

Joseph and Wilhelmina Woehr

Joseph Woehr (1825 – 1908)¹

Caroline Wilhelmina Anne Marie Uetrecht (1836 – 1927)²

Credit where credit is due: *All of us interested in the lives of Joseph and Wilhelmina Woehr are indebted to Jean Berendzen Pingnot, one of their great-great-granddaughters, and to Cletus A. Hoer, one of their great-grandsons. Jean Berendzen Pingnot published the memories her mother, Lois (Sanning) Berendzen, and grandmother, Jeannette (Woehr) Sanning, passed to her and compiled a detailed chart of the descendants of Joseph and Wilhelmina. Cletus A. Hoer published the memories of his mother, Dorothy (Wieberg) Hoer and the memories of his uncle, Fr. Ferdinand Wieberg, in From Koeltztown to the Rockies. Without their work, we would know very little about Joseph and Wilhelmina.*

We also are indebted to Cletus A. Hoer and David Melies, another great-grandson of Joseph and Wilhelmina, for many of the pictures of the Woehr family and to Jean Berendzen Pingnot for the wedding pictures of the Woehr children.

Note: This sketch of Joseph and Wilhelmina Woehr was written in Colorado Springs without access to records in Missouri that might have provided additional information. For example, Joseph and Wilhelmina must have had their marriage validated in the Catholic Church at some time. If it was validated after they moved to Koeltztown, the record might be in the St. Boniface Parish records. Also, we don't know whether Joseph and Wilhelmina built the house the in Koeltztown or purchased it from a prior owner. A search of the real estate records in Osage County might provide the answer.

Appendix A - Photographs of the Joseph and Wilhelmina Woehr family

Appendix B – The children of Albert and Frederika Woehr

Appendix C – The children of Joseph and Wilhelmina Woehr with photographs

Sometime after the 1860 Federal Census and before the summer of 1862, Joseph and Wilhelmina Woehr moved with their children from Castle Rock along the Osage River in Osage County, Missouri to the very small settlement of Koeltztown some ten miles to the southwest. At the time there would have been nothing unusual about a family of German descent moving to a settlement that itself was almost 100 percent German. The Woehr family and other settlers around Koeltztown were among the thousands of Germans who settled along the Missouri River and its tributaries in the first half of the 19th century. But, Joseph and Wilhelmina were unusual in that while Joseph was a Catholic, Wilhelmina was a Lutheran and they first settled in Castle

Rock before moving to Koeltztown in 1862. Also, while Wilhelmina came from Prussia as did most of the settlers around Westphalia and Koeltztown, Joseph was from the Kingdom of Wuerttemberg in the southwestern part of modern Germany. He is the only person giving his place of birth as Wuerttemberg listed in the 1860 federal census for Jackson Township of Osage County. Very few families from Württemberg came to Osage County.³ There has been only one church in Koeltztown from its founding in the 1850s to the present - St. Boniface Catholic Church. How did Joseph and Wilhelmina find their way Koeltztown? The answer can be found as far away as Massachusetts and Chicago and as close as Castle Rock and the walnut trees so abundant in Osage County.

Joseph was born on 7 March 1825 in Weissenstein east of Stuttgart in what is now the modern German state of Baden-Württemberg.⁴ At the time of Joseph's emigration it was the Kingdom of Württemberg. He was one of the 12 children of Christoff Woehr of Weissenstein and Catharina Fritz of the neighboring village of Donzdorf.⁵ Joseph and his brother, Albert, were both baptized and confirmed in the Catholic faith in the church in Weissenstein.⁶ Joseph travelled to the United States with his brother, Albert, on the Charles Walton that sailed from London in the summer of 1849.⁷ That was not uncommon because many people leaving what we now know as Germany traveled to France or England to board ships bound for the United States. We know nothing of how Joseph and Albert travelled from their home in the Kingdom of Württemberg to London. They may have sailed up the Rhine and then to London or they may have travelled overland to one of the French, Dutch or German ports and then across the channel.

Joseph and Albert arrived in New York on 7 September 1849 among the many passengers on the Charles Walton whose home of origin is listed as Germany. Unfortunately the passenger list is not more specific. Their ultimate goal must have been the American Midwest. An unconfirmed story in the Woehr family is that Joseph and Albert first travelled to Nauvoo, Illinois with a group of Mormons.⁸ At this time, the Mormons had a successful mission in the British Isles, so it is entirely possible that Joseph and Albert became acquainted with a group of Mormons during their crossing to New York and decided to travel with them on to Nauvoo.⁹ Unfortunately, searches of the 1850 Federal Census so far reveal no listing of the two brothers. Most of the Mormon population had been forced out of Nauvoo toward Salt Lake by 1846; however, a small Mormon population, including the widow of Joseph Smith, remained.¹⁰ They may have provided assistance to other Mormons passing through on their way to Salt Lake making Nauvoo a possible interim destination for Mormons coming from Europe through the east coast ports of the United States. If the two brothers did travel to Nauvoo together, they might have also travelled together to St. Louis, but soon after they went separate ways.

Wilhelmina was born on 19 November 1836 in the small Prussian village of Destel, about two miles west of Levern. The Uetrecht family was Lutheran, and Destel may not have had a church because some of the family events are recorded at Levern.¹¹ On one of his Civil War pension forms, Wilhelmina's brother Ferdinand, listed his Prussian home as a town different from Destel, but his handwriting is difficult to decipher, but is probably not Levern.¹² Destel and Levern are

some sixty miles north of Mastholte, the Prussian home of many of the 19th century settlers around Koeltztown and Westphalia. Wilhelmina's parents were August Wilhelm Ludwig Uetrecht and Hanna Sophie Charlotte Hohlt.¹³ August was a teacher.¹⁴

The details of Wilhelmina Uetrecht's travel and arrival in the United States are uncertain. Margaret Gentges lists her arriving in about 1852.¹⁵ One possibility is that she travelled from Bremerhaven to New Orleans in 1852 on board the Heinrich. A Wilhelmina Uetrich and a Ludwig Uetrich are listed as passengers on the Heinrich which arrived at New Orleans on 26 October 1852.¹⁶ They were probably brother and sister since they are not listed as man and wife. There are at least three difficulties with this possibility. First, they are listed as being Dutch. Second, the Wilhelmina travelling on the Heinrich is listed as being 17 years old, when we know that our Wilhelmina only turned 16 in November, 1852. Of course, these two difficulties could be the result of mistakes on the passenger list. The third difficulty is that Ludwig disappears from the records after they arrive at New Orleans. It does seem that if they were brother and sister, they would have continued to travel together to St. Louis. If our Wilhelmina is the same as the Wilhelmina Uetrich who arrived in New Orleans in 1852, she would probably have travelled overland to Bremen and then by small ship down the Weser to Bremerhaven to board the Heinrich. After her arrival in New Orleans, she would have travelled up the Mississippi River to St. Louis. We do know that Joseph and Wilhelmina married before a Justice of the Peace in St. Louis on 20 June 1853, just eight months after the Heinrich arrived at New Orleans.¹⁷ She was 16 years old; he was 28. The date of the arrival of the Heinrich and the date of the wedding make it possible that the Wilhelmina who arrived on the Heinrich is the same Wilhelmina who married Joseph Woehr.

The second and much more likely possibility is that Wilhelmina landed on the east coast of the United States and travelled overland to Nauvoo, Illinois before moving on to St. Louis. In the tapes he dictated in 1977, Fr. Ferdinand Wieberg, a grandson of Joseph and Wilhelmina, remembers his grandmother talking about living in Nauvoo.¹⁸ There is another connection between the Uetrechts and Nauvoo that adds credence to this scenario. Wilhelmina's brother, Ferdinand, came to the US before 1861. Margaret Gentges lists him as arriving in 1857.¹⁹ A Fr. Uetrecht arrived in New York on the Argo on 6 October 1857.²⁰ In the 1860 census he is listed as a clerk in the Loheide household in Nauvoo, IL.²¹ The head of the household, Frederick Loheide, is listed as a merchant which would explain why Ferdinand is listed as a clerk. It would also explain why Ferdinand went to Nauvoo for treatment of his illness after the Civil War. He served in the 26th Missouri Volunteer Infantry during the American Civil War.²² He became ill during his service. After his discharge in January 1865, he spent a few months with Wilhelmina and Joseph, but then went to Nauvoo, Illinois for medical treatment by a Dr. Simon Santo.²³ He stayed there for over a year.²⁴ He must have had some prior knowledge of Dr. Santo to cause him to travel to Nauvoo to seek treatment from him instead of seeking treatment from a physician closer to Koeltztown such as in St. Louis. Since Ferdinand likely spent some time in Nauvoo after he arrived in the United States in 1857, some 5 years after Wilhelmina arrived, it is

certainly possible that Wilhelmina also passed through Nauvoo before finding her way to St. Louis. However, it is important to keep in mind that this is somewhat speculative. We simply cannot be certain of just how Wilhelmina travelled from her Prussian home to St. Louis. The earliest information we have about her in the United States is her marriage to Joseph in St. Louis on 20 June 1853.²⁵

Just as we know nothing of just how Joseph and Wilhelmina traveled to St. Louis, we know nothing of their courtship. What we do know, however, is that young and not-so-young people of their time had ideas of courtship and marriage much different from ours. A glance at the relatively short time it took widows and widowers to enter into second marriages in the middle of the 19th century gives us some insight. They must have been much more practical than we. An example might help us understand. In about 1838, a young, unmarried farmer living not too far from St. Louis was urged by his neighbors to take a wife. After some time of listening to their importunities, he decided they were right, but no unmarried women lived in his neighborhood. A neighbor suggested that he try looking in St. Louis. He agreed and promptly saddled his horse and rode to St. Louis. There he met a friend to whom he explained his purpose for being in the city. The friend suggested that a comely young woman who worked at the boarding house where he lived would be a likely candidate and invited the young farmer to dinner at the boarding house that evening. After observing the young women in question serving the table at the boarding house, the young farmer agreed that she would make a good wife, but debated as to how to approach the young woman. The next evening he again went to the boarding house for dinner and followed the young woman into the kitchen where he explained his proposal to her. At first she thought he was joking; besides she knew nothing about him. But when his friend intervened and explained that his friend was not joking and had a good farm, she gave his proposal some thought and accepted. Thereafter followed some rushing about to get the necessary documents, but within a day or two they appeared before a Justice of the Peace and were duly married. After the wedding the newly married couple started for the farmer's home riding double on his horse. The young farmer, no doubt somewhat flustered by his success in achieving his goal and the suddenness of the change in this life, had a lapse in memory as they rode along. He pulled his horse to a halt, turned to his new bride and asked "What was your name again?"²⁶ Let us hope Joseph was more considerate of Wilhelmina. We do know that their marriage lasted 55 years till Joseph died in 1908.

Another example is the story of Henry Loehner who came to the United States earlier. Henry Loehner first left Prussia in 1838 as a sixteen-year-old and arrived in the United States in 1839.²⁷ He became a successful farmer along the Maries River in the Westphalia community in Osage County, Missouri. In 1846 he made a return visit to his Prussian home of Mastholte. While there he convinced nearly 200 of his former neighbors to come to America, but one has to think that his primary reason for making the return visit to Mastholte was to find a wife. If that is true, he was successful. He and Gertrude Grossehakenkamp were married in Mastholte and returned to his farm on the Maries River and lived there the rest of their lives.²⁸ They had several children,

and some of their descendants still live on a farm near his original farm. Like Joseph and Wilhelmina Woehr, Henry and Gertrude Loehner became members of St. Boniface Parish in Koeltztown and helped build St. Boniface Church.

After their marriage, Joseph and Wilhelmina stayed in St. Louis for several years. Two of their children were born there: Theodore on 14 August 1854 and Anna on 18 May 1857. Anna died in 1859.²⁹ Sometime between Anna's birth and the birth of their third child, Friederich, on 15 June 1859, they moved to Castle Rock in Osage County.³⁰

Castle Rock was the creation of George B. Boomer. He was born on July 26, 1832 in Sutton, Worcester County, Massachusetts, the son of a pastor, Rev. Job Borden Boomer. George's brother, L. B. Boomer and his brother-in-law, A. B. Stone had a bridge building company headquartered in Chicago. The company had a large area of operation in the southern and southwestern United States. When they needed a representative in St. Louis, they choose 19-year-old George for the job.³¹ After he arrived in St. Louis, George took a trip through central Missouri looking for timber. While travelling along the Osage River, he discovered a site at a bend in the river with suitable timber where the company could produce its own lumber for the bridge-building business. It is not clear whether part of his original plan included establishing a town. Maybe if he had found suitable timber closer to St. Louis, there would have been no need for a town. Whatever the specific reasons, he decided to establish a town and bought slightly over 240 acres of government land.³² Not only was Castle Rock to be a town, but in keeping with his upbringing it was to be a Protestant, New England town. It was named after an old man named Castle who legend had it lived in a cave among the rocks in the vicinity.³³ Boomer was determined that it would not be a Catholic town for he spurned an offer from the Archbishop of St. Louis to help construct a Catholic church in the town.³⁴ In a letter he wrote that "It shall be a free Protestant Church untrammelled by any of the follies and dogmas of the Catholic faith."³⁵ By 1856 it had a hotel, store, warehouses, blacksmith shops, a church and private homes. Among the industries were a large steam-powered saw mill, grist mill, steamboat construction operation and cabinet factory. The grist mill was large enough and the flour of such quality that the flour was sold in St. Louis.³⁶ He may have used slaves to provide some of the labor.³⁷

Boomer must have quickly softened his antipathy toward the Catholic Church because the citizens of Westphalia, which was almost totally Catholic, asked him to give the 4th of July address at their town in 1857 and he accepted.³⁸ Later after the beginning of the Civil War, he addressed a county meeting at Linn.³⁹

While on business in Jefferson City in August, 1861 Boomer heard of the death of General Nathaniel Lyon at the Battle of Wilson's Creek in southern Missouri. The two had met when General Lyon crossed the Osage on the ferry at Castle Rock on his way to Springfield. On his way back to Castle Rock, Boomer decided to form a battalion for service in the Union Army.⁴⁰ That eventually developed into the recruiting of an entire regiment. It became the 26th Missouri Volunteer Infantry that so many of the young men of Osage County joined when it was

organized in late 1861 and early 1862. Boomer was appointed as the colonel, and Colonel Boomer commanded the 26th Missouri through the fighting around New Madrid and Island Number 10 in Missouri and through the campaign around Corinth in northern Mississippi.⁴¹ He was wounded at Iuka, Mississippi on 19 September 1862 and was warmly received when he visited Castle Rock while on furlough recovering from his wounds.⁴² After he recovered, he returned to the regiment. He led the brigade which included the 26th Missouri through the Vicksburg Campaign including the very tough fighting for Champion Hill east of Vicksburg. He was killed while leading the brigade during the bloody assault on Vicksburg on May 22, 1863, just two months prior to his 31st birthday.⁴³ His family returned his body to Massachusetts where he is buried. He remained popular with his men, and after the war, they named the Linn, Missouri Post 97 of the Grand Army of the Republic the General George B. Boomer Post. It is named the General George B. Boomer Post because he might have been promoted to Brigadier General had he lived, so his comrades in arms decided to give him an unofficial posthumous promotion.⁴⁴ After the war Castle Rock seemed to go into decline, perhaps because the driving force behind its existence, George B. Boomer, was no longer there to keep it alive. When the grist mill burned in 1879, a Jefferson City paper predicted that if the mill were not rebuilt, the town would disappear.⁴⁵ The paper was correct. The town never recovered from the loss of the mill. Today nothing remains of George B. Boomer's New England, Protestant town on the Osage River except one small brick building.⁴⁶

The 1860 census of Jackson Township, Osage County listing people with the Post Office of Castle Rock shows Joseph Woehr's occupation as a turner, someone who works with a lathe.⁴⁷ Two additional turners, carpenters, a plainer and engineers are also listed on the same page as Joseph and Wilhelmina. We don't know where Joseph learned his turner skills, and we don't know just what caused Joseph and Wilhelmina to move to Castle Rock. Perhaps George Boomer recruited workers from the St. Louis population to staff the mills and workshops he was building in Castle Rock and Joseph saw an opportunity to work with the walnut wood he knew he could find in Osage County. Their grandson, Fr. Ferdinand Wieberg, recalled his grandfather as being a master wood carver, and thought Joseph came to Castle Rock and then Koeltztown because he wanted to work with the walnut wood that was available there.⁴⁸

Joseph is listed as a cabinet maker in the 1880 census so he may have worked in the furniture factory at Castle Rock.⁴⁹ However, Joseph and Wilhelmina did not stay in Castle Rock very long. They were in Koeltztown by the birth of their 4th child, Ferdinand, in August 1862.⁵⁰ Joseph must have been a skillful workman for he continued to work as a woodcarver and furniture maker for the rest of his life, although he may also have done some farming. He and Wilhelmina raised their family in Koeltztown and remained there the rest of their lives.

Just as the American Civil War changed the lives of almost every American, it changed the lives of Joseph and Wilhelmina. Joseph did not join any of the Union Army regiments that many of the young men of Osage County joined; however, he did join the Enrolled Missouri Militia. He joined Company F of the 28th Enrolled Missouri Militia on August 20, 1862.⁵¹ A man with last

name of Lorrenze was the Captain, and among the Koeltztown neighbors of Joseph and Wilhelmina in the company were Martin Borgmeier as the 1st Lieutenant, Bernard Plassmeyer as the 2nd Lieutenant, Henry Bode as a sergeant, Henry Bax as a corporal, and Franz Ackfeld, Joseph Bax and Henry Holtmeyer as privates. Records for the Enrolled Missouri Militia records are scant. It is not even clear just how they were armed. They may have been issued government arms, but more likely they provided their own arms. It appears from the service records of the members of the regiment that they may have received some training in the late summer and fall of 1862, but they were never mobilized until 1864 when they were needed to defend against the confederate forces that came through central Missouri under Major General Sterling Price in October and November 1864. The few records available for the 28th Enrolled Missouri Militia show that it was ordered to Jefferson City on about October 3rd and served in the defense of the city.⁵² The service record for Joseph shows that he enrolled on August 20, 1862 and served from September 27 to November 24, 1864 so he would have been present with the regiment when it served during that time. He served a total of 66 days, 60 during the time of Price's Raid.⁵³ At Jefferson City, the 28th Enrolled Missouri Militia under Colonel Lebbeus Zevely defended College Hill on the union northeastern flank.⁵⁴ However, Price overestimated the strength of the militia in the city and never mounted a full-scale attack.⁵⁵ Price continued west until he was defeated at Westport near Kansas City on October 23, 1864.⁵⁶ He then turned south and returned to Arkansas.

Joseph also had a near encounter with bushwhackers sometime during the Civil War. Bushwhackers were guerilla bands that infested parts of Missouri. The story in the family is that one day a group of men on horseback followed Joseph home, perhaps as a result of something he said. He hid in the house. When the men knocked at the door Wilhelmina opened it to find herself staring down the barrel of a rifle. The men demanded to know if Joseph was at home. She was not intimidated and insisted that he was not there. The bushwhackers finally accepted her story and left.⁵⁷ Others were not so lucky. Fr. Wieberg remembers his Grandmother Wilhelmina telling of two relatives who lost their lives to bushwhackers. One was summarily hung and one shot in the back when he tried to recover a rifle the bushwhackers had earlier taken at gunpoint.⁵⁸ Wilhelmina must have also seen the detachment of Price's soldiers that passed through Koeltztown in the fall of 1864 while Joseph was away helping defend Jefferson City.⁵⁹

Joseph is listed as a farmer on the roster of persons subject to military duty under the Draft or Enrollment Act of 1863; however, the records erroneously give his residence as St. Louis.⁶⁰

At the time Joseph was helping defend Jefferson City against Price's Confederate forces, his brother-in-law, Ferdinand Uetrecht was serving with the 26th Missouri Volunteer Infantry around Atlanta, Georgia as General Sherman was preparing to begin his march to the sea. Ferdinand was among the many young men of Osage County who joined the 26th Missouri Volunteer Infantry. Among the members of his company, Company D, were Joseph and Anton Plassmeyer, George Castrop, Joseph Luecke, Joseph Weigers and Joseph Borgmeyer. Joseph Borgmeyer was killed and George Castrop lost an arm at Champion Hill on May 16, 1863.⁶¹

Ferdinand may have been living with Joseph and Wilhelmina in Castle Rock at the time of his enlistment because he says he gave Castle Rock as his post office when he joined the regiment at Medora (Also known as St. Aubert) along the Missouri River in northern Osage County.⁶²

Ferdinand Uetrecht's life gives us some insight into the life of a soldier in the Union Army, the life of a Civil War veteran after the war and the relationship he had with his family and Koeltztown neighbors after he returned home.

Ferdinand joined Company D of the 26th Missouri Volunteer Infantry on 2 October 1861.⁶³ After the Regiment was mustered into federal service, it saw service in Missouri at New Madrid and, Island No. 10 on the Mississippi River and then the pursuit of Confederate troops to Tiptonville, TN. In February, 1862 he caught pneumonia from wading through swamps and exposure to storms around New Madrid.⁶⁴ The record is not clear as to whether he was with the regiment at Island # 10 and Tiptonville; however, a memo prepared by the Surgeon General's Office in 1887 has him in a hospital near Farmington, Mississippi by July 11, 1862. Then he was on the steamer Lancaster # 4 from Hamburg, Tennessee on July 31, 1862. He was in Cincinnati by August and in a General Hospital at Camp Denison, Ohio by August 5, 1862. According to these records, he was in the hospital for five months and returned to duty on December 8, 1862.⁶⁵ In an affidavit prepared in 1888, his Company Commander, Frank Schoenen, says he was in a hospital at Holly Springs, Mississippi in the fall of 1862.⁶⁶ If these dates are reasonably correct, Ferdinand missed the siege of Corinth, the Battle of Iuka and the Battle of Corinth, all in northeastern Mississippi, in the late summer and fall of 1862. He remained very weak throughout his service. However, after his discharge from the hospital in Camp Dennison, Ohio, he was with the regiment through the Vicksburg Campaign including the Yazoo Pass expedition in February, March and April 1863. After crossing the Mississippi River at Bruinsburg on a gunboat⁶⁷ on 30 April or 1 May, 1863 as part of the XVII Corps of Grant's Army of the Tennessee, he was in the fighting at Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hill and the unsuccessful assaults on Vicksburg on 19 and 22 May. During the siege of Vicksburg from June 22 to July 4, 1863, the 26th Missouri was part of Sherman's command along the Big Black River east of Vicksburg defending against any Confederate force that might try to relieve Vicksburg from the east.⁶⁸ After the surrender of Vicksburg on July 4, 1863, Ferdinand was with the regiment when it moved to Devall's Bluff in Arkansas. Then later in the fall of 1864, again under Sherman's command, he moved to Chattanooga and participated in the fierce fighting in the Battle of Missionary Ridge near Chattanooga. Then he was in the Union advance on Atlanta and the march to the sea. He was discharged at Savannah, Georgia on January 9, 1865 along with most of the other members of the 26th Missouri whose three-year terms of service ended.⁶⁹ They returned to Missouri by way of steamer up the Atlantic Coast and then probably by train to Missouri. Others of the regiment remained as veteran volunteers and fought in the campaign through the Carolinas under Sherman and paraded through Washington D.C. on 24 May 1865. In 1888, Captain Schoenen wrote that Ferdinand always had a cough and other problems with his lungs and was unable to do full duty. He could not carry his own knapsack and could hardly

carry his own gun and ammunition.⁷⁰ He must have been one strong-willed young man to endure as he did especially when we consider the very tough fighting the regiment was involved in at Champion Hill, the two assaults on Vicksburg and the assault on Tunnel Hill on the northern end of Missionary Ridge at Chattanooga all followed by the march to the sea.

After he returned to Koeltztown from Nauvoo, IL, he worked for Herman Sandbothe for about five years doing light farm work and carrying the mail to Westphalia by horseback, but even then he was often confined to bed.⁷¹ In addition to being the mail contractor, Herman Sandbothe was the township road supervisor and he wrote that when the community was called out to work on the roads, he could only give Ferdinand the lightest work. Despite his persistent illness and weakness, on 12 May 1874, he married Kunigunda Schaeffer, the widow of Francis Herman Boeckman (Brockman?), who had a farm near Koeltztown.⁷² He and Kunigunda had seven children,⁷³ and some of their descendants still live in Jefferson City, Missouri. Both Ferdinand and Kunigunda are buried in St. Boniface Cemetery in Koeltztown.⁷⁴

Ferdinand's nephew, Father Ferdinand Wieberg, gives another insight into the life of the Civil War veterans of Koeltztown shortly after 1900 in his recollections of Koeltztown recorded in 1977. At least three Koeltztown Civil War veterans received pensions from the federal government. They were Fritz Metzke, Herman Tappel, and Frederick (Ferdinand) Uetrecht. They received their checks at the Ben Melies store which also served as the post office, with Ben Melies being the postmaster. Fr. Wieberg recalled that the arrival of the pension checks was cause for celebration and would quickly become known throughout the town and among the farmers in the vicinity. The veterans would pick up their checks, pay the bills they had accumulated during the month at Ben Melies' store and go directly to Joe Otto's saloon. It was a monthly ritual and community affair. "With every farmer in town that could get away would go to town to get in on that free beer and drinks that were being offered. These guys wouldn't go home until the money was gone."⁷⁵

The teenagers sometimes played tricks on some of the men. Herman Tappel rode a mule. To get Herman to go home the boys put the saddle on backwards, tied the bridle to the tail of the mule and slapped the mule on the tail. When the rider, who wanted to go back to the saloon for another drink, pulled on the reins the mule simply ignored him and proceeded to get his inebriated rider home safely.⁷⁶ Father Wieberg does not report any injuries to either the rider or the mule. Nor, does he report the welcome the rider received from his wife when he arrived home. Fr. Wieberg does not tell us whether his grandfather, Joseph, took part in the monthly celebrations; however, there is no reason to think that he did not. Ferdinand's application for a pension was approved for \$8.00 per month effective May 17, 1887, but he may not have actually started receiving his pension until 1889. By 1904 he was receiving a pension of \$17 per month.⁷⁷ If the monthly celebrations began shortly after 1889, Joseph would have had many opportunities to participate.

Wilhelmina and Ferdinand may not have been the only members of their family to come to America. A story passed to Jean Berendzen Pinget by her mother and grandmother is that their mother also came to the US and ran a boarding house in New York.⁷⁸ Unfortunately, no historical records to confirm this can be found.

Another story in the Woehr family is that Joseph had a brother named Albert who became a Lutheran minister; the family even has a photograph of the two brothers.⁷⁹ The family did not have access to the passenger list of the Charles Walton or any other information about Albert, so until recently the photograph was the only evidence supporting the story.⁸⁰ A recently discovered family tree and other data on Ancestry.com confirm that there was indeed an Albert J. Woehr who was a Lutheran minister in Illinois and Ohio. He is Joseph's lost brother.

After his arrival with Joseph in New York on the Charles Walton on 7 September 1849, the available records are silent as to Albert until 1855 when he appears on an Illinois Census as living in West Chicago in Cook County in 1855.⁸¹ He married Frederika Hess in 1851,⁸² and the census records show that they had one child, also named Albert J., born in Illinois in 1854.⁸³ Albert next appears in city directory for Cleveland, Ohio of 1863 where he is listed as Rev. Albert Woehr living on Marion (Street?).⁸⁴ Albert and Frederika remained in Ohio for several years for two of their children were born there.⁸⁵ The Civil War Draft Registration Records for an Albert Woehr show him living in the South Ward, Cleveland No. 44.⁸⁶ By 1870, Albert and Frederika had moved their family to Otter Creek Township in La Salle County, Illinois with a Post Office of Streator. He gives his occupation as minister, year of birth as about 1824 and place of birth as Wuerttemberg. Frederika's place of birth is France. They have four children living with them.⁸⁷

By 1880 the family is living in Mt. Pulaski in Logan County, Illinois. Albert again gives his occupation as minister of the gospel and his birthplace as Württemberg.⁸⁸ By 1900, Albert and Frederika are living in Geneseo in Henry County, Illinois.⁸⁹ This time Albert's place of birth is listed as Germany. His occupation is indecipherable on the census form. Their son, Albert, who by 1880 was 29 years old, is living in a boarding house in Chicago and working as a sign painter.⁹⁰ Albert died in 1901 and is buried in the Oakwood Cemetery in Geneseo.⁹¹ Frederika continued to live in Geneseo until her death in 1911. She is also buried in the Oakwood Cemetery in Geneseo. Some of their six children and grandchildren are also buried there.

There are no stories or records of any contact between Joseph and Albert after they parted in the early 1850s. Similarly, there are no records of contact between descendants of the two brothers until June 2012, when the writer of this article, a great-grandson of Joseph, had a telephone conversation with Pamela Woehr Orrison, a great-granddaughter of Albert.

Joseph and Wilhelmina remained in Koeltztown for the rest of their lives after moving there in 1862. Joseph worked as a woodworker for over 40 years. We don't know if he retired or continued working until his death. He made furniture and cabinets with a mule-powered lathe in

a small shop across the street from the family home. He helped build the present St. Boniface Church and also made the frames for the Stations of the Cross, the woodwork on the altar and the pews. Some of his descendants still have some of the furniture he made. He probably never heard of Albuquerque, NM or Colorado Springs, CO, but one of his great-great-granddaughters living in Albuquerque has a piece of furniture believed to have been made by him and one of his great-great-great-granddaughters living in Colorado Springs has an armoire also believed to have been made by him.

Wilhelmina cared for their children and their home. Joseph and Wilhelmina were active members of St. Boniface Parish. Joseph helped build the church and much of the interior woodwork is his work. Wilhelmina was baptized in the Catholic faith in 1869.⁹² One of their granddaughters recalled that Wilhelmina was baptized into the Catholic Church by Fr. Kellersman who was pastor of St. Boniface Parish from 1882 to 1914.⁹³ It does seem clear that all of their children were raised in the Catholic faith because there are neither stories nor information to the contrary. Two of their grandchildren became priests and at least one became a nun.

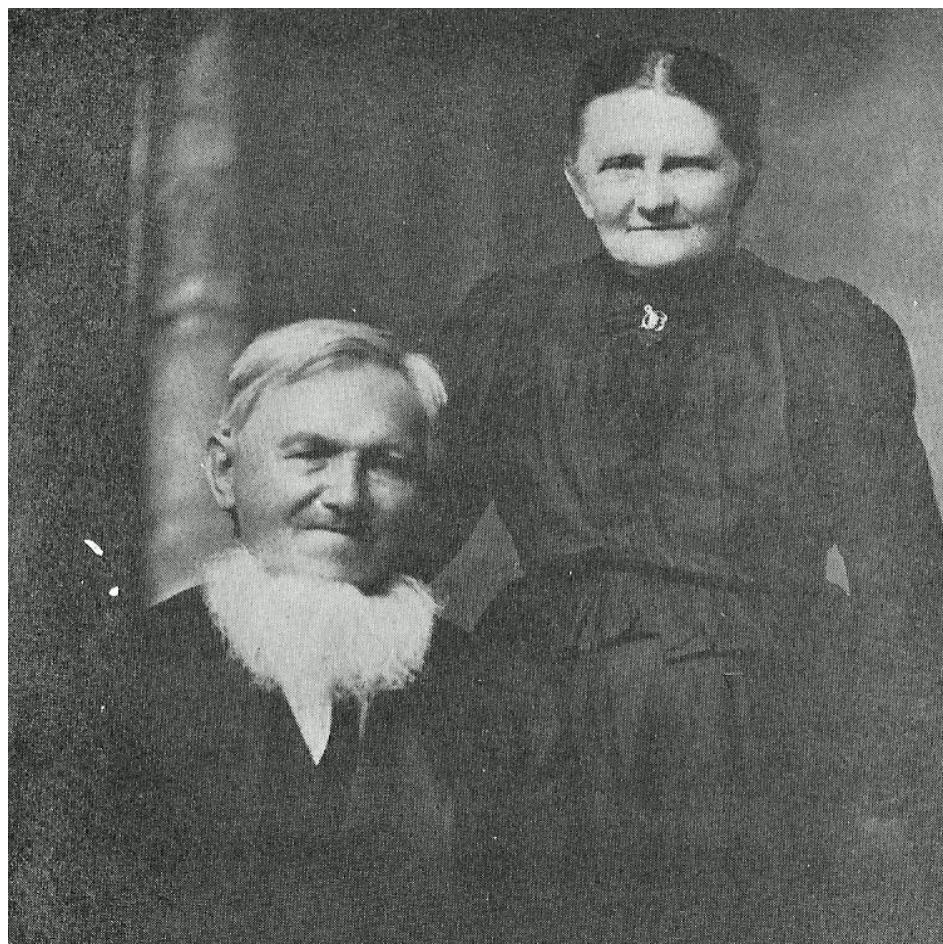
Other than already mentioned, we don't know many details of the lives of Joseph and Wilhelmina after the Civil War. They moved into a log house when they arrived in Koeltztown in 1862. At some later time it was covered with siding and several rooms were added. They had 15 children. In addition to the two born in St. Louis and the one born in Castle Rock, they had 12 children born in Koeltztown. They endured the deaths of six of their children. Four died in infancy or early childhood. Two others died as young adults. Friederich Wilhelm died in 1888 at age 28 or 29, and Emma died in 1896 at age 30 shortly after giving birth to her only child who died at birth. Of the 11 who lived to adulthood, 10 married and had families. Friederich Wilhelm is the only one who did not marry. Five lived their adult lives in St. Louis; three lived in or near Koeltztown; one lived in Westphalia; one lived on a farm near Folk; one lived part of his life in Wardsville in Cole County. Joseph died in 1908. Wilhelmina died in 1927. Both are buried in St. Boniface Cemetery in Koeltztown.

Martin Lloyd Plassmeyer
Great-grandson of Joseph and Wilhelmina Woehr

Colorado Springs, CO
27 September 2012

1

Appendix A



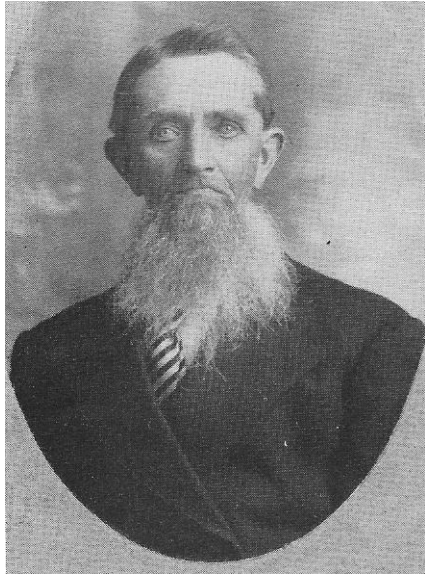
Joseph and Wilhelmina (Utrecht) Woehr



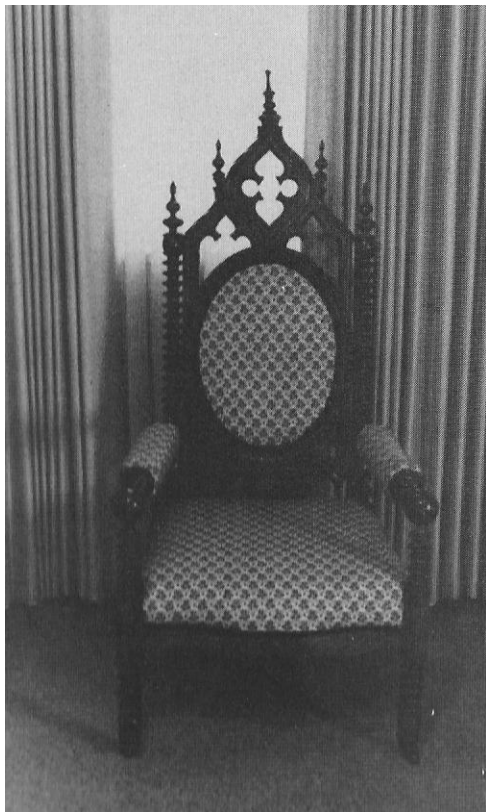
Koeltztown, MO. Wilhelmina (Utrecht) Woehr in front yard of the Woehr house.



Joseph (Standing) and Albert (Seated) Woehr probably in the early 1850s



Probably a picture of Ferdinand Uetrecht, brother of Wilhelmina Uetrecht Woehr; but possibly a picture of their father, August Wilhelm Ludwig Uetrecht.



Chair made by Joseph Woehr



Koeltztown, MO. Stations of the Cross in St. Boniface Church - frames made by Joseph Woehr



Side of an armoire believed to have been made by Joseph Woehr with initials B B J and Koeltztown, Mo. Now located in Colorado Springs, CO and owned by a great-great-great-granddaughter of Joseph and Wilhelmina



9 June 1931, Koeltztown, MO. The nine surviving children of Joseph and Wilhelmina Woehr in Koeltztown for celebration of the ordination and first Mass of Herbert Melies, son of Bernard H (Ben) and Anna Melies. In front of the Melies house, left to right: Theodore, Ferdinand, Sophia, Mary, John, George, Anna, Elizabeth, and Frank.



Joseph Woehr's woodworking shop as it looked in 1977.



November 2011, Koeltztown, MO. Two pictures of the Woehr house - unoccupied.



1908, Koeltztown, MO. The Woehr House at the time of the funeral of Joseph Woehr.

Wilhelmina (Utrecht) Woehr is seated near the center in the chair.

The family standing at left is the Bernard H. (Ben) and Anna (Woehr) Melies family with their three children, Victor, Herbert and Agatha - in carriage.

Other possibly identifications are: Seated on sidewalk - Elizabeth Woehr at left and Frieda (Woehr) Otto at right. The lady at left standing at the gate may be Cecelia (Tellman) Woehr. The lady at the right is unidentified. The Three men standing behind the fence at the right may be from left to right - Theodore Woehr (Partially obscured), William Wieberg, and Ferdinand Woehr. The five children at the right are unidentified grandchildren of Joseph and Wilhelmina Woehr.

Appendix B - Children of Albert J. and Frederika (Hess) Woehr

(Information is based on the “Lamberts from Hadlow, Kent, England” family tree on ancestry.com, census records, marriage records and burial records for Oakwood Cemetery in Geneseo, IL)

-Albert: - born in December 1854 in Illinois; his wife’s first name was Ida; he died in Geneseo in Henry County, IL on 15 August 1924; he and his wife, Ida, are buried in the Oakwood Cemetery in Geneseo, IL.

-Lavina (Louisa?): - born 1857 in Mendota, in LaSalle County, IL; possibly married Charles H. King on 8 November 1881.

-Emma - born 30 September 1858 in Illinois; married Joseph W. Drehmer on December 23, 1880 in Henry County, IL; died 12 May 1932 in Verden in Grady County, OK.

-Franklin (Frank?) - born 1864 in Ohio; did not marry; died 1 December 1930 in East Moline, IL; buried in Oakwood Cemetery in Geneseo, IL.

-Carrie (Carey?) - born 1866 in Ohio; did not marry; died 4 December 1892 in Geneseo, IL; buried in Oakwood Cemetery in Geneseo, IL.

-Edwin Samuel - born about 1872 in Streator, IL; married Alma Elizabeth Ainley 8 July 1901 in Barrie, Ontario in Canada; they lived most of their lives in Geneseo, IL; Edwin died 1 November 1948 and Alma in 1938, both in Geneseo; Edwin and Alma are both buried in Oakwood Cemetery in Geneseo, IL.

Appendix C - Children of Joseph and Wilhelmina (Utrecht) Woehr

Jean Pingenot, in “Woehr Family” includes a list of the children as does Cletus Hoer in “From Koeltztown to the Rockies” on pages 9 and D4-D5. The following is based mostly on information from both sources and on Death Certificates and Marriage Records where available. Two additional sources are the parish book for St. Stanislaus Parish, Wardsville, Missouri 1880 – 1980 and the burial records of St. Stanislaus Parish as of March 2012.

-Theodore, born 14 August 1854 in St. Louis, died 20 September, 1937 in St. Louis. He married Elizabeth Schaeffer; they had three children. He is buried in Calvary Cemetery in St. Louis.*



Theodore Woehr and Elizabeth Schaeffer - 25 January 1881

- Anna born 18 May 1857 in St. Louis, and she died on 5 June 1859.

-Friederich Wilhelm, born 15 June 1859 in Castle Rock, MO, died 1888 in Wardsville, MO. According to Jean Pingenot, Friederich went to Wardsville, Missouri to work as a wagon maker with Peter Tellman. The St. Stanislaus Parish, Wardsville, MO records show that he died in 1888 and is buried in the St. Stanislaus Cemetery. He probably was not married.

-Ferdinand, born 29 August 1862 in Koeltztown, died 8 March 1939 in Koeltztown. According to the St. Stanislaus Parish, Wardsville, Missouri 1880 – 1980 he married Cecilia Tellman on 6 October 1890 in Wardsville, MO. They had four daughters. After Cecelia died on 13 October 1916, Ferdinand married Mary Margaret Hilke on 23 November 1920 in Koeltztown. They had one child. He is buried in St. Boniface Cemetery in Koeltztown, MO.**



Cecelia Tellman and Ferdinand Woehr – 6 October 1890

- Sophia Maria, born 28 February 1864 in Koeltztown, died 1 February 1965 in St. Louis. She married John Kaufman, a widower with several children. He died in 1905, leaving Sophia to live as a widow for 60 years. They had 4 children. Their youngest son, Aloys, was mayor of St. Louis in the 1940s. Sophia was 100 years old when she died in 1965. She is buried in Calvary Cemetery in St. Louis.*



John Kaufman and Sophia Woehr – 10 October 1895

-Emma Augusta Caroline, born 19 March 1866 in Koeltztown, died 5 June 1896 in St. Louis. She married John Ortballs. They had one child in 1895 that died at birth. Emma died shortly thereafter on 5 June 1896 in St. Louis.



Emma Woehr and John Ortballs - 27 June 1893

-Mary Magdalene, born 11 April 1868 in Koeltztown, died 28 March 1937 in St. Louis, but lived in Koeltztown until about 1923 when her husband died. She married William Wieberg in Koeltztown on 5 July 1888. They had 10 children. She is buried in the new Sts. Peter and Paul Cemetery in St. Louis.**



William Wieberg and Mary Woehr – 5 July 1888.

-John Henry, born in 30 April 1870 in Koeltztown, died 1 May 1952 (1950?) at Folk, MO. He married Anna Blaeser 30 October 1899 in Koeltztown. They had 8 children. He is buried in St. Boniface Cemetery in Koeltztown, MO.**



John Woehr and Anna Blaeser – 30 October 1899.

-Mary Catherine, born 5 March 1872 in Koeltztown, died 30 August 1872 in Koeltztown.

-Flavian, born and died 18 February 1873 in Koeltztown.

-George Dietrich (Dietrich George?), born 12 April 1874 in Koeltztown, died 30 October 1945 in St. Louis. He married Rose Basler (or Gremminger?); they had 3 children. He is buried in the new Sts. Peter and Paul (or possibly Resurrection) Cemetery in St. Louis.*



George Woehr and Rose Basler – 5 October 1898

-Anna Agnes, born 20 May 1875 (1876?) in Koeltztown and died there 18 March 1947. She married Bernard H. (Ben) Melies; they had 6 children. They had a general store in Koeltztown for about 50 years. She is buried in St. Boniface Cemetery in Koeltztown, MO.**



Bernard H (Ben) Melies and Anna Woehr – 4 May 1897

-Elizabeth Angela (Lizzie), born 5 December 1877 in Koeltztown, died 4 February 1949 in St. Mary's Hospital in Jefferson City, MO. She married Herman Holterman who had a blacksmith shop in Westphalia; they had one son. She is buried in St. Joseph's Cemetery in Westphalia, MO.*



Herman Holterman and Elizabeth Woehr – 21 October 1914

-Henry, born and died August 1879 in Koeltztown.

-John Francis (Frank), born 13 April 1881 in Koeltztown, died 28 May 1950 in St. Louis. He married Mary Wallace; they had 5 children. He is buried in Resurrection Cemetery in St. Louis.*



Frank Woehr – date unknown

*Death Certificate or other record of death available

**Death Certificate and Marriage Record available

¹ I use the spelling of “Woehr” because it is the spelling still used by the descendants of Joseph and Wilhelmina. As is often the case with German names in the United States spellings vary. In the case of the spelling of “Woehr,” we have three spellings, “Woehr,” and “Wöhr” (with an umlaut over the “o”) which are the two German spellings. Since English does not use the umlaut, the English spelling is sometimes simply “Woehr.” In German, the “oe” and the “ö” are pronounced approximately as if they included an “r.” For example, the name “Loehner” is pronounced as if it were spelled “Lerhner.” On some transcribed census forms, the family name is spelled “Webber” and even “Wier.”

² This is her full name as given on a Family Group Record Ancestral File based on information gathered by Cletus A. Hoer, a great-grandson of Joseph and Wilhelmina; however, she went by the name “Wilhelmina” throughout her life in the United States. The original German spelling of her last name appears to be “Utrecht,” but the spelling is not consistent in the United States. In the record of her marriage to Joseph Woehr, her last name is spelled “Utterich.” It also sometimes appears to be spelled “Uetricht.” Her brother, Ferdinand spelled it “Utrecht” in his Declaration For Original Invalid Pension and other documents submitted supporting his application for a pension for his Civil War service. They are all in his Civil War Pension file. His descendants now spell the last name “Utrecht.”

³ Gentges, Margaret H., IMMIGRANTS to OSAGE COUNTY MISSOURI and their IMMIGRANT SHIPS, Second Edition, 1995. pp. 1, 12, 13, 43, 44, 46, 52, 69, 123.

⁴ Hoer, Cletus A., From Koeltztown to the Rockies The Life Story of Dorothy Wieberg Hoer and her German Ancestors. Bountiful Utah: Family History Publisher, 1989, p. 9.

See also Pingenot, Jean Berendzen, “The Woehr Family” in a pamphlet entitled Descendants of Joseph Woehr and Wilhelmina Utrecht. Undated.

⁵ Hoer, pp., D8 and D9.

⁶ According to information from the records of the Catholic Church in Weissenstein provided by Cletus A. Hoer in notes attached to an email dated 5 August 2012, Joseph was baptized on 7 March 1825 and confirmed in 1839, and Albert was baptized on 6 October 1823 and confirmed in 1837.

⁷ Passenger List of the Charles Walton, sailing from London and arriving in New York on 7 September. 1849.

⁸ Pingenot, “Woehr Family.”

⁹ “History of Nauvoo, Illinois,” Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia, at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Nauvoo,_Illinois , p.3

¹⁰ “History of Nauvoo, Illinois,” p. 6.

¹¹ Hoer, p. D1.

¹² Utrecht, Ferdinand, Civil War Pension File, Undated responses to questionnaire from the Bureau of Pensions of the Interior Department dated January 2, 1915.

¹³ Hoer, p. D1. The records have various spelling of the last name of Wilhelmina’s mother. The most accurate is probably “Hohlt.”

¹⁴ Hoer, p. 8.

¹⁵ Gentges, p. 114.

¹⁶ Passenger list of the Heinrich sailing from Bremen and arriving in New Orleans on 26 October 1852.

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- ¹⁷ Missouri Marriage Records 1805-2002, record for Mr Joseph Woehr (and Wilhelmina Utterich).
- ¹⁸ Hoer, p. A9.
- ¹⁹ Gentges, p. 114
- ²⁰ Passenger list for the Argo sailing from Bremen and arriving in New York on 6 October 1857.
- ²¹ 1860 Federal Census for Town of Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois.
- ²² See 26th Missouri Volunteer Infantry website at <http://freepages.military.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~the26thmo/> for details on the service of the 26th Missouri Volunteer Infantry.
- ²³ Utrecht, Ferdinand, Civil War Pension File. See the Declaration For Original Invalid Pension by Ferdinand Utrecht dated 9 May 1887, Affidavit of Joseph Woehr dated 8 August 1887, Affidavit of Hermann Sandbothe dated 8 August 1887, and Affidavit of August Beger dated 12 August 1887 concerning the death of Simon Santo in about 1883.
- See also the Civil War Service Record of Ferdinand Utrecht for his enlistment date and muster-out date.
- ²⁴ Utrecht, Ferdinand, Civil War Pension File. Affidavit of Hermann Sandbothe dated 8 August 1887.
- ²⁵ Missouri Marriage Records 1805-2002, record for Mr Joseph Woehr (and Wilhelmina Utterich).
- ²⁶ Bek, William G. "The Followers of Duden," Missouri Historical Review, Vol. XVI, No 4, (July 1922) pp. 530-532.
- ²⁷ Passenger List for the George Washington for its arrival at New Orleans on 2 January 1839.
- ²⁸ Bertling, Bert, Mastholte Die Geschichte zweier Gemeinden: Moese und Mastholte, Rietberg, Rehling, Graphischer Betrieb BmbH & Verlag, 1997, p. 247.
- See also Passenger List for the Elizabeth Denison for its arrival at New Orleans on 23 December 1846.
- ²⁹ Pingnot, "Woehr Family." See also Cletus A. Hoer in notes attached to an email dated 5 August 2012
- ³⁰ Pingnot, "Woehr Family."
- ³¹ Stone, Mrs. A. B., "Memoir of BRIG.-GEN. GEORGE B. BOOMER" included in Col Benjamin D. Dean's, Recollections of the 26th Missouri Infantry in the War for the Union, Lamar Missouri, 1892, pp. 83-84.
- ³² Land Patent Details for George Boomer 1856 from BLM Land Records for the St. Louis Land Office from the BLM website.
- ³³ Stone and Dean, p. 94.
- ³⁴ Stone and Dean, p. 97.
- ³⁵ Kremer, Gary, "HISTORY MATTERS: New England Entrepreneur Established Central Missouri Town of Castle Rock," as it appears on the 26th Missouri Volunteer Infantry web site, but originally published in the Sunday News Tribune, Jefferson City, Missouri, March 19, 2002.
- ³⁶ Stone and Dean, p. 97.

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- ³⁷ Kremer.
- ³⁸ Stone and Dean, p. 105.
- ³⁹ Stone and Dean, p. 120.
- ⁴⁰ Stone and Dean, p. 119.
- ⁴¹ Dyer's Compendium, Pt. 3 (Regimental Histories) Missouri Volunteers, 26th Regiment Infantry.
- ⁴² Stone and Dean, p. 141.
- ⁴³ Stone and Dean, p. 155.
- ⁴⁴ List of GAR Posts in the State of Missouri from the National Headquarters of the SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR.
- ⁴⁵ Kremer.
- ⁴⁶ Kremer.
- ⁴⁷ 1860 Federal Census, Schedule 1, Jackson Township, Osage County, Missouri, p. 13.
- ⁴⁸ Hoer, p. A10.
- ⁴⁹ 1880 Census for Jackson Township, Osage County, Missouri.
- ⁵⁰ Pingnot, "Woehr Family."
- ⁵¹ Record of Joseph Woehr service in Co F, 28th Enrolled Missouri Militia.
- ⁵² Lause, Mark A., Prices's Lost Campaign, Columbia and London; University of Missouri Press, 2011, p. 151.
- ⁵³ Record of Joseph Woehr service in Co F, 28th Enrolled Missouri Militia.
- ⁵⁴ Lause, p. 164.
- ⁵⁵ Lause, pp. 173-174.
- ⁵⁶ Rea, Ralph R., Sterling Price The Lee of the West, Pioneer Press, Little Rock, 1959, p. 138.
- ⁵⁷ Pingnot, "Woehr Family."
- ⁵⁸ Hoer, p. A10.
- ⁵⁹ Hoer, p. C9.
- ⁶⁰ Part of CONSOLIDATED LIST of all persons of Class I, subject to duty in the Second Congressional District, consisting of the Counties of Saint Louis and other, State of Missouri, enumerated during the month of June, July and August, 1863, under the direction of E.E. Manwaring, Provost Marshall, U.S.
- ⁶¹ See the roster for Company D, 26th Missouri Volunteer Infantry on 26th Missouri Volunteer Infantry website at <http://freepages.military.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~the26thmo/>.
- ⁶² Utrecht, Ferdinand, Civil War Pension File. Affidavit of Ferdinand Utrecht dated 3 August 1888.

⁶³ Muster Records of Company D, 26th Missouri Volunteer Infantry.

⁶⁴ Uetrecht, Ferdinand, Civil War Pension File. Affidavit of Frank Schoenen dated 12 July 1888.

⁶⁵ Uetrecht, Ferdinand, Civil War Pension File. Surgeon General's Office, War Department. Report of hospital treatment for Ferdinand Uetrecht, dated Aug 9, 1888.

⁶⁶ Uetrecht, Ferdinand, Civil War Pension File. Affidavit of Frank Schoenen dated 12 July 1888.

⁶⁷ Stone and Dean, p. 9.

⁶⁸ Bearss, Edwin C., The Campaign for Vicksburg, vol. 3, Morningside House, Inc., Dayton, Ohio, 1985, p. 1148.

⁶⁹ Civil War Service Record of Ferdinand Uetrecht

⁷⁰ Uetrecht, Ferdinand, Civil War Pension File. Affidavit of Frank Schoenen dated 12 July 1888.

⁷¹ Uetrecht, Ferdinand, Civil War Pension File. Affidavit of Hermann Sandbothe dated 8 August 1887.

⁷² Notes attached to an email from Cletus A. Hoer dated 5 August 2012, the Koeltztown marriage records show that Ferdinand Uetrecht and Kunigunda Schaeffer married on 12 May 1874. Ferdinand gets the year wrong in an undated response to a questionnaire from the Bureau of Pensions, Dept of the Interior, dated January 2, 1915, when he gives his date of marriage to Kunigunda Schaffer as May 12, 1875. See Civil War Pension file for Ferdinand Uetrecht.

A list of marriages in Osage County 1842-1900 prepared by Charles R. Morris lists the marriage of Francis Boeckman and Kunigunda Schaffer on 25 January 1870 in Koeltztown, MO. A tombstone for Franz Boeckmann in St. Boniface Cemetery in Koeltztown, MO gives his date of birth as February 13, 1844 and date of death as February 15, 1873.

⁷³ Notes attached to an email from Cletus A. Hoer dated 5 August 2012, the Koeltztown birth records show that Ferdinand and Kunigunda had seven children.

⁷⁴ St. Boniface Cemetery Records.

⁷⁵ Hoer, p. A9.

⁷⁶ Hoer, p. A9.

⁷⁷ Uetrecht, Ferdinand, Civil War Pension File.

⁷⁸ Pingnot, "Woehr Family."

⁷⁹ Hoer, p. A15. David Melies, a great-grandson of Joseph and Wilhelmina Woehr has the photograph.

⁸⁰ Pingnot, "Woehr Family."

⁸¹ Illinois, State Census Collection, 1825-1865. Entry for Albert Woehr.

⁸² 1900 Federal Census for , Geneseo, Henry County Illinois.

⁸³ 1880 Federal Census for Mt. Pulaski, Logan County, Illinois and 1900 Federal Census for Geneseo, Henry County, Illinois.

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- ⁸⁴ U.S. City Directories, 1821-1989 (Beta) Entry for Albert Rev Woehr.
- ⁸⁵ 1880 Federal Census for Mt. Pulaski, Logan County, Illinois.
- ⁸⁶ U.S., Civil War Draft Registrations Records, 1863-1865 record for Albert Woehr.
- ⁸⁷ 1870 Federal Census for Otter Creek, Township, La Salle County, Illinois.
- ⁸⁸ 1880 Federal Census for Mt. Pulaski, Logan County, Illinois.
- ⁸⁹ 1900 Federal Census for Geneseo, Henry County, Illinois.
- ⁹⁰ 1880 Federal Census for Chicago, Cook County, Illinois.
- ⁹¹ Find A Grave web site – information for the Oakwood Cemetery in Geneseo, IL.
- ⁹² Notes attached to an email from Cletus A. Hoer dated 5 August 2012, gives the year of Wilhelmina's baptism as 1869.
- ⁹³ Hoer, p. 7.