



1870 Census: Where's Wigbert? He was 15; already out of the house working? Living with someone else? Also origin is indicated as Prussia by ditto mark. That's different from Coorhassen as we will see below. The 1870 census also states his father Theodor was 34 yrs old, born 1836. And it states Theodor is a seamstress (tailor) which doesn't fit our family trades story. By contrast the 1875 census puts Theodor's date of birth at 1831 which is what his headstone states. Note his wife's name is Elisabetha on the monument but Elizabeth on her headstone. [Also of note: the ward maps from the time period are quite interesting. [1870](#) [1879](#) Ward numbers changed in 1890.]

Family View - Ancestry.com | Ancestry.com - 1870 United States Federal Census for Theodore Frank | The Coorhassin Conundrum - G... | +

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1870 United States Federal Census for Theodore Frank

New York > Monroe > Rochester Ward 12

Saved

16	Kargas William	30	bu	h	Carille Mason	700	"	/	/				
17	Anna	23	f	h	Keeping House		"	/	/				
18	Elizabeth	3	f	h			Chf.	/	/				
19	Yousman Mary	12	f	h	At School		"	/	/				
20	Isell Louis	34	bu	h	Salver	/	Prussia	/	/				
21	Frank Theodore	34	bu	h	Hammer	350 / 350	"	/	/				
22	Elizabeth	34	f	h	Keeping House		"	/	/				
23	Seacey	13	f	h	Tailor	/	"	/	/				
24	Mary	4	f	h			"	/	/				
25	Augusta	1	bu	h			"	/	/				
26	Prusee Barney	33	bu	h	Sever & Tile Maker	100	"	/	/				
27	Augusta	33	f	h	Keeping House		"	/	/				
28	"	11	f	h	At School		"	/	/				
29	Olga	3	f	h			Chf.	/	/				
30	Barney	2	bu	h			"	/	/				
	Barney	5	bu	h			"	/	/				

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Dec 2 08:28

On the next page of the 1870 census there is a John Hohman, 18, a hostler (a man employed to look after the horses

of people staying at an inn.) He is from Prussia and appears to be boarding with the Foote & Fraver families who are in the **grocery** business, Foote farming, Fraver selling. John likely took care of the horses. Is he one of our Homan?

Family View - Ancestry.com x The Coorhassin Conundrum - Go x +

ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/7163/images/4275076_00477?pid=33624097

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1870 United States Federal Census for John Homan

New York > Monroe > Rochester Ward 12

Save v

Page	Name	Age	Sex	Marital Status	Occupation	Value	Birthplace	Year	Month	Day	Condition
6	John	18	M	W	At Home		Prussia	1	1		
7	Mary	11	F	W	At School		"	1	1		1
8	Sarah	5	F	W			"	1	1		
9	Anna	4	F	W			"	1	1		Dec.
10	John	18	M	W	Hostler	1200	Prussia	1	1		
11	John	65	M	W	Farmer	200	"	1	1		
12	Catherine	40	F	W	Keeping House		"	1	1		
13	Mary	10	F	W			Prussia	1	1		
14	Traver	43	M	W	Keeping Grocery	1500	"				
15	Elizabeth	40	F	W	" House		"				
16	Edie	18	M	W	Black in Grocery		"				
17	Alice	17	F	W	Without Occupation		"				
18	Willie	3	M	W			"				
19	Catherine	39	F	W	Boarding		"				
20	John	66	M	W	Laborer	1	Hautenburg	1	1		
21	Anna	70	F	W	Keeping House	1400	Baden	1	1		

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The next page in the 1870 census shows Francis **Frank**, from Prussia and his wife Catherine from Darmstadt - one Hesse-Nassau, the other Hesse-Darmstadt¹ - one Prussian (Nassau), the other German. Darnstadt (Hessia-Darnstadt) doesn't appear on pages before or after, it being specific vs general, Hesse or Prussia. This might well be the same kind of situation with Theodore and Elisabetha depending on their towns' ruler. Religion may well be a factor; finding a Catholic spouse in

¹ The Grand Duchy of Hesse and by Rhine (German: Großherzogtum Hessen und bei Rhein) was a grand duchy in western Germany that existed from 1806 to 1918. The Grand Duchy originally formed from the Landgraviate of Hesse-Darmstadt in 1806 as the Grand Duchy of Hesse (German: Großherzogtum Hessen). It assumed the name Hesse and bei Rhein in 1816 to distinguish itself from the Electorate of Hesse, which had formed from neighboring Hesse-Kassel. Colloquially, the grand duchy continued to be known by its former name of Hesse-Darmstadt.

Protestant Hessen was challenging while Prussia was Catholic there were more options in Prussia. More on this later below.

1870 United States Federal Census for Francis Frank
New York > Monroe > Rochester Ward 12

Line	Name	Age	Sex	Occupation	Birthplace	Marital Status	Other
9	Jessie	27	F	Washing	Hessen		
10	Barbara	18	F	Washing	Hessen		
11	Mary	13	F	At School	Hessen		
12	Archie	9	M		Hessen		
13	Peter	4	M		Hessen		
14	George	7	M	Working	Hessen		
15	Francis	7	M	Working	Hessen		
16	Elizabeth	34	F	Washing	Hessen		
17	John	8	M		Hessen		
18	Frank	3	M		Hessen		
19	Augusta	1	F		Hessen		
20	Meyer	64	M	Wash. Machine	Baden		
21	Phil	50	M	Wash. Machine	Prussia		
22	Elizabeth	51	F	Washing	Hessen		
23	Augusta	21	F	Washing	Hessen		
24	Louisa	19	F		Hessen		
25	Mary	16	F		Hessen		

Note **Hessen is German**, **Hessen-Nassau was Prussian**. The name **Coorhessen** does not show up in the 1870 census. It's possible that Coorhessen was erroneously included in Prussia mainly because the borders were in a state of flux. It was a different situation in 1866 than 1870-71.² After the Congress of Vienna of 1814–15, most of the territory went to the **Electorate of Hesse**, which Prussia annexed in 1866.³ It's hard to say how Theodore and Elisabetha perceived it, or how the census taker understood it. Were they part of Prussia or Germany?⁴ Were they uprooted or left unscathed or unaffected in a major way?

² In 1866, Hesse entered the Austro-Prussian War **on the Austrian side**, but received a relatively mild settlement from the Prussian victors. The Grand Duchy joined the German Empire in 1871. Maps change.

³ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fulda>

⁴ <https://bit.ly/3EX4ocv>

THE biggest stumbling block is the word “**Coorhessen**” and exactly where it refers to, **why they used it instead of their town**, and why was the use of it so limited in records? Google search has proved largely unhelpful thus far.

Coorhessen is Kur-Hessen or Kurhessen. However the Province of Kurhessen didn't exist until WWII. It also has appeared as Coor-Hessen. There is considerable confusion.

[Click here to include advanced tools](#) for Wagester collaboration, genetic genealogy, surname projects, etc.

[Mary Ann Wagester](#) 1869 East Zorra, Ontario, Canada last edited 19 Aug 2016

[Elizabeth Wagester](#) 14 Sep 1830 Neiderhorne in Coor-Hessen - Germany - 12 Nov 1904 managed by Lorna McMahon last edited 27 Jul 2011

[George Wagester](#) abt 1825 Neiderhorne in Coor-Hessen - Germany

[Elizabeth Wagester](#) abt 1847 Neiderhorne in Coor-Hessen - Germany

[Johann Georg Wagester](#) 02 Jan 1805 Neiderhone Kreis Eschwege, Germany - 26 Apr 1881

[Ernst Wagester](#) 1830 Hesse, Germany

(OY! Neiderhorn(e) is a peak in Switzerland. I couldn't find Neiderhorne Kreis Eschwege, only Eschwege, a town in northeastern Hesse, the district seat of the Werra-Meißner-Kreis, in north Hesse, just east of Kassel. No Neiderhorne found there.)

*“The Province of Kurhessen or Electoral Hesse was a province of Prussia within Nazi Germany between 1944 and 1945.” BUT, “The name Kurhessen comes from the former Electorate of Hesse-Kassel (or Hesse-Cassel; **1803–1866**) which, following the Austro-Prussian War, Prussia annexed to form part of the Province of Hesse-Nassau. This is also where its anglicized name Electoral Hesse comes from.”⁵*

The Electorate of Hesse (German: Kurfürstentum Hessen), also known as Hesse-Kassel or Kurhessen, was a landgraviate whose prince was given the right to elect the Emperor by Napoleon. The

⁵ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Province_of_Kurhessen

*state was the only electorate within the German Confederation. It consisted of several detached territories to the north of Frankfurt, which survived until the state was annexed by Prussia in 1866 following the Austro-Prussian War. The Elector's formal titles included "Elector of Hesse, Prince of Fulda, etc"*⁶

In 1866, Hesse entered the Austro-Prussian War on the Austrian side, but received a relatively mild settlement from the Prussian victors.⁷ If they were German, they were surrounded by Prussians. Hessen and Hessen-Nassau (Grand Duchies) were in a difficult situation. Note also the proximity of the Palatinate and Alsace. It's a straight path through several family lines. There's a good chance that the Frank and Homan men were soldiers/rebels or combatants in some way. That would account for the lack of detail about wives and children. Add the Catholic persecution, few churches and priests, are likely another reason for no records. The map below shows just how complicated it is. Note the island of Hesse in the sea of Prussia. Which side were Ted & Liz on?

Statistics ↑

Area code:
631007140

Land Use Statistics:

- 1885 (hectares): 214, of which 160 fields (= 74.77%), 30 meadows (= 14.02%), 12 loggings (= 5.61%)
- 1961 (hectares): 214, of which 2 are forest (= 0.93%)

Population Statistics:

- 1812: 17 hearths, 195 souls
- 1885: 129, of which 0 Protestant, 129 Catholic (= 100.00%)
- 1961: 131, 3 of them Protestant (= 2.29%), 128 Catholic (= 97.71%)
- 1970: 128

Charts:



Data source: Historical municipal directory for Hesse: 1. The population of the municipalities 1834-1967. Wiesbaden: Hessian State Statistical Office. 1968

Were they both Catholic before coming to USA? If they were Catholic they either were a persecuted minority as Germans, or part of the majority as Prussians. To get a sense of numbers let's look at the

⁶ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electorate_of_Hesse

⁷ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grand_Duchy_of_Hesse

population of the village of Reckrod, Fulda, Kurhessen. Not a lot of people, and totally Catholic.



Left, Frank & Homan from Kurhessen; Right, Kister and Rübsam from Fulda Kurhessen

The 1854 marriage in Menzingen makes me think he married her on the road. It could have been military related or trade related travel. They were young, him 23, her 19. Or, if we go the Alsace route, she was coming (escaping?) from there and they met and married. Perhaps she just said Coorhessen to the census taker to make it easy. Perhaps there was a downside to saying birthplace was Alsace. If we are to believe her though, and that Coorhessen is her birthplace, why they married in Menzingen is a total mystery. It means they would have been traveling. To where & why? Did they both originally come from somewhere else and land in Coorhessen after marrying, perhaps because there were relatives already living there? Wigbert was born in Coorhessen in 1855. If we can answer these questions we may find their families and ancestors. **Can we trust that this is a correct attribution of marriage date and place?**

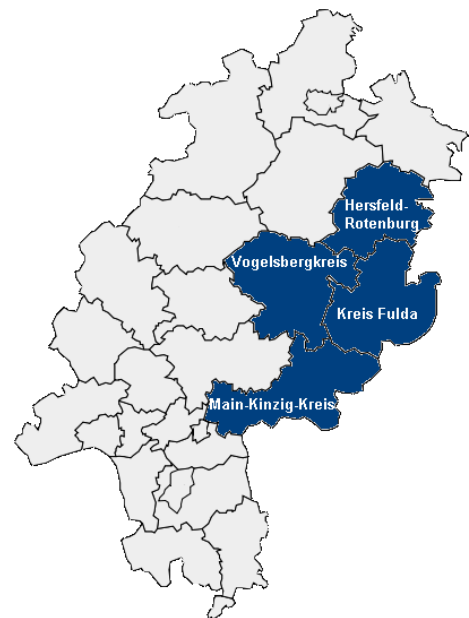
AH-HA: “*In 1868 the Salzungen office was incorporated into the **Meiningen**⁸ district and, with this heritage, is also part of the historic Henneberger Land. As early as 1858, **Bad Salzungen** was connected to the railway network.*”⁹ It is the administrative center and that’s where marriage records would have been kept etc. They got married within the district, our **Rübsam** family’s hometown. They likely made a short wedding and honeymoon trip to Meiningen from whatever their hometown(s) is in Kurhessen. This seems much more plausible than traveling 200 miles south to get married. Hard to come up with a reason why they would go there.

⁸ It's approximately 25 kilometers to the Hessian state border.

⁹ https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bad_Salzungen

History: In 1813, the Russian army camped in and around **Meiningen** with 70,000 soldiers and 2,300 officers under Tsar Alexander during his campaign against Napoleon. Duke Bernhard II opened the first Meiningen court theater in 1831. In the 19th and 20th centuries the city developed into one of the most important financial centers in Germany due to the founding of several large banks. In 1858 Meiningen received its first connection to the German railway network with the opening of the Werra Railway. When the duchy was divided into districts in 1868, Meiningen became a district town in addition to its status as capital.¹⁰ They were married in 1854, and it may have been like going to Vegas to get married.

The **Kesters** et al are from the **East Hesse** region. **Osthessen** is a common, but not official, region name for the eastern part of the state of Hesse and a former planning region . It roughly corresponds to the Hessian catchment area of the upper center of Fulda and **essentially includes the district of Fulda**, the eastern part of the Vogelsberg district and the old districts of Hersfeld and Schluechtern. It shares a border with *Thuringia*. A clear demarcation of East Hesse from the region names North Hesse, Central Hesse and South Hesse does not exist. In early sources, a landscape roughly identical to present day East Hesse was commonly called Buchonia. East Hesse is an *independent dialect area* in the



¹⁰ <https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Meiningen>

Fuldaer Land.¹¹ (Thuringer is still my favorite deli meat. Is it coincidental? lol)

Ost means East, while *Kur* means cure. And that makes sense because the spa town **Bad Salzungen**, Thuringia¹² is just 40 miles northeast of Fulda. The region has hot springs and spa towns¹³ that were popular for travelers and the well to do. Members of the Rübsam family lived there. Eschwege is nearby.



[The best place for a home base for research is Frankfurt as it sits in the middle of multiple places of origin; Württemberg, Hessen, Bavaria, the Haardt and Wachenheim etc. All easy to get to by train within a couple hours.]

¹¹ <https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Osthessen>

¹² Long before Bad Salzungen was first mentioned in a document, people who can be assigned to the Celtic culture (Leimbacher burial ground) settled in the Werratal and the adjacent Rhön. Around the birth of Christ, the Rhine-Weser-Germanic tribe of the Chatti settled in the area between Werra and Fulda and further west. During the eastward expansion of the Franks, between the 5th and 8th centuries, Salzungen in the Thuringian Westergau was included in a network of Frankish fortifications.

https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bad_Salzungen

¹³ <https://reisemagazin.reiseschein.de/therme-hessen/> Most notably Kurhessen Therme

The browser address bar shows: <https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/6742/images/4242170-00268?pid=2630691>

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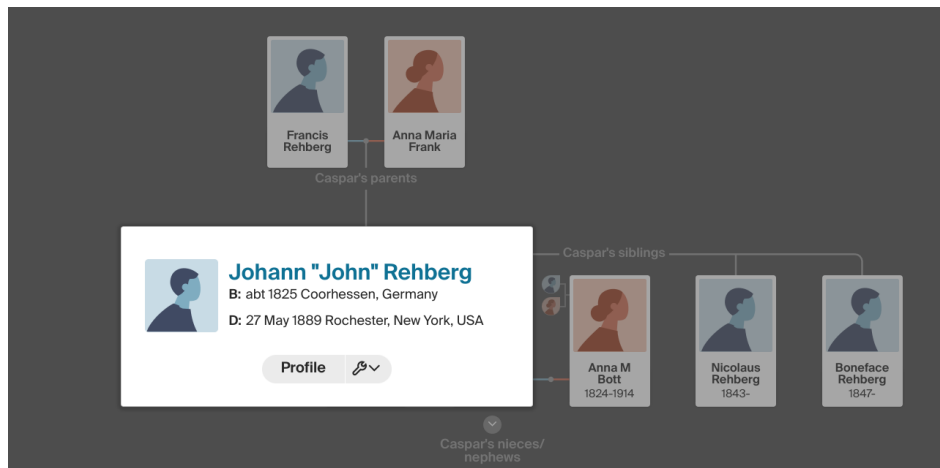
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1880 United States Federal Census for Josephine Kluch

New York > Monroe > Rochester > 102

Save v

Sheet	House No.	Dwelling	Family No.	Name	Race	Sex	Age	Birth Mon	Relationship	Single	Married	Widow	Divorced	Occupation	Months	Sick	Blind	Deaf	Insane	Idiotic	Attended	Cannot read	Birthplace	Birthplace of Father	Birthplace of Mother
102	102	102	102	Josephine Kluch	W	F	42	10	Wife					Housewife									New York	New York	New York
102	102	102	102	George Kluch	W	M	40	10	Husband					Farmer									New York	New York	New York
102	102	102	102	William Kluch	W	M	11	10	Son														New York	New York	New York
102	102	102	102	Elizabeth Kluch	W	F	3	10	Daughter														New York	New York	New York
102	102	102	102	Edward Kluch	W	M	10	10	Son														New York	New York	New York
102	102	102	102	William Kluch	W	M	10	10	Son					Bookkeeper									New York	New York	New York
102	102	102	102	Elizabeth Kluch	W	F	10	10	Daughter					Housewife									New York	New York	New York
102	102	102	102	George Kluch	W	M	9	10	Son					Farmer									New York	New York	New York
102	102	102	102	Elizabeth Kluch	W	F	7	10	Daughter					Housewife									New York	New York	New York
102	102	102	102	William Kluch	W	M	7	10	Son					Farmer									New York	New York	New York
102	102	102	102	Elizabeth Kluch	W	F	5	10	Daughter					Housewife									New York	New York	New York
102	102	102	102	George Kluch	W	M	4	10	Son					Farmer									New York	New York	New York
102	102	102	102	Elizabeth Kluch	W	F	3	10	Daughter					Housewife									New York	New York	New York
102	102	102	102	William Kluch	W	M	10	10	Son					Farmer									New York	New York	New York
102	102	102	102	Elizabeth Kluch	W	F	10	10	Daughter					Housewife									New York	New York	New York
102	102	102	102	George Kluch	W	M	9	10	Son					Farmer									New York	New York	New York
102	102	102	102	Elizabeth Kluch	W	F	7	10	Daughter					Housewife									New York	New York	New York
102	102	102	102	William Kluch	W	M	7	10	Son					Farmer									New York	New York	New York
102	102	102	102	Elizabeth Kluch	W	F	5	10	Daughter					Housewife									New York	New York	New York
102	102	102	102	George Kluch	W	M	4	10	Son					Farmer									New York	New York	New York
102	102																								



Boniface is the oldest Catholic Church in Hessen, and one of only a handful compared to Protestant churches. There is also St. Michael's in Fulda¹⁴, and St. Boniface is buried at Fulda Monastery (Benedictine). Michaelskirche¹⁵ is the place to find church records for our people if there are any. He's their guy so it makes sense that is their parish saint in Rochester.

Source citation for Rochester Churches Indexing Project

Citation details
Associated facts
Media

Citation information

Transcript

In St Joseph Roman Catholic Church; baptised 01 July 1845: Rehberg, Anna Maria father: Johann Rehberg mother: Anna Margarethe Boeth father from: Hesse-Kassel (Kur-Hessen) witnesses: A.M.Rehberg notes: child born in German

Detail

Rochester Churches Indexing Project

Web address

<https://www.rcip.info/searchb.php?rin=5600>

Source information

No source specified for this citation

Repository information

No repository specified for this source.

Close

Religion: [Churches of Evangelische Kirche von Kurhessen-Waldeck](#) and [Electoral Hesse and the Catholic Church 1803 - 1866](#)

***Kassel** (capital city north of Fulda) has been considered **traditionally Protestant** since the Reformation, although Catholic community life continued to exist in enclaves in the surrounding countryside and today also plays a larger role in the city.¹⁶ Although a **minority** in the empire, **Catholics** were the*

¹⁴ <https://www.katholisch.de/artikel/14342-gotteshaeuser-mit-grosser-geschichte>

¹⁵ [https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michaelskirche_\(Fulda\)](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michaelskirche_(Fulda))

¹⁶ https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religionen_in_Kassel

majority in the states of Bavaria, Baden, and Alsace-Lorraine as well as in the four Prussian Provinces of West Prussia, Posen, Rhineland, Westphalia and in the Prussian region of Upper Silesia. Since the Thirty Years' War the **population was generally segregated** along religious lines and rural areas or towns were overwhelmingly if not entirely of the same religion. Education was also separate and usually in the hands of the churches. **There was little mutual tolerance, interaction or intermarriage.** Protestants in general were deeply distrustful of the Catholic Church.¹⁷ Is there a chance there was a mixed-religion marriage similar to the paternal side, and with similar consequences?

In Rochester church records we see multiple Theodore Franks and other Franks in the parish. The goal is to connect them, figure how they relate to us, if at all. We need to find the village they came from and perhaps some relative's profile will lead us there. A scouring of Catholic church records¹⁸ from the Kurhessen parishes is needed in tandem.

Use wildcards * (asterisk) to replace any number of characters or ? (question mark) to replace one letter.
Some surnames were written with the original German spelling using letters with umlauts: ä, ö, ü. These letters can be used in the search.

Searching for: **Frank**
Searching for: **Theodor**
Records found: 5
See also: [Franc](#), [Frank](#), [Frank](#), [Frank](#), [Frank](#), [Frank](#), [Frank](#)

In St Boniface Roman Catholic Church; baptised 10 December 1871: Frank , Theodore father: Franz Michael Frank mother: Catharina Richter born: 04 December 1871 witnesses: Theodore & Elisabetha Frank	Select Suggest Add Comment
In St Boniface Roman Catholic Church; baptised 17 December 1876: Frank , Francis Theodore father: Franz Michael Frank mother: Sybilla Weider born: 11 December 1876 witnesses: Theodore Frank & Anna Hartmann	Select Suggest Add Comment
In Holy Family Roman Catholic Church; baptised 25 January 1891: Frank , Theodore Albert father: Wigbert Frank mother: Eva Trost born: 20 January 1891 witnesses: E Albert Frank & Catherine Trost	Select Suggest Add Comment
In Holy Family Roman Catholic Church; baptised 30 September 1906: Frank , Theodore Anton father: Peter D Frank mother: Ellen R Meaney born: 08 September 1906 witnesses: Anton Amata & Josephine Grotzkie	Select Suggest Add Comment
In St Boniface Roman Catholic Church; baptised 12 January 1908: Frank , William Theodore father: John C. Frank mother: Cecilia Tines born: 05 January 1908 witnesses: William F. Frank & Amelia A. Frank	Select Suggest Add Comment

¹⁷ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kulturkampf>

¹⁸ bit.ly/3BfIkdr

The Quintz family, of St. Boniface and Blessed Sacrament, related to the Rehberg's above. Extended family all living close by in the rural tradition. Also, it would seem the same is true not just with the original Rochester wards but also our own as we had several related families within streets of us that we (I) didn't know of, i.e. the DeLange's on Seneca Parkway, Franks on Dewey, and Trosts. Michael's connection to Buffalo makes sense too seeing that's where they came from; what was that relationship, if any?

1880 United States Federal Census for Theodore Frank

Street	House No.	Dwelling Family No.	Name	Sex	Age	Birth	Married	Occupation	Sick	Dead	Disabled	Birthplace	Birthplace of Father	Birthplace of Mother
			John Quintz	M	38	1842		Farmer				Germany	Germany	Germany
			Mary Quintz	F	35	1845		Housewife				Germany	Germany	Germany
			George Quintz	M	12	1868		Schoolboy				Germany	Germany	Germany
			Edward Quintz	M	10	1870		Schoolboy				Germany	Germany	Germany
			John Quintz	M	8	1872		Schoolboy				Germany	Germany	Germany
			Mary Quintz	F	6	1874		Schoolgirl				Germany	Germany	Germany
			John Quintz	M	4	1876		Schoolboy				Germany	Germany	Germany
			Mary Quintz	F	2	1878		Schoolgirl				Germany	Germany	Germany
			John Quintz	M	1	1879		Schoolboy				Germany	Germany	Germany
			Mary Quintz	F	1	1880		Schoolgirl				Germany	Germany	Germany

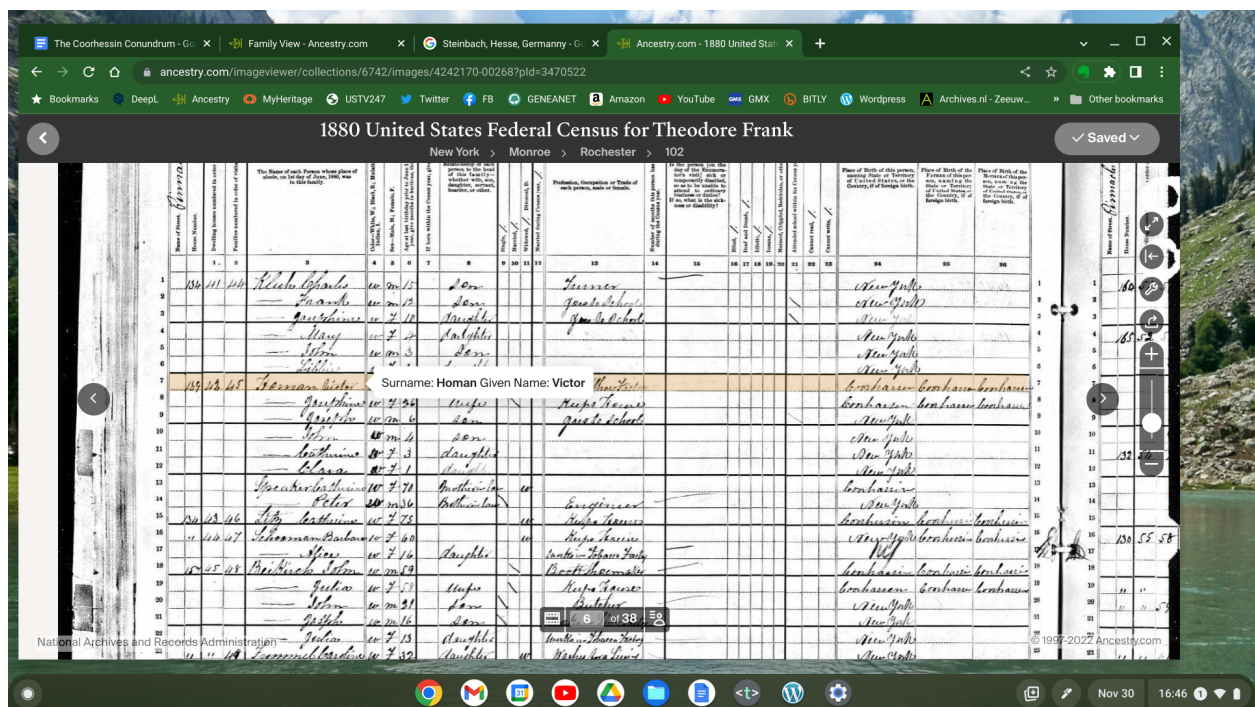
and at 9 o'clock from St. John's Church. Interment will take place in the family lot in Holy Sepulchre cemetery.

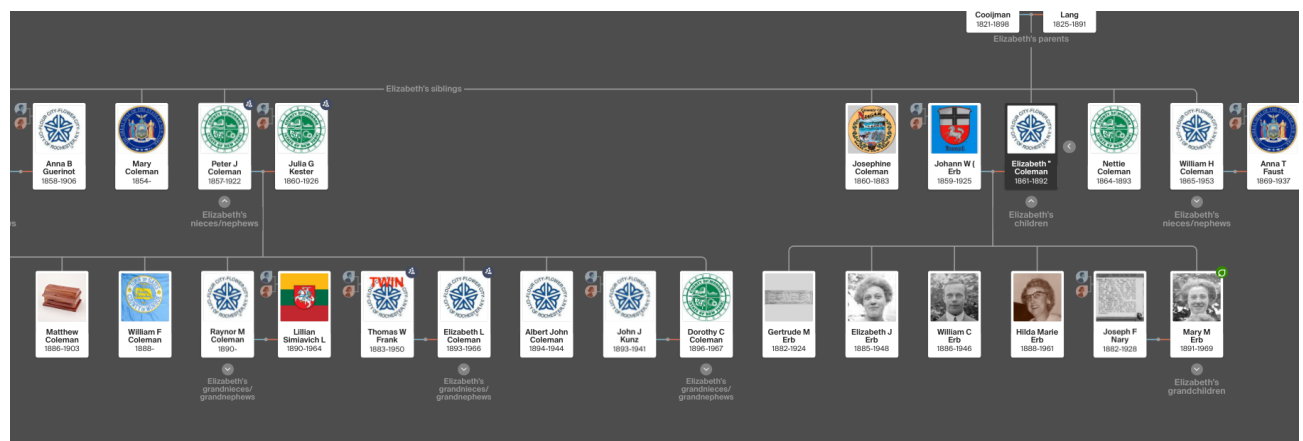
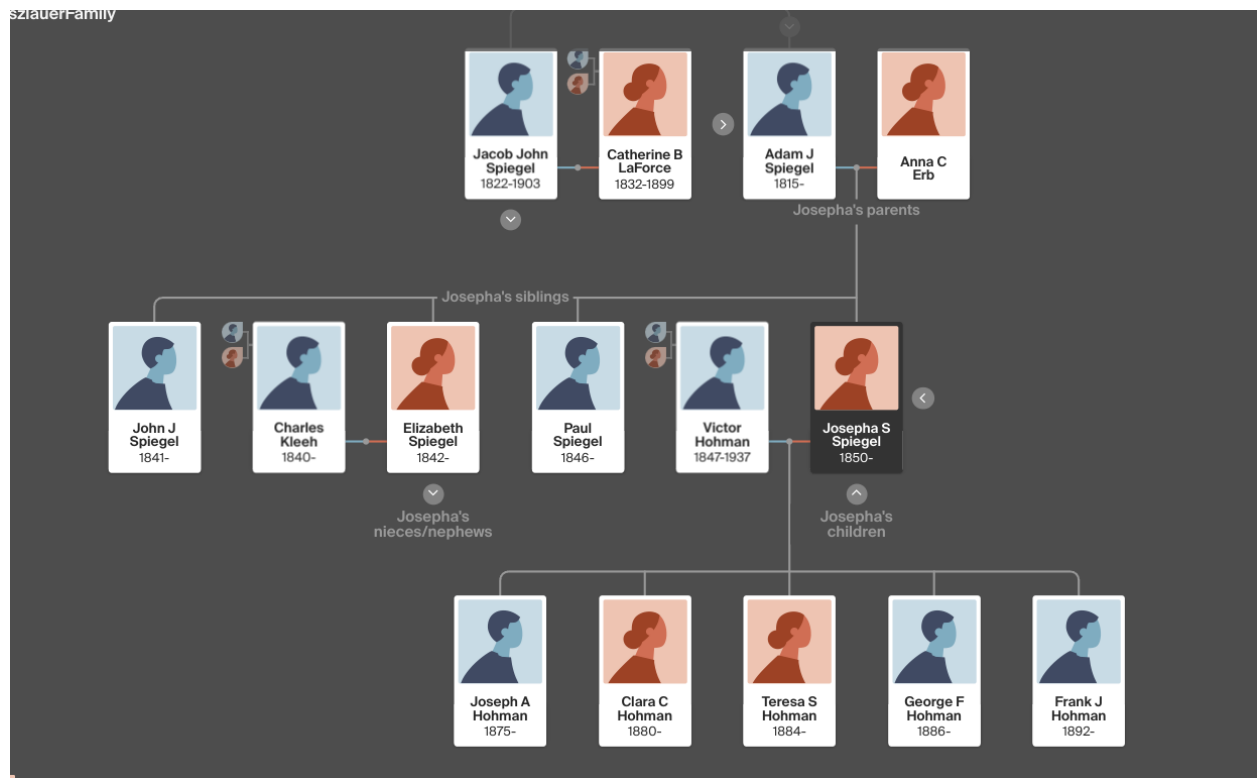
QUANZ—Wednesday, May 30, 1917, at the family home, No. 729 South Goodman street, Julia Quanz, widow of George C. Quanz, aged 70 years. She leaves four daughters, Miss Mary Quanz, Mrs. John Stickle, Mrs. Michael White and Mrs. Frank Webster; two sons, George C. and Edward A.; nine grandchildren; a sister, Mrs. Casper Siebert, and three brothers, John Rehberg, of this city, Casper Rehberg, of Rutherford, N. J., and August Rehberg, of Seattle, Wash. She was a member of the Sacred Heart, Rosary and Aid societies, of St. Boniface's Church, and of the Rosary Society of Blessed Sacrament Church.

—The funeral will take place Saturday morning from the residence at 8:30 o'clock and at St. Boniface's Church at 9 o'clock.

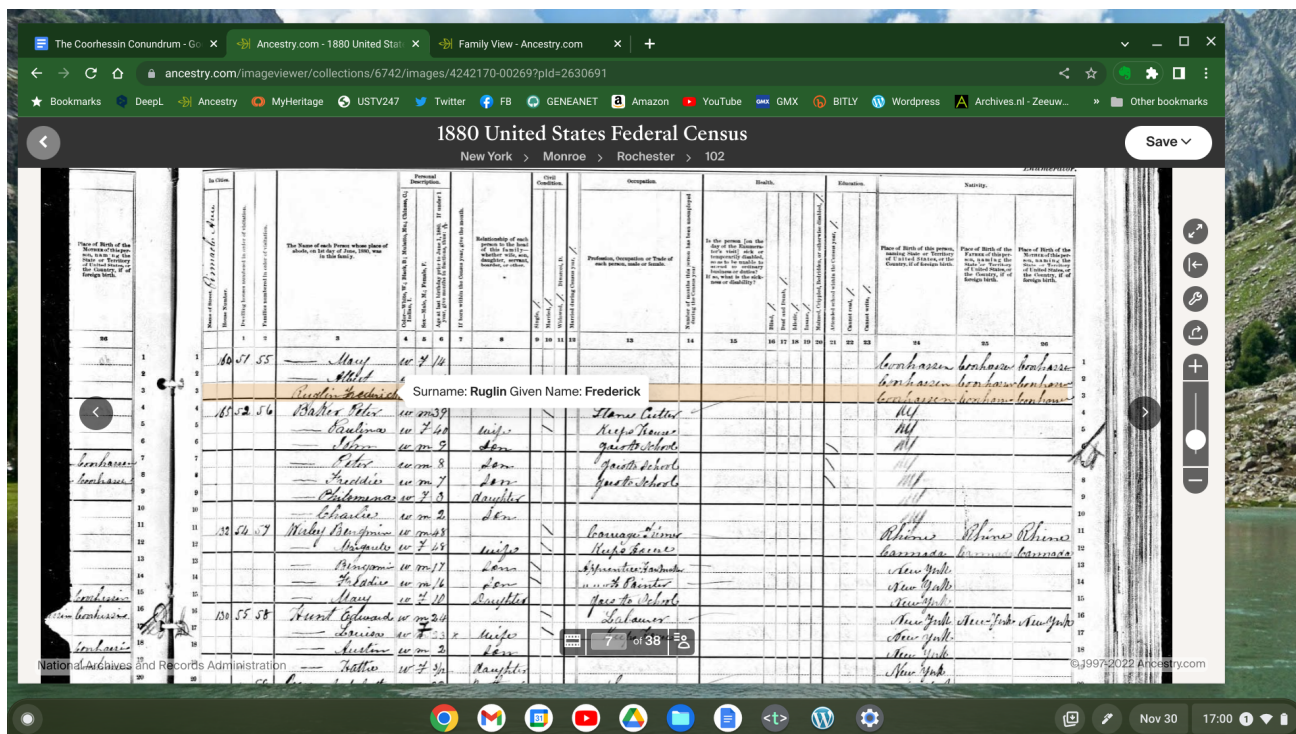
WILSON—Entered into rest, Thursday, May 31, 1917, David A. Wilson. He is survived by his wife, Minnie A., and one daughter Mrs. Janet E. Kirker. He was

This also may be another indication the Homan tree is wrong - putting into question Heinrich as her father and on up the tree in Fulde etc.

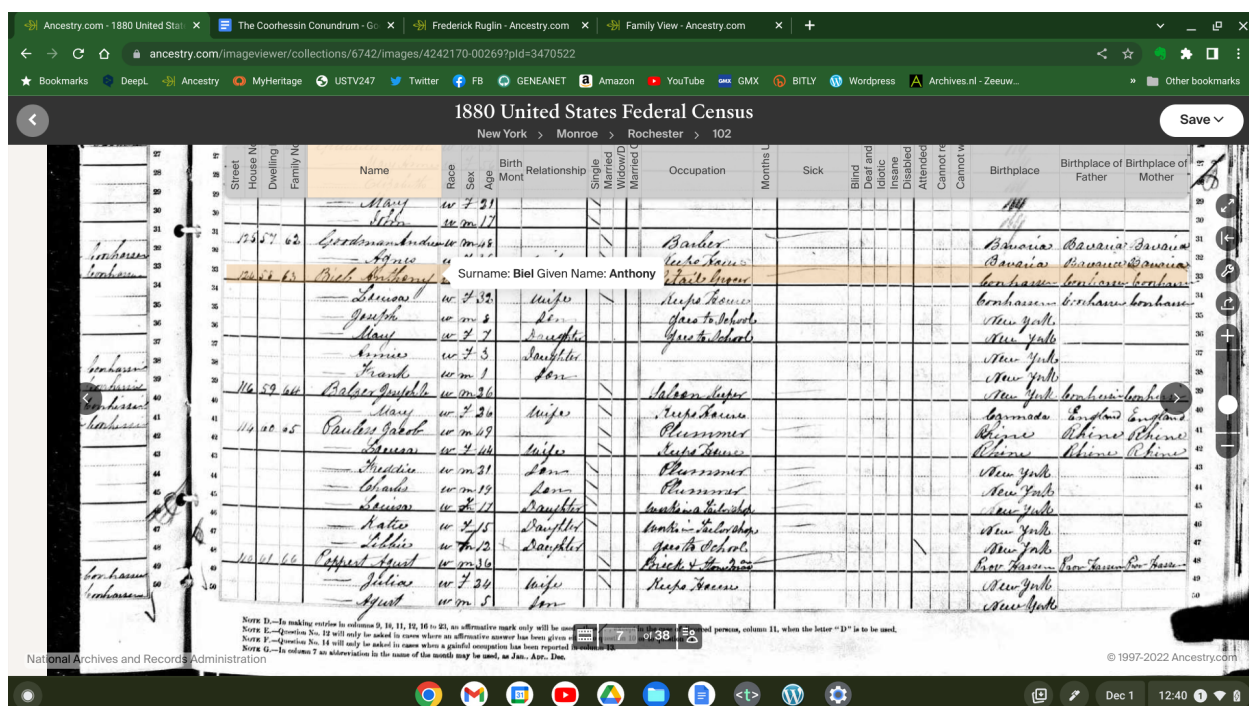




Frederick Ruglin (1828) lives with Theodor and Eizabetha.
He is not found on ancestry.com Is he a boarder?



There is also an Anthony **Biel** listed, a retail **grocer** from **Coorhessen**. Elisa Gertruda Biel of Eiterfeld, Fulda was married to Casper Kester's brother Adam Joseph.



On page 11 another **Theodoer** (Theodore) **Frank** age 34, from Coorhessen, a flour dealer (Rochester, the Flour City)

1880 United States Federal Census
New York > Monroe > Rochester > 102

Street	House No	Dwelling	Family No	Name	Race	Sex	Age	Month	Relationship	Single	Married	Widow	Married	Occupation	Months	Sick	Blind	Deaf and Dumb	Insane	Disabled	Attended	Cannot read	Cannot write	Birthplace	Birthplace of Father	Birthplace of Mother
34	91	101		Aricko Popphus	w	m	29		son					Keeps House										Coorhessen	Coorhessen	Coorhessen
				Joseph	w	m	32		son					Painter										New York		
				John	w	m	20		son					Tailor										New York		
				Madge	w	f	17		daughter					Walter's School										New York		
				Philip	w	m	15		son					Guest School										New York		
				Sammy	w	f	9		daughter					Guest School										New York		
				May	w	f	7		daughter					Guest School										New York		
				James	w	m	1		son					Guest School										New York		
	34	93	102	Frank	w	m	34		son					Keeps House										Coorhessen	Coorhessen	Coorhessen
				William	w	m	1		son					Keeps House										New York	Coorhessen	Coorhessen
	36	95	103	Otto	w	m	33		son					Book Binder										Baden	Baden	Baden
				Georgette	w	f	12		daughter					Keeps House										Paris	Paris	Paris
				Georgette	w	f	10		daughter					Keeps House										New York		
				Joseph	w	m	13		son					Guest School										New York		
				Madge	w	f	8		daughter					Guest School										New York		
				May	w	f	6		daughter					Guest School										New York		
				Adelma	w	f	3		daughter					Guest School										New York		
	40	94	104	Robert	w	m	35		son					Keeps House										Coorhessen	Coorhessen	Coorhessen
				William	w	m	32		son					Keeps House										Coorhessen	Coorhessen	Coorhessen
				Robert	w	m	17		son					Keeps House										New York	Coorhessen	Coorhessen
				Peter	w	m	14		son					Keeps House										New York		
				May	w	f	11		daughter					Keeps House										New York		

And another Frank: page 5 of the 1880 census. **Francis Frank**, a 40 year old teamster from **Coorhessen**, living with wife and nine children. They show up in the 1875 census, with their birthplace recorded as only Germany. Leads me to think the name wasn't changed. Prof. Gates of Finding Your Roots often points out that names being changed at Ellis island wasn't really a thing. The manifests from the home country were what was used to make the lists at Ellis Island. The information was provided by the passenger at the port of departure and corroborated at entry, through a language barrier that didn't exist at departure port. There could be many reasons why information is changed at that time by the passenger, especially if escaping for whatever reason.

ancestry.com - 1880 United States - G... | The Coorshinn Conundrum - G... | Family View - Ancestry.com | Steinhuere - Google Search | +

ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/6742/images/4242170-00267?pid=2357809

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1880 United States Federal Census

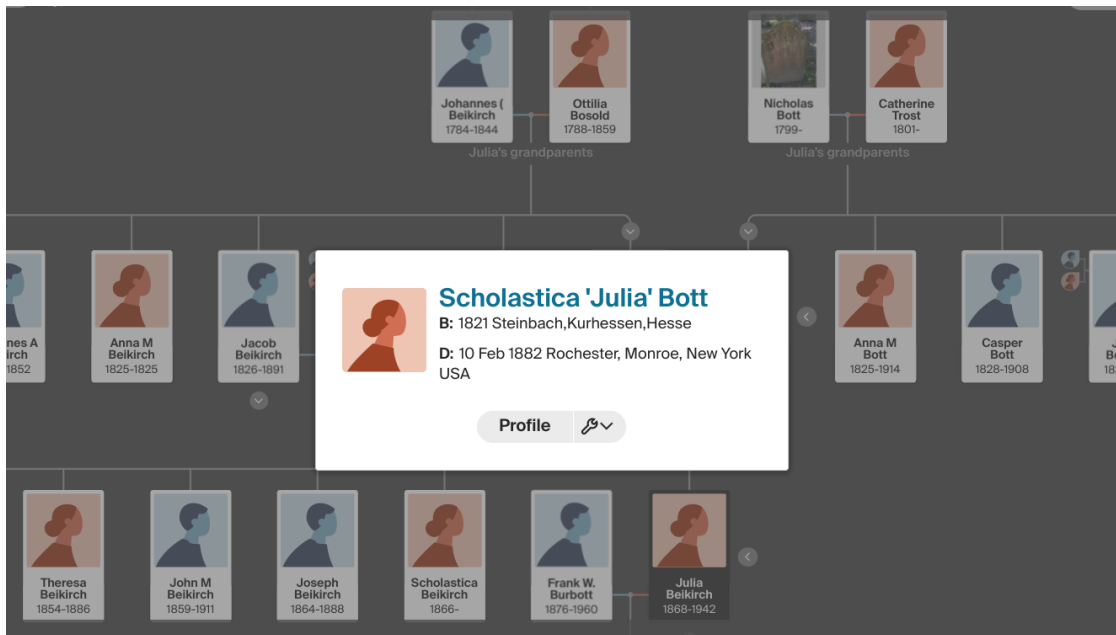
New York > Monroe > Rochester > 102

Save

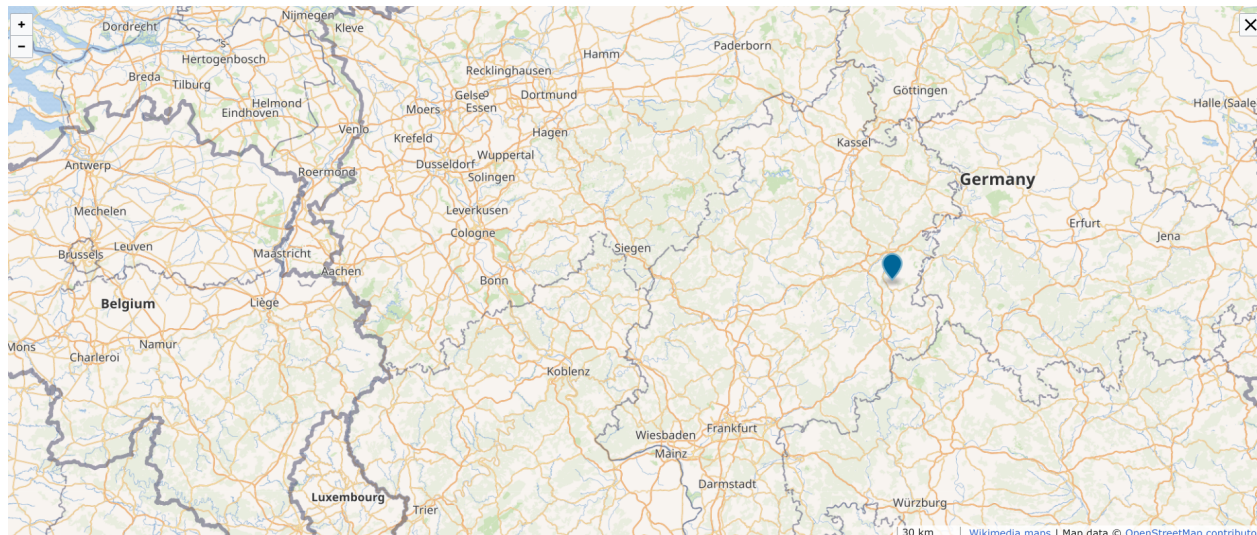
Street	House No.	Dwelling	Family No.	Name	Race	Sex	Age	Birth Month	Relationship	Single	Married	Widowed	Married	Occupation	Mont	Sick	Blind	Deaf and Dumb	Infirm	Disabled	Attended School	Cannot Read	Birthplace	Birthplace of Father	Birthplace of Mother
Ireland				Leona	w	f	41		Wife					Leona									Russia	Russia	Russia
Leona				Leona	w	m	19		Son					Leona									New York	New York	New York
Leona				Leona	w	m	14		Son					Leona									New York	New York	New York
Leona				Leona	w	m	11		Son					Leona									New York	New York	New York
Leona				Leona	w	m	8		Son					Leona									New York	New York	New York
Leona				Leona	w	m	5		Son					Leona									New York	New York	New York
Leona				Leona	w	m	3		Son					Leona									New York	New York	New York
Leona				Leona	w	m	2		Son					Leona									New York	New York	New York
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Leona				Leona	w	m	1		Son					Leona									New York	New York	New York
Leona																									

One more: John Beikirch, 59 Julia Beikirch, 58 - **Steinbach, Kurhessen**, Hesse for her mother, and a Trost is her grandmother; [Catherine Trost](#) Bietzen, Merzig-Wadern, Saarland.

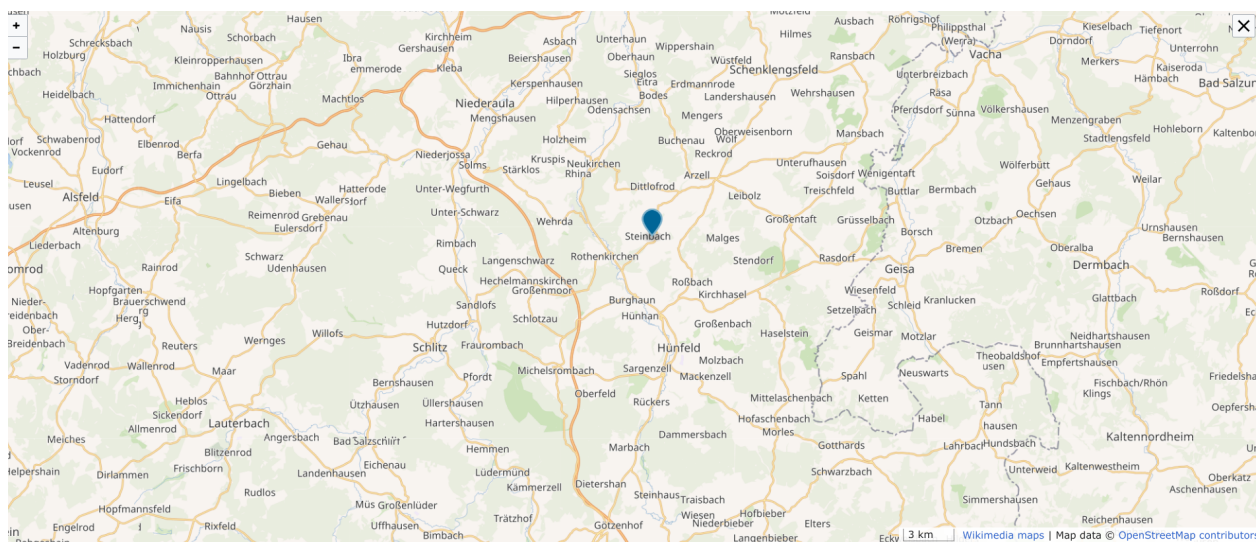
The Saarland reference is different from our Trost's origins. Steinbach is a district of the market town of **Burghaun**, the hometown of the Kister/Kester family. The Rochester neighborhood seems to have been very close knit and related.



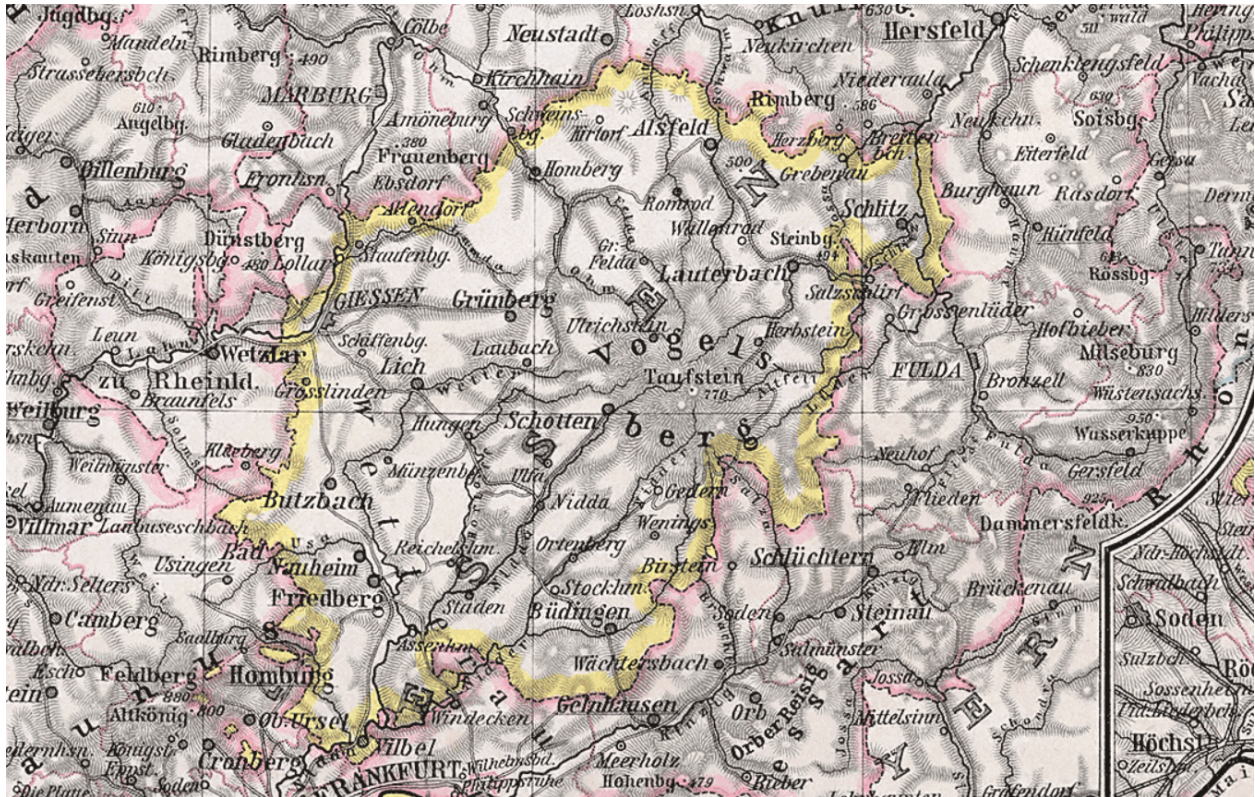
To that point: *“The German Catholic people of this section of Rochester saw a need to have a parish closer to where they lived. Until 1859 they worshiped at **St. Joseph**’s downtown. In 1859, a group of men petitioned and they were granted a new parish. The Redemptorist Fathers established this parish as part of St. Joseph...In 1860, work began on the new church. It was a three story brick building which was to house a rectory, church and school. On June 8, 1861, the church was dedicated and placed under the patronage of **St. Boniface, a saint from the same part of Germany**, as many of the new parish’s parishioners. Kurhessen.*



The Kisters/Kester are from **Burghaun** and **Reckrod, Fulda** (along with the Henckels), and Maria Barbara Rübsam (married to Kister of Reckrod) is from **Borsch** (which we had as Thuringen in error, now corrected). Also notice **Schlitz** nearby! [Map source](#)



Here's an insightful map (1905) - it shows the **border between Kurhessen and Hessen-Nassau (Prussia)**. The ancestors are literally on the border, which likely was not a good place to be.



From [MAPS of KURHESSEN](#): Our ancestors come from Kurhessen, not Prussia next door. The one line from Fulda to be specific. Did the Franks come from there as well or somewhere else in Kurhessen? Was there animosity between these two border populations? If so, did that carry over to Rochester as we see the neighborhood had both living near each other? Or did they find camaraderie in a shared religion and region or origin. See more [Maps](#) of the historical territory of the **Electorate of Hesse, Kurhessen for short, dissolved in 1866.**¹⁹

¹⁹ German: Landkarten des 1866 aufgelösten historischen Territoriums Kurfürstentum Hessen, kurz Kurhessen.

And as to [Theodore Frank](#)? Was caught up in the Austro-Prussian conflict somehow? Or, the outcome of the war made it impossible for them to stay any longer and they fled.

Birthplace
Kurhessen, Hesse-Cassel, Electorate of Hesse
kurhessen, hesse-cassel, electorate, of, Hesse, Germany
kurhessen, hesse-cassel, electorate, of, Hessel, Mackinac, Michigan, USA
kurhessen, hesse-cassel, electorate, of, Hesselbach, Kronach, Bavaria, Germany
kurhessen, hesse-cassel, electorate, of, Hesselberg, Erlangen-Höchstadt, Bavaria, Germany
kurhessen, hesse-cassel, electorate, of, Hesselberg, St Croix, Virgin Islands (US), USA
kurhessen, hesse-cassel, electorate, of, Hesselbronn, Hohenlohekreis, Baden-Württemberg, Germany
kurhessen, hesse-cassel, electorate, of, Hesseldorf, Main-Kinzig-Kreis, Hesse, Germany
kurhessen, hesse-cassel, electorate, of, Hessellohe, Neuburg-Schrobenhausen, Bavaria, Germany
kurhessen, hesse-cassel, electorate, of, Hesseln, Gütersloh, North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany
kurhessen, hesse-cassel, electorate, of, Hesseln, Trier-Saarburg, Rhineland-Palatinate, Germany
kurhessen, hesse-cassel, electorate, of, Hesselfeld, Cloppenburg, Lower Saxony, Germany
kurhessen, hesse-cassel, electorate, of, Hesselte, Emsland, Lower Saxony, Germany

Catholic prosecution may also have been a factor. And from the censuses, and aware that people did travel back and forth, we know they could well have already had family in the USA, even if only remotely related. They chose Rochester for a reason. The Trosts were already in Rochester. They just as well could have gone to Wisconsin or Ohio. (I have always wondered why E & L went to Ohio for their wedding/honeymoon. Was there a connection to Ohio or was there some sort of

tourist attraction that made it appealing. Why Ohio?). In both cases, we will know nothing more until we can identify a town or village. That's all I got at the moment.



Marktstraße, Fulda²⁰

²⁰ <https://en.wikivoyage.org/wiki/Fulda>