

Friedlein
family

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A FRIEDLINE Genealogy

From Immigrant JOHANN 'LUDWIG' FRIEDLEIN of Pennsylvania
To Some Indiana Descendants

By J. Bruce Amstutz

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The place of origin of immigrant LUDWIG FRIEDLEIN is uncertain, but it likely was in a Lutheran area of southwestern Germany. We follow the Friedline family for six generations (171 years), from the arrival of LUDWIG FRIEDLEIN in Philadelphia in 1751 to the death of SUSAN (FRIEDLINE) BLOXSOM in Pennville, Indiana, in 1922.

For the first 84 years, the family lived in Pennsylvania in three different counties. In 1834, the Indiana branch moved first to Ohio, and in 1840 to Indiana. There the line lived 82 years, initially in Allen Co. and then in Jay Co.

The first Friedline was probably a weaver/farmer; the next four were farmers. The last in the line, SUSAN (FRIEDLINE) BLOXSOM, was midway to becoming a teacher at the Portland Normal School when it closed in 1898. After marrying a college classmate in 1900, she produced three children but died of cancer at the age of 43.

The most interesting FRIEDLINES are probably immigrant weaver/farmer LUDWIG FRIEDLINE, Indiana pioneer farmer, JOHN FRIEDLINE, and his son, JOHN D. FRIEDLINE, who distinguished himself in the Civil War.

JOHANN 'LUDWIG' FRIEDLEIN
(c1730-1784)**Birth**

Ludwig was born no later than 1730 in likely a Lutheran area of Germany, quite possibly from Baden-Wurttemberg.

An examination of German birth and christening records in the 18th century indicates that the name "Friedlein" or "Friedlin" was uncommon. Of these, 67% were in four districts of Baden, a predominantly Lutheran state. There is a report that he came from Bavaria, but this is unlikely since Bavaria was overwhelmingly Catholic and few German immigrants to America came from that area. Another account alleges that Ludwig is listed in early Pennsylvania records as a Huguenot refugee, but this source has never been found, and the Friedlein name does not suggest a French origin. (See Appendix I).

Education

Ludwig was apparently illiterate (as was probably his wife). This is suggested by a government clerk's having to spell his name "FRIEDLAND" when he landed in Philadelphia. Also, his Lutheran church in York Co. spelled his name three different ways at the baptisms of his children: three times as FRIEDLEIN; but once each as FRIEDELEIN and FRIEDLAND. Finally, he signed his 1784 will with a mark.

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Immigration

Ludwig arrived as an unmarried immigrant in Philadelphia from Rotterdam on 16 Sept. 1751, on the ship *Brothers*. He signed the Oath of Allegiance in Philadelphia on the same day.¹ He was about 21 years old.

Occupation

Ludwig was probably a weaver and farmer. Among the items in his will were a spinning wheel, and flax and wool to be woven.

Marriage

Where Ludwig initially settled is unknown, but it was likely in Berks Co., perhaps Greenwich Twp., Pennsylvania, where he met and likely married in c1755 ANNA MARGARET (LENHART?), the daughter of immigrant JOHANN PETER LEONARD/ LENHART (1708-1774).²

Life in York County

By 1756, Ludwig was living in Manchester Twp., York Co., where he stayed for about 20 years, until 1776. They were members of Christ Lutheran Church where all six of their children were baptized.³

Move to Somerset County

In 1776, Ludwig and his family moved west to then Bedford Co., where on 16 Oct. 1776 he bought 217⁺ acres in Turkeyfoot Twp. (now Jefferson Twp.), "near the forks of Laurel Hill Creek" in now Somerset Co.⁴ He lived there the rest his life.

A 1780 Bedford Co. court record tells that one Daniel Palmer was found guilty of stealing a horse belonging to Ludwig. For this crime Palmer was whipped, pilloried, and had his ears cut off.⁵

A 1783-84 census reports that Ludwig owned: 4 cattle; 2 sheep; 1 cabin, and that there were five persons in the family.⁶

A Ludwig Friedline served as a Private in the Revolutionary War. This was almost certainly Ludwig Jr., who was 20 years old and unmarried in 1776, the first-born son of Ludwig, Sr.

Death

Ludwig's will is dated 29 Jan. 1784, where his name is spelled LUDWICK FREEDLINE.⁷ He died

6 June 1784 (at about 54 yrs.). Wife Margaret died 28 years later, in 1810 (at 72 yrs.).

Both are buried in the Ridgeview Lenhart Cemetery, two miles northwest of Lavansville on the original Ludwig Friedline farm. Crude stone markers are over their graves: "LF 1784" and "MF 1810."⁸ A large metal cross marks the location of the cemetery on the farm.

Ludwig's farm is currently owned by a descendant, Tom Barron and his wife, Ruth.

Issue

Their six children were:

1. John Ludwig: b. 5 Jun. 1756; m. 1781 Anna Maria Lichtenberger; d. 30 May 1810.
2. Maria Elizabeth: b. 26 Oct. 1758; m. 1778 Jacob Miller, d. 1843.
3. JOHN 'GEORGE': b. 23 Oct. 1760; m. 1783 CATHERINE; d. 4 Feb. 1852.
4. Anna Catharine: b. 26 Feb. 1762; m. 1786 James Allen; d. 1835.
5. John Peter: b. 28 Sept. 1764; m. 1786 Maria Catherine Miller; d. 29 March 1824.
6. Anna Maria: b. 11 Mar. 1767; m. 1784 George Barron; d. 23 May 1807.

JOHN 'GEORGE' FRIEDLINE (1760-1852)

Birth

George was born on 23 Oct. 1760, in Manchester Twp., York Co., and was the third of six children. His tombstone gives his birth date as 22 Oct. 1759, but the year is likely an error. Since George was baptized on 23 Nov. 1760, he is more likely to have been born a month earlier than 13 months earlier. Like most Germans at the time, he was called by his second name.

Education

Unlike his parents, George probably received some elementary-school education, enabling him to read and write some in English. However, two of his sisters signed deeds with their marks. George was also almost certainly bilingual in German and English, since his parents spoke German and his schooling was in English.

Description:

As an adult, he was described as “physically a strong man, and an intelligent, honest, Christian gentleman.”⁹ He and his wife were active members of the Hoffman Evangelical Lutheran Church, Somerset Co.

Move to Bedford (now Somerset) Co.

In c1776, when he was about 16 years old, he moved west with his parents to now Somerset Co.

Marriage

In 1783, when he was about 23 years old, he married CATHERINE (b. 22 Aug. 1764; d. 5 Mar. 1840)¹⁰ in Quemahoning Twp., Somerset Co. Much research and speculation has been done to identify Catherine’s maiden name without success. (See Appendix III.)

Life

George was a farmer. On 13 Nov. 1798, he bought a tract of land 325½ acres lying along Penrod’s Creek, called “Anything.” On 16 June 1840, shortly after his wife’s death, when he was 80 years old, he deeded his land to his son-in-law JOHN BARNHART.¹¹

Death

George spent his last years in the home of John Barnhart and his oldest offspring, Maria (Mary) Barnhart. The deeding of George’s land to John Barnhart was perhaps in exchange for taking care of him in his old age.

George probably died on 5 Feb. 1852 (at 92 years). His tombstone states that he died on 4 Feb. 1852. Wife Catherine had preceded him 12 years earlier in 1840 (at 76yrs). George left a will.

Issue

The couple had eight children:

1. Anna Maria (Mary): b. 1 Nov. 1784; m. 1824 John Barnhart; d. 1869.
2. Catherine: b. 17 Sept. 1785; m. 1804 John George Woy; d. 1874 in Carroll Co., Ohio.
3. Elizabeth: b. 22 Aug. 1787; m. 1810 Frederick Gonder; d. 6 Jan. 1858.
4. **PETER**: b. 25 Dec. 1788; m. 1st **Hannah Mostoller** & 2nd Catherine Hoffman; d. 30 Mar.

1831.

5. Barbara: b. 1789; d. young 1799.
6. George: b. 14 Nov. 1790; m. c1817 Catherine Lichtenberger; d. 14 Mar. 1824.
7. Eve/Eva: b. 1792; m. 1813 Christian Ludy; d. 23 Apr. 1888.
8. Adam: b. 14 Apr. 1796; m. 1818 Nancy Lambert d. 25 Mar. 1861.

PETER FRIEDLINE (1788-1831)**Birth**

Peter was born on 25 Dec. 1788, in Somerset Co., the fourth of eight children.

Marriage

Peter married twice. He married first in 1809 HANNAH/JOANNA MOSTOLLER, daughter of Frederick and Katherine Mostoller, by whom he had four children. He married second, about 1822, Catherine Hoffman, daughter of Jacob Hoffman and Christena Beam, by whom he had three more children.

Life

Peter was a farmer. The family was members of the Stoyestown Lutheran Church.

Death

Peter died “after a short indisposition”¹² on 30 Mar. 1831, in Jenner Twp. at a relatively young age, 42 years. He died intestate and is buried in the Friedline Cemetery, Jenner Twp. His first wife, HANNAH, died earlier in Jan. 1822 at an even younger age, 36 years. She is also buried in the Friedline Cemetery, Jenner Twp., Somerset Co. Following Peter’s death, Catherine married a second time, between 1831-38, William Rischeberger, by whom she had four more children.

Issue

Peter had six or seven children, one or two of whom died young:

By first wife HANNAH MOSTOLLER:

1. George: b. 14 Feb. 1811; d. young bef. 1831.
2. **JOHN**: b. 11 Apr. 1812; m. 8 Jan. 1832 **MARGARET KENDLE/ KENDALL**; d. 8 Mar. 1897.

3. Catherine, b. (21 Feb. 1813?); m. 21 Apr. 1831 Abraham Whipkey; d. c1833 after having two children.
4. Elizabeth: b. 10 Sept. 1817; m. 1838 Michael Dickey; d.?
By second wife, CATHERINE HOFFMAN:
5. David: b. 1818
6. Jacob: b. 7 June 1824; m. 1845 Susannah Ray; d. 24 Dec 1894.
7. Catherine: b. 1825; d. young, (if she existed? Bona fides needed.)

JOHN FRIEDLINE (1812-1897)

Birth

John was born on 11 April 1812, in Jenner Twp., Somerset Co., and was the second of four children by his father's first wife.

Marriages

Like his father, John married twice. On 8 Jan. 1832, at 20 years of age, John married first MARGARET KENDLE/KENDALL, likely the daughter of DeVault Kendle and Eva Elizabeth Kershner of Washington Co., Maryland.

About 50 years later, in Indiana, four years after the death of wife Margaret, John married his second wife, widow MARTHA M. AUTEN (?). He was 65 years of age, and she was 30. They had one child, daughter Adda, who was two years old at the time of the 1880 Census. Living with them at that time was Martha's 15-year old daughter, Olive K. Auten, by Martha's first marriage.

This marriage was apparently not welcomed by the offspring of John's first marriage. No mention of the second wife and daughter is made either in Friedline genealogies or in the obituary written about John on his death in 1897. Probably the offspring of the first wife resented the likely dilution of John's assets as a result of the second marriage.

Migration to Ohio and Indiana

In 1834, about two years after his first marriage, and following the birth of his first child Sophia, John and his family migrated from Jenner Twp. Somerset Co., to Carroll Co., Ohio. John was about 22 years of age. John probably was drawn to Carroll Co., because an uncle of his, JOHN GEORGE WOY, either moved there with him or had preceded him there.

On 7 April 1835, in Rose Twp., Carroll Co., John Friedline bought 120 ½ acres from John and Elizabeth Mansfield for \$300. Four years later, in 1839, he sold this land to John Zimmerman.¹³ The family stayed in Carroll Co. only five to six years.

In June 1838, John departed alone on horseback to survey the land situation in the northeastern corner of Indiana, liked what he saw, and staked claim to 160 acres in Monroe Twp., Allen, Co., Indiana, an area close to the Ohio border. Two years later, in Oct. 1840 he moved his family to his new land holding in Monroe twp. He was the first pioneer settler in the township. Eventually, he acquired 400 acres, an immense farm by the standards of the time.



Life

John was a farmer, but also served as the first postmaster in East Liberty, the post office being located in his living room. John donated the land for the East Liberty United Brethren Church, where he held over the years many lay positions. (A modern church stood

there in 1991.) His obituary states, "He was respected by all with whom he became acquainted."¹⁴

A black-and-white photo exists of John and Margaret, taken when he was probably in his 50s and she in her 40s. They are in their Sunday best and unsmiling. It is the first photo of any Friedline in this line.

Public Offices

In Monroe Twp., he served as Justice of the Peace, and was elected Township Trustee.¹⁵

Death

John died apparently intestate 8 March 1897 at almost 85 years, in Monroe Twp. This occurred almost 24 years after the death of his first wife Margaret in 1873 at 61 years. They are both buried in the overgrown Brown cemetery, in dense woods (1991), in Monroe Twp., but the large gravestone is in excellent condition, readable, and is the best one standing in the cemetery (1991). Two of his children were previously buried there, but their gravestones were not found. Where second wife Martha is buried is undetermined.

Issue

John had 10 children by two wives:

By first wife MARGARET KENDLE/KENDALL:

1. Sophia: b. 15 Oct. 1832; m. 11 Jan. 1853 Charles W. Black; d. 1906.
2. Elizabeth: b. 19 June 1834; m. 20 Mar. 1854 John B. Anderson; d. 1914 or '18.
3. Adam: b. 22 June 1837; never married; killed in the Civil War 1864.
4. Emmanuel: b. 24 Aug. 1840; m. 9 Jan. 1862 Mary Crabill; d. 11 Nov. 1926.
5. **JOHN D.:** b. 17 May 1843; m. 21 June 1866 **ELIZABETH LARE;** d. 29 June 1932
6. Nancy Jane: b. 11 Dec. 1845; m. 17 Oct. 1870 George Washington Mumma; d. 1928.
7. Alexander, b. 1848, d. died young.
8. Malinda: b. 15 July 1851; d. young after eight years.
9. Daughter, probably died young, dates unknown.

By second wife, MARTHA (AUTEN?):

10. Adda A.: b. 1878; d.?

All three of his sons served on the Union side in the Civil War. Adam was killed at Kennesaw Mtn., Georgia, the first soldier to die from the twp.¹⁵

JOHN D. FRIEDLINE (1843-1932)

Birth

John D. was born on 17 May 1863, in Monroe Twp., the fifth of nine children by the first wife. His middle initial "D" apparently stood for nothing.

Civil War Service

Like his two other brothers, John D. enlisted on the Union side, at the age of 20. He was assigned to the 11th Indiana Cavalry, which mostly fought as infantry. He served for almost two years until shortly after the end of the war. He must have early displayed leadership qualities, for he was immediately made Sergeant and thereafter was promoted twice, to 1st Lieutenant and then to Acting Captain. He experienced combat at the battles of Franklin and Nashville and was wounded in both feet.¹⁶

Marriage

Shortly after the war, John married on 21 June 1866, ELIZABETH ANN LARE, daughter of John Lare and Susannah Roop. They had eight children.



John D. & Elizabeth Friedline, 1905

Occupation

Like his father he was a farmer. Later, he helped found the Citizens State Bank in

Monroeville.

Life

According to reports of the period, John D. was one of the more noteworthy members of the township.

At some point, after the war, he lost his left foot in a railroad accident.

We have several photos of John D. (and his wife).

These show him to be an exceedingly handsome man, with a beard.

Death

John D. died apparently intestate on 29 June 1932, at 89 years, in Monroeville. In part because he was a Civil War veteran, he received the unusual tribute of a front-page obituary in the region's principal newspaper, the *Ft. Wayne Journal-Gazette*.¹⁷

Wife ELIZABETH followed in 1935, at 91 years. Both are buried in the Monroeville Memorial - IOOF Cemetery, where they share an imposing tombstone.

Issue

John and Elizabeth had eight children, two of whom died young.

1. Elmer: b. 25 Aug. 1867; m. 1 July 1888 Maud Manley; d. 16 Apr. 1940.
2. Otis L: b. 17 Dec. 1869; m. 11 Jan. 1894 Lulu E. Crates; d. 13 Oct. 1950.
3. John Lare: b. 11 Aug. 1871; m. 11 Feb. 1892 Almeda Rose Wiseley; d. 7 Jan. 1937.
4. Gwendolyn: no data; probably died young.
5. Effie V.: b. 26 Dec. 1874; m. 26 Dec. 1895 Perry J. Crates; d. 13 Sept. 1972.
6. **SUSAN MAY**: b. 5 May 1879; m. 5 Dec. 1900 **JAMES MALACHI BLOXSOM**; d. 21 July 1922.
7. Burt I.: b. 1881; m. 28 Sept. 1904 Alma J. Dunton; d. 1961.
8. Mary J.: b. 1884; d. 20 Mar 1886 at 2 yrs.

SUSAN MAY (FRIEDLINE) BLOXSOM (1879-1922)

Birth

Susan was born on 5 May 1879 in Monroe Twp., Allen Co., the sixth of eight children. Her family and friends always called her Susie May.

Education

Susan was the first of this line of Friedlines to attend college. She matriculated c1897 at Portland Normal School, in Portland, Indiana, but that

institution closed in 1898 probably before she ever got a degree.

Marriage

While at Portland Normal School, she met **JAMES MALACHI BLOXSOM**, son of Civil War veteran James Awas Bloxsom and Christena (Tinsley). They married on 5 Dec. 1900 in Allen Co., probably in Monroeville.



John and Susan Bloxsom

Life

After marriage, Susan lived for her remaining 22 years in Pennville, Jay Co., where her husband owned and operated a hardware store. Pennville was a small town, with only 646 inhabitants (1920 Census).

Photographs show Susan to be short and homely. Friends and relatives described her as a "very sweet" woman. She must have had something of a romantic streak, since she named her two daughters by the unusual names of Celeste and Bonita.

Death

Susan died in Pennville at 43 years on 31 July 1922, of cancer of the stomach. She is buried next to her husband in the IOOF Cemetery, Pennville. No obituary exists.



Susan Bloxsom c 1905

Issue

Susan and her husband had three children, the last two of whom were twins:

1. **CELESTE THELMA**: b. 25 Sept. 1901; m. 13 June 1923 (Bishop) **HOBART B. AMSTUTZ**; d. 4 Dec. 1988 in Calif.
2. John (changed surname to Bloxsome): b. 25 July 1905; m. 14 June 1932 Merceda Covalt; d. 9 May 1979 in Indiana.

3. Bonita: b. 25 July 1905; m. c.1950 Edwin Peterson;
d. 19 Aug. 1991 in Missouri.

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Helene Hamm (Ojai, CA)
Dorothy Jones (Columbus, OH)
Gordon Seneff (Pueblo, CO).

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- 1 Strassburger-Hinke, *Pennsylvania German Pioneers, Vol. 1* (1966), pp. 463-64.
- 2 Berhkeimer, Charles, "John L. Lenhart, Chaplain of the Cumberland," *Methodist History* magazine (1966). This is the sole documented reference that Anna Margaret was the daughter of Johann Peter Lenhart. Unfortunately, it is a secondary source, although an authoritative one.
- 3 Edith B. Cannon, "Evidences of the Friedly-Fritzein-Friedline Families of York County Before the Year 1850," *Genealogical Report for the Historical Society of York County*, No. 24 (1948).
- 4 [Eber Cockley], "John Ludwig Friedline Came to America on the Ship 'Brothers,'" *Laurel Messenger*, May 1971, p. 4.
- 5 [Cockley], p. 4.
- 6 [Cockley], p. 4.
- 7 Certified Photocopy of the Last Will and Testament of Ludwick Freedline late of Millford Township, *Will Book 21*, p. 256, Bedford Co., Bedford, PA.
- 8 [Cockley], p. 4, and conversation with Karl Friedline (La Cross, WI), 21 Sept. 2001.
- 9 Anonymous typed article about the Friedline family in the library of the Historical and Genealogical Society of Somerset, Co., PA.
- 10 Catherine's birth and death dates come from her tombstone.
- 11 Anonymous Friedline article cited above.
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Appendix I

Where was JOHANN LUDWIG FRIEDLEIN'S Place of Origin in Europe?

Summary

No definite place of origin has been identified. Existing evidence points to his coming from a Lutheran area of Germany, probably from the southwest area of Germany from where most 18th Century German emigrants to Pennsylvania originated.

Discussion

We have some clues. Ludwig embarked in Rotterdam in 1751 to come to Pennsylvania with other German-speaking emigrants. His native tongue was almost certainly German, and in America he was always a member of a Lutheran church. His likely wife, immigrant Anna Margretha Loenardt (Lenhart), likely came from the now state of Rheinland-Pfalz (the Palatinate) and was also Lutheran.

An examination of German church records for the century 1700-1799 indicates that the name "Friedlein" or "Friedlin" was uncommon. Only 63 births, christenings or marriages involving Friedleins or Friedlins exist in the LDS International

Genealogical Index - Germany. Of these, 67% were in four districts of Baden-Württemberg, a predominantly Lutheran state. Some 27% came from Bavaria, which is predominantly Catholic. The remaining four persons were scattered over Germany, e.g., in Westphalia, Hessen, and Sachsen-Coburg-Gotha, all Lutheran areas.

In present-day Germany, there are two towns named FRIEDLAND, in respectively, the states of Lower Saxony and Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, both in East Germany, an area heavily Protestant.

Five possibilities have been advanced for Ludwig's origin.

West Germany and Lutheran Origins

Almost all of the German immigrants who came to Pennsylvania during the 1700s were Protestants (mostly Lutherans), and they originated mainly from the southwest area of Germany, particularly the Palatinate (the area west of the Rhine River).

A count of vital statistics of persons named Friedlein or Friedlin showed that 67% came from the present state of Baden-Württemberg, a predominantly

Protestant area. In fact, one district, Loerrach (now a German suburb of Basle) accounted for 46% of all Friedleins/Friedlins in Germany. While the Baden-Württemberg area would seem to be the most obvious candidate, it is also the area of Germany which has been most thoroughly researched for emigrants to America. This research (see sources consulted) has uncovered no Friedleins going to America.

Origin near Horn am Hunsrueck, Rheinland-Pfalz

Ludwig Friedline probably settled in America initially in Greenwich Twp., Berks Co., PA, where he met and married Anna Margaret Lenhart. It is possible that Ludwig came there because he had known the Lenharts previously, who likely came from Horn am Hunsrueck in Germany.

Origin in Bavaria

The source of this claim is unclear, but it is true that some 27% of persons named Friedlein/ Friedlin are recorded in the 18th Century as living in Bavaria. However, two factors argue against Ludwig's coming from Bavaria. One is that the state is largely Catholic, while Ludwig in America was always a practicing Lutheran. The other is that few German emigrants to Pennsylvania in the 18th Century came from Bavaria. A contact in Bavaria (Jackie Ploetz, see sources) reported:

"Very roughly, it can be said that [of the three regions of Bavaria] Unterfranken (Würtzburg, etc.) was and is basically Catholic. Mittelfranken (Nuremburg, etc.) is Lutheran, while Oberfranken is divided, Catholic in the west (Bamberg), Protestant to the north and east."

Of the Friedlein/Friedlins in Germany who lived in Bavaria (27%) in the 18th Century, only 12% were from the Lutheran region of Mittelfranken. Some 59% were from the Catholic region of Unterfranken, while the religious affiliation of the remaining 29% of the Friedlein/Friedlin locations is unclear. These figures support the surmise that the chance of our Ludwig Friedlein coming from Bavaria is small.

A Huguenot Origin

About 1964, a Friedline researcher, Mrs. Helen Friedline DeVaux, informed Friedline researcher Eber Cockley that she and a colleague had found that "Ludwig Friedline is listed in early Pennsylvania records as a Huguenot Refugee." (See Friedline article, Laurel Messenger, May 1971). Regrettably, she did not identify the source.

Regarding the above report, Friedline researcher Helene Hamm commented (e-mail message 29 September 2001):

"In NONE of my correspondence or telephone conversations with the late Helen Friedline DeVaux did she ever mention the above record. The DAR papers of both Helen DeVaux (filed 1955), and her sister, Mary Friedline Sturtz (filed 1963), DO NOT mention that Ludwick Friedline was a Huguenot Refugee."

An examination of three principal books on Huguenot immigration shows no person with the name of Friedlein (see sources consulted below).

This Huguenot connection claim is intriguing but questionable. Since the Edict of Nantes was promulgated by King Louis XIV of France in 1688, and our Ludwig Friedline was born c 1730, some 42 years later, he could not have been a first-generation refugee. It is possible he was the offspring of a refugee. If his family did originate in France, it must have been in the Alsace-Lorraine area where many German-speaking persons lived. A check of Alsace emigrants to America (see sources consulted below) revealed no Friedlines, or near variants.

Origin in Mochmuehl, Zweibrucken

Friedline researcher, Dorothy G. Jones, was informed by researcher Edward Lenhart (now deceased) that through family papers he had tracked the Lenharts to the Zweibrucken area and believed that their town of origin was Mochmuehl. If the Lenharts came from Zweibrucken, perhaps also did Ludwig Friedlein. Dorothy Jones wrote to the Lutheran Church in Mochmuehl and was informed that they had no record of any Lenharts by the names she had listed.

The present-day town of Zweibrücken lies east of Saarbrücken and a few miles from the French (Lorraine) border. The IGI-Germany vital records for the 18th Century show no Friedlein/Friedlins in the Zweibrücken area.

Conclusion

Such evidence as we have suggests that Ludwig Friedlein came from a Lutheran area, probably in the southwest area of Germany, such as from the present state of Rheinland-Pfalz (the Palatinate).

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Appendix II

What was the Maiden Name of Anna 'Margaret,' Wife of Immigrant Johann Ludwig Friedlein?

Summary

The woman who married Johann Ludwig Friedlein was probably Anna Margaret Lenhart, daughter of Johann Peter Lenhart and Maria Margareta.

Discussion

In searching for Margaret's origins, several clues/sources pointed to her maiden name as being Lenhart or a variant thereof.

The principal clue was that Margaret and her husband, Ludwig Friedlein, were both buried in the Lenhart Ridgeview Cemetery in Somerset Co., Pennsylvania. This burial ground is on the original Ludwig Friedlein farm.

Assuming that Margaret had a Lenhart family connection, it seemed likely that she was either a

daughter or a close relative of German immigrant, Johann Peter Lenhart, of Bucks Co. and York Co., three of whose sons moved to Somerset Co. at about the same time as Ludwig Friedlein.

The only known published statement that Anna Margaret was a daughter of Johann Peter Lenhart is found in a secondary source, a 1966 published article by Charles Berhkeimer. Writing about one of Peter Lenhart's descendants, Berhkeimer stated: "Godfrey [Lenhart] was one of the nine children of immigrants Johan Peter and Maria Margaretha Lenhart - the other known children being Anna Margaret, Philip, Frederick, Johan Jacob and Johan George." He did not cite his source.

Lenhart family researcher, Georgia K. Bopp, in a detailed family record, lists as almost certain daughters of Peter Lenhart: Mary Magdalena Lenhart

(married Bernard Seidel), and Anna Margaret Lenhart (m. Johan Ludwig Friedlein), plus a possible third one, Christina Lenhard (m. Harman and Dumbold).

Lenhart family researchers generally believe that immigrant Johann Peter Lenhart was the JOHANNES PETER LEONARD, christened on 27 May 1708, in a Lutheran church in the village of Horn am Hunsrueck, Reinland district, Prussia (now part of the state of Rheinland-Pfalz). Since his known date of birth, 4 May, is close to the above 27 May christening date, Lenhart researchers believe the two Peters were one and the same person. No other Johann Peter Lenhart (or variants) has been found in Germany.

Since Anna Margaret's birth year was about 1736-8 (she was married about September 1755), Margaret was presumably born in Germany, since Peter Lenhart and his family did not emigrate until 1748. Unfortunately, her date or place of birth has not been found.

In searching for Anna Margaret's birth record in Germany, Lenhart researchers were initially led astray by the fact that in the village Horn am Hunsrueck, from where Peter Lenhart likely emigrated, there is an ANNA MARGRETHA LEONARDT recorded as being born 15 Jan. 1738. The name and date fit well with that of Anna Margaret, daughter of Peter Lenhart. However, the Lutheran Archives in Germany reported that this was not so. They reported Anna Margretha was the daughter of Joh. Velten Leonardt and Anna Magdalena. In the records of Horn am Hunsrueck, this is the only Anna Margaretha Leonardt (or variants) recorded for the applicable period.

The letter dated in autumn 2001, from the above Lutheran Archives, at Boppard (Evangelische Archivstelle Boppard), states in translation:

"We can copy the baptismal registration of Anna Margaretha Leonhard, born 15 January 1738 in Klosterchumbd, vicarage of Horn. I must however draw your attention to the fact that according to our documents she did not emigrate to America but rather was married in the neighboring village of Kisselbach, became the mother of six children, and died in 1774. In the Kisselbach church book there exists a marriage registration of 17 April 1761 whereby

Johann Nicolaus Braun from the Ley mill at Riegenroth married Anna Margaretha Leonhardt of Klosterchumbd. There further exists a death registration stating that Anna Margaretha Braun of the Ley mill died on 31 October 1774 at the age of 36 which would make her birth year 1738. The documents there thus make us conclude that she is identical to Anna Margaretha Leonhard who was born on 15 January 1738 in Klosterschumbd."

According to the LDS International Genealogical Index - Germany, the only other possible Anna Margaretha Leonhardt (or variant) in Germany was one christened on 13 September 1739, in a Lutheran church in Grosskarlbach, Pfalz, an area belonging then to Bavaria. Her parents were David Leonhardt and Catharina.

After immigrating in 1748, Johann Peter Lenhart and his family settled in Greenwich Twp., Berks Co., Pennsylvania, and then 15 years later in 1763 removed (daughter Margaret having moved earlier) to Dover Twp., York Co., where Peter died in 1774.

Where did Ludwig Friedlein marry Anna Margaret Lenhart?

The answer is probably in Greenwich Twp., Berks Co., where her parents were then living. The date of marriage was about September 1755.

Disappointingly, no found church records corroborate the marriage, either in Berks Co., or elsewhere. An examination of 18th Century marriage registers of Berks Co. reveals no marriage between Anna Margaret Lenhart and Ludwig Friedlein. The registers of 11 churches plus those of 11 itinerant preachers were examined (see LDS microfilm) without success. However, very few marriages as early as 1755 were recorded in the county. It could be that if the marriage was once recorded, it did not survive.

Early researchers speculated that the couple had married in York Co., Pennsylvania, though no such record existed. This is unlikely. Eight years elapsed between the date Anna Margaret and Ludwig Friedline married, in probably September 1755, and Peter Lenhart's removal to York Co. in probably 1763.

Peter Lenhart and his wife are recorded in Greenwich Twp., Berks Co. as late as 1758, when

they acted as sponsors at the birth of one of their grandsons. Not till five years later does Peter Lenhart remove to York Co., where he buys land on 30 April 1763 in Dover Twp. (On 27 Jan. 1775, after his death, Peter's land was sold to a William Lenhard, presumably a son). In 1767, Peter is listed in York church records as a member of St. Matthews Lutheran Church, Dover Twp., York Co.

Meanwhile, by 1756, the young couple, Ludwig Friedlein and Anna Margaret (Lenhart), had been living in Manchester Twp., York Co.

The whereabouts of immigrant Ludwig Friedlein between his arrival in Philadelphia in 1751 and the birth of his first child in York Co., June 1756 is unrecorded. It seems likely that he settled initially in the German farming community in Berks Co., and there met the Lenhart family. Perhaps he knew them in Germany. After his marriage in about Sept. 1;755 and removal to York Co., his "father-in-law" Peter Lenhart followed him there eight years later.

The Peter Lenhart family settled in Dover Twp., York Co., and joined the St. Matthews Lutheran Church. The Friedlein family lived in adjacent Manchester Twp., and belonged to the Christ Lutheran Church. Peter Lenhart died on 1 July 1777, and is buried in the cemetery of Salem (Strayers) Union Church, Dover Twp., York Co.

Peter Lenhart's will, dated 21 March 1774, mentions nine sons but no daughters. That these alleged daughters were not mentioned may not be significant, since in the 18th Century married daughters sometimes did not receive legacies. As stated above, researcher Bopp believes there were likely three daughters.

From York Co., three of Peter Lenhart's sons (George, Henry and Peter, Jr.) migrated to Somerset

Co. at about the same time as did Ludwig Friedlein in 1776. The fact that the Lenhart cemetery was carved out of Ludwig's land, and that Ludwig and Anna Margaret were buried there point to a close tie with the Lenhart sons.

Conclusion

It seems likely that the Anna Margaret, who married Johann Ludwig Friedlein, was the daughter of immigrant Johan Peter Lenhart. It is unfortunate that as yet no birth record for her has been found in Germany nor a marriage record in America.

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Appendix III

What was the Maiden Name of Catherine, Spouse of John 'George' Friedline?

Summary

Despite tantalizing clues, the maiden name of Catherine (1764-1840), wife of John George Friedline of Somerset Co., Pennsylvania, remains a puzzle in the Friedline genealogy.

Discussion

What is maddening about this is that Catherine's dates of birth and death are believed to be known: born 22 August 1764; died 5 Mar 1840. These dates are inscribed on her tombstone. We also know she was married in 1783 in Quemahoning Twp., in now Somerset Co., Pennsylvania. One would think that with these clues one could find her maiden name. So far, the answer has eluded Friedline researchers.

Five possibilities have been advanced:

Catherine may have been born in Germany.

This might explain why no birth record has been found in Pennsylvania. A check of reference books giving dates of birth of Pennsylvania Germany settlers, including Humphrey's Pennsylvania Births: York Co. (1730-1800), has yielded no Catherine born the state on or close to 22 Aug 1764.

The great German migration to Pennsylvania was ebbing but still going on in the 1760s. It is thus possible that Catherine came as a small child in that decade. Unfortunately, without knowing the father's surname, it is next to impossible to find a possible birth or christening date for Catherine in German records.

Her tombstone dates may be wrong.

The only record we have for Catherine's dates of birth and death comes from her tombstone. Since tombstone dates are often inaccurate, it is possible that an error occurred here. If the birth date is wrong, it is likely she was born within three years of each side of 22 Aug 1764.

Catherine may have been her middle name.

In the 1700s, many Germans with three names were called by their middle name. If this was the case here, it might partially explain the difficulty of identifying Catherine. This researcher tried to identify her via the nomenclature of "Anna Catherina" but without success.

The fact that her tombstone only stated "Catherine, wife of..." might suggest there was no additional first name, but in this period this was not necessarily the case. Friedline family researcher Helene Hamm points out that the gravestone of Maria Catherine Miller Friedline, wife of John Peter Friedline (1764-1824), states, "In Memory of Catherine Friedline."

Was she a Catharina Lambert?

One possibility is that she was related to the families of the spouses of her children or the siblings of her husband, George Friedline. These 11 families were: Allen, Barnhart, Barron, Gonder, Hoffman, Lambert, Lichtenberger, Ludy, Miller, Mostoller, and Woy. This researcher checked the International Genealogical Index - North America for a possible fit with these names, and found one possibility - Catherine Lambert.

This Catherina Lambert was born c 1764 in York, Pennsylvania, the daughter of Jacob Lambert and Mary Margaretha Gearhart. However, this researcher found no further particulars about her. The absence of any christening date suggests she may have died young or was christened in another county.

Another Catherina Lambert, bp. 17 Nov 1769, at Strayer's Reformed Church, Davis Twp., York Co., daughter of Caspert & Elis. Barbara Lambert, was reported by author Humphrey (see sources). Her later date of birth would seem to make her too young to be our Catherine.

Was she a Lichtenberger?

Several researchers have advanced this possibility, probably because there were two Lichtenberger women named Catherina and three Lichtenberger women who married Friedlines, including a George Friedline.

The four confusing women were:

- Anna Marie Lichtenberger (1756-1843), the daughter of John Casper Lichtenberger and Anna Maria Clara Eisenberger. She married John Ludwig Friedline, Jr. (1756-1810).

- Catherine Lichtenberger, born 27 Feb 1779, daughter of John Killion Lichtenberger. According to Margaret Cockley (Laurel Messenger, August 1986, p. 231), the Killion Lichtenberger Bible records this Catherina as being born on the above date. Since a second Catharina was born to the family on 15 Sept. 1793 (see below), who married George Friedline, one can assume that this first Catherina died young.

- Christina Lichtenberger (1792-1878), the daughter of John Killion Lichtenberger and Catherine Bohn, who married John Henry Friedline (1790-1826). She was the sister of Catherina below, and niece of Anna Marie above.

- Catherina Lichtenberger (1793-1850) who married in c 1817 a George Friedline (1790-1824). This couple has often been confused with our George and Catherine Friedline. This George Friedline was the son of our George, while this Catherina was the sister of Christina above and the niece of Anna Maria above.

A search of IGI-Germany files uncovered no Catherine Lichtenberger who fits well the given birth date, 22 August 1764. A Catherina Margretha Lichtenberg was christened 10 August 1768 in the Lutheran church in Krange, Westfalen, Prussia, the daughter of a Melchert Lichtenberg and Marie Koenig. There are several problems with this alleged fit. One is that no Melchert Lichtenberger is known to have emigrated to America in the time period. For another, Germans with two first names were usually called by the second name, not by the first name. Finally, the christening date comes before our Catherine's tombstone birth date of 22 August 1764.

Conclusion

The maiden name of Catherine, wife of George Friedline, is not yet established.