

The Hoffman Family: A Tale of Moving Up and Moving Down

The Hoffman Ancestors of Martin Dreisbach's wife, Anna Eva Hoffman:

Anna Eva Hoffman was born in 1722, almost 300 years ago, but with the help of books by Ansgar Hoffman and Anne Schulte-Lefèbvre it is possible to trace the main lines of Anna Eva's ancestors. The direct ancestors of her Hoffman line go back to 1586. Her collateral Müncker line (which will be discussed in a later newsletter) goes all the way back to 1415. Even more amazing is that there are stories to tell about these very distant ancestors.

Towns and villages involved with the ancestors of Anna Eva Hoffman:

The records of Anna Eva Hoffman's ancestors start when churchmen began to keep records of their parishioners. This happened at different times depending upon where one lived. In the larger towns record keeping began as early as the 1200's. In small towns record keeping began later, in the 1300's and early 1400's. In isolated villages, consistent recording did not begin until the 1500's. The Hoffman family originated in the village of Fischelbach where records started after the mid-1500's. However the collateral family line, the Münckers, came from a more populous region where churches were keeping records already in the early to mid-1400's.

Where did the ancestors of Anna Eva Hoffman live?

The satellite image below shows the towns and villages of interest to the Hoffman story: Fischelbach, Ernsdorf, Ferndorf, Krombach, Buschhütten and Siegen. The dark green areas are wooded hills. The pale green areas are meadows and farmland in the valleys. Modern urban sprawl is shown in grey. Where once there were separate villages there now is a populous area demarcated only by artificial boundaries. Between Krombach in the upper left and Siegen in the lower left, there is a single urbanized strip that includes what was the village of Buschhütten. Only Fischelbach, in the lower right, is still a recognizable village. For purposes of government it is part of the town of Bad Laasphe, but physically it remains a small village.

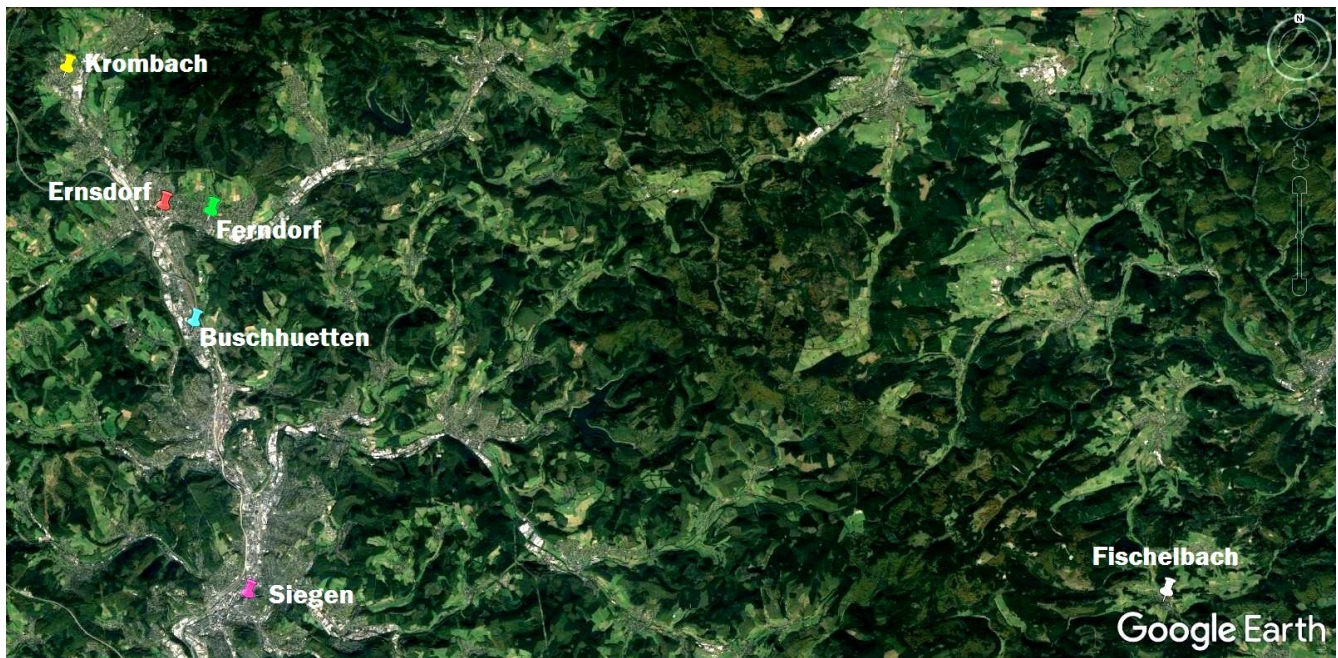


Fig.1. Satellite view of an area in Siegen-Wittgenstein, Germany, which is important to the story of the Hoffman family. The earliest known Hoffman ancestor of Anna Eva Hoffman (Martin Dreisbach's wife) came from Fischelbach, seen in the lower right corner. In 1586, he moved to Ernsdorf. Subsequent descendants lived in Ernsdorf, Ferndorf, Krombach and Buschhütten. Siegen, at bottom left, was an important commercial center. Google Earth.

Clarification of village names: Ernsdorf and Ferndorf are geographically close together (see Fig. 1). Ernsdorf is the name of the oldest part of what is now the city of Kreuztal. Ferndorf was once a separate village but later became the name for a larger area that included Ernsdorf. Both are in the parish of Ferndorf and parish records include people who lived in Ernsdorf, Ferndorf and Buschhütten as well as many other villages. Krombach is a separate parish with separate parish records.

Origin of the Hoffman family name: The surname, Hoffman, originated in the 1500's or quite likely even earlier. It refers to a tenant, or rent paying occupant, of a large farm (known as a Hof) that was owned either by nobility or by a religious order - in other words, a Hof man.

A Partial Genealogy of the Hoffman Family of Ferndorf



Fig. 2. The church and a half-timbered house in the village of Fischelbach. Photo courtesy Fotofreunde Feudingen.

Johan Hoffman of Fischelbach, an upwardly mobile man:

The first documentation of a Johan Hoffman is in the Ferndorf parish records of 1586 where he is described as a blacksmith from the village of Fischelbach. Johan was the son of Georg Hoffman of Fischelbach but beyond this, there is no more information about Georg.¹ Johan's date of birth in Fischelbach is unknown but probably was between 1550 and 1560.

In 1586 Johan Hoffman married Elsgen, a woman who lived in Ernsdorf. She was the widow of Tilman Schmidt who, as his name suggests, was a blacksmith in Ernsdorf.² Johan moved from Fischelbach to Ernsdorf on or before his marriage and thereafter is found in the Ferndorf church records. Since Johan originally lived in somewhat distant Fischelbach, one wonders how he met the widow Schmidt of Ernsdorf. One possibility - Johan might have been acquainted with Tilman as a fellow blacksmith. After Tilman died, Johan courted the widow and

apparently they got along very well. So well that she became pregnant and Johan Hoffman married her in time for their son, Johannes the younger, to be legitimate when he was born a few months later.³

We don't know when Elsgen married her first husband, but that marriage produced no children. According to the 1556 tax records, Tilman Schmidt was relatively wealthy. He owned his own property which contained a house, barns and a smithy. He also owned fields, meadows and a garden and had 10 cows, 3 horned cattle, 10 sheep and 4 pigs. He had a hired man and a maidservant who was "too young to be paid" - all according to the tax book.⁴ In short, Tilman was an upper middle class man at a time when most were peasants. When he died, all his possessions passed to his widow. By marrying the widow, Johan Hoffman definitely bettered his circumstances!

Together, Johan and Elsgen had at least one child, Johannes the younger (Johannes II), born in 1586. When Johan married Elsgen he got not only a farm but also an operating smithy. By 1594, Johan, who was referred to as 'the blacksmith from Fischelbach', had specialized and become a "huffschmidth" - a blacksmith who shod horses.⁵ His smithy was near or on a major road going through Ferndorf and Ernsdorf and was used by people on horseback and by coaches. There also would have been many wagons carrying iron ore or charcoal to the foundries and forges of Siegerland which lay just to the south of Ernsdorf. Horses would be in need of shoeing. Johan's smithy must have done well as he had sufficient funds to educate his son, Johannes the younger.

Johan's wife, Elsgen, died in 1622. One year later, the now fifty or sixty year old man married again to Elsgen Winckeln. Nothing is known about her, not even her age. Thirteen years after his second marriage, Johan Hoffman died in 1636, at which time he was an elder of the church.⁶

Johann Hoffman (II), known as 'Johann the younger', improves his social status:

Johann (II) was born in 1586, about four months after his parents married. There is no listing in the documents of Johann the younger's occupation but it is clear he was a landowner. Almost certainly he had inherited some or all of the large farm that once belonged to Tilman Schmidt. This alone put him in a higher social bracket. It was not common to own property; much of the farmland was owned by the nobility and rented to tenant farmers.

Johann (II) married Catharina Moncker, the daughter of Tilman Moncker of Ferndorf, in 1610.⁷ This marriage further increased the social standing of the Hoffmans. The Monckers were a distinguished family of iron workers who traced their ancestry back to 1415. They were one of the founding families of the Siegerland iron industry, having started numerous iron foundries and forges.⁸ When Johann Hoffman (II) married into the Moncker/Muncker/Müncker family, he increased both his wealth and his status. Probably because of this marriage, Johann's social status was higher than that of his father, something that can be deduced from a record showing that he had dealings with the local nobility.

In August 1627 Johann (II) purchased land from Johann Velten von Wischell zu Langenau, a nobleman of the reigning family who owned Junkerhees Castle (Fig. 3.). Johann (II) bought two meadows and wanted to enclose the meadows with a post and beam fence. The seller agreed, providing Johann (II) put a gate in the enclosure enabling carts carrying wood, stone and other materials to pass through.⁹ The land Johann purchased was on the main road through Ernsdorf, and as such could have many uses.



Fig. 3. Junkerhees Castle in the 1700's. The bottom section has 2 meter thick walls and was built for defense by the knight Adam von der Hees in 1523. The decorative upper floors were added in 1698.⁷

Unlike his father, who probably could not read or write, Johannes the younger was educated. He was described as being a church elder in 1622 and as being a court clerk - a man who was responsible for writing court documents - in 1624.¹⁰

Johann's wife, Catharina, was born on the 11th of April in 1591. She was the daughter of Gerdruth Feltman and Tilman Muncker the younger, from Münkershütten, the site of one of the earliest iron works in Siegerland.¹¹ Her father, Tilman, was born about 1550 and his family can be traced back to the first person to use the surname of Muncker, a man named Eberhard (or Ewert) Moncker born about 1415, probably in Siegen. Virtually all of Catharina's male ancestors were highly trained hammerschmidts - blacksmiths who specialized in forging iron.

Johann (II) and Catharina had thirteen children but only six reached adulthood. Four of their children died of plague in April 1635, including three on the same day.¹² Their deaths are recorded in the church records as being caused by "Pest" - the German name for the Black Death, or Bubonic Plague. Plague was carried by fleas whose host was a rat. When a rat died of plague, the fleas leaped off the body to find a new source of food, carrying the plague bacteria with them in their blood and saliva. They migrated to other rats, and to people. When infected fleas bit a person or an animal, they transmitted the disease. A person became ill two to five days after being bitten by a plague-carrying flea. Once a person was infected, plague bacteria then could be transmitted to other people by close contact and coughing.

Looking at the dates of death of the four children, the little daughter who died first probably was the only child who was bitten by an infected flea. She died on the 14th of April, 1635. Thirteen days later, on the 27th of April the three other children died. Quite likely all four children shared a single bed and after the little girl became ill, she transmitted the disease to the three other children.



Fig. 4. Plague arrived in Europe in 1347 and killed 50% of the population during the next 5 years. Germany had 170,000 settlements in 1350. By 1450, 40,000 settlements had disappeared. Victims were wrapped in cloth and put outside. Bodies were collected during the night and dumped into mass graves in church yards. Whole families as well as villages were wiped out within a few weeks. Plague again struck the area where the Hoffmans lived in 1462-65 and multiple times thereafter including 1636.

Although the death of young children was common and to some extent, even expected, it must have been a tremendous blow to Johann and Elsgen when their four youngest children died within days of each other. Still, they were no doubt thankful that the rest of the family was spared - it was not uncommon for a whole family to be wiped out by the plague.

Life went on though, and there were good times as well for Johannes (II) and Catharina. In 1652 their daughter, Anna, married Johann Jacob Schmidt, a man who was part of the upper class. He was the treasurer for the Count of Nassau as well as treasurer for Siegen and Hilchenbach¹³ - high offices indeed. That their daughter was considered marriageable to a man with such qualifications is another indication of the status of Johannes (II) and Catharina.

Johannes (II) died on the 29th of October 1635 at the age of 49. Catharina, died in 1658 at the age of 67 years. It was so unusual to live this long that her age, upon death, was recorded in the church book.¹⁴

Johannes Hoffman (III), son of Johannes the younger, runs into trouble:

Johannes (III), was born in 1614 in Ernsdorf, the son of Johannes (II) and Catharina Monker Hoffman. Johannes had three brothers, Nicolaus (1612-1636), Friedrich (born between 1620 and 1630 - died 1691), and Johan "Hans" Jacob (born about 1630 - died 1686) as well as one surviving sister, Anna (born about 1632). Nicolas died at age 24 of the plague in 1636, a year when all of Europe was decimated once more by the Black Death.¹⁵ The surviving siblings, as we will see shortly, played an important role in Johannes' life.

In 1637, Johannes (III) married Godlieb Haas, the widow of Herman Kemper who also had died of plague in 1636. One year later, Johannes (III) was listed as an inn-keeper. Herman Kemper had run an inn¹⁶ which Godlieb inherited and which was run by her new husband. Johannes (III) is listed in the church books as an inn keeper for the years 1638 through 1640 and may have continued with this occupation, but there is nothing in the records to confirm this. His first son, Johannes (IV) was born in 1638. This birth was followed by six more. Only three children reached adulthood - Philip Hermannus (born 29 July 1650), Agnes, (born 2 November 1645) and Maria-Else (born 23 August 1643).¹⁷

Johannes (III) was given an education and was at least as highly educated as his father because, in 1659, he became a court clerk and scribe for the courts of both Ferndorf and Krombach. He held this position in 1662, 1668, and 1679.¹⁸ However, Johannes had money troubles.

The cause of his financial woes may not have been completely within his control. The area that is now Germany was greatly affected by the Thirty Years War (1618-1648) and the period following the war. Johannes (III) might have been affected by something related to the war. There also were unusual weather conditions which could have affected his crops and animals - Europe was in the grip of a mini-ice age.¹⁹ Or Johannes might have been speculating on something. We cannot know the origin of his indebtedness, but it had been going on for quite some time. Things came to a head in 1660.

A series of cases involving contracts made by Johannes (III) were heard in court beginning on the 28th of June in 1660.²⁰ Until then, Johannes had been the owner of equal shares in the family fortune. His mother, Catharina Monker, had received a large inheritance from her father that included a house, barns and outhouses, and a half interest in a foundry, as well as meadows and mineral rich land with the mining rights to it. When she died in

1658, this estate was divided equally among her children. In the court case of 1660, Johannes (III), and his siblings, Friedrich, Hans Jacob and Anna Hoffman, sold their rights to half an iron foundry (one of the things they had inherited from their mother) for 33 Guilders.

Johannes might have used some of his share of the money to help pay for the wedding of his daughter, Maria-Else to Gerlach Spiess of Buschhütten which took place in 1662.²¹ This was an interesting match. The Spiess family, like the Moncker family, were founders of the iron industry in Siegerland. In 1558 the Count of Nassau gave the rights to half an iron foundry and forge to Hans Spiess. By 1617, his grandson, Martinus Spiess, had started an ironworks in Buschhütten. Martinus' son was Gerlach Spiess (1643-1700), the man who married the daughter of Johannes (III). Gerlach was a master "hammersmith"²² - a man who was not only a blacksmith, but one who could run the giant hammer of an iron forge. Gerlach was wealthy by local standards. Maria-Else had a father in financial difficulties, but he was also a court clerk and a church elder. So money married class - something that pleased everyone.

In 1667 Johannes (III) was back in court to confirm that he had sold his portion of the family estate to his brothers, Friedrich and Hans Jacob for the sum of 100 Reichsthaler. The sale included his part ownership of the great house in Ernsdorf and associated barns and outhouses as well as his part of the fields and mountains that constituted the Hoffman inheritance. To sell off so much indicates the dire straits Johannes was in.

We find out just how desperate his situation was when, three days later, Johannes (III) was back in court. For many years he had owed a large debt of 100 Reichsthalers to Thilman Hoff vom Forst. Now Thilman wanted his money. Johannes asked for two more years to repay the 100 Reichsthalers and if, at the end of that time he was unable to repay the debt, he agreed to forfeit his house, the road to it and the barn. Presumably Johannes owned a house and barn in addition to the one he had just sold to his brothers three days earlier. Or had Johannes given an empty promise to his creditor, Thilman Hoff?



Fig. 5. Peasants and tradesmen on the road in the mid-1600's. The picture provides a good idea of the kinds of clothing that were worn during the period of Johannes (III). Painting By Sebastian Vrancx .

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<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=2464696>

In May 1668, a bit over a year after Johannes (III) had made the agreement with Thilman Hoff, things still were not looking good for Johannes. Once more he was back in court, this time he acknowledged that he had sold a fish pond and all the water rights to Johannes Stahlschmidt and his wife Catharine for 2 1/2 Reichsthalers. Perhaps this particular sale was made to help pay for the wedding of his daughter, Agnes, which took place that same year, or perhaps it was in partial payment of his debt to Thilman Hoff. Beyond this, we don't know what happened to Johannes (III) and his money problems. He died in 1679. His wife, Gottlieb died in 1687.

Philipps-Hermanus, struggles on:

Born in 1650 to Johannes (III) and Gottlieb, Philipps-Hermanus must have felt the sting of his father's financial woes. Unfortunately there is no record of what Philipps-Hermanus was doing between his birth in 1650 and his marriage at age 31 in 1681, the period during which his father was having money problems. However Johannes (III) did give his son a good education as shown by Philipps-Hermanus' occupations.

Johannes (III), Johannes (II) and Johan-of-Fischelbach had all lived in Ernsdorf, Philipps-Hermanus moved to Krombach, a few miles to the north of Ernsdorf (see Fig. 1). Krombach was not a very large town. In 1640 it had 49 houses including the parish rectory²³ and the town probably did not grow significantly in the forty one years between the census and the arrival of Philipps-Hermanus.



Fig. 6. Krombach Evangelical Reformed Church. Built about 1250 and restored in 1706 after a severe lightning strike. Image from:

<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Kreuztal>

The change in residence was certainly related to Philipps-Hermanus' job as a schoolteacher in Krombach, a position he held in 1681, 1682, 1684, 1686, 1689 and 1703.²⁴ For at least one of those years, 1689, he was the "Schoolmaster" or head of the school. In 1689 Philipps-Hermanus also served as the court clerk for the districts of Krombach and Ferndorf, all indications that he was an educated and respected man.

In 1681 two important events occurred. Philipps-Hermanus got a job as a school teacher in Krombach, and he married Maria Beyerweck.²⁵ The order of these events is not known. She was the widow of Johann-Adam Jüngst who had also been a teacher in the Krombach school. Maria's first marriage had taken place only four years earlier, in 1678, in the city of Siegen. That she was married there suggests her family and/or that of her husband, were citizens of Siegen, an important social statement. Once again, it may be that a

Hoffman married a widow of substance, somebody with a house and a position of her own. When Johann-Adam Jüngst died it seems to have taken Philipps-Hermanus only a short time to woo and wed Maria. Did he move into a house Maria had inherited from her first husband? Possibly.

Their first son, Johannes (IV) was born a year after their marriage, on January 29th, 1682. Next was Anna Juliana who was born in 1684 and died at age 2. She was followed by Egidius who was born in 1686. His godfather was Egidius Dilling, a citizen of Siegen, again suggesting a connection to Siegen on the part of Maria Beyerweck.²⁶ Their last child was Maria Elisabeth, born 1689, and whose godmother was Maria-Else Hoffman, the wife of Gerlach Spiess, the iron master.

Maria-Else was godmother to at least three children in the Hoffman family alone, and may have been godmother to children in other families as well. To be a godmother was an important honor, but one which came with responsibilities as well. A godmother was charged with seeing to the religious upbringing of her godchildren. She also was expected to give a present at the baptism of her godchild and presumably to give gifts on other occasions as well. For Maria-Else to be a godmother of multiple children suggests that she was sufficiently wealthy to fulfill her obligations. As the wife of the man who owned *the* iron manufacturer in Buschhütten, this comes as no surprise. The Hoffman godchildren of Maria-Else included the daughters of her two uncles, Friedrich Hoffman, and Hans-Jacob Hoffman and the daughter of her brother, Philipps-Hermanus.

Philipps-Hermanus died sometime before 1703. The date of his death is not recorded in the church book, which is unusual. His wife, Maria Beyerweck, died in 1710.

Johannes Hoffman (IV), the father of Martin Dreisbach's wife, Anna Eva:

Johannes (IV) was the father of Martin Dreisbach's wife. Her father led a life not too different from that of his father and grandfather. Born 29th of January, 1682, like his father and grandfather before him, Johannes (IV) lived in Krombach, was educated and was a teacher. The record books show that Johannes (IV) was the Krombach schoolmaster for the years of 1704, 1707, 1709, 1710, 1711 and 1715. Unlike his father and grandfather there is no indication he ever served as a court clerk.²⁷

On 3 November 1703, at the age of 21, Johannes (IV) married Maria Elisabeth Hadem, the daughter of Johannes Hadem of Krombach and Margaretha Schmidt, whose father was a citizen of Sigen.²⁸ On the 25th of June, 1704, their first child was born, Anna Juliana. This was a good beginning. However in December of that year, the Hoffman family and the people of Krombach must have thought the very devil was about.

On the 17th of December in 1705, between 10 and 11 at night, Krombach had a fierce thunderstorm with high winds. The church tower suffered a direct lightning strike. One bell was cracked and the two smallest bells were melted. The beam that held the largest bells was split in three places and the bells were dislodged. At the bottom of the tower a huge cornerstone was thrust up, out of its place. The church roof was destroyed in two places and the stone walls were damaged. All of the windows in the church were blown out and all the lead that held the glass window pieces together was melted forming a band of lead around the inside and outside of the church.²⁹

Although it was, and is, fairly common for the church towers to be hit by lightning, to suffer this kind of damage was unusual. The fairly large, stone, Krombach church, which had been built in the 1200's, was essentially destroyed. The villagers must have been in despair. The church was the heart of the village and to repair it required much money and labor but the congregation must have felt a great urgency to fix their church, regardless of cost and effort. A rebuilt and remodeled church was opened one year later, in 1706.

April was a cruel month for many. Food supplies laid in for winter were nearly gone. Europe was experiencing particularly cold weather, snow lasted long and spring crops were late. Children were undernourished. Illness under these conditions could, and did, rapidly become fatal and such was the fate of two of Johannes' (IV) children. In April 1710, their five year old son, Johann Phillipps died. Three days later their baby daughter, 5 month old Johanna Magdal, died.³⁰

Warm months brought other dangers. Water became contaminated and dysentery (called the "red death") was an ever present danger. Six months after the April deaths, the Hoffman's youngest child, Johann Wilhelm, died at age 7 months. For the most part, the church books do not record the cause of death, the exceptions being when death was due to plague or dysentery. Interestingly, the church books also recorded the age of a very old person when they died. Such was the case for Johannes (IV) who died 4 Oct. 1765 at the age of 85 years - a ripe old age at any time and a remarkable age in 1765. His wife, Maria Elisabeth Hadem, also lived to a fine old age. She died 21 March 1758, and the church books recorded her age as 80 years.

Anna Eva Hoffman, Martin's wife had a very important godmother:

Anna Eva was born 16 April 1722, the 11th of Johannes' (IV) twelve children. At her baptism, she was named for her godmother, Anna Eva Spiess Hoffman. To determine the relationship of godmother and goddaughter requires genealogical dexterity. The godmother, Anna Eva Spiess, married Johannes Hoffman of Buschhütten, the son of Friedrich Hoffman. She is therefore the cousin by marriage of the baby's grandfather. Another way to look at this is that the godmother is a second cousin to baby Anna Eva. They share Johannes (III) as their common ancestor. The godmother was born in 1696, and baby Anna Eva in 1722, but in spite of this they are both three generations removed from Johannes (III).

There are several other ways to look at this important but complex relationship between the Spiess family and the Hoffman family. The father of Anna Eva Spiess was Hans Ebert Spiess of Buschhütten. He was the son of Gerlach Spiess - remember him from page 5? When Gerlach died, Hans Ebert became the owner and the master hammerschmidt in charge of the Spiess Ironworks and must have had no financial worries. Hans Ebert's daughter, Anna Eva Spiess, stood to inherit a portion of her father's business. So Anna Eva was in a good position to be a godmother.

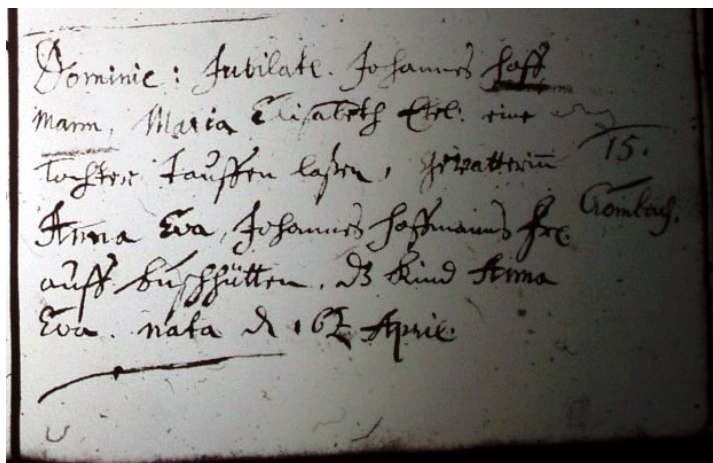


Fig. 7. Photo of the record of Anna Eva Hoffman's baptism taken from the records of the Krombach Evangelical Reformed Church. Courtesy of Anne Schulte-Lefebvre.

There is one more connection - one that has a huge implication for Martin Dreisbach. There is a persuasive argument that Martin Dreisbach became a blacksmith in Germany, before he emigrated to Pennsylvania. This hypothesis will be thoroughly discussed in an upcoming section, however it seems a good idea to point out the important facts here.

The argument that Martin did become a blacksmith in Germany hinges on the connections between the godmother of Martin's wife and an ironworks. Anna Eva Spiess, the godmother of Martin's wife, had two younger brothers who were hammerschmidts and part owners of the Buschhütten ironworks. One brother was born in 1699 and died in 1740, the other brother was born in 1702 and died in 1764. The hypothesis is that Martin Dreisbach did his apprenticeship in the period between 1732 to 1742. Thus either brother could have been the hammerschmidt under whom Martin apprenticed, or perhaps both had a hand in training him, but it seems very probable that a brother of Anna Eva's godmother was the master smith who trained Martin Dreisbach. When Martin finished his apprenticeship, perhaps the brothers spoke to their sister about this intelligent, industrious young man who was now both a hammerschmidt and prime marriage material and suggested that he would make a good husband for their sister's god daughter. And that could be how Martin Dreisbach met Anna Eva Hoffman! (The direct ancestors of Anna Eva Hoffman are shown on page 9.)³¹

¹ Hoffman, Ansgar and Schulte-Lefebvre, Anne, *Ortsfamilienbuch Kirchspiel Ferndorf 1576-1795*. Pub. by Cardamina Verlag Susanne Breuel, Weißenthurm, Rheinland-Pfalz, Germany. 2012. p. 214.

² Ibid. p. 214.

³ Ibid. p. 214.

⁴ Ibid. p. XXIX and p. 492.

⁵ Ibid. p. 214.

⁶ Ibid. p. 214.

⁷ Ibid. p. 214.

⁸ Irle, Lothar, *Siegerländer Geschlechterbuch*, Vierter Band, 1973, p. 81, part of *Deutsches Geschlechterbuch*, Band 164, Pub. by Verlag C.A. Starke, Limburg an der Lahn.

⁹ Hoffman, Schulte-Lefebvre, Op. cit. *OFB Ferndorf*, p. 214.

¹⁰ Ibid. p. 214.

¹¹ Irle, Op. cit. p. 108.

¹² Hoffman, Schulte-Lefebvre, Op. cit. *OFB Ferndorf* p. 214.

¹³ Ibid. p. 214.

¹⁴ Ibid. p. 214.

¹⁵ Ibid. pp. 214, 215.

¹⁶ Ibid. p. 277.

¹⁷ Ibid. p. 215.

¹⁸ Ibid. p. 215.

¹⁹ de Vries, Jan, *The Economic Crisis of the Seventeenth Century After Fifty Years*, Published in *Journal of Interdisciplinary History*, Vol. XI:2, Autumn 2009, pp 151-194.

²⁰ Contract Protocols from Krombach and Ferndorf, 1659, 14 No. 6 Bd 1. As sent to me by Anne Schulte-Lefebvre in an email of 7 Feb. 2017.

²¹ Hoffman, Schulte-Lefebvre, Op. cit. *OFB Ferndorf*, p. 215.

²² Moisel, Gerhard, *Siegerländer Geschlechterbuch*, Fünfter Band, 1991, p. 60. Part of *Deutsches Geschlechterbuch*, Band 198, Pub. by Verlag C.A. Starke, Limburg an der Lahn.

²³ Hoffman, Ansgar and Schulte-Lefebvre, Anne, *Ortsfamilienbuch Krombach 1461-1795*, Pub. by Cardamina Verlag Susanne Breuel, Weißenthurm, Rheinland-Pfalz, Germany. 2013. p. XLV.

²⁴ Hoffman, Schulte-Lefebvre, Op. cit. *OFB Ferndorf*, p. 217.

²⁵ Ibid. p. 217.

²⁶ Hoffman, Schulte-Lefebvre, Op. cit. *OFB Krombach*, p. 183.

²⁷ Ibid. p. 183.

²⁸ Ibid. p. 144.

²⁹ Bingener, Andreas, and Schmidt, Erich, *Krombach Geschichte eines Siegerländer Dorfes*, Pub. by Evangelisch-reformierten Kirchengemeinde Krombach, Wielandschmiede Kreuztal, 2001. pp. 135-136.

³⁰ Hoffman, Schulte-Lefebvre, Op. cit. *OFB Krombach*, p. 183.

³¹ Male line direct ancestors of Anna Eva Hoffman - see page 9.

