

MOCK FAMILY HISTORIAN

A CLEARING HOUSE FOR RESEARCH ON MOCK-MAUK-MACK FAMILIES
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GUEST EDITORIAL

Ronald M. Moore, M.D.

At last it is here! Many of us have talked about a Mock family newsletter for a long time. It is anticipated that we will be able to coordinate our research efforts to find our long lost relatives, with the goal of each of us to get back to our immigrant ancestors; hunt for lost branches; search for possible connections between the various Mock lines; and locate our European origins.

We are happy that Barbara Dittig has accepted the position of editor. She will be assisted by Barbara Irwin, who will be the secretary-treasure and who has a computerized mailing list; and by Steve Lapp who has agreed to serve as the research coordinator; Ron Moore will be an editorial advisor; and Jim and Dorothy Mock will help as research assistants. These individuals cannot do it alone, and will need the help of all of us, so please provide us with records of your family or other Mock research you have done so that other lost cousins may find you, and so that this venture will be a success.

When we mention the surname spelled "Mock", it is realized that there are many spelling variations that have been used such as "Mauk," "Mauck," "Mack," "Moak," "Maag," "Mook." "Maug." "Mocks." "Mox," "Maux," "Motz," "Monk," "Moncks," "Mauch," and others. Most of these are Germanic origin, however it is recognized that some names such as "Mack" for example, may have other derivations such as Scotch, English, or Irish. If the name of your ancestor is now spelled as "Mock," it is not at all unusual to find one of the other variant spellings used in early records. Some of these spelling differences have almost disappeared in modern times with increased Anglization of the name to "Mock." The most common ones to survive are "Mock", "Mauk", "Mauck", and "Mack". Documents with any spelling variation will be accepted for possible publication. It is anticipated that there will be a heavy concentration on eighteenth century records.

The origin of the surname of Mock parallels the early German Palatinate migration. This started in the early 1700s. The majority of these early immigrants belonged to the Lutheran or Reformed Churches; some were Mennonites, a few were Moravians, and others were Church of the Brethren, also known as the German Baptist Brethren or Dunkards. Many of them came to America to get away from religious persecution at home.

Some of the spelling variations of the name were even found among early German Palatines in New York. The surname of Mack is also seen in early New England records, but it is thought that many of these were Scotch, Irish or English.

Most of the early Mock families came first to Pennsylvania, and even for those in apparently different lines, Bedford County seemed to be a popular place for many of them to live. Some were

found in other areas such as North and South Carolina, Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, New York, and eventually other states.

There are numerous individuals who are still searching for their immigrant Mock ancestor. Although there have been many new arrivals with this surname since the 1720s, there are only a few well defined lines. In order for a line to survive as an easily recognized entity, it is always helpful to have a big family. but especially with a large number of males to carry on the name. Some lines appear to have died out because of a lack of males, and others have disappeared because of a loss or absence of records.

The various known Mock lines that originated in America in the eighteenth century, where descendants have been identified in recent years will be listed. There are no doubt others that we have not identified and some that may be discovered in the future. If you know of others or if you believe you are descended from a kindred that we do not have, please send us the documentation so that it may be published in a future issue of the Mock Family Historian. Also write and let Barbara Dittig know which branch you believe you descend from or which line you are researching, so that your name and address can be given to others who may be needing information on that family.

Lines that have been confirmed with the year and place of immigration will be referred to as documented lines. Others where either the first immigrant has not been located or his year and place of entry to America have not been found will be referred to as non-documented lines. This does not mean that your ancestor was an illegal alien, but only that records of his immigration have not yet been located or may have been lost.

After either the name of the most distant known ancestor in America, in any given line, or the first immigrant to America, there will be a code following the name. This should allow him to be easily identified without having to make a long description of him each time he is referred to. The code will be manifested by a parenthesis and the year of immigration. If the immigration year has never been found, or if it is unknown if other ancestors preceded him to America, then the designation I? will be used. This will be followed by the standard two letter abbreviation for the states he is known to have lived, in the order that he lived there, followed by end of parenthesis. For example if John Doe came to America first to Pennsylvania in 1746 and later moved to Maryland and then to Ohio where he died, his code will be John Doe (1746PAMDOH). If his year of immigration has not been found, or if the first ancestor in this line is not known, and he was found to have lived in Pennsylvania and North Carolina, his code would be John Doe (I?PANC). It is expected that codes may change as new information is discovered about an ancestor. In the event that two individuals with the same name, end up with the same code, one can arbitrarily assign -1 to the end of one, and -2 to the other, etc.

Early Documented Mock Lines

Alexander Mack (1729PA)

One of the earliest immigrants to America with a Mock variant spelling was Alexander Mack. He was born in Germany ca. 1703, arrived in Pennsylvania in 1729, and lived originally in Philadelphia County at Germantown. He is considered to be the founder of the Church of the Brethren. Although his name was originally spelled as "Mack", it was pronounced as "Mock". Many of the later descendants changed the spelling to "Mock". His son, Alexander Mack (Jr) went to Bedford County, PA, and others went to Ohio and other states. This line traces back to Ebert Mack in Germany ca. 1540. Ebert was a miller and also served as a mayor of Schriesheim, Germany, near Heidelberg, in 1594. There are two books that give more details about this line. One is Alexander Mack the Tunker, by Freeman Ankrum, (1940 publication which is now out of print) and the other is Counting the Cost, by William G. Willoughby, The Brethren Press, Elgin, Illinois.

Peter Mauck (1733PAVA)

Peter Mauck was born in Germany in 1708 and came to America on the ship Samuel from Rotterdam which arrived in Philadelphia, PA in 1733. He moved to the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia where he married Juliana Rheinhart, in 1739. This marriage is recorded in the records of Rev John Casper Stover and occurred at Opequon. This area was then part of Orange County but later became Frederick County. His children included John, Frederick, Henry, and Andrew. Most of this family seem to have maintained the spelling of the name as "Mauck". His son John and some of their families went to Harrison County, Indiana, and the town of Maukport there was named for them. William R. Wolph has extensively researched the line that descends through his son John Mauck and has written the book, The Descendants of Peter Mauck 1708-1980.

Peter Mock (1752PANC) John Mock (1752PANCPA) Alexander Mock (1752PANC)

There seems to be no family that does not have the proverbial three brothers who immigrated to America. At least there were three with the surname of Mock who came to America together on the ship St Andrew from Rotterdam. They are thought to have originated from Wuerttemberg, Germany. These include Peter, John, and Alexander Mock who qualified at Bedford County, Pennsylvania in 1752. They later were in North Carolina, where the town of Mocksville was named for some of this family. This town was originally in Rowan County, but now is the county seat of Davie County.

Bessie Stretcher Gray claimed descent from Peter Mock and in 1967 wrote the book, Partial Genealogies of the Stetcher and Mock Families in America. Peter moved from Bedford County,

Pennsylvania to North Carolina in 1784. In this state, Peter lived in Iredel, Surry, and Wilkes Counties. He married Barbara Martin and according to Mrs Gray, had the following children: Peter (Jr), Henry A. (Sr), Andrew, John, Jost, and Lewis.

John Mock may have settled near Winston Salem, NC, but died in Reading, PA, Berks County in 1784. His wife at the time of his death was Judith (Weber) (Repple) Mock. She was apparently his second wife. His children mentioned in his will include, George, Theobold, Philip, Godlip, and Jacob.

Alexander Mock is thought to have moved to Rowan County, NC near Mocksville. I have little additional information on him as to who his wife or family were. Some have speculated that Devault Mock might be his son, but this seems unlikely.

Non-documented Mock Lines

Devault Mock (I?NC)

Another early Mock settler was Devault Mock. Some believe that he was born in Germany in 1755, however his immigration record has never been found. He died in Mocksville, Rowan County, NC in 1798. He was married to Phoebe Clinard and had five children, Mary, Daniel, John, Catrine, and Jacob. Another theory that seems to have good support, and which was put forth by Dr William Mann, in unpublished material, is that Theobold is really a variation of the name Devault. He found deeds that referred to him as both Devault and Theobold, so it is thought that he most likely was the Theobold mentioned in the will of John Mock who was buried in Reading, PA, 14 Sep 1784. If this latter theory is indeed correct, then Devault would no doubt have been born in America and not Germany. Yet another theory is that he was a son of Alexander Mock, (1752PANC). Mr Wallace A. Mock, in correspondence, believed he was able to disprove this theory, and has published in 1975, a family history study on Devault, entitled Partial Genealogy of Devaulter Mock Descendants.

Rudolph Mauck (I?VA)

Rudolph Mauck is another early pioneer whose immigration record or connection to another earlier family has not yet been established. He was first located in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia in 1736 when his daughter Elizabeth was baptized. This is recorded in the records of Rev John Casper Stover at Opequon. It is not known if and how he might be related to Peter Mauck who lived in the same locality. It is not known for certain who all of his children were, but they are thought to be Rudolph (Jr), Daniel, Henry, Richard, and Elizabeth. Dr. Joseph William Mauck compiled a small Genealogy on this line entitled Mauck Family. Barbara Ward has a dissertation which she put together in 1981 on the descendants of Rudolph Mauck (Jr) who she believes to be a son of the older Rudolph Mauck.

Johannes Valentine Mock (I?NYCN)

Another non-documented line is that of Johannes Valentine Mock who was living in Northern New York State at the time of the American Revolution. He fled to Canada and was considered a Loyalist. He has many descendants in Canada and New York. Although his point of entry to America has not been found, he is thought to have been born in Germany ca. 1743 and came to America in the early 1760s and was living at Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, NY. In Canada, in 1783, he was one of the first settlers to Missisquoi Bay. Two very interesting accounts about this family were published in Reflections of Yesterday, Missisquoi Historical Society Reports, vol 19, 1986, pp 71-78, by Ian Smith.

Peter Mock (I?PAMDPA)

Another early Mock line was another Peter Mock who apparently lived in Maryland briefly, then moved to Bedford County, PA. He died there in 1817 and left a will which names his children as Peter (Jr), Adam, Paul, Fanny, Jacob, John, David, Christopher, and George. It is not known if he was a son of one of the other Mocks living in the area, or whether he was an immigrant. His special importance is that he is easy to confuse with the other Peter Mock, (1752PANC). Details on this family are given in the book, The History of the Mittonq Family, 1926.

Jacob Mock (I?MDVA)

One final line is that of Jacob Mock who married Elizabeth Rawlings in 1800 in Frederick County, MD. His connection to earlier Mocks has not yet been established. Members of this family went to Virginia, Ohio, and Illinois. The person who has researched this line very extensively is Gene V. Mock. He has written the dissertation, Partial Genealogy of the Jacob and Elizabeth Mock Family in Virginia, Ohio, and Illinois.

I am sure there may be other eighteenth century lines out there that we have missed. Please let us know, so that this information can be printed later in the Mock Family Historian.

Please send family group sheets and ancestor charts to Barbara Dittig. Please include any other old records that pertain to any branch of the Mock family or any of its various spellings. If you are stuck on a certain ancestor, just send in a query. These will be printed as long as space permits, at no extra cost.

It is hoped that some of you will continue research into Germany, Switzerland, and other countries of Europe. It is anticipated that eventually some old church records may be located which may tie more of our families together. It is expected that by pooling our research efforts, that duplication of work might be avoided.

LOST AND FOUND

LOST - In the 1850 Census, Berne twsp, Fairfield Co., OH - George Mock, age 72, b. PA, living with Daniel Mock, age 30, b. PA, wife, Frances and children - William-8, James-5, Eliza-3, Sampson-1, all born in OH. Mary Mock, 39, b. PA also living with them. George probably father of Daniel & Mary and David who lived near by. Where in PA did they come from? Where were they in 1860?

Barbara Elchel Dittig, 2148 Onelda Circle, Danville, CA 94526-6266

LOST - Need place and date of death of Daniel Mock Jr. who was living in Morgan Co., MO in 1840. Probably b. VA c1787, son of Daniel Sr. and Agness (Marshall) Mock. Daniel Jr. m Elizabeth Smithey 24 Apr 1814, Wash. Co. KY. They were thought to have had 5 or 6 children, but only 2 have been identified, Andrew J. Mock Sr. and Robert G. Mock. They were living in Perry Co., IN in 1820 & 1830 according to the Census.

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FOUND - Nelson Co., KY Marriage Register - Know all men by their presents that We Jacob Mauck and Isaac Morrison-----are held and firmly bound unto the Commonwealth of Virginia in the sum of Fifty Pounds Current Money to be paid unto our Commonwealth aforesaid to which payment well and truly to be made we bind ourselves our heirs and Adm jointly and severally firmly by these presents sealed with our seals and dated this 13th day of October 1789. Whereas there is a Marriage suddenly intended to be solemnized between the above bound Jacob Mauck and Mary Payn daughter of Jonathan Payn. the condition of this present obligation is such that if there be no lawfull cause to obstruct the said Marriage than the above obligation to be void, else to remain in full force and Virtue

Jacob Mock

X

Isaac Morrison

Ed. Note - I believe this Jacob may be the son of Rudolph Jr., b. ca 1765 and married Mary "Polly" and lived in Bourbon Co., KY.

FOUND - In "History & Gen. of Carlisle Cumberland Co., PA 1751-1835" Deed Transactions - 19 Mar 1840 - John Pool of Cumberland Co. selling to George Fosler of Montgomery Co., OH, in trust for Sarah Mack, wife of Jacob Mack of Carlisle for \$225. (1-SS1247)

FOUND - Surry Co., NC - Marriage records for:

Peter Mock and Polly Binkley - 12 Oct 1813

William Mock and Anna (Static ?) (hard to read) 6 Dec 1825

Ed. Note - Will send copies of Marr. licenses to those interested.

FOUND - VOL.V, Virginia Calendar of State Papers, Harrison Co.

"Sept. 22, 1789, Mr. Mauck's wife and 2 children kill'd by Indians. Cattle, etc., and house Burnt." Tax records for Harrison Co. show a John Mauck in Harrison Co. at this time. Is Mr. Mauck and John Mauck the same person. What are the names of his wife & children.

Steve Lapp, 98 Whitney, San Francisco, CA 94131.

RESEARCH HELPS

DO YOU WANT A CERTIFICATE OR A RECORD:

Do you understand the difference between a certificate and a record? The certificate is simply a formal paper to testify to the date, cause and place of death/or birth/or marriage. The death record, for instance, includes somewhat more information and place of nativity. In a similar vein, if you ask for a marriage register, not a certificate, you get more information. The marriage register gives the parents names, place of residence of the bride and groom, often their birthplaces, age, where they were married, by whom, the names of witnesses, etc.

(taken from the ILL-IA-MO Searcher, January 1986)

RESEARCHING IN NELSON CO., KENTUCKY?

Nelson Co. will not search their early records (prior to 1900). Write to: Sister Margaret Mary Thompson, P.O. Box 4000, Nazareth, KY 40048.

CONFUSION OF NAMES

A Boyertown, PA genealogist passes along a hint about nicknames in general and PA "Dutch" names in particular: "I know people who were looking for a Margaret and found a Rebecca and didn't know they had their person. Both Salome and Sarah have Sally as a nickname. When a tombstone cutter, a census taker or someone such as those were given a nickname, he often would change it to what he thought was the correct given name. If he was given the name "Sally", he might change it to Sarah, thus most likely changing Salome's name on some permanent record. The names of Margaret and Rebecca were often used one for the other. Margaret was know as "Peggy"; Rebecca as "Becky" and the Pennsylvania German pronounced them both "Pecky" -- with the aforementioned result on the records!

From Edgar B. Grubb via Chicago GS N/L German Interest Page, Feb. 1988

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Please accept this complimentary copy of MOCK FAMILY HISTORIAN. The purpose of this newsletter is to collect, assemble and exchange information to produce a Mock (Mauk) Genealogy which will contain all known lines back to their immigrant ancestor. We hope that you will join us in this endeavor.

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