



St. Louis Genealogical Society

Quarterly

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August John Bueltmann and his wife, Anna, 1933. It took decades of research on two continents to discover his correct lineage. Follow the paths that led to this long-sought discovery by August John's family.

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On the Cover

August John Bueltmann's family came from what was once Prussia. However, changes of family names and locations plus the incorrect assumptions made by a German genealogist led to years of difficulty discovering August's true origins. Read more in the article by Faith Bueltmann Stern beginning on page 81.

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BOOK REVIEWS

E*vidence Explained: Citing History Sources from Artifacts to Cyberspace*, 4th edition. By Elizabeth Shown Mills. Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, Maryland. 2024. 739 pages. Hardcover. \$65.00. (Also available as an electronic book for \$47.50.)

It's been seven years since Elizabeth Shown Mills, probably the foremost American authority on genealogical source citations, has revised this "bible" of citation guides, and this newest edition will not disappoint serious family history researchers. A lot has changed during the past decade in the way we access resources, and this newly revised guide is most welcome for its clarity and thoroughness.



While not a book for reading from cover to cover, the first three chapters are definitely a "must-read" for understanding why we need citations and how to create them so they become useful for ourselves and others who will share our work. As Ms. Mills points out on page fourteen, "We identify our sources—and their strengths and weaknesses—so we can reach the most reliable conclusions."

With that in mind, the book begins with "Fundamentals of Research and Analysis." We are asked not simply to record information but also to "critically observe and carefully record." Then to do what a good lawyer would do: weigh the evidence, analyze all of its parts

and pieces, and come to conclusions as objectively as possible. In this chapter, Mills also discusses terminology, some of which has changed over time, and the quirks and reliability of sources we use to "prove" our data's correctness.

Chapter Two, entitled "Fundamentals of Citation and Style," begins the process of teaching us the "how-tos" we need for our own work. Ms. Mills has designed her chapters to resemble a typical style manual, so those familiar with the *Chicago Manual of Style*, for instance, will recognize how she has broken each of her chapters into sections, such as 2.23 "Citing Repository Call Numbers" or 2.69 "Quotation Marks." Pages called "Guidelines" at the beginning of each chapter are organized numerically according to that pattern.

"Building a Citation" guides us through the part that many of us find so difficult—what is absolutely needed, what we probably should include, and what we probably don't need at all. For those who dread citations, this chapter is well worth reading carefully, because it makes sense of how to do it, what to include, and why it needs to be there. By breaking the process down into easy steps and explaining as she goes, Ms. Mills guides us through what many find intimidating, or worse, unnecessary. Throughout this chapter and the rest of the book, she provides what she calls "building blocks" and templates that guide us into doing our citations "the right way."

The rest of this book, about 600 more pages, is dedicated to giving us examples of

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just about anything we can think of to use as a source for our research. From “Archives and Artifacts” to “Publications: Periodicals, Broadcasts and Web Miscellanea,” there are thousands of templates and examples for us to use as we improve the quality of any written work we produce for ourselves and our families.

Even if you have an older copy of *Evidence Explained*, you will want to obtain this new edition. It is updated to include anything we might be using on the internet and to reflect all of the changes to the old Family History Library, now FamilySearch Library, which many of us use extensively. Its format has been simplified, making it much easier to use; gone are all the inserted templates in the center. Now the examples are included right where they belong, so it is much easier to follow along with a First Reference Note, Subsequent Note, and Source List Entry. There are copious “what-ifs” as well, with just about everything you can think of included. The book ends with a glossary, a bibliography, and an index.

It's not often that a book is published that belongs in every family historian's personal library, but this revised edition is a treasure, and owning and using it will help make someone (or yourself) a much better researcher.

Reviewed by Ilene Murray
StLGS Publications Director

G*enealogical Research in Ohio*, 3rd edition. By Kip Sperry. Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, Maryland. 2023. 351 pages. Softcover. \$45.00.

Many of us remember the annual publication titled *The World Almanac and Book of Facts*. Remarkably, the almanac is still published—\$16 for paperback and \$40 for hardcover—on Amazon. *Genealogical Research in Ohio* by Kip Sperry reminded me of the *World Almanac*. It is a comprehensive overview of fascinating information that is of great interest to genealogists searching for family in Ohio . . .

most of which can be easily found with an internet search. However, the more time I spent with the book, the more I came to appreciate its usefulness.

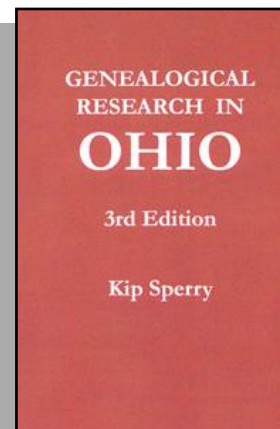
The first twenty pages provide a high-level overview of Ohio's history and its settlement in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Several references are cited in footnotes for those who wish to explore Ohio history in more depth. The section also includes

overviews of historical societies and repositories in the state. This is valuable information for those seeking to better understand the history of Ohio.

A bibliography consisting of ninety-two pages near the end of the book includes a list of references on genealogy topics in Ohio, including sixteen pages of Ohio history plus an additional four pages specifically on African American history in the state. This compilation of reference works seems unique and represents a valuable list that family historians can compare with their research log.

Mr. Sperry also provides excellent reviews of statewide and regional repositories that may be overlooked when conducting local searches. Included are the Ohio Genealogical Society, the Ohio History Connection (formerly the Ohio Historical Society), and the State Library of Ohio, plus several other libraries with regional holdings.

To be sure, some of the content is a recitation of facts that could be easily found online. This includes thirty-four pages listing the street addresses of public libraries and historical societies in the state (but no other contact information). Similarly, vital records, newspaper resources, and FamilySearch resources are



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not unique and are readily available and more reliably up-to-date with an internet search.

While the bibliography and other references listed are extensive, nearly all the publications cited are from 1999 or earlier, and only a small number of websites are included. The author notes in the preface that these publications are included for “historical reference value,” and while this may be true, one would expect that additional publications in the last twenty years would present new scholarship. It is unfortunate that the reference list does not appear to be as extensively updated as it might have been.

Genealogical Research in Ohio is a valuable resource to confirm that one’s search of Ohio resources is thorough—at least those resources published before the turn of the twenty-first century. It is an excellent starting point for learning more about the history of the people of Ohio and migration into the territory after the American Revolution. *Genealogical Research in Ohio* is not a reference that would need to be consulted frequently, unless one is compiling multiple family histories.

Reviewed by Tom Hall
StLGS volunteer

Ontario, Canada, Genealogy Research. By Lorine McGinnis Schulze. Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, Maryland. 2021. 4 pages. Laminated. \$10.95.

Ontario, Canada, Genealogy Research is a four-page pamphlet in the *Genealogy at a Glance* series. The author has written several books on families from Ontario and is the creator of the *Olive Tree Genealogy* website which includes information about and links to many resources on Canadian genealogy with an emphasis on Ontario.

The first page has a table of contents and a review of key dates and political events in the history of Ontario. It also contains a summary of the settlement of Ontario, including the dates and origins of major groups of immigrants from Europe and the early United States. Schulze

notes that many early immigrants were British Loyalists who arrived in the 1780s, just after the American Revolution. Additional background information and recommended resources about this population, known in Canada as United Empire Loyalists, are presented on the second page.

Schulze provides information on resources to search ship passenger lists, most of which are from 1865 and later, and naturalization records. Because Canada did not recognize separate citizenship until 1947, residents prior to that date were still British citizens. Thus, emigrants from the United Kingdom prior to 1947 remained citizens of that country even after relocating to Canada, so no naturalization records were created.

Pages three and four cover censuses, vital records, land records, and church records, including dates for which records exist and resources to search. The reader is directed to the online resources of the Library and Archives Canada and the Archives of Ontario, among other sites. Many of these records are also available on *Ancestry.com* and *FamilySearch*, although this is not noted in the pamphlet. The pamphlet ends with a brief list of online resources for Ontario, including the archives referenced above and the author’s *Olive Tree Genealogy* site.

Ontario, Canada, Genealogy Research provides a concise and illuminating overview of information available for genealogy research in Ontario, including records that are available and where they are located. The historical insights are valuable in understanding the region and its people. This is a useful resource for anyone researching ancestors in Ontario.

Reviewed by Tom Hall
StLGS volunteer



Feature Articles from Other Publications

Compiled by Mike Bridwell, Reference Librarian
History and Genealogy Department, St. Louis County Library

Article subtitles are included where available. A note has been inserted in brackets in order to clarify the content of the article if not evident from the title. These periodicals are available for your use in the Emerson History and Genealogy Center, now open in its new home at the Clark Family Branch, 1640 S. Lindbergh Boulevard, St. Louis, MO 63131.

American Ancestors (New England Historic Genealogical Society)

Vol. 25, no. 1, Spring 2024

- How Artificial Intelligence is Changing Genealogy
- Prompt This: Using Chat GPT and Other AI ChatBots for Genealogy
- Perplexity: A New Type of AI Tool
- Regicide in the Family: My Search for John Dixwell
- Of “Desdemona’s Struggle”: A Search for a Black Family in Civil War America
- Building Connecticut’s Bookshelf

Missouri Historical Review (State Historical Society of Missouri)

Vol. 118, no. 4, July 2024

- Lorenzo J. Greene’s *Midwest Journal*: “The Place to Get Something Substantial Published”
- “We Have the Grain, the Meat, the Sugar”: St. Louis’s Patriotic Food Show, February 1918
- Colonial St. Louis: French, Spanish, Illinoisan
- From the Stacks: Research Center—Columbia
- The Long Lost Friend: Traditional German Folk Remedies in the Floyd Calvin Shoemaker Collection

NGS Magazine (National Genealogical Society)

Vol. 50, no. 3, July–September 2024

- Reading Difficult English Handwriting
- The Value of Transcribing Handwritten Records
- Machine Translation: Considerations for Genealogists

- Assessing Handwriting as Evidence of Identity, Using Forensic Document Examination Methodology
- Reading Old German Script: Tools and Techniques

St. Clair County [Illinois] Genealogical Society Quarterly

Vol. 47, no. 2, 2024

- Gertrud Vahlkamp—From Ostenfelde, Germany to Illinois
- 1834 School Land Sale Petition Near Smithton (T2S, R8W)
- Marriage Index 1952 (Bride Surnames Harris, C.–Passen)
- Death Records, 1916–1917, Zion Evangelical Church, Millstadt, Illinois
- The Men of the Last Man’s Club: Adelman to Buck
- Meet Our Ancestors: Arras, Travous, and Wiesenborn
- Chancery Case Files Index, 1870–1920, part ten

St. Charles County [Missouri] Heritage (St. Charles County Historical Society)

Vol. 42, no. 3, July 2024

- Every object tells a tale: History as preserved in the archives of Friedens UCC
- Machens: Town once had a depot, post office, store
- The curious case of Eli Keene: A legacy of slavery in St. Charles County
- Proclaimers Gospel Quartet: A reminiscence about a father’s musical ministry

St. Louis City/County Biographies Project: Honoring St. Louisans

Do you have ancestors who are part of St. Louis history? Do you know of St. Louisans who deserve to be remembered for their contributions to St. Louis City or County? Whether they did something newsworthy or were little-known outside their neighborhood, they played an important part in making St. Louis what it is today. We would love to help you share their stories.

St. Louis Genealogical Society has a feature on its website called St. Louis City/County Biographies that links to 300 biographies (and counting) of local citizens from the 1700s to those recently deceased. Biographies are brief (500 words or less) and can include a copyright-free photo or two.

Our biographies honor men and women who are famous, such as architect William Bernoudy and poet Sara Teasdale, and people you may recognize by name if you live in our area: Chouteau, Straub, Gannon, and Lackland. Most of our biographies, however, simply tell the stories of ordinary people who settled here and helped grow our community by working hard and raising families. Their descendants, or those who know about them, are ensuring their memories last.

On the St. Louis City/County Biographies page of our website <https://stlgs.org/research-2/community/st-louis-biographies>, you will find complete details about how and what to submit. Download a copy of the instruction flyer, and while you are there, take a few minutes to read about the lives of many other individuals who have called St. Louis home.

*“History is the essence of innumerable biographies.”
Thomas Carlyle, 1838*

Update on our Office

Thanks to those of you for sending your good wishes as we navigated our way through the leaky roof and damaged ceilings we told you about in our last issue. During the past few months, we have worked around the plastic and buckets while our landlord and a local roofing company concentrated on patching up areas that continued to leak, replacing ceiling tiles so we could find new wet spots, and coming up with a plan to completely replace the roof in the coming weeks.

Because of the cooperation of our landlord and the continued dedication of our volunteers, we have sustained no lasting damage and will not be responsible financially, a huge relief!

There are still plastic coverings in some spots, but they aren't stopping us from “business as usual.” Our office is open once again to visitors. Our volunteers are back at work, both at home and in person, and we welcome you to drop in if you need assistance with your genealogy project or would like to volunteer.

The Vonland Medals

Second lieutenant George Oliver Vonland served in France in World War I. Although wounded in 1918, he continued to serve during World War II and received an impressive collection of medals for his service. Read George's story, part of the St. Louis City/County Biographies Project, on the next page.



*George Vonland's Medals
Photo in the collection of Barbara Vonland Morris;
used with permission*

George Oliver Vonland, 1897–1969

By Barbara Vonland Morris
for the St. Louis City/County Biographies Project

George Vonland wore many hats in his lifetime: military man, war hero, pilot, saloon keeper, chauffeur, mechanic, and funeral director. Born on 19 January 1897 in St. Louis to John Adolph Vonland and Marguerite (Hassett) Vonland, George also had a brother, Adolph, born in January 1900.

George served as a “1st Class Private, Company H, First Infantry in the Missouri National Guard, on the Mexican Border, 1916.” In 1918, George was involved in a battle which would earn him the Distinguished Service Cross in 1934, “to Sergeant George O. Vonland . . . for extraordinary heroism in action while serving with Company H, 138th Infantry Regiment, 35th Division, A.E.F., at Hilsenfirst, France, 6 July 1918. Just as a raid was about to be launched, Sergeant Vonland assumed command of a section almost demoralized by being deprived of its only officer, led it to its objective, and protected the left flank of the company. Having accomplished this mission he then assisted the wounded back from the enemy trenches despite heavy machine-gun and shell fire.” His acceptance of responsibility and his bravery “demanded exceptional courage and leadership, and were an inspiration to his comrades.”

George was wounded on September 26, 1918, during the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. He “received a commission as a second lieutenant after recovering from his wounds and commanded the 55th Company, 324th Motor Train through the end of the war.” He also received the French Croix de Guerre, Purple Heart, and numerous other medals for actions in both WWI and WWII. His journal, entitled *My Days in France*, describes several battles in France and his impression of the country during WWI. The Missouri History Museum Archives in St. Louis has a copy, and it is also online.

The 1920 census shows George “Von Land” living with his wife, Gertrude, daughter



The Vonland Family
Photo in the collection of the author;
used with permission

of William and Lizzie Mahoney, on Easton Avenue in St. Louis, working as a mechanic. He and Gertrude had two sons; Raymond John was born at the St. Ann’s Children’s Asylum to an unwed mother on 5 June 1922 and was taken by the Vonlands on 9 June 1923. No adoption was recorded, but he was raised by them. George Oliver Vonland, Jr., known as “Buddy,” was also born at St. Ann’s on 14 April 1925. His adoption status is unknown; however, he died on 26 May 1940, at the age of fifteen.

The 1940 census identified George “Von Land” as an undertaker, age forty-three. As a captain in the 407th Infantry of the Reserve Corps, in 1943, Lieutenant Colonel George Vonland served at Headquarters, Camp Crowder, as the 26th Battalion Commander.

A *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* article on 17 June 1956, spotlights the Reveille Club, filled with military memorabilia and owned by George. On 31 January 1957, George retired from the Army with the rank of colonel.

George Oliver Vonland died on 5 February 1969, at the age of seventy-two, with burial at Memorial Park Cemetery. George was survived by his wife and son Ray, who died on 21 April 1969.

(Sources include family papers and the “George Vonland Collection” at Missouri Over There Institute of Museum Library Services.)

How a St. Louis Entrepreneur Helped Solve a Post-WWII Need for Baby Care Items

By Martin Fischer

During much of the twentieth century, St. Louis, Missouri, was a major center of fashion and clothing manufacturing that rivaled New York City. Most of these enterprises were located along Washington Avenue in and just west of downtown St. Louis. This fashion hub provided employment for many, including at least three people on my family tree who were associated with the St. Louis clothing and accessories industry.

After emigrating from Cuba in 1943,¹ my maternal grandmother, Dweira-Mindla Kagan Levik, a seamstress, started working in July 1954 for Log Cabin Fur Company, 408 Market Street, St. Louis, as a fur finisher. Dweira's brother, my great-uncle, Samuel Cohen, who had sponsored her immediate family's immigration to St. Louis from Cuba, owned and operated Fashion Embroidery Company,² a wholesale embroidery business at 1307 Washington Avenue, St. Louis.

But by far one of the more innovative people associated with the St. Louis fashion sector was my paternal first cousin twice-removed, Herbert Daust, who first established a shoe business in St. Louis but later owned H. Daust Manufacturing Company at 1521 Washington Avenue,³ which produced diaper bags and other baby care items during and after the post-World War II baby boom.

The Daust Family

To understand Herbert Daust's motivations and experiences that led to his success in business in St. Louis, some family history context is needed. Herbert was the youngest of five siblings, all of whom were born in St. Louis to Prussian-Jewish immigrants Adolf Daust and his wife Henriette (née Sachs). Herbert's father, Adolf, was the brother of my great-grandfather, Salo/Salomon Daust. Adolf and Salo were among several relatives on the paternal side of my family tree who settled in St. Louis in the nineteenth century after emigrating from



Herbert Daust, 1914, passport photo; digital images, ancestry.com (<http://ancestry.com>).

Wongrowitz, Posen, Prussia (Wagrowiec, Pila, Poland).⁴

For several years, the Adolf Daust family alternated extended stays in the U.S. with sojourns in Germany. According to Adolph [*sic*] Daust's 1923 U.S. Passport Application,⁵ he immigrated to the U.S. in 1879 and resided in St. Louis from 1879 to 1907, in Germany from 1907 to 1919, in St. Louis from 1919 to 1920, and in Germany from 1920 to 1923. Adolf obtained his 1923 U.S. passport on 14 March 1923 through the U.S. Consulate General in Berlin, Germany. On that document, he stated he was temporarily residing in Berlin for the purpose of conducting his wholesale hat business as a representative of Hirschberg & Co. of New York City in countries throughout Europe—Germany, France, the British Isles, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, and Poland.

In 1907, when Adolf and his wife, Henriette, left St. Louis—their adopted hometown—to begin their first extended stay in Berlin, Germany, their four surviving children

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came with them: Mollie, then age twenty-two; Fannie, twenty-one; Harry, nineteen; and Herbert, fifteen. Adolf's decision to return to Europe and bring his family with him—however well-intentioned—was followed within a few years by a series of unfortunate events, all taking place in Berlin.

First, Herbert's older brother, Harry Daust, was found dead in his apartment in Berlin at the age of twenty-one in 1910.⁶ Adolf's wife, the children's mother, Henriette, died of a stroke in Berlin in 1916 at fifty-eight years of age.⁷ Two years later, Herbert's thirty-two-year-old sister Fannie died there in 1918.⁸ Max Tischler, whom Herbert's sister Mollie/Amalie Daust had married in 1908 in Berlin,⁹ died in 1919 in Berlin.¹⁰ He was forty-three years old. Finally, in 1932, Herbert's father, Adolf, died of a heart attack at the age of seventy-six in Berlin.¹¹

After all of these Daust family tragedies came the rise of Adolf Hitler and the Nazis in Germany.

Continuing to stay in Berlin for the two surviving Daust siblings, Mollie/Amalie Tischler and Herbert Daust, who were Jewish American-born U.S. citizens, became less tenable.

Herbert and his wife, Rosa (née Maul), whom he had married in Berlin in 1917,¹² left first, arriving in New York City aboard the SS *Bremen* on 12 August 1935.¹³ Herbert and Rosa apparently briefly returned to Germany, because Herbert again arrived in New York City, aboard the SS *Washington*, on 5 March 1936.¹⁴ And traveling separately, Rosa again arrived in New York City, aboard the SS *Bremen*, on 20 August 1936.¹⁵

Herbert Daust, Entrepreneur

To fully understand the life of an entrepreneurial, inventive relative like Herbert Daust, family historians need to go beyond traditional genealogical resources such as birth, marriage, and death records, ships' manifests, and census records to also explore patents, trade-

marks, incorporation papers, and classified advertisements.

Just a few months after returning to the U.S., Herbert Daust placed a vaguely worded business-opportunity classified advertisement in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* of 12 July 1936 seeking investors: "Quick action and a small amount of cash will enable a live-wire to cash in on a new and very clever utility. Unlimited market waiting to be topped [tapped]."¹⁶ It is unclear whether this ad was intended to establish Herbert's St. Louis shoe business or to help plan his future baby products venture. However, what happened next suggests the solicitation was more likely focused on his shoe enterprise.

On 3 June 1937, Herbert Daust applied for a patent with the U.S. Patent Office for a handheld shoe cleaning buffer. The three-and-one-half-year patent, designated No. 109,944, was granted on 31 May 1938. It included simple illustrations of the device and described it as ". . . a new, original, and ornamental Design for a Shoe Cleaning Buffer . . ." The patent—Herbert's first—did not specify the materials used to create the device but noted its "characteristic" design marked by a "square-shape across its one end and of pointed-shape across its other end."¹⁷

Between August and October 1938, "Mr. Daust" ran a series of classified advertisements in the *Post-Dispatch* seeking to hire a shoe salesman to work for him at 1123 Washington Avenue, St. Louis.¹⁸ The following January, Herbert Daust, of 5608 Pershing Avenue, St. Louis, and business partner J. O. Kadlec, of 4225 West Pine Boulevard, St. Louis, filed paperwork with the Missouri Secretary of State for incorporation of the Daulec Shoe Company, 1123 Washington Avenue. The business name—Daulec—cleverly combined elements of the two owners' surnames—*Daust* and *Kadlec*. This so-called "registration of fictitious name" as part of the incorporation process described the business as specializing in

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“shoes with a special comfort feature, sold direct to the wearer through sales representatives, nationally.”¹⁹

Meanwhile, Herbert’s last remaining sibling, Amalie Tischler, arrived in New York aboard the SS *Deutschland* on 21 April 1939.²⁰ In the 1940 U.S. census, Amelia [*sic*] Tischler was listed as living at 5245 Enright Avenue in St. Louis. She was identified as having been unemployed for sixty-two weeks prior to 30 March 1940 but was seeking work as a private language teacher.²¹

Herbert Daust and wife, Rose/Rosa, were also listed in the 1940 U.S. census.²² They were living in an apartment building at 5608 Lindell Boulevard in St. Louis, and Herbert was listed as working as the president of a mail-order shoe business. By 1942, when Herbert completed the so-called “Old Man’s Draft” form, he and Rose were living at 5608 Pershing Avenue, St. Louis, and Herbert was listed as working for the Daulec Shoe Company at 815–821 Washington.²³

Classified advertisements seeking sales people or other workers, or customers, for Daulec shoes ran periodically in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* from 1 November 1938²⁴ to 1 May 1944.²⁵ A stumbling block for the continued operations of Daulec Shoe Company came with the death of Herbert’s business partner, Jerome O. Kadlec, on 2 May 1943.²⁶

By early 1948, Herbert had clearly shifted his attention away from the shoe business to developing, manufacturing, and selling items for the care of babies. On 30 January 1948, Herbert filed for incorporation with the Missouri Secretary of State of H. Daust Manufacturing Company, 817 Washington Avenue, St. Louis, as the sole owner.²⁷

The new company’s first help-wanted classified advertisement appeared in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* on 8 February 1948.²⁸ In that initial ad, the company sought to hire “colored” women as Singer sewing machine operators, with “handbag experience preferable.” Subsequent classified ads sought to hire a “forelady” or “foreman” with handbag experi-

ence capable of supervising a plant.²⁹ In the decades that followed, the company continued to run various help-wanted classified ads seeking employees for a great variety of job titles: sewing machine operators, supervisors, clerk-typists, stenographer-clerks, typist-billers, shipping clerks, shipping-clerk assistants, stenographers, machinists, payroll clerks, mechanics, power sewing machine operators, factory workers, secretaries, and a gardener-handyman.

Herbert’s focus on baby products was also reflected in a series of patents for new items which he designed and his company produced in St. Louis. On 16 August 1950, Herbert filed a patent application for a combined infant’s bib and bottle holder. Patent No. 162,793 was granted to him on 10 April 1951. The fourteen-year patent described the item as “a new, original, and ornamental Design for an Infant’s Combined Bib and Bottle Holder.”³⁰

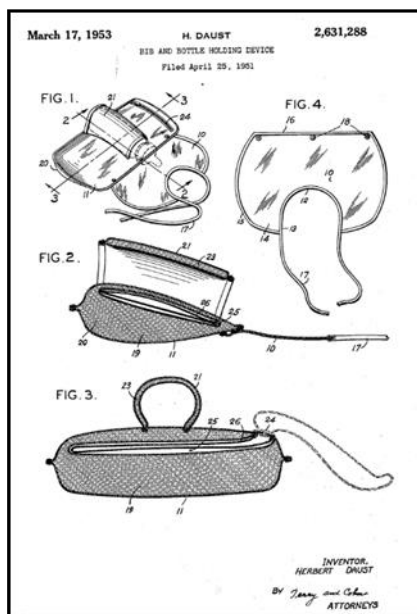
Two weeks later, Herbert filed a patent application for another bib and bottle-holding device. Patent No. 2,631,288 was granted to Herbert on 17 March 1953. The design for this invention was much more complex than the previous one, because it was intended to help feed very young, fidgety infants: “The principal object of the present invention resides in the provision of a bottle holder which supports the bottle and couples the same in a novel and improved manner to the infant, such that the bottle is held and nipple presented in a readily accessible position to the mouth, even though the child shifts or turns considerably during feeding,” according to the patent.³¹

Next came a modification in the official ownership of the company, apparently in recognition of Herbert’s wife’s increased involvement. On 21 May 1951, Herbert and his wife, Rosa, filed with the Missouri Secretary of State as equal partners/owners of H. Daust Manufacturing Company, operating at 811 Washington Avenue, St. Louis.³²

Meanwhile, the inventing and patenting of new products continued. On 2 June 1952, Herbert filed an application with the U.S. Patent

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Office for an insulated handbag.³³ This innovative handbag, which was insulated with “fibre glass” and closed with a zipper, was designed for “carrying articles of infant care, such as diapers and nursing bottles, when travelling

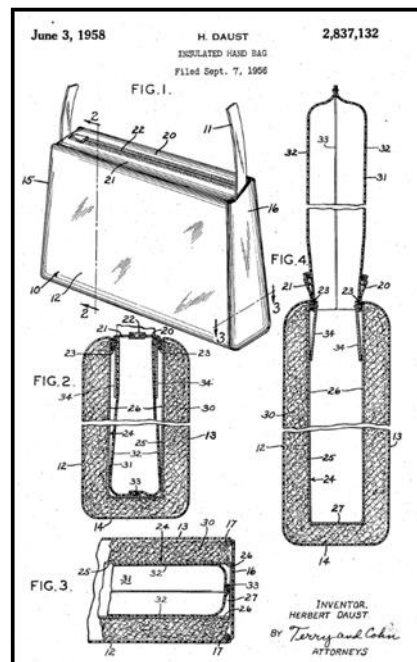


Bib and bottle holder, U.S. Patent, No. 2,631,288

or away from home,” the patent noted. Patent No. 2,661,785 was granted to Herbert on 8 December 1953.

Herbert filed another patent application for a different insulated handbag design on 7 September 1956. The improved construction of this handbag, according to the patent, was intended to provide greater “protection and temperature maintenance” of the items contained within it, such as diapers and nursing bottles. It was also designed to facilitate assembly of the bag as well as offer economies in its manufacture.³⁴ Patent No. 2,837,132 was granted to him on 3 June 1958.

In 1959, a Los Angeles woman, Frances P. Syracuse, sued Daust Manufacturing Company, alleging that Daust had violated her patent for a similar diaper bag which she claimed to have first made in 1946 and for which a patent was granted in 1950. The U.S. District Court



Insulated handbag, U.S. Patent, No. 2,837,132

for the Eastern District of Missouri ruled against the plaintiff, and the decision in support of Daust’s invention was affirmed by the U.S. Court of Appeals Eighth Circuit.³⁵

Accompanying the patents obtained for inventions designed by Herbert Daust were trademarks used as brand names for baby care products that were produced by H. Daust Manufacturing Company.

Stylized lettering for the “Carry-Me” brand of baby panties, diaper covers, and baby bibs produced by Daust was registered as a trademark on 30 August 1955.³⁶ The wording “Carry-Me” was registered separately as a trademark for handbags to carry infant supplies on 12 June 1956,³⁷ and the “Gold Label” brand of handbags to carry infants’ food and diapers was registered as a trademark by Daust on 11 September 1962.³⁸

The 1960 St. Louis city directory listed the officers of H. Daust Manufacturing Company at 815 Washington Ave., 6th floor, as Herbert Daust, president; Albert Radinsky, vice president; and Mrs. Rose Daust, secretary-

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treasurer.³⁹ Rose Daust passed away of heart disease at the age of seventy-seven in Jewish Hospital in St. Louis on 3 August 1969.⁴⁰ On her death certificate, her occupation was recorded as secretary-treasurer of H. Daust Manufacturing Company. Herbert Daust, suffering from heart disease, passed away six months



Trademarked logo for the “Carry-Me” brand of baby care items from H. Daust Mfg. Co.

later at his home in Richmond Heights. He was seventy-eight years old.⁴¹ His occupation was listed on his death certificate as president of H. Daust Manufacturing Company.

Herbert Daust’s brief *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* obituary noted: “He founded the baby products firm in 1935 [sic] when he returned to St. Louis from Germany where he operated a shoe manufacturing firm. He was born in St. Louis but went to Germany in 1914 [sic] to start the shoe business. He fled from Germany when the Nazi regime began to persecute Jews.”⁴² The newspaper’s facts for this obituary were not entirely accurate. We know from the genealogical and business records mentioned previously that Herbert was still in the shoe business in 1935, and it wasn’t until 1948 that he went into the baby products business. In addition, he first went to Germany in 1907 at the age of fifteen in the company of his birth family.

An obituary in the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* for Herbert also contained similar errors.⁴³ The inaccuracies in the obituaries were due to the fact that they were likely based on interviews with Herbert’s brother-in-law, George Maul, who was listed as the informant for Herbert’s death certificate. Both obituaries said that Herbert’s only survivors were his brother-in-law George and George’s wife.



Photo of a used Carry-Me baby bottle bag with its original box from H. Daust Mfg. Co. offered for sale at Bonanza.com with an asking price of \$14.95 (Accessed 10 June 2023)

Despite the demise of its owners in 1969 and 1970, the company continued to function, apparently under new management, until at least 1977, when its last classified ad appeared in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*.⁴⁴

Whether by rational intent, clever speculative innovation, or just plain luck, Herbert Daust’s prescient decision to leave the shoe business and transition to producing newly designed baby products intended for sale to young mothers was opportunely timed. H. Daust Manufacturing Company undoubtedly profited greatly from the increased demand caused by the post-World War II baby boom of 1946 to 1964.

Ironically, Herbert and his wife, Rose, never had use for the baby products that their company produced. They had no children.

Finding U.S. Patent Records

Searching for records beyond standard birth, marriage, and death information provided a wealth of data which led to this article and uncovered a unique aspect of the life of my paternal ancestor. One of the less well-known websites for researching innovative family members is hosted by the United States Patent Office. The Patent Public Search Basic (PPUBS Basic) page can be found at <https://ppubs.uspto.gov/pubwebapp/static/pages/ppubsbasic.html>.

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The quickest and easiest way to use this site is to scroll down to the Basic Search section to seek documents mentioning your ancestor's name. To do this, first, leave both Search "Everything" options selected at the left (see arrow below) and "AND" as the Operator on the right. (See circle below.) Then type your relative's given name in the first "For" box and his or her surname in the second "For" box. Then click "Search." (See below for an example.)

To search patents using other than the name of the applicant, guidance is provided on the right side of the screen.

This same website also has a link for searching trademarks. The "Trademarks" button can be found at the top of the screen. Clicking on this link will open a dropdown menu. There, click on "Search Trademarks," and follow the instructions.

Editor's Note

Another way to search for patents is to use Google Patents. You can read about how to use that feature of Google in the *StLGS News Flash* (our weekly blog) from 2 October 2023; access it here: <https://stlgs.blogspot.com/2023/10/google-patents-may-add-to-your-family.html>.

In addition, if you had St. Louis ancestors, the Missouri Historical Society has a collection of patent models on its website. Read more in the *StLGS News Flash* post from 8 January

2024 at: <https://stlgs.blogspot.com/2024/01/patent-models-online-at-missouri.html>.

End Notes

(NOTE: All URLs checked prior to publication.)

1. "Florida, U.S., Arriving and Departing Passenger and Crew Lists, 1898–1963," digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com/>), Dwejra M. Levik C., 23 June 1943, citing National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) Passenger Manifests of Airplanes Arriving At Miami, Florida, NAI number: 2774955, "Records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1787–2004," record group number 85.

2. Missouri Secretary of State, *Missouri Online Business Filing*, digital image, Online Registration Portal, Application for Fictitious Name Registration (<https://bsd.sos.mo.gov/BusinessEntity/BusinessEntityDetail.aspx?page=beSearch&ID=748123>), Fashion Embroidery Company, filed 30 March 1940.

3. Missouri Secretary of State, *Missouri Online Business Filing*, digital image, Online Registration Portal, Application for Fictitious Name Registration (<https://bsd.sos.mo.gov/BusinessEntity/BusinessEntityDetail.aspx?page=beSearch&ID=760915>), H. Daust Manufacturing Company, filed 30 January 1948.

4. In 2017, the Wągrowiec Sociocultural Association in Poland mounted an exhibit called "Jews of Wągrowiec: Traces (not) Memory." Adolf Daust was part of that exhibit. For more about the exhibit and its planning, see "Helping a Polish Exhibit Planner Leads to Unexpected Discovery" (www.researchgate.net/publication/339213835_Helping_a_Polish_Exhibit_Planner_Leads_to_Unexpected_Discovery_Morasha_Jewish_Genealogical_Society_of_Illinois_newsletter_Fall_2017#fullTextFileContent).

5. "United States Passport Applications, 1795–1925," *MyHeritage* (<https://myheritage.com>), Adolph [sic] Daust, passport issued 17 April 1923, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. citing National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) publication *Passport Applications*, publication M1490, roll 2225, publication number 12329124300.

Basic search

Search: Everything | For: Herbert | Operator: AND

Search: Everything | For: Daust | Reset | Search

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6. "Berlin, Germany, Deaths, 1874–1955," digital image, *Ancestry.com*, death certificate, Harry Daust, 16 March 1910, citing *Sterberegister der Berliner Standesämter 1874–1955*, Landesarchiv, Berlin, Deutschland. German-to-English translation provided by Gary L. Swick on 5 June 2023 via Facebook's Genealogical Translations group: "No. 168 Charlottenburg 17 March 1910 the royal police board reported that the merchant Harry Daust, age 21, Mosaic religion, residing in Charlottenburg, Sybelstraße 12, born in Saint Louis in North America and unmarried, was found dead in his home in Charlottenburg on 16 March 1910 around 6:00 am. He was the son of the retired Adolf Daust and his wife Henriette née Sachs, both residing in Charlottenburg."

7. "Berlin, Germany, Deaths, 1874–1955," digital image, *Ancestry.com*, death certificate, Henriette Daust (née Sachs), 5 March 1916, citing *Sterberegister der Berliner Standesämter 1874–1955*, Landesarchiv, Berlin, Deutschland.

8. "Berlin, Germany, Deaths, 1874–1955," digital image, *Ancestry.com*, death certificate, Fannie Presch (née Daust), 5 November 1918, citing *Sterberegister der Berliner Standesämter 1874–1955*, Landesarchiv, Berlin, Deutschland.

9. "Berlin, Germany, Marriages, 1874–1936," digital image, *Ancestry.com*, marriage certificate, Amalia Daust and Max Tischler, 27 March 1908, citing *Heiratsregister der Berliner Standesämter 1874–1936*, Landesarchiv, Berlin, Deutschland.

10. "Berlin, Germany, Deaths, 1874–1955," digital image, *Ancestry.com*, death certificate, Max Tischler, 20 July 1919, citing *Sterberegister der Berliner Standesämter 1874–1955*, Landesarchiv, Berlin, Deutschland. German-to-English translation provided by Brigitte Eggerstedt on 6 June 2023 via Facebook's Genealogical Translations group: "Charlottenburg, July 21, 1919. At the signed registrar, reported the merchant Adolph Daust residing in Charlottenburg Berliner Straße 130 that the general practitioner, doctor of medicine Max Tischler, aged 43 years, Jewish, residing in Charlottenburg, Berliner Straße 130, born in Dobrzyca district Krotoschin, married to Mollie nee Daust, son of the in Dobrzyca deceased merchant, couple Tischler further details unknown, has died in Charlottenburg in the declarant's home on July 20, 1919, at 10 a.m." In an exchange of emails I had in June 2023 with Roy Silber, a great-grandson of

Max Tischler, the family lore handed down to him was that Max committed suicide.

11. "Berlin, Germany, Deaths, 1874–1955," digital image, *Ancestry.com*, death certificate, Adolf Daust, 18 January 1932; citing *Sterberegister der Berliner Standesämter 1874–1955*, Landesarchiv, Berlin, Deutschland.

12. "Berlin, Germany, Marriages, 1874–1936," digital image, *Ancestry.com*, marriage certificate, Rosa Maul and Herbert Daust, 25 April 1917; citing *Heiratsregister der Berliner Standesämter 1874–1936*, Landesarchiv, Berlin, Deutschland.

13. "New York, U.S., Arriving Passenger and Crew Lists (including Castle Garden and Ellis Island), 1820–1957," digital images, *Ancestry.com*, Herbert and Rosa Daust, sailing from Bremen, Germany, aboard S.S. *Bremen*, 6 August 1935, and arriving at the Port of New York, 12 August 1935, image 95 of 237, citing NARA *Records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1787–2004*; RG: 85.

14. "New York, New York Passenger and Crew Lists, 1909, 1925–1957," database with images, *FamilySearch.org* (<https://familysearch.org/>), Herbert Daust, 1936, image 22 of 780, citing *Immigration, New York, New York, United States*, NARA microfilm publication T715, Washington, D.C.

15. "New York, New York Passenger and Crew Lists, 1909, 1925–1957," database with images, *FamilySearch.org*, Rosa Daust, 1936, image 525 of 1,049, citing *Immigration, New York, New York, United States*, NARA microfilm publication T715, Washington, D.C.

16. "Business Opportunities," *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* (Missouri), digital images, *Newspapers.com* (<https://newspapers.com>), 12 July 1936, p. 30, col. 6, item no. 5.

17. "Shoe Cleaning Buffer," digital image, U.S. Patent Office (<https://image-ppubs.uspto.gov/dirsearch-public/print/downloadPdf/D109944>), filed 3 June 1937.

18. "Salesmen Wanted," *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* (Missouri), digital images, *Newspapers.com*, 28 August 1938, p. 33, col. 3, item no. 2. This same ad ran in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* each Sunday through 9 October 1938.

19. Missouri Secretary of State, *Missouri Online Business Filing*, digital image, Online Registration Portal, Application for Fictitious Name Registration (<https://bsd.sos.mo.gov/BusinessEntity/>

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BusinessEntityDetail.aspx?page=beSearch&ID=746781), Daust Shoe Company, filed 20 January 1939.

20. "New York, U.S., Arriving Passenger and Crew Lists (including Castle Garden and Ellis Island), 1820–1957," digital images, *Ancestry.com*, Amalie Tischler, sailing from Hamburg, Germany, aboard S.S. *Deutschland*, 12 April 1939, and arriving in the Port of New York, 21 April 1939, image 72 of 140, citing NARA "Records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1787–2004," RG: 85.

21. 1940 U.S. census, St. Louis, Missouri, population schedule, City of St. Louis, E.D. 96–671, p. 5A (penned), line 38, family 99, Amelia Tischler; digital image, *FamilySearch.org*; citing NARA microfilm T627, roll 2208.

22. 1940 U.S. census, St. Louis, Missouri, population schedule, City of St. Louis, E.D. 96–637B, p. 61A (penned), line 27, family 104, Herbert Daust; digital image, *FamilySearch.org*, citing NARA microfilm T627, roll 2208.

23. "United States World War II Draft Registration Cards, 1942," database with images, *FamilySearch.org*, Herbert Daust, 25 April 1942, citing "World War II Draft Cards (Fourth Registration) For the State of Missouri," record group title: "Records of the Selective Service System," group number 147, box or roll number 837, The National Archives at St. Louis, Missouri.

24. "Saleswomen Wanted," *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, digital image, *Newspapers.com*, 1 November 1938, p. 21, col. 4.

25. "Porter," *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, digital image, *Newspapers.com*, 1 May 1944, p. 16, col. 2.

26. "Jerome Kadlec Rites to be Held Wednesday," *Belleville Daily Advocate* (Illinois), digital image, *Newspapers.com*, 4 May 1943, p. 2, col. 6.

27. Missouri Secretary of State, *Missouri Online Business Filing*, H. Daust Manufacturing Company, filed 30 January 1948.

28. "Help Wanted Women—Operators," *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, digital image, *Newspapers.com*, 8 February 1948, p. 34, col. 5. The same ad was republished in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* on 7 March, 7 June, 30 August, 31 August, 1 September, 7 September, 8 September, 10 September, 18 September, 19 September, 24 September, and 26 September 1948.

29. "Forelady," *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, digital image, *Newspapers.com*, 3 June 1948, p. 41, col. 2.

Similar ads were published in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* on 4 June, 5 June, 7 June, 8 June, 9 June, 22 August, 23 August, and 24 August 1948,

30. "Infant's combined Bib and Bottle Holder," digital image, U.S. Patent Office (<https://image-ppubs.uspto.gov/dirsearch-public/print/downloadPdf/D162793>), filed 16 August 1950.

31. "Bib and Bottle Holding Device," digital image, U.S. Patent Office (<https://image-ppubs.uspto.gov/dirsearch-public/print/downloadPdf/2631288>), filed 25 April 1951.

32. Missouri Secretary of State, *Missouri Online Business Filing*, digital image, Online Registration Portal, Application for Fictitious Name Registration, H. Daust Manufacturing Company, filed 21 May 1951 (<https://bsd.sos.mo.gov/BusinessEntity/BusinessEntityDetail.aspx?ID=768058&page=beSearch>).

33. "Insulated Handbag," digital image, U.S. Patent Office (<https://image-ppubs.uspto.gov/dirsearch-public/print/downloadPdf/2661785>), filed 2 June 1952.

34. "Insulated Handbag," U.S. Patent Office, digital image, (<https://image-ppubs.uspto.gov/dirsearch-public/print/downloadPdf/2837132>), filed 7 September 1956.

35. "Syracuse v. Daust Manufacturing Company," 184 F. Supp. 844, E.D. Mo. 1959, *CaseText*, <https://casetext.com/case/syracuse-v-h-daust-manufacturing-company>.

36. "Carry Me," USPTO: U.S. Patent Office and Trademark Office, database with images, registration no. 0611457, filed 17 March 1954, registered 30 August 1955, registrant H. Daust Manufacturing Co. Corporation, trademark expired (https://tsdr.uspto.gov/#caseNumber=71662780&caseSearchType=US_APPLICATION&caseType=DEFAULT&searchType=statusSearch).

37. "Carry Me," USPTO: U.S. Patent Office and Trademark Office, database with images, registration no. 0628490, filed 16 September 1955, registered 12 June 1956, registrant H. Daust Manufacturing Co. Corporation, trademark expired (https://tsdr.uspto.gov/#caseNumber=71694780&caseSearchType=US_APPLICATION&caseType=DEFAULT&searchType=statusSearch).

38. "Gold Label," USPTO: U.S. Patent Office and Trademark Office, database with images, registration no. 0737370, filed 20 November 1961, registered 11 September 1962, registrant H. Daust Co.

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Manufacturing Corporation, trademark expired (https://tsdr.uspto.gov/#caseNumber=72132304&caseSearchType=US_APPLICATION&caseType=DEFAULT&searchType=statusSearch).

39. "U.S. City Directories," *St. Louis City Directory* (R.L. Polk & Co., 1960), Daust, Herbert (Rose), p. 284, image 519 of 2422; digital image, *MyHeritage.com* (www.myheritage.com).

40. "Missouri Death Certificates, 1910–1973," *Missouri Digital Heritage*, database with images (<https://s1.sos.mo.gov/Records/Archives>), Rose Daust, 3 August 1969, certificate no. 30216.

41. "Missouri Death Certificates, 1910–1973," *Missouri Digital Heritage*, Herbert Daust, 31 January 1970, certificate no. 4822.

42. "Graveside Services for Herbert Daust," *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, digital image, *Newspapers.com*, 2 February 1970, p. 17, col. 5–6.

43. Charles E. Brown, Langenberg Curator of Reference, UMSL Archivist, St. Louis Mercantile Library [E-ADDRESS FOR PRIVATE USE], to Martin Fischer, email, 14 March 2024, "Herbert Daust Rites Tuesday," *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, 3 February 1970, Daust Research Files, privately held by Martin Fischer [E-ADDRESS AND STREET ADDRESS FOR PRIVATE USE], St. Louis, Missouri, 2024.

44. "Help Wanted—Master Sewing Machine Mechanic," *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, digital image, *Newspapers.com*, 18 April 1977, p. 17, col. 10.



About the Author

Martin Fischer, a retired *Chicago Tribune* copy editor, works part-time as a professional genealogist and volunteers as vice president of publicity for the Jewish Genealogical Society of Illinois. He was born in St. Louis, where he lived in the Mount Pleasant neighborhood as a young child and later in the Dogtown-Hi-Pointe area of St. Louis, graduating from Southwest High School and Washington University. His paternal ancestors emigrated from Prussia to St. Louis in the 1860s. Martin's great-grandparents and their descendants owned a mom-and-pop dry goods store in the Carondelet neighborhood for several decades starting in the 1870s. He is a frequent contributor to the *StLGS Quarterly*.

Read a Good Book Lately?

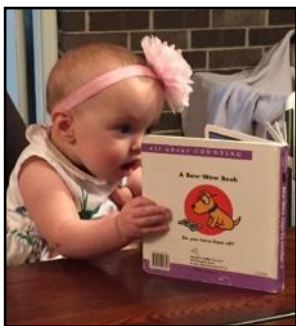


Photo by Jane Theissen, used with permission

The *Quarterly* is in need of book reviews. If you have read a book that you think other genealogists would benefit from, we would love to share your review.

Here's what we need:

Title. By Author. Place Published: Publisher. Date Published. Number of pages. List of other things included, e.g., bibliography, index, photos, illustrations. Hard or softcover. Price. And then a short evaluation of the book. (See pages 66–68 for examples.)

If you don't feel quite up to writing a review, but want to recommend a book, please send the book's title and author's name to quarterly@stlgs.org and we will find a reviewer.

Even Experienced Genealogists Can Make Wrong Assumptions!

By Faith Bueltmann Stern

When amateur genealogists hit the proverbial brick wall in their search, they are advised to seek the help of a professional genealogist. Although this is generally good advice, following it in this case prevented my mother, Ann Bueltmann, my father's cousin, Evelyn Bueltmann Massman, and me from finding our Bültmann ancestors for many years.

Ann's interest in genealogy began when my brother George was in high school in 1955. His history assignment, to bring in a family tree, made Ann realize that she knew very little about our ancestors. She was determined to make our family tree look more respectable by the time my brother David would have the same assignment in 1959.

Gathering information was difficult. All four of my grandparents had lived in St. Louis, but my father's parents were both dead by 1919. By 1944, my mother's parents had also passed away.¹

During the time we lived in California (1933–1945), we had only been able to visit my mother's parents once or twice. When we lived in St. Jacob, Illinois, from 1946 to 1951, we often saw my father's half-cousins, who lived in St. Louis, but family history was rarely, if ever, discussed. With help from her cousins living in Ohio, Ann made good progress on filling in her side of the family tree, but more information was needed about the Bueltmanns.

Although we had no documentation, we did know that my father's mother, Rose Müller Bueltmann, had died in childbirth in 1911 when my dad, August John Bueltmann, was four years old.² His father, August Karl Bueltmann, died in 1919 when Dad was thirteen.³ Dad then lived with his grandmother, Anna Bueltmann, until she died in 1923.⁴ My dad, then seventeen years old, lived with his Uncle Charles, Aunt Frances, and their family for a year before he left for college. By 1955, no older-generation Bueltmann relatives were

alive to answer family history questions. Fortunately, one of Dad's first cousins, Evelyn Bueltmann Massman, became interested in family history as an adult.



August Karl Bueltmann and Rose Müller; photo in the author's collection; used with permission.



August John Bueltmann with his father, August Karl; photo in the author's collection; used with permission.

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Evelyn Bueltmann, photo in the author's collection; used with permission.

In 1968, my mother wrote to Evelyn asking about Bueltmann ancestors. Evelyn responded with information she found by searching St. John's Church (formerly Evangelical and Reformed) records about her grandparents. She also called St. Augustine Catholic Church and obtained my father's baptism date and the names of his sponsors, information not given to my mother when she originally wrote to the church.

Evelyn and my mother aided and abetted each other in the search for the Bueltmann ancestors. On both the 1870 and the 1880 censuses, Frederick William Bueltmann and his wife, Anna, stated that they were from Prussia.⁵ In a 1969 letter to Ann, Evelyn Massman wrote,

I can remember my parents talking about the fact that my grandfather and grandmother had both come from Bielefeld, Germany but did not know each other there. They met here in St. Louis. I am not sure if Bielefeld is in the area then known as Prussia, but hope to get some information on this and hopefully where and how we may get some information from Bielefeld through a volunteer worker at the church we belong to. This girl is from Hanover, Germany which is not far from Bielefeld and she knows about the town. How much help she can give me, I am not sure, but

possibly, if I can talk to her while she is here, she may be able to help us when she returns to her home.⁶

Evelyn, my father, and my mother had diligently searched the usual sources in the United States for our immigrant ancestor's entry to the United States and his naturalization papers, hoping to uncover information about his parents, but they found nothing. It was time to look overseas. Evelyn's friend helped by contacting the Bielefeld city administration and received a reply on 12 June 1970:

We have exerted effort on the matter of family investigations further, and presumably we have found a trace of connections. In any case we have already contacted the relatives still living here. The city record office is not able, because of temporal reasons to follow through all the investigations personally. Therefore, we have handed over the data to Mr. Helmut Strehlau, 48 Bielefeld, Hartlager Weg 76. He is very experienced in family investigations, and will be able to help you further. Dr. Niemann.⁷

Finally, Mr. Strehlau's letter, dated 17 July 1970, offered a glimmer of hope.

Dear Mrs. Massman: Miss Elisabeth Heinecke in Fürth/Bayern wrote to the Stadtarchiv in Bielefeld to trace the family Bültman here. This letter was forwarded to me as a specialist for genealogy in and around Bielefeld. The Stadtarchiv could not help her and you as the relevant church books of Bielefeld-Altstadt 1820-1945 were destroyed during World War II. In the meantime, I succeeded in finding a testament and a *Hypotheken-Schein* of the family Bültmann and two records in the church-books. I am enclosing these documents in this letter hoping that you are able to read and understand the German text. Moreover I am sending you a summary on the family Bültmann. It shows the facts I could find by this time. I think that it will be possible to go on researching and to find more on the Bültmanns. You will find the expenses for

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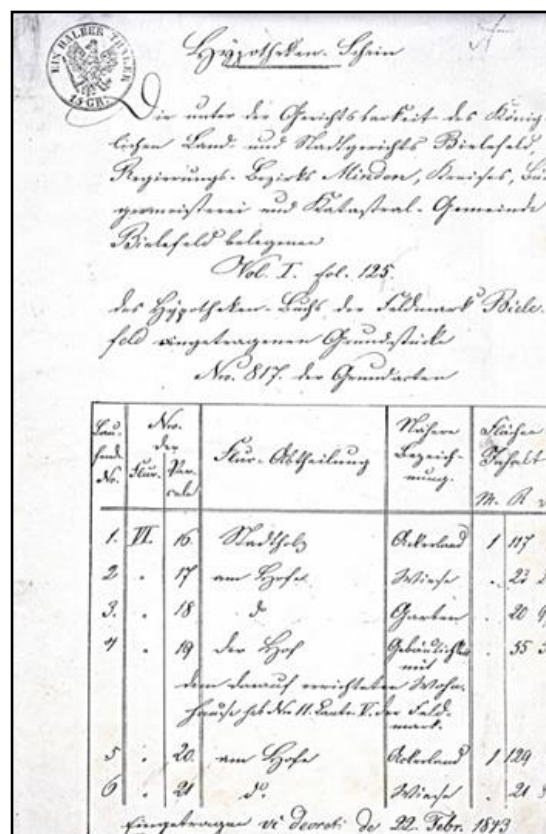
my work on the back of this letter. Please send a check for this amount in your letter. If I should go on researching, please, let me know. Then I will do my best for you. I am working in genealogy for more than 40 years. Hoping to hear from you soon again, I am, Sincerely yours, Mr. Helmut Strehlau.⁸

Evelyn had not realized that Mr. Strehlau was a professional genealogist or that he would go forward with research without consulting her first regarding the charges, but he had. Although she was very happy to get the information and sent him the requested check, she had to tell him not to continue his research because she could not afford his further services.

One of the items that Mr. Strehlau sent was a *Hypotheken-Schein*, a mortgage document,⁹ created as a result of the marriage on 4 May 1839 of the widow Anna Louise Bültmann, age forty, to Friedrich Wilhelm Böckenkamp, age twenty-five. To understand this document, we needed to know more about land ownership and inheritance customs in the North Rhine-Westphalen area.

Bültmann is a “*Hof* name.” This means that when Mr. Bültmann built an estate, it was named for him. When he died, unless he had a surviving adult son who would take over the estate, his widow had one year in which to marry in order to keep the estate in the family, because she could not own property in her own right. When she married, her new husband, say Mr. Flick, inherited the Bültmann *Hof* under the laws of communal property, and he then became known as Mr. Flick *gennant* or called Mr. Bültmann. Eventually, he was simply called Mr. Bültmann. Any children the widow Bültmann and her husband Mr. Flick had would take the surname of Bültmann. If the widow Bültmann died and her widower married someone else, their children too would take the surname Bültmann, even though none would be blood relatives of the original Bültmann family. This practice complicates any genealogical search for through lines.

This complexity was certainly the case in our search. When Fredrich Böckenkamp married the widow Anna Bültmann, he received the properties of the widow’s husband, with some restrictions, and took on the name associated with the property. Unlike other parts of Prussia where primogeniture was the practice, under Ravensburg Law in the Bielefeld area, the youngest adult son would have inherited the property upon the death of his father; but since my ancestor, Friedrich Wilhelm, was still a minor at the time of his father’s death, compensation was provided for him instead and for his three sisters who were also underage. To provide money for the compensation and dowries, some of the property was mortgaged, as noted in the *Hypotheken-Schein*.



First page of the *Hypotheken-Schein*; see next page for translation.

Even Experienced Genealogists Can Make Wrong Assumptions!

A translated version of the mortgage document specified, among other conditions:

Compensations for brother and sisters Bültmann, as follows:

Both Anne Marie Ilsabein born 17 January 1821 and Henriette Wilhelmine Friedericke born 21 February 1825 were each provided with 158 *Thalers*, fifteen silver *groschen*, and seven *pfennigs* as well as thirty-six *thalers* and four *pfennig* as dowry. Friedrich Wilhelm born 30 November 1828 was to receive 158 *thalers* fifteen *groschen* and seven *pfennig*, as well as thirty-six *thalers* and four *pfennigs* as dowry, finally 208 *Thalers* for withdrawing to buy the Huttemann's place No. 18 Altanschildesche.

The dowries have to be paid by half when the children reach maturity; the other half will be paid in yearly interests. According to local custom, the girls will have their interest added until maturity or marriage. Friedrich Wilhelm will receive interest from the date when he shall leave the parental home. Friedrich Wilhelm Bültmann will receive his rightful dues at maturity for the lost right of said property.

To fulfill this duty, the farm was mortgaged. Entered following court hearing of December 17, 1841 and 5 April 1842 attested by the trustees, 13 April of the same year. In addition, the land #17 and for the dowries also the Diekwisch place #52 and Schildesche are mortgaged, 22 February 1843.¹⁰

The third sister, Henriette Wilhelmine Caroline Bültmann, was treated differently in a separate paragraph. Her birthdate was not given, and her settlement was 780 *thalers* and seven *pfennigs* to be held in trust at four percent until maturity or at six months' notice before sums would be paid. For security, the farm was mortgaged. Following several signatures was a note: "I 890 H Mortgage for the minor Henriette Wilhelmine Caroline Bültmann."¹¹

In retrospect, we should have questioned why this sister was treated so differently. Only many years later would we discover the real reason for the difference. The testament or will that Mr. Strehlau found was that of Friedrich Wilhelm Böckenkamp and was not useful to us. Using information from the mortgage document, Böckenkamp's will and two church records, Strehlau prepared a summary of the *Familie Bültmann*. He wrote that Bültman [no first name] was married to Johanne Louise Koch between 1815 and 1819, but no documentation could be found in Bielefeld-Altstadt records.

One addition Mr. Strehlau made that would prove significant was the birthdate for the youngest sister, Henriette Wilhelmine Caroline (9 June 1834), and his statement that before 12 October 1868, she had married Arnold Uthoff, a hereditary farm owner, in Heepen bei Bielefeld. After noting the marriage of Anna Bültmann to Fredrich Böckenkamp, Mr. Strehlau then listed extensive information about Böckenkamp's parents and grandparents, the one daughter he had with Anna Bültmann, and the nine children he had with his second wife, Louise Wellmann, all of whom now carried the surname Bültmann but who were not directly related to our ancestor or to us.¹² Nevertheless, the *Hypothekenschein* [mortgage document] gave us some valuable information. Although it did not give the first name of Friedrich Wilhelm Bültmann's father, it did give an approximate year of his death (1838 or 1839), and it gave birth dates for Friedrich Wilhelm and his sisters.

Mr. Strehlau's *Familie Bültmann* list did provide some useful information, but it also led us astray. He did not notice, or at least did not mention, the fact that in the mortgage document one paragraph provided for three siblings, and a totally separate paragraph provided for the youngest sibling. He simply assumed, and so stated in his summary, that all four of the children had the same parents: the

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unnamed Bültmann and Louise Johanna Bültmann (nee Koch). He then assumed, based on the birthdate of the oldest daughter, that Bültmann and Koch had married slightly prior to that birthdate. But there was no record of this marriage given. Being new to genealogy at that point, we never thought to question Mr. Strehlau's assumptions, and until 1999 we were still searching for information on Johanna Louise Koch, believing her to be the mother of our known ancestor, Friedrich Wilhelm Bültmann.

A Trip to Germany

In August 1972, my husband Kurt and I enticed my recently widowed mother to join our family on a trip to Europe by offering her a week of genealogy-hunting in Germany with our children and me while Kurt attended a scientific conference in Italy. She couldn't resist. When Kurt left for Italy, the four of us went north, first to Stettfeld and Langenbrücken where we found records for my father's maternal line, even with my halting German.

Further north in Bielefeld, we had more difficulty. Our primary goal there was to find the given name of my great-grandfather's father. We searched at four churches and city offices and were treated very courteously, even as they explained that many records were destroyed by United States bombing during World War II. There was no trace of Friedrich Wilhelm Bültmann in any of these offices. Nor was there any record for the marriage of Friedrich Wilhelm's father to Johanne Louise Koch, shown on Mr. Strehlau's summary of the *Familie Bültmann*.

Because few office staff members read or spoke English, we had always presented Mr. Strehlau's *Familie Bültmann* summary, written in German. But when we consistently met with failure, we decided to try something different to find out more about Friedrich Wilhelm's father. When the official could not find any trace of Friedrich Wilhelm Bültmann in

the last office we visited, we pointed to a sibling, Henriette Wilhelmine Caroline Bültmann, born in 1834, said to have married Arnold Uthoff in Heepen, and asked if there was any information about her. The official immediately called the Lutheran church in Heepen. The church records there gave us not only the date of her marriage, 3 February 1856, but also the name of her deceased father, Johann Christoph Bültmann.¹³

We drove to Heepen, hoping to speak to the pastor and look at the records, but a wedding was under way, so instead we walked through the cemetery and saw many family names which were in Mr. Strehlau's summary. We returned to the church offices to ask for information on Johann Christoph Bültmann, but nothing could be found. We began to think that Johann Christoph must have been born and lived in one of the many suburbs near Bielefeld, and my mother intended to write to churches in each suburb hoping to find a record about him. We also concluded that most of the relevant information sent to Evelyn by Mr. Strehlau, the professional genealogist, was based on what he found in the mortgage paper, partly because any date he listed that did not already appear on the mortgage paper was given vaguely as "before or after" the date of the mortgage. We were getting smarter, questioning Mr. Strehlau's dates, but we did not think to question his basic assumptions about relationships. Although many letters were written, no further information, or even good leads, were found, and both Evelyn and Ann focused on other projects.

In 1974, Evelyn Massman wrote to a tourist agency in Bielefeld asking for a map of the city and surrounding areas. She was surprised when they sent her information about Massmans who had lived in the area back to 1600. In her letter of thanks, she also told them she was looking for information about her grandfather's family named Bültmann. In response, she received a small map of a part of Bielefeld

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on which Bültmann property was marked. Also included was information from a city book which contained the names of the inhabitants of Bielefeld in 1846. On this list was Friedrich Wilhelm Bültmann, eighteen years old, living with his stepfather (age thirty-two) and Louise Johanna, born Koch, along with the sisters named in the mortgage document and with two sisters who were born to Böckenkamp and Louise Johanna.¹⁴ Earlier, Evelyn had found a ship passenger list showing a Frederick Bueltmann leaving Bremen on the steamship *Isabella* and arriving in New York on 20 September 1844,¹⁵ and she thought this might be our ancestor, even though we had always assumed that he had arrived at the Port of New Orleans and traveled north to St. Louis as did many German Lutheran immigrants. The age did not quite match, and no records could be found for him during a fourteen-year period before his first marriage in 1858 in St. Louis.¹⁶ Given this new information, it was clear that our immigrant ancestor did not arrive in New York in 1844.

Time Passes . . .

After this letter, active research on the Bültmann line stalled, but Ann had not lost interest and subscribed to the *Germanic Genealogist*, submitting inquiries and other listings. Meanwhile, at my nearest Family History Center, I copied some files that seemed relevant. Although I did not find a connection, I saw that there were many Bültmanns listed in the Bielefeld suburb of Schildesche. My mother and I agreed that this could be a good area to search for records.

In October 1983, a letter from Janice Bueltmann Heller, who shared the information she had on her Bültmann ancestors also from the Bielefeld area, rekindled the search. "Today, as a result of a series of coincidences, I came across your listing in the *Germanic Genealogist*, Vol. VI, #1, Issue #21,

1981. My maiden name was Bueltmann."¹⁷ Janice and Ann exchanged family sheets, information, hints, and leads but could not find a link between their two families.

In January 1984, Janice wrote to Ann that a cousin, Ernst August Lübberman, who was a historian and archivist in Rheda, Germany, had become quite interested in an old building, "Bültmann's Hof," which was being turned into a museum.¹⁸ His ancestors had married into the Bültmann family. Sending pictures of the building, he offered to search for her in that area.

In 1985, Janice wrote to Ann that her Lübberman cousin had contacted a minister who was the "expert" on all Bültmann information in that area, and he had sent her copies of the records that were found in Schildesche church books going back to the eighteenth century. On some records, even the individual's dwelling place was listed. One of the earliest entries was for Evert Henrich Bültmann, born in March 1700 and married in Schildesche on 19 September 1730. His wife's surname was Berkenkamp, a name we had seen on the mortgage paper. Also listed was the name Tiemann connected with Bültmann.¹⁹

Using a copy of *Die Ahnenlisten Kartei Volume II* in 1986, Janice looked up Bültmann and found a German researcher in Bielefeld interested in the Bültmann name who was eager to help. In response to Janice's inquiry, a letter from Bruno Tubbesing, dated 15 September 1987, gave us hope. He explained that after receiving Janice's letter, he had visited the parish office in Schildesche, a suburb of Bielefeld, where he found that Janice and he shared the same Bültmann ancestor and for that reason he could call her "cousin." He included names and dates for several generations of Bültmanns. Mr. Tubbesing's information corresponded with what Janice had received from her Lübberman cousin.²⁰

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Even more tantalizing, in the letter to Janice was a statement that her ancestor, Caspar Henrich Bültmann, was the youngest child of Peter Henrich Bültmann and Maria Elisabeth Tiemann. In our family, my father's half-cousin had always claimed that her grandfather's true surname was Tiemann and that Frederick Wilhelm had changed it to Bueltmann because he had been befriended by the Bueltmann family on the ship coming to America. We had never found any evidence to substantiate the claim and had considered it to be a family myth. Mr. Tubbesing's letter gave us second thoughts.

Emigration from Germany

Bremen and Hamburg were the two main ports from which immigrants left Germany. Between 1832 and 1939, 7.2 million people departed Germany from Bremen or Bremerhaven. Ships leaving Bremen took a direct route to ports such as New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans. Our ancestor would have embarked from Bremen sometime between 1846 and 1858. Unfortunately for us, during the years 1875 through 1907, passenger lists that were older than three years were regularly destroyed due to lack of storage space. Additionally, some records were lost in World War II bombings. The only existing Bremen passenger lists are from 1920 through 1939. These would have shown the destination port.²¹ Family lore claimed that Friedrich Wilhelm entered the U.S. via New Orleans and made his way to St. Louis, but there is no proof. One reason that Friedrich Wilhelm left Bielefeld for the United States might have been that when F. W. Böckenkamp became his stepfather, Friedrich Wilhelm lost all rights to his father's land. He was compensated for it but may not have been able to purchase land or the right to work it in Bielefeld. Another reason for leaving Germany altogether might have been to escape the mandatory military

service required when males living in Germany turned twenty.

To leave the country legally, a person was required to get a letter of permission or discharge to emigrate and to be free of debt. In practice, many people did not bother because the ships' captains were not concerned about "papers," only that the passenger had money to pay the fare. Passports were only needed if one wanted to return to Germany. Also, young, single men seeking to avoid the draft often gave a false name or used only one of their three given names and, in addition, often gave a false age to avoid detection.²² This could easily have been what our ancestor did.

Friedrich Wilhelm may have known of his Tiemann connection and used that surname instead of his own when he booked his passage. Recently, I found an intriguing possibility on the passenger list of the ship *Diana* which departed from Bremen and arrived in New Orleans on 20 November 1848.²³ A Friedrich Tiemann, who gave his age as fifteen, was listed as a boy and gave Hanover as his place of origin with St. Louis as his destination. He appeared to be traveling alone as no other Tiemanns are on that list. In addition, all other boys and even a sixteen-year-old listed as a man are traveling with their families. It seemed odd that someone that young would be traveling alone, and I wondered if this was really Friedrich Wilhelm Bueltmann, who had borrowed a relative's surname and taken five years off his age. Several other Frederick or Friedrich Tiemanns also arrived in New Orleans from 1848 to 1858 from Bremen, but often no age or specific destination was given, so there was no way to tell if one of these possibilities might fit. Curiously, there were no passengers named Frederick Bueltmann arriving in New Orleans during the same time period. Neither have we ever found naturalization papers for Friedrich Wilhelm Bueltmann. Some mysteries remain unsolved.

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The Next Generation of Researchers

Both my mother and Evelyn Bueltmann Massman died in 1989. I inherited my mother's genealogy files. Although Bueltmann research was at a standstill, I joined the German Research Association and began corresponding with Janice Bueltmann Heller. In July 1992, Janice sent me a letter which included copies of numerous enclosures in German that she had received from a newly found cousin, Rudolf "Rudi" Bültmann. In addition to records of his family copied from church records, Rudi sent a copy of a talk given in 1988 by Werner Fischer on the history of Bültmannshof. This well-documented lecture traced the history of the building itself to around 1346 and included references to the name Bültmann in legal documents. A diagram showed how the property had passed to Bültmann heirs. An article published in the *Bielefelder Spiegel* in April 1973 traced the history of Bültmannshof in Schildesche.²⁴ Janice had now found her Bültmann ancestors and planned to visit Bielefeld in 1993. Although the information confirmed the guess that my ancestor probably lived there, I could not make a positive connection with the information I had received.

A 1999 inquiry from my Bueltmann half-cousin Bob Schneck made me realize that although we had scattered information on our Bueltmann line, we had never created a written account. So I compiled what information I had, and Bob provided missing information on the living descendants in his line. At that time, the earliest ancestor I knew about was Johann Christoph Bültmann, and relying on Mr. Strehlau's summary, I assumed Johanna Louise Koch was the mother of my immigrant ancestor Friedrich Wilhelm.

Recently, I picked up the search for the Bültmann family again. Some of my nieces and nephews had become interested in family history and had used my 1999 written account as a starting point. Checking their trees on *Ancestry.com*, I saw that some of them had listed

Johann Christoph's wife as Anne Marie Ilsabein Niekamp. What had happened to Johanna Louise Koch?

My previous experience with *Ancestry* had taught me that while it was excellent for actual records, information given on some family trees was often dubious. I was, for this reason, suspicious about Anne Marie Ilsabein Niekamp, but when I checked the sources cited, I found a record of her marriage to Johann Christoph, her birth date, and records for their seven children, the youngest being my ancestor Friedrich Wilhelm born in 1828. The names and dates of four of the seven children matched precisely the four names and dates listed in the mortgage paper. These records all appeared on Family History Library films.²⁵ Apparently, the church records in Schildesche had been filmed sometime before the World War II bombing of Bielefeld occurred.

I also learned that after his first wife died, Johann Christoph married Hanne Louise Koch on 1 September 1833. Johann Christoph and Hanne had only one daughter together, Henriette Wilhelmine Caroline Bültmann, born 9 June 1834. Although no death record for Johann Christoph has been found, we can assume that he died between 1834 and 1839 before the marriage of his widow to Friedrich Wilhelm Böckenkamp on 4 May 1839.

I had noticed that Kurt Schmahl, a German researcher on *Ancestry*, had a Bueltmann tree that went back to 1600, and although some names matched, I did not think we were part of it. Using searches on *Ancestry* and information on *FamilySearch*, and finally looking at some of the FamilySearch Library films directly, I found more Bültmanns than I ever dreamed existed. But there were problems.

Sorting the Bültmanns

By now, I was well-aware of the German custom in which men take on the name of the property they have inherited through marriage. Johann Henrich Bueltmann became Johann

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Henrich Steinbrede when he married Anna Marie Steinbrede. Johann Henrich Jürging became known as Johann Henrich Bültmann when he married Hanne Louise Bültmann.²⁶ In my direct family line, Johann Christoph's oldest son, born 1 June 1805, was already known as Johann Friedrich Bültmann or Hachmeister when he married Hanna Louise Kobusch in 1831.²⁷ How he became Hachmeister is unknown. Now I had to remember that my blood relative's name was Hachmeister and that I was not at all related to ten children who had the same surname I did.

A second problem in sorting all these Bültmanns into the appropriate family groups was that most of these families gave all their sons the same first name, distinguishing them only by a second given name which was what they were called in daily life. The only way to determine relationships was to pay close attention to birthdates and spouse names, and to hope to find a birth record which names both parents. I soon realized that in order to be certain I had my own family line correct, I would have to organize family sheets for all the siblings in every family to be sure that I had children attached to the correct parents.

Here is where the family trees on *Ancestry* created problems. Since women often died in childbirth in those days, there were several men who married two or even three times. Yet often in family trees, only one wife is named and a man's second wife is attached to a male relative who has the same name, though not the same birthdate. Even in Kurt Schmahl's awesome collection of Bültmanns, sources were not always cited and some relationships were mixed up. By comparing data my mother, Evelyn, Janice, and I had collected with what I found on *Ancestry*, and tediously working out the various relationships, I was finally able to feel confident that my father and I are descendants of one of the earliest Bültmanns from Schildesche, Evert Bültmann (1666–February 1731). Janice Bueltmann Heller is a descendant of Peter Bültmann (1675–1729).



August John Bueltmann and his wife, Anna Marie Wise, 1933; photo in author's collection; used with permission.

Both men were born in the Schildesche part of Bielefeld and lived on and farmed land in Gellershagen. They may be brothers, but since we do not know the names of their parents, we have no absolute proof that they are. However, the fact that each one named his first-born son after the other makes me think there is some relationship.

In the summer of 2022, after more than fifty years of family research, I was able to document our Bültmann ancestors, including background data and photographs, and distribute it to interested descendants.

End Notes

(NOTE: All URLs checked prior to publication.)

1. "Missouri Death Certificates 1910–1969," database with images, *Ancestry.com* (www.ancestry.com), death certificate no. 29650 (1940), St. Louis County, Bertha A. Wise, died 21 August 1940. Also "Missouri Death Certificates 1910–1969," death certificate no. 5896 (1944), St. Louis County, George F. Wise, died 11 February 1944.

2. State of Missouri, certificate of death no. 19390 (1911), St. Louis County, Rosie Bueltmann, died 10 May 1911; copy in possession of the author.

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3. Missouri State Board of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, certificate of death no. 37746 (1919), City of St. Louis, August Bueltmann, died 14 December 1919; copy in possession of the author.

4. Missouri State Board of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, certificate of death no. 28389 (1923), City of St. Louis, Anna Bueltmann, died 9 September 1923; copy in possession of the author.

5. 1870 U.S. census, St. Louis, Missouri, population schedule, St. Louis, page 246 (penned), dwelling 1721, family 2035, Wm. Bultman; imaged, "1870 United States Census," *Ancestry.com*. Also, 1880 U.S. census, City of St. Louis, Missouri, population schedule (first enumeration), enumeration district (ED) 152, page 29 (penned), dwelling 217, family 252, W. F. Bultman [*sic*]; imaged, "1880 United States Census."

6. Evelyn Massman [ADDRESS FOR PRIVATE USE,] to Ann Bueltmann, letter, 25 January 1969; privately held by Faith Stern [ADDRESS FOR PRIVATE USE,] 2024.

7. Dr. Niemann, Bielefeld City Administration, Bielefeld, Germany, to Evelyn Massman, letter, 12 June 1970; copy privately held by Faith Stern [ADDRESS FOR PRIVATE USE,] 2024.

8. Mr. Helmut Strehlau, Bielefeld, Germany to Mrs. Evelyn Massman, letter, 17 July 1970; copy privately held by Faith Stern [ADDRESS FOR PRIVATE USE,] 2024.

9. German *Hypotheken-Schein* [mortgage document] executed at the royal county and town courts of Bielefeld, district Minden: registered on 22 February 1843, vol. 1, page 125; included in letter dated 17 July 1970 from Mr. Helmut Strehlau to Mrs. Evelyn Massman, now privately held by Faith Stern, 2024.

10. English translation of the German *Hypotheken-Schein* [mortgage document]. Privately held by Faith Stern, 2024.

11. English translation of the German *Hypotheken-Schein* [mortgage document].

12. *Familie Bültmann*, a summary of Mr. Helmut Strehlau's genealogical research findings and assumptions, included with his letter dated 17 July 1970 to Mrs. Evelyn Massman; privately held by Faith Stern, 2024.

13. "Germany, Select Marriages, 1558–1929," database, *Ancestry.com*, Henriette Wilhelmine Caroline Bültmann–Arnold Uthoff in Heepen, Germany, 3 February 1856; citing "*Germany, Marriages, 1558–1929*. Salt Lake City, Utah: *FamilySearch.org*, 2013, FSL film 582981." Also, Uta Neuhaus to Evelyn Massman, letter, 8 June 1979. Uta Neuhaus transcribed the record from the St. Peter and Paul Evangelical Lutheran church books in Heepen. Marriage entry no. 6, 1856. A copy of this letter is now privately held by Faith Stern, 2024.

14. Dr. I. Vogelsang, Bielefeld city archivist, to Evelyn Bueltmann-Massman, letter, 27 March 1974; privately held by Faith Stern, 2024. The book is cited as "sign. Hgb 104" in the letter. Johanna Louise's name appears in different forms on many documents. Sometimes she is Anna Louise, Hanne Louise, or Louise Johanna, but the added "geboren Koch" makes it clear the references are to the same individual.

15. "New York, U.S., Arriving Passenger and Immigration Lists, 1820–1850," database, *Ancestry.com*, entry for Frederick Bueltmann, age nineteen, arrived New York, New York, 1844, steamship *Isabella*.

16. "Missouri, U.S., Marriage Records, 1805–2002," database, *Ancestry.com*, Caroline Wilhm Kronemeier [*sic*]–Friedy Wilhelm Bildman [*sic*], St. Louis, Missouri, 8 May 1858; citing "*Missouri Marriage Records*, Jefferson City, Missouri, Missouri State Archives, microfilm."

17. Janice Bueltmann Heller to Ann Bueltmann Rowold, letter, 4 October 1983; privately held by Faith Stern, 2024.

18. Janice Bueltmann Heller to Ann Bueltmann Rowold, letter, 29 January 1984; privately held by Faith Stern, 2024.

19. Janice Bueltmann Heller to Ann Bueltmann Rowold, letter, 7 July 1985.

20. Mr. Bruno Tubbesing, Bielefeld, Germany to Janice Heller, letter, 15 September 1987; privately held by Faith Stern, 2024.

21. Andrea Bentschneider, *The Mass Migration from Hamburg and Bremen* (2022), minute ~17, webinar, RootsTech 2022 (<https://www.familysearch.org/en/rootstech/session/causes-and-circumstances-of-mass-migration-from-hamburg-and-bremen>).

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22. Bentschneider, *The Mass Migration from Hamburg and Bremen*, minute ~17.

23. "New Orleans, Louisiana, U.S., Passenger Lists, 1813–1963," database, *Ancestry.com*, entry for Friedrich Tiemann, age fifteen, arrived New Orleans, Louisiana, 1848, steamship *Diana*.

24. Janice Bueltmann Heller to Faith Bueltmann Stern, letter with enclosures from Rudolf Bültmann, 5 July 1992; privately held by Faith Stern, 2024.

25. "Germany, Select Marriages, 1558–1929," database, *Ancestry.com*, Anna Maria Elisabethe Niekamp and Christ. Bültmann, 21 April 1805; citing "Germany, Marriages, 1558–1929, Salt Lake City, Utah: *FamilySearch.org*, 2013."

26. Stern, Faith Bueltmann, *The Bültmann Familie of Schildesche, Bielefeld, Germany: Part I Evert (1666–1731) to Johann Christoph (1781–1839)*, 10, 13; privately held by the author, 2022.

27. Stern, Faith Bueltmann, *The Bültmann Familie of Schildesche, Bielefeld, Germany: Part II Johann Christoph (1781–1839) to descendants born in 2021*, 3, 4; privately held by the author, 2022.

About the Author

Faith Bueltmann Stern inherited her genealogy obsession from her mother, Ann Bueltmann, assisting in family research beginning in 1957. Faith holds a Ph.D. from George Washington University and has taught English language and literature at colleges and universities in Arkansas, Indiana, Iowa, and Maryland. She has written eight family histories, two books on local civic issues, and a travel memoir. Her poetry, short stories, and photographs have appeared in regional and national publications. Travel with her husband, Kurt Stern, has included all fifty states and seven continents.

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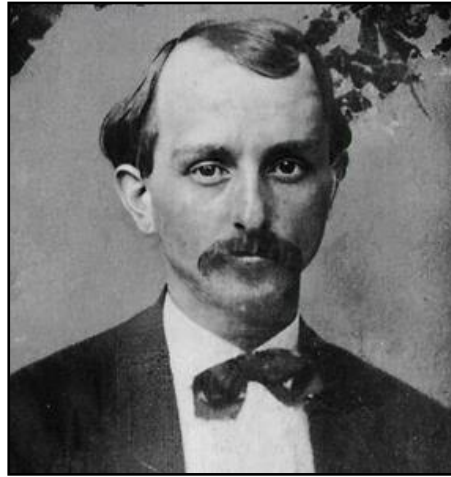
The McMurray Brothers—Possibly Connected to the Founding of the St. Louis Public Library?

By Shirley Wadell

Sometimes, researching a family photograph can lead to the discovery of unexpected links to broader history. Such was the case with an image of two young boys that was posted on the St. Louis Genealogical Society's Lost and Found webpage.

The notation on the back of this torn photograph reads: "This picture was taken on about November 1st 1887." The front shows two numbers written in pencil, with information on the back identifying the taller boy, marked number 1, as John Dennison McMurray and the smaller boy, presumably his brother, as Judge Wilson McMurray. Also on the back is the notation that John was born on 13 December 1872 and Judge Wilson on 22 February 1879.

A search of the 1880 census records revealed that the boys were the sons of R. E. (Robert) McMurray and Selina Gordon Dennison, and the family was living in Joachim,



Robert McMurray, from Bass Family Tree, Ancestry.com, by Suzanne Bass, used with permission. (<https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/tree/100503898/family?cfpid=100003509235&fpid=102440182500&usePUBJs=true>)



The McMurray Brothers, photo in the StLGS office. (Note: This image has been digitally enhanced for publication; original is yellowed and spotted and has a broken corner on the lower right.)

Missouri, in Jefferson County south of St. Louis.¹ According to that census, the father was thirty-four years old and worked as a farmer. He lived with his wife, Selina, then twenty-nine years old, and their three children: John D., age seven; Ida C., age five; and Judge W., age one. Robert's widowed mother, Eliza McMurray, was living with them. Given these ages, the boys would have been approximately fourteen and eight years old, respectively, at the time the photograph was taken.

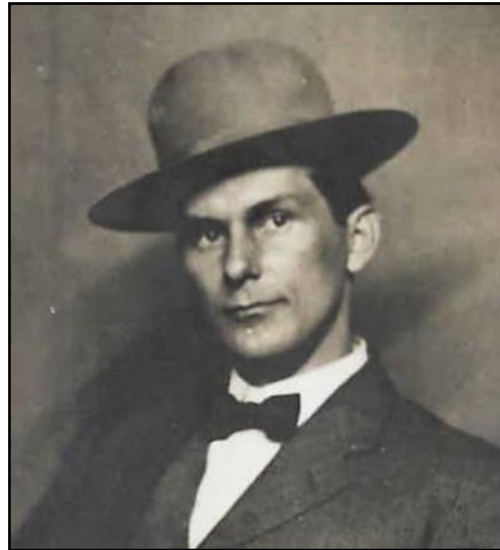
Robert and Selina were the parents of five children, three of whom died before 1900. In addition to the two sons in the photograph, the children were Nellie Cubberly McMurray, who died at one year, five months, and thirty days of a stomach ailment,² and Ida Chase McMurray³ and James Garfield McMurray,⁴ who died within eleven days of each other during a diphtheria epidemic. Ida was twelve years old and James was six years old at their times of death.⁵

The McMurray Brothers—Possibly Connected to the Founding of the St. Louis Public Library?

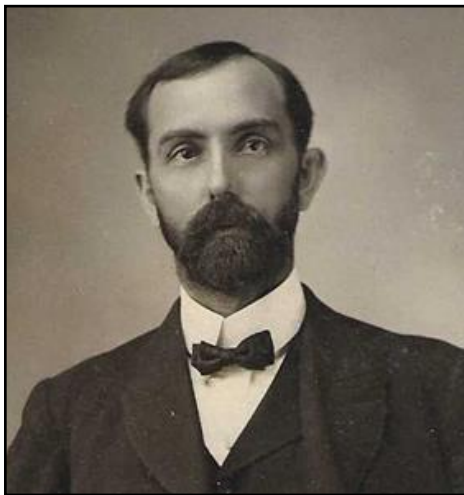
In 1900, twenty-one-year-old Judge W. McMurray was living with his parents, Robert and Selina, at 6836 Smiley Avenue in St. Louis.⁶ Judge was a pattern maker for a metal castings company. John D. McMurray was married and had moved to Dallas, Texas. He and his wife, Anna, were living in the household of Anna E. McAtee, a widow, and her two daughters, who were both school teachers.⁷ John and Anna had been married for three years and had no children. No marriage record was located for them. They later had two children: John Dennison McMurray Jr., born in 1907, and Harry Edgar McMurray, born in 1916.

Ten years later, Judge, still single and living with his parents on Smiley Avenue, was working as a pattern maker for an iron and steel company.⁸ His brother, John, remained in Dallas, living with his wife, Anna, and their three-year-old son, John Jr.⁹

Both young men completed registration draft cards for World War I in 1918. Judge



Judge McMurray, from Bass Family Tree, Ancestry.com, by Suzanne Bass, used with permission. (www.ancestry.com/family-tree/tree/100503898/family?cfpid=100003509235&fpid=102440182500&usePUBJs=true)



John McMurray, from Bass Family Tree, Gallery, Ancestry.com, by Suzanne Bass, used with permission. (www.ancestry.com/family-tree/tree/100503898/family?cfpid=100003509235&fpid=102440182500&usePUBJs=true)

McMurray was thirty-nine years old, single, and living with his parents at 6836 Smiley Avenue in St. Louis. He worked as a pattern maker at Granite City Pattern in Granite City, Illinois. He is described as tall, of medium stature, with brown eyes and black hair.¹⁰ Forty-five-year-old John McMurray was married and remained in Dallas, Texas, at 1411 Corkell Avenue. He worked as a foreman at Moshia Manufacturing Company in Dallas and was tall, of medium build, with light brown eyes and brown-grey hair.¹¹ It seems neither one served in the military.

The boys' father, Robert Emmet McMurray, died on 3 January 1925 in St. Louis, Missouri, at the age of seventy-eight.¹² Judge W. McMurray was listed as "Farmer" McMurray on the 1930 U.S. census. He lived with his widowed mother, Selina G. McMurray, and worked as a public-school teacher.¹³ Their residence remained the same as on previous cen-

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suses, 6836 Smiley Avenue. His brother, John, remained in Dallas where he resided with his wife and thirteen-year-old son. John continued to work as a pattern maker at a foundry.

Little changed for the McMurrays over the next ten years. In 1940, the census enumerator found Judge and his mother, Selina, living at the same address in St. Louis. He was still employed as a public-school teacher.¹⁴ John was recorded on the census in Dallas, Texas, as “Dan D. McMurray.” His wife and thirty-four-year-old son were also in the household.¹⁵

Selina Gordon (Dennison) McMurray, died on 16 April 1940, ten days after the census was taken.¹⁶ She was buried at Bellefontaine Cemetery in St. Louis on 18 April 1940 alongside her husband and children. Eight years later, John died, on 19 March 1948. His wife, Anna, who was still living in Dallas, Texas, was the informant on his death certificate.¹⁷ He was interred at Hillcrest Memorial Park in Dallas, Texas.¹⁸

Judge Wilson McMurray survived another fourteen years and died on 31 May 1962 of heart disease at Hamilton Medical Center in St. Louis, Missouri, at the age of eighty-three.¹⁹ His occupation was listed on his death certificate as a teacher at Granite City High School, and his parents were noted as John [*sic*] McMurray and Selina Dennison McMurray. He lived at 6836 Smiley Avenue all his life and never married. The informant was his nephew, John D. McMurray of Dallas, Texas. Interment was at Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis, Missouri, alongside his parents and siblings.

Founding the St. Louis Public Library

While researching these brothers, I came across a newspaper article in which their father, Robert Emmet McMurray, shared with a reporter his recollection about the creation of what would become an enduring civic asset, the St. Louis Public Library. While evidence may be lacking to substantiate or disprove this

account, it may have some basis in fact and is worthy of inclusion here. According to Robert McMurray, the St. Louis Public Library dated back to 1892 when it became a free institution. The library at this time was known as the St. Louis Public School Library, with headquarters at the old Polytechnic Institute at Seventh and Chestnut Streets. Robert McMurray provided the reporter with “original documents” that indicated the library had initially been founded in 1825. That library did not last, and the books were collected and stored. The “original document” from this event was an old, faded, handwritten ledger dated 1826 that Robert had in his possession. This ledger included a list of families to whom the books had been issued and included several names associated with the early aristocracy of St. Louis.

In an interview for the article, Robert told the reporter:

My father was John D. McMurray. He came to St. Louis in 1835 and ran an iron foundry business at Third and Pine streets, where I was born. He owned the building, and we resided on the west side of the second floor. On the same floor was a small hall, in which was quartered the Society of Mechanics Institute, and which contained among other things a lot of books arranged as a library, with a platform, chairs, lights and maps on the wall. My father had a great interest in the library and because he lived in the building was a sort of custodian of the hall. For a time, interest in the library died out, until one day, according to the story told me by my father, Meriwether Lewis Clark of Kentucky made a talk before the institute, telling the members they ought to keep the library flourishing, that a library had been started here in 1825, but had died out after the passing of its original promoters. He said the books it contained were stored and that the institute could have them. My father and other men of the Mechanics’ Society got them together with the original documents.²⁰

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Interest in the library continued for a while but eventually died out again, and John McMurray packed up the books once more and stored them. When the family moved, he took the boxes of books along.

Later, Robert's brother Junius attended the Jefferson School at Ninth and Wash Streets, and he suggested to the principal that they start a library, telling the principal about the boxes of books his father had stored. "This was in 1858," he told the reporter. Junius reconstituted the library, with his classmates and friends adding many other volumes, and "a society was formed which they called "The Library Association of Central High School."

Two years later, Junius and his classmates left to fight in the Civil War. Upon his return four years later, Junius was dismayed to discover that, again, the library had been dismantled. He learned that "the city school superintendent [Ira Divoll] had removed the books during the war to the Polytechnic Institute, where a library known as The St. Louis Public School Library had been started. "How the present great city library grew from the one established at Polytechnic Institute is well known," Robert stated.

While this narrative is an interesting memory of Robert McMurray, "Our History," located on the St. Louis Public Library's website, provides the historically accepted version of the library's founding, explaining that it was created in 1865 as the Public School Library Society of St. Louis, a subscription-based institution. Only later was it opened to the public.²¹ No mention is made of Junius McMurray. Neither does the Wikipedia entry about the St. Louis Public Library include information pertaining to the McMurray men in the creation of the library. But it does mention Ira Divoll, the superintendent of the St. Louis Public School system, and it gives him credit for creating the subscription library.²²

Which account is the "real story" of the first formal public library in St. Louis—Robert

McMurray's or the one found on today's St. Louis Public Library's website? Perhaps some combination of the two represents the true origin of this beloved St. Louis institution, whose founding, one way or another, may indeed be traced back to a few shelves of books in a hallway and someone who cared about them.

If you are related to the McMurrays and would like the original photo, please contact StLGS at publications@stlgs.org so we can return the photo to its rightful family.

End Notes

(NOTE: All URLs checked prior to publication.)

1. 1880 U.S. census, Jefferson County, Missouri, Joachim, population schedule, enumeration district (ED) 192, p. 35 (penned), dwelling 290, family 308, John D. McMurray in the household of R. E. McMurray, digital image, *Ancestry.com* (www.ancestry.com), citing NARA microfilm publication T9, roll 695.

2. *Find a Grave*, database with images (www.findagrave.com/memorial/126860760/nellie-cubberly-mcmurray), "Nellie Cubberly McMurray" (1877–1878) memorial and tombstone image by Randal Nichoalds; citing Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis, Missouri. Aside from the dates on the tombstone, other personal details asserted on the memorial page are not supported by evidence.

3. *Find a Grave*, database with images (www.findagrave.com/memorial/126860437/ida-chase-mcmurray), "Ida Chase McMurray" (1875–1887) memorial and tombstone image by Randal Nichoalds; citing Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis, Missouri. Aside from the dates on the tombstone, other personal details asserted on the memorial page are not supported by evidence.

4. *Find a Grave*, database with images (www.findagrave.com/memorial/126860542/james-garfield-mcmurray), "James Garfield McMurray" (1881–1887) memorial and tombstone image by Randal Nichoalds; citing Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis, Missouri. Aside from the dates on the tombstone, other personal details asserted on the memorial page are not supported by evidence.

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5. “Cat Keeps Vigil In Old House Near Herculaneum Where Milady Once Lived,” *Daily News Democrat* (Festus, Missouri), 17 April 1947, p. 9, cols. 7–8; digital image, *Newspapers.com* (<https://newspapers.com>).

6. 1900 U.S. census, St. Louis, Missouri, population schedule, St. Louis City, E.D. 369, p. 10B (penned), dwelling 168, family 177, Judge W. McMurray in the household of Robert McMurray; digital image, *Ancestry.com*, citing NARA microfilm publication T623, roll 899.

7. 1900 U.S. census, Dallas County, Texas, population schedule, Dallas, E.D. 93, p. 11B (penned), dwelling 195, family 195, John D. McMurray in the household of Anna E. McAtee, digital image, *Ancestry.com*, citing NARA microfilm publication T623.

8. 1910 U.S. census, St. Louis, Missouri, population schedule, St. Louis City, E.D. 369, p. 5B (penned), dwelling 99, family 106, Judge W. McMurray in the household of Robert E. McMurray, digital image, *Ancestry.com*, citing NARA microfilm publication T624, roll 814.

9. 1910 U.S. census, Dallas County, Texas, population schedule, Dallas, E.D. 58, p. 20A (penned), dwelling 30, family 37, John McMurray, digital image, *Ancestry.com*, citing NARA microfilm publication T624.

10. “U.S., World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917–1918,” database with images, *Ancestry.com*, Missouri, Judge Wilson McMurray, registration card, serial no. 4127, Local Draft Board: City of St. Louis, Missouri, division no. 24; citing NARA microfilm publication M1509.

11. “U.S., World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917–1918,” database with images, *Ancestry.com*, Texas, John Dennison McMurray, registration card, serial no. 3349, Dallas County, Texas; citing NARA microfilm publication M1509.

12. “Missouri Death Certificates, 1910–1969,” database with images, *Ancestry.com*, Robert Emmet McMurray, 3 January 1925; citing Missouri Office of the Secretary of State, Jefferson City, *Missouri Death Certificates, 1910–1969*.

13. 1930 U.S. census, St. Louis, Missouri, population schedule, St. Louis City, E.D. 96–579, p. 7A (penned), dwelling 96, family 103, Farmer McMurray in the household of Selina G. McMurray; digital image, *Ancestry.com*; citing NARA microfilm publication T626.

14. 1940 U.S. census, St. Louis, Missouri, population schedule, St. Louis City, E.D. 96–587, p. 5A (penned), family 94, Judge Wilson McMurray in the household of Selina G. McMurray; digital image, *Ancestry.com*; citing NARA microfilm publication T627.

15. 1940 U.S. census, Dallas, Texas, population schedule, Dallas, E.D. 255–165, p. 65A (penned), family 365, Dan D. [sic] McMurray, digital image, *Ancestry.com*; citing NARA microfilm publication T627. Ages of the residents appear to be incorrect.

16. “Missouri Death Certificates, 1910–1969,” database with images, *Ancestry.com*, Selina G. McMurray, 16 April 1940; citing Missouri Office of the Secretary of State, Jefferson City.

17. “Texas Death Certificates, 1903–1982,” database with images, *Ancestry.com*, John Dennison McMurray, 19 March 1948; citing Texas Department of State Health Services, Austin, *Texas Death Certificates, 1903–1982*.

18. “Deaths,” *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* (Missouri), obituary, 24 March 1948, p. 27, col. 2, John Dennison McMurray; digital image, *Newspapers.com*.

19. “Missouri Death Certificates, 1910–1969,” database with images, *Ancestry.com*, Judge Wilson McMurray, 31 May 1962; citing Missouri Office of the Secretary of State, Jefferson City.

20. “How Library Here Began,” *The St. Louis Star and Times*, 26 June 1921, p. 66, cols. 1–2; digital image, *Newspapers.com*.

21. “Our History,” *St. Louis Public Library* (www.slpl.org/our-history/).

22. “St. Louis Public Library,” *Wikipedia.org*, (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St._Louis_Public_Library).



New Members

The following members joined between 1 July and 30 September 2024.

Welcome!

Debbie Anderson	St. Louis, MO	Ella Moersch	St. Louis, MO
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Doris Beattie	Sparta, IL	Sarah Morrison	Baltimore, MD
Ashlyn Becszlko	Fenton, MO	Lindon Murray	Fairview Heights, IL
Jeff Bennett	Ridgefield, WA	Chloe Nave	St. Louis, MO
Mary Bernthal	Lowell, MI	Bhrett Ogden	O'Fallon, MO
Kathy Borcharding	St. Louis, MO	Barb Patten	Ballwin, MO
Kira Brennan	St. Charles, MO	Susan C. Rivett	Marion, IL
Golda Burke	St. Louis, MO	Mark Schulte	St. Louis, MO
Yvonne Calloway	North Richland Hills, TX	Joyce Seale	Imperial, MO
Lynda Carr	St. Charles, MO	Donna Seeger	Lake St. Louis, MO
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Anne Feldman	Encino, CA	Bridget F. Stegall	St. Louis, MO
Carol E. Fogle	Dardenne Prairie, MO	Jeffrey & Gail Thomasson	Manchester, MO
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Holle Gilbert	Eureka, MO	Kathryn Vanglider	Jackson, MO
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