhelmine Faber born Krapp

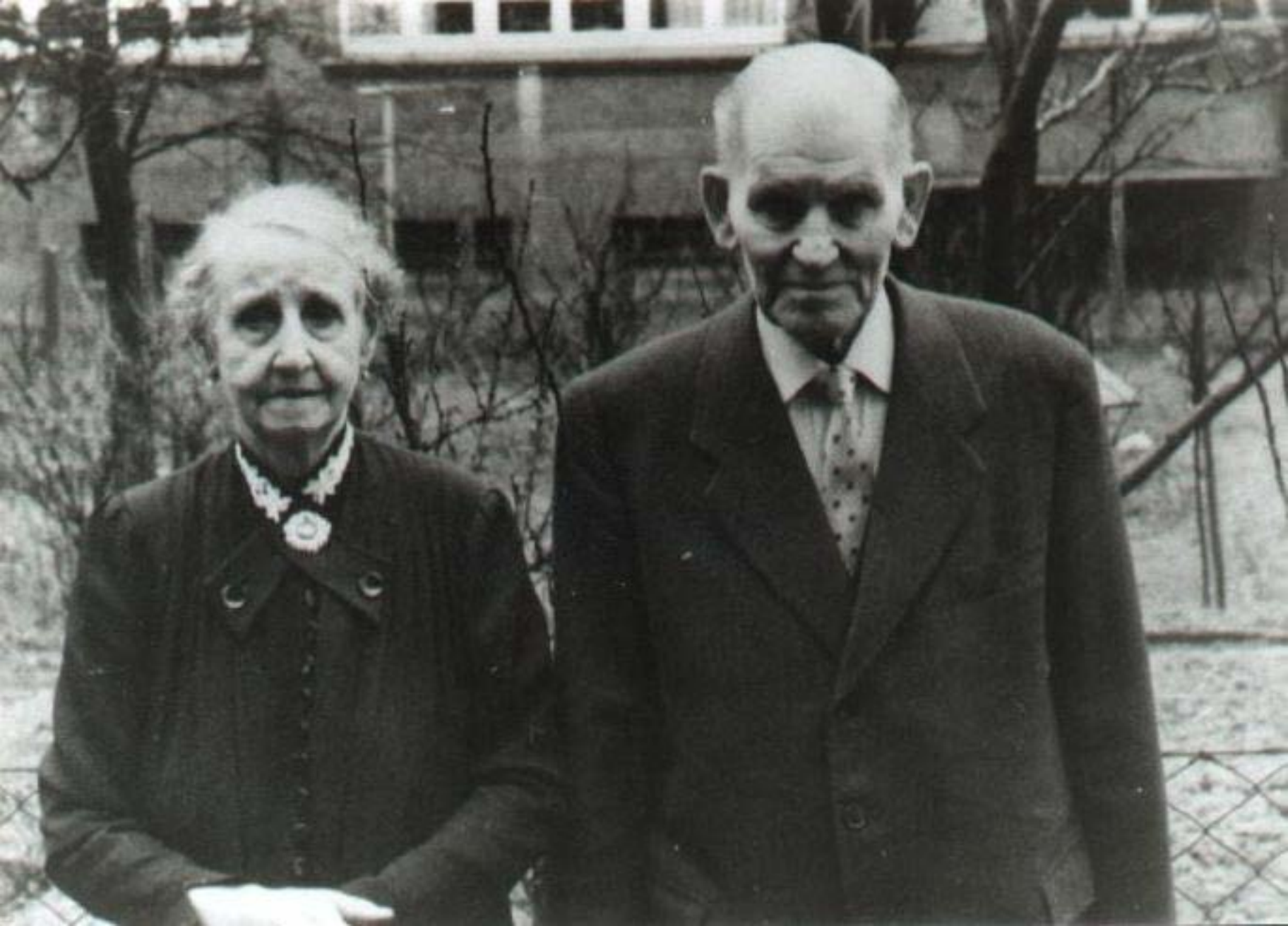


Johann Josef Krapp and Karoline Gies



Peter Dung







Haus vom Schönfärber Konrad Faber
in Neustadt, Bahnhofstr. 7, es wurde
1975 von seinem Urenkel Paul Faber
abgerissen und durch ein Wohn- und
Geschäftshaus ersetzt.



Konrad Faber and Frau Anna Gertrude Faber born Schmittziel













L. to Right: Gloria, Theo, Hedwig, Anni, Ludwig,
Margit, Wigbert, Gerlinde and Paul Faber,
children: Birgit, Patricia, Michael(standing),
Guido (standing), Bernhard, Wolfgang,
Elmar(standing), Patrick and Thomas Faber (standing)



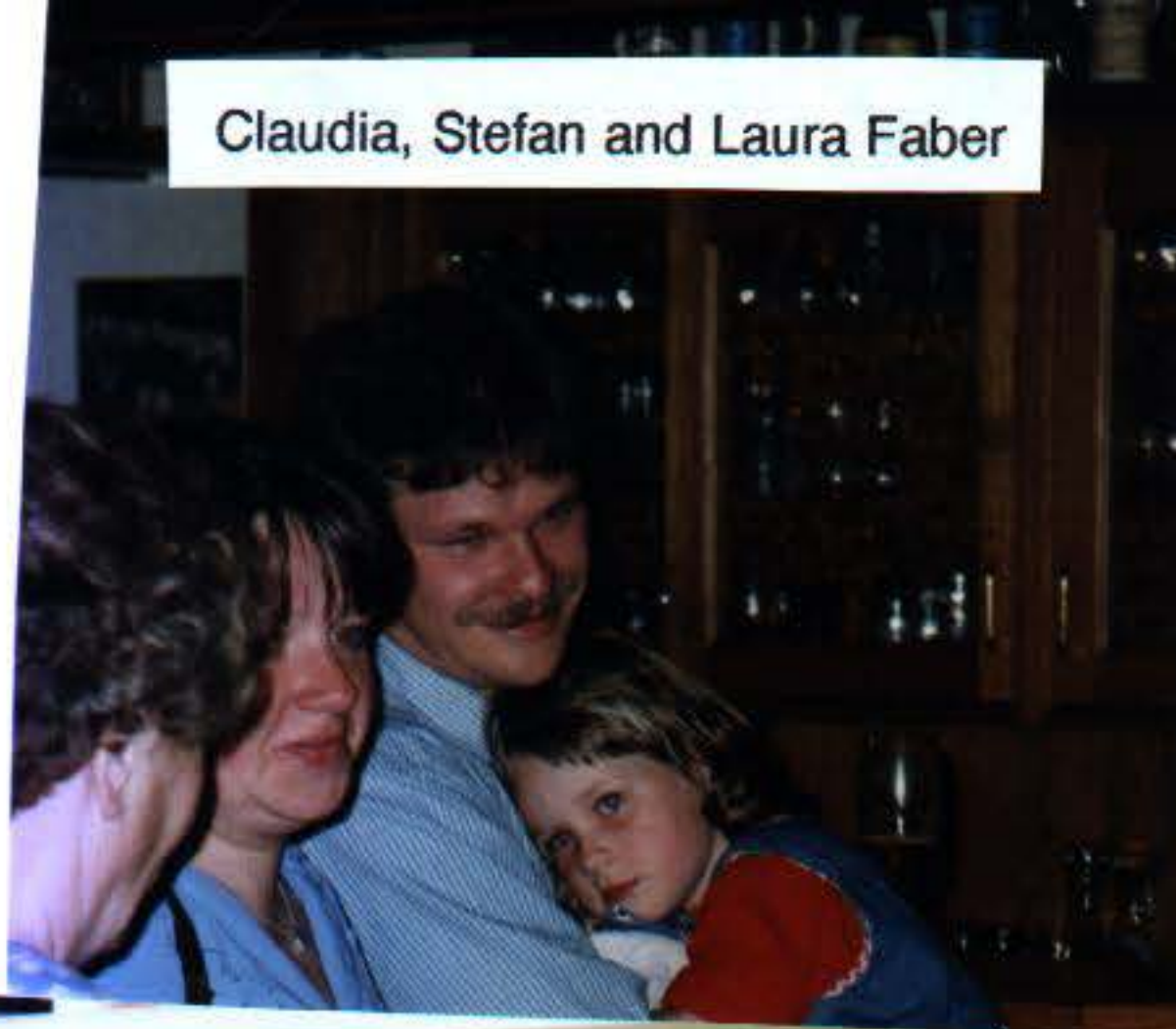




Margret and Josef Faber
with children Frank-Uwe (arm)
and Hans-Peter Faber



Claudia, Stefan and Laura Faber



Felix Faber



Elmar Faber



Karin Faber born Wermann



David and Wigbert Faber



Gabi, Franziska, Wolfgang, David and Benjamin Faber



Wolfgang
Faber

Ben
Faber

Stefan
Faber

Thomas
Faber

Claudia
Faber



Maija Faber



Nils, Björn and Lars Faber

Benigna and Dr. Helmut Storch





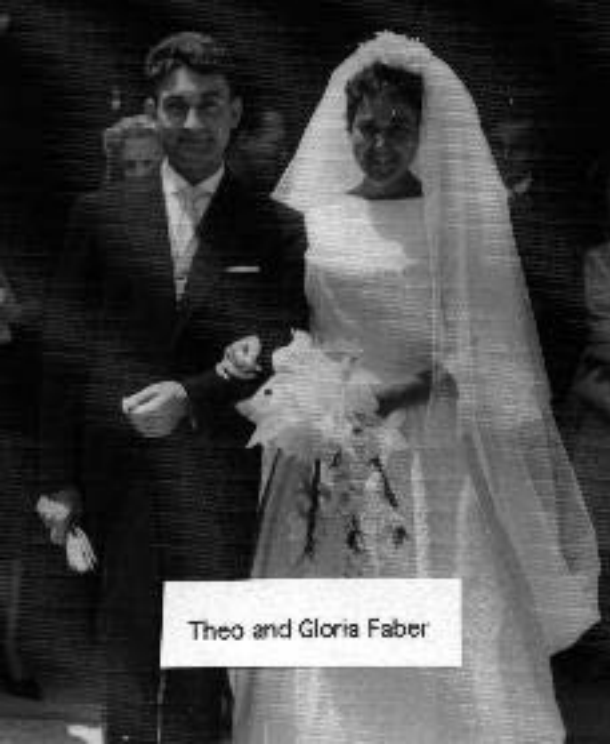
Anni, Ludwig and Benigna Faber

Maria and Wilhelm Weese





Gerlind and Paul Faber



Theo and Gloria Faber



v. L. nach Rechts: Theodor Schmitt diel und Ehefrau Anna geb. Kuhn (4), Wilma Dung (16), Karl Schmitt diel (6, 16), Anna Dung-Beitz geb. Faber (15), Rudolf Faber (15), Kinder: Erich Kaufmann (6), Anneliese Lemmer (6), Berthold Lemmer (6).

L to Right, standing: NN, Rudolf Faber (3), NN, Richard Faber (3), Henriette Rinnert, Klara Rinnert, Richard Schlitt and Mrs. R. Schlitt, Paula Fabig, Miss Wiegand, Lina Ochs,
 sitting: Grete Spor, Anna Ochs born Krapp, Wilhelmine Faber born Krapp (2), Anna Dung born Faber (3), Peter Dung (3), Heinrich Josef Faber (2), Hermine Krapp born Faber (2 and 20),
 children: Anna Schultheis now a married Krapp, Karl Schmittdiel.









Margaret Faber born Wimmer, Josef Faber



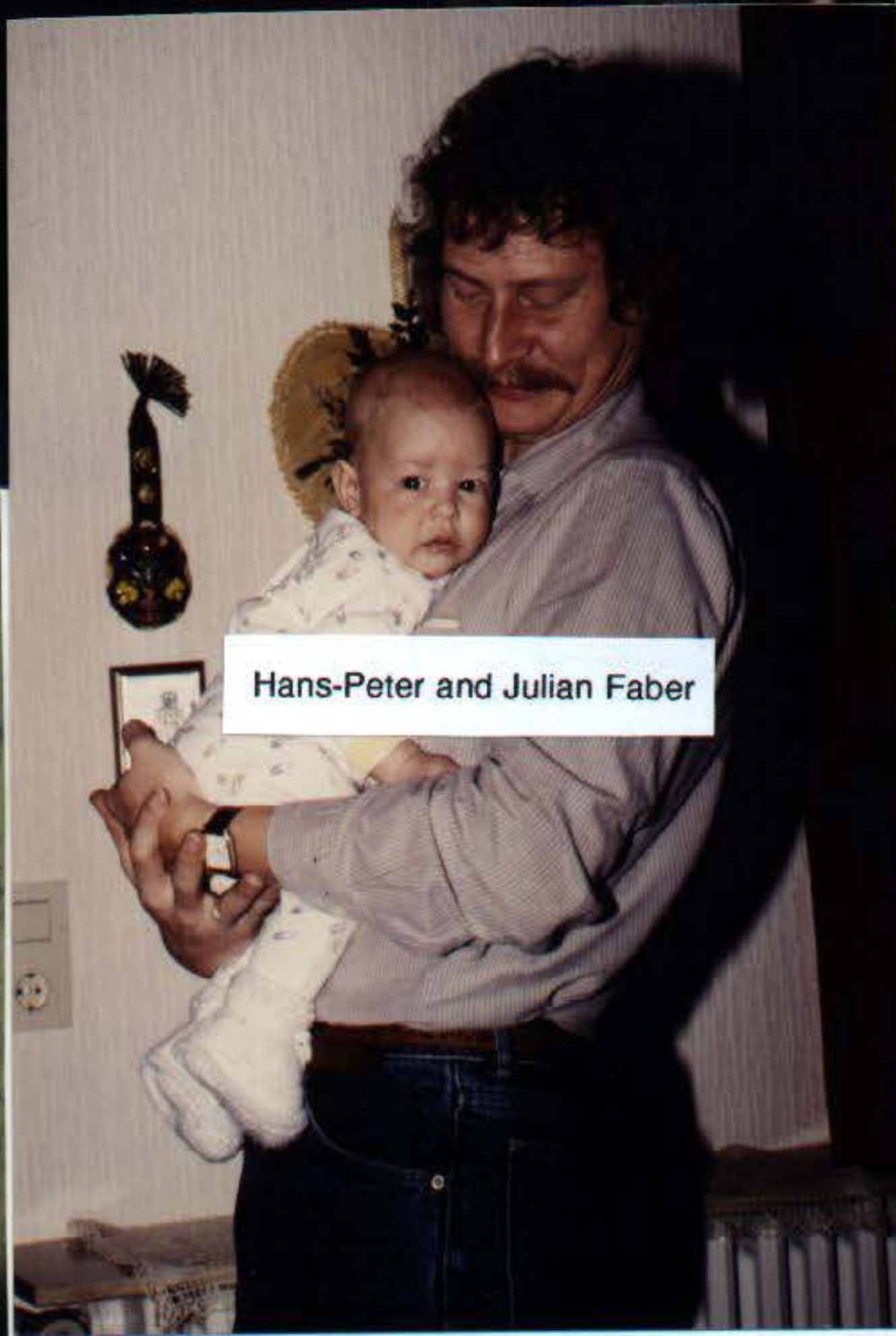
Hans-Peter Faber



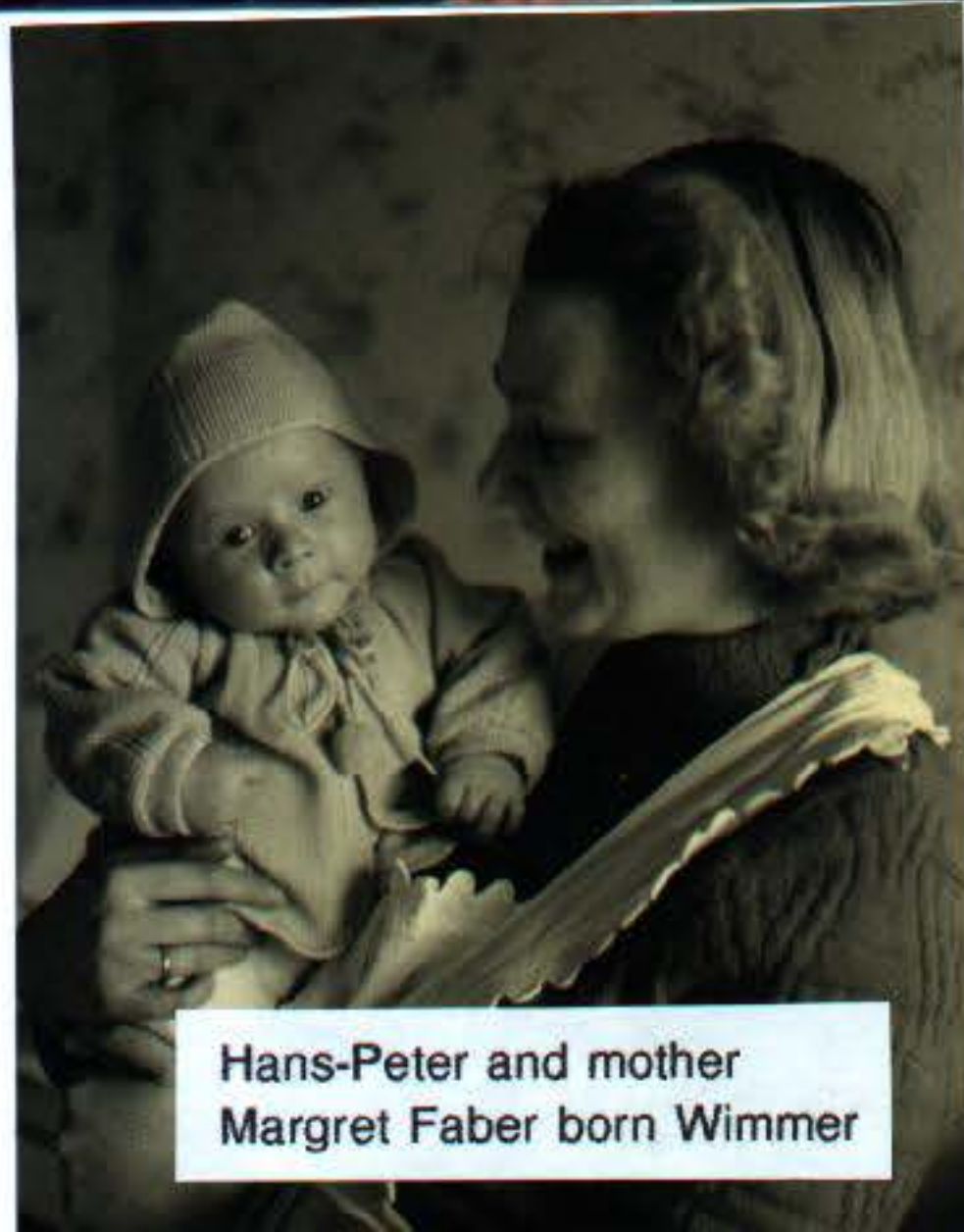
Frank-Uwe Faber and children



Hans-Peter and Julian Faber



Hans-Peter and mother
Margret Faber born Wimmer







Benedikt and Rebecca
Faber

Frank-Uwe und Gabi Faber



Golden Wedding 2003



Paul Faber

NN (friend)

Anni and Ludwig Faber

Julian Faber

NN (friend)

Gabi Faber

Marion's mother

Marion Faber

Gerlinde Faber

NN (friend)

Margit Faber

NN (friend)

Pastor

Benigna Storch

Hans-Peter Faber

Margret and Josef Faber

Frank-Uwe Faber

Benedikt Faber

Jana Faber

Rebecca Faber

Marvin Faber

Dr. Helmut Storch

Alischa



Jana Faber

Marvin Faber

A portrait of a young man with short, spiky brown hair and light skin, looking directly at the camera with a neutral expression. He is wearing a black short-sleeved polo shirt with white piping on the shoulders. The background is dark and out of focus, showing some indistinct shapes.

Julian
Faber

Marion und Hans-Peter Faber





Meinen Lieben Eltern
zu Weihnachten
1943.

Von Ihrem Soldaten

Ludwig.

Christiane
Faber

Christian
Faber

Tobias
Faber

Katharina
Faber







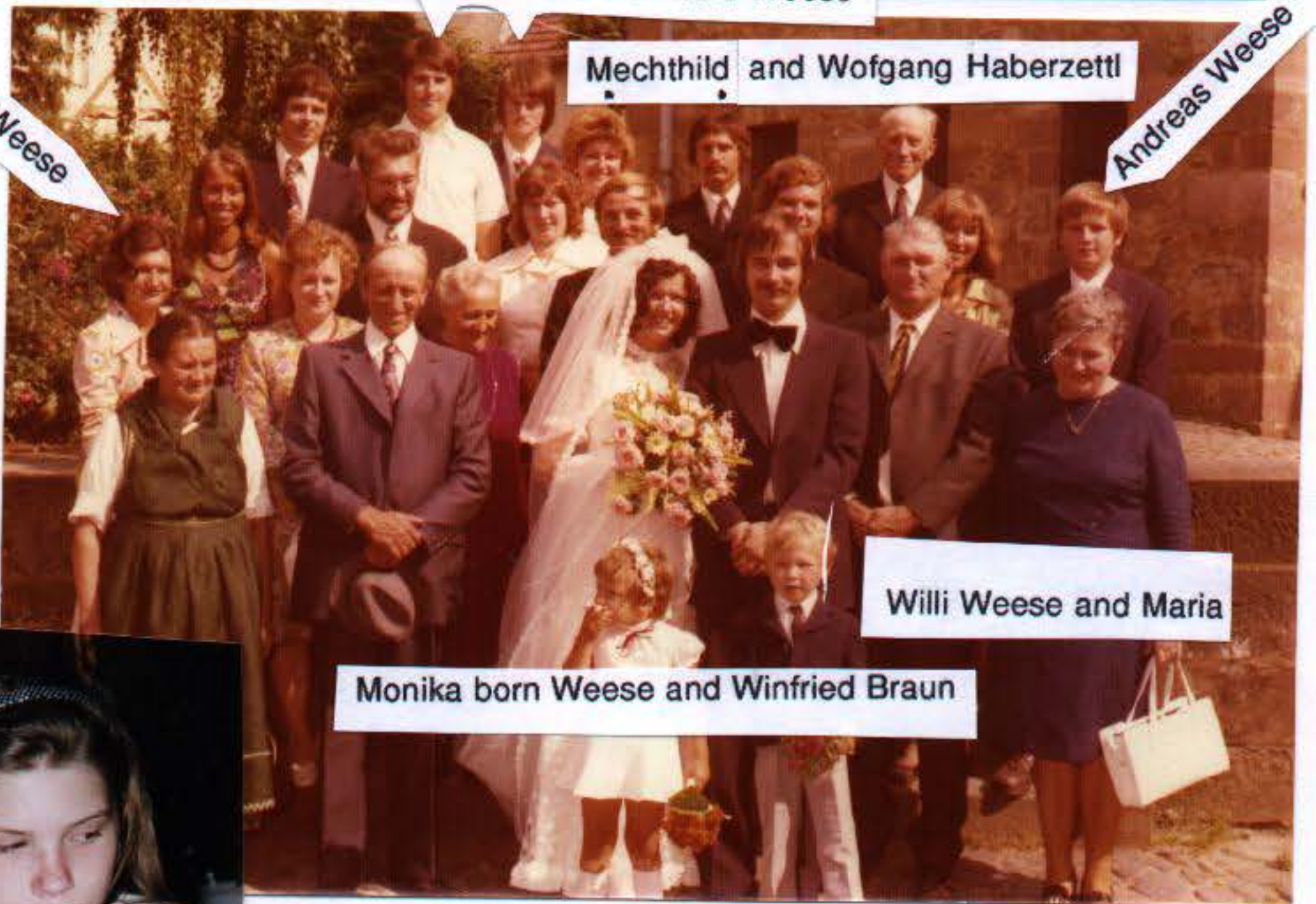


Paul, Benigna, Ludwig, Hedwig, Wigbert, Theodor,
Maria and Josef Faber



Walter and Reinhard Weese

Beate Weese



Mechthild and Wolfgang Haberzettl

Andreas Weese

Willi Weese and Maria

Monika born Weese and Winfried Braun



Johanna Braun



Standing: Paul Faber, Maria Weese born Faber, Gloria Faber born Gallego, Wilma Schmitt diel born
Dung, Andreas Weese, Stefan Faber, Margit Faber born Dittrich,
Sitting: Monika Braun born Weese, Nicola Braun, Theodor Faber, Hedwig Faber born Beitz, Elisabeth
Gies born Schmitt diel, Gerlinde Faber born Diegelmann



left: Theodor R. Faber, Vice-President
of General Motors
right: Juan Carlos, King of Spain



L to Right and up to down:
Angela Faber born Billino,
Phillip Würtz,
Patricia Würtz born Faber,
Manuela Faber born Ogon,-

Jörg Würtz, Gloria Faber born
Gallego, Karsten Faber with his
child Leonard Faber (with cap),
Katharina Faber, Michael Faber.





Paul Faber, * Jul 25, 1927
16 years old









Theodor Faber, Benigna Storch, Gloria Faber, Dr. Helmut Storch, Christine Storch with candle, Margit Faber, Hedwig Faber, Karsten Faber, Michael Faber, Patricia faber, Gerlind Storch, Josef Faber, Ralph Storch



Margit, Christine and Theodor



Christine Storch



Gerlind Storch with Briga (dog)



Gerlind, Ralph and Christine Storch



Bernard Faber and Carol born Austad



*Merry Christmas
Happy New Year*



*Ben, Bertha
& family*

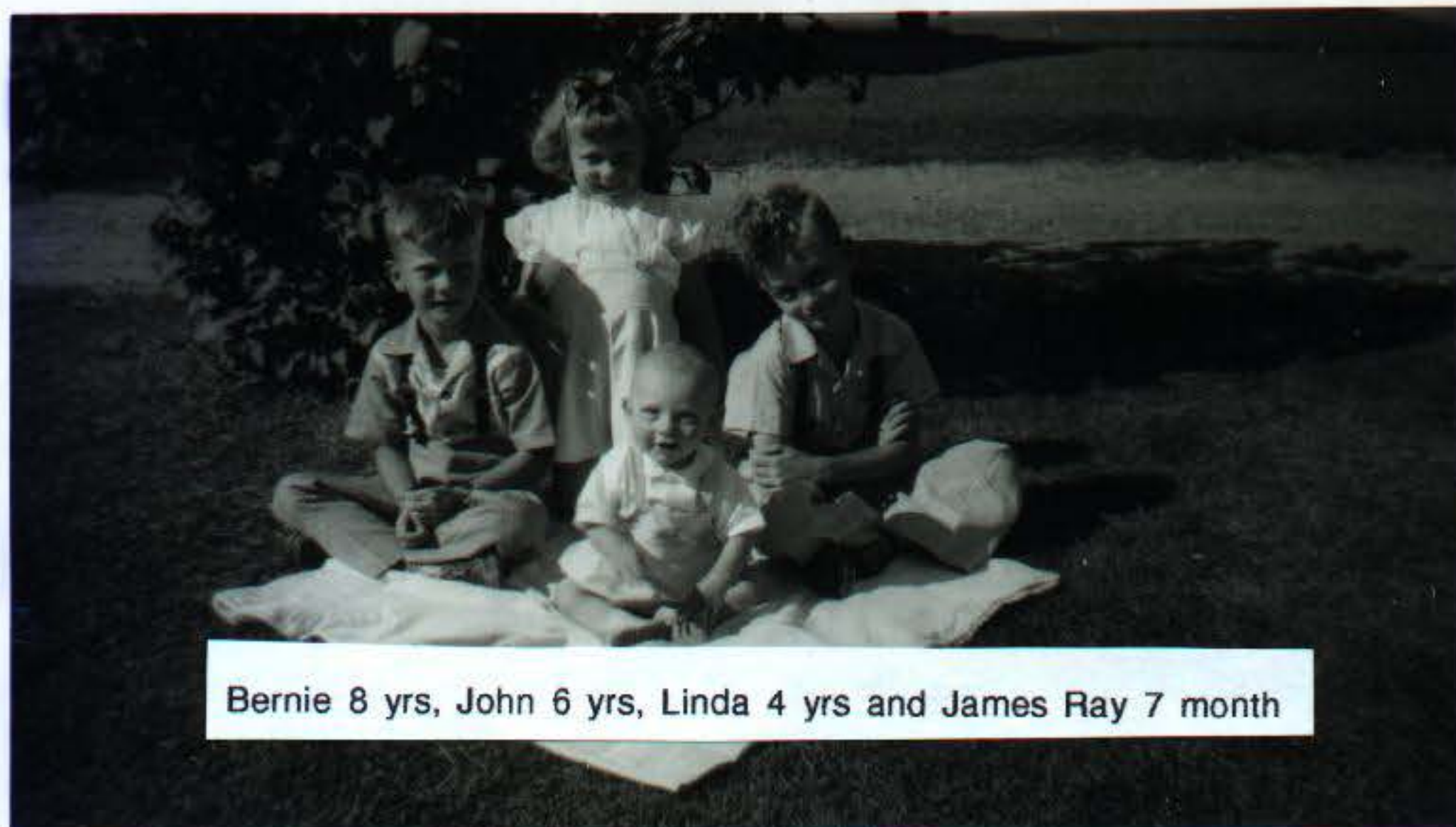
L. to Right: John Faber, Bernard (Ben) Faber, Bertha L. Faber born Schreiner, James (Jim) Faber, Linda Faber now a married Brickman, Bernard (Bernie) Faber



Tess, Trish, Linda born Charlesworth, James (Jim) Faber



Matt & Minnie and Emma Faber



Bernie 8 yrs, John 6 yrs, Linda 4 yrs and James Ray 7 month

Wigbert, Margit, Thomas, Hedwig, Wolfgang,
Stefan with candle, Gabi, Gerlinde, Elmar and Paul Faber



Elmar and Thomas Faber



Dr. Wolfgang Faber, Lena (Lee) Faber born Meier,
Gabriele (Gabi) Faber born Stock
the picture was taken July 1997 in Perham, MN, USA



Regina and Thomas Faber



Margit, Stefan, Gabi, Wolfgang and Gerlinde Faber







Sports Writer

Think of the excitement and the adrenaline rush you receive when, after a few hours of waiting in your deer stand, a buck finally is sighted out of the corner of your eye.

Times that by 10 and then you'll get an idea of what Christa (Brown) Hayes must have felt when she was tracking a moose, but spotted a 7 1/2-foot brown bear just 50 yards away.

Christa and her husband Shawn Hayes, both originally from Brainerd, left Minnesota for Wasilla, Alaska, (45 minutes north of Anchorage) in the early nineties. And living in Alaska opens up many new avenues for hunting, most importantly big game.

Christa, who stands only 5-foot-2, did take down that brown bear (a brown bear is slightly different from a grizzly bear) with a shot between the shoulder blades. Shawn then finished him off before he was able to escape.

"He was heading up the bank and I shot him right behind the shoulder," said Christa, who was on the opposite side of the Matanuska River. "Most people try to hit them in the shoulder to try to bring them down, but that's not the best shot. My shot went in the shoulder and the lungs and we were hoping it was good shot and hopefully he wouldn't go in the bushes and we'd have to find him. Then he'd be injured and he'd go back at you. Shawn took the second shot and got him in the spine and broke him down."

Said Shawn: "I just backed her up. It's kind of nice when the bear goes down and you don't have to go after it."

Christa, who was the state champion in nordic skiing in 1989 from Brainerd High School, was introduced to the outdoor life about five years ago by Shawn, who is a lifetime hunter. Shawn, who wrestled at 130 pounds for the Class AA runner-up Warriors in 1989 and is now the coach of the Wasilla High School team, started hunting at a very young age and then moved to big game when he was 12.

The Hayeses use different methods of hunting, depending on what species of bear or moose they seek. Shawn said you have to spot a grizzly, but they have had much more success with black bears by

a spot that you think will be away from all the other hunters and set your bait," said Shawn, who uses only archery when he baits bears. "You can't use meat because you don't want to attract grizzlies. You set your bait and then you go and put stands up and hope that you can be there when the bear comes."

During the black bear baiting season, it is illegal to kill a grizzly with that method. Even though the Hayeses use grain, pastries, strawberries, marshmallows or anything sweet to avoid grizzlies, the bears still manage to find their way into the trap.

said. "The one that won got to stay on the bait and wouldn't let the other one in the perimeter at all. It's pretty wild when you're 20 feet away from two full grown bears battling."

Said Christa: "They'd come in and sniff our feet on our tree and then you think you better raise your feet up a little bit."

There is a spring and a fall season for bear hunting in Alaska, both stretching to about two months. Some areas limit one kill for every four regular years, but in the Hayes' region one kill is allowed every year. Also, Shawn said in some areas, a \$25 tag in addition to the hunting license is required, but not in the area where

killing moose calves are the reason for the liberal rules.

Moose and caribou with the bow are Shawn's two favorite animals to hunt. He said one of his goals is to get a grizzly with the bow. Christa said her favorite is the bear baiting.

"I really like hunting; it's exciting, especially with the bear baiting with the black bear," said Christa, who is the head cross country skiing coach at Wasilla High School. "You get to see them come in and you're in your tree stand and just to see what they're gonna do is exciting. You can hear him, but you don't know what's coming in. We've had so many grizz come in but you just pray it's going to be a black bear. If it's a grizz, you just have to wait i



Christa Brown-Hayes, who is a state champion nordic skier from Brainerd High School, shot her first bear in the autumn of 1997. Christa and her husband Shawn took down the 7 1/2-foot brown bear on the bank of the Matanuska River.



Jaqueline Brown born Faber, Chrsta and Curt Brown



Chantel Howard born Brown and child Colton



Charles and Celine Faber born May



A photograph of a man and a woman smiling and posing together at night. The man is on the left, wearing a dark shirt with a light-colored floral pattern. The woman is on the right, wearing a red V-neck top and a necklace. They are standing in front of a city skyline with many lights, including a prominent tall building with a golden light display. The image is decorated with several bright, multi-pointed starburst light effects.

David Faber

*Lights of Vegas
In our eyes.....
Lights of love
One can't disguise....*

girlfriend Phyllis

15/03/2004





Charles Faber and his family



Faber House, St. Paul, MN, W 7 Str, 1875



St. Paul House, St. Paul, MN, USA
 this rest of the old building still exist



Inner view
 of
 St. Paul House





Perham, main station
where there is the Haybelly's now, there
was the Grand Pacific Hotel

Lena Faber together with my nephew Wolfgang Faber
(see page 13) and his wife at Perham



Part of St. Paul House in St. Paul, MN

JOHN D. HANCOCK, Pres.
KANSAS CITY, MO.FRANCIS F. WILDE, Secy.
ST. PAUL, MINN.CHARLES FABER, Treas.
ST. PAUL, MINN.C.D. FLETCHER, Supt.
SILVER CLIFF, COL.

August 2 1885

Lieber Bruder!

Da sich eben gerade die Gelegenheit bietet
 in der Zeit genug habe ich eine
 paar Zeilen zu schreiben.

Es möchte ich dir einen kleinen Auf-
 schluß geben über die Gegend in welcher
 ich mich in einem kleinen
 Städtchen nördlich befinden.

Wir sind hier in Colorado nördlich
 8.000 Fuß über dem Meeresspiegel
 von welchen die christlichen Völker in
 den Rocky Mountains oder die Gestein-
 Gebirge von den Mexikanern
 nennen die Gebirge auf der Höhe =
 heute genannt von welchen die sehr
 reichhaltig gefüllt sind nördlich von den
 Eisensteinminen und Mineralquellen
 Gegend der Welt.

Nun Lieber Bruder gerade hier
 habe ich mit den oben an genannten
 Firmen



Grand Pacific Hotel in Perham, MN, USA



Cemetary at Perham







CABINET PORTRAIT
NICK JAHN,
Perham, Minn.



Henry J. Faber with
daughter Minnie

4 generations:

Christine, Henry (Buster), Donna and Emma



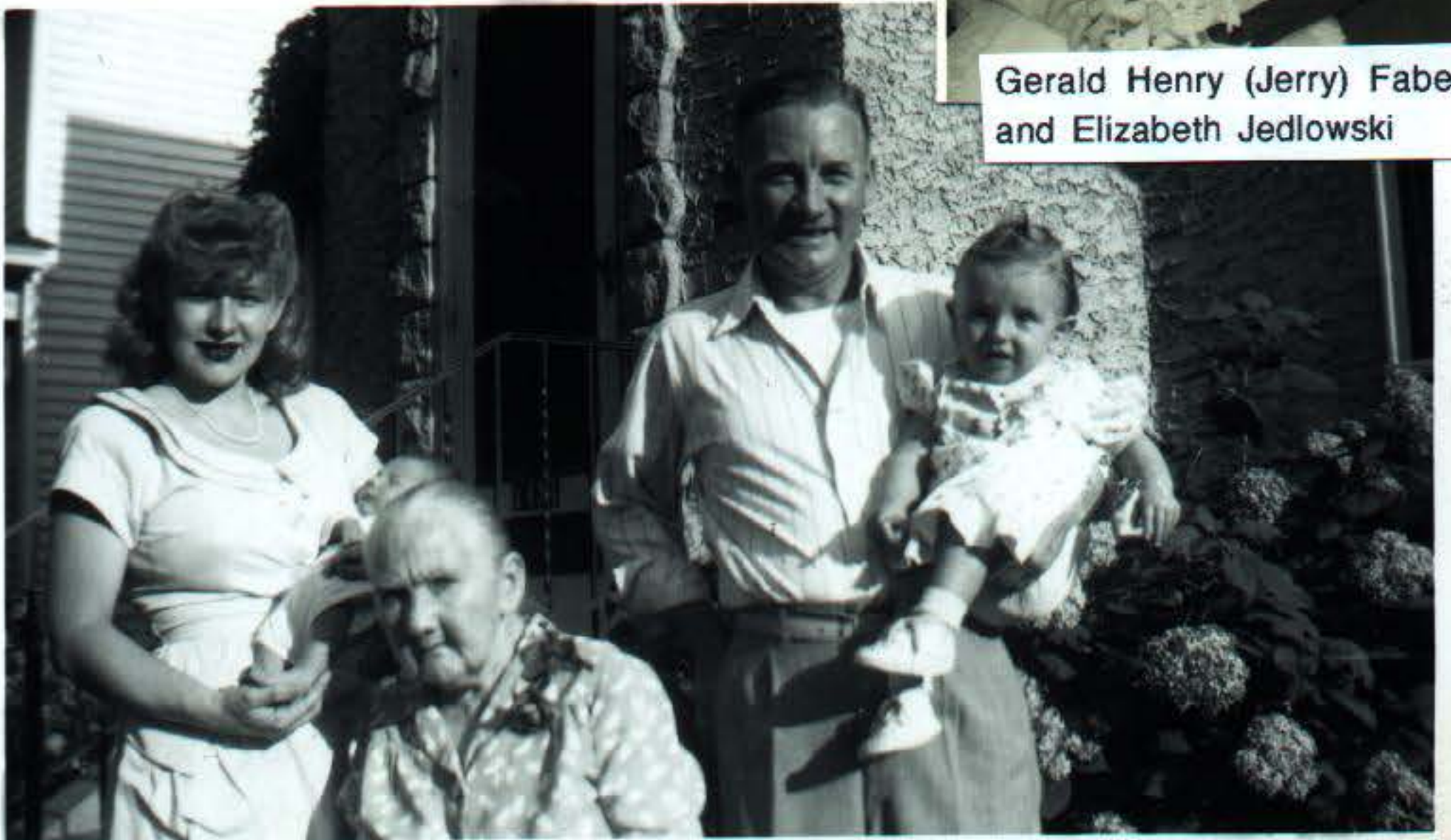
Emma with son Henry Faber



Donna with baby Michael, Emma,
Donna's father Henry with baby Barbra Martin



Gerald Henry (Jerry) Faber
and Elizabeth Jedlowski

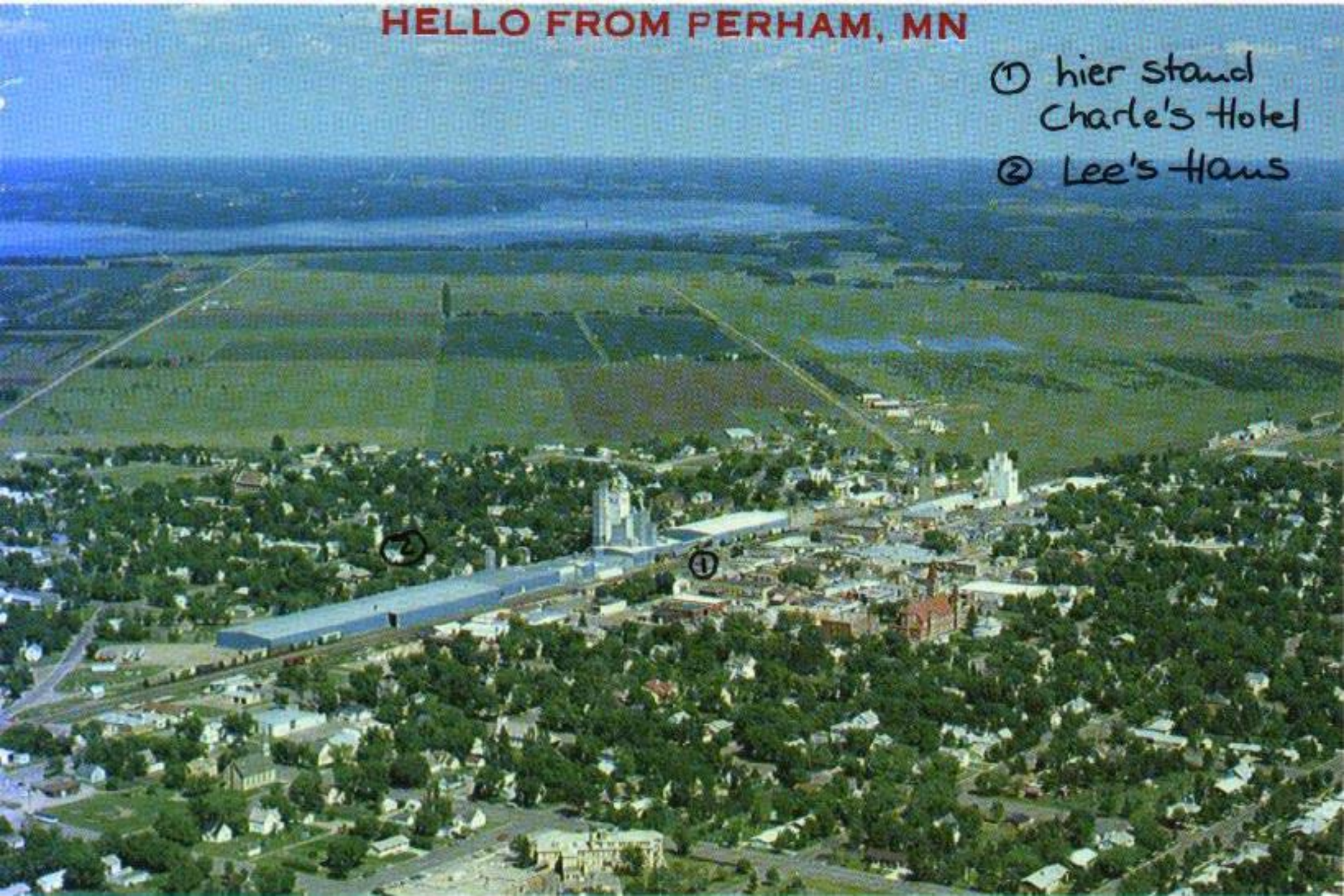


Back row: Richard Martin, Barbra (baby), Donna Martin born Faber, Michael (baby),
Minnie Demuth born Faber, NN, NN (2 friends), Othelia Faber born Altstadt.
Front row: Matthias (Matt) Demuth, Henry Faber, Emma Faber, Frieda Faber born Schepper, Frank Faber.



HELLO FROM PERHAM, MN

- ① hier stand
Charles's Hotel
- ② Lee's Haus





Back: Frank and Othelia

Middle: Rudolph and Minnie

Front: Lena, Frieda, Clarence (Frieda's second husband),
Bertha and Ben



Rudy, Lena, Ben, John, Minnie, Matt and Bernie,
children Jim and Linda in front.



Rudy, Ben, Frank and



Emma with son Henry Faber





Gerald Henry (Jerry) Faber
and Elizabeth Jedlowski







Left to right: James Faber, Linda Faber, Trish M. Marcum, Paul Marcum, Tesa L. De Pauw, Brent De Pauw.



left to right: Paul Marcum, Trish M. Marcum born Faber, Colby Marcum (Paul's son), James (Jim) Faber, Linda Faber born Charlesworth, Tesa L. De Pauw born Faber, Brent De Pauw.











Dienheim





Christine A. (Hauschild)-Streiff
born Faber, the picture was taken
Dec 1999.



Justin

Brian

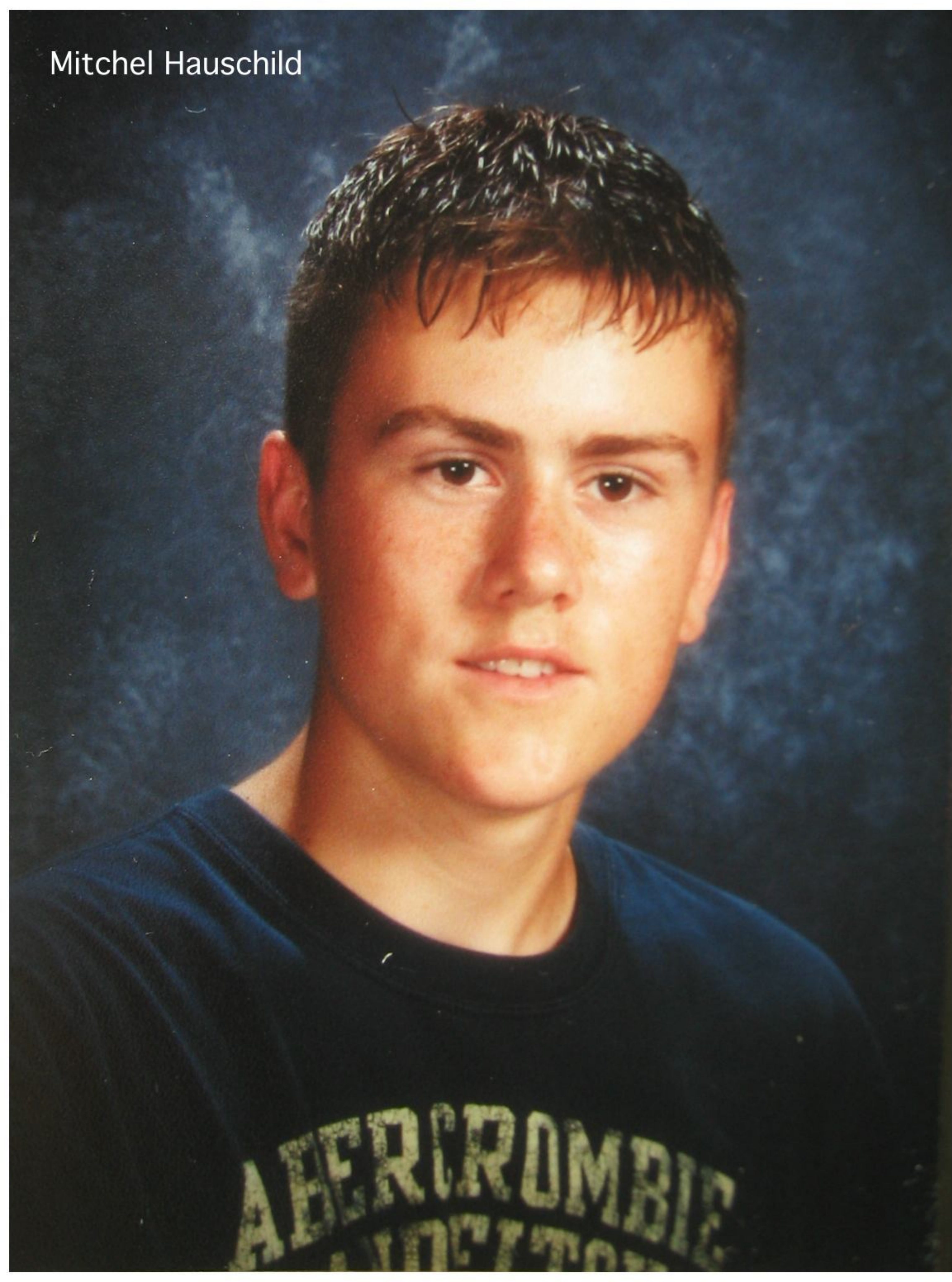
Chris

Mitchel

Alex

Molly

Mitchel Hauschild



ABERCROMBIE
AND FITZGERALD

Molly Hauschild



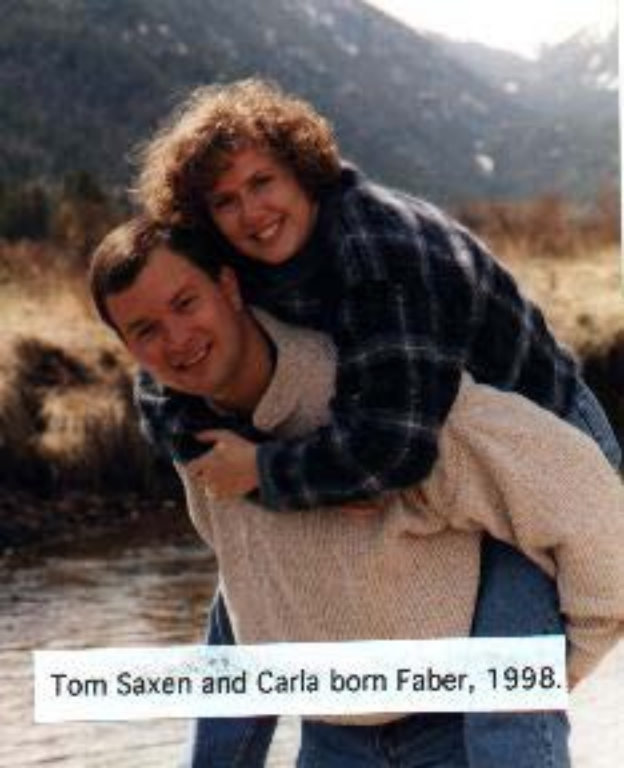


L. to Right: Wendy Parker born Faber, Jeffrey Parker with daughter Emily, Priest, David Faber





Steven C. Faber



Tom Saxen and Carla born Faber, 1998.

Christa
Brown

Charles
Brown



Erbaut von
Ehefr. Hermina



Peter Krapp u.
geb. Faber 1869.



Maria Elisabeth Hermine Krapp born Faber
and Johannes Peter Zacharias Krapp



Johann Ludwig Theodor Krapp
und Amöne Krapp born Gies



Henry Joseph Krapp



Karl Krapp
and Anna Katharina Krapp born Krapp



Anton Krapp



L to Right: Maria Krapp born Merz,
Hiltrud Krapp, Anton Krapp

Hiltrud Krapp die Miniaturküferarbeiten auf dem Regal
im Hintergrund wurden von Frank Winzig Ehemann
von Mathilde Krapp, hergestellt.



Josef Karl Krapp und Gertrud Drescher

2000

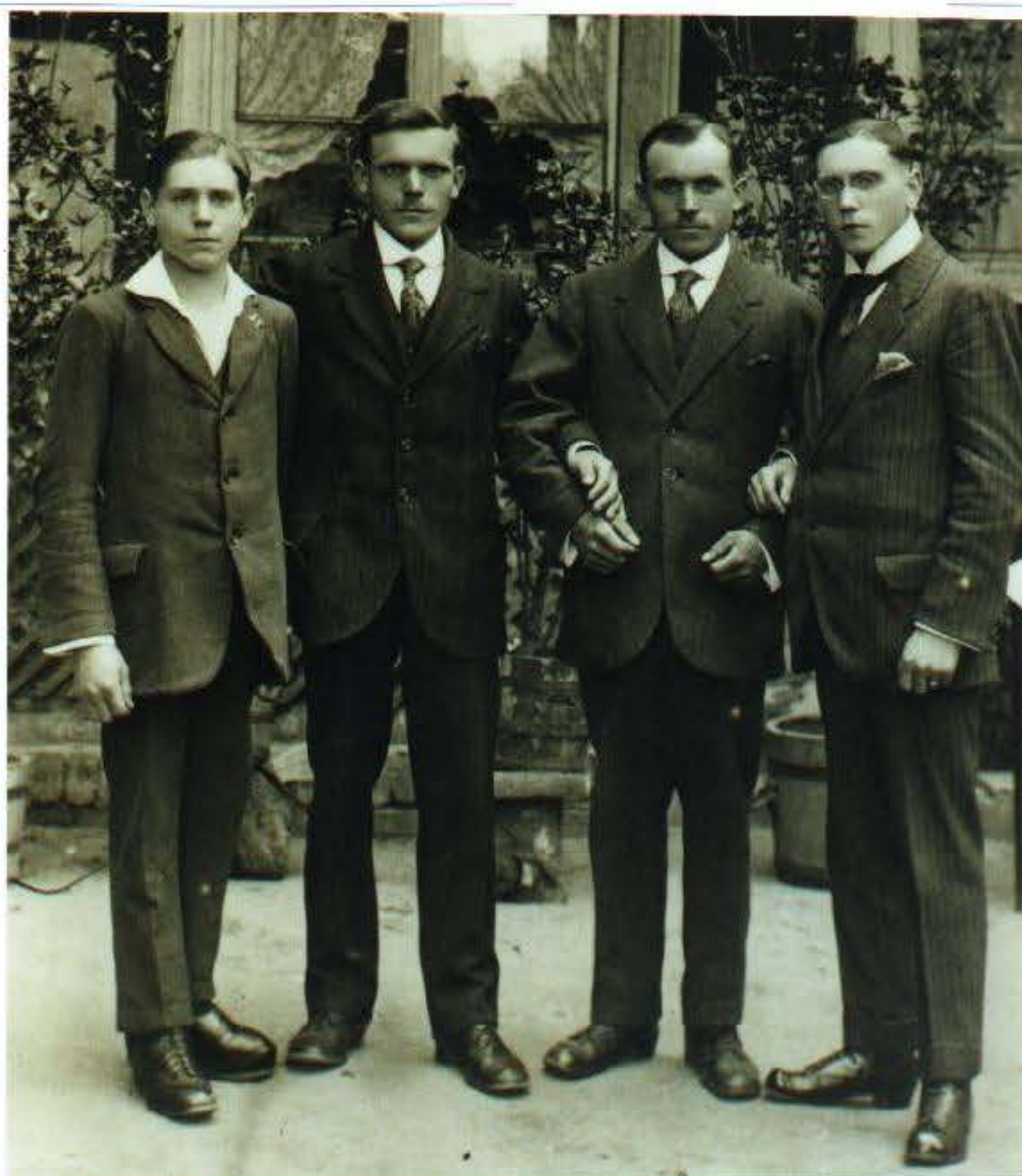
House of J. Peter Zacharias Krapp
and M. E. Hermine born Faber

1900





L. to Right: Maria Krapp (Twin to Mathilde Krapp married Winzig), Josef Krapp, Anna Katharina Krapp born Krapp, Otto Krapp, Anna Krapp, Anton Krapp, Karl Krapp, Heinrich Krapp



L to Right: Heinrich Krapp
Krapp

Otto Krapp

Josef Krapp

Anton



Josef Krapp, * May 7, 1891



Otto Krapp

Mathilde Winzig born Krapp

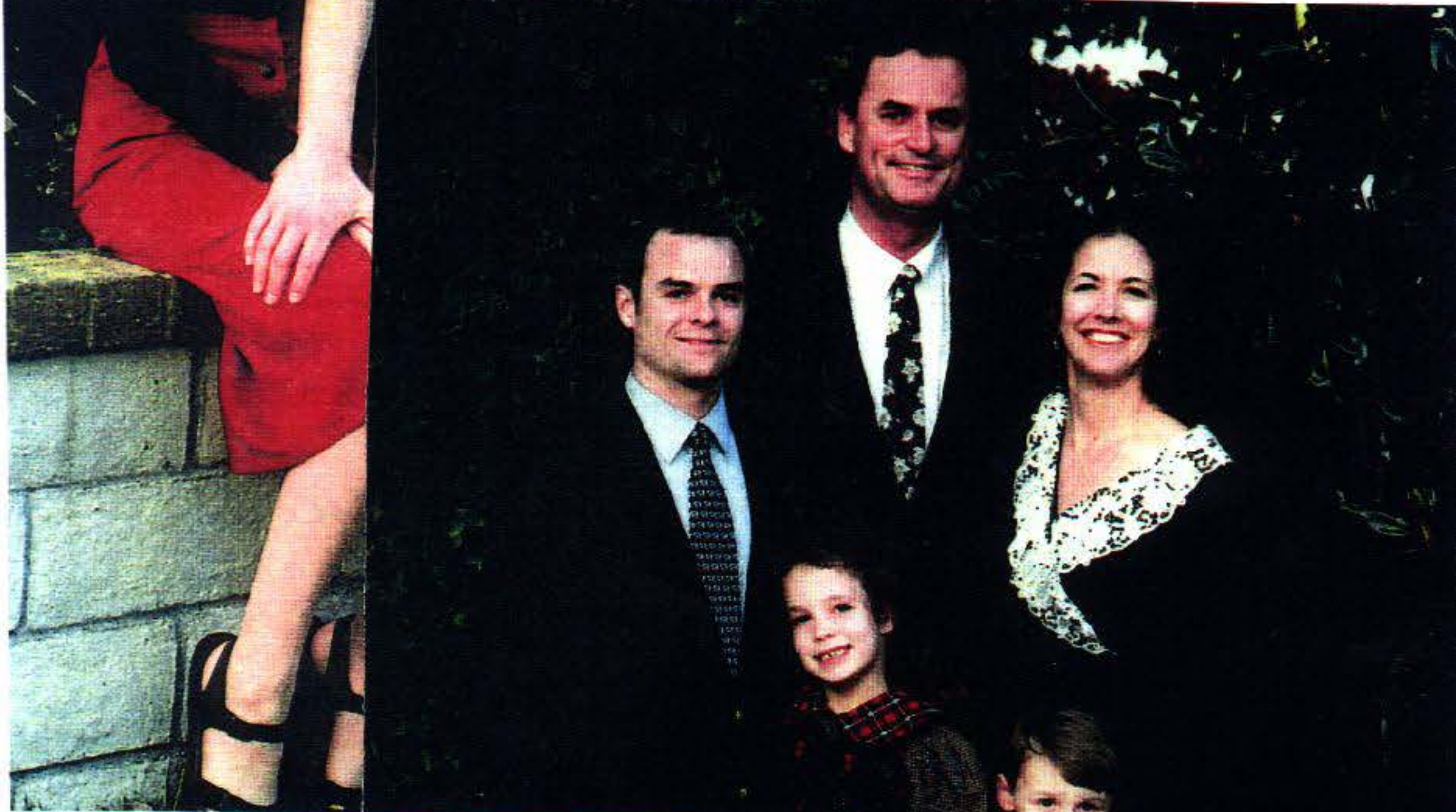
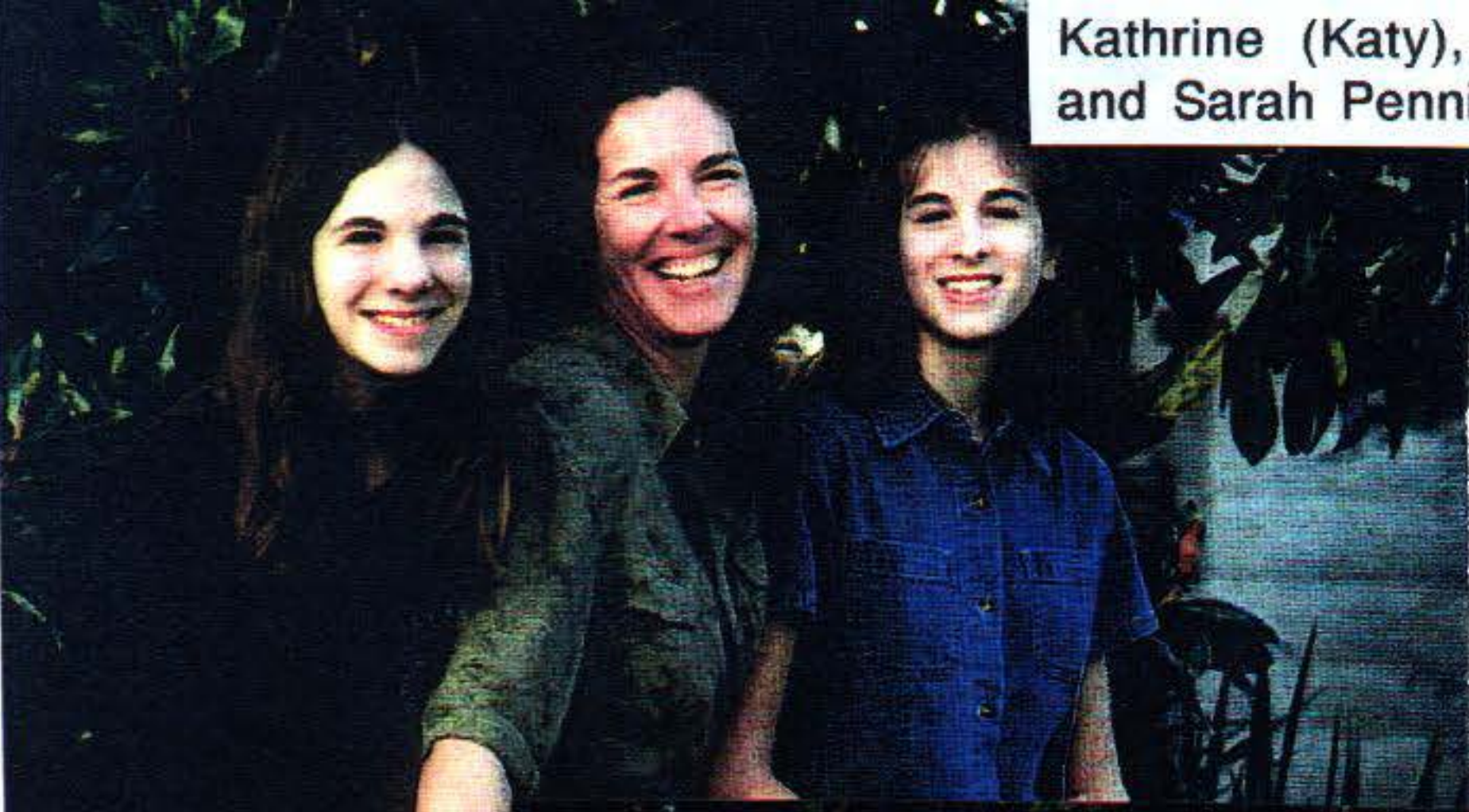


L to Right: Frank Winzig, Mathilde Winzig born Krapp, Henry Winzig

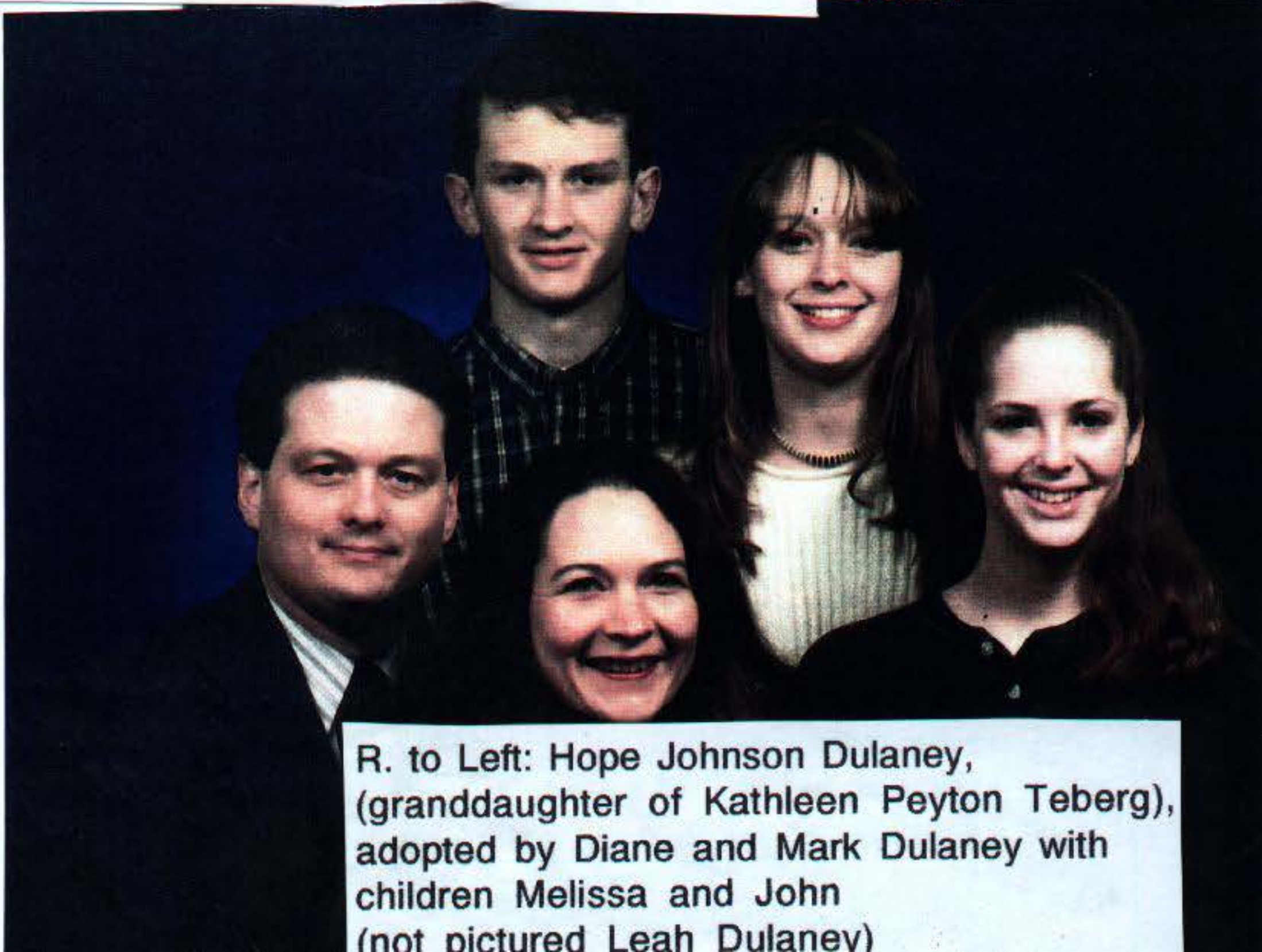
L. to Right: Henry Winzig with children: Celeste, Reneta, Ralph, Josefine, Margaret, Jerome



Kathrine (Katy), Elizabeth (Betsy)
and Sarah Pennington



Jody, Bud Solmonsson, Katy Solmonsson born Teberg,
children Kayla and Lauren



R. to Left: Hope Johnson Dulaney,
(granddaughter of Kathleen Peyton Teberg),
adopted by Diane and Mark Dulaney with
children Melissa and John
(not pictured Leah Dulaney)

Richard Peyton, Joan Jarvis,
Larissa, Chase and Jordon



Leah Essenmacher, Patricia Peyton, Eugene Essenmacher



Susan Peyton born Bachman
and James B. Peyton



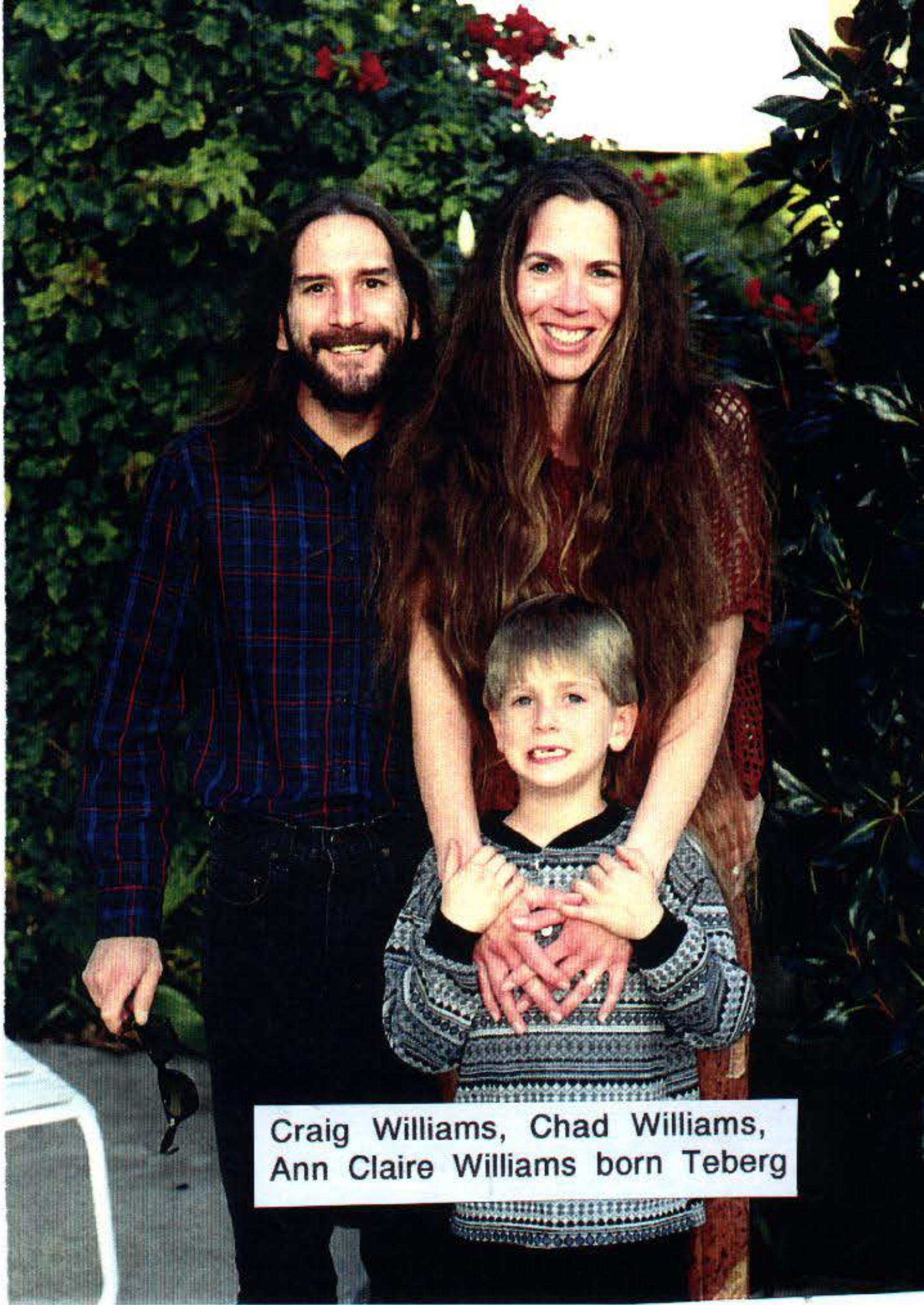
William T. Peyton



T.M. SWEN
ST. PAUL.



L. to Right: James L. Scherrer, Christopher, Jacquie born Martin and Scott



Craig Williams, Chad Williams,
Ann Claire Williams born Teberg



Kathleen Teberg
born Peyton



Lawrence (Larry), Patricia and
Katrin Teberg







Dr. William Peyton and
Clara Peyton born Krapp



Dr. Robert Koenig and
Patricia born Peyton



Clara Krapp



L. to Right: Henry Peter Krapp,
Mary G. Krapp born Monath,
Henry Joseph Krapp

Dr. Robert P. Koenig and
Patricia Koenig born Peyton



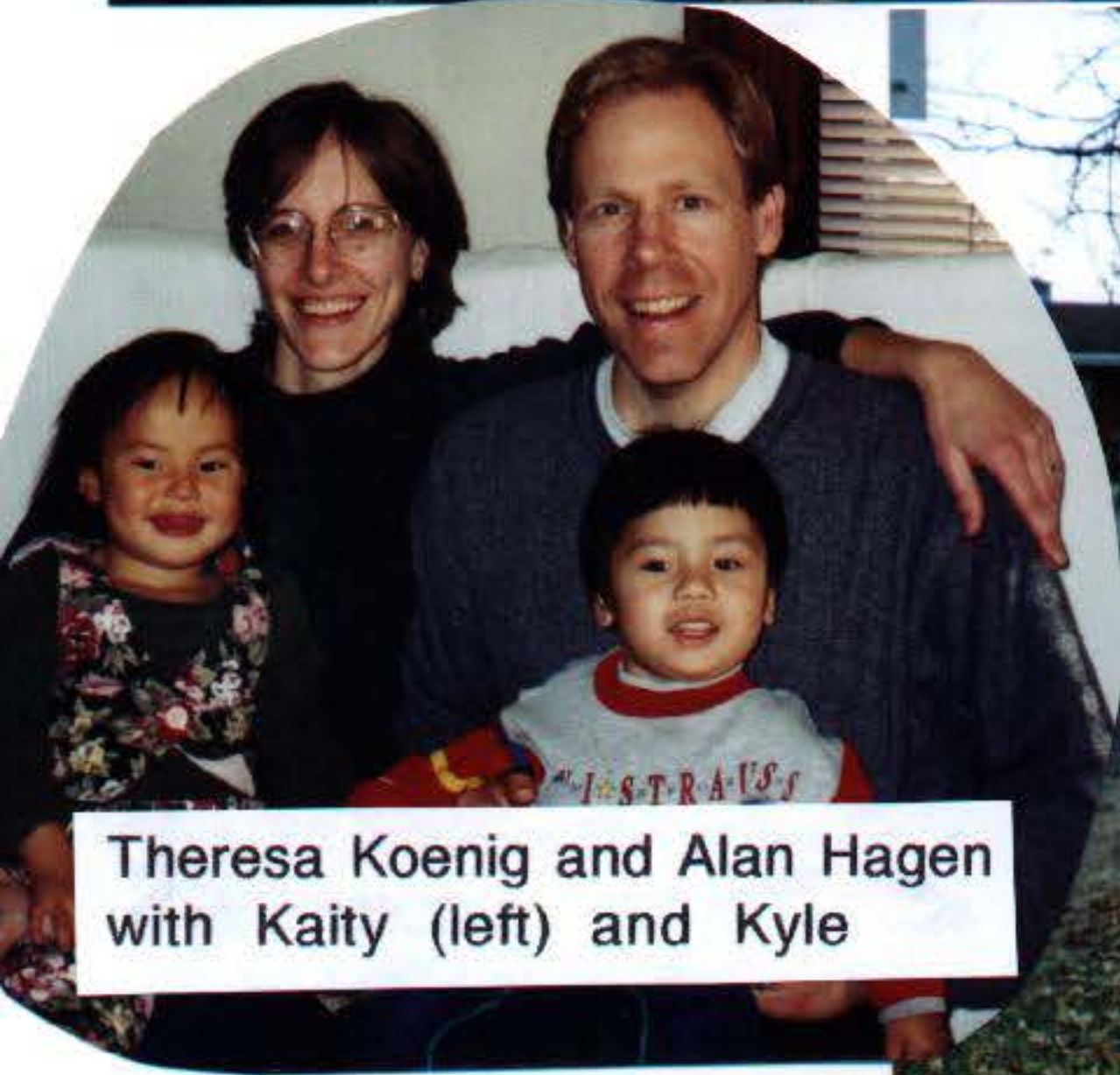
Richard H. Koenig



Martha Koenig and Lester Koshiol



Karla and John Koenig



Theresa Koenig and Alan Hagen
with Kaity (left) and Kyle

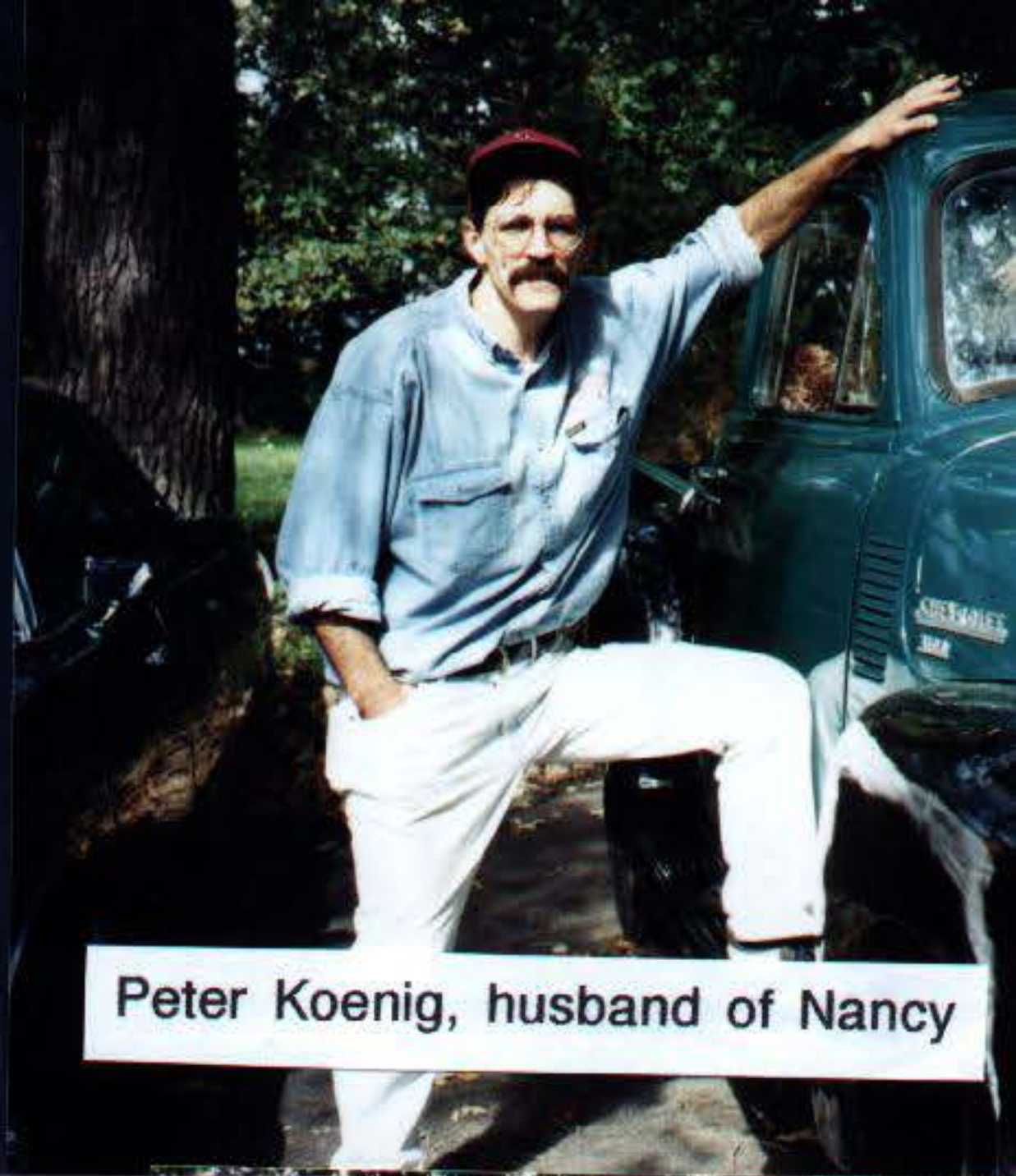


Mary Pat Koenig and Roger Saul
with Alexander and Amanda



Heinrich (Henry) Joseph Krapp und Mary G. Monath sowie Kinder Clara Ann Krapp und Henry Peter Krapp, USA

Peter Kile Koenig



Peter Koenig, husband of Nancy

Nancy Koenig born Grath



Kerry Koenig born Kosel

Paul Koenig



Susan Koenig born Justin

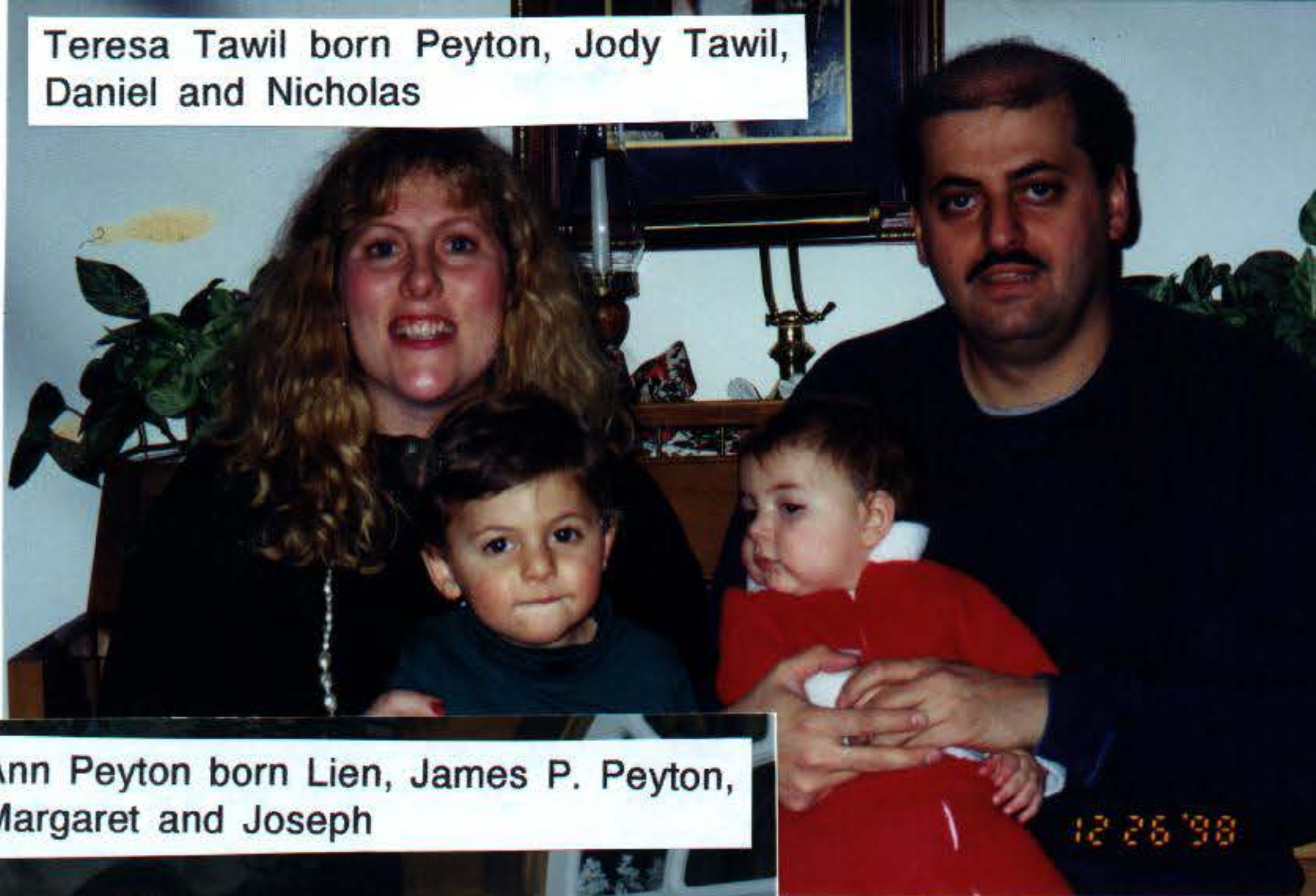


Michael Koenig





**Teresa Tawil born Peyton, Jody Tawil,
Daniel and Nicholas**

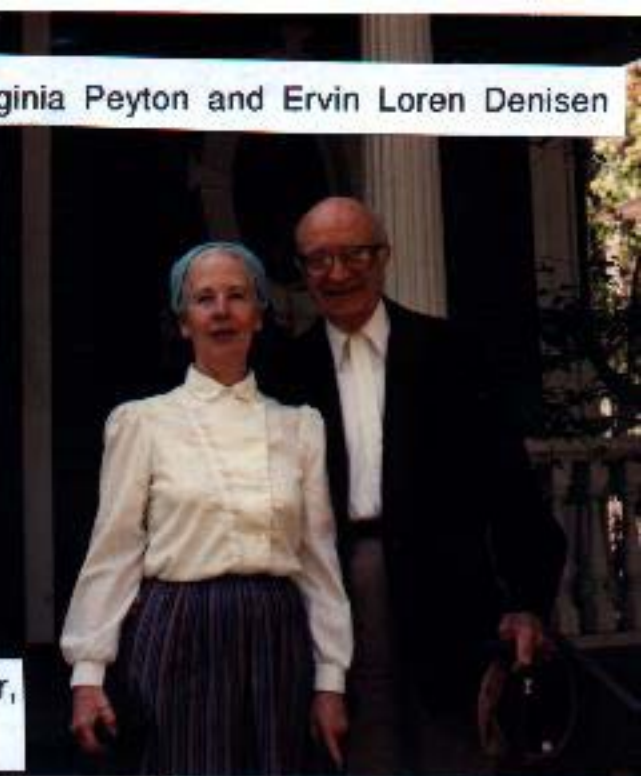


**Ann Peyton born Lien, James P. Peyton,
Margaret and Joseph**



**Sara Peyton born Carlson, Timothy A. Peyton,
Chloe and Ben**

Virginia Peyton and Ervin Loren Denisen

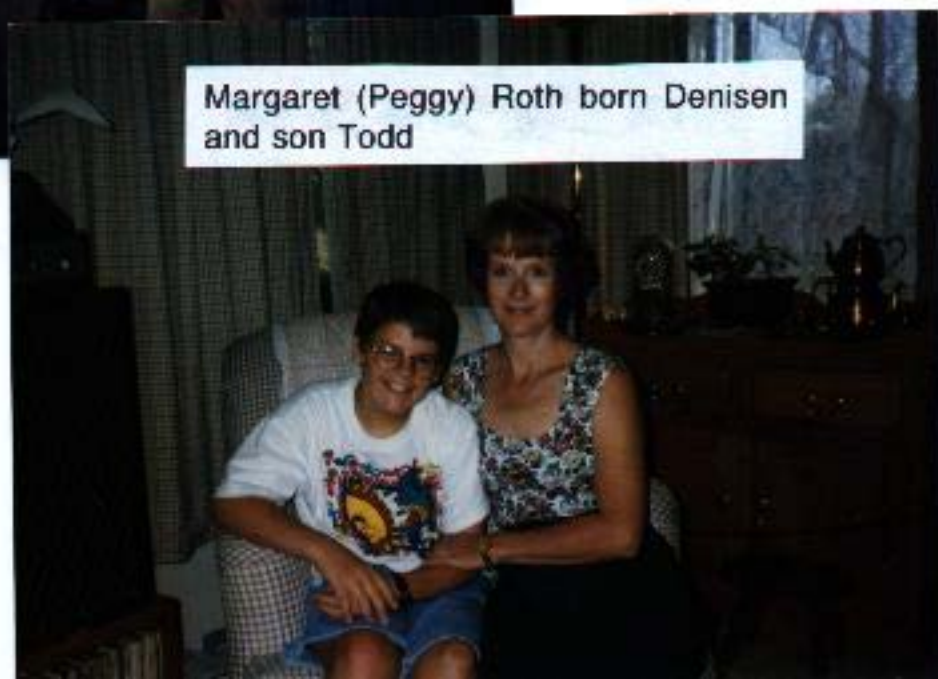


L. to Right: Charles Minor, Theresa Minor,
Mary Claire Minor born Denisen



L. to Right: Jose' Cordova, Rosanna, Ricardo,
Kathrin (Kathy) Cordova born Denisen

Margaret (Peggy) Roth born Denisen
and son Todd



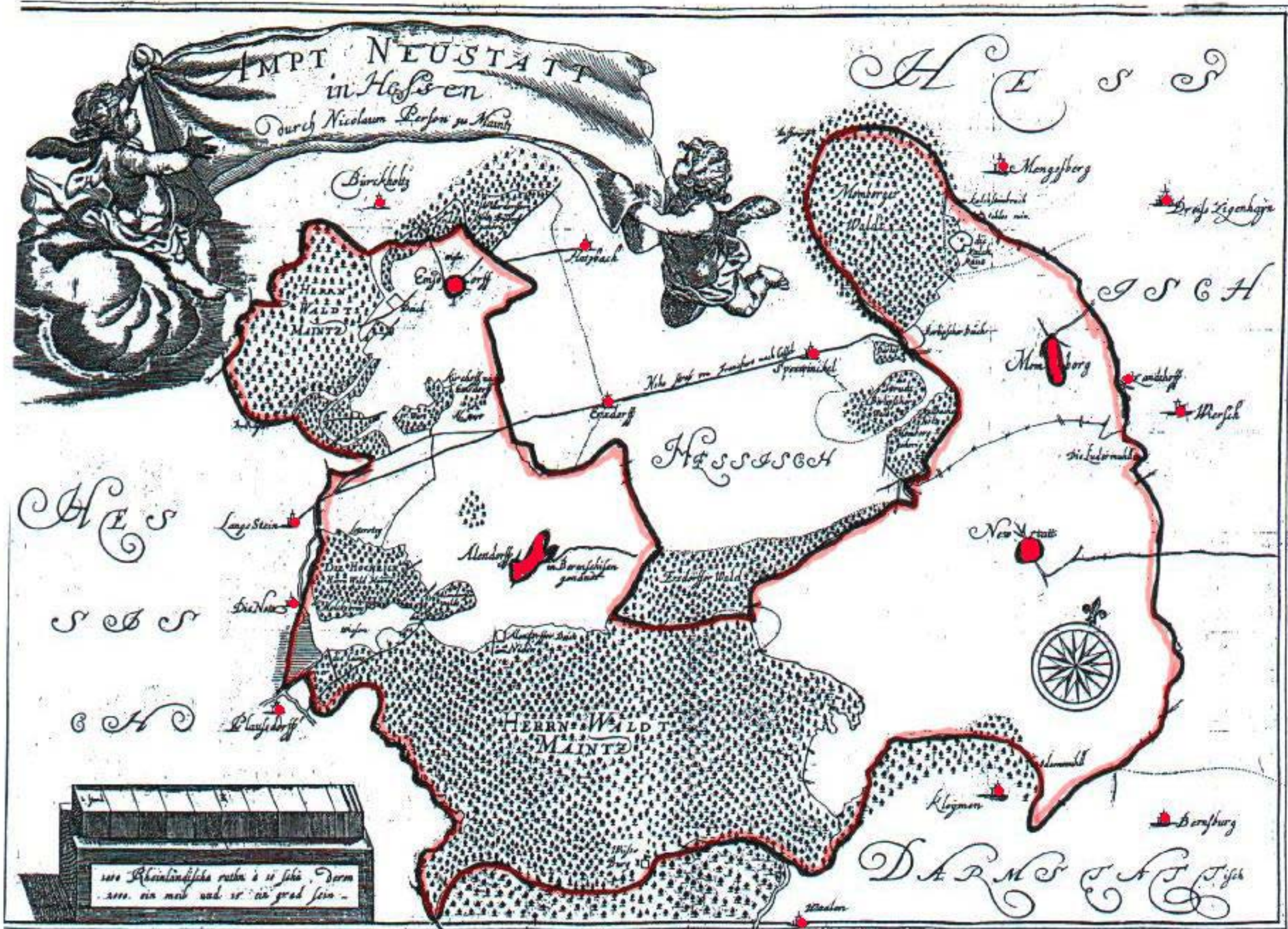


William Koenig and Mary Jo Koenig born Senta,
children: Rebecca (Becky), Jennifer, Bryan, Erik, Elizabeth



Gruss aus Neustadt. 30. XII. 1937.

Sei ganz liebster Gruss
 Freundensinn zum Neujahr
 an die Familie
 Adolf Faber



Town and Land of Neustadt in former times when Neustadt was part of Kurfürstentum Mainz (before 1802)

Neustadt in Hessen.

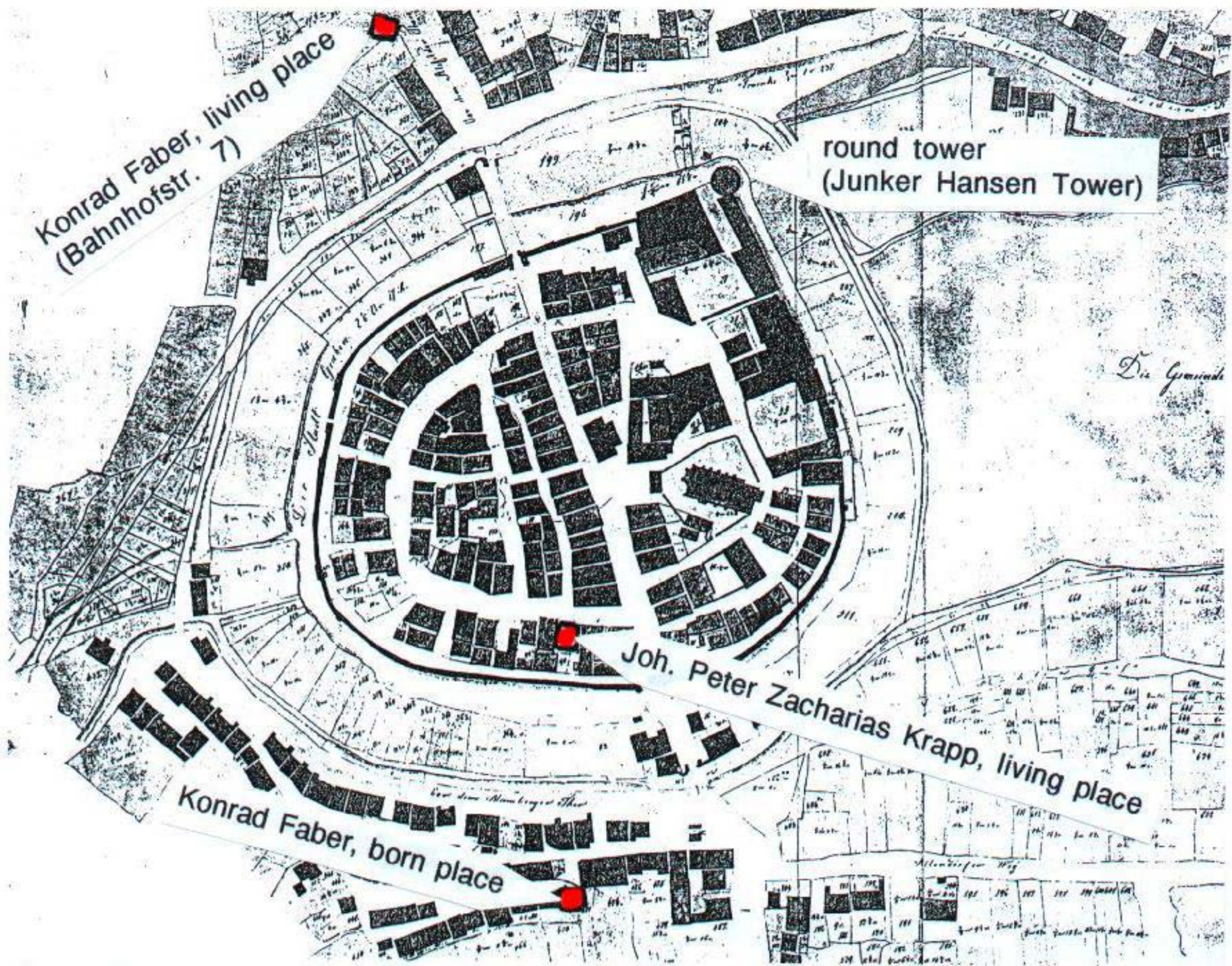
Neuenburg.



En cristatus Epops circumfert rostro adiantum Quo pellat morbum nimis quem traxit ab
 uis.

Sieh wie umher trägt der Widhopff
 Die Mauermaut, welch seinen kopff

Luriren thut, von der Trancheit,
 So kommet von unmaßigkeit.



Old city map of Neustadt, you can see the round tower, the wall and the ditch around and the places where Konrad Faber and Joh. Peter Zacharias Krapp lived.

United States of America, }
DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA.

Henry Faber personally appeared
before the subscriber, the Clerk of the District Court of the United States for said
District of Minnesota, being a **Court of Record**, and made oath that he was born in
Germany on and about the year eighteen hundred and
July 21st, that he emigrated to the United States, and landed at the
port of New York on or about the month of December
in the year eighteen hundred and seventy two; that it is bona fide
his intention to become a Citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance
and fidelity to any foreign Prince, Potentate, State or Sovereignty whatever, and particularly
to the Empire of Germany whereof he is a subject.

Subscribed and sworn to this 4th
day of November A. D. 1872 } Henry Faber
Wm A. Spencer Clerk.

United States of America, }
DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA.

I, William A. Spencer, Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the District
of Minnesota, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a copy of a Record now in my office.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the

Seal of the said District Court this 4th day of

November 1872

Wm A. Spencer
Clerk.

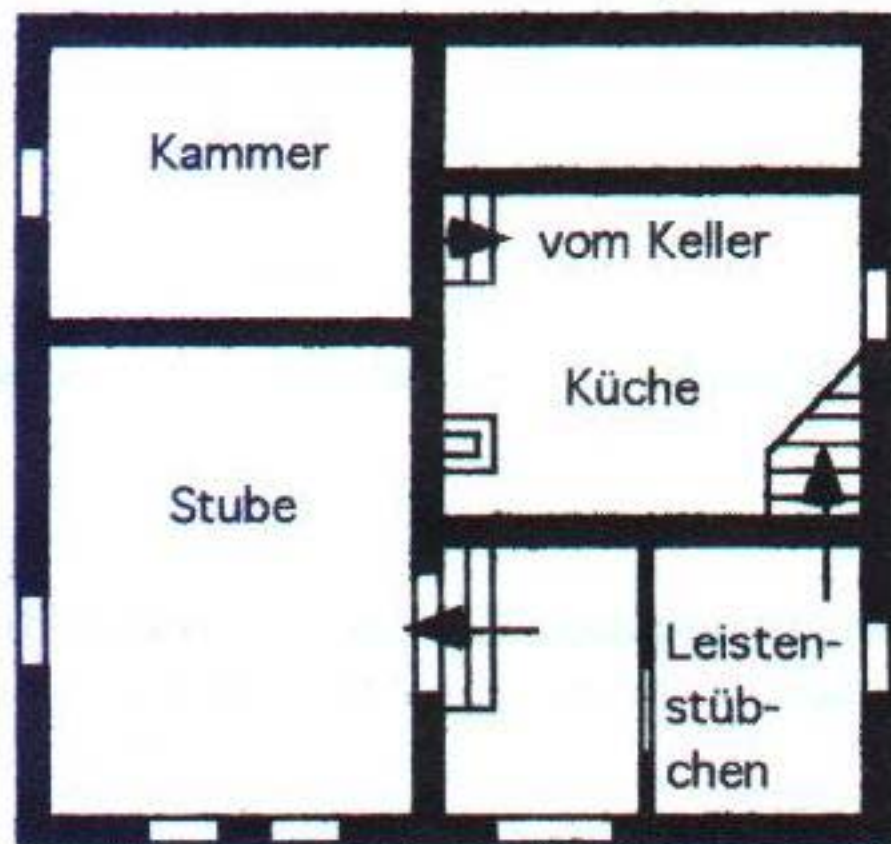
Der Erbverwalter Johann Jakob Mathis Oberst
ist durch die hiesige Landesregierung am 11. d.
Septembers d. J. als Vollzieher des Testaments
ernannt und hat die hiesige Familie in
Ansehung der hiesigen Verhältnisse.

Kaufte am 11. d. Septembers 1838.

Der Erbverwalter
Mathis



Erdgeschoß

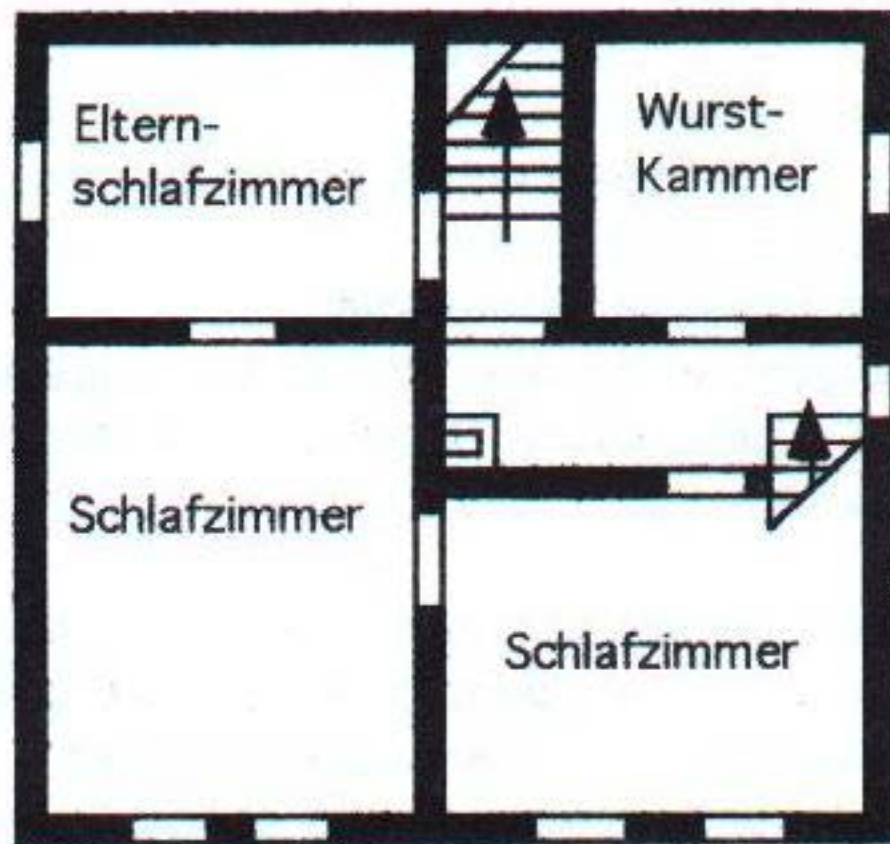


Eingang Bahnhofstr. 7

Scheune

Fahrt = Einfahrt zur hinter dem Haus
liegenden Scheune

Obergeschoß



werden.

Abzugl. ganzes. in. untergefasst.

Lied wieg. Kist

Jesuus & Milaubauer

Gef. von, Kainstalt, am 16. Dezember, 1891 Ja fideu Wiegand. par.

zu
Gef. von, Kainstalt
Wiegand.

Charfian die Miltbau der davor
bunau Einwand Fobau, Liptkine geb.
Liedau von fiew, langte 10. Hapost.
coll von 6. Novemb. 1814 der ind
ackläute, an fofen 1814 am 24. Novem.
der copiert zu sein. für bekäftig
fow dinstage stelte für die beiden
Jungen bei der Veräußerung Matsan
fabau, fow erst. Mannes Linder,
ind dinstage Mann fow dinstage,
und die ganze fichtl. dinstage
bestätigen durch Handgeleitet.
Abzugl. ganzes. in. untergefasst.

und Inm fobau
Wilhelm Wierum

Ja fideu Wiegand
par.

Öffener Wappenbrief



Wappenbegründung:

Faber

Schildinhalt: Die Hand - ein Hinweis auf Humbert Weithand, dem ersten Grafen von Savoyen - und das geminderte Mainzer Rad erinnern an die Herkunftsregion des Wappenstifters, an Savoyen, und an seinen Wohnort, das früher zu Mainz gehörige Neustadt in Hessen. Die Färberstangen stehen für seinen Beruf, Blau- und Schänfärber.

Helmszier: Der Löwe versinnbildlicht das Kurfürstentum Hessen als weitere Herkunftsregion und als Wohnort des Wappenstifters, die Färberstange steht für seinen Beruf.

Farben: Die Farbe Gold ist dem Wappen der Grafschaft Savoyen entlehnt und erinnert so an die Herkunftsregion des Wappenstifters aus Savoyen. Die Farbe Blau versinnbildlicht seinen Beruf, Blau- und Schänfärber.

Das oben begründete Wappen ist registriert unter der Nummer

087/6566

in der Wappenrolle
» Münchner Herold «

Der Familie

Faber

aus Neustadt

Hiermit wird öffentlich kundgetan, daß
Herr Konrad Faber
geboren am 10. November 1810 in Neustadt sich
und seiner Familie das nachfolgend beschriebene
Familienwappen gestiftet hat.

Wappenbeschreibung:

087/6566

Schild: In Blau über einem silbernen, aus dem Schildfuß wachsenden halben Rad schräg gegeneinander durchsteckt zwei goldene Färberstangen, eine eingeschweifte gestürzte Spitze mit blauer Hand.

Auf dem blau-golden behelmten Helm mit blau-goldenen Decken wachsend ein fünfmal von Silber und Rot geteilter Löwe, eine goldene Färberstange haltend.

Führungsberechtigt sind neben
dem Stifter alle Nachkommen
in dieser Namenslinie.

München, den 27. November 1997

Präsident

Vizepräsident

der HC Heraldic Consult München











Oppenheim
Weinstadt am Rhein

*Auf Wiedersehen
Arrivederci
Au revoir
Good bye*

8 26 '00



Renner
Photography

HAPPY
HOLIDAYS

From All of Us

Jim & Lisa