

Mock Family Historian

A Clearinghouse for Mock, Mauck, Mauk, Mack, Maag families

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The Eleventh Annual Mock Family Historian Conference Fort Wayne, Indiana October 5-7, 2001

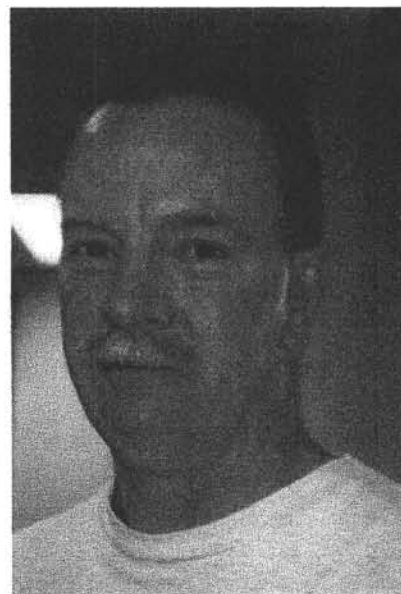
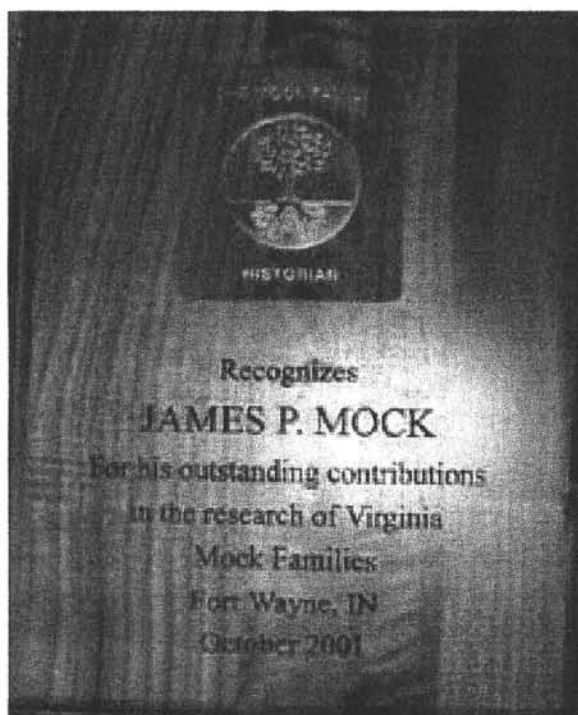
Once again on Friday evening, Mock Family Historian members, spouses and families gathered at the MFH Hospitality Suite in the Fort Wayne Hilton for an evening of getting acquainted and exchanging family material. It's always nice to see new faces. Special thanks to Gene Andert who co-ordinated with the hotel, arranging for the meeting rooms, the hospitality suite and the traditional Saturday night buffet supper. Martha Barnhart, who lives near Fort Wayne and a first time attendee, volunteered to pick up the refreshments for the Friday night gathering and wonderful pastries for Saturday & Sunday morning meetings. We were all very well fed! Martha came early and stayed late, helping to set up and clean up. Thanks again, Martha!

Saturday meetings were devoted to our four speakers, each with an interesting and informative topic. Excerpts from their talks are included in this issue.

Many members arrived early and stayed after the conference to do research at the library. This is a marvelous genealogy library, said to be second only to Salt Lake City.

The highlight of Saturday night's supper was the announcement of this year's recipient of the Mock Family Historian special award. James P. (JP) Mock. Ron Moore spoke of JP's years of outstanding and detailed research of the Mauck/Mauk/Mock/Muck/Mack families of early Virginia. JP was able to put together most Mauck families in early Virginia into family groups - all documented! This was a tremendous study using multiple types of records such as wills, deeds, marriage records, probate records, bible records, census and printed genealogies. He has about five generations of each of these families on his web page which is linked to the Mock Family Home Page.

Jim's work has kept him from participating in his genealogy endeavors the past few years and we all were sorry that he was not able to attend the conference. We miss you JP and hope to see you again soon!



James P. Mock

Recipient of the 2001 Mock Family Historian Special Award

“Soldier” George Mock Family 1750-1910



*by Gene Andert presented at the Mock
Family Conference, Fort Wayne, IN*

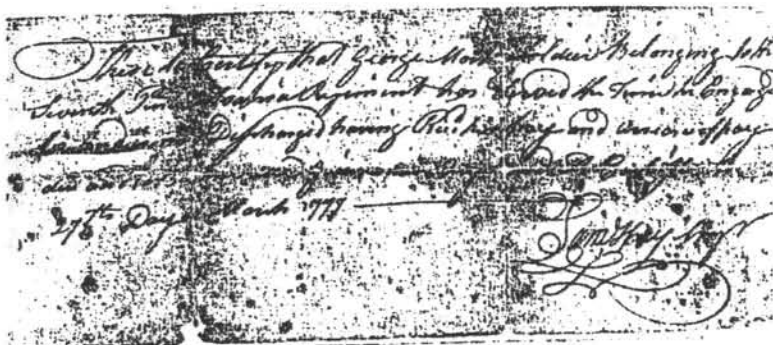
Johann George Mock
born 7 Nov 1949 York, PA
(birth date probable, based on
birth found in Christ Lutheran Church); d. ca1810 Bedford
Co., PA; m. Maria Eva__.

Their children's births and baptisms listed in the Christ Lutheran Church records, York Co., PA and also confirmed in the 1913 ledger.

- Jacob Mack b. 18 Oct 1772, bap. 25 Oct 1772, son of John George Mack and wife Eva, wit. Jacob Smyser & wife
- Magdalena Mack b. 26 Dec 1774, bap. 12 Mar 1775, dau. of George Mack and wife Eva, wit. George Beck and wife.
- John George Mack b. 26 Feb 1778, bap. 8 Mar 1778, son of John George Mack and wife Eva, wit. Jacob Smyser and wife.
- John Mack b. 3 Nov 1779, bap. 30 Apr 1780, son of John George Mack and wife Eva, wit. George Burk and wife.
- Michael Mack b. 27 May 1782, bap. 2 Jun 1782, son of John George Mack and wife Maria Eva, wit. Catherine Jacoby.
- Mary Magdalene Mack b. 30 May 1789, bap. 9 Nov 1789, dau. of John George Mack and wife Eva, witness Magdalene "Schrist."

Unsubstantiated research notes state that George Mock may have lived in Germantown, PA prior to the Revolutionary War, the York/Hanover area by the 1770s Franklin Co, PA and Hagerstown, MD area in the early 1780s and after 1790 Bedford Co. which is now Blair Co.

There are two references for a George Mock in the 1783 Tax Lists, one in Codorus Twp., York Co., PA and the second in the city of York, PA (weaver with 9 persons in the family.)



This is to Certify that George Mock a Soldier Belonging to the Seventh Pennsylvania Regiment has served the time he Engaged for and is now Discharged having Rec'd his pay and arrears of pay due or to become due Given under my hand & seal
27th Day of March 1777

Sam Ray Major

George Mock served in the Revolutionary War. The original discharge papers are still in the family, in the possession of a descendant of Jacob Mock, brother of Susannah Mock Kuhn. The papers are in a safety deposit box in North Carolina and are preserved according to recommendations from the NC Historical Society.

Legend has it that while serving in the war, George Mock received a saber wound on his head or his arm.

The U.S. Direct Tax of 1798 M372 roll 20 shows the following listing in Bedford Co, PA.....George Mock Sr. owning 100 acres, living in 1 log house, 16 X 30 valued at \$15, and having 1 stable, adjoining the land of James Hunter in Woodbury Twp. George Mock Jr. lives next door in a log house 16 X 18, valued at \$6.

George Mock: Will

Bedford Co. Will Book 1:282 dated 8 Jan 1810, filed 2 Apr 1819. Executors were John Mock and Jacob Smith witnessed by George Lingenfelter, Jesse Justice and William Justice.

"In the name of God: Amen. I, George Mock, being sick and weak of body but sound and perfect memory and understanding Thanks to be Almighty God: and calling to mind the mortality of my body and the immortality of my soul do make and ordain this, my last will and testament, revoking and disannulling all former wills and gifts granted by me heretofore...I resign my soul to God that give it to me: and my body to the earth and as for what worldly effects the Almighty was pleased to bestow me with. I give and bequeath in the manner and form following viz: First I give and bequeath my beloved wife all the wool that is now clipt of the sheep and all the yarn that is now spun together with the last years ould flax and the last years flax and a cow:and I further bequeth my beloved wife the third of my real estate so long as she remains my widow and if she should marry again I do allow her the interest of the third only: and the third of the part...estate forever, and allow all my just debts to be paid, and the remainder of my real and personal estate to be equily dividet among my beloved children that is to say between Jacob Mock, George Mock Jr., John Mock, Michael Mock, Catherine Engal, Polly Mock. After the sale of the real and personal estate and the money...and I further allow my daughter Polly one cow at the praisement, I give my daughter Catherine at her marriage one cow the value of four pounds towards her estate, and I nominate and ordain my beloved son, John Mock, and my dear friend, Jacob Smith, my sole executors of this my last will and testament to have care of my widow and orphants, this 8th day of January 1810. /s/ George Mock (his seal) N.B. I give my beloved wife Eve her bed and bedding and one kittle post and three pewter plates, four spoons and three knives and forks. Signed January 8, 1810. /s/ George Mock (his seal)"

Within a few years after the execution of George's Will, four of his family members, Michael, John, George and Catharine with their families, moved on to Tuscarawas Co., Ohio. Between 1838 and 1849 the Mocks settled in Turkey Creek and Tippecanoe Township in Kosciusko Co., IN.

Michael Mock, his wife, Rachel and family led the migration in 1833 to Elkhart Co., IN.

John Mock came from Pennsylvania about 1815. In religious belief he was a Dunkard. He removed to Kosciusko Co., IN and built the first sawmill. It is a family rumor that John's first wife was of Indian blood. John lived in an area and time frame when Chief Logan (Talgayeeta), Mingo Chief lived in the area with his family and followers. Chief Logan was a great friend of the whites until members of his family, including his father and pregnant sister were brutally murdered by a renegade band of militia. From this point Logan led a personal vendetta against the whites, primarily in east and central Ohio. John's second wife was Elizabeth Smith.

George Mock, his brother was also an early settler in the township and remained there through his life. It is said that he operated the first distillery in the township in about 1820. George married Jane ___, her maiden name unknown.

Catherine Mock married John Angel/Engal. They both died in Kosciusko Co., IN.

On 16 Jul 1985 Florence Galassini and Jackie Wonso made a trip to try and find the gravesite of George and Maria Eva. After a great deal of detective work and poking around country roads, they found where they believe George's land was located. In interviewing locals they learned of an ancient cemetery that had a number of faded, unreadable stones, that was destroyed when a utility company clearcut the area of cemetery to lay a gas line.

• Gene Andert 3001 Covington Manor Rd., Fort Wayne, IN 46804 e-mail - ewandert@home.com



Five Generations - ca 1896

Eva Miller, Clare Catey Miller, Mary Elizabeth Kuhn, John Kuhn Jr., Susanna Mock Kuhn

Acknowledgements:

- Ada Kuhn Johnson, who died at 102 in the early 1990s, did the first organized family history in the 1940s. Ada had grown up with her grandmother, Susan Mock Kuhn living in their household. Susan, who lived to be 97, was the granddaughter of George Mock. Much of Ada's work was based on a 1913 family journal and its whereabouts are currently unknown.
- Jackie Kuhn Wonso, Venita Hurr Foster and Florence Kuhn Galassini researched for 10 years in the 1980s. Two books were written from their research.
- Gene Mock and Jane Monteith from the Michael Mock line
- Diana (Fetters) Thompson, Wilbur Mock and Fran (Fancil) Leitch from the George Mock Jr. line
- Marty Scearce from the Catherine Mock Angel line
- Gene Andert, Phil Ritter, George Riddle, Robert Hickman - John Mock line +
- Ruth Hartline Reed and Jim Harline represent the lines that remained in Tuscarawas Co., OH.

Early Mock Families of Indiana

by Steve Lapp



I am grateful that I was asked to speak on the early Mock families of Indiana. My own ancestors settled in Indiana soon after it gained statehood. The ancestors of many friends and colleagues who

have contributed to the Mock Family Historian also called Indiana home and contributed greatly to what we know about our "Hoosier" heritage. I have relied heavily on three such authors for this talk, quoting them directly in many cases. They are William Richard Wolff, Bessie Stretcher Gray and Ronald M. Moore.

My emphasis will be on the major contributions that these pioneer families made to the growth and productivity of not only Indiana, but America as a whole. In less than seventy years, from 1800 to just after the Civil War, persons bearing the surnames "Mock", "Mauck", "Mack", and "Muck" had settled in almost half of the counties in Indiana. They numbered in the many hundreds and probably over a thousand. As their daughters married, the Mock blood line spread even further, if not the name.

In 1787 the newly formed Congress of the United States passed an "Ordinance for the Government of the Territory.....North West of the River Ohio". This established early on the methods and rules under which future states in this area would be formed. It also included a section which strictly forbid slavery in this "Northwest Territory". The primary attraction for settlers to this new territory was cheap land. However, many people who opposed slavery in the states which allowed it were compelled to move to a place where involuntary servitude was specifically outlawed.

Events leading to the formation of counties in east-central Indiana, including Rush County where my Mock ancestors settled, were the War of 1812, Indiana statehood in 1816 and the Treaty of St. Mary's in 1819. That treaty resulted in the removal of almost all native Americans from the area. It also allowed surveying of the land so it could be sold by the Federal Government. A major surveyor was Dr. William B. Laughlin. He named Rush County after his mentor and friend, the famous Benjamin Rush, a signer of the Declaration of Independence and a prominent physician in Philadelphia. Margaret Rush, who married Andrew Mock and settled in Rush County, was not a direct relation to Benjamin. Ironically, Benjamin Rush had a rather cynical and negative opinion of Indiana's pioneers. He is quoted as saying *"The first settler in the woods is generally the man who has outlived his credit or fortune in the cultivated parts."*

The Indiana Land Law of 1820 allowed a minimum sale of 80 acres and abolished "credit" sales. It also reduced the price from \$2 an acre to \$1.25 an acre. The Land Law of 1832 reduced the minimum sale to 40 acres and by

1837 virtually all of Rush County's 250,000 available acres had been sold by the national government. By 1830 the county population was 9,707 and by 1840 its population was 16,456. Land that had sold for \$1.25 an acre two decades earlier was selling for \$57 an acre in 1857.

In 1800 the population of Indiana was only 6,000. By 1850 there were nearly one million people in the new state. The appeal of good productive farmland at a very cheap price was irresistible to adventurous men and women of our young nation. They flocked to the new territory and then the state of Indiana from all corners of the U.S.A. to grab their piece of the American Dream.

On Friday and Saturday, Sept. 21 and 22nd, I drove 1100 miles from Hondo, TX near San Antonio, to Albia, Iowa, where my grandmother was born. I drove straight up through the heartland of America and everywhere I looked I saw plowed and planted fields, vibrant small towns and some lively big cities. In light of what happened just 10 days earlier [in New York City and Washington D.C.] I was struck by the fact that America is very alive and healthy and more prosperous than ever in history.

I followed the old Chisholm Trail all the way and stopped at several historical markers. While preparing this talk, I was reading Ron Moore's 1985 manuscript. I learned that Ron's grandfather, William Wagner, worked as a cowboy on the Chisholm Trail, driving cattle between Texas and Iowa. He also worked in the coal mines of Pennsylvania. My own g-grandfather worked in the coal mines of Iowa. In 1898 William Wagner married Miss Annie Wheeler who was b. 1878 in Perry Co., Indiana. Annie's mother was Mary Mock, second child of Andrew Jackson Mock and Mary Connor, pioneers of Indiana. Andrew Jackson Mock was a brick mason, according to the 1850 Census. He was the grandson of Daniel Mock Sr. During the summer of 1819, Daniel Mock Sr. moved from Washington Co., KY to Perry Co., IN and died there in June 1825.

Ron believes his Mock ancestor, Daniel, is a son of Rudolph Mock Jr. and Catharine, his wife. Another son of Rudolph Mock, Jr. also moved to Indiana - Rush Co., He is my ancestor Andrew Mock, married to Margaret Rush.

Originally I told Barbara Dittig that I would speak on the Mocks of Indiana and Iowa —So I'll conclude by telling an Iowa farm story.

Week before last, on a Monday afternoon, I drove way out in the country on a dirt road to a farmhouse in the middle of Monroe County, Iowa. I spied a farmer in the old barn at the end of the driveway, so I drove on up and got out. A Boarder Collie barked at me and I introduced myself to the farmer and told him I heard there was an old Watson graveyard somewhere nearby. He said, "Yes sir", and pointed out in his pasture, over a ravine, where a

big bull was chewing on grass. "Mind if I take a look?" I asked. "Help yourself" he said, as he pointed out the way. "The bull won't hurt you." I gave him a dubious look and he offered to walk out there with me. We climbed over a couple barbed wire fences and trudged up a little rise in the field.

The farmer pointed to some stones and a couple of granite monuments laying sideways in the grass. "You know," he says, "I been livin' here since 1945 and I believe you're the first person to ever come along and ask about them old graves."

I walked over to the largest monument, got down on my knees and strained my neck to read

*Isaac Watson b. May 28, 1816 d. Sep 1, 1883
Zerelda Watson his wife b. 1823 d. 29 Oct 1893*

It was a four sided stone with "Margaret Watson" written on the opposite face.

"Those are my great-great grandparents" I told the farmer.

In the meantime, that big old bull had kept moving closer and closer to us, and started snorting and carrying on like some sort of watch dog. The farmer chased him off a bit and said "He never acted like that around me."

I proceeded to take some photographs of the Watson Graveyard and then accompanied the farmer back to his house where I loaded some photos of Zerelda and Margaret and other Watsons onto his new computer and gave him a copy of my family tree. He then told me "My wife will be real interested to finally know who those people are, buried in our back yard".

We exchanged e-mail addresses, I thanked him for his time and effort, got in my car and drove off.

Zerelda Mock Watson is the reason I became a part of this group of Mock Family Historians. I have this strange desire to keep something more alive than just those cold granite stones lying flat in some farmer's pasture, marking lives unknown, forgotten and unvisited.

I know who they were! I know where they came from and what became of their children! I know and I care - we care!! Thank you very much.

• *Steve Lapp 290 C.R.454 Hondo, TX 78861
e-mail stevelapp@juno.com*



Barbara and Steve Lapp

Mock Conference 2002

Barbara Dittig

The main topic discussed at the Sunday morning business meeting was where shall we go next year for the Mock Conference? After much discussion, it was narrowed down to the Richmond, VA area, Raleigh Durham, or Winston/Salem, North Carolina. The final decision was left up to me to decide. So ---

I looked into these areas and decided that since we have not had a conference in North Carolina, that would be my choice. So now we're down to two areas in N.C. Studying the map and AAA's hotel/motel book, I found Mocksville located about 25 miles southwest of Winston Salem and approximately 15 to 20 miles north of Salisbury.

My first thought was "Wouldn't it be fun to have the Mock Conference in Mocksville?!" Consulting my trusty AAA book, I find the population of Mocksville is 3,400 souls and the motel selections are limited. Perhaps being close by would be just as good. A Sunday event - church service in Mocksville!

Salisbury, N.C., population 23,100 was settled in 1753 by Scot-Irish and German immigrants. There are many historical sites to see in Salisbury as well as surrounding areas. The Rowan County Library in Salisbury houses a fine genealogy collection.

As you can probably tell, my choice is Salisbury. The next decision is picking a date. October seems to be a good month for those who have attended in the past. How about Friday, Oct. 11 thru Sunday, Oct 13? I would like to get recommendations for places to stay and make reservations as soon as possible.

I look forward to hearing your comments and any suggestions regarding these plans.

• *Barbara Dittig, editor*



This "chirping and singing Mockingbird" was found in the hotel gift shop and quickly became our "MFH mascot". Her name is

Mary "Polly" Mock - ing Bird

Surnames, Their Origin and Changes

Presented by J. Douglas Mauck



How We're All Related

The study of DNA from all peoples of the world indicates that all humans are descended from one woman who lived some 2,000 generations ago. There is a DNA marker that is known to be passed only from the mother that we all share. The diversity of genes in the human population would have taken at least 2,000 generations to differentiate.

All of the people in the world are separated by only one tenth of one percent of difference. That's true when comparing any human, like an Eskimo, with any other human, like even a Swede or a Bushman from Africa. By comparison, chimpanzees are separated from the human race by about 2 percent of genetic makeup. We may share more characteristics with someone of a different race than we do with another of our same race.

There is a tribe of Africans, who are as dark as any other tribe, that has claimed for centuries that they are descended from the Jews. They have preserved some of the Jewish history, oral history and practices in their tribe. Since the 1700's people have doubled the African's claims, but recent DNA studies determined that this African tribe does indeed possess a specific DNA marker that is only found among Jews.

This DNA trait is only passed from father to son and has been found in a high percentage of Jewish persons having a surname like "Levy", "Levine", "Levi", "Cohen", "Cantor", and other names deriving from the ancient priesthood of Israel.

There are other populations in Asia that have also claimed descent from ancient Israel that also share the DNA trait. This study shows not only movement of ancient peoples across the world, but that racial changes can occur and blur identities.

There was a mummified corpse found near the Cheddar Cliffs in England that was found to be 4,000 years old. DNA was taken from the mummy and compared with current residents of the area. A local man was discovered to be a direct descendant of the mummified remains! This shows that some populations remained static and unmoved over time while others moved extensively.

SURNAMES

The first Europeans to take surnames were the nobles participating in the Crusades. They usually took their surnames from the lands that they owned. It was probably necessary during interaction with other armies to distinguish 'John of Gaunt' from 'John of Orkney'. As these nobles also owned the people who lived on their lands, some of the peasants or serfs of those lands would appropriate the name of the land that owned them.

Peasants or serfs during this early time were often assigned surnames by clerks in the town or church to distinguish one 'John' from another. Even if the peasant were aware of his surname, it was only a spoken word to the illiterate peasant and spelling didn't matter. This was also true later as illiterate people immigrated to the Colonies.

SPELLING

Originally, and until the late 1800's, nearly all reading was done aloud. Spelling wasn't important as long as the written word caused the reader to speak the word properly.

It wasn't until the late 1700's, when Dr. Samuel Johnston produced the first British Dictionary and in 1828 Noah Webster produced the first American English Dictionary, that spelling was discovered by the nit-pickers. It took a few generations for education in spelling to work its way down to the common populations. We find in the U.S. that spelling wasn't important until after the middle 1800's. A copy of my ancestor, Joseph Mauck's will, written about 1830, showing Mauck spelled MAUCK and MAUK on the same page. It simply didn't matter.

IMMIGRATION AND SURNAMES

As Europeans from various countries came together in the colonies, names suffered many changes. A part of the changes came because languages were changing at the same time as cultures were colliding in a new country. 'Old English' was fading and becoming 'modern', while the German dialects were undergoing the same kinds of changes.

MAAG was pronounced 'mock', but as the German language changed, the spelling of MAAG needed to change, or the pronunciation needed to change because they didn't match the new usage. If Van Gogh were alive today, he wouldn't recognize our pronunciation. He would respond to Van Gock. The change in MAAG to phonetically correct equivalents took many directions as we well know.

Another name change familiar to some of us is that of Johann Hans Berger. Berger was on a ship headed for Pennsylvania that got caught in a storm and landed instead in Virginia. The captain of the ship, being a crook, told the Governor of Virginia that his passengers owed indentured servitude in payment for their passage. In fact, the German passengers, including Hans Berger, had paid in full, but being foreigners and not being fluent in English, they couldn't defend themselves. Their seven years of indentured service was sold to Governor Spotswood of Virginia and they were forced to work for the governor without pay for seven years.

During that time, Johann Hans Berger became the John Harnsberger whose daughter was the first wife of Daniel Mauck.

I know some families in Topeka that descended from three brothers who came to America around 1900 on the

same ship. They came to Topeka to work for the Santa Fe Railway from a small town in Russia. They were Germans who had fled to Russia in 1800 and received 100 years freedom from military service granted them by Catherine the Great. By 1900, the freedom from military service had expired and the Germans came to America in great numbers.

These three brothers carried the German surname 'REBE', which means 'vine'. As the brothers were processed separately at Ellis Island, none was permitted to keep the family name in its native form. One brother became 'REEB' while his brothers received 'RABE', and 'RAAB'. Since they didn't read English, they didn't pay any attention and accepted the new separate spellings. Today, their descendants recognize their relationships, but retain the spellings given their grandfathers.

The 1860 Kansas census shows a MAUCK family whose members were all born in Ireland. I suspect their descendants consider MAUCK to be a Gaelic or Irish name and themselves to be descended from Irish stock. The actual family history probably dates back to England around 1700.

In the final years of the 1600's, Europe was suffering from a 'mini ice-age'. The growing seasons were so short that crops could not be grown and harvested and famine resulted. Thousands of Germanic people descended upon England to escape the famine. They formed a tent city on the outskirts of London and they received food and relief from the Crown.

After a time, England started moving the Germans away from London to relieve the crowded conditions. Many were sent to the Colonies, some to Scotland some to Ireland. When the Kansas 'Irish' Maucks immigrated to America shortly before 1860 to flee the Potato Famine, they had been in Ireland for over 100 years, or five or six generations. In fact, they probably had intermarried and assimilated into the culture to the extent that they WERE Irish!

After I agreed with Barb Dittig to present this program at the conference, I received an e-mail from a man in Austria. Although my name was plainly spelled MAUCK on a photo on the internet to which he was responding, he spelled my name "MAUG" in his e-mail to me.

Naturally, I was fascinated with this spelling change and wrote to the man saying that I had researched that MAUCK was spelled MAAG in Middle High German in the early 1700's and had found the name also spelled MAUG in some genealogy research but pronounced 'mock' as I assumed Mauck would be pronounced. I asked him what caused him to use that spelling. Here is his reply:

"The spelling was just a mistake of the memory. My language is Flemish, (same as Dutch) and the 'ck' does not occur in our language. The word MAAG is a Dutch word which means 'stomach'. We pronounce it with a soft 'g'."

• J. Douglas Mauck 421 S.W. Woodlawn Topeka, KS
66606 dmauck@ksable.com

Letter to the Editor

I'm reviewing the family work sheet on the excellent Mock Family Historian web site, and, first of all, want to thank you for sharing your research findings with the public.

I'm writing to submit for your consideration the possibility that George Mock, Sr. [Chart #13A] was the George Mack who married Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Gregory, of Harlem, Hereford Twp., Berks Co., PA. (Berks Co. Will Book 1, p. 173 in the year 1765). Below is a chronological account of George Mock and Elizabeth:

• 1746 Feb 12 Northampton Co., PA Deed Book 3, p. 349.

George Mack and wife, Elisabeth, sold land on Mahoning Creek (then part of Bucks Co., PA) to Spanenberg, Henrich Antes, and David Nitchman (Moravians?).

• 1748 [from "Pioneers and Patriots over the Blue Mountain" by F. Richard Turnbach (1995)] Land Warrant issued to GEORGE MOCK in 1748: one parcel of land containing 54 acres on tract 139 B, and one parcel of land containing 10 acres on tract 140, both situated in New Brunswick Twp., Berks Co. (today Schuylkill Co.), PA.

• 1752 December 30 Early Tax and Census Lists for Brunswick Twp., Schuylkill Co. (then Berks Co.), PA contributed for use in USGenWeb Archives by Richard Turnbach. GEORGE MOCK appears on this tax list as do his brothers-in-law John Jones and Jacob Fudge (Fuchs/Fotsch).

• 1753 Turnbach, Richard (ibid.) GEORGE MOCK is the tax collector. He appears on the tax list with his above-mentioned brothers-in-law John Jones and Jacob Fuchs.

• 1754 Turnbach, Richard (ibid.) GEORGE MOCK appears on the tax list with his above-mentioned brothers-in-law John Jones and Jacob Fuchs.

• 1765 Will of RICHARD GREGORY of Hereford Twp., Berks Co., PA identifies GEORGE MACK as the husband of his daughter Elizabeth, JACOB FUDGE as the husband of his daughter Margaretha, and JOHN JONES as the husband of his daughter Mary (among the 14 children listed!).

The next extant tax list for Brunswick Twp. is in 1769. All three of the above men are absent from the list which may indicate that they had migrated to the Carolinas by this time. I regret that I do not have access to the Berks Co., PA land records to determine the disposition of the lands warranted to GEORGE MOCK, or to his brothers-in-law who also received land warrants in Brunswick Twp.

It would be my guess that GEORGE MOCK, JOHN JONES, JACOB FUDGE (Fuchs/Fotsch) joined their brother-in-law GEORGE GREGORY who was in Edgefield Co., SC before 1792, and GEORGE BOST [BAST], husband of HANNAH GREGORY, who was in Mecklenburg Co., NC before 1786, and eventually settled near Concord, Cabarrus Co., NC.

I hope that you'll find the above of some interest, and a "new" addition to your files.

• Donald J. Martin, Ph.D. - P.O. Box 527 El Dorado, KS
67042-0527 e-mail - blackfox@southwind.net

Ed. Note - Chart #13 - George Mock Sr. b. ca1720/1725; d. Apr 1791 Edgefield Co., S.C.; m. Elizabeth _____. It appears that this George could very well be linked to the Northampton Co., PA Macks.

Cont'd on page 51 ~

German Resources of the Allen County Public Library

by John Beatty

Genealogy Research Librarian



"More than a quarter of all Americans claim at least some German ancestry. The overwhelming majority of this group traces descent from the large group of German ancestors who entered the United States from 1850 to 1890. Others descend from an earlier group of immigrants, called Palatines, who arrived from the Rheinland area of Germany in the 18th century and settled primarily in Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Maryland.

If you descend from either group, and especially if your ancestor arrived in the 19th century, chances are good that you will get back to your immigrant ancestor after only a short time of doing genealogical research. Identifying an 18th century ancestor may take a bit more work.

In either case, the next step, crossing the Atlantic into the records of Germany, is what hampers most researchers. It can sometimes be a difficult, even formidable task, but it is possible to do, with a lot of diligence, patience, and luck."

John Beatty spoke of the sources at the Allen County Public Library's Genealogy Department that can assist in finding your German ancestors. He stressed the importance of identifying, as thoroughly and completely as possible from American sources, the identity of the German immigrant in your ancestry. What was his or her full name [many Germans had long names, with two or three middle names, and they may have been known by one of their middle names.] If their name was Americanized, what was the original spelling? For first names such as Louis, read Ludwig; for John, read Johannes or Hans; for Henry, read Heinrich.

Last names can be even more problematic. Many German immigrants altered or changed entirely the spelling of their last names. Finding your ancestors real name can be a challenge. Check all documents in your family's possession such as family bibles, baptismal certificates, and old letters, to look for clues. Very often a person's full name will appear on their baptismal or confirmation certificates. These were valuable documents that both Lutherans and Catholics took great care in saving and preserving, often going as far as framing them. Sometimes even these records can be wrong, however.

When did your ancestor immigrate? If he was listed in the 1900 and 1910 censuses, his birth date and date of immigration would be included.

Where in Germany did he live? The problem can become more difficult when you consider that "coming from Germany" can be a fairly difficult historical question

to decipher. Germany has a long and varied history. Its border changed many times. Within the former German empire were many German states. Some of them are still a part of modern Germany, like Hesse, Bavaria, Rheinland-Pfalz, Schleswig-Holstein, and Hanover, to name just a few. Other states, such as East and West Prussia, Posen, and Pomerania are now part of modern Poland. At a bare minimum, you will need to determine what state your family came from.

Again, the place to begin is with home sources, such as family Bibles, death, baptismal and marriage certificates, diaries, and letters. Sometimes you will get an indication of a specific town, or at the very least, the German state of origin. You may get lucky, especially if your family saved papers. Some descendants of 19th century immigrants have some piece of evidence showing the place of origin, but it becomes far more difficult going back a hundred years more to the 1700s. Very few people have Bibles going back that far.

Church Records will sometimes give a lot of information about the deceased, depending upon the record keeping skills of the priest or pastor.

Palatine origins

Hank Jones has done a masterful job in his two-volume work, *Palatine Families of New York* and a third volume, *More Palatine Families* in tracing the origins of Palatine families. These books provide genealogical information on hundreds of families that settled in New York and, in his third book, Pennsylvania. They remain excellent sources for finding origins in Germany.

Annette Kunselman Burgert has also compiled a number of works on 18th century Palatines, including *Westerwald to America* and several others. Like the Jones books, they represent a high degree of genealogical scholarship, and they place many Palatine families, especially in Pennsylvania with their origins in Germany.

Ralph Beaver Strassburger's *Pennsylvania German Pioneers* and I. Daniel Rupp's *Collection of Thirty Thousand Names* provide transcripts of hundreds of passenger lists from German to Philadelphia in the 1700s. German arrivals at this time period were required to swear oaths of allegiance, and these are a record of those oaths.

A German genealogist, Werner Hacker, has compiled several extensive indexes of German emigrants from various regions of Germany, and he includes information about the specific town or place of origin. The regions include Baden and Breisgau, Hochstift Speyer, Reinpfalz and Saarland, Unteren Neckar and Kurpfalz – all regions essentially in the region of Rhineland-Pfalz in western

Germany. These works are an absolute must for identifying places of origin. In addition to the hometown, Hacker includes the date of departure, which can be a valuable clue in determining if a particular reference may be for your ancestor.

Passenger Lists

A good general work to consult on passenger lists is P. William Filby's multi-volume *Passenger and Immigration Lists Index*. Filby's series provides an index to passenger lists that have been published in various sources, including many of the above works. While passenger lists can be useful sources, they are not likely to give the exact place of origin in Germany until after 1906.

Germans to America series compiled by Glazier and Filby. This work indexes German passenger arrivals, primarily at New York but also at Baltimore, from 1850 to 1894. Many thousands of people are listed, and it is a very useful source, considering that there are no other indexes for New York City during this time period. One should be aware that many names are misspelled in these volumes, probably because they are also misspelled on the original lists. They do not list EVERY immigrant; rather, only those ships where Germans predominated. In some ships that had substantial numbers of passengers from other countries, the German passengers were sometimes omitted from the index.

Gazetteers

When you find the name of a town or village of origin for your ancestor in Germany, but you can't identify the place, there are several reasons why you may not find the town. For one, it may be a very tiny village, a place that has no church of its own, but is served by a church in a larger, nearby town. By identifying that larger town, you will find the necessary church records.

Second, the town or village name you have may be misspelled and it may require a considerable amount of detective work on your part to determine the correct spelling of the town name. A useful book available to help you with this task is Roger Minert's *Spelling Variations in German Names: Solving Family History Problems through Applications of German and English Phonetics*.

The best gazetteer, but possibly the most difficult to use, is Meyer's *Orts und Verkehrs-Lexikon des Deutschen Reichs*. The book is complex, not only because it uses the hard-to-read German Gothic typeface, but also because it employs a variety of abbreviations that can be hard to decipher. The difficulty of its use is surpassed by the comprehensiveness of its scope: it purports to list every city, town, village, and hamlet in the former German empire. It will tell you the state in which the town is located (which will help you distinguish more than one town of the same name). It will also tell you the location of Catholic and Lutheran parishes if they are not located in that town – a valuable clue for later finding the records.

A more user-friendly gazetteer is Charles Hall's multi-volume *Atlantic Bridge to Germany*, which offers a more abbreviated gazetteer and associated maps for almost all of the states in the former German Empire. It also

tells the Kreis or county where the town was located and numbers that coordinate with the maps. The maps are not as detailed as they might be, and many smaller villages are not listed in the town section.

German church records, Kenneth Smith's book, *German Church Records, Beyond the Basics* is an excellent guide, discussing both Catholic and Lutheran records and offering many examples.

Shirley J. Reimer's *German Research Companion* is a most unusual reference book, containing a whole variety of information about Germany, Germanic culture, and research tips, all of which have use to the genealogist. The book is full of trivia, statistics, addresses, historical references, glossaries, and variety of other information that, if it does not directly assist you in your research, will at least provide important background information and social history, to help you put your German ancestors into a larger culture.

German Lineage Books - In addition to the surname dictionaries, the library has a number of German lineage books – books that contain pedigrees of German families. The largest of these is the so-called *Deutsches Geschlechterbuch*, 183 volumes of genealogies, mainly of middle class or burger families. Most volumes are dedicated or devoted to a particular German state, like Hessen or Bavaria. They contain pedigrees, sometimes going back to the 1700s, sometimes earlier. They have a separate series of indexes. They are written in German, but if your ancestors were socially prominent or of burgher status, that is, they were land-owners, you may perhaps find a reference in them.

Using the Internet - There are a number of huge German databases online that are available for searching. Cyndi Howells has done an excellent job bringing these together in her website, known as Cyndislist. If you've done genealogy on the Internet, you will surely have been to this site. Under Germany is a category index, including such categories as "People and Families," "Maps," "How To," and "Professional Researchers." These have all been previewed by the site coordinator and are well worth examining.

In addition to this list, you should try searching for your surname or ancestral town, using a broad search engine, such as Yahoo or Google or Alta Vista. I prefer Google. You never know what you might find in the way of useful websites. Be prepared to read German. I have found the internet translating features not to work well.

Conclusion - If you're ready to do research in Germany, the Genealogy Department's collection is a good starting point. Using its collection alone will probably not solve all of your research needs. You must get into the microfilm holdings of German church and civil records to make any significant headway. You may also need to examine church, obituary, and other sources from the United States to complete the job.

We hope the Library can help you with your research needs. Please remember if you need help, ask one of the librarians. Good luck in your German research.

Letter to the Editor**Fairfield Co., OH Mock Researcher**

Barbara, Thank you ever so much for replying to my Trace Query. Yours was the only reply that I have received. My relationship to the Thomas Mock-Elizabeth Walker family is thru Elizabeth who was a sister to my great grandfather Fredrick G. A. Walker. I was glad to get the info you sent and that is in the chart of your Home Page. However, I am hoping you may help me with more information on Elizabeth. From census records and a biography, Elizabeth was the 3rd child and first daughter of George W. and Charlotte Wilhelmina (Lawson) Walker. Their oldest child William Harvey Walker was born 22 Feb 1837 in Wayne Co., NY. (He married Thomas Mock's sister, Caroline Mock on 25 Sep 1861 in Fairfield Co., OH.) Their second child was Fredrick G. A. Walker born 10 Mar 1839 in Buffalo, Erie Co., NY. From our records, Elizabeth S. was born in 1840, but I do not have day and month. I notice that you have Elizabeth's birth place as Pickaway Co., Ohio. We never knew the family lived in Pickaway. We do know the family moved to Sharonville (now Omega), Pike Co., Ohio in Oct 1841 and child George Harrison Walker was born there 24 Mar 1842.

Is it possible that you have Elizabeth's complete birthdate and where that family lived in Pickaway when she was born? I could use that information in the Walker book I am writing for my family. I found Elizabeth's death date on your Family Group Sheet and was surprised she died in 1899 after Thomas' death. Do you have where she died?

I understand that her great grandson had a tombstone placed in Elmwood Cemetery for her and wonder if you could furnish me with his name and address. I was happy to get the information about Tom and Elizabeth's children. I have been told by family in Ohio, that Leah and Lottie Mock were twins, born 27 Aug 1871. I did not know there was a child, Sarah Ella. Family in Ohio also advised me that son Thomas Jr was accidentally electrocuted causing his death 11 Mar 1906. I see you have his death as 11 May 1906. A daughter of Tom Jr named Dorothy died also in 1906 but I don't have day and month.

I do and will appreciate any help you give me. I realize you try to document all your information but often the undocumented turns out correct and it helps in further research. I will help you in any way that I can. Thanks again,

• Bessie Davis wbdav@home.com

Frederick Mock

My mother & I are hot on the trail of trying to submit supplemental papers for Daughters of the American Revolution.

Back in December of 1999, you kindly shared with me your working chart *103 on Frederick Mock. Can you please provide me the source of the documentation of Frederick's marriage to Bathsheba Priest and the birth of their son, Esron, which appears in the section 1 and 1.5 of this working chart?

Queries

Thanks again. It appears the holidays get family together and we begin thinking about our ancestors once again.

• Richelle Fleischer 207 Westove Ave., #301 Norfolk, VA 23507 e-mail richellefleischer@hotmail.com

Jacob Mock & Barbara Messenheimer > Phillip Mock & Mary "Polly" Crop

Elizabeth Mock b. 12 Jun 1833 Bedford Co., PA (death certificate & obituary). On your working chart (#17 Jacob Mauk) Mary's maiden name is Crop. On Elizabeth's death certificate I would almost read it as Crox. According to the 1850 Census, the Philip Mock family is living in Paint Twp, Somerset Co., PA. On 8 Jun 1854 Elizabeth married George Washington Oaks in Clearfield Co., PA. (from George's military file and a partial marriage license kept in a bible that appears to have been George or Elizabeth's. I now have it). By 1862 they were living in Illinois, based on birth information recorded for their children in census records. I haven't found them in the 1860 Census. George enlisted and served about ten months in the Civil War, riding with the 8th IL Volunteer Cavalry. By 1870 the family was living in Sioux Twp., Plymouth Co., IA. The 1900 Census lists them in Logan Twp, Sioux Co. IA. [Sioux Co. was created in 1851 from Plymouth Co.]

Elizabeth died 7 Apr 1913 Chatsworth, Sioux Co., IA and was bur. in Adaville, Plymouth Co, IA. She and George had 9 children: Phineas, Amanda, Mary, Joseph, John, Charles, Gideon, George and William. Amanda, Gideon and George died at early ages. My grandfather was William Oaks. I know very little of his siblings other than names and a little information that my grandfather wrote down in a notebook.

I would appreciate any information on the Philip Mock family line.

Doyle L. Oaks PO Box 19 Shubert, NE 68437 e-mail dloaks@sentco.net

Cont'd from page 47 George Mock

Records found for Wm. Mack (#12B) who d. 1793 Northampton Co., PA:

"The earliest record found for William Mack is his name on a petition to the 'Justices of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, held at Easton, for the county of Northampton, the 18th of June 1755'.

.....Wm. Mack signed this petition, as well as Joseph Brader, John Jones, & others....

Northampton Co. PA Deed Bk F3, pg 336, a6 May 1804 - Mary Jones (late Mary Mack & John Jones.....Mary Jones her mark John Jones his X mark.....

John Jones is a very common name, but this is an intriguing possible connection and worthy of further research.

Time to pay your 2002 Dues

This will be the last issue for 2001

One year subscription now \$12

Descendant of William Randolph Mock

by Linda Mock

Wm. Randolph > John Jarrett > John Lewis Mock

I have some additional information about the descendants of William Randolph Mock (b. 31 Mar 1771) that I have obtained from my Aunt Minnie Bell Mock, who passed away last November. Luckily, she had written up details of research she had done back in the 1970's tracing our family back through the time of William Randolph Mock.

I looked at your chart to see if you already had this data, and it appears that I may have information which you or others can use.

John Jarrett Mock (son of Randolph & Sallie) was born March 19, 1803 near Danville KY. He spent his entire life on the homestead called Cedar Grove Stockfarm. He inherited a part of the Homestead from his father before his father's death and an equal portion with his brothers at the time of his father's death.

When John J. died, he willed his son **Henry Clay Mock** the stock farm and the race horses. Another of his sons, William Randolph, took over the distillery and continued to make Old Mock brand whiskey. The youngest son, John Lewis, left college just before his 21st birthday to enlist in the Confederate Army.

John Lewis Mock was born on January 19, 1841 on the family homestead near Danville, Kentucky, which had been owned by the family since 1796. He spent his youthful years on the farm, entered Center College in Danville in the fall of 1861, but dropped out on 1/16/1862 to enlist in the Confederate army's 6th Calvary, Company A (known as Morgan's Brigade). He was commissioned 2nd Corporal on Sept. 2, 1862 and fought with General Morgan and his men until July 20, 1863, when Morgan made his last raid along the Ohio River, near Cheshire, Ohio. Morgan was severely wounded and his men were overrun and captured.

Mr. Mock was taken prisoner along with several of his comrades. They were taken to Camp Chase, then later removed to Camp Douglas. On Oct. 3, 1863, Mr. Mock made his escape from prison and along with a few of his comrades fled into Canada.

It was while he was in Canada that he met his future bride, Mary Frances Hyde, daughter of Dr. John Hyde and Jane Ann Hyde. Dr. Hyde drowned in River St. Clair, Canada in June 1843, and her mother re-married Captain Arthur Delmege, of Chatam, Ontario, Canada.

Mr. Mock and Miss Hyde were married in Canada in 1866 and later returned to the Mock homestead in Kentucky where they lived until 1876, when they moved with the family to Texas, settling on a farm 11 miles northwest of Fort Worth. He engaged in farming for 37 years and during this time he was elected commissioner of Precinct #4 term 1893-1895. It was during his term as commissioner that he was a member of the Commissioner's court of Tarrant County, and was instrumental in the building of the Tarrant County courthouse. Mr. Mock did not win a

second term because of the building of the court house. However, he lived to see this court house become the pride and boast of the entire county and was proud to have had his name engraved on the cornerstone of the building which cost him his job. He was a member of the Episcopal Church, a substantial Democrat politically, and active member of R.E. Lee Camp, United Confederate Veterans, and fraternally, he was a Master Mason.

John Lewis and Mary had six children:

1. *John Cleon - b. June 6, 1867 at Cedar Grove Stock Farm; died December 12, 1937*
2. *Victor Hyde Mock*
3. *Louis Frances Mock*
4. *Nellie Mock*
5. *Minnie M. Mock*
6. *Henry Clay Mock*

I only have information for John Cleon since he was my grandfather. According to Aunt Minnie Bell, John Cleon, who was born at Cedar Grove Stock Farm, remembered watching the trainers work out with the race horses. He also remembered watching the men at the distillery as they made Old Mock whiskey.

At the age of nine years, he moved with his family to Texas, where his father bought a farm near Saginaw, TX, eleven miles northwest of Fort Worth. He remained on the farm, working with his father and brothers, until around 1900. He went to Somerville County, near Glen Rose, and worked on the George B. Johnson ranch. He worked on the Johnson Ranch for several years. It was while he was living in this area that he met Miss Elizabeth Jane Rhoades, daughter of Jacob Rhoades. On 2/8/1905, he and Miss Rhoades were married on Wednesday evening at 6:00 p.m. at the home of Mr. & Mrs. Joe Smith.

In 1909 he bought 120 acres of farm land from the George B. Johnson's Ranch, which he farmed until February 1913 when he sold the farm and the family moved to a house owned by his father-in-law Jacob Rhoades. This farm was near Walnut Springs, TX. Shortly after the family moved to a farm north of Hico, Tx, near Duffau, then to Glen Rose. The family later moved to the Dicey Community, northeast of Weatherford, TX, where Mrs. Mock passed away on August 23, 1927 and was buried in the Dicey cemetery. Mr. Mock remained in the community until his death 12/29/1937.

John Cleon and Elizabeth had five children:

1. *Nellie Mae married Buster Pearson*
2. *Jarrett Lewis Mock married Eula Lee Dunn*
3. *Minnie Bell Mock married Lonnie Matzenbacher*
4. *Cleon Coit Mock married Elizabeth McGee*
5. *William Rudolph Mock married La Frieda Williams*

I am the daughter of William Rudolph and La Frieda. I would like to have information on John Cleon's siblings if anyone has it.

• Linda Mock

Loudoun Co., VA Research

Submitted by Marilyn Pohlman

While researching at the State of Ohio Library I came across a new book "Apprentices, Poor Children and Bastards Loudoun County, Virginia 1757-1850 by Louisa Skinner Hutchinson (Westminster, Maryland, Willow Bend Books, 2000)

The compiler got this information from the Order (Minute) Books of Loudoun County, VA and from loose papers which include actual indentures and numerous small pieces of paper with bits of information evidently used in writing the orders. Children were bound out until they became of age (males at 21, females at 18) unless otherwise stated. They were to be taught to read and write as early as 1770 and later arithmetic was included for boys.

The term "orphan" differed in usage from the way we use it. It was often used when the father was deceased and the mother was still living.

The references listed refer to Order (Minute) Books. Following are all of the Mock's of any spelling listed. I have not found this information in any other source.

4:121 14 Mar 1821 Napolian Ball, orphan of Stephen Ball to Daniel MOCK until 17 yrs. old, to be a farmer. p. 116

4:190 8 Oct 1810 Elizabeth MOCK 8 yrs old 20 Jan 1810 to Henry LONG p. 97

4:330 9 Apr 1811 Elizabeth MOCK 8 yrs old 20 Jan 1811, to Samuel ORRISON (formerly bound to Henry Long). p. 99

8:165 14 Sep 1842 John Cornelius MOCK, 9 yrs old 1 Aug 1842, son of Kitty MOCK, to Urian BEANS to be a farmer p. 135

4:56 12 Dec 1820 Nancy MOCK, orphan, vs Mahlon JANNEY, (of Amos) to show cause why order binding her should not be rescinded p. 115

10:352 12 Jul 1847 Tilghman MOCK to George JOHNSON to be a farmer; loose papers: 9 years old 15 Apr 1847, indenture found p. 137

I'm interested in the information about John Cornelius Mock. He is listed as John C. Mock living with Uriah Beans, age 15 in the Loudoun County 1850 Census. The 1860 Census of Loudoun Co. shows him living with wife Elizabeth. Loudoun Co. Marriage Register and LDS Film # 0032373 show John C. Mock, son of Catherine Mock, married Elizabeth Monday December 29, 1858. Also found in the Loudoun County Death Register 1853-1896 a James R. Mock age 1-11-13 died August 2, 1872 near Short Hill, son of John C. and Elizabeth Mock; and Rosanna Mock, age 8-9-24 died July 15, 1872 near Short Hill, Loudoun Co., daughter of John C. and Elizaeth Mock. Who is Catherine or Kitty Mock and Who was the father? How do they fit into the family?

Like all research, it sometimes raises more questions than it answers. I hope someone has a clue to this one.

From the State Library of Ohio I ran across the following in a book titled *Cemeteries of Martinsburg and Berkeley County, W Virginia by Berkeley Co. Historical Society*, no date given.

p. 31 Mock, Charles b. Feb 21, 1861 d. June 19, 1915 bur. Green Hill Cemetery

p. 82 Mock, Margaret Elizabeth b. January 17, 1900 d. Oct. 15, 1918 18yrs bur. St. Joseph's Catholic Cemetery

p. 152 Mock, John Carl b. 1888 d. 1931 Veteran of WWI

Also found Loudoun County, Virginia Death Register 1853-1896 by Elizabeth R. Frain and Marty Hiatt, CGRS (Westminster, MD, Willow Bend Books, 1998) p. 182

Mock, Armistead M., d. 9 mar 1858, Loudoun Co.,

Pneumonia, 33-11-5, p. Henry & Barbary Mock, b. Loudoun Co., unm. s.c. Thomas Mock, brother BVS:1858:1, LC:29

Mock, Barbary, W.F. d. 15 July 1858, LC, paralyzed, 73-5-12, p. unk. b Loudoun Co, widow, sc : Thomas Mock, son BVS: 1858:1, LC:29

Mock, Elizabeth V. W.F. d. 11 Sep 1857, nr Harmony, typhoid dysentery, 10-0-0, p. Jos. C. and Mary Mock, b. nr Peugh; s Mill, sc Joseph C. Mock, father, BVS:1857:3 LC26

Mock, Gary C. W. M., d. 22 Nov. 1884, nr Lovettsville, gastric fever, 1-6-28, p. Albert & Elizabeth A. Mock, b. Loudoun County, sc Albert Mock, father, 2nd Dist, BVS 1884: 5

Mock Geo. C. C., W.M. d. 26 Jul 1855, Loudoun Co., diabetes, 0-3-28, p. Ths. and Rebecca Mock, b. Loudoun Co., sc: Rebecca Mock, mother, BVS:1885:2, LC:15

Mock, Grace V., W>F>, d. 5 July 1881, Loudoun Co., unk, 2-11-0, p. Albert E. A. Mock, b. Loudoun Co, sc: Albert Mock, father, 2nd Dist, BVS:1881:7

Mock, James R. W>M>, d. 2 Aug 1872, nr Short Hill, scarlet feber, 11-13, p. Jno. C. & Rosanna Mock, b. nr Short Hill, laborer, married, sc Jno Mock, father, LV Dist., BVS:1872:5

Mock, John, W. M. d. 9 Aug 1865, Sarah Heaters, typhoid fever, 55-0-0, p. Henry & Barbary Mock, b. Loudoun Co., farmer, unm. sd: John Virts, friend, 1st Dist., BVS:1865:3/4

Mock, Mary Susan, W. F., d. 1 May 1865, nr Waterford, croup, 3-3-0, p. John C. and Marg Mock, b. nr Waterford, laborer, married, sc: John C. Mock, father, 1st Dist., BVS:1865:3/4

Mock, Rosana, W. F., d. 15 Jul 1872, nr Short Hill, scarlet fever, 8-9-24, p. Jno. & Rosana Mock, b. nr Short Hill, laborer, married, sc: Jno. C. Mock, father, LV Dist, BVS:1872:5

Mock, Sarah E. W. F, d. 15 Oct 1855, Cobb Co., IL, intermittent fever, 2-6-14, p. Isaac & Lydia A. Mock, b. Muskingum, Ohio, sc; Isaac L. Mock, father, BVS:1855:1, LC:14

• Marilyn Pohlman 7595 Worsley Pl. Dublin, OH 43017
e-mail jrp57mkp@megisinet.net



Jack and Marilyn Pohlman

Saturday Night Mock Supper



Helene Younger
(George Mack Ohio)



Ron & Anne Moore
(Rudolph Mauk)



Fred Mock
(Rudolph Mauk)



Nancy Longworth & Family
(Daniel Mauck of VA)



Dan Mock, Marilyn & Jack Pohlman
(Jacob Mock of Loudoun Co., VA)



Martha and Roger Barnhart
("Soldier George")



Tom & Diana Mock
(Johannes Mack)



Joan Belanger Fred Mock Ron Moore Barbara Dittig
(Rudolph Mauk)
(George Mack Ohio)



Joan Belanger
(Daniel Mauck of VA)



Joseph Roberts
(Jacob Mock VA)



Tom Roberts
(Jacob Mock VA)



Linda & Dan Croy
(Gottlieb Mock PA/VA)

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The Mock Family Historian is a quarterly publication.

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All members are encouraged to submit articles related to their early Mock/Mack ancestor, queries or other items of interest. Please submit in "ready to print" form, including documentation to:

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fax: 925-648-4046

I welcome comments regarding plans for the 2002 MFH Conference in North Carolina.

Happy Holiday to all!

**Mock Family Historian Renewal Form
For Volume XI, 2002**

Membership dues for the 2002 newsletter will now be \$12. Mail to:
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Name _____

Maiden Name _____

Address _____

City, State _____

Zip +4 _____ Address change ____ yes ____ no

E-Mail Address _____

Phone# _____ Fax# _____

Descendant of _____

Please complete and return by Feb. 1, 2002