



## Introduction

What began in 1987 as a search for the original spelling of my last name, has become an obsession to know more and more about my heritage.

During my search I realized that our last name has been changed and butchered in every imaginable manner. I have created a list of the various spellings and the source of each.

The list, illustrated in appendix A, contains approximately twenty-five different spellings of our last name.

With twenty-five names to choose from, selecting the correct one was a major challenge. I believe I received, what appears to be the correct spelling, in one of my first correspondences. Oscar Petenbrink, son of Norman Levi Petenbrink, gave me the answer to the original puzzle when he sent me a copy of a school paper on her family history, written by his daughter.

The original spelling, altered phonetically several times, appears to be the spelling provided by Oscar and chiseled on Christian's tombstone. The most consistent and logical original spelling of our last name is - **Pepenbrink**.

Although I am reasonably sure that I have discovered the original spelling, I must admit that my search was made more challenging by the numerous scribes and record keepers that include; ship's master, court clerks, census takers, doctors, military officers and funeral directors. All of whom must have taken an oath to make researching the family history more difficult. In spite of their combined efforts, I have been able to piece together a family history that transcends one hundred and fifty years and approximately four thousand miles.

Ship's master and scribe, for the Bremen built ship "Marianne", C. Wieting was the first of those sworn to obscuring my search for the original spelling. For all his efforts, he came closest to getting it right. Herr Wieting, like many others that followed, must have listened to my great-great-great grandfather pronounce his last name and entered, Piepenbrink, into the ship's log. Peter Piepenbrink and his family were among the hundred and seventy-nine German immigrants on the "Marianne" arriving in America through the Port of Baltimore on July 20, 1842.

The Baltimore American and Commercial Daily Advertiser, dated July 21, 1842, suggests that the "Marianne" left Bremen on the twenty-eighth day of May 1842. Fifty-six days later, on July 20, 1842, at the Port of Baltimore, Maryland, the Piepenbrink family of five was presented to some obscure Baltimore City bureaucrat and entered into the rolls of American History. Peter, his wife Barbara, sons Christoph and Conrad and daughter Anna walked down the gang plank and into an American adventure. What happened to them since that time; what prompted them to change the spelling of their last name continues to be the riddle that prompts me to continue my research.

If the historians are correct, they traveled along the National Highway seeking fame, fortune and religious freedom in the great west that lay on the other side of mountains beyond Cumberland, Maryland.

How they got from Baltimore to Cumberland has not been one of the stories passed down from generation to generation. The C&O canal and the railroad to Cumberland were incomplete when they made their journey. The railroad from Baltimore to Hancock was completed on May 30, 1842. The railroad offered a package deal to Cumberland for twelve dollars. The combination train and stage coach ride took forty-two hours to complete. The remaining forty miles of track between Hancock and Cumberland was completed in September 1842.

If they took advantage of the package deal, it would have cost them, as a family, approximately sixty dollars. The trip from Baltimore to Cumberland cost them fifty-five dollars more than the trip from Germany to America.

According to a book published by the Somerset Classis and Reformed Church, many of the immigrants travelling from Baltimore walked, carrying their shoes across their shoulders to avoid wearing out their shoes.

Cumberland provided an environment that satisfied the individual needs of each male member of our family. The brewery gave Peter a vehicle for plying his trade as a cooper. The expanding industry of the area must have been very appealing to the businessman and entrepreneur, Conrad. The fertile soil must have appealed to the farming instincts of Christian.

The big city life of Cumberland probably forced Christian to choose the more rustic surrounding of nearby Wellersburg, Pennsylvania. He may have had to make the greatest adjustment in his life style. His military experience in Germany and later in the Civil War, suggests that he was a soldier at heart.

The next few pages are an attempt on my part to share the early results of my research. The history you are about to read is my interpretation of the events in the lives of our ancestors. The history is not complete, for with each passing day we are creating our own history.

# Chapter 1

## ***Which Name is Right?***

The question that is most frequently asked; How do I know that Christoph Piepenbrink is my great-great grandfather Christian Petenbrink? The answer to this question has been another of the motivating forces behind my family history research.

I have accumulated sufficient evidence, although to some degree circumstantial, that should prove that the Christoph Piepenbrink who arrived in America through the Port of Baltimore on July 20, 1842 was my great-great grandfather Christian Petenbrink.

The ship's passenger records dated July 20, 1842, provides the link between Christoph, Peter, Barbara, Conrad and Anna Piepenbrink. Once the link between Christoph Piepenbrink and Christian Petenbrink is established the remainder of my family research falls into place.

I will also provide evidence that supports the claim that all Petenbrinks in the United States can trace their heritage back to a common source - Christian Petenbrink.

On January 7, 1846, Christian Petenbrink married Eliza Coleman. Four years later their place of residence and family was documented in the 1850 U.S Census. They were living in Southampton Township with four children. The oldest child, Elizabeth, age eleven, was born in Germany.

Christian Pepenbrink applied for citizenship in 1846 and was declared a citizen in 1848. The declaration of citizenship states that he was a resident in the state of Maryland for a minimum of five years. If the declaration is correct, Christian lived in the state of Maryland between 1842 and 1848. The only conflicting information in the application for citizenship, is the year of arrival in America. It is listed as 1841. I have checked the ships passenger records for a period before and after 1841. The only family that even closely resembles Christian's is the Piepenbrink family who arrived in 1842. Phonetically, Pepenbrink and Piepenbrink are the same. Pepenbrink may have been an Americanization of the German Piepenbrink. The 1841 arrival date, used by Peter, Christian and Conrad may have been their attempt to satisfy the application five year residency requirement.

Christian Petenbrink is listed in five consecutive U.S. Censuses. It took the census takers twenty years to get the spelling correct. I am assuming that the earlier census taker were selected based on the following criteria; they had to speak both German and English, they had to be able to spell phonetically and they had to have good penmanship. The ability to speak German was essential due to the large concentration of German families who had settled in the Somerset County area.

The first two census takers for the years 1850 and 1860, failed to meet the two of the three prerequisites. The 1850 census taker spelled the last name; Pendenlong. The 1860 census taker spelled it Beifenbrink. The family members of each census match both the names, ages and place of birth of Christian's family

The 1870 United States Census indicates that Christian Petenbrink was born in Hessen Cassel, Germany in 1818. The ship's master listed Christoph Piepenbrink's age as twenty-four. Christoph was born in 1818.

The 1880 census and the special Civil War pension census of 1890 both list the spelling of the last name as Petenbrink. The active duty dates listed for Christian Petenbrink in the 1890 special census match the dates given in Christian Peppenbrink's pension application.

Christian Peppenbrink enrolled in the Union Army at Cumberland, Maryland in 1862. He served until May 29, 1865 when he and his company were discharged by order of the President of the United States.

The second strongest connection between Christian Peppenbrink and Christian Petenbrink was established circa 1880, by a Civil War pension affidavit signed by Jacob Shoemaker and Jesse Cook. They gave the following testimony before the Justice of the Peace of Somerset County: "That we were members of Co. K 2<sup>nd</sup> P.H.B. Md, Vols and that Christian Petenbrink was of the same company and regiment and that while the company was stationed at Green Springs, Va. in July 1864 we were on an iron clad car and were fired upon by the Rebels and one of the cannon balls

fired from the Rebel guns passed through in the car where we were in and Mr Peppenbrink was injured by some of the pieces of timber which struck him as the cannon ball passed in the car...”.

A deed between Christian and Ann Elizabeth Peepenbrink, dated June 30, 1862, indicates that he bought sixty-one acres more or less from Jonathan Bittner in 1853. Although the spelling is again incorrect, the deed provides another small link between the Pepenbrink spelling and my great-great grandfather. Christian and Ann Elizabeth Petenbrink purchased their property from Jonathan Bittner.

The Allegany County Circuit Court clerk who drafted an 1863 deed between Peter Peepenbrink, Christian’s father, and Melinda Crawford provided the first and perhaps the strongest evidence that the Peepenbrinks and the Petenbrinks were the same family. He uses the Petenbrink name five times throughout the document. Peter signed the document; Peter Peepenbrink. I have reviewed the original document and have verified that the name written by the clerk is clearly Petenbrink. The 1863 deed is the only public record where a last name other than Pepenbrink, or some derivative of that name, was used by the elder Peter while he was living in the United States.

The Old German Reformed Church of Cumberland, Maryland, provided another, although indirect link, between the Piepenbrinks and Petenbrinks. It came with the marriage of Christian’s daughter Anna Pipenbring to Heinrich Getzen. Heinrich Getzen, later changed his name to Henry Getson. He and Anna had several children and lived in nearby Corriganville, Maryland. Anna Getson’s death certificate indicates that she was the daughter of Christian Peterbrink. The Peterbrink spelling of our last name is a common mistake.

The Piepenbrink-Petenbrink alliance was again strongly supported by the minister of the Old German Reformed Church of Cumberland, Maryland. Samuel Getson, son of Henry and Anna (PIEPENBRINK) Getson was baptized in 1890. The death certificate for Samuel Getson, who died on September 5, 1905, when he was fifteen years old, indicates that his father was Henry Getson and his mother was Anna Petenbrink.

In the year 1891 Christian signed his name to an application for a Civil War pension as Christian Pipenbrink.

One of the final pieces of supporting evidence also came from the pension records of Christian Peppenbrink. The U.S. Pension Agency dropped Christchen Pipenbrink from their pension rolls when he died on March 16, 1894. March 16, 1894 is the same day listed in the Somerset County Death Register as the date of death for Christian Peterbrink. A common form of the last name spelling was used again when it was entered into the Somerset County Death Register.

Christian’s pension file contains approximately sixty records that document the investigation and resulting correspondences. Ironically, the file contains several different spellings of the last name. In some cases, the spellings used are not used in any other published source.

Several of the applications and affidavits in the files were signed by Christian. I should add Christian to the list of the people who made my last name search more challenging. He signed his name to eight different documents and used four different spellings. His name was signed for him on two additional occasions bringing the total of different spellings to six. The first name was not exempt from distortion. Christian signed his first name; Christchun and Christchen.

Another interesting development was brought to light during my review of the pension records. One documented, dated in the late 1880s, indicates that Christian’s middle name began with a “P”. There are several possibilities concerning his middle name. The most likely is Peter. Christian’s father and Christian’s oldest son both were named Peter. Christian apparently broke a long standing German tradition by using his first name rather than his middle name as a familiar name.

The final piece of evidence is written on a tomb stone still standing in the center of a grave yard which changes names with each new owner. Christian Peepenbrink is buried along with his son Henry Petenbrink in a small cemetery surrounded by the pastures of the old Getz farm.

Why Christian changed his name remains a secret that rests with him in his grave. The change from Piepenbrink or Pepenbrink to Petenbrink has not been officially documented. I believe there is sufficient reason to believe that the Christoph Piepenbrink who came to America in 1842 and the Christian Petenbrink who died fifty-two years later in Somerset County are one and the same.

My final claim, that all Petenbrinks are direct descendants of Christian, is easily explained. The name Petenbrink is an American creation. No other members of Christian's family used the Petenbrink spelling for an extended period of time. Peter Pepenbrink had no additional sons while living in America. Conrad, Christian's younger brother, had sons who died before producing any known heirs. If you are a Petenbrink, you either married a Petenbrink or you had the good fortune to be born one.

## Chapter 2

### *Christian Petenbrink*

#### *The Physical Man*



A physical description of Christian Petenbrink is provided in the original application for an invalid pension completed on July 21, 1879. Christian was sixty years old at the time.

Fair complexion, light hair and blue eyes could have been a rubber stamp entry used by the pension office clerks to describe the many veterans of German extraction.

Christian stated that he was five foot eight inches tall. Although the application doesn't give his weight, later medical records indicate that he weighed one hundred and sixty-five pounds in 1884 and one hundred and forty pounds in 1891.

Christian's height, specified in the original application as five foot eight, must have been the height he remembered from his youth. The accumulated medical records provide a documented history of the affects of aging on his height. The 1884 document states that he was five foot five inches tall and by

1891 he had shrunk to five foot four.

The photograph above is the only picture that I have ever seen of Christian. I believe that it was taken in the spring of 1893 shortly after the death of his wife. In the picture, Christian is standing ramrod straight with his Civil War flint lock and surrounded by the family of his son Peter. The picture illustrates the classic physical characteristics that have been genetically passed down the evolutionary ladder through each generation.

If you were to take a 1942 picture of Harry Robert Petenbrink, son of William Henry, and a 1988 picture of George Robert Petenbrink, son of Harry Robert, and place them next to the picture of Christian you would see three men that were definitely created from the same mold.

Each had a honeydew melon shaped face, extremely fine hair receding to the back of the head, a large, face engulfing nose and a waist line that came close to equalling their height.

#### *The Civil War Years*

Early in my research, Paul Petenbrink, son of Edwin, told me that Christian was in the Civil War. He gave me Christian's rank, regiment, company and occupation. Armed with that much information, you would think that it would be relatively easy to fill in the blanks.

Once again, the last name spelling used by Christian when he enrolled in the army, presented a barrier that caused considerable delay. I wrote to the National Archives in Washington, D.C. requesting the service records for Christian Pepenbrink or Christian Petenbrink. They returned my inquiry stating that they had no records for either name listed.

It wasn't until April 1986, while attending my mother's funeral, that I found the answer to this new puzzle. I was visiting the Maryland State Archives, my wife was suggesting that if we didn't leave soon we would miss our flight back to Texas. As a last ditch effort to obtain any information about my great-great grandfather, I spied a book entitled; History and Roster of Maryland Volunteers, War of 1861-1865

It was there that I found the reason why the experts couldn't locate the records of my great great grandfather. He enrolled in the Union Army under a different spelling of our last name. Christian Peppenbrink enrolled in Company K of the Maryland 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment, Potomac Home Brigade, Infantry at Cumberland, Maryland on November 4. 1862. The brigade was part of the Union Army serving in the Western Virginia area under General B. F. Kelly. Most of Company K was recruited from Allegany County, Maryland. The Potomac Home Brigade was created in 1861 to function as a unit for three years or for the duration of the war.

One of the primary reasons for creating the Potomac Home Brigade was to provide local protection for the B&O Railroad that ran between Winchester, Virginia and points west.

Five months after enrolling, on April 4, 1863, he was mustered into active duty. His three years of experience in the German Army gave him the distinction of being a veteran but did not afford him a higher rank.

He was forty-four and a half years old and had a family of eight children when he mustered-in to the army. The age of the children covered a range between two and twenty-four. It appears to be a classic case of the father leaving home to get away from his teenage daughters. On a more serious note, it is possible, based on the transfer of property from Christian to Elizabeth in a deed dated, June 30, 1862, that the marital relationship between the two was not in complete harmony.

He was mustered-out two years later on May 29, 1865 at Camp Bradford in Baltimore, Maryland. The Potomac Home Brigade was one of several units disbanded with the end of the war. Christian was mustered-in and out as a private.

Christian's pay records indicate that he was part of two infantry companies. The first, Company "K" and the second, Company "C". The records indicated that Christian was in the artillery with both companies. There is no evidence to support a family claim that Christian was a cook.

Judging from the names listed in the company records, a Civil War Register compiled by the state of Maryland and the pension affidavits filed by Christian and his friends, many of the members of the Potomac Home Brigade serving with Christian were friends and neighbors from the Pennsylvania township of Southampton.

Christian's company spent a great deal of time encamped at New Creek, Virginia. New Creek, presently called Keyser, West Virginia, changed hands fifty-six times during the course of the Civil War. The control of New Creek was often relinquished to the opposing forces without any exchange of gun fire. The defending army would march out of town and the opposing army would march in and take over the encampment.

A second company encampment location was in Cumberland, Maryland. The location is now referred to as South Cumberland. I believe a ball field is situated at the site of the encampment. The site would have been convenient to both the railroad and the C&O canal.

Christian began receiving a Civil War Pension of six dollars a month commencing on May 30, 1865. He received that amount until October 8, 1881 at which time it was increased to eight dollars and then on March 24, 1891 it was increased again to twelve dollar. He received the latter amount until he died on March 16, 1894.

Christian began a campaign for an Invalid Pension in 1879. His initial request for a pension was submitted as an Invalid Pension Application. His lawyer was C.W. Bennet

The application suggests that his war related injuries to his legs and sides were the result of a skirmish in which an iron-clad car was struck by a cannon ball fired by the Rebels. He received his injuries from the splintering wood that struck him as he was trying to get out of the car.

Notarized affidavits, submitted by Christian, his friends, and neighbors testified that they served with him during the skirmish and that the events as they were described in the Invalid Application were true.

As you would expect them to do, the Pension Office challenged each affidavit and asked for additional evidence to support the claim. The original Pension Office file, stored in the National Archives in Washington, D.C., contains a file jacket that serves as a chronicle, listing each correspondence and the resulting response. The Pension Office personnel were very meticulous in their investigation.

They rejected Christian's claim for an invalid pension for the following reasons:

1. Christian's payroll records did not indicate that he was absent from the unit for the period of time specified in application.
2. The Potomac Home Brigade, Infantry was not involved in the skirmish at Green Spring Run.
3. The Surgeon General's Office examination concluded that the condition of his legs was caused by varicose veins and not the described battle.

His second application for a pension was submitted in 1890. The Civil War Pension Act, dated June 1890 gave Christian an opportunity to re-apply for a pension. This time his application was based on his lack of ability to perform manual labor because of the condition of his legs.

## ***Christian - A Medical Profile***

A congested liver, an ulceration of the right leg. varicose veins, general debility, chronic diarrhoea and chronic rheumatism are the life burdening conditions that are recorded by the attending physicians in Christian's life. They are well recorded because of a file compiled by the Pension Office in response to a request for an invalid pension.

Benjamin Pope, Assistant Surgeon, U.S. Army, in a report filed from the Surgeon General's Office on June 26, 1882, indicated that Christian was admitted to the General Hospital in Cumberland, Maryland. The first admission, on September 12, 1864, for Chronic Diarrhoea prevented Christian from returning to duty until October 29, 1864. The second admission, on March 6, 1865, to the same hospital, was for Chronic Rheumatism. He returned to duty on April 13, 1865. He returned to his unit forty-six days before his unit was disbanded and mustered-out at Camp Bradford, Baltimore, Maryland.

The first four conditions were documented by Dr. F.S. Weller in his 1883 affidavit to the Pension Office. He indicated that the conditions were highlighted during an examination conducted in 1866. Although stating that he was Christian's attending physician between 1860 and 1873, he did not know if Christian had varicose veins or ulcers prior to his enlistment.

The Surgeon General's Office again documented the varicose veins in a report file on May 14, 1884. "There are extensive varicose veins extending from knee to ankle anteriorly and posteriorly, leg is painful veins purple and swollen, does not use a bandage"

In a handwritten letter dated March 26, 1886, Christian informed the Pension Office that the varicose veins appeared in 1859. He also suggests that the varicose veins at the point of injury were three times worse after the war.

The Pension Office required a physical examination before it would grant an increase in Christian's pension. The examination conducted on June 24, 1891, provides additional medical history.

The vital statistics suggest that Christian was in fairly good shape for a seventy-three year old man. His seventy-six pulse rate and respiration of twenty-four indicates that he did not suffer from high blood pressure. His ninety-eight point five temperature was relatively normal. Christian had lost twenty-five pounds and four inches in height since his original application for pension.

Christian died on March 16, 1894. The cause of death, listed in a Somerset County Death Register, was dropsy. I have been told that dropsy is a term applied to heart failure were the vital organs are literally drowned. The modern day term is congestive heart failure.



## Chapter 2

### ***Ann Elizabeth Winters Coleman(?) Wife and Mother***



A picture of Ann Elizabeth, provided by Doris Mankamyer, daughter of Florence Petenbrink and Emory Mankamyer, gives me the impression that she was a very demanding and controlling woman. I further believe that she was constantly looking for ways to ensure that her family was nurtured physically, mentally and religiously.

I believe that the 1862 deed between Ann Elizabeth and Christian was an attempt, probably instigated by her, to preserve some semblance of family and protection. They had possibly discussed his desire to join the army and her terms were the transfer of the property.

Research records completed by Laverna Petenbrink, daughter of George Daniel, suggest that her great grandmother's maiden name was Winters. Several other members of the family have supplied the same name in their responses to my inquiries. I have not been able to find any public records to confirm this claim. I believe that the association with the Winters name was documented by Laverna and shared with the rest of the family.

Doris Pfeifer provided me with a lead when she sent me a note suggesting that Elizabeth's sister, Mary Ann, married a Conrad Miller from Wittenburg, Pennsylvania. Although I have not followed up on this lead, it is the first evidence that could link Annie to the Winters Family. According to Doris, there was also a brother named John who may have been in the same company as Christian.

Doris also stated that Annie's mother's name was Elizabeth Lemmert Winters. There is, in the William Henry Petenbrink branch, an Elizabeth Lemmert who was the mother of Andrew Everline's wife Martha. The two women have the same date of death and birth dates within four years of each other. There is a possibility, somewhat remote, that Martha Lemmert Everline, Ann Elizabeth Winters Petenbrink and Catherine Liebau are sisters. For obvious reasons, we have to be very careful pursuing this link. William Henry and Anne Marie Everline might end up first cousins. I have seen a family tree showing the families of Henry Petenbrink and Anna Marie Everline. On that tree, Elizabeth Lemmert is shown as the mother of Elizabeth Winters. I believe the entry is on the wrong line and that she was the mother of Martha Lemmert.

To date, I have located a marriage registration in the Allegany County Circuit Court that indicates that Christian Petenbrink married Eliza Coleman on January 7, 1846. Although the record does not identify the minister or the church, I believe that they were married in the Old German Reformed Church in Cumberland, Maryland.

The 1850 U.S. Census for Somerset County, Pennsylvania, Southampton Township, taken on August 19, 1850, has a listing for Christian Pendenlong, wife Ann E. and daughters; Mary E., Mary, Margaret and Eliza. The place of birth for Christian, Anne and daughter Mary E. was Germany. Daughters Mary, Margaret and Eliza were born in Maryland. Eliza was born in 1849 and died on September 10, 1850, shortly after the 1850 census was taken.

Four events, documented in various official records, create a puzzle that has several possible solutions.

1. The birth of the first daughter.
2. The 1846 marriage between Christian Petenbrink and Eliza Coleman.
3. A pension application completed by George William Shuckhart listing two marriages; the first to Elizabeth Nickle and the second to Mary Peppenbrink.
4. The marriage records kept by Rev. Knepper indicating that Mr. William Schugard was married to Miss. Elizabeth Pettenbrink on March 13, 1859 and that G.W. Sugert was married to Mary Pettenbrink on May 11, 1868. The dates correspond with those given by both George William Shuckhart as his marriage dates in his pension application and Joseph Shuckhart in his application for reimbursement of expenses.

The first daughter, (Mary) Elizabeth, born in Germany in 1839, was eleven years old at the time of the 1850 U.S. Census. Christian married Eliza Coleman in 1846, seven years after the birth of (Mary) Elizabeth.

Church records indicate that there were two women, named Winters attending church for a period of time preceding the birth of (Mary) Elizabeth. The records also suggest that one of the two stopped attending church around the time that Elizabeth Winters would have had her daughter.

There are several possible explanations; Christian and Eliza were married and gave birth to Elizabeth in Germany - which doesn't explain the last name of Nickel, the census taker listed the wrong place of birth for Elizabeth, Eliza Winters was married to a Coleman, Christian adopted Elizabeth after his marriage to Eliza or Christian was married to two different women with the same first and middle name.

The ship's passenger records indicated that Christoph Piepenbrink was travelling with four others when he arrived in America. The order and ages suggest that the first two, Peter and Barbara were his father and mother. Christoph, age twenty-four, was listed third, Conrad, age twenty-two was listed fourth and Anna, age eighteen, was listed last.

Anna's age and the absence of any reference to a child leads me to believe that she was a sister rather than the wife of Christian Petenbrink. Anne Elizabeth Petenbrink was born in Germany in 1818. She would have been twenty-four in 1842 when the ship's passenger record was completed.

There were several Kuhlmanns listed with the Piepenbrink's on the Bremen built ship "Marianne". At least one; Lisette, was the same age as Christian. She was a servant maid for the Bottchen family.

Another possible candidate was a servant maid for Andreas Traub. Her name was listed as Anna Traub. She was accompanied by a three and a half year old daughter named Marie Wahl. Still no direct connection between these two and Christian.

Fifty-six days at sea would certainly give a young bachelor ample time to get to know the available single women. It does not help explain the German birth of a child that was not listed with the rest of the passengers. Note: The passenger list provided the name for children and adults.

The names in the Allegany County Marriage Register are clearly entered as Christian Petenbrink and Eliza Coleman. I think that the clerk making the entry into the register would ask and receive a distinct spelling of the last name of the parties making application for a marriage license.

In his application for a Civil War Pension, George Shuckhart indicated that he was married to Elizabeth Nickle on March 12, 1859 by Rev. Knepper, minister of the Reformed Church, Wellersburg, Pennsylvania. Rev. Knepper church records state that he married William Schugard and Miss E. Pettenbrink on March 13, 1859. William was the middle name of George Shuckhart. There are no entries of marriage on March 12, 1859.

Records from the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Frostburg, Maryland indicates that William and Elizabeth had two children prior to her death and his marriage to her younger sister. Jacob Shoaff Shuckhart was born on December 11, 1859 and baptized on May 6, 1860. Annie Elizabeth Shuckhart was born on June 11, 1862 and baptized on November 8, 1862.

There are several possible explanations for the difference in Elizabeth Petenbrink's maiden name. The most obvious conclusion would be that her maiden name was Winters, she married a Coleman, bore him a child and either divorced him or he died prior to January 7, 1846.

It would also be easy to assume that Elizabeth, the daughter of Elizabeth (Winters) Petenbrink, was the child of a Nickel. That, tied in with the first assumption, would suggest that she was born out of wedlock prior to the marriage of her mother to Coleman. I believe that (Mary) Elizabeth was married prior to 1859 to a man named Nickel. She would have been twenty years old at the time of her marriage to William Shuckhart.

Since I don't have sufficient evidence to support any of the above assumptions, I am marking it as another piece of the puzzle that I will some day solve.

I personally think that Rev. Knepper, knowing that she was raised by Christian and Elizabeth Petenbrink, entered Pettenbrink as her last name.

An early map of Wellersburg suggests that all of the names listed as possible maiden names were present in the area at the time Ann Elizabeth lived there.

Outside of giving birth to nine children, caring for them while Christian was off playing war, numerous church references and an exchange of property between her and Christian there is very little documented about Ann Elizabeth Coleman/Winters.

Rev. Knepper recorded her death or rather her burial in his church records as March 24, 1893. She died at the age of seventy- four and a half, almost a year before her husband Christian. She lived a full and productive life.

Ann Elizabeth and Christian are buried in a cemetery on the Getz Farm.

## ***The Children - Seven girls and two guys***

Again, the official records, were the primary source for documenting the lives of the Petenbrink children. Rev. Knepper's church records, the U.S. Census, Somerset County Deeds and Wills and the Cumberland Times served well in recording their family history.

As I have stated in the earlier chapter about Elizabeth, the census and church records were instrumental in my investigation. The 1850 Census, recorded on August 19, 1850, provide me with the first clue of their existence. It may have been a stretch on my part to assume that a family named Pendenlong was indeed the family of Chrsitain and Ann Elizabeth but the given names, ages and places of birth matched what little information I had at the time.

At the time of the census, Christiand and Ann Elizabeth were living in Southampton Township. They had four children in the first four and a half years of their marriage. Three of the girls were the product of the union between Christiand and Ann Elizabeth. The fourth, Mary E., was, I believe, the daughter of a previous marriage.

The family was complete by the 1860 Census. Christian and Ann Elizabeth Beifenbrink (one of many mis-spellings) were still living in Southampton Township. Eight of their children were still living. Eliza, the youngest of the children during the 1850 census, died less than a month later, on September 10, 1850.

Ann Elizabeth, referred to as Annie in the 1860 Census, was now forty years old and had delivered nine children. Her oldest was twenty and the youngest was one. She averaged a new baby every two years. One child was born in Germany, four in Maryland and four in Pennsylvania.

I was able to find church records listing all of the children except one. Caroline Petenbrink was listed in several census records but never in Rev Knepper's church records. It wasn't until her marriage to Samuel Shumaker, the son of Isreal and Catherine (Fink) Shumaker, that I found any mention of her in a church record. The marriage of Caroline to Samuel is recorded in the records of Kingsley Methodist Church, Cumberland, Maryland.

Eight children produced fifty-one grandchildren. Peter and Henry were responsible for nineteen of the fifty-one grandchildren. Eight of the nineteen were sons. Needless to say, there were enough sons to keep the Petenbrink name alive for many decades to come. Christian, to date in eight generations, has nine hundred and fifty-five descendants. Peter, in six generations has the same number of descendants as Henry has in seven. Each has three hundred and seventy-one descendants. I know for a fact that the number is substantially higher due to the number of holes I have in my data base.

## Chapter 3

### ***Peter Pepenbrink - Father***

The information about Peter Peppenbrink, father of Christian, Conrad and Anna, is limited to a few references in the public records.

According to the ship's master, Peter was a cooper. His age, fifty-two, suggests that he must of had a powerfully strong reason to leave his native Germany.

The majority of the documented history about Peter Pepenbrink can be found in four sources; the United States Census, the Allegany County Land Records, the Allegany County Marriage Register and the Allegany County Naturalization Records.

It appears that citizenship was not a prerequisite for being a land owner. A deed, made on February 18, 1845, eight months prior to being declared a citizen, indicates that he an his wife Barbara purchased a piece of property with John and Sophia Dilfer from John and Catherine Gebhart. John's wife, Sophia Schmidt, was the sister of Wilhelmina Schmidt, wife of Peter's youngest son Conrad. The deed is the first evidence that Peter was residing in Cumberland, Maryland.

Peter's application for citizenship to the United States was dated December 30, 1845. The application, accepted from Peter Pepinbrink, was processed by Henry Bruce, Clerk of Allegany County Circuit Court.

He asked to become a citizen of the United States on October 23, 1848. He stated at that time that he had been a resident within the court's jurisdiction for a five year period preceding his request. He was declared a citizen of the United States six years and three months after arriving in America.

The Allegany County Land Record Index provides a very brief chronological history of Peter's activities while living in the Allegany County area. The index provides a list of each deed transactions made by Peter, his first wife Barbara, his second wife Margaret, his son Conrad. It also provides several different spellings of the last name.

All of the listed transactions deal with two pieces of property that combined measure; 60 feet across the western end, 115 feet on the northern side, 118 feet on the eastern end and 137 feet on the southern side. The properties were located between Hayes Street and the railroad line.

The index starts with an entry in 1845 for Peter Pepenbrink. Peter along with John Dilfer purchased the Hays Street property from Frederick Gebhart and his wife. The next entry, dated 1853, is a listing for Barbara and Peter Peppenbrink. This time they were selling part of their holdings to a Philip Shultze. The next entry, made in 1863, indicates that Peter sold a portion of the original property to Melinda Crawford. The next entry, again in 1863, has Peter and Barbara selling another portion of the Hays Street property to their son Conrad.

This listing plus a marriage register showing his marriage to Margaret Scmeller on August 22, 1860, creates a conflict. It is highly likely that Peter's wife Barbara died sometime between 1853 and 1860, yet Barbara is listed as co-owner of the property in 1863. I think they left Barbara's name on the deed when they transferred the property to Conrad.

The next two entries, made in 1866 and 1873, suggest that Peter Pepinbrink died during that period of time. He sold the property to Michael McCarthy and his wife in 1863. Margaret sold another portion of the property to Bridget McCarthy in 1873. Margaret signed the document; Margaret Pepenbrink.

The last name spelling changed three times in the course of twenty-eight years.

The census records, beginning with the 1850 census, has Peter listed in 1850 as Piperbring and in 1860 as Peppenbrink. I have not located Peter in the 1870 census. If one exists, a reference to Peter in the 1870 census would narrow the window for the time of death to the period between 1870 and 1873. He was living with his wife, Elizabeth in 1850 and what appears to be his daughter, Catherine Kline, in 1860. Barbara's middle name, listed on several deeds as "E." was apparently Elizabeth.

# Chapter 4

## ***Conrad Pepenbrink and Family - Brother***

Conrad Pepenbrink, the younger of two sons, was the first to appear in a public records. Conrad applied for citizenship in Allegany County, Maryland, on October 1, 1844. He was declared a citizen on October 5, 1847. Henry Bruce, clerk of the court for Allegany County, was the first to publicly spell the family name as Pepenbrink.

The declaration of citizenship, an early day handwritten form letter, states that the applicant has been a citizen in good standing within the jurisdiction of the court. If Conrad responded honestly in his declaration for citizenship, he was living within the jurisdiction of the Allegany County Circuit Court circa October 1842. The October 1842 date suggests that he arrived in Cumberland within three months of arriving in America.

Conrad again appears in a public document on December 31, 1844. The document, the marriage register, is on file in the Circuit Court for Allegany County. The clerk entered his name as Conrad Petenbringt and his intended as Nina Smith. Nina, short for Wilhelmina, was the daughter of Adam Schmidt and sister of Sophia Schmidt. Sophia Schmidt and her husband John Dilfer are listed in several Allegany County, Maryland deeds as joint owners with Peter and Conrad Pepenbrink. The property, transferred and divided several times, was located in North Cumberland in vicinity of Hayes Street. Hayes Street, no longer listed on the Cumberland City Map, was near Trinity Lutheran Church.

Conrad and Wilhelmina Pepenbrink gave birth to five children; a daughter; Sophia, in November of 1846, a son; Frederick, on December 2, 1848, a daughter; Emma, in 1859, a son; Charles on September 5, 1862 and a son Adam. Sophia, Frederick and Emma were born in Cumberland and Charles was born in Baltimore City. The time and place of birth of the third son, Adam, is unknown. He died in Baltimore and was buried in the Baltimore Cemetery on November 11, 1866. Since Frederick was not listed with his parents in the 1850 census, I have to assume that he died within two years of his birth.

Conrad and Sophia left Cumberland for Baltimore in the fall of 1862. The Baltimore City Directory, either by error or by design, provides three spellings for the Conrad's last name. Pependrink, Pepinbrink and Pipinbrink are the three names listed for Conrad during a twenty-six year period. Conrad, ultimately settled on Pipinbrink, as the spelling of his last name. He used that name from approximately 1877 to 1892.

While his brother, Christian chose the military and farming as his advocacy, Conrad went into the shoe and boot manufacturing business. He is listed in the Baltimore City Directory as sole proprietor and with several different partners.

Sophia Peppenbrink, age 26, daughter of Conrad and Sophia, married Frederick Roeth, age 24, a clerk in her father's store, on May 15, 1872. They were married by L.D. Maier in Baltimore City. It was the first marriage for both. They gave birth to two children. The only record of any children may be found in the United States Census for 1880. Charles Roeth, son, age six months was listed with his father and mother. Their daughter, Emma was born in the winter of 1880 and died less than a year later on August 24, 1881. She is buried in the family plot in the Baltimore Cemetery.

The 1900 Census listed Sophia as head of the household, widowed, having had two children with one of the two living. Sophia's husband, Frederick, died in 1883.

Sophia's son Charles and sister, Emma, were living with her in Baltimore City. Sophia died on Wednesday, November 30, 1921 and was buried in the Baltimore City Cemetery on Saturday, December 3, 1921.

Charles Roeth was married to his second cousin, Minnie Dilfer, of Cumberland, Maryland. Minnie was the daughter of Adam Dilfer, son of John and Sophia Dilfer. They chose not to have children because of their shared heritage.

Wilhelmina Peppenbrink, Conrad's first wife, died of cancer in Baltimore City on October 1, 1881 and was buried in the Baltimore City Cemetery on October 3, 1881.

Conrad's son, Charles, took over the management of the shoe shop when his father retired. The principal products was listed as gents furnishings. Charles and his partner Ferdinand Kaiser managed the store until Charles died of

tuberculosis on June 28, 1891. He was almost twenty-nine at the time of his death. Charles is buried with his parents in the Baltimore City Cemetery. He was single at the time of his death. His death record listed Baltimore as the place of birth.

Conrad Pipenbrink, age 60, married Elizabeth Sandman, age 46, on September 7, 1882, a little under a year after the death of his wife Wilhelmina. C.B.R. Kressman officiated. Elizabeth Pipenbrink, her name spelled as Pipinbrink on her death certificate, died on May 9, 1890. She left her entire estate to Conrad.

In her Last Will and Testament, Elizabeth bequeathed specific parts of her estate to each of Conrad's children, in the event that Conrad preceded her in death. She specifically names each child as the children of Conrad's first wife. Charles, Sophia and Emma are the children listed.

Emma Pipenbrink, age 38 was married to John F. Lang, age 41, on June 26, 1902 by J. Hofman, minister. Dr. Lang was the attending physician at her father's death in 1892.

With the deaths of Frederick before 1851, Adam in 1866, Conrad's father around 1873, Charles in 1891 and Conrad in 1892, there were no known male descendants to carry on the Pepenbrink family name. The Pepenbrink name, or as it had now evolved, Pipinbrink, ceased to be used with the marriage of Conrad's daughter, Emma to Dr. John F. Lang.

Emma Lang left the following instructions in her Last Will and Testament: "Item Ninth - I direct my Executor, here in before named, to erect a suitable marker and an inscription on the monument at my grave in the Baltimore Cemetery at a cost not to exceed Two Hundred Fifty Dollars (\$250.00), and to deposit with said Cemetery a sum sufficient to assure perpetual care of the grave." Emma died on June 11, 1943 and was buried in the Baltimore Cemetery. The marker specified in her will is a three feet high and three feet wide granite headstone. The lone inscription on the marker is; "PIPINBRINK".

Ironically, the Pepenbrink family name, distorted again at death, died in the same city that introduced the family to their American Dream. Sixty years after their arrival through the Port of Baltimore, the Conrad Pepenbrink Family Name was no more.

## Chapter 5

### *The Churches and Ministers*

Fink's Church was the first church attended by Christian and his family when they moved from Cumberland, Maryland to Southampton township in 1849. The church records indicate that Christian, Anna E., Margaret and Mary Petenbrink were among the first Reformed members in the congregation.

Benjamin Knepper, a minister of the German Reformed church, began to preach in the schoolhouse No. 9 on December 6, 1847 and preached regularly every four weeks. With the election and his installation of a church council, Fink church was started on Nov 12, 1849. Fink's was a union church providing services for both the Lutheran and Reformed members. The church was located about a mile and half north-east of Pleasant Union in Southampton township. Rev. Benjamin Knepper is perhaps the most recognized minister in the Petenbrink family history.



## Chapter 6

### ***The Ship - "Marianne"***



**Origin:** "Marianne" was born in Vegesack, Germany. Vegesack is on the Weser River. She was built by the well known master shipbuilder, Johann Lange, Senior. "Marianne" had two decks, two deckhouses and three masts and was full rigged.

**Dimensions:** Length on deck 114 feet - 2 inches

Breadth moulded 26 feet - 0 inches

Breadth extreme 30 feet - 3 inches

Depth moulded 18 feet - 2 inches

Depth extreme 19 feet - 0 inches

Gross tonnage approximately 650 tons

Built of oak, copper fastened and copper sheathed

**Launched:** July 19, 1841

**Owners:** Hermann Friedrich Weinhagen and Anton Friedrich Schaer - merchants in Bremen.

**Flag number:** 212

#### **Trivia:**

All departures were from the Port of Bremerhaven at the mouth of the Weser River. The port was established in 1827.

Her maiden voyage to Baltimore started December 30, 1841, under the command of Carl Wieting, included the crew and 4 passengers. The arrival date in Baltimore is unknown.

The voyage carrying Christian Petenbrink left Bremerhaven on May 24, 1842 and arrived in Baltimore on July 19, 1842. This voyage was the second trip across the "POND". The journey took fifty-six days to complete. There were 179 passengers aboard.

Note 1: The "Marianne" was one of thirty-five ships sailing from Bremen to Baltimore in 1842. A total of 4807 passengers made the trip to Baltimore during that year.

Note 2: A Baltimore newspaper record suggests that the "Marianne" arrived in the Port of Baltimore on July 20, 1842. The July 20th date is also listed in the ship's passenger record.

**The longest voyage:** 69 days, started on Dec. 12, 1845 and ended on Feb. 19, 1846.

**The shortest voyage:** 32 days, started on March 6, 1852 and ended on April 7, 1852.

**The largest number of passengers:** 252

**The smallest number of passengers, other than maiden voyage:** 57

The "Marianne" was sold to Norwegian interests in 1860.

The "Marianne" was registered under a Norwegian flag until 1864.

Master Wieting commanded the ship from Dec. 30, 1841 to Sept. 9, 1847. He made an average of two trips a year.

## **Additional Information**

Response from the Heimatmuseum Schloss Schonebeck, for Vegesack and Umgebung e. V

Comment: I asked for a translation of the remarks provided by Mr. Havighorst. Remarks were part of a data sheet sent by Mr. Havighorst concerning the ship "Marianne"

J. Buchwald on behalf of the museum curator.

The "Marianne" left Baltimore on November 22, 1846, eastbound sailing to Bremen, passed Dover on December 23, 1846 and arrived at the mouth of the Weser River on January 9, 1847. Here she met strong winds from the East and found a lot of ice in the river. Her master in command C. Wieting dropped anchor. After laying some days, he saw no chance to discharge the ship. He could not reach port because of the ice and the ship was going too deep (16 feet). So he turned the ship around and went back out to sea on January 12, 1847 and tried to sail into the mouth of the Elbe River. Here he met ice too and unfortunately the ship foundered, but without any damage. After discharging a part of her cargo into a small steamer, the "Marianne" came free with the next high tide, and was towed by the small steam-tugboat "ELBE" to the port of Cuxhaven, situated at the mouth of the ELBE River where she was discharged.

On February 24, 1847, the "Marianne" sailed back to Bremerhaven, loaded cargo and was ready to sail to Baltimore on March 29, 1847. Sailed on March 31, passed Torbay on April 12 and arrived at Baltimore on May 19, 1847.

**Source of Information:** J. Buchwald in behalf of the curator of the Heimatmuseum Schloss Schonebeck

**Dated:** June 30, 1994 in response to a letter written by A.C. Petenbrink May 3, 1994

**Confirmation:** This information was also provided by Bernhard Havighorst. Both sources provided a picture with their inputs. The picture of the ship is the same in both cases. Mr. Havighorst provided a ship's data sheet. Mr. Buchwald provided a chronology of the ship's voyages.

## **Chapter 7**

### **William Henry Petenbrink - Second Son, eighth child**

William Henry Petenbrink followed the German tradition and use Henry as his given name. Several of his nephews referred to him as "Hen".

## **Chapter 8**

### **Harry Robert Petenbrink - Fifth Child, Fourth Son**

When I started researching my family history, I was told that the best way to get started was to write down the names of your aunts and uncles on a piece of paper. I knew my aunts and uncles, I even knew a couple of great aunts. I knew the first names of those spouses who lived in and around Cumberland. I did not know the maiden names

The Allegany County Marriage Register is the earliest spelling of the Petenbrink name. A pension affidavit, signed by Jacob Shoemaker and Jesse Cook, ties the Petenbrink and Peppenbrink names together. Listed below are the spellings and their source.

- Piepenbrink - 1842 Ship's Passengers Records, **All**, Baltimore, Md.
- Petenbringt - 1844 Allegany County Marriage Register, **Conrad**.
- Petenbrink - 1846 Allegany County Marriage Register, **Christian**.
- Peppenbrink - 1846 Application for Citizenship, **Conrad**, Cumberland.
- Peppenbrink - 1848 Declaration of Citizenship, **Conrad**, Cumberland.
- Papenbrink - 1848 Declaration of Citizenship, **Christian**, Cumberland.
- Pepinbrink - 1848 Declaration of Citizenship, **Peter**, Cumberland.
- Petenbrevek - 1848 Church birth record, Friedrich, son of **Conrad**.
- Pendenlong - 1850 Census, **Christian**, Wellersburg, Pennsylvania.
- Peperbring - 1850 Census, **Peter**, Cumberland, Maryland.
- Pepperrink - 1850 Census, **Conrad**, Cumberland, Maryland.
- Petenbrink - 1851 Somerset County Tax Record, **Christian**.
- Pedenbrink - 1852 Somerset County Tax Record, **Christian**.
- Pittenbrink - 1858 Somerset County Tax Record, **Christian**.
- Beifenbrink - 1860 Census, **Christian**, Wellersburg, Pennsylvania
- Peppenbrink - 1860 Allegany County Marriage Register, **Peter**.
- Pebenbrink - 1861 Somerset County Tax Record, **Christian**.
- Bebenbrink - 1861 Somerset County Tax Record, **Christian**.
- Peepenbrink - 1862 Somerset County Deed, **Christian** to **Ann Elizabeth**.
- Peppanbrink - 1862 Civil War Pay Records, **Christian**, Cumberland, Md.
- Piekenbrink - 1863 Somerset County Tax Record, **Christian**.
- Pependrink - 1864 Baltimore City Directory, **Conrad**.
- Peppinbrink - 1865 Civil War Pay Records, **Christian**, Cumberland, Md.
- Pipinbrink - 1867 Baltimore City Directory, **Conrad**.
- Petingbrint - 1868 Somerset County Tax Record, **Christian**.
- Pepinbrink - 1868 Baltimore City Directory, **Conrad**.
- Pittenbrink - 1869 Somerset County Tax Record, **Christian**.
- Petenbrink - 1870 Census, **Christian**, Wellersburg, Pennsylvania
- Pepinbrink - 1871 Baltimore City Directory, **Conrad**.
- Pipinbrink - 1877 Baltimore City Directory, **Conrad**.
- Pettenbrink - 1879 Somerset County Tax Record, **Christian**.
- Pipenbring - 1879 Church marriage record, Heinrich Getzen to **Anna**.
- Pepperbricker - 1879 Deed between **Pa. Rail Road** and **M./B. McCarty**, Cumb.
- Pipinbrink - 1880 Invalid Pension Application, **Christian**.
- Peppenbrink - 1881 Death Certificate, **Wilhelmina** w of **Conrad**, Balt., Md
- Piedenbrink - 1885 Baptismal Certificate, **Edwin Franklin**, Cumberland
- Piepenbrink - 1890 Birth record Samuel Getson, son of **Anna**.
- Pepinbrink - 1890 Death Certificate, **Elizabeth** w of **Conrad**, Baltimore.
- Petenbrink - 1890 Special Civil War Records, **Christian**, Wellersburg.
- Pipenbrink - 1891 Application for Pension, **Christian**.
- Pipinbrink - 1891 Death Certificate, **Charles**, son of **Conrad**, Baltimore.
- Pipinbrink - 1892 Death Certificate, **Conrad**, Baltimore.
- Pipenbrink - 1894 Drop from Pension Roles, **Christchen**.
- Peppenbrink - 1894 Grave stone, **Christian**, Wellersburg, Pennsylvania
- Peterbrink - 1894 Somerset County Death Register, **Christian**.
- Pipenbrink - 1902 Wedding Announcement, Baltimore Sun, **Emma** to J. Lang
- Pedenbrink - 1904 Death Certificate, **Lizzie Martz**, daughter of **Anna**.
- Petenbrink - 1905 Death Certificate, **Samuel Getson**, son of **Anna**.
- Petenbrink - 1907 Death Certificate, **Henry Getson**, wife **Anna**.
- Pidemberink - 1912 Application for reimbursement, **George Shuckhart**.

- Petinbrink** - 1920 Public Sales "The Swamp", **Henry**
- Petenbrink** - 1922 Application for Reimbursement, **Joachim Martens.**
- Pelentrink** - 1927 Allegany County Birth Register, **Lois Clark.**
- Peppenbrink** - 1931 Grave stone, **Lorretta,** Stringtown, Pennsylvania.
- Pettenbrink** - 1936 Will, **William Henry,** Cumberland, Maryland
- Pipinbrink** - 1943 Death Certificate, **Emma (PIPINBRINK) Lang,** Baltimore.
- Pipinbrink** - 1944 Grave stone, Family plot, **Conrad,** Baltimore.

**July 13, 1996**

# Supporting Documents

## **1862 Deed - Christian Peepenbrink & Ann Elizabeth Peepenbrink**

This Indenture made the 30th day of June AD 1862 by and between Christian Peepenbrink of Southampton Township Somerset County & State of Pennsylvania of the first part and Ann Elizabeth Peepenbrink of Same place party of the second part. Witnesseth, that the said party of the first part for and in consideration of the sum of fifty dollars to him in hand paid by the party of the second part at and before the ensealing and delivery ----- the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged by him the party of the first part and thereby acquit and forever discharge the said Ann E. Peepenbrink her Executors and Administrators by there presents have Granted bargained and sold aliened enfeoffed released and bargained by there presents do grant bargain sell alien enfeoff release and confirm unto the said party of the Second part and to his heirs and assigns all that messuage or tract of land and all the mereable property situate in Southampton Township Somerset County and State of Penna aforesaid It being part of a tract formerly purchased by the said party of the first part from Jonathan J. Bittner & wife by deed dated the 12th Feb AD 1853 containing sixty-one acres more or less the same adjoining of Jonathan Martz Daniel Kornes Jr and others together with the improvements, rights liberties ways waters water courses premises and issues and profits thereof and also all the Estate right title & whatsoever of him the said party of the first part to have and to hold the said, meassuage hereby granted to the said Ann Elizabeth Peepenbrink her heirs and assigns forever and the said party of the first part for himself his heirs & will conveynant promise grant and agree to and with the said party of the second part her heirs and assigns by there presents that he will warrant and defend the title of the above named premises in peaceable and quiet possession of the said party of the second part her heirs and assigns forever.

In Testimony whereof I have here set my hand and seal the day the day and year first above written.

Signed sealed and delivered in the presence } Christian Peepenbrink

of us L.B. Troutman

Henry Martz

Somerset County SS

The Commonwealth of Penna

Be it remembered that on the 30th day of June AD 1862 before me the Subscriber a Justice of the Peace in and for Said County personally appeared Christian Peepenbrink the Grantor in the foregoing Indenture deed or Conveyance named and in due form of law acknowledged that said indenture to be his act and deed and desired that the same as ----- might be recorded according to law In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year last above written.

Recorded 1st July 1862

Henry Martz JP- Seal

Note: Text that is underlined or blank represents information that was illegible in the original document. The source of this document was Harvey Shumaker, son of Caroline Petenbrink and Samuel Shumaker. I believe he obtained the copy from the Somerset Court House.

**Surgeon's Certificate concerning Christian Pepperbrink's invalid pension application**

EXAMINING SURGEON'S CERTIFICATE  
IN THE CASE OF AN ORIGINAL APPLICANT

No. of Application, **363,339**

State: **Pa** County: **Somerset**

Post Office: **Meyersdale, 1881**

**I** hereby certify That **I** have carefully examined **Christian Pepperbrink**, late a **Priv. Co. K, 2nd Reg't, PHB Md Vols** in the service of the United States, who is and APPLICANT for an invalid pension by reason of alleged disability resulting from **Injury to both legs also affecting his right side**

In **my** opinion the said **Christian Pepperbrink** is **one fourth** incapacitated for obtaining his subsistence by manual labor from the cause above stated.

Judging from his present condition, and from the evidence before \_\_\_\_\_ it is \_\_\_\_\_ belief that the said disability did \_\_\_\_\_ originate in the service aforesaid in the line of duty.

The disability is **permanent**

A more particular description of the applicant's condition is subjoined:

Height: **5ft 8** ; weight, **125 lbs** ; complexion, **dark**

age, **62** ; pulse, **Normal** ; respiration, **Normal**

**I see no physical disability except varicose veins of right leg, Some from the groin to ankle Says "he has pain right side & hip nearly constant, can't sleep"**

**S.S. Good**

Examining Surgeon.



**Response to War Department's Request for Hospital Report on  
Christian P. Pepenbrink**

War Department

Surgeon General's Office,  
Record and Pension Division,  
Washington, D.C., June 26, 1882

Sir:

I have the honor to return herewith your request for a report of hospital treatment in Claim No. **363,339**, with such information as is furnished by the records filed in this office, viz: that **Christian P. Pepenbrink, Pri. Co, K, 2d Md. P.H.B. was admitted to G.H. Cumberland Md, Sept, 12, 1864 with "Chronic Diarrhoea" and returned to duty Oct. 29, 1864, and that Christian Pepinbrink, Pri. Co. C, 2d Md. P.H.B. was again admitted to above named hospital Mach. 6th 1865 with "Chronic Rheumatism" and returned to duty Apl. 13, 1865.**

**There are no records of Regiment, showing treatment; subsequent to Oct. 1863, on file.**

By order of the Surgeon General:

**Benj. T. Pope**

Asst. Surgeon, U.S. Army.

To the

Commissioner of Pensions.

**Affidavit Submitted by Jesse Cook and Jacob Shoemaker - Links Petenbrink and Peppinbrink names**

GENERAL AFFIDAVIT

State of **Pennsylvania** }SS.

County of **Somerset** }

In the matter of **Christian Petenbrink for original Pension.**

Personally came before me a **Justice of the Peace** in and for aforesaid County and State **Jacob Shoemaker**, aged **37** years and **Jesse Cook**, aged **43** years citizen of the Town of **Sand Patch**, County of **Somerset**, State of **Pennsylvania**, well known to me to be reputable and entitled to credit, and who, being duly sworn, declare in relation to aforesaid case as follows:

**That we were members of Co K 2nd P.H.B Md, Vols and that Christian Petenbrink was of the same company and regiment and that while the company was stationed at Green Spring, Va in July 1864 we were on an iron clad car and were fired upon by the Rebels and one of the cannon balls fired from the Rebel guns passed through in the car where we were in and Mr. Peppenbrink was injured by some of the pieces of timber which struck him as the cannon ball passed in the car. We first thought he was killed but on examination we found that he was still living but was very badly hurt about his legs and side, his side was black from the bruises and also his legs were black. We have been living close neighbors to Mr. Peppinbrink since his return from the war in 1865 up to this present time. In our estimation he is one half disabled for manuel labor and has been each and every year since 1865. We also have often been working with said Peppenbrink and he has had to quit work on account of the pains in his legs and side, this we know from personal knowledge and observation.**

We further declare that **we have** no interest in said case, and **are** not concerned in its prosecution.

1 **Jesse Cook**      Signature      **his**  
2 **Henry Ault**      of      **Jacob X Shoemaker**  
                                 Affiants      **mark**  
                                 **Jesse Cook**

Note - In the execution of papers and evidence, whenever a person signs by mark ( ), two persons who can write must attest to signatures by signing their names opposite.

**Affidavit Submitted by C.J. Bittner**

GENERAL AFFIDAVIT

State of **Pennsylvania**

County of **Bedford**

In the matter of Pension Claim of **Christian Peppenbrink**.

Personally came before me a **justice of the Peace** in and for aforesaid County and State, **C.J. Bittner, Hyndman, Bedford Co. Penna** persons of lawful age, who being duly sworn, declare in relation to the aforesaid case as follows:

**I knew the above applicant before he went into the service and I considered him a sound man and I saw him a few days after he came home from the army in 1865 I heard him complain of both of his legs hurting him just as soon as he came out of the army or within a few days about the 10th or 12 of June A.D. 1865 and has been complaining ever since.**

**I further declare that I have no interest in said case, and I am not concerned in its prosecution.**

If either affiant signs by X mark, two persons who write their name **MUST** sign here as witness thereto.

1 \_\_\_\_\_

**C.J. Bittner**

\_\_\_\_\_

Signature of  
Affiant or of  
each Affiant

2 \_\_\_\_\_

# **Affidavit Sumitted by Son-in-law - William Shaffer**

## GENERAL AFFIDAVIT

State of Pennsylvania

County of Somerset

In the matter of Pension Claim of Christian Pepinbrink.

Personally came before me a justice of the Peace in and for aforesaid County and State, **William Shafer of Wellersburg, Somerset Co. Pa, aged 49 years my Post Office is Wellersburg**, Somerset County, State of Pennsylvania persons of lawful age, who being duly sworn, declare in relation to the aforesaid case as follows:

**I was acquainted with above claimant C. Peppenbrink ten years prior to his enlistment in the late war of 1861. I know that the above claimant was a sound and healthy man at the time of his enlistment in the above said war. I also seen the aforesaid claimant frequently after his discharge in 1865. Seen him walking with a cane and lame -complaining very of his feet hurting him, I also know that he is not able to do more than one forth of the work or labor that he done before the war. I know the above facts by working a great deal for him and being with him a great deal since his discharge from the war.**

**I further declare that I have no interest in said case, and I am not concerned in its prosecution.**

If either affiant signs by X mark, two persons who write their name MUST sign here as witness thereto.

1 \_\_\_\_\_

**William Shaffer**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of  
Affiant or of  
each Affiant

2 \_\_\_\_\_



1								
2	BROTHER/ SISTER	AUNT/UNCLE NEPHEW NIECE	GREAT AUNT/UNCLE NEPHEW NIECE	G.G. AUNT/UNCLE NEPHEW NIECE	G.G.G. AUNT/UNCLE NEPHEW NIECE	G.G.G.G. AUNT/UNCLE NEPHEW NIECE	G.G.G.G.G. AUNT/UNCLE NEPHEW NIECE	G.G.G.G.G.G. AUNT/UNCLE NEPHEW NIECE
3	AUNT/UNCLE NEPHEW/ NIECE	FIRST COUSIN	FIRST COUSIN  ONCE REMOVED	FIRST COUSIN  TWICE REMOVED	FIRST COUSIN  3 TIMES REMOVED	FIRST COUSIN  4 TIMES REMOVED	FIRST COUSIN  5 TIMES REMOVED	FIRST COUSIN  6 TIMES REMOVED
4	GREAT AUNT/UNCLE  NEPHEW NIECE	FIRST COUSIN  ONCE REMOVED	SECOND COUSIN	SECOND COUSIN  ONCE REMOVED	SECOND COUSIN  TWICE REMOVED	SECOND COUSIN  3 TIMES REMOVED	SECOND COUSIN  4 TIMES REMOVED	SECOND COUSIN  5 TIMES REMOVED
5	G.G. AUNT/UNCLE  NEPHEW NIECE	FIRST COUSIN  TWICE REMOVED	SECOND COUSIN  ONCE REMOVED	THIRD COUSIN	THIRD COUSIN  ONCE REMOVED	THIRD COUSIN  TWICE REMOVED	THIRD COUSIN  3 TIMES REMOVED	THIRD COUSIN  4 TIMES REMOVED
6	G.G.G. AUNT/UNCLE NEPHEW NIECE	FIRST COUSIN 3 TIMES REMOVED	SECOND COUSIN TWICE REMOVED	SECOND COUSIN ONCE REMOVED	FOURTH COUSIN	FOURTH COUSIN ONCE REMOVED	FOURTH COUSIN TWICE REMOVED	FOURTH COUSIN 3 TIMES REMOVED
7	G.G.G.G. AUNT/UNCLE NEPHEW NIECE	FIRST COUSIN 4 TIMES REMOVED	SECOND COUSIN 3 TIMES REMOVED	THIRD COUSIN TWICE REMOVED	FOURTH COUSIN ONCE REMOVED	FIFTH COUSIN	FIFTH COUSIN ONCE REMOVED	FIFTH COUSIN TWICE REMOVED
8	G.G.G.G.G. AUNT/UNCLE NEPHEW NIECE	FIRST COUSIN 5 TIMES REMOVED	SECOND COUSIN 4 TIMES REMOVED	THIRD COUSIN 3 TIMES REMOVED	FOURTH COUSIN TWICE REMOVED	FIFTH COUSIN ONCE REMOVED	SIXTH COUSIN	SIXTH COUSIN ONCE REMOVED

Authorship note: This file was provided to Korns.org by Andrew Petenbrink in November, 2015.