

Esther Bauer Ph.D. Genealogy Translations  
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Translation for Steve Stumpp – April 09

No. 904

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Würzburg, 2 December 1892

Royal

District Archive

Würzburg

Regarding:

*Use of Archive*

*(1 enclosure)*

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*Enclosed I'm sending an extract of a printed essay by O. Schnell from the Archive's 34th Volume of the History of Lower Franconia and Aschaffenburg: "The former Carmelite Monastery in Neustadt a/S.", to complement your collection documenting the Chief-Magistrate Georg Anton von Heppenheim from Würzburg.*

*The Archivist  
at the Royal District Archive  
Göbl*

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*22 November 1667*

*Johann von Heppenheim, Dean of the Cathedral in Mayence, Provost of the Cathedral in Worms and of the Capitular in Würzburg, and Georg Anton von Heppenheim, Colonel of the Elector in Mayence and Würzburg, Commander and Chief Magistrate in Königshofen, both named von Saal, are endowing the Jesuit College in Worms with a bond issued by the late Ludwig von Sturmfeder in the amount of 500 fl.*

*Original document has the two seals of the issuers impressed*

seal

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*21 July 1654*

*The heirs of Heinrich Nagel from Dirmstein are coming to an agreement in the settlement of a payment demand over a debt in the amount of 4000 fl. in outstanding interest payments accumulated over 20 years, with Georg Anton, son of the late Gottfried, named von Saal, Commander and Chief Magistrate of the Fortress Königshofen. Subsequently the Nagel heirs are transferring the so-called Kolb house belonging to their free and noble estate in Dirmstein to Georg Anton von Heppenheim.*

*Plain copy on paper*

*Royal District Archive in Speier,  
Prince Bishopric in Worms  
File number 42*

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1449-1475

**I.**

*According to the Feudal Registers of Friedrich I. Elector of Palatine (1449-1475),*

*Anthonius von Heppenheim, named vom Sale, and his brothers Herman and Endres von Heppenheim received the castle in Altzey<sup>1</sup> [including crest] as their fief on 3 January 1466.*

*Endris von Heppenheim, named vom Sale, received the same fiefs from Duke Ludwig junior.\*)*

*Herman von Heppenheim, named vom Sale, received the fief in Altzey for himself and his brother Endris on 8 June 1459, in return for vassal duty.* see 124, following

*The latter receives the castle in Altzey as a fief on 7 January 1474* see 125, following

*The latter, who is called “off dem Sale”, received the fief in Altzey, including the castle, for himself and for his brother Endres on 11 May 1452 in return for vassal duty to the Prince of Scharfeneck; and on 15 March 1458 the fief in Freymersheim<sup>2</sup> in return for vassal duty.*

*(see 279, following)*

*Rudiger von Heppenheim, named off dem Sale, received said castle and hereditary fief on 25 May 1421, and on 5 September 1428 a castle in Oppenheim by Duke Ludwig senior, as well as a fief in Altzey on 16 March 1411 in exchange for vassal duty.*

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<sup>1</sup> Alzey

<sup>2</sup> Freimersheim

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Wernher von Heppenheim, named off dem Sale, received the castles in Altzey and Oppenheim as fiefs on 4 April 1411 by Duke Ludwig senior, just as the above mentioned Herman.

Jost von Heppenheim, son of Rudiger, also received the same fiefs in tenure. see 156, following

Hanns Horneck von Heppenheim received the castle and fief in Heppenheim, Alzeij and Surburg [including crest], on 17 June 1453 in return for vassal duty; and on 14 August 1461 the fief in Ulnerssheim for himself and for his brother Wernher Horneck (see 192, following) in return for vassal duties; on 8 March 1456 they once again received the same (see 300 following); on 15 March 1458, in place of his brother Wernher, he was given the fief in Westhofen and Heymerssheim<sup>3</sup> close to Alzey<sup>4</sup> and Wyhlnheim<sup>5</sup> (see 281, following).

Wilhelm Horneck von Heppenheim received the castles of Alzeij and Surburg on 12 March 1427 by Duke Ludwig senior; as well as the same fiefs in return for vassal duty on 3 October 1428; on 18 December 1410 the castle in Alzeij and the fief in return for vassal duty together with Ulrich Saltzkern; and finally the castle in Ludern on 15 May 1423.

see 192, following

\*) Endres von Heppenheim, named off dem Sale received the fief in Guntheim, Albich, and Freymerssheim on 19 March 1450 in return for vassal duty by the Prince of Scharffeneck; as well as on 24 March 1417.

(see 296, following)

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<sup>3</sup> Heimersheim

<sup>4</sup> Alzey

<sup>5</sup> Wylenheim

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Symon Lyffridt von Heppenheim, together with his brother  
Ulrich Liffride von Heppenheim received a fief in the  
Schaffhuser district by the Prince of Scharffeneck [with crest]  
on 13 December 1468 in return for vassal duty.

Henn Liffridt von Heppenheim did also receive the same fief;  
and

Pauls and Henn Lipfridt as well.

see 297 following

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## **II.**

*According to the Feudal Registers of Ludwig V. Elector of Palatine (1508-1544),  
Endris von Heppenheim, named vom Sale, was made feoffee of Philipp Wilchs von Alzeÿ's fief by the Elector Philipp of Palatine on 9 April 1484. see 224 following*

*Herman von Heppenheim, named von Sale, received the castle in Oppenheim etc. [with crest] following the death of Endris von Heppenheim, named Sale, as feoffee for Endris' oldest son Herman von Heppenheim on 23 November 1525; he had received them on 22 October 1477.<sup>6</sup> – Endris had received it on 27 January 1509, and his father Endris on 18 December 1492.*

*Herman von Heppenheim, son of Anthis, received several different fiefs in return for vassal duty, castles, and hereditary fiefs, formerly been held by his cousins Herman and Endris junior von Heppenheim, named vom Sale, for himself and his brother Anthis, as feoffees for the late Endris sons, Herman and Conrat.*

*see 226 and 416 following*

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<sup>6</sup> translated as in the original, the information is apparently not listed in consecutive order

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*12 November 1482*

*Symont Liffrit von Heppenheim is endowing the church in Glanodenbach for the salvation of himself, and that of his ancestors and heirs, and of his late servant Conntzge, with 1 fl. per year for all times, in order to commemorate their passing one day each year before or after Martini (11 November). He is securing the payment by pledging his meadow in front of Hessebl.<sup>7</sup> in the forest garden, as well as his assets in Glanodenbach.*

*1482, on Tuesday after Martini.*

*Original parchment, seal of the issuer is missing.*

*From the District Archive in Speier, Addenda of the Duchy of Zweibrücken, number 67.*

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<sup>7</sup> word is very unsure/unclear, and was possibly miss-deciphered by the original transcriber



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*According to information provided by the pastor in Pfungstadt, Joh. Ludwig Heppenheimer and Catharine Elisabeth Leissler were married on 3 February 1711.*

*This Joh. Ludwig Heppenheimer died on August 14th, 1748 at the age of 63 years, and his wife on 23 May 1767, at the age of 74 years.*

Remark in Margin: *Accordingly born in 1685*

*The son of the above  
Johannes Heppenheimer was born on 13 July 1718.  
Father was Joh. Ludwig and Mother was Elisabeth Catharine.  
He was married to Margaretha Schneider on 10 May 1748.  
This Johannes Heppenheimer died on 2 September 1797.*

Remark in Margin: *Great-grandfather*

*The son of the above  
Johannes Heppenheimer was born on 6 July 1754, whose  
birth certificate is on hand.*

Remark in Margin: *Grandfather*

*In the Pfungstadt church book were registered:  
on February 26th, 1782 the master miller Johannes Heppenheimer from the Hospital-Mill close to Biebesheim, son of the master miller Johannes Heppenheimer from the local Fleisch-Mill (son), was married by the clergy following proclamation and upon merciful dispensation, with Anna Gertraud, legitimate and single daughter of Joh. Georg Wagenknecht, master miller at the mill in Sensfeld.*

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*On 3 February 1795 were married  
Johann Georg Heppenheimer, son of Johannes Heppenheimer,  
with Eva Margaretha, legitimate and single daughter of the  
customs officer Joh. Wilhelm Bauer from Auerbach.  
This Johann Georg Heppenheimer was born on 13 September  
1767, and died on 16 May 1817. He had a family, but it moved  
away from Pfungstadt. The surname Heppenheimer no longer  
exists in Pfungstadt at this time.*

*Johannes Heppenheimer, who died in 1797, had quite a large  
family, however nearly all of his children died early in life.*

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*In printed Heppenheim pedigrees of the Counts in the Rhine area, the Colonel, Magistrate, and Commander in Königshofen Georg Anton von Heppenheim, who died on 20 November 16\_\_<sup>8</sup>, was shown to be the last of his family. His second spouse, Anna Juliane von Hagen survived him, and supposedly only died in 1688.*

*Although I was not yet able to trace this Johann Ludwig Heppenheimer, who was the first to settle in Pfungstadt before his marriage on 3 February 1711 and who died at the age of 63 years on 14 August 1748, back any further into the past, it still might be possible that he was descended of the above Georg Anton von Heppenheim, who was presumably the last of his family.*

*If Johann Ludwig Heppenheimer's year of birth was in 1635, according to the age noted at his passing, the surviving widow could still have given birth to him in the same year. Chances are that he would have remained with his mother until her death in the year 1688, and when the Palatine was destroyed by the French, might have been saved by servants and brought to Pfungstadt in 1689 without notifying anyone in his hometown, as family lore goes. And thus his father would have been presumed to be the last in his family, as shown in the above mentioned pedigree of 1707.*

*If the mother moved from Königshofen to the family's estates in Alzei or Heppenheim im Loch after the death of her husband, and if Joh. Ludw. Heppenheim was not born earlier than said year in Königshofen, information might be found in the Birth Registers of Parish of Heppenheim, which belonged to the church in Alzei or Framersheim. But such Birth Registers of Alzei or Framersheim could possibly have been destroyed by the French, and might no longer exist.*

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<sup>8</sup> number is illegible as paper was crumbled up in this place

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*Supporting and attesting to the family tradition is the seal in possession of the town mayor Heppenheimer, with the crest of the former Mr. von Heppenheim.*

*The only suggestion I'd have to this regard, would be to make inquiries in Königshofen, Alzey, or Framersheim<sup>9</sup>, however success would not be very likely.*

*Darmstadt, February 28th, 1884*

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<sup>9</sup> note: Framersheim, not Freimersheim as above

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*My dear Friend,*

*I have been able to trace your pedigree back to the year 1688; however from then on there are no resources left in order to continue the search. The results of my findings up to present:*

*1. Friedrich Wilhelm Ludwig Heppenheimer<sup>10</sup>, your father, was born on 27 May 1833 according to an official extract of the Birth Register of the Evangelical Parish of Stockstadt at the Rhine,*

*the son of*

*2. the burgher and flour merchant Johann Friedrich Ludwig Heppenheimer, from Stockstadt, and of his third spouse Eleonore Dorothea Elisabeth née Hornung<sup>11</sup>.*

*Johann Friedrich Ludwig Heppenheimer died on 12 February 1876 in Stockstadt, according to an official extract provided by the Evangelical Parish of Stockstadt<sup>12</sup>. According to an extract from the Birth Register of the Evangelical Parish of Biebesheim he was born on 2 December 1798 at the Spital- or Wald-Mill close to Biebesheim,*

*the son of*

*3. Johann Peter Heppenheimer, master miller at the Spital- or Wald-Mill, and of his married spouse Elisabetha Margaretha née Friedrich, daughter of the juryman and church elder Johannes Friedrich from Wolfskehlen.*

*Johann Peter Heppenheimer died on 17 November 1800, and was married on 1 March 1786 , and according to an official extract from the Birth Register of the Evangelical Parish in Pfungstadt he was born on 27 September 1761 at the so-called Fleisch-Mill as*

*the son of*

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<sup>10</sup> Remark in Margin: *This is my uncle by the name of Wilhelm, currently in America*

<sup>11</sup> Remark in Margin: *Not my grandmother, the latter was a née Dieffenbach*

<sup>12</sup> Remark in Margin: *age 77 years 2 months*

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4. Johannes Heppenheimer, master miller at the Fleisch-Mill and of his married spouse Anna Margaretha née Schneider, who was the daughter of the master miller Christoph Schneider from the Frankenstein-Mill in Pfungstadt.

Johannes Heppenheimer died on 2 September 1797. He was married on 10 May 1748, and according to an official extract from the Birth Register of the Evangelical Parish of Pfungstadt was born on 13 July 1718 as the son of

5. Johann Ludwig Heppenheimer, master miller at the Fleisch-Mill in Pfungstadt and of his married spouse Elisabetha Katharina née Leißler, daughter of the master miller Peter Leißler from Pfungstadt.

According to an official extract from the Death Register of the Evangelical Parish of Pfungstadt, Johann Ludwig Heppenheimer died on 16 August 1748 at the age of 60 years. He was married in Pfungstadt on 3 February 1711.

His birth entry was not found in the 1688 Birth Register of the Evangelical Parish of Pfungstadt, although it should have been listed there, and although the death record of his father was listed.

6. Johann Georg Heppenheimer, who died as a master miller on 11 July 1729 according to an official extract from the Death Register of the Evangelical Parish of Pfungstadt at the age of 73 years, must therefore have been born in the year 1656.

Based on this, and on the fact that a marriage record of Johann Georg Heppenheimer was not found in the Parish of Pfungstadt, we can conclude that Johann Georg Heppenheimer moved to Pfungstadt only after he was married, and after Johann Ludwig Heppenheimer was born.

This also confirms the fact noted in the Death Register of the Evangelical Parish of Pfungstadt, that the former owner of the Fleisch-Mill died on 23 March 1727, and that accordingly the Fleisch-Mill still belonged to the Seibel family in 1727, and

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*came into the possession of your family by the year 1729. The Registers at hand don't reveal any clues from where Johann Georg Heppenheimer might have moved before he moved to Pfungstadt, and therefore I'm asking you if you might know anything about it based on old family lore.*

*For the time being I'm continuing the search as before, to see if Marriage Registers pertaining to the wife of Johann Georg Heppenheimer might reveal any clues.*

*According to the official extract from the Death Register of the Parish of Pfungstadt, the wife of Johann Georg Heppenheimer died on 18 October 1715 in Pfungstadt.*

*Darmstadt*

*18 July 1891*

*Regards from your friend*

*signature*

*Addendum:*

*Further research has remained unsuccessful as well.*

*The surname Heppenheimer appears in the Marriage Register of Pfungstadt for the first time in 1711, the year when Joh. Ludwig Heppenheimer was married to a daughter of the miller Peter Leißler.*

*In a birth entry of a daughter in 1721 Joh. Ludwig Heppenheimer was called the "Frankenstein Miller", and in birth entry of another daughter in 1723 he was referred to as the "Oberbrücken" miller, while he was called Fleisch-miller later on.*

*Did your family formerly perhaps own one of the Modau-Mills? If that is the case, we might find more detailed information in the church books of Ober Ramstadt & Ebersbach?*

*Shall I go ahead and continue the search in this direction?*

*Darmstadt, 22 July 1891*

*Signature*

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*Dear Friend,*

*Due to other, urgent business matters, I'm only now finding time to answer your letter dated October 23rd, and to report my recent research results to you.*

*To begin with I'd like to remark that the research at Darmstadt, Worms, and other archives as suggested by you on October 23rd, and in your postcard dated November 9th, should be postponed until we run out of research options for your direct ancestral line. Said research at the archives is extremely time consuming and requires formal study, and would not serve your purpose in this matter, unless a connection to your ancestors could be proven.*

*That is why I have refrained from searching at the archives, and my recommendation would be to postpone such until the time is right.*

*Meanwhile Pastor von Wachter from Ober Ramstadt has sent extracts from the church book to me, completing the genealogical research I compiled for you on July 18th, tracing it further back to the beginning of the 16th Century.*

*Below number 5 in my letter dated July 18th was listed Johann Ludwig Heppenheimer. According to the extract from the church books of the Evangelical Parish in Nieder Ramstadt he was baptized on 17 October 1688, as the son of*

*Johann Georg Heppenheimer, who died according to the extract from the Evangelical Church Books of the Parish in Pfungstadt in 1729, at the age of 73 years. Thus he should have been born in 1656, however this information is quite likely wrong, since this Heppenheimer family obviously moved from Ober Ramstadt to Nieder Ramstadt, since no Heppenheimers appear in the church books of Nieder Ramstadt before the year 1666. A baptismal record of Johann Georg Heppenheimer is included*



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*in the church books of Ober Ramstadt on 23 January 1658. He is thus the son of Johannes Heppenheimer, who was baptized on the 4th Sunday after Pentecost in the year 1607. Pastor von Wachter has composed a diagram of the descendants of the Heppenheimer family who lived in Ober Ramstadt in the beginning of the 17th Century, and he is of the opinion that this matches the pedigree of P. Heppenheimer in Paris, or that of Mr. Heppenheimer, a retiree in Eberstadt. I have asked him to do some additional research on where the Heppenheimer family was settled before moving to Ober Ramstadt. In regards to fees Pastor von Wachter has been quite modest, charging only 10 Mark and the legally required fee for the extracts at 60 Pfennig each. I haven't received an answer from Mr. von Wachter to my request yet, and patience will be required as he is making apologies in general of being swamped with work. I now have revealed to him that you are my client, as there is no longer any reason to conceal your name.*

*I have received extracts from the Evangelical Parish in Crumstadt. According to those Friedrich Ludwig Heppenheimer, of whom I assume he was your grandfather, was the son of the miller Peter Heppenheimer and of his married spouse Elisabeth née Friedrich. He was a miller at the Bruch-Mill and was married for the first time on 29 July 1821 with Maria Darmstädter, and thereafter on April 4th of the year 1825 for the second time to Katharina Margaretha Diefenbach. From latter marriage there as son was born, Friedrich Ludwig Heppenheimer, as the first child and first son.*

*From these extracts on hand the following data were established:*

*Your grandfather*

*Johann Friedrich Ludwig Heppenheimer died in Stockstadt on*

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*12 February 1876<sup>13</sup>. He was married twice, the first time to Maria Darmstädter; this marriage remained childless. The second marriage was to Margarethe Diefenbach. Your father Friedrich Ludwig was born on 26 February 1826, the first child of this marriage.*

*Your grandfather Johann Friedrich Ludwig Heppenheimer was born on 2 December 1798 at the Spital-Mill close to Biebesheim, the son of*

*Johann Peter Heppenheimer, who was mentioned under number 3 of my letter dated 18 July 1891.*

*I'm sending you all of the extracts I have collected so far, so you can inspect and review them. In Envelope I are those pertaining to your direct ancestral line, including the family tree drawn up by Pastor von Wachter; Envelope II includes additional Heppenheimer extracts. Please return these extracts to me as soon as possible.*

*I'll keep you informed as soon as I receive news from Mr. von Wachter.*

*Darmstadt, 15 November 1891*

*Regards from my family to your family*

*Your loyal friend*

signature

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<sup>13</sup> last number is somewhat unclear/unsure and should be verified by comparison to the extract or church record on hand



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*July 1st, and with Meininger and Frankfurter on 1 April 1896.  
I'm asking that future money transfers for investment purposes  
will be sent directly either to the local bank for Commerce &  
Industry, or another banking firm, such as J. Sander, the Kahn  
Brothers, or C. Schade for example. The dealings with the firm  
in Leipzig are somewhat too cumbersome for me.  
I have the papers for you in safekeeping since grandfather  
does not own a safe. Should I give them to the Bank for  
Commerce and Industry for safe-keeping instead? I'm asking to  
please submit payment.<sup>16</sup>*

*Regards from my family to your family  
Your loyal friend  
Gallus*

*Grandparents have returned from Theodorsquelle<sup>17</sup> in quite  
good health.*

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<sup>16</sup> word is rather illegible, possibly to submit or confirm payment

<sup>17</sup> a spa

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Ferdinand Gallus

Attorney-At-Law

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Telephone No. 158

DARMSTADT, 15 February 1901

Bismarksstr. 23

*Dear friend,*

*According to you request dated 30 January 1901 I have sold  
the securities that were located here. According to enclosed  
invoice have cashed including interest 19658.75  
minus value stamps of 6.00*

*remaining 19652.75*

*plus interest payments  
of 12 000 N 3% Bonds of the Empire at 1/I.01 180.—  
of 5 000 N 3 1/2% Frankfurter  
mortgage notes at 1/II.01 87.50  
of 5000 M 3% Bavarian at 1/II 01. 75.00*

*Sum 19995.25*

*A small amount of cash remained as I had figured the interest  
of the year 1899 from*

*20000 M Bonds of the Empire at 600.—  
8000 M Bavarian “ 240.—  
5000 M Frankfurt mortgage notes at 175.—*

*Sum 1015.—*

*To purchase a mortgage bond  
of 1000 M at 4% at the local  
mortgage association of Meiningen  
the cost amounted to 1007.30  
so that of this amount remained 7.70*

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*The 1000 M of Meininger I sold again on 30. April 1900 according to said invoice, and including interest received only M 1008.10 for it, which were paid out according to my letter dated 10 October 1900.*

<i>Of the remaining cash of</i>	<i>M 7.70</i>		
<i>for postage for letters on 30 April, 31 October,</i>			
<i>and 15 June are subtracted 3 X 60 Pf</i>	<i>= 1.80</i>		
<i>additional postage</i>	<i>–.40</i>		
<i>as well as bank fees</i>			
<i>for 3 years</i>	<i>3.—</i>		
<i>Sum</i>	<i>5.20</i>		<i>5.20</i>
<i>There remain thus</i>			<i>2.50</i>
<i>and the above calculated</i>			<i>19995.25</i>
<i>adding to a sum of</i>			<i>19997.25</i>
<i>whereof the check was purchased at</i>			
<i>a conversion rate of M 4.21 of</i>	<i>\$</i>	<i>4740.06</i>	

*Therewith our accounts are completely settled. Please send me a final statement as a matter of form, for my files.  
I'm remaining with best regards from my family to your family  
Gallus, Attorney-at-Law<sup>18</sup>*

*P.S. Did you not receive the obituary of Grandmother Ruti? She passed away in Frankfurt on January 19th, and was buried next to Grandpapa.*

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<sup>18</sup> here abbreviated as Ra

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Translator's Note:

Names and places were transcribed/translated as in the original, with modern spelling indicated in footnotes. (Old German left spelling open for interpretation by the scribe or pastor according to personal preference, therefore the variations on hand.)