

## Identifying an Immigrant Generation: Medarts of St. Louis

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**R**ecords say the parents of prominent St. Louis manufacturers came from France, Germany, Holland, and Switzerland. Which is correct? When and where did they arrive in North America? Answering these questions demonstrates methodology for determining the origin and passenger arrival record of many immigrant families, whether in St. Louis or elsewhere and whether notable or not.

### St. Louis Medarts

In the last decades of the nineteenth century MEDART factories in St. Louis began producing pulleys, power-transmission machinery, steel shafts, lockers, playground apparatus, gymnasium equipment, and related products.<sup>1</sup> Three men founded the businesses:

- Frederick "Fred" Medart, who died in St. Louis on 1 October 1908<sup>2</sup>
- Philip Medart, who died in St. Louis on 16 December 1910<sup>3</sup>
- William Medart, who died in St. Louis on 9 October 1913<sup>4</sup>

In 1908 an unknown informant identified Fred's parents as "Phillipp Medart" and "Catherine PUSTER."<sup>5</sup> A non-relative in 1910 identified industrialist Philip's father as Philip Medart, born in Germany.<sup>6</sup> In 1913 William's son-in-law named William's parents as "Philip John Medart" and "Catherine Puster," both born in Bavaria.<sup>7</sup> Descendants also identify these parents for all three manufacturers, consistent with their enumeration together in 1850 and 1860 in a household headed by Philip Medart, born in "Germany" in 1802-3 and "Holland" in 1804-5.<sup>8</sup>

"Katherina" Medart, the manufacturers' mother, died in St. Louis on 11 December 1879 at age seventy-three years, eleven months, and five days.<sup>9</sup> Their father, "Philip Medart Sr.," died there on 3 November 1880, and a German-language newspaper announced his death.<sup>10</sup> Descendants' accounts give the couple French or German origins:

- "Mr. & Mrs. Philip Medart, natives of Germany, came to the United States in 1832."<sup>11</sup>
- "From where in Europe the family originated, I don't know for sure, I have always been told France."<sup>12</sup>
- "Their ancestors are from the Alsace-Lorraine district and I recall Bill [William Medart, letter writer's step-son] visited some of them."<sup>13</sup>
- "Grandfather, Philip Medart, came from Westphalia, Germany in 1856."<sup>14</sup>

The 1880 census similarly reports varying birthplaces for the brothers' parents:

- "Missouri" for parents of Philip Medart<sup>15</sup>
- "Bavaria" for parents of Frederick Medart<sup>16</sup>
- "Bavaria" for parents of William Medart<sup>17</sup>
- "France" for Philip Medart, the brothers' father<sup>18</sup>

Regardless of varying reports, including censuses during the elder Philip's lifetime, he recorded his birthplace in St. Louis. On 19 January 1837 thirty-three-year-old Philip A. Medart, renouncing loyalty to the King of Bavaria, said he was born in Ilbesheim, Bavaria.<sup>19</sup> St. Louis church records in 1834-38 also identify him as native to Ilbesheim.<sup>20</sup> The village lies in Germany's state of *Rheinland-Pfalz* (Rhineland-Palatinate). From the 1600s the area, west of the Rhine River, had ties to France, and in 1797 it was incorporated into French territory. Bavaria—from which the area was geographically separate—governed it from 1815 through World War II.<sup>21</sup> Philip, therefore, was born under French rule, but Bavaria controlled the region when he emigrated and for several generations thereafter. American descendants' confusion regarding Philip's European origin is understandable.

### Three Revealing Sources

Although he reported his birthplace, Philip Medart did not say when, where, and how he entered the United States, and with whom. Family

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lore recorded by a man with a different surname provides clues to the Medart immigrant generation's composition and identities. Correlating it with church records and an ambiguous passenger arrival record indirectly reveals Philip Medart's date and place of arrival in North America and tragic details of his family's first weeks in the United States.

### **Family Lore**

Between 1910 and 1913 Fred D. GUKER typed a short family history for his offspring. Guker, who dropped the *c* from his surname, identified his mother as Margaret (née Medart) GUCKER. Living about thirty-five miles south of St. Louis, he wrote about Medart relatives:

*History of the Medart family, as my Mother told it to me. She knew nothing of her grandparents.*

*[My] Grandfather, Philip Medart and family landed in New Orleans in the year 1832, just before the Cholera of that year broke out. His family consisted of wife, 4 boys, Philip, Jacob, George and one forgotten, and 6 girls, Julia, Eva, Margaret, Christine and two forgotten.*

*Father, mother, 1 boy and 2 girls died within 9 days of the Cholera, and are buried in New Orleans. Philip [the son] moved to St. Louis. William and Mary (STEINWENDER) are the only ones of his children that I know of who are living. Jacob disappeared after a visit to Kaskaskia and St. Louis, and no one knows what became of him. He had a lot of trouble with his wife. I don't know of any children.*

*George was taken by a doctor (after parents' death), and never heard of afterward, to my knowledge. Julia married Nicholas ZIMMER ... Eva married a man named GELE, and died in child-birth.*

*Christine was married twice. First to Daniel RIVOIL, second to Hypolite LE-NOIR ...*

*Margaret, my mother, was born near the Rhine River in Germany on the 3d day of July 1815.<sup>22</sup>*

Margaret (née Medart) Gucker, Fred Guker's mother and informant, died on 22 March 1884.<sup>23</sup> Twenty-five to thirty years later, when he prepared his family history, Guker must have relied on memory or old notes and reminiscences of relatives he had known. Like many family stories, his account blends truth with error.

Guker identifies William Medart and Mary Steinwender as the only living children of his mother's brother Philip Medart, "[who] moved to St. Louis." After 1910, when Guker wrote his narrative, William Medart was the only survivor of the trio of St. Louis manufacturers, which explains Guker's omitting William's brothers Philip and Frederick Medart. In 1880 their father, Philip, lived with their married sister, Mary Steinwender, whom Guker mentions.<sup>24</sup> Like St. Louis records, Guker names Philip Medart as father of the St. Louis manufacturers. Extending their lineage, he identifies an earlier Philip Medart as their grandfather.

### **Passenger List**

The Guker account and a Medart legend agree that the Medarts arrived in New Orleans in 1832. Records of New Orleans passenger arrivals in 1832, which are incomplete, contain a listing of a family with a surname similar to Medart. See table 1.

Studied in isolation, the list's relevance to St. Louis Medarts is unclear. It differs in several ways from the Guker narrative, including surname, initial of the apparent family head's first name, and his place of origin. One account gives another year for the family's immigration.<sup>25</sup> On the other hand, the adult male immigrants' occupation of "mechanic" parallels Philip Medart's occupation of "carriage maker" in 1850 and fore-

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Table 1.

**Extract from Passenger List for the Brigantine William Osborne,  
Arriving from "Havre" at New Orleans, Louisiana, 3 July 1832**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Origin</u>
G Merdet	36	Male	Mechanic	" [Switzerland]
M Merdet	50	female	None	"
J Merdet	24	Male	Mechanic	"
C Merdet	19	Female	None	"
M Merdet	18	"	"	"
B Merdet	24	"	"	"
C Merdet	9	"	"	"
G Merdet	4	Male	"	"
C Merdet	3	female	"	"
J Adem	21	"	"	"
P Merdet	24	Male	Mechanic	"
J Merdet	22	female	None	"
J Merdet	2	Male	"	"
Merdet [ <i>sic</i> ]	1	"	"	"

*Source:* Merdet entries, 3 July 1832, "Brig W<sup>m</sup> Osborne," "List of all Passengers in Vessels from foreign Ports which have arrived at the Port of New Orleans during the Third Quarter of the Years 1832 – and the number that have died on the Passage," in "Quarterly abstracts of passenger lists of vessels arriving at New Orleans, 1820–1875," unpaginated, record group 36, Records of the Bureau of Customs, National Archives; microfilm publication M272, roll 1, National Archives; also microfilm 0,200,235, Family History Library, Salt Lake City. The original list does not exist. Marks in the rightmost column indicate that no one in this group died enroute. For all passengers on the ship the list indicates "Switzerland" as "Country To which They Belong." Capitalization follows the original. "M Manus" or "M<sup>c</sup>Manus" was the ship's master.

shadows his sons' manufacturing enterprises in St. Louis several decades later.<sup>26</sup>

### **Church Records**

German record extracts in the International Genealogical Index include a marriage entry for "Philipp Anthon" Medart and Katharina Puster, whose names resemble those of the St. Louis industrialists' parents.<sup>27</sup> The couple married at Ilbesheim, Bavaria, on 25 April 1830.<sup>28</sup> The 1804 baptismal record for "Philipp Anton" Medart of Ilbesheim—where Philip, in St. Louis in 1837 and age thirty-three, said he was born—identifies his parents as Johann Georg Medart and Apollonia

Weiss.<sup>29</sup> Table 2 correlates Ilbesheim records of Georg and Apollonia's and Philip and Katharina's families with the arrival record and Guker account.

### **Implications**

Agreement among the three sources is imperfect. Nevertheless, the parallels in table 2 show the three records pertain to one family. When compared, the sources reveal that the "Merdet" family arriving in New Orleans on 3 July 1832 was an extended Medart family that included the parents and grandparents of St. Louis's industrialist Medart brothers. Reinforcing this conclusion,

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Table 2.

### **Church and Immigration Records Correlated with Family Lore**

Baptismal Records <sup>a</sup>	Arrival List <sup>b</sup>	Family Record <sup>c</sup>
<b><u>Family of Johann Georg Medart and Apollonia Weiss</u></b>		
Johann Georg Medart, 25 June 1780	G. Merdet, male born 1795–6	Philip Medart
Apollonia, his wife	M. Merdet, female born 1781–82	mentioned but unnamed
Philipp Anton Medart, 9 July 1804	P. Merdet, male born 1807–8	Philip
Joh. Georg Medart, 4 May 1806	unlisted	son, name forgotten
Julianna Medart, 19 July 1807	J. Adem, female, born 1810–11	Julia
Heinrich Jacob Medart, 8 January 1810	J. Merdet, male born 1807–8	Jacob
Catharina Medart, 17 July 1812	C. Merdet female, born 1812–13	daughter, name forgotten
Margaretha Medart, 4 June 1815	M. Merdet, female, born 1813–14	Margaret, born 3 July 1815
Barbara Medart, 3 May 1818	B. Merdet, female, born 1807–8	daughter, name forgotten
Christina Medart, 30 September 1821	C. Merdet, female, born 1828–9	Christine
Eva Catharina Medart, 30 November 1823	C. Merdet, female born 1822–23	Eva
Joh. Georg Medart, 9 August 1826	G. Merdet, male, born 1827–28	George
<b><u>Family of Philipp Anton Medart and Katharina Puster</u></b>		
Katharina, wife of Philipp Anton Medart	J. Merdet, born 1809–10	unmentioned
Barbara Medart, 6 September 1830	J. Merdet, male, b. 1829–30	unmentioned
Heinrich Medart, 2 October 1831	[blank] Merdet, male, b. 1830–31	unmentioned

a. Johann Georg Medart entry, Getaufte [baptized] in 1780, Kirchen-Protocoll der Evangelisch-Reformirten Gemeinde auf Ilbesheim [church records of the Evangelical Reformed community of Ilbesheim], unpaginated, manuscript at Landeskirchenarchiv der Pfalz [regional church archive of the Palatinate], Speyer, Rheinland-Pfalz; microfilm 0,193,022, Family History Library (FHL), Salt Lake City. Johann Georg was born on the same day as his baptism, and his parents were Jacob and Anna Catharina Medart. Also, Medart entries, Getaufte in 1804 (Philip Anton, born 8 July), 1806 (Joh. Georg, born 30 April), 1807 (Julianna, born 18 July), 1810 (Heinrich Jacob, born 7 January), 1812 (Catharina, born 15 July), 1815 (Margaretha, born 4 June), 1818 (Barbara, born 30 April), 1821 (Christina, born 29 September), 1823 (Eva Catharina, born 25 November), 1826 (Joh. Georg, born 5 August), 1830 (Barbara, born 3 May), and 1831 (Heinrich, born 29 September), Kirchenbuch der Gem. Ilbesheim/Pfarrei Leinsweiler [church register of the community of Ilbesheim in Leinsweiler Parish], vol. 3, 1794–1839, unpaginated, Evangelisch-Reformierte Kirche [Evangelical Reformed Church], Leinsweiler, Rhein-Lahn district, Rheinland-Pfalz, manuscript at Landeskirchenarchiv der Pfalz; FHL microfilm 0,193,023.

b. Merdet entries, 3 July 1832, "Brig W<sup>m</sup> Osborne," "List of all Passengers in Vessels from foreign Ports which have arrived at the Port of New Orleans during the Third Quarter of the Year 1832 – and the number that have died on the Passage," in "Quarterly abstracts of passenger lists of vessels arriving at New Orleans, 1820–1875," unpaginated, record group 36, Records of the Bureau of Customs, National Archives; microfilm publication M272, roll 1, National Archives; also FHL microfilm 0,200,235. This table slightly reorders the passenger list to correlate with the other records.

c. Fred D. Guker, untitled family history, undated typescript written 1910–13 in Red Bud, Ill.; photocopy made in 1970 in author's files; location of original now unknown.

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Ilbesheim records report that George Medart, a wagon maker born 25 June 1780, and Philip Medart, also a wagon maker, emigrated to America on 3 April 1832, each with a wife and children.<sup>30</sup> Given the time needed for travel from Ilbesheim to the Atlantic port of LeHavre and to secure transatlantic passage, the Ilbesheim emigration date is compatible with the family's having embarked in mid-May, around the time the brigantine *William Osborne* left for its arrival in New Orleans on 3 July 1832.

When combined, the records suggest several facts:

- “G. MERDET,” head of the immigrant family, was “Johann Georg” Medart—not “Philip” Medart, as Fred Guker’s narrative reports. As German custom allowed, Georg used his middle name as his “call” name.<sup>31</sup> Guker apparently confused his grandfather’s name with that of the oldest surviving Medart son (Philip, father of the St. Louis manufacturers).
- The compiler of the passenger list garbled surnames and erred with the family’s country of origin and some passengers’ ages, initials, and sex.
- The extended Medart family—husband, wife, nine children, daughter-in-law, and two grandchildren—arrived in New Orleans on 3 July 1832. They included the paternal grandparents, parents, and two siblings of the St. Louis industrialist Medarts.
- Julianna “Julia” Medart, whose 1828 marriage to Johan Jacob KERTH was recorded in Ilbesheim, was unaccompanied by a husband when she disembarked at New Orleans.<sup>32</sup> (Julia married Nicolas Zimmer in New Orleans and the record of her death in New Orleans on 6 March 1848 includes her maiden name and both husbands’ names.)<sup>33</sup>
- The “one [son] forgotten,” Johann Georg Medart baptized in Leinsweiler on 4 May 1806, did not die in New Orleans in

1832, as Guker’s narrative indicates. Instead, he died in Bavaria before his parents gave his name to their son born on 9 August 1826.

- Fred Guker reported “father, mother, 1 boy and 2 girls died within 9 days” of arrival—therefore by 12 July 1832. The parents and two daughters—Catharina and Barbara—died as he reported. Also dying at the same time were the children of Philip and Katharina (née Puster) Medart—Heinrich and Barbara, who do not appear in census enumerations and family legends.

Within a few years of arriving in New Orleans, three surviving Medart children moved up the Mississippi River from New Orleans to the St. Louis area:

- Philip Anton Medart and wife, Katharina (née Puster), settled in St. Louis by 7 June 1834, when their son Martin was born.<sup>34</sup> Between 3 June 1838 and 1 June 1840 they moved to Belleville, Illinois.<sup>35</sup> Returning to St. Louis in July 1854, they left Martin in Belleville.<sup>36</sup> Starting in the 1870s their other surviving sons—Philip, Frederick, and William—operated factories in St. Louis. After 1880 most of Martin’s children also moved to St. Louis, and from 1894 his son Gustav manufactured carriages and wagons in the city.<sup>37</sup>
- Jacob Medart married Catharina BORST in St. Louis on 6 May 1834.<sup>38</sup>
- Probably soon after the family disembarked seventeen-year-old Margaret Medart became a “shop-keeper and servant girl” in a New Orleans bakery. In May 1834 she married one of her employers, Frederick Gucker. Following Margaret’s brothers, the couple moved to St. Louis in 1835. A few months later, in February 1836, they settled in “Old Kaskaskia,” Illinois, where most of their children

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were born, including Fred D. Gucker, who compiled Gucker and Medart family history. After returning to Louisiana in 1860 the Guckers settled in Red Bud, Illinois, in September 1865.<sup>39</sup>

With one exception, the other Medart immigrants remained in Louisiana. The youngest was said to have been "taken by a doctor (after parents' death [in July 1832]), and never heard of afterward." Perhaps illustrating the "grain of truth" in family legends, his brother Jacob indentured George Medart to a New Orleans lawyer on 3 September 1835.<sup>40</sup> By 1850, reportedly age twenty-two and a Louisiana native, George had settled in Texas.<sup>41</sup> This European orphan acquired

a patriotic American name. Instead of his German baptismal name of Johann Georg Medart, descendants know him as "George Washington Medart."<sup>42</sup>

### Conclusion

Like many immigrants' American-born offspring, the Medarts who were prominent St. Louis manufacturers left little information concerning their foreign-born ancestors. Learning details of their immigrant generation required (1) researching beyond their surname and (2) correlating information from different sources. Regardless of family, location, or time frame, successful genealogical research often requires both strategies.

### Endnotes

1. "Fred Medart," in *St. Louis: The Metropolis of the Mississippi Valley* (St. Louis: Acme, 1984), 169. "Medart Patent Pulley Company," in Don Heinrich Tolzmann, ed., *The German Element in St. Louis* (1893; translated and reprinted, 1943, reprint Baltimore, Md.: Clearfield, 2000), 306. "Medart, Philip" and "Medart, William," in *Encyclopedia of the History of St. Louis*, 4 vols. (New York: Southern History Co., 1899), 3:1413-15. "Philip Medart," in *St. Louis: The Fourth City; Pictorial and Biographical De Luxe Supplement*, 2 vols. (St. Louis: S. J. Clarke, 1912), 1:129-31. "William Medart," in M. L. Van Nada, ed., *The Book of Missourians* (Chicago: T. J. Steele, 1906), 311-12. The Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis, holds several business catalogs of the Medart Patent Pulley Co., Fred Medart Co., and other Medart businesses.
2. Frederick Medart death certificate, no. 5491, St. Louis Register of Deaths 52:165, Missouri Bureau of Vital Statistics, Jefferson City; microfilm 2,308,309, Family History Library (FHL), Salt Lake City.
3. Philip Medart death certificate, file no. 40052, Missouri State Board of Health, Jefferson City; digital image, Missouri Secretary of State, *Missouri Death Certificates, 1910-1956* (<http://www.sos.mo.gov/TIF2PDFConsumer/DispPDF.aspx?Tiff=/archives/DeptofHealth/Death/1910/00040185.TIF&Fln=160453.pdf>; accessed 30 August 2007).
4. William Medart death certificate, file no. 34412, Missouri State Board of Health; digital image, Missouri Secretary of State, *Missouri Death Certificates, 1910-1956* (<http://www.sos.mo.gov/TIF2PDFConsumer/DispPDF.aspx?Tiff=/archives/DeptofHealth/Death/1913/00034710.TIF&Fln=1247268.pdf>; accessed 30 August 2007).
5. Frederick Medart death certificate, no. 5491, St. Louis Register of Deaths 52:165.
6. Philip Medart Sr. death certificate, no. 6144, St. Louis Register of Deaths 10:371; microfilm C 25120, Missouri State Archives, Jefferson City. The informant was St. Louis Deputy Coroner, T. L. Carrieré, M.D.
7. William Medart death certificate. The informant was "Wm. F. Mullhall." For his relationship to William Medart, see William Medart household, 1910 U.S. census, St. Louis, Mo., ward 23, Enumeration District (ED) 358, sheet 10B, dwell. 261, fam. 297; NARA microfilm T624, roll 821. This census specifies that Medart's parents were born in France.
8. J. Reynolds Medart, comp., untitled family history, typescript; photocopy sent from compiler to author, 23 July 1978. Philip Medart household, 1850 U.S. census, St. Clair, Co., Ill., City of Belleville, p. 428, dwelling/family 2,506; National Archives (NARA) microfilm M432, roll 126. Also, Philip Medart household, 1860 U.S. census, St. Louis, Mo., ward 9, p. 659, dwell. 1064, fam. 2571; NARA microfilm M653, roll 650.
9. Katherina Medart death record, no. 6354, St. Louis Death Register 10:46; FHL microfilm 2,308,253, item 2.
10. Philip Medart Sr. death certificate, no. 6144, St. Louis Death Register 10:371; "Todes-Anzeigen" [death notices], *Westliche Post* [western post], St. Louis, 4 November 1880, page 1; and "Died: Medart," *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, 4 November 1880, page 5, col. D. The certificate gives Philip's age as sixty-seven years, six months, and twenty-seven days (therefore born 8 April 1816), but death notices give his age as seventy-six years and five months, consistent with census records, so the age on the death certificate appears to be off by about ten years.
11. J. Reynolds Medart, letter to author, 23 July 1978.
12. Frederick E. Medart, letter to author, 17 May 1978.
13. Margarete Jean Medart (Mrs. Philip S. Medart), letter to author, 7 June 1978.
14. J. Reynolds Medart, comp., untitled family history.

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15. Friedr. Medart household, 1880 U.S. Census, St. Louis, Mo., first enumeration, E.D. 19, p. 21, dwell. 101, fam. 217; NARA microfilm T9, roll 718.
16. Philipp Medart, household, 1880 U.S. census, St. Louis, Mo., first enumeration, E.D. 93, p. 2, dwell. 8, fam. 18; NARA microfilm T9, roll 721.
17. Wm. Meddard household, 1880 U.S. census, St. Louis, Mo., first enumeration, E.D. 130, p. 26, dwell. 195, fam. 213; NARA microfilm T9, roll 723.
18. G. Steinwender household, 1880 U.S. Census, St. Louis, Mo., second enumeration, ward 13, E.D. 255, p. 1, dwell./fam. 8; NARA microfilm T9, roll 732.
19. Philip A. Medart declaration, Naturalization Collection, Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis.
20. Shirley A. Harmon and Esther R. Laumbattus, translators and compilers, *Holy Ghost United Church of Christ of St. Louis, Missouri; Baptism and Marriage Records: 1833–1843* (Apollo, Pa.: Closson Press, 2002), 1, 11, 65, 70, 78, 82, 84, and 93.
21. “Rhineland-Palatinate” *Encyclopædia Britannica Online* (<http://www.britannica.com/eb/article-9063430> : accessed 28 August 2007).
22. Fred D. Guker, untitled family history, undated typescript written 1910–13 in Red Bud, Ill.; photocopy made in 1970 in author’s files; location of original now unknown. Events described in the narrative narrow its creation to 1910–13.
23. Ibid.
24. G. Steinwender household, 1880 U.S. Census, St. Louis, Mo., second enumeration, ward 13, E.D. 255, p. 1, dwell./fam. 8. Mary “Mestarth” married Gustav A. Steinwender in St. Louis on 13 May 1861. See Steinwender-Mestarth marriage record, St. Louis Marriage Record 10:346; City Recorder, St. Louis; FHL microfilm 0,528,177.
25. J. Reynolds Medart, letter to author, 27 September 1978.
26. Philip Medart household, 1850 U.S. census, St. Clair, Co., Ill., City of Belleville, p. 428, dwell./fam. 2,506.
27. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, *FamilySearch* ([http://www.familysearch.org/Eng/Search/frameset\\_search.asp](http://www.familysearch.org/Eng/Search/frameset_search.asp) : accessed 30 August 2007).
28. Medart-Puster marriage record, Copulirte [married] in 1830, no. 3, Kirchenbuch der Gem. Ilbesheim/Pfarrei Leinsweiler [church register of the community of Ilbesheim in Leinsweiler Parish], vol. 3, 1794–1839, unpaginated, Evangelisch-Reformierte Kirche [Evangelical Reformed Church], Leinsweiler, Rhein-Lahn district, Rheinland-Pfalz, Germany, manuscript at Landeskirchenarchiv der Pfalz [regional church archive of the Palatinate], Speyer, Rheinland-Pfalz; FHL microfilm 0,193,023.
29. Philipp Anton Medart record, Getaufte [baptized] in 1804, Kirchenbuch der Gem. Ilbesheim/Pfarrei Leinsweiler, vol. 3, unpaginated.
30. Bernd Goelzer, “Emigrants from Ilbesheim near Landau (Rheinland-Pfalz): 1725–1734, *The Palatine Immigrant* 10 (Winter 1985): 135. Goelzer translates a list probably made by the mayor of Ilbesheim. The list is item no. 21 in Alphabetisches Bürgerregister der Gemeinde Ilbesheim [alphabetical register of Ilbesheim citizens], Bestand [inventory] U 77, Gemeindearchiv Ilbesheim bei Landau [municipal archives of Ilbesheim near Landau], Landesarchiv [state archives], Speyer, Rheinland-Pfalz.
31. Edward R. Brandt et al., “German Given Names,” in *Germanic Genealogy*, 2nd ed. (St. Paul, Minn.: Germanic Genealogy Society, 1997), 60.
32. Kerth-Medart marriage record, Copulirte in 1828, no. 9, Kirchenbuch der Gem. Ilbesheim/Pfarrei Leinsweiler, vol. 3, unpaginated. For her second marriage, see Guker, untitled history.
33. “Zimmer, Mrs. Nicolas” death record, Orleans Parish Death Records 11:738, Louisiana State Archives, Baton Rouge; FHL microfilm 0,900,246. The record names her as “Juliana Medart,” wife of Nicolas Zimmer and previously wife of “the late M<sup>r</sup> Jacob Kerth.”
34. For 3 June 1838, see “Matthias” Medart baptismal entry in Harmon and Laumbattus, *Holy Ghost United Church of Christ of St. Louis, Missouri*, 65. The official enumeration date for the 1840 census was 1 June. See Anne Bruner Eales and Robert M. Kvasnicka, *Guide to Genealogical Research in the National Archives of the United States*, 3rd. edition (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 2000), 24.
35. Philip “Meatot” household, 1840 U.S. census, St. Clair Co., Ill., “North Half of St. Clair County,” p. 310 (verso); NARA microfilm M704, roll 70. Philip Medart household, 1850 U.S. census, St. Clair, Co., Ill., City of Belleville, p. 428, dwell./fam. 2,506. Philip Medart household, 1860 U.S. census, St. Louis, Mo., ward 9, p. 659, dwell. 1,064, fam. 2,571. The children’s ages and birthplaces and the 1840 census narrow the date of the family’s move. For 3 June 1838, see Margarethe Louisebethe Medart baptismal entry in Harmon and Laumbattus, *Holy Ghost United Church of Christ*, 93.
36. For date of the move, see Frederick E. Medart, letter to author 17 May 1978. Mr. Medart cited the “chronicle of Civil War activities” written by Fred Medart, his grandfather. Also, Martin Medart household, 1860 U.S. census, St. Clair Co., Ill., Township 1, Range 8, town of Belleville, p. 424, dwell. 3,207, fam. 3,223; NARA microfilm M653, roll 224.
37. Most of Martin’s children lived in Belleville in 1880. See Martin Medart household, 1880 U.S. census, St. Clair Co., Ill., Belleville, ward 1, E.D. 46, p. 11, dwell. 94, fam. 108; NA microfilm T9, roll 247. For their move to St. Louis, see Margaretha Medart probate file, St. Louis Probate Court; digital image, St. Louis Probate Court Digitization Project, 1802–1900 (<http://www.sos.mo.gov/archives/mojudicial/results.asp?PartyName=Medart&radSearch=BEG&Year=&YearEnd=&hSearch=name&selCounty=000>). The “Application for Probate of Will” specifies five of her children’s residence in St. Louis. For Gustav’s factory,

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see "Medart Carriage & Wagon Works," in *St. Louis, Queen City of the West* (St. Louis: Mercantile Advancement Co., 1899), 209.

38. Medart-Borst marriage record, St. Louis Marriage Record 2:35; City Recorder; FHL microfilm 0,469,561. Also, Harmon and Laumbattus, translators and compilers, "Marriages: 1834-1843," *Holy Ghost United Church of Christ*, 1.

39. Fred D. Guker, untitled family history.

40. Jacob Medart to Richard Stockton, indenture of George Medart, New Orleans Indentures 5:387, Office of the Mayor; FHL microfilm 0,903,965, item 1. The document describes George as "an orphan boy, nine years of age, born in Germany" and identifies Jacob as his brother. Jacob signed the record and George made an X on it.

41. A. Farquhar household, 1850 U.S. census, Washington Co., Tex., p. 315, dwell./fam. 491; NARA microfilm M432, roll 916.

42. Phillip Stucker, e-mail to author, 10 January 2000.

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