

# THE STEINKE FAMILY GENEALOGY

Voltlage, Osnabrück District, Niedersachsen (Lower Saxony), Germany  
formerly Hannover, Germany



## The STEINKE Coat of Arms

This is the coat of arms of the Steinke family. This family is from the town of Voltlage in the Duchy of Oldenburg, (now Osnabrück), Germany.

The shield is described as:  
"D'agur a une fleur-de-lis de gu., cant d quatre coquille d'arg."

Translated, this means:  
"A blue background;  
a red flower of the lily  
between four silver shells.

The colors shown here may not be a true representation of original colors.

## ABOUT THIS DOCUMENT

The information included in this document is an attempt to list the family history, genealogy, and relatives of Urban E. and Sylvia A. (Steinke) Schneider. It is far from complete, as families are constantly changing through marriages and births, and new information is collected.

The information has been obtained from many different sources. Most of these sources are published family genealogies of those related to Sylvia and Urban Schneider. Most of these sources have reliable references, however, not all sources listed references. The information used is the most accurate at the time of printing, but by no means is it guaranteed to be accurate. Mistakes will be found, and changes will be made as they are discovered.

THIS DOCUMENT IS NOT INTENDED TO BE A PUBLIC RECORD. Some of the information included may be considered sensitive information, and should not be made available freely to the public. This is especially true of any living relatives. It is an acceptable practice by many genealogy organizations to list only deceased individuals. This document includes much more than that, there for it is not intended for public use.

This document is divided into four different sections, as follows:

- A. SCHNEIDER Genealogy
- B. VOISARD Genealogy
- C. STEINKE Genealogy
- D. GREVE Genealogy

Each section begins with it's own set of page numbers. This allows additions to be more easily made without renumbering every page and reference within every section.

The following abbreviations are used pretty consistently throughout this document:

b. - born	d. - died	bur. - buried	cem. - cemetery
bef. - before	aft. - after	m. - married	m2. - second marriage
Co. - county	twp. - township	OH - Ohio	Wapak - Wapakoneta
FR - France	GER-Germany	Ter. - Territory	Bav. - Bavaria

† - indicates a cemetery photo is on file for this person's tomb stone

📄 - indicates a Death Certificate is on file for this person

🌿 - indicates that this person immigrated to the United States

★ - indicates an Obituary is on file for this person

# STEINKE FAMILY

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter One - Engelke STEINKE & Anna TALKE	1-5
German Cities of our Ancestors	2
Johann STEINKE & Adelheid FEY	3
German States - Old and New Names	3
Engel STEINKE & Albert GRIESE	4
Anna STEINKE	4
Heinrich STEINKE	4
How was this information gathered?	4
Chapter Two - Johann STEINKE & Adelheid FEY	6-12
Votlage, Osnabrück District, Lower Saxony, Germany	7
Johann STEINKE	8
Lambert STEINKE	8
Lower Saxony, (Neidersachsen), Germany	8
Gerd Hermann STEINKE	9
Votlage History	9
Heinrich STEINKE	10
Anna STEINKE	10
Father Bernard OVERBERG - Master Teacher from Votlage	10
Theodore H. STEINKE & Margarethe E. BRECKSCHMID	11
Anna Adelheid STEINKE & Henrich SCHWIERLING	11
Foods of our German Ancestors	11
Chapter Three- Theodore H. STEINKE & Margarethe E. BRECKSCHMID	13-18
Votlage Today	14
Johann STEINKE & Margerete Katharina SANDER	15
ROBBERSMAN-SANDERS	15
Maria Anna STEINKE	16
Gerhard Heinrich STEINKE	16
Potatoes in Germany - German Potato Salad	16
Johann Theodor STEINKE & Maria KLEIN	17
What Language did our STEINKE Ancestors Speak?	17
Hermann Heinrich STEINKE & Annetje CARELSE	18
Johann Heinrich STEINKE & Margaretha Anna THYSSEN	18
Katharina Margaretha Adelheid STEINKE	18
Labor in the 18th Century - the HOLLANDGÄNGER	18
Chapter Four - Johann STEINKE & Margerete Katharina SANDER	20-26
Baptismal record- Johann Gerhard Heinrich STEINKE - 1765	21
Johann Gerhard H. STEINKE & Jantie Jans NOTENBRIL	22
STEENEKER	22
Theodor Henrich STEINKE	23
Hermann STEINKE & Margaretha RUWE	23
Origins of Surnames	23
Johann Heinrich A. STEINKE & Anna Catharine MERTENS	24
Sauerkraut	24
Anna Maria Margarete STEINKE	25
Lambert Hernicus STEINKE	25
Margarete Aleid STEINKE	25
Johann Hermann STEINKE	25
Names Ending With 'ke'	25

Chapter Five - Hermann STEINKE & Margaretha RUWE	27-34
When did the STEINKE's Immigrate to Ohio, USA?	28
Mary Anna STEINKE & George Bernard SCHNIPPEL	29
John Theodor STEINKE	30
John Hermann STEINKE	30
Margaret Adelheid STEINKE	30
Why do cemeteries have a 'children's section'?	30
Joseph John Lambert STEINKE & Mary Anna KAISER	31
St. Catherine Church, Voltlage - STEINKE Records	31
George Henry STEINKE & Mary Catherine MEYER	32
Marie Catherina STEINKE	32
Tombstone Symbolism	32
More Tombstone Symbolism	33
Chapter Six - Joseph John Lambert STEINKE & Mary Anna KAISER	35-47
St. Lawrence Catholic Cemetery, Rhine, Ohio	36
KAISER-STEINKE History	37
Henry STEINKE	38
Diedrich STEINKE & Theresia WERLING	38
Elisabeth STEINKE	38
Mary Anna STEINKE	39
History of Rhine, Ohio	39
John Edward STEINKE & Caroline Mary WISS	40
George STEINKE & Anna Mary GRAF	41
100 Years of Business in Botkins	41
Joseph STEINKE & Philomena Johanna WEMPE	42
Leo John STEINKE & Adelheid Elizabeth SCHIPPER	43
Elizabeth STEINKE	44
Maragret STEINKE	44
Maria Catherine STEINKE	44
History of Immaculate Conception Catholic Church, Botkins	44
Theresia STEINKE & Bernard G. SCHIPPER	45
Dinsmore Township Soils	45
Henry J. STEINKE- Elizabeth WERLING- Celestia ROBBINS	46
Chapter Seven-Diedrich STEINKE & Theresia WERLING-SCHNIPPEL	48-56
Michael, Ludwig, and Peter WERLING	49
Mary Anna STEINKE & Frederick KUPPER	50
John A. STEINKE	50
Peter STEINKE	50
Anna Louisa STEINKE & Valentine MARTIN	51
Common German Words Found on Grave Stones	51
Stephen Bernard STEINKE & Margaret G. SCHEMMEL	52
Bernadina STEINKE	52
Michael Joseph STEINKE & Mary Anna SODER	53
August STEINKE & Elizabeth BORGES	54
Philomena STEINKE	55
Agnes STEINKE	55
Elizabeth STEINKE & William TRENTMAN	55
Chapter Eight - Stephen Bernard STEINKE & Margaret G. SCHEMMEL	57-68
1900 through 1930 Census Stephen & Margaret STEINKE	58
Peter B. STEINKE- Alvina M. GREVE- Franklin J. SCHAUB	59
Ferdinand Lewis STEINKE & Cecelia Rose FRANKENBERG	60
Andrew J. STEINKE & Tillie SCHOEblo	61
Benedict Michael STEINKE & Alma Bertha BROWN	62
Anna Marie STEINKE & John A. GREVE	63



Urban S. STEINKE & Hilda GROSS	64
Portobello Stuffed with Kale and Goat Cheese	66
Alonzo Carl STEINKE & Bertha M. SCHNEIDER	65
Richard George STEINKE & Verona WATERCUTTER	66
Lorena STEINKE & Herbert R. LIMBERT	67
 Chapter Nine - Peter B. STEINKE- Alvina M. GREVE- Franklin J. SCHAUB	 69-81
Peter B. STEINKE- Alvina M. GREVE- Franklin J. SCHAUB	70-71
Sylvester S.(Dutch) STEINKE & Luella E. LIMBERT	72
Ursula C. STEINKE & Emil J. WACHAUF	73
Roberta STEINKE & Elmo E. HEMMERT	74
Bernard F. (Shorty) STEINKE & Audrey Marie BRAUN	75
Clara STEINKE	75
Edwin John STEINKE	75
Sylvia A. STEINKE & Urban E. SCHNEIDER	76
Rosella (Sally) STEINKE & Karl Eugene NASEMAN	77
Joseph STEINKE	77
Franklin J. SCHAUB, Jr.	78
James SCHAUB & Beatrice SIEFRING	78
Daniel SCHAUB & Constance OAKLEY	79
David W. SCHAUB	79
Paul SCHAUB & Sue Ann GREY	80



# CHAPTER ONE

## The Family of Engelke STEINKE and Anna TALKE

Engelke STEINKE

m. Anna TALKE

- Johann STEINKE

m. Adelheid FEY

- Theodore H. STEINKE

m. Margaret BRECKSCHMID

- Johann STEINKE

m. Margarete Katharina SANDER

- Hermann STEINKE

m. Margaretha RUWE

- Joseph John Lambert STEINKE

m. Mary Anna KAISER

- Diedrich STEINKE

m. Theresia WERLING-SCHNIPPEL

- Stephen Bernard STEINKE

m. Margaret Gertrude SCHEMMEL

- Peter Bernard STEINKE

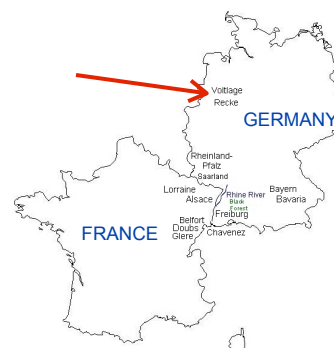
m. Alvina Mary GREVE

- Sylvia A. STEINKE

m. Urban E. SCHNEIDER

# Engelke STEINKE and Anna TALKE

<b>Engelke STEINKE</b> b. ~1630 Voltlage, Osnabrück, Lower Saxony, Germany d. 6/16/1689 Voltlage	1. Johann STEINKE 2. Engel STEINKE 3. Anna STEINKE 4. Heinrich STEINKE
<b>Anna TALKE</b> b. 1634 Germany d. 3/6/1696 Voltlage	



**E**ngelke STEINKE is the oldest recorded STEINKE in this family. He was born around 1630 in Voltlage, Hanover, Lower Saxony (Niedersachsen), Germany. The church book in Voltlage starts around 1660, and nothing is mentioned of his parents or siblings.

**A**нна TALKE is the oldest recorded TALKE in this family. She was born in 1634 in Germany. Nothing is known of her parents or siblings.

Engelke STEINKE married Anna TALKE, probably before 1676. They had four known children between 1676 and 1687. It is likely that they had more children, but no information has been found to prove this. Information on their known children is on the following pages.

Engelke STEINKE died on June 16, 1689 in Voltlage. His wife, Anna (TALKE) STEINKE died on March 6, 1698, also in Voltlage.

“**STEINKE**” is an occupational surname for a stone cutter. It is derived from the Old German word ‘stein’, meaning stone. It may be a topographical name also, meaning that the original bearer of the name lived near a prominent stone or rock.

## Germany Cities of our Ancestors

The following municipalities/towns/cities are located very close to each other. Our STEINKE, GREVE, KAISER, WEMPE, SCHNIPPLE, and other ancestors came from these towns.

**Voltlage** is a municipality in the district of Osnabrück, in Lower Saxony, Germany. It's elevation is 157 feet above sea level. Today's (2010) population is 1782 residents.

**Merzen** is a municipality in the district of Osnabrück, in Lower Saxony, Germany. It's elevation is 282 feet above sea level. Today's (2010) population is 4027 residents.

**Neuenkirchen, Osnabrück** is a municipality in the district of Osnabrück, in Lower Saxony, Germany. It's elevation is 180 feet above sea level. Today's (2010) population is 4546 residents.

**Recke** is a municipality in the district of Steinfurt, in North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany. It's elevation is 45-125 meters above sea level. Today's (2010) population is 11,578 residents.

**Rheine** is a city in the district of Steinfurt, in North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany. It is the largest city in the district. It's elevation is 27-90 meters above sea level. Today's (2010) population is 76,530 residents.

**Ibbenbüren** is a medium-sized town in the district of Steinfurt, in North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany. It's elevation is 210 feet above sea level. Today's (2010) population is 51,552 residents.

**Voltlage**



**Merzen**



**Neuenkirchen**



**Recke**



**Rheine**



**Ibbenbüren**



<b>Johann STEINKE</b>	
b.1676 Voltlage	1. Johann STEINKE
m.11/4/1698	2. Lambert STEINKE
d.1743 Voltlage	3. Gerd Hermann STEINKE
	4. Heinrich STEINKE
	5. Anna STEINKE
	6. Theodore Heinrich STEINKE
	7. Anna Adelheid STEINKE
<b>Adelheid FEY</b>	
b.1678 Germany	
d. 7/7/1770 Voltlage	

More information on this family is in the next Chapter:  
"Johann STEINKE and Adelheid FEY".

Johann STEINKE was the oldest of four known children of Engelke and Anna (TALKE) STEINKE. He was born in Voltlage, Hanover, Lower Saxony (Niedersachsen), Germany in 1676.

Johann STEINKE married Adelheid FEY on November 4, 1698, probably in Voltlage. Adelheid FEY was born in 1678 in Germany.

Adelheid (FEY) STEINKE died on July 7, 1770 in Voltlage. Johann STEINKE died in 1743 in Voltlage. Johann and Adelheid (FEY) STEINKE had seven known children between 1699 and 1720.

### Germany States - Old Names and New

Germany established new borders and names of its 'states' in 1945, after World War II. When studying genealogy, it is necessary to know the old and new names. You will find the old names in most of the genealogical records of our ancestors, and use the new names to locate these places on a map today. Below is a partial list of the 'states' from which our STEINKE and other German ancestors were from. The new names (after 1945) are in **BLUE**, and the old names (1871-1945) are in **ORANGE**.

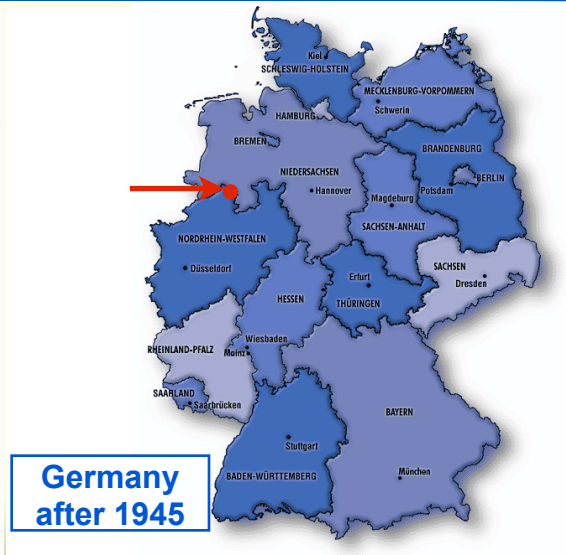
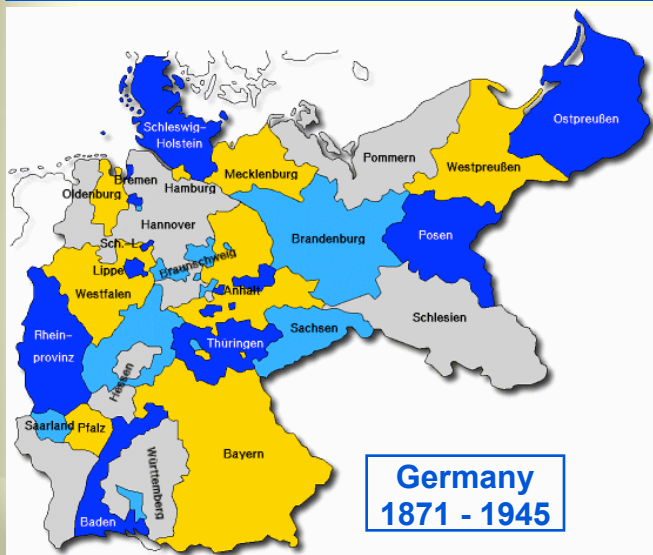
**Lower Saxony** (Niedersachsen) includes the former duchy of **Brunswick**, the kingdom/ Prussian province of **Hannover**, the dutchy of **Oldenburg** in **Oldenburg**, grand duchy of **Oldenburg**, and the principality of **Schaumburg-Lippe**.

**Northrhine-Westphalia** (Nordrhein-Westfalen) includes the former Prussian province of **Westphalia**, the northern portion of the former Prussian **Rheinprovinz** and the principality of **Lippe** {Detmold}.

**Rhineland-Palatinate** (Rheinland-Pfalz) includes part of the principality **Birkenfeld**, grand duchy of **Oldenburg**, the province of **Rheinhesse**, grand duchy of **Hesse-Darmstadt**, part of the landgraviate of **Hesse-Homburg**, the major portion of the former Bavarian **Rheinpfalz** and most of southern portion of the former Prussian **Rheinprovinz**.

**Saarland** includes some parts of the former Bavarian **Rheinpfalz**, the southern portion of the former Prussian **Rheinprovinz** and the principality of **Birkenfeld**, grand duchy of **Oldenburg**.

**Bavaria** (Bayern) includes the former kingdom of **Bavaria**, excluding **Rheinpfalz** (today part of Baden-Württemberg) and the duchy of **Saxe-Coburg** (became part of Bavaria only in 1920).



---

#### Children of Engelke STEINKE and Anna TALKE - Engel STEINKE

---

Albert GRIESE

m. 7/13/1721

Engel STEINKE

b. 1679 Voltlage

d.

"GRIESE" is thought to be derived from the Middle English word 'grice', and from the Old French 'gris', meaning "grey". Most likely a nick-name for a grey-haired man, though there was a Middle English word, 'grise', which meant "pig".

**E**ngel STEINKE was the second of four known children of Engelke and Anna (TALKE) STEINKE. She was born in Voltlage, Hanover, Lower Saxony (Niedersachsen), Germany in 1679.

Engel STEINKE married Albert GRIESE on July 13, 1721, probably in Voltlage.

No more information is known on Albert and Engel (STEINKE) GRIESE.

---

#### Children of Engelke STEINKE and Anna TALKE - Anna STEINKE

---

Anna STEINKE

b. 1682 Voltlage

d.

**A**нна STEINKE was the third of four known children of Engelke and Anna (TALKE) STEINKE. She was born in Voltlage, Hanover, Lower Saxony (Niedersachsen), Germany in 1682.

No more information is known on Anna STEINKE.

---

#### Children of Engelke STEINKE and Anna TALKE - Heinrich STEINKE

---

Heinrich STEINKE

b. 1687 Voltlage

d. 4/3/1714 Hoeckel, Voltlage

**H**einrich STEINKE was the fourth of four known children of Engelke and Anna (TALKE) STEINKE. He was born in Voltlage, Hanover, Lower Saxony (Niedersachsen), Germany in 1682.

Heinrich STEINKE died on April 3, 1714 in Hoeckel, Voltlage.

No more information is known on Heinrich STEINKE.

#### How was this information gathered?

Many sources were used to gather information on the STEINKE family. There was, however, some conflicting evidence between sources. When conflicting evidence was found, the dates/names/etc. used in this book were those deemed most likely to be accurate. This was determined by looking at the verification in records, other valid sources, and other mistakes found from a source. Some of the most useful sources used are listed below:

<https://www.familysearch.org/>

<http://index.rbhayes.org/hayes/index/>

<http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com/users/w/e/r/Keith-Vincent-Werling/BOOK-0001/0006-0001.html#IND582REF19>

<http://awt.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=kovermann&id=I0948>

The genealogy research completed by Linda K. KNERR, Ray W. WARREN, and Mark E. STEINKE provided an exceptional start to my STEINKE genealogy research:

<http://www.r-winter.de/genealogy/steinke/sthistor.htm>





# CHAPTER TWO

## The Family of Johann STEINKE and Adelheid FEY

Engelke STEINKE

m. Anna TALKE

- Johann STEINKE

m. Adelheid FEY

- Theodore H. STEINKE

m. Margaret BRECKSCHMID

- Johann STEINKE

m. Margarete Katharina SANDER

- Hermann STEINKE

m. Margaretha RUWE

- Joseph John Lambert STEINKE

m. Mary Anna KAISER

- Diedrich STEINKE

m. Theresia WERLING-SCHNIPPEL

- Stephen Bernard STEINKE

m. Margaret Gertrude SCHEMMEL

- Peter Bernard STEINKE

m. Alvina Mary GREVE

- Sylvia A. STEINKE

m. Urban E. SCHNEIDER

# Johann STEINKE and Adelheid FEY

<u>Johann STEINKE</u>	<u>1. Johann STEINKE</u>
b.1676 Voltlage	<u>2. Lambert STEINKE</u>
m.11/4/1698	<u>3. Gerd Hermann STEINKE</u>
d.1743 Voltlage	<u>4. Heinrich STEINKE</u>
	<u>5. Anna STEINKE</u>
	<u>6. Theodore Henrich STEINKE</u>
	<u>7. Anna Adelheid STEINKE</u>
<u>Adelheid FEY</u>	
b.1678 Germany	
d. 7/7/1770 Voltlage	

"Fey" is an Irish surname derived from the Gaelic word "fothadh," meaning "foundation."



Johann STEINKE was the oldest of four known children of Engelke and Anna (TALKE) STEINKE. He was born in Voltlage, Hanover, Lower Saxony (Niedersachsen), Germany in 1676.

Johann STEINKE married Adelheid FEY on November 4, 1698, probably in Voltlage. Adelheid FEY was born in 1678 in Germany.

Johann and Adelheid (FEY) STEINKE had seven known children between 1699 and 1720. Information on these children is listed in the following pages.

Adelheid (FEY) STEINKE died on July 7, 1770 in Voltlage. Johann STEINKE died in 1743 in Voltlage.

Voltlage is a municipality in the district of Osnabrück, in Lower Saxony, (formerly Hannover), Germany.

In 2010, Voltlage had a population of 1782 residents.

Voltlage is about 61 miles inland from the North Sea.

Voltlage is 33 miles from Munster, North Rhine, Westphalia, Germany.

Voltlage has an elevation of 157 feet above sea level.

Today, Voltlage is governed as part of a "Samtgemeinde", (a collective municipality), consisting of the villages of Merzen, Neuenkirchen, and Voltlage. Many villages of Lower Saxony are part of a *Samtgemeinde*.

Agriculture is the major economic factor of Voltlage.

There are commercial businesses, craft, and service jobs, but no manufacturing industry in Voltlage, many citizens depend on jobs outside the community.

The first written records of Voltlage date to the year 1271.

## Voltlage, Osnabrück District, Lower Saxony, Germany



St. Katharina Church, Voltlage

---

## Children of Johann STEINKE and Adelheid FEY - Johann STEINKE

---

### Johann STEINKE

b.9/11/1699 Voltlage  
d.1/8/1728 Voltlage

**J**ohann STEINKE was born on September 11, 1699 in Voltlage, Hanover, Lower Saxony (Niedersachsen), Germany. He was the first of seven children born to Johann and Adelheid (FEY) STEINKE.

Johann STEINKE died on January 8, 1728 in Voltlage, Hanover, Lower Saxony (Niedersachsen), Germany.

Nothing else is known about Johann STEINKE.

---

## Children of Johann STEINKE and Adelheid FEY - Lambert STEINKE

---

### Lambert STEINKE

b.1/3/1703 Voltlage  
d.11/13/1707 Voltlage

**L**ambert STEINKE was born on January 3, 1703 in Voltlage, Hanover, Lower Saxony (Niedersachsen), Germany. He was the second of seven children born to Johann and Adelheid (FEY) STEINKE.

Lambert STEINKE died on November 13, 1737 in Voltlage when he was four years old. Nothing else is known about Lambert STEINKE.

### Lower Saxony (Niedersachsen)

Lower-Saxony is located in north-western Germany and is the second largest federal state in area. It borders (starting north and clockwise) the North Sea, the federal states of Schleswig-Holstein, Hamburg, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, Brandenburg, Saxony-Anhalt, Thuringia, Hesse and North Rhine-Westphalia, and shares an international border with the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The federal state of Bremen forms two enclaves (Bremen and Bremerhaven) within Lower Saxony.

Just under 20% of the land area of Lower Saxony is designated as nature parks, i.e.: Dümmer, Elbhöhen-Wendland, Elm-Lappwald, Harz, Lüneburger Heide, Münden, Terra.vita, Solling-Vogler, Lake Steinhude, Südheide, Weser Uplands, Wildeshausen Geest, Bourtanger Moor-Bargerveen.

Agriculture has always been a very important economic factor in Lower Saxony. Wheat, potatoes, rye, and oats as well as beef, pork and poultry are some of the state's present-day agricultural products. The north and northwest of Lower Saxony are mainly made up of coarse sandy soil that makes crop farming difficult and therefore grassland and cattle farming are more prevalent in those areas. Towards the south and southeast, extensive loess layers in the soil left behind by the last ice age allow high-yield crop farming. One of the principal crops there is sugar beet.

Manufacturing is another large part of the regional economy. Despite decades of gradual downsizing and restructuring, the car maker Volkswagen with its five production plants within the state's borders still remains the single biggest private-sector employer, its world headquarters based in Wolfsburg. Due to a legal act commonly known as the *Volkswagen Law* that has just recently been ruled illegal by the European Union's high court, the state of Lower Saxony is still the second largest shareholder, owning 20.3% of the company.





Gerd Hermann STEINKE

b.8/8/1704 Voltlage  
d.6/6/1736 Voltlage

Gerd Hermann STEINKE was born on August 8, 1704 in Voltlage, Hanover, Lower Saxony (Niedersachsen), Germany. He was the third of seven children born to Johann and Adelheid (FEY) STEINKE.

vGerd Hermann STEINKE died on June 6, 1736 in Voltlage, Hanover, Lower Saxony (Niedersachsen), Germany, a few months before his thirty-second birthday.

Nothing else is known about Gerd Hermann STEINKE.

### Voltlage History

from: <http://home.earthlink.net/~wink1/DortothyHistory.html>

The village of Voltlage (is) in northwestern Germany. Voltlage lies between the city of Osnabruck and the Netherlands. From the time of Charlemagne the district was ruled by the Prince Bishop of Osnabruck. In 1801 Hanover and Osnabruck were overrun by the Prussians. The French under Napoleon invaded the territory in 1803.

The Prussians drove the French out in 1805, but a year later the French army returned. From 1806 until 1813 the district of Osnabruck was a part of the French Empire. The Congress of Vienna established the Kingdom of Hanover in 1814. Osnabruck was incorporated in Hanover from that time on.

In 1713 the Elector of Hanover inherited the British Throne and became George I of England. Thus the King of Hanover was also King of England. From 1713 until 1837 the King resided in London while Hanover was ruled by a Council of Ministers. In 1837 Victoria became Queen in England but the throne of Hanover passed to her uncle Ernest Augustus. The son of Ernest Augustus succeeded to the throne of Hanover in 1851 as George V. Prussia annexed Hanover in 1866 and the district remained a province within Germany until 1946 when it was joined to several other small provinces to form the Land of Lower Saxony. The people were never politically content under Prussian domination and sought status as an independent state. The movement for separation led to a plebiscite in 1924 which failed.

The northwestern sector of Germany is a flat sandy lowland. In the first half of the nineteenth century the land has been described as marshy--too wet and sandy for profitable farming. The area had many bogs where turf (peat) was dug to be used as fuel. Over the years the people have industriously drained and fertilized until the land has become productive. Hanover, it is still only an average income farming district in the country.

The three villages of Weese, Voltlage, and Hoeckel make up the parish of St. Katherine. Weese lies to the south and Hoeckel to the north of Voltlage. Voltlage is the largest of the three villages and seems to be the business center with some shops and farm businesses. Bransche about 22 kilometers to the east is the principal market town for the area.



\* 2010 / Felix Büscher

St. Katharina Church, Voltlage

---

## Children of Johann STEINKE and Adelheid FEY - Heinrich STEINKE

---

### Heinrich STEINKE

b.12/17/1706 Voltlage  
d.2/12/1707 Voltlage

*H*einrich STEINKE was born on December 17, 1706 in Voltlage, Hanover, Lower Saxony (Niedersachsen), Germany. He was the fourth of seven children born to Johann and Adelheid (FEY) STEINKE.

Heinrich STEINKE died before reaching two months of age, on February 12, 1707 in Voltlage, Hanover, Lower Saxony (Niedersachsen), Germany.

Nothing else is known about Heinrich STEINKE.

---

## Children of Johann STEINKE and Adelheid FEY - Anna STEINKE

---

### Anna STEINKE

b.3/19/1708 Voltlage  
d.2/19/1713 Voltlage

*A*нна STEINKE was born on March 19, 1708 in Voltlage, Hanover, Lower Saxony (Niedersachsen), Germany. She was the fifth of seven children born to Johann and Adelheid (FEY) STEINKE.

Anna STEINKE died one month before her fifth birthday, on February 19, 1713 in Voltlage, Hanover, Lower Saxony (Niedersachsen), Germany.

Nothing else is known about Anna STEINKE.

### **Father Bernard Overberg - Master Teacher from Voltlage**

In the middle of the village of Voltlage is the imposing statue of Voltlage's most well-known son, the reformer of teaching and educator, Bernard Overberg, who through his landmark school reforms significantly affected the education system in Germany.

For Father Overberg, a true education was one that helped people develop the human gifts that their loving Creator had given, especially the capacity to understand their world and to live responsibly in it.

He believed that instead of merely memorizing and reciting facts, children should be excited about learning and actively involved in their own learning, developing their analytical and appreciative powers. He believed the teachers' primary responsibility was to develop love in the children as the seed of happiness. In the search for all that is lastingly good and beautiful, love for God, self and others becomes an unending source of freedom, joy and peace.

The impact of his teachings was not fully realized until long after his death in 1826. Eventually though, his philosophy led to many reforms in the educational system in Germany.





---

## Children of Johann STEINKE and Adelheid FEY - Theodore Heinrich STEINKE

---

Theodore Heinrich STEINKE 3/11/1711-9/26/1756 b.&d. in Voltlage m.1/15/1737 Voltlage	1. Johann STEINKE 2. Maria Anna STEINKE 3. Gerhard Heinrich STEINKE 4. Johann Theodor STEINKE 5. Hermann Hernich STEINKE 6. Johann Heinrich STEINKE 7. Katharina Margaretha STEINKE
Margarethe Elisabeth BRECKSCHMID b. in Merzen	

"BRECKSCHMID" is a combination of two surnames referring to the region the bearer is from. SCHMID is originally from an area of northern Germany, later to become Prussia. BRECK was first found in Austria, where its many branches included the ranks of nobility.

More information on this family is in the next Chapter:

"Theodore Heinrich  
STEINKE and Margarethe  
Elisabeth BRECKSCHMID".

Theodore Heinrich STEINKE was born on March 11, 1711 in Voltlage, Hanover, Lower Saxony (Niedersachsen), Germany. He was the sixth of seven children born to Johann and Adelheid (FEY) STEINKE.

Theodore Heinrich STEINKE married Margarethe Elisabeth BRECHSCHMID on January 15, 1737 in Voltlage. Margarethe Elisabeth BRECHSCHMID was born in Merzen, Germany, the daughter of Gerhard BRECHSCHMID and Maria Gedring DUSELING. (BRECHSCHMID could also be BROCKSCHMIDT, and DUSELING could be DUFELUICK.)

Theodore Heinrich and Margarethe Elisabeth (BRECHSCHMID) STEINKE had seven known children between 1737 and 1753.

Theodore Heinrich STEINKE died on September 26, 1756 in Voltlage. No information has been found concerning the death of Margarethe Elisabeth (BRECHSCHMID) STEINKE.

---

## Children of Johann STEINKE and Adelheid FEY - Anna Adelheid STEINKE

---

Henrich SCHWIERLING b. m.11/12/1736 Voltlage
Anna Adelheid STEINKE b.3/8/1720 Voltlage d.

SCHWIERLING" could be a form of "WERLING" which comes from the Middle High German word weren 'to defend', warnen 'to warn', or wären 'to protect'.

Anna Adelheid STEINKE was born and died on March 8, 1720 in Voltlage, Hanover, Lower Saxony (Niedersachsen), Germany. She was the last of seven known children born to Johann and Adelheid (FEY) STEINKE.

Anna Adelheid STEINKE married at age sixteen, to Henrich SCHWIERLING, on November 12, 1736 at St. Katharina Catholic Church, in Voltlage. Wedding sponsors were Margaret HOVELER, Anna ALBERS, and Mencke BERG. Witnesses to the marriage were Diderich FEY and Lambert MEYER.

Nothing else is known about Anna Adelheid (STEINKE) SCHWIERLING.

### Foods of our German Ancestors

Until the beginning of the nineteenth century, mass poverty and famine were integral parts of daily life in most of German-speaking Europe. The majority of the population subsisted on grains that were either eaten in the form of thick gruel cooked in milk or water or converted into flat cakes, coarse breads, a variety of small rolls, dumplings, noodles, and thick soups. (Baker's goods, such as *Lebkuchen*, *Gugelhupf*, *Strudel*, and Austrian *Nockerln*, were rarely made in the home and were eaten only on special occasions.) The grains were rich in carbohydrates and, when consumed in quantity, covered daily energy requirements. Fava beans, lentils, and peas helped to offset the shortage of protein in the grain-based diet. Meat, fish, and butter, as well as eggs, were reserved for special occasions. In general, it was much more common for peasants to sell these food products at market than to eat them themselves.

Until the end of the nineteenth century, a large majority of the rural population in German-speaking Europe was self-sufficient in terms of supplying daily food needs. Most households oriented their menus according to what could be obtained in the nearest market, and these menus did not vary greatly through the course of the year. Regional customs and the season determined the rhythm of consumption, but by today's standards, this cooking would be considered monotonous, nutrient-deficient, hard to digest, even at times disgusting because of the heavy-handed use of lard and other animal fats.

Source: <http://www.enotes.com/germany-austria-switzerland-reference/germany-austria-switzerland>



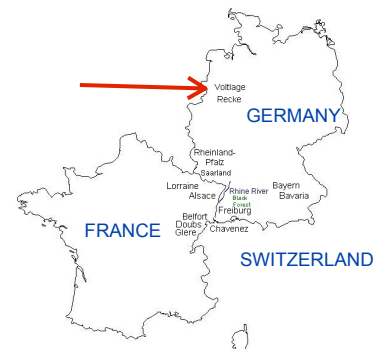
# CHAPTER THREE

## The Family of Theodore Heinrich STEINKE and Margarethe Elisabeth BRECHSCHMID

Engelke STEINKE  
m. Anna TALKE  
- Johann STEINKE  
m. Adelheid FEY  
- Theodore H. STEINKE  
m. Margaret BRECKSCHMID  
- Johann STEINKE  
m. Margarete Katharina SANDER  
- Hermann STEINKE  
m. Margaretha RUWE  
- Joseph John Lambert STEINKE  
m. Mary Anna KAISER  
- Diedrich STEINKE  
m. Theresia WERLING-SCHNIPPEL  
- Stephen Bernard STEINKE  
m. Margaret Gertrude SCHEMMEL  
- Peter Bernard STEINKE  
m. Alvina Mary GREVE  
- Sylvia A. STEINKE  
m. Urban E. SCHNEIDER

# Theodore Heinrich STEINKE and Margarethe Elisabeth BRECKSCHMID

<b>Theodore Henrich STEINKE</b>	
b. 3/11/1711 Voltlage	1. Johann STEINKE
m. 1/15/1737 Voltlage	2. Maria Anna STEINKE
d. 9/26/1756 Voltlage	3. Gerhard Heinrich STEINKE
	4. Johann Theodor STEINKE
	5. Hermann Hernich STEINKE
	6. Johann Heinrich STEINKE
	7. Katharina Margaretha STEINKE
<b>Margarethe Elisabeth BRECKSCHMID</b>	
b. in Merzen	



**T**heodore Heinrich STEINKE was born on March 11, 1711 in Voltlage, Hanover, Lower Saxony (Niedersachsen), Germany. He was the sixth of seven children born to Johann and Adelheid (FEY) STEINKE.

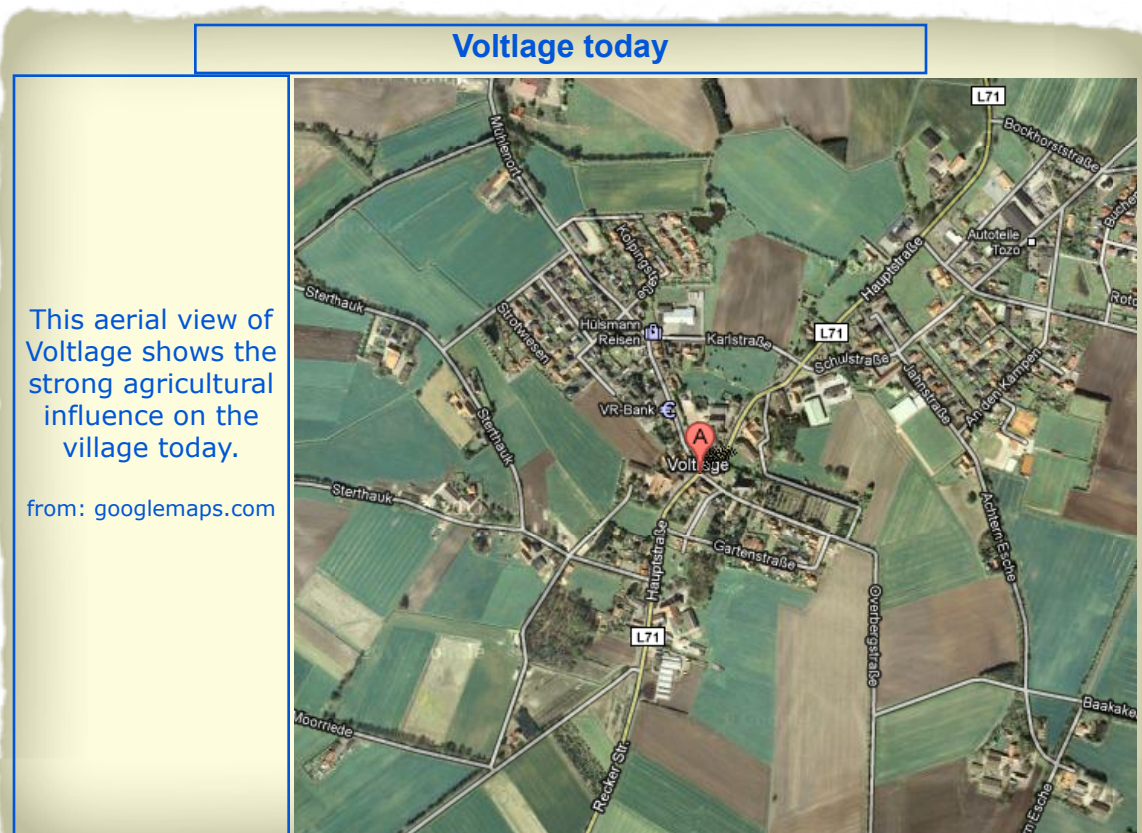
Theodore Heinrich STEINKE married Margarethe Elisabeth BRECKSCHMID on January 15, 1737 in Voltlage. Margarethe Elisabeth BRECKSCHMID was born in Merzen, Germany, the daughter of Gerhard BRECKSCHMID and Maria Gedring DUSELING.

(BRECKSCHMID could also be BROCKSCHMIDT, and DUSELING could be DUFELUICK.)

Theodore Heinrich and Margarethe Elisabeth (BRECKSCHMID) STEINKE had seven known children between 1737 and 1753.

Theodore Heinrich STEINKE died on September 26, 1756 in Voltlage. No information has been found concerning the death of Margarethe Elisabeth (BRECKSCHMID) STEINKE.

“BRECKSCHMID” is a combination of two surnames referring to the region the bearer is from. SCHMID is originally from an area of northern Germany, later to become Prussia. BRECK was first found in Austria, where its many branches included the ranks of nobility.



This aerial view of Voltlage shows the strong agricultural influence on the village today.

from: googlemaps.com

<u>Johann STEINKE</u> b. 11/21/1737 or 12/6/1738? b. & d. in Voltlage	1. Johann STEINKE
	2. Theodor Henricus STEINKE
	3. Hermann STEINKE
	4. Johann Heinrich Albert STEINKE
	5. Anna Maria Margarete STEINKE
	6. Lambert Henricus STEINKE
Margarete Katharina <u>SANDER</u> b. 4/5/1736 in Voltlage	7. Margarete Aleid STEINKE
	8. Johann Hermann STEINKE

The German surname "**SANDER**" is derived from the given name Alexander, which comes from the Greek name *Alexandros*, which means "**defender of men**." It could also be a German topographic name referring to someone who lived on sandy soil, or near a beach.

**J**ohann STEINKE was born on November 21, 1737 in Voltlage, Hanover, Lower Saxony (Niedersachsen), Germany. He was the first of seven known children born to Theodore Heinrich and Margarethe Elisabeth (BRECKSCHMID) STEINKE.

Johann STEINKE married Margarete Katharina SANDER, probably in Voltlage. Margarete Katharina SANDER was born on April 5, 1736 in Voltlage, the daughter of Gerhard Robbertsman SANDERS and Anna (POHLMANN) SANDERS, both from Voltlage.

(ROBBERTSMAN could also be found as ROBBERSMAN in many records.)

Johann STEINKE and Margarete Katharina (SANDER) STEINKE had eight known children between 1765 and 1780.

No information has been found concerning the death of Johann Heinrich STEINKE, or Margarete Katharina (SANDER) STEINKE.

More information on this family is in the next Chapter:  
"Johann STEINKE and Margarete Katharina SANDER".

### Why ROBBERTSMAN-SANDERS?

Since a feudal system was in use in the early 1600's, people were either free or they were owned by the King, the Church, a monastery or a local landlord. In a system like this, a farmer did not own the land, but he could pass on the right to use the farm to his children. The farm name was the last name of the farmer, and it would be passed down through many generations of children keeping their father's last name. Colon is the term for a farmer who had the rights to use the land.

When the right to use the farm was transferred to one of the farmer's daughters and she got married, her husband would take the name of the farm, i.e. her last name. In this way, a man could gain the right to use a farm, even if he did not inherit it from his parents, but he would have to change his name to that of his wife's family or farm name. The man exploiting the farm was called colon and was referred to by the farm name. If the woman died, the new colon would remarry and start a new family-lineage using the farm name, without any genetic link to the former family, though sharing the same name in the records.

It is possible (though not verified), that this could be the situation with the SANDERS family history. If Gerhard ROBBERTSMAN, below, married Anna, (whose last name is not known, but could possibly be SANDERS), then Gerhard's name would have changed to Gerhard SANDERS if he was a colon and inherited the right to work her father's farm.

This is just one possible explanation as to why Gerhard ROBBERTSMAN's son has the name Gerhard SANDERS (later shortened to SANDER in the next generation). But, again, records have not been found to verify this, it is just a possible explanation at this point.

#### Ancestors of Margarete Katharina SANDER

Gerhard <u>ROBBERTSMAN</u> b. & d. in Voltlage	Gerhard Robbertsman <u>SANDERS</u> b. 46/15/1692 in Voltlage m. 11/16/1734 Voltlage d. in Voltlage	Margarete Katharina <u>SANDER</u> b. 4/5/1736 in Voltlage
Anna ?		
Henrich <u>POHLMANN</u> b. & d. in Voltlage	Anna <u>POHLMANN</u> b. 7/6/1704 in Voltlage	
<u>Maira ALBERS</u> d. in Voltlage		



Maria Anna STEINKE

b.6/20/1740 Voltlage  
d.

**M**aria Anna STEINKE was born on June 20, 1740 in Voltlage, Hanover, Lower Saxony (Niedersachsen), Germany. She was the second of seven known children born to Theodore Heinrich and Margarethe Elisabeth (BRECHSCHMID) STEINKE.

Nothing else is known of Marie Anna STEINKE.

Gerhard Heinrich STEINKE

b.8/29/1742 Voltlage  
d.

**G**erhard Heinrich STEINKE was born on August 29, 1742 in Voltlage, Hanover, Lower Saxony (Niedersachsen), Germany. He was the third of seven known children born to Theodore Heinrich and Margarethe Elisabeth (BRECHSCHMID) STEINKE.

Nothing else is known of Gerhard Heinrich STEINKE.

### Potatoes and German Potato Salad

Potatoes were not always popular after explorers brought them back from South America. In fact, if Germans a little over 250 years ago were somehow transported into our supermarket today and saw all the potatoes they may think we were in a depression. Potatoes were ONLY for the poor, prisoners or livestock.

The first potatoes were planted in Germany in the mid 1500's but it became something only the peasants grew on their land and ate as cheap sustenance for many years. Frederick the Great, one of the great kings in German history, saw the potential of potatoes as Germany was experiencing many cool wet summers during the 1700's which caused the wheat crops to fail. The potatoes were needed not only for the people but to fuel his army. His voluntary efforts failed to interest people in planting potatoes, so he gave an order in 1754 for all his rural administrators to recommend seriously to all farmers to grow potatoes. Through his efforts the potato was finally accepted and in the mid 1700's potatoes were even seen in the market places in Germany.

Today German Potato Salad is very popular and unique most probably coming from using left over roasted or boiled potatoes. The addition of ham or speck (German bacon) makes it taste different from other cultures. (This recipe originated in southern Germany, though, and is not typical of our ancestors in the north, where one would more likely find a potato salad made with mayonnaise.)

### German Potato Salad with Hot Bacon Dressing

Ingredients:

- 2 1/2 lb. waxy potatoes, about 6 medium
- 3 oz. of "Bauchspeck" or 6 slices of bacon, chopped small
- 3/4 c. chopped onion, chopped
- 2 T. flour, either all purpose or brown rice flour
- 1 T. sugar or 1 T. honey
- 1/2 tsp. salt, adjust according to how salty the bacon is.
- 1 tsp. celery seed
- 1/8 tsp ground black pepper
- 1 c. water
- 1/3 c. white vinegar
- 2 T. chives, chopped (optional)

Preparation:

Cook potatoes in their jackets 20 minutes or until barely done, drain, peel and cube. Set aside.

Cook bacon or "Speck" until crisp, remove from pan and set aside. Add onions to bacon drippings and cook until soft and beginning to brown.

Sprinkle the flour over the onions and stir to form a roux (flour/fat paste for thickening sauces). Let it cook for 1 minute, then add the sweetener, salt and celery seed. Add water gradually, stirring constantly so that no lumps form. Add vinegar, and bring sauce to a boil for 1-2 minutes. Add pepper. Taste and adjust seasonings.

Add potatoes and crumbled bacon to pan. Stir and heat until potatoes are heated through. Put potato salad in a bowl and let it marinate until lukewarm. Sprinkle chives on top to serve.



<p><b>Johann Theodor STEINKE</b>  b.7/28/1745 Voltlage  d.  all children b.Voltlage  m.11/27/1787 Voltlage</p>	<p><b>Margarethe Bernhardine STEINKE</b> 4/18/1786-  <b>Margaretha Maria STEINKE</b> 9/28/1788-  <b>Karl STEINKE</b> 1/28/1791-  <b>Maria Anna STEINKE</b> 8/13/1793-  <b>Hermann Heinrich STEINKE</b>  b. 11/21/1798 Voltlage</p> <p><b>Johann Bernhard STEINKE</b> (19 Aug 1821-)  <b>Johann Heinrich Tobias STEINKE</b> (25 Aug 1822-16 Mar 1823)  <b>Anna Maria Angela STEINKE</b> (28 Dec 1824-27 Aug 1899)  sp: Herman Joseph COOK (Sep 1823-18 Oct 1901)  lived &amp; bur. in Shoal Creek Twp, Logan Co. Arkansas  <b>Heinrich Bernhard STEINKE</b> (1 May 1827-)  <b>Gesina Helena Angela STEINKE</b> (1 Jan 1830-)  sp: Johann Theodor EILFORT (20 Jan 1826-5 Dec 1893)  <b>Margaretha Adelheid STEINKE</b> (15 May 1832-)  <b>Maria Christine STEINKE</b> (21 May 1833-21 May 1833)  <b>Johann Gerhard STEINKE</b> (7 Sep 1834-)  <b>Johann Hermann Klemens STEINKE</b> (11 Jan 1837-5 Mar 1838)</p> <p><b>Maria Angela TOEBBEN</b>  b.Gross-Dohren, Herzlake  <b>Margarethe Adelheid STEINKE</b> 4/3/1804-  <b>Johann Joseph STEINKE</b> 8/22/1809-</p>	<p>“KLEIN” is a ‘nickname’ surname from Rheinland, Germany. It refers to a small or short person, deriving its origin from the German word ‘klein’, meaning “small”.</p>
<p>This family continues Pages D1 &amp; D2</p>	<p><b>Maria KLEIN</b>  b.Thecliek, Merzen</p>	

Johann Theodor STEINKE was born on July 28 1743 in Voltlage, Hanover, Lower Saxony (Niedersachsen), Germany. He was the fourth of seven known children born to Theodore Heinrich and Margarethe Elisabeth (BRECKSCHMID) STEINKE.

Johann Theodor STEINKE married Maria KLEIN on November 27, 1787 in Voltlage. Maria KLEIN was born in Thedeik, Merzen, Germany. Nothing else is known of her.

Johann Theodor and Maria (KLEIN) STEINKE had seven known children between 1786 and 1809.

No information has been found concerning the deaths of Johann Theodor STEINKE or Maria (KLEIN) STEINKE.

### What language did our STEINKE Ancestors speak?

There are many different kinds of German languages. The two most often recognized are High German and Low German. Our Steinke ancestors probably spoke a dialect of Low German, as Voltlage is located in the lowlands of northern Germany.

**High German, Hochdeutsch,** is what is taught as standard German in classrooms. It was originally spoken in the high mountainous regions of central and southern Germany, but was adopted as the official standard form by the government after the turn of the 20th century.

**Low German, Plattdeutsch,** is mainly spoken in the lowlands of Northern Germany, (above the red line on the map at right). It did not take part in the second sound shift in 7th and 8th century A.D. The second sound shift affected mainly the German consonants *p, t* and *k* which were transformed to *pf/f, ts/s* and *ch*.



Low German often shares more characteristics with Dutch and English. Below you can find some examples:

English	to sit	to make	apple	water	ape
(High) German	sitzen	machen	Apfel	Wasser	Affe
Low German	sitten	maken	Appel	Water	Aap

There is also a Middle German, which is not as commonly recognized today. It was spoken mainly in the area between the blue and red lines on the map, and has similarities to Low and High German languages. Each of the German languages are broken down further into many German language dialects, (over 200 according to some linguists).

## Children of Theodore Heinrich STEINKE & Margarethe Elisabeth BRECKSCHMID - Gerhard Heinrich STEINKE

Hermann Heinrich STEINKE

b.2/23/1747 Voltlage

Annetje CARELSE

b.~1750  
m.2/23/1777

Johan Christian STENEKER  
b.1787

**H**ermann Heinrich STEINKE was born on February 23, 1747 in Voltlage, Hanover, Lower Saxony (Niedersachsen), Germany. He was the fifth of seven known children born to Theodore Heinrich and Margarethe Elisabeth (BRECKSCHMID) STEINKE.

Hermann Heinrich STEINKE married Annetje CARELSE on February 23, 1777 in Holland. The name was spelled STENEKER or STEENEKER in the records in Holland.

Hermanus Henry Steneker / Steinke [bapt. 1747, Voltlage] is the uncle of Henry Steneker (1765-1821), from Chapter 4.

Records show that Hermanus Henry STENEKER worked as a seasonal bog worker in Holland, and eventually owned a bog there. His offspring were a known Protestant family in Amsterdam.

<http://www.genealogieonline.nl/en/van-den-berg-stamboom/l3239.php>

LABOUR IN THE 18th CENTURY, THE HOLLANDGÄNGER. "In the second half of the 18th century many farmers' sons from the region around Osnabrück for economic reasons as a seasonal worker to the prosperous Holland. They were called Hollandgänger. They worked as a hay mower or peat workers, including in peatlands around the present Heerenveen. They migrated from one place to the next as work became available, following the same routes each year. The number of seasonal migrants at the beginning of the 19th century is estimated at around thirty thousand. Members of the Steinke family Voltlage (a hamlet north of Osnabrück) were among this group of seasonal workers. Henry Steinke / Steneker settled in 1792 in Haskerdijken / New Bridge, west of Heerenveen in the fifth district of peat." The photo below shows what it may have been like to be a seasonal peat worker at that time.



## Children of Theodore Heinrich STEINKE & Margarethe Elisabeth BRECKSCHMID - Gerhard Heinrich STEINKE

Johann Heinrich STEINKE

b.8/4/1749 Voltlage

m.1/8/1783 Voltlage

Margaretha Anna Katharina THYSEN

b. Voltlage

"**THYSEN**" is a variant of the patronymic name "Thias", from the personal name 'Mathias'.

**J**ohann Heinrich STEINKE was born on August 4, 1749 in Voltlage, Hanover, Lower Saxony (Niedersachsen), Germany. He was the sixth of seven known children born to Theodore Heinrich and Margarethe Elisabeth (BRECKSCHMID) STEINKE.

Johann Heinrich STEINKE married Margaretha Anna Katharina THYSEN on January 8, 1783 in Voltlage. Margaretha Anna Katharina THYSEN was born in Voltlage.

No further information has been found concerning Johann Heinrich STEINKE or Margaretha Anna Katharina (THYSEN) STEINKE.

## Children of Theodore Heinrich STEINKE & Margarethe Elisabeth BRECKSCHMID - Gerhard Heinrich STEINKE

Katharina Margaretha Adelheid STEINKE

b.2/16/1753 Voltlage  
d.

**K**atharina Margaretha Adelheid STEINKE was born on February 16, 1753 in Voltlage, Hanover, Lower Saxony (Niedersachsen), Germany. She was the last of seven known children born to Theodore Heinrich and Margarethe Elisabeth (BRECKSCHMID) STEINKE.

Nothing else is known of Katharina Margaretha Adelheid STEINKE.



# CHAPTER FOUR

## The Family of Johann STEINKE and Margerete Katharina SANDER

Engelke STEINKE  
m. Anna TALKE  
- Johann STEINKE  
m. Adelheid FEY  
- Theodore H. STEINKE  
m. Margaret BRECKSCHMID  
- Johann STEINKE  
m. Margarete Katharina SANDER  
- Hermann STEINKE  
m. Margaretha RUWE  
- Joseph John Lambert STEINKE  
m. Mary Anna KAISER  
- Diedrich STEINKE  
m. Theresia WERLING-SCHNIPPEL  
- Stephen Bernard STEINKE  
m. Margaret Gertrude SCHEMMEL  
- Peter Bernard STEINKE  
m. Alvina Mary GREVE  
- Sylvia A. STEINKE  
m. Urban E. SCHNEIDER

# Johann STEINKE and Margerete Katharina SANDER

<b>Johann STEINKE</b> b.11/21/1737 or 12/6/1738? b.&d. in Voltlage	1. Johann Gerhard Henrich STEINKE 2. Theodor Henricus STEINKE 3. Hermann STEINKE 4. Johann Heinrich Albert STEINKE 5. Anna Maria Margarete STEINKE 6. Lambert Henricus STEINKE 7. Margarete Aleid STEINKE 8. Johann Hermann STEINKE
Margerete Katharina <b>SANDER</b> b. 4/5/1736 in Voltlage	

The German surname "**SANDER**" is derived from the given name Alexander, which comes from the Greek name *Alexandros*, which means "**defender of men**." It could also be a German topographic name referring to someone who lived on sandy soil, or near a beach.

Johann STEINKE was born on November 21, 1737 in Voltlage, Hanover, Lower Saxony (Niedersachsen), Germany. He was the first of seven known children born to Theodore Heinrich and Margarethe Elisabeth (BRECHSCHMID) STEINKE.

Johann STEINKE married Margarete Katharina SANDER, probably in Voltlage. Margarete Katharina SANDER was born on April 5, 1736 in Voltlage, the daughter of Gerhard Robbertsmann SANDERS and Anna (POHLMANN) SANDERS, both from Voltlage.

(ROBBERTSMAN could also be found as ROBBERSMAN in some records.)

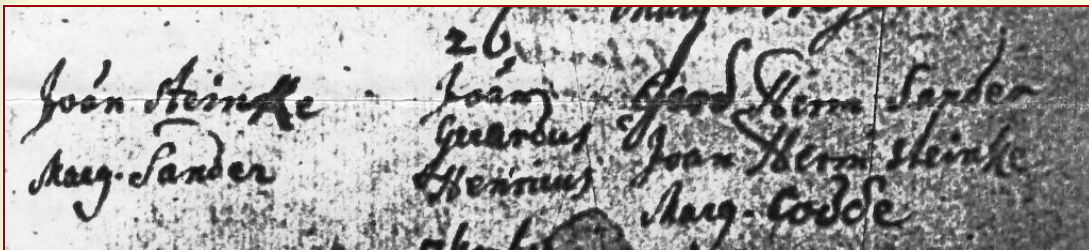
Johann STEINKE and Margarete Katharina (SANDER) STEINKE had eight known children between 1765 and 1780.

No information has been found concerning the death of Johann Heinrich STEINKE, or Margarete Katharina (SANDER) STEINKE.

## Baptismal Record

<http://www.genealogieonline.nl/en/van-den-berg-stamboom/l3239.php>

Here is the baptism certificate of the first child of Johann STEINKE and Margarete Katharina SANDER. The baptism certificate, from Voltlage in 1765, mentions as baptized: Joan Gerardus Henricus.



Joan (Johann) Steinke and Marg Sander, the parents, are each listed in the first column.

The three baptismal names are listed below each other in the second column, under the date "26".

Doopheffers (*sponsors?*): Gerd Sander and Joan Henrich Henr Steinke, among those mentioned in the last column.

The first two baptismal names refer to both Joan and Gerardus doopheffers (*sponsors?*), the last name is the name he would go by, or his 'first' name: Henricus (Henry).



## Children of Johann STEINKE and Margerete Katharina SANDER - Johann Gerhard Heinrich STEINKE

### Johann Gerhard Heinrich STEINKE

(STEENKE, STEENEKER)  
bapt. 8/26/1765 Voltlage  
m. 11/30/1792 Joure  
d. 3/19/1821 in Haskerdijken,  
Holland

Johannes STEENEKER

b. 12/30/1793 Heerenveen

Harmen STEENEKER

b. 9/18/1795 Joure

Arend Jan STEENEKER

b. 9/29/1798 Joure

Harmen STEENEKER

b. 10/6/1800 Joure

Jan Durk STEENEKER

b. 11/5/1802 Joure

Johannes STEENEKER

b. 7/31/1805 Haskerdijken

Gerardus Henricus STEENEKER

b. 4/10/1808 Heerenveen

Jantje Jans NOTENBRIL

b. 10/30/1763 Zuidveen, Nederland

d. 1/4/1831 Haskerdijken

[http://www.genealogieonline.nl/en/van-den-berg-stamboom/stamboom\\_13239\\_1.php](http://www.genealogieonline.nl/en/van-den-berg-stamboom/stamboom_13239_1.php)

<http://www.r-winter.de/genealogie/stammmbm.htm>

<http://www.r-winter.de/genealogy/emigration/emigrate.htm#297>

*Johs Gerhard Steeneker*  
*Arend Hendrik Steeneker*

Signatures from 1820,  
of children of Johann  
Gerhard Heinrich  
STEINKE, possibly  
from a marriage record.

### Genealogy of Johannes Hendrik STENEKER 1765-1821

I. Hendrik Johannes Steneker, b. Voltlage (Du) 1765, d. Haskerdijken Haskerland March 19, 1821, son. Johannes Steinke and Margaretha Catharina Sander Robbersman, married. Joure (church Nov. 30) 1792 Jantje Jans Notenbril, b. Zuidveen Steenwijk 1763, d. Haskerland January 4 1831, daughter of Jan Harms and Anna Maria Quands.

#### Children:

1. Johannes Hendriks 1735-1827
2. Harmen Hendriks Steneker, born. Joure 1795, d. bef. 1800.
3. Arend Jan Hendriks 1798-1840
4. Harmen Hendriks 1800-1881
5. Jan Durk Hendriks Steneker, born. Joure 1802, d. bef. 1805.
6. Johannes Hendriks 1805-1861
7. Gerardus Henricus Steneker, b. Haskerdijken Haskerland April 10, 1808, d. Haskerland June 5, 1811.

Johann Gerhard Heinrich STEINKE was born on August 26, 1765 in Voltlage, Hanover, Lower Saxony (Niedersachsen), Germany. He was the first of eight known children born to Johann and Margerete Katharina (SANDER) STEINKE.

Johann Gerhard Heinrich STEINKE married Jantje Jans NOOTENBRIL on November 30, 1792 in Joure, \_\_\_\_\_ Jantje Jans NOOTENBRIL was born on October 30, 1763 in Zuidveen, Nederland.

Johann Gerhard Heinrich STEINKE and Jantje Jans (NOOTENBRIL) STEINKE had seven known children, and they lived in Haskerdijken, Holland.

The STEINKE surname was changed to STEENEKER (or STENEKER) in Holland. Johann Gerhard Heinrich STENEKER was a seasonal immigrant bog worker, digging peat from the bogs of Holland. Later records list him as a bog owner. His uncle (from Chapter 3), and perhaps other relatives, worked as seasonal migrant bog workers too. Johann Gerhard Heinrich STENEKER, like his uncle, married someone who was not Catholic. This could also be part of the reason for immigration to Holland.

Jantje Jans (NOOTENBRIL) STEINKE died on January 4, 1821 in Haskerdijken, Holland.

Johann Gerhard Heinrich STEINKE died on March 13, 1821 in Haskerdijken, Holland.

## STEENEKER

<http://www.genealogieonline.nl/en/van-den-berg-stamboom/13239.php>

The death certificate of Henry Steinke

20/03/1821 return to Haskerland death of Henry John Steeneker, "60 years of age [55 or 56 yr would be], occupation Veenbaas (peat worker), born in Hanover Voltlagen, residing at Haskerdijken, husband of Jantje Jans, son of John Steeneker and Grietje (Gretel) Harmens, both deceased, alive spouses, holsters people [farmers] to Voltlagen, on the nineteenth of March in the afternoon at half past three hours, no in the house numbered 2 to Haskerdijken". The declaration was made by colleagues, including John Henry Euverman, peat boss, whose daughter is married to John Steeneker, b. 1805.

The mention of his mother "Harmens Gretel" is possibly incorrect. The wife of Henry, Jantje Jan Notenbril is the daughter of Jan Harmens, possibly this name incorrectly marked. Henry's mother was named Margaret (Gretel), this can be correct. The stated age is an erroneous estimate of the declarants was.

Source: Death certificate Haskerland, 1821

Filing Date March 20, 1821, Sheet No. 4

Hendrik Johannes Steeneker, deceased March 19, 1821, 60 years, male, married

~

Memories of Succession, 1821 Heerenveen office

Hendrik Johannes Steneker deceased on March 19, 1821 to Nijehaske

Man by Jantje Jans, to Haskerhorne, father of John, peat worker there, Harmen, there, Arend, Jan Hendriks Steneker underage soldier.

There was one property of the estate

Source: Memories of succession 1818-1927, extension no 42, 8003 inventory, aktenr 325



---

## Children of Johann STEINKE and Margerete Katharina SANDER - Theodor Heinrich STEINKE

---

### Theodor Heinrich STEINKE

b.3/16/1767 Voltlage  
d.

**T**heodor Heinrich STEINKE was born on August 26, 1765 in Voltlage, Hanover, Lower Saxony (Niedersachsen), Germany. He was the second of eight known children born to Johann and Margerete Katharina (SANDER) STEINKE.

Nothing else is known of Theodor Heinrich STEINKE.

---

## Children of Johann STEINKE and Margerete Katharina SANDER - Hermann STEINKE

---

### Hermann STEINKE

b.3/13/1769 Voltlage  
OR b.8/26/1765 Voltlage  
m.9/20/1801  
d.1/22/1842 Voltlage

### Mary Anna STEINKE

John Theodor STEINKE

John Hermann STEINKE

Margaret Adelheid STEINKE

Joseph John Lambert STEINKE

Georg Henry STEINKE

Maria Catharina STEINKE

Page  
B7

### Margaretha RUWE

b.~1775 Neuenkirchen,Bramsche,  
Osmarbruck, GER  
d.12/17/1850 Columbus OH

More information on this family is in the  
next Chapter:

“Hermann STEINKE and  
Margaretha RUWE”.

“RUWE” is a nickname  
from Middle Dutch  
meaning ‘rough’,  
‘course’, or ‘crude’.

**H**ermann STEINKE was born on March 13, 1769 in Voltlage, Hanover, Lower Saxony (Niedersachsen), Germany. (One source has his birth date as August 26, 1765.) He was the third of eight known children born to Johann and Margerete Katharina (SANDER) STEINKE.

Hermann STEINKE married Margaretha RUWE on September 20, 1801 in \_\_\_\_\_, Germany. Margaretha RUWE was born on around 1775 in Neuenkirchen, Bramsche, Osmarbruck, Germany.

Hermann and Margaretha (RUWE) STEINKE had seven known children between 1805 and 1820. They lived in Voltlage, Hanover, Lower Saxony (Niedersachsen), Germany.

Herman STEINKE died on January 22, 1842 in Voltlage. Margaretha (RUWE) STEINKE is thought to have died in Columbus, Ohio in 1850.

## Origins of Surnames

[http://surnames.behindthename.com/glossary/view/family\\_name](http://surnames.behindthename.com/glossary/view/family_name)

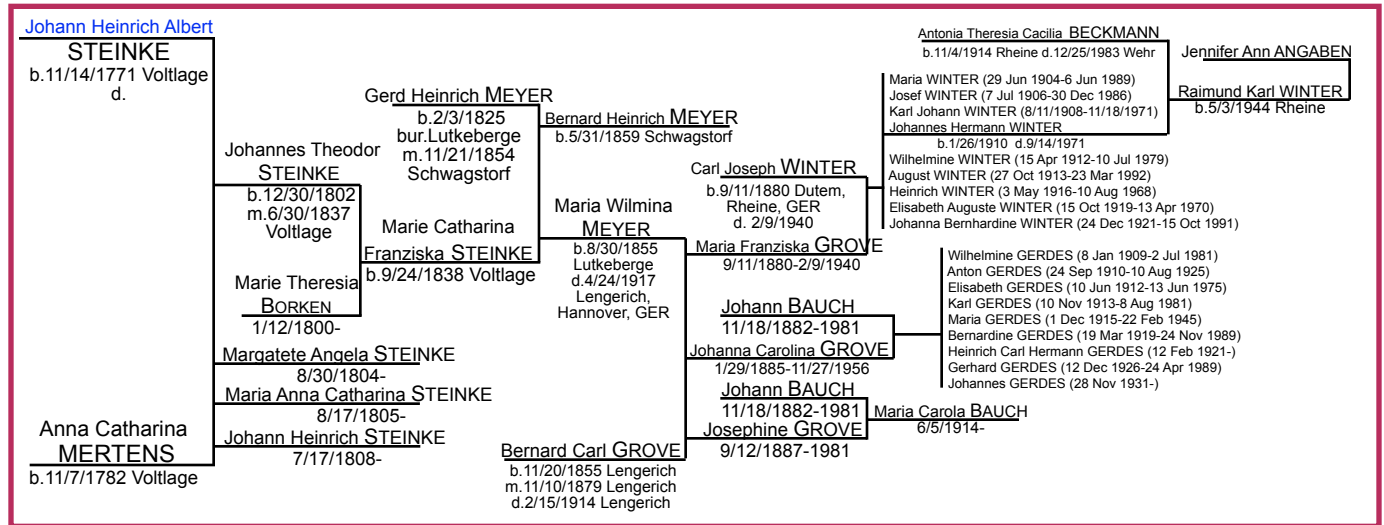
A **family name** (also called **surname** or **last name**) is a name that is passed from one generation to the next. In many cultures a woman adopts her husband's family name when they are married.

In Europe, surnames began to be used in the 12th century, but it took several centuries before the majority of Europeans had one. The primary purpose of the surname was to further distinguish people from one another. In the 13th century about a third of the male population had a given name of William, Richard or John. To uniquely identify them, people began referring to different Williams as William the son of Andrew (leading to Anderson), William the cook (leading to Cook), William from the brook (leading to Brooks), William the brown-haired (leading to Brown), and so on. Eventually these surnames became inherited, being passed from parents to children.

Broadly, most surnames fall into four categories.

- Surnames derived from **given names, or personal names** include Johnson, Williams, and Thompson. Most often they are **patronymic**, referring to a male ancestor, but occasionally they are matronymic.
- **Occupational** surnames refer to the occupation of the bearer. Examples include Smith, Clark, and Wright.
- **Locational or topographic** surnames, also called **place names**, are derived from the place that the bearer lived. Examples include Hill, Woods, and Ford.
- Surnames derived from **nicknames** include White, Young, and Long.

## Children of Johann STEINKE and Margerete Katharina SANDER - Johann Heinrich Albert STEINKE



Johann Heinrich Albert STEINKE was born on November 14, 1771 in Voltlage, Hanover, Lower Saxony (Niedersachsen), Germany. He was the fourth of eight known children born to Johann and Margerete Katharina (SANDER) STEINKE.

"MERTENS", is a derivation of MARTIN, which comes from the ancient Latin given name Martinus, derived from Mars, the Roman god of fertility and war.

Johann Heinrich Albert STEINKE married Anna Catharina MERTENS, probably in Voltlage. Catharina MERTENS was born on November 7, 1782 in Voltlage, Hanover, Lower Saxony (Niedersachsen), Germany. She was the daughter of Gerhard Heinrich MERTENS and Anna Angela (WELLEN) MERTENS.

Johann Heinrich Albert STEINKE and Anna Catharina (MERTENS) STEINKE had four known children between 1802 and 1808.

I have no information on the death dates of Johann Heinrich Albert STEINKE or Anna Catharina (MERTENS) STEINKE.

There is a lot of information on this family at the following web sites by Raimund Karl WINETR:

R. Winter's website: <http://www.r-winter.de/genealogie/stammbm.htm>  
<http://www.r-winter.de/genealogy/emigration/emigrate.htm#297>

### Sauerkraut for Canning

#### Ingredients

50 pounds cabbage      1 pound canning salt

#### Directions

1. Remove outer leaves and any undesirable portions from firm mature heads of cabbage; wash and drain. Cut into halves or quarters; remove core. Use a shredder or sharp knife to cut cabbage into thin shreds about the thickness of a dime.
2. In a large bowl, thoroughly mix 3 tablespoons salt with 5 lbs. shredded cabbage. Let salted cabbage stand for several minutes to wilt slightly; this allows packing without excessive breaking or bruising of the shreds.
3. Pack salted cabbage firmly and evenly into a large, clean pickling container. Using a wooden spoon, tapper or hands, press down firmly until the juice comes to the surface.
4. Repeat shredding, salting and packing of cabbage until the container is filled to within 3 to 4 inches of the top. If juice does not cover cabbage, add brine: 1 1/2 tablespoons salt to 1 quart water; bring brine to a boil; cool.
5. Cover cabbage with muslin or cheesecloth and tuck edges down against the inside of the container. Weight down cabbage under brine. Formation of gas bubbles indicates fermentation is taking place. Remove and discard scum formation each day. A room temperature of 70 degrees to 75 degrees F is best for fermenting cabbage. Fermentation is usually complete in 3 to 6 weeks.
6. TO CAN: Bring sauerkraut to a simmer (185 to 210degrees F). Do not boil. Pack hot cabbage into hot jars, leaving 1/2 inch headspace. Remove air bubbles. Adjust caps. Process pints 15 minutes, quarts 20 minutes, in a boiling water canner.

---

#### Children of Johann STEINKE and Margerete Katharina SANDER - Anna Maria Margarete STEINKE

---

Anna Maria Margarete STEINKE

b.11/12/1773 Voltlage  
d.

Anna Maria Margarete STEINKE was born on November 12, 1773 in Voltlage, Hanover, Lower Saxony (Niedersachsen), Germany. She was the fifth of eight known children born to Johann and Margerete Katharina (SANDER) STEINKE.

Nothing else is known of Anna Maria Margarete STEINKE.

---

#### Children of Johann STEINKE and Margerete Katharina SANDER - Lambert Herculius STEINKE

---

Lambert Herculius STEINKE

b.4/15/1776 Voltlage  
d.

Lambert Herculius STEINKE was born on April 15, 1776 in Voltlage, Hanover, Lower Saxony (Niedersachsen), Germany. He was the sixth of eight known children born to Johann and Margerete Katharina (SANDER) STEINKE.

Nothing else is known of Lambert Herculius STEINKE.

---

#### Children of Johann STEINKE and Margerete Katharina SANDER - Margarete Aleid STEINKE

---

Margarete Aleid STEINKE

b.9/20/1778 Voltlage  
d.

Margarete Aleid STEINKE was born on September 20, 1778 in Voltlage, Hanover, Lower Saxony (Niedersachsen), Germany. She was the seventh of eight known children born to Johann and Margerete Katharina (SANDER) STEINKE.

Nothing else is known of Margarete Aleid STEINKE.

---

#### Children of Johann STEINKE and Margerete Katharina SANDER - Johann Hermann STEINKE

---

Johann Hermann STEINKE

b.11/7/1780 Voltlage  
d.

Johann Hermann STEINKE was born on November 7, 1780 in Voltlage, Hanover, Lower Saxony (Niedersachsen), Germany. He was the last of eight known children born to Johann and Margerete Katharina (SANDER) STEINKE.

Nothing else is known of Johann Hermann STEINKE.

#### Names ending with 'ke' from Rootsweb's archives

From: [Madsteinke@aol.com](mailto:Madsteinke@aol.com)

Subject: Re: [STEINKE] meaning of steinke

Date: Thu, 09 Jan 2003 11:47:47 -0500

Hello All together,

the ending ke was very common in Northern Germany. It was an abbreviation for the word Kind (or English child). Stein (or also Steen) is a very old north-european first name (for example Thor-sten) which means Thors hammer). So, a child of a Stein was called Steinkind which became abbreviated into Steinke. There are many examples for this, like Wilke (Will or Wilhelm), Hanke (Hans), Janke (Jan) and so on.

I hope this helps a little bit. By the way: I have been in Voltlage about 5 years ago and I also checked the microfilms of the catholic church which are available on microfilm at the church-archives (on German Dioezesanarchiv) in Osnabrueck for Mark Steinke, Cincinnati. There still are relatives of you in Voltlage (Steinke and Friemerding, who now live on the old Steinke-farm in Voltlage-Hoeckel).

Have a nice day.

Matthias Steinke, Reppenstedt, Germany

