

DESCENDANCY  
of  
**JOHANN FRIEDRICH EDELER (b c1721)**  
and  
**MARIA MAGDALENE PFANNENSCHMID**

Johann Friedrich's parents are not known to us  
Maria Magdalene's parents and birthdate are not known to us

*Note 1: information on the first generations in this family, pages 14-1 through 14-4, is from notes, journals, and collected manuscripts of August Friedrich Wilhelm Edler.<sup>1</sup>*

*Note 2: names of direct ancestors of KFE (Karl Frederick Edler Jr) are underlined.*

**I. Johann Friedrich<sup>1</sup> Edler**, born about 1721 (Astfeld?), Braunschweig, Preussen, married **Maria Magdalene Pfannenschmid** 13 Jan 1744 Astfeld, Am Harz, Braunschweig; at least one son. Johann Friedrich died 13 Aug 1767, age about 46.

"As long as family traditions reach back, an Edeler had lived in Langelsheim."

MARIA MAGDALENE -- The only thing we know about Maria Magdalene is her name. It would be interesting to find out if the family trade was "maker of pans or pots" or possibly "tinker" -- which is the approximate translation of "Pfannenschmid".

**A. Wilhelm Johann<sup>2</sup> Edeler**, born 4 May 1745 Astfeld, married **Maria Magdeline Winkelmann** 10 Aug 1769; at least two children. Born 1750, she died 1793, age about 43.

He married Maria Elisabeth **Voss** 18 Jan 1794 Oker, Wolfenbittel Kreis, Braunschweig. He died 4 Apr 1801 Oker, age 55. Born 1740, she died 1804, age about 64.

"Wilhelm lost his belongings because of an irresponsible life style, so he couldn't become a farmer. Since his father didn't want to make a common laborer of him, he gave him into apprenticeship to the forester in Hochdorf during the time of the 'Seven Years War'.

"Soon a volunteer hunters corps was established and Wilhelm would have had to join them if his father hadn't taken him from the forestry and sent him to the 'Kommunionshütte' (mining works) in Langelsheim. The workers there didn't have to serve as soldiers in those times.

"First, Wilhelm was employed at the feudal clay works; later he was transferred to the main business because he proved to be a skilled and willing worker. He later received training and became a supervisor. He was transferred from Langelsheim to Juliusshütte (mining works) and later to Oker, also as a supervisor.

"Wilhelm was known for his humor and, even in his great-grandchildren's time, stories were still told about him."

**1. Heinrich Johann Conrad<sup>3</sup> Edeler**, born 1 Jun 1777 Oker, married **Johanne Rosine Wilhelmine Tranckner**

-- see page 14-2.

**2. Dorothee<sup>3</sup> Edeler**, birthdate not known to us, may not have been the younger child. She never married, but had three children out of wedlock.

**a. Madelin<sup>4</sup> Henriette Edeler** married (--?--) **Wittenberg**, a journeyman papermaker.

**b. Heinrich<sup>4</sup> Edeler** joined the "English Legion" as a mercenary in the Crimean War, and later worked as a constable and marshall in South(?) Africa.

**c. Wilhelmine<sup>4</sup> Edeler** married (--?--) **Buchterkirchen**.

HEINRICH JOHANN CONRAD EDELER (b 1777)  
**and**  
**JOHANNE ROSINE WILHELMINE TRANCKNER (b 1774)**  
**and their descendants**  
from page 14-1

Heinrich's parents were Wilhelm Johann Edeler and Mary Margaret Winkelmann  
 Rosine's parents were Georg Wilhelm Tranckner and Margeritha Christiane Hofer

**1. Heinrich Johann Conrad<sup>3</sup> **Edeler****, born 1 Jun 1777 Oker, Wolfenbittel Kreis, Braunschweig, Preussen, married **Johanne Rosine Wilhelmine Tranckner** 24 Nov 1796 Oker; six sons, of whom only the three youngest survived. She was born 28 Jun 1774 Claustal, Am Harz, Braunschweig. Her parents were **Georg Wilhelm Tranckner** and **Margeritha Christiane Hofer**.

Heinrich worked as a supervisor for the mine works at Oker. He died 9 Jan 1830 Oker, age 52. Rosine died 11 Jan 1833 Oker, age 58.

THE TRANCKNER FAMILY -- Georg Wilhelm Tranckner was Steiger (Mine Pit Foreman), possibly at Zellerfeld. His father was **Christoph Georg Tranckner**, born 12 Dec 1741 Clausthal. Georg Wilhelm married Margeritha Christiane Hofer 7 Apr 1768 Clausthal. Her father was **Johann Dieterich Hofer**.

**a. Julius Johann Theodor<sup>4</sup> **Edeler****, born 5 Jul 1801 Oker, Wolfenbittel Kreis, Braunschweig, married **Sophie Johanne Henriette Keydel** 28 Sep 1826 Hattorf, Am Harz, Braunschweig. She was born 1797. Her parents were **Johann Heinrich Wilhelm Keydel** (1759-1811) and **Johanne Juliane Tranckner** (1776-1832).

Julius was a mine supervisor (Hüttenaufseher). He died 23 Jul 1869 Oker, age 68. Sophie also died 1869, age about 72.

**i. Juliane**<sup>5</sup> **Edeler** was born 1825. She died 4 Jan 1873, age about 48.

**ii. Johann Georg Friedrich Wilhelm<sup>5</sup> **Edler****, born 4 Apr 1833 Oker, married **Karoline Luise Elisabeth Kiekenapp**

-- see page 14-3.

**b. Friederich**<sup>4</sup> **Edeler**, born Oker, married Wilhelmina **Winkel**, whose sister Sophie married Friederich's brother August. The father of Wilhelmina and Sophie was Konrad Winkel.

**i. Heinrich**<sup>5</sup> **Edeler** was born Oker.

**ii. August**<sup>5</sup> **Edeler**

**iii. Wilhelm**<sup>5</sup> **Edeler**

**iv. Fritz**<sup>5</sup> **Edeler** married (--?--) **Beike**.

**a) Erna**<sup>6</sup> **Edeler** married Wilhelm **Pook**.

**c. August**<sup>4</sup> **Edeler** married Sophie **Winkel**, whose sister Wilhelmina married August's brother Friederich. The father of Sophie and Wilhelmina was Konrad Winkel.

**i. Augusta**<sup>5</sup> **Edeler**

**ii. Karl**<sup>5</sup> **Edeler** married Augusta **Winkel**. We don't know her parents.

**a) Johanna**<sup>6</sup> **Edeler**

**b) Karl**<sup>6</sup> **Edeler** was born 18 Jul 1868.

**JOHANN GEORG FRIEDRICH WILHELM EDLER (b 1833)**  
**and**  
**KAROLINE LUISE ELISABETH KIEKENAPP (b 1834) and their descendants**  
from page 14-2

Friedrich's parents were Julius Johann Theodor Edeler and Sophie Johanne Henriette Keydel  
 Karoline's parents were Heinrich Konrad Kiekenapp and Regine Christine Elisabeth Barcke

ii. Johann Georg Friedrich Wilhelm<sup>5</sup> Edler, usually known as Friedrich, was born 4 Apr 1833 Oker, Wolfenbittel Kreis, Braunschweig, Preussen. He married Karoline Luise Elisabeth Kiekenapp 22 Apr 1860 Hattorf, Am Harz, Braunschweig. She was born 1834. Her parents were Heinrich Konrad Kiekenapp (1796-1852) and Regine Christine Elisabeth Barcke (1799-1872). Friedrich died 24 Apr 1890 Oker, age 57, buried Oker. Karoline died 13 Jul 1897 Astfeld, Am Harz, age 62, buried Goslar, Am Harz.

-- See page 14-4 for some information on the KIEKENAPP family --

Friedrich was a mine supervisor (Hüttenaufseher). He dictated his life history to his son:

"(Johan Georg) Friedrich Edler was born 4 Apr 1833 in Oker, Braunschweig, Lower Saxony. He married Karoline Kiekenapp from Hattorf in April 1860. He was employed as a workman at the Siegerhutte(?), Huttenhof, when in 1860 a second coppermine was established at Clausbruck(?). He applied for work there and started in January, 1861. On December 8 that year they had a daughter and named her Auguste. In September he was asked to supervise construction of the railroad (that leads to the mine) until the arrival of a previously appointed foreman.

"When the foreman arrived four weeks later Friedrich went back to the mine until the month of April, 1866 when he was appointed by the Bergmeister Nessig in Goslar to be supervisor of new construction at the Schwefelsawe (?) manufactory. He remained as supervisor at the construction site until April, 1869 except for short periods when work halted due to harsh winter conditions when he returned to the copper vitriol mine.

"In April, 1869 his father, Julius, fell ill and Friedrich was appointed as mine supervisor in his place, while at the same time continuing supervision of the new construction. On 18 July his second child, a son, was born and named Fritz. His (Friedrich's) father died on the 23rd of July that year, at age 68 after a long suffering with stomach cancer, and his mother died 16 weeks later on the 11th of November.

"Friedrich bought a house in Schleck, located on the road between Oker and Goslar in April 1870. Called Das Alte Weghaus, the frame building cost him 300 (marks?) in an auction. A couple months later he was appointed senior supervisor for the mine and with the raise (he now made about 24 (marks?) a week) he was able to begin renovating the house and build a stable next to it. Later he was able to add a garden and purchase more land for fields and cows to put in them. The construction with all side costs like garden, fences, etc. ran to about 360 (marks?)."

a) Auguste<sup>6</sup> **Edler**, born 8 Dec 1861 Oker, married August **Diederich**; at least one child. She died about 1937, probably in Goslar, age about 75.

"Diederich" was sometimes later written "Dietrich". Auguste was a widow when her brother and his wife visited her in 1904. Auguste was Taufpatin for her nephew KFWE at his christening in 1905,<sup>2</sup> but we don't know whether she was there in person. Contact with this family was lost during WWII.

i) Friedrich August<sup>7</sup> **Diederich**, born 8 Nov 1889 Astfeld Bei Goslar, Am Harz, may have been a twin, who died about 1890, age probably not more than one year.

ii) August<sup>7</sup> **Diederich**, born 8 Nov 1889 Astfeld Bei Goslar, may have been a twin. He married Marie [Diederich]; at least two children. Or, names and birthdates may have been confused; Auguste Edler and August Diederich may have had only one child, born 8 Nov 1889, whose name was either August or Friedrich August.

(a) Anneliese<sup>8</sup> **Diederich**.

(b) Erika<sup>8</sup> **Diederich** was born Astfeld Bei Goslar.

b) August Friedrich Wilhelm<sup>6</sup> "Fritz" Edler, born 18 Jul 1869 Oker, married Edmonia Wallach

-- see page 14-5.

-- Some information about the KIEKENAPP family --  
referenced on page 14-3

**I. Johann Jacob<sup>1</sup> Kiekenapp** was born Hattorf, Am Harz, Braunschweig, Preussen, probably about 1740. He married Ilse Margarethe Walter in Hattorf; at least one child.

**A. Johann Conrad<sup>2</sup> Kiekenapp**, born 24 Jan 1765 Hattorf, married Regine Christine Lohrengel 14 Aug 1796 Hattorf; at least one child. Her father was Johann Heinrich Lohrengel. Johann Conrad died 5 Jun 1819 Hattorf, age 54. Born 1774, she died 1850, age about 76.

**1. Heinrich Konrad<sup>3</sup> Kiekenapp** was born 27 Oct 1796 Hattorf. He married Regine Christine Elisabeth Barcke 23 Mar 1822 Hattorf; four children. She was born 1799. Her parents were Johann Conrad Barcke (1774-1858) and Catherine Elisabeth Kirchof (1772-1837). Heinrich died 8 Jul 1852 Hattorf, age 55. Regine died 1872, age about 73.

Heinrich is said to have been "employed by Ackermann" but we aren't sure what that signifies.

**a. Karoline Luise Elisabeth<sup>4</sup> Kiekenapp**, born 12 Sep 1834 Hattorf, married Johann Georg Friedrich Wilhelm Edler -- see page 14-3.

**b. August Wilhelm<sup>4</sup> Kiekenapp** married (--?--) [Kiekenapp]; at least four children..

**i. Minna<sup>5</sup> Kiekenapp**

**ii. Auguste<sup>5</sup> Kiekenapp**

**iii. Hermine<sup>5</sup> Kiekenapp**

**iv. August Wilhelm<sup>5</sup> Kiekenapp** lived in Bremen and worked as a customs supervisor. He married Anna **Monsees**; at least two children.

**a) Albert<sup>6</sup> Kiekenapp** was born about 1905 Bremen, and died there about 1920.

**b) Hildegard<sup>6</sup> Kiekenapp** married Reinhard **Francksen** about 1936, probably in Kiel; one son.

**c. Wilhelm<sup>4</sup> Kiekenapp**

**d. Wilhelmine<sup>4</sup> Kiekenapp** married (--?--) **Oppermann** in Hattorf.

**AUGUST FRIEDRICH WILHELM EDLER (b 1869) and EDMONIA WALLACH (b 1876)**  
**and their descendants**  
from page 14-3

Friedrich's parents were Johann Georg Friedrich Wilhelm Edler and Karoline Luise Elisabeth Kiekenapp

Edmonia's parents were James Edward Wallich and Anna Rebecca Bennett

*Note: Information on the life of August Friedrich Wilhelm Edler prior to his marriage is from his notes, journals and collected manuscripts.<sup>1</sup> Information on the life of Edmonia Wallach prior to her marriage is from her memoirs.<sup>3</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, information on their lives after their marriage is also from these sources.*

**b) August Friedrich Wilhelm<sup>6</sup> "Fritz" Edler**, born 18 Jul 1869 Oker, Wolfenbittel Kreis, Braunschweig, Preussen, was christened 2 Aug 1869 Oker.

He married **Edmonia "Edna" Wallach** 30 May 1903 at 1205 Lydecker St NW, Washington DC;<sup>4</sup> one son, **Karl Friedrich Wilhelm Edler**, father of KFE. Edna was born 1876. Her parents were **James Edward Wallich** (1845-1926) and **Anna Rebecca Bennett** (1854-1930).

Fritz died 4 Oct 1942 at 2817 27th St NW, Washington DC, age 73, from arteriosclerosis, cirrhosis of liver and pancreas, and coma.<sup>5</sup> Edna died 5 Jul 1951, age 75, from complications of a stroke four years previously.<sup>6</sup> They were buried Rock Creek Cemetery, Washington DC; site 1, lot 293, section 4.<sup>7</sup>

With the marriage of **August Friedrich Wilhelm Edler** and **Edmonia Wallach**  
 our **EDELER** lineage is joined by our **WALLICK** lineage  
 -- see {Section 13} --

Fritz's own notes and collected documents, plus Edna's extensive memoirs, are the basis for most of the following narrative. For brevity, we refer to Fritz in this document as AFWE and to Edna as EWE.

AFWE, second and last child of Mine Construction Superintendent Joh Georg Fr Edler and Karoline Luise Kiekenapp, was born 18 Jul 1869 in Oker, Braunsweig, two years after annexation of lower Saxony (of which it was part) by Preussen. He lived most of his first twenty years in his parents' home, "Das Alte Weghaus", located in Schleek on the road between Oker and Goslar, by the intersection with the road to Vienenburg. Note: the location was apparently obliterated during construction of the B-241 motorway.

He attended first the town elementary school (Volkschule) and then the polytechnical school (Realgymnasium) in Goslar, graduating in Apr 1887 with honors. As a child he studied the Harz zither, piano, and flute. He played the flute for pleasure through most of his life.

Somewhere during his education, he became fluent in Latin. The family remembers him walking about, reading in the original Latin, and chuckling to himself over an occasional allegedly ribald story.

**MINE WORK** -- On 2 Jul 1887 he was sworn in as a clerk trainee by the "Unterharz Mine and Smelting Works Commission" and was immediately assigned to "very interesting practical work" in the Rammelsberg mine near Goslar. On 9 Dec of that year he was transferred to the smelting works and sulphuric acid factory in Oker.

On 1 Aug 1888 he was assigned to the Mines Office in Oker for training and eight months later moved to the Mines Office "Herzog Juliusshutte" in the town of Sophienhutte. In Apr 1890 he was transferred to the Head Office in Clausthal, and in September passed an examination and officially became a clerk.

**MILITARY** -- He then began his year of military service and was assigned 1 Oct to the 7th Royal Saxon Infantry Regiment "Prinz Georg Nr 106" in Leipzig. In Sep 1891 he returned to work at the mine office "Herzog Inlimhutte" and remained there the next two years, except for periods of military exercise with the Brunswick Infantry regiment Nr 92 from 19 May to 13 Jul 1892, and from 29 Jul to 22 Sep 1893 when he functioned as a non-commissioned officer.

SERVICE TO THE STATE -- He joined the Royal Prussian Mine Office at Altenau 1 Nov 1893, beginning what was to be 40 years of work in the Prussian State Service. From 3 Apr to 12 May 1894 he was attached (after a voluntary petition) for training as a field ambulance officer to the Garrison Hospital in Oldenburg and received a certificate as a reserve inspector of field hospitals. He also made a student trip to England.

On 1 Aug of that year he was appointed "Works Assistant" in the silver smelting works at Altenau and in Apr 1896 he was appointed "Schichtmeister und Sekretar" there. His life there was not all work and study, because that year he wrote an article for the "Harzklubs Vereinsblatt 'Der Harz'" (Nr 4, pp 103-108) entitled "Eine Schneeschuhtour nach dem Brocken" (A Snowshoe Tour to the Brocken).

Also about that time AFWE apparently applied to the "Auswartigen Amt" (Foreign Office) in Berlin for a position. In 1900, on account of the onset of lead poisoning from his work at the smelter, he obtained a transfer to the Foreign Service Office in Berlin. He attended the Humboldt Akademie there and within a few months departed for London, England, to work at the Embassy in Great Britain. From London he returned to Germany and France on holiday trips, and in 1902 he travelled to the United States to take a position at the German Embassy in Washington DC.

While in Washington, AFWE met a young government clerk named Edmonia Wallach, who had recently come to the big city from nearby Germantown MD.

### EDMONIA WALLACH

Edmonia "Edna" Wallach was the oldest of the eight children of James Edward Wallich and Anna Rebecca Bennett. We refer to her in this document as EWE. She and her siblings spelled their last name differently from the way it was spelled by their father and their half-sibling from their father's first marriage. We don't know why they changed the spelling. More information about the Wallich family is given in Section 13.

Please note that this narrative about her is taken mostly from a somewhat wandering manuscript she wrote almost 70 years later as a widow. She was sparing with dates, so our 2001 reconstruction can only be approximate.

CHILDHOOD -- EWE was born 19 Jan 1876 in the miller's cottage at Black Rock Mill on Seneca Creek near Germantown, Montgomery Co MD. The mill and cottage apparently belonged to the Offutt family, and her father was the miller. The ruins of the mill on Black Rock Road, where it crosses the Seneca, have been preserved by the Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission and can be visited by the public. The stone miller's cottage is still (2001) being lived in.

As a young girl she sometimes visited her grandparents, aunts and uncles. Her Bennett grandparents, who were Scots-English, lived perhaps four miles away on a sizable farm on which the former slave quarters could still be seen. A few of the former slaves still worked for the family as servants. Her Wallich grandparents, who were Lutherans, lived a good many miles to the north in Howard County. Though their farm was prosperous, that family had never used slaves but had depended on family members and day labor.

About 1884 when she was eight years old, EWE's father left the milling business. The family moved to nearby Germantown where he built a house and started a merchandise business. She was apparently less happy there, probably partly because of more work minding her younger siblings, and partly because their schoolhouse was some three miles away. The children all had to walk the distance in good weather and bad. The iron stove at the center of the roughly 20 x 30 foot log school building could scarcely heat the outer edges or the drafty floor. There were no grades as such. The pupils were divided into classes ranging from the primer to the sixth reader, all taught by one teacher.

After a couple of years, a slightly larger frame schoolhouse was built about a mile closer to her home and the hardships were fewer. Within a year, however, the woman who had been helping in the house got sick and died. (According to EWE's memoirs, "Aunt Sarah" was a former slave of the Bennett family.) EWE had to be taken out of school to help take care of the younger children.

Then, about 1887, her father's business did so poorly that he decided to try farming. The family moved to a farm nearby, cleared overgrown land and enlarged the small house. They soon had plenty to eat but little spending money. After an unmarried aunt came to live with them, EWE was able to go back to school.

EARLY ADULTHOOD -- After several more years (a total of about eight schooling years as far as we can tell), about 1896, EWE was ready for a teacher's or Civil Service Examination. She wanted to find an interesting job but was frustrated because her parents pressed her to marry and settle down. She rebelled and decided to take the first job offered.

The marriage arguments slowed down when EWE received her Civil Service appointment and went to Washington DC to live with her brother, most likely her half-brother Basil who was married to her mother's younger sister. (We assume this close relationship would have made her parents less reluctant to let her go.) In any case, in DC she took a secretarial job and attended classes at George Washington University in the evening. During summer vacations she visited with her parents and other relatives, or travelled with chaperoned groups of other young women working for the government.

In the fall of 1902 she met AFWE at a social function. A courtship ensued, often consisting of hiking in the parks and the Potomac Gorge. At Christmas that year they told her parents who were reluctant but finally consented.

## FRITZ AND EDNA'S LIFE TOGETHER

At noon 30 May 1903, after a wedding breakfast with a few guests, they were married in a private ceremony at their new home, 1205 Lydecker Avenue NW, with Paul A Menzel, pastor of the Concordia Lutheran Church, officiating.<sup>4</sup> AFWE was 33 and EWE was 27.

They then left immediately for their honeymoon in New York, Niagara Falls, and Toronto. It was the first of many travels during their marriage. The following year they vacationed in France and Germany. In addition to the delight she recorded in her journal on seeing the many wonders of Europe, EWE mentioned her first glimpse of Kaiser Wilhelm II in Berlin. On their return home, the couple lived first at 1205 Lydecker Ave NW (later 1011 Monroe St NW) in Washington, and then at 1635 13th Street NW where, on 1 Oct 1905, their only child, Karl Friedrich Wilhelm (KFWE), was born.<sup>8</sup>

EARLY FAMILY LIFE -- In 1905 while still working at the Embassy, AFWE enrolled at the George Washington University, studying history, international relations, archeology, and other subjects. He earned four degrees:<sup>9</sup>

Bachelor of Arts, 6 Jun 1906;

Master of Arts, 22 Feb 1907;

Master of Diplomacy, 22 Feb 1908; and

Doctor of Philosophy in International Diplomacy, 8 Jun 1910.

His dissertation was published in 1911 by the Johns Hopkins University Press under the title "The Dutch Republic and the American Revolution." KFE and BFE have a copy of the bound book, and also a manuscript copy of his master's thesis "The Foreign Policy of Frederick the Great."

AFWE bought a house at 3513 Center Street NW in 1907 and they lived there, but in 1909 leased it and bought one at 2636 Woodley Place NW. They sold it and, on 9 Jun 1914, bought 2817 27th Street NW, page 14-15.

During summers the Embassy staff followed the habit of most foreign legations and avoided the heat and humidity in Washington by setting up temporary quarters in places like Dublin NH, Beverly Farms MA, Manchester-by-the-Sea MA and Newport RI. The Edler family went, too, and especially enjoyed the summers in Newport.

In 1911-12 EWE took KFWE to Goslar so he could have a German education, but he became seriously ill with whooping cough and had to miss a great deal of school. AFWE joined them in the spring for some traveling, including southern Germany and Bavaria.

MAURICE KORF -- AFWE was guardian of Frédéric Maurice Ernest **Korf** between 1912 and 1917 in Washington DC. AFWE is thought to have been Maurice Korf's father. Maurice was born in Paris, France, on 13 Mar 1902.<sup>10</sup> His mother was Anna Catherine Korf, a couturière. On 9 May 1903 in Voisiane, France, Anna Korf signed a statement releasing AFWE from any further claim, in return for the sum of 2000 marks for the education of Maurice.

Nevertheless, Maurice came to the US with AFWE in 1912, age about 10, and lived with the Edler family in Washington during at least part of his childhood. AFWE signed some of Maurice's elementary school report cards. At AFWE's death Maurice received a cash gift and received another on the death of EWE. The family files contain several pictures of Maurice as a child and young man.

He became a race track accountant, but contact with the family was minimal over the years. When he wrote in Aug 1951 to acknowledge EWE's bequest and express his sorrow over her death, he said that his mother, Anna Korf, was living as an invalid in Baltimore. In the mid-1950s, KFWE, with his wife PKE and daughter EEW, was on a trip through the western part of the country, and stopped in Denver CO to see Maurice and his wife Anne briefly. BFE remembers PKE telling her that Anne had remarked something to the effect that, just by looking at them, "you can tell they are brothers." Maurice died Jan 1974, age 71.<sup>11</sup>

WORLD WAR I -- When WWI began in Europe AFWE, as a foreign agent, was obliged to live with the German Ambassador, Graf J H von Bernstorff, in New York City at the Ritz Carlton Hotel during most of 1915-1916, while EWE and KFWE remained at home in Washington. In 1917 on the breakoff of relations between the US and Germany, the diplomatic staff returned to Germany. EWE closed their home, and on 13 Mar the family departed New York on the Danish steamer *Frederick VIII*.

After a perplexing several weeks of waiting in Bedford Basin, near Halifax NB, while the British Navy decided what to do with the ship, the voyage was allowed to continue past the Faroe Islands to Christiania (now Oslo), Norway. While the ship was there the port became iced in. Weary from the long confinement on the ship, AFWE and EWE went ashore to explore and watch the skiing at Holm Koln. When they returned to the dock they learned that ice breakers had opened a channel and the ship had left while it could.

Faced with this calamity AFWE bought the only train tickets available to Copenhagen, the next port of call. They spent a long night in a bitterly cold rail car furnished only with wood benches and no food. Arriving at Helsingor in the morning they took the ferry to Copenhagen. Even then their ordeal was not finished as the car they hired for the drive to the harbor broke down in the cold weather. Nearly frozen to the bone, the family was finally rescued by a passing auto and delivered to the ship where their arrival was cheered by the worried passengers.

The trip to Germany was finished by train to Alster, ferry across the Baltic to Warnemundi, and rail (this time with food) to Berlin. Food was very scarce in the capital city. Meat and milk were almost impossible to find. It took weeks to locate and rent a small apartment and furnish it with bare essentials. AFWE worked long hours at the Foreign Office while EWE spent much time hunting for food. Even so, they were able to visit some of the many museums and other cultural centers in the big city.

TURKEY -- In the fall of 1917 AFWE was assigned to the German Embassy staff in Constantinople. The government denied permission for EWE and KFWE to go with him, citing danger of travel through the war zone, but she pleaded and they were finally allowed to go at their own risk. The trip on the "Balkan Express" was an adventure but turned out safely enough, though the train that followed theirs was destroyed by bombs. Stops in Belgrad and Sophia were interesting but much of the second half of the trip was through grim country in extremely hot, almost desert-like conditions with no water available.

The family lived in an apartment in the Embassy Palace in Constantinople. Food was less worrisome than in Berlin but there were no luxuries. There was plenty of fish from the Bosphorus as well as lamb, goat, and buffalo meat. The threat from British bombing was often present. The bombs were dangerous enough, but the spent shells, shrapnel, and "fliegerpfeils" from the anti-aircraft guns were almost worse. One day the family stood on the open verandah of the palace and watched a fierce British-Turkish dogfight over the Bosphorus. Everyone developed a fatalistic attitude about the constant danger and trusted fate or, as the Turkish called it, Kismet. See also notes under KFWE, page 14-10.

EWE's memoirs describe a great deal of pleasant sightseeing and social occasions despite the war. The highlight for her was when Kaiser Wilhelm II came to the city in the spring of 1918 and both she and AFWE made their bows to him.

In the late summer of 1918 a possible revolution in Germany was rumored. The ambassador, Count Bernstorff, left immediately for Berlin and a few days later word was received that Kaiser Wilhelm II had abdicated and fled to Holland. Germany declared itself Social Democracy; the Embassy staff was dazed, waiting in the Palace for orders from someone.

RETURN TO GERMANY -- Not long after the British forces entered the city, the word was sent that the staff should return to Berlin. Eventually an old Turkish troop ship, the *Corcovado*, was made available. It was vermin-infested and had to be fumigated before the 700 or so German refugees could board. Then it was held for weeks in the Golden Horn; all aboard were virtual prisoners of war and told nothing. Spanish fever broke out and nearly all passengers were stricken.

Eventually the ship departed for an undisclosed destination. It proceeded through the Sea of Marmora to the dangerously mined Dardanelles, piloted by three men, British, Turkish, and German. Many passengers remained dressed and on deck all night, expecting the ship to hit a mine. The Edlers relied on Kismet and slept in their cabin. The following morning the ship was still in the mined straits, moving slowly with great care. Later in the day it passed a graveyard of British ships destroyed in the war, where masts, hulls and other partly submerged wreckage made navigation a nightmare. The voyage proceeded up the Adriatic to Venice.

From there the passengers travelled on a guarded train over the Brenner Pass to Munich and on to Berlin. Conditions there were unsettled. The new government was not completely in control and occasional skirmishes in the streets made one feel insecure. Living quarters were hard to find. The family stayed in a hotel at first, and then in borrowed homes of acquaintances who were travelling. Food was more available than in 1917, though still a problem. Some time was spent in Weimar, seat of the new government.

WASHINGTON AGAIN -- AFWE was apparently offered several Foreign Service posts but declined them, hoping to return to America when relations were reestablished. He was available when the time came and in Oct 1921 accepted the job of "Kanzler" (chancellor, or chief administrative officer) of the Embassy of Germany, Washington DC with pleasure. They booked passage on the first available ship, the American operated *Mongolia*. The passage to New York was a good one. After a brief stay in New York, the family took the train to Washington and overnights at the Willard Hotel. The following afternoon they were back home on 27th Street, the house having been returned to them by the Alien Property Custodian.

In 1922 AFWE and EWE bought a piece of land in nearby Fairfax Co VA. Though part of an old farm, only a small log cabin remained and the land was thickly overgrown. They named the place "Edelhorst" and spent much of their spare time clearing and improving it as a summer retreat. Edelhorst is described on page 14-14.

They went on a four month work and vacation trip to Germany and Italy in 1926, some of the time with their son KFWE, who had graduated from the George Washington University and was studying in Europe. The following year AFWE received a certificate of commendation from Reichspräsident von Hindenburg on the 40th anniversary of his entry into German Civil Service. In 1930 he suffered hemorrhages in both eyes due to high blood pressure. He and EWE took an extended trip to Europe beginning later that year, and continuing into the next, in the hope that a change from the hectic pace of the Embassy would be helpful. Again, their son KFWE was able to join them for part of the time.

EWE didn't forget her childhood family and she remained close to her mother. During her years with AFWE in Washington and Fairfax County there were many visits with her relatives. KFE remembers going along as a boy on day

trips with his dad and grandmother to the Gaithersburg area. He also remembers that, years later, EWE told him the story of how she saw her mother standing near her, next to the cabin at Edelhorst, on 18 Nov 1930 at the moment (she learned later) of her death many miles away in Montgomery County.

On 30 Jan 1933 Adolf Hitler became Chancellor of Germany. AFWE had had increasing problems with the new leadership in Germany who had begun systematically recalling and replacing the old-line Democrats, of whom he was one. He was 65 years old in 1933 and retired in December of that year. Due to his failing health, he was not required to return to Germany.

In Jun 1934 he and EWE travelled by car to Miami FL with their son KFWE, continuing by train to Key West and by steamer to Havana, Cuba. The real purpose of that "vacation trip" was to obtain resident visas for the United States since their diplomatic visas had expired following his retirement.

RETIREMENT -- In retired life AFWE spent most of the spring, summer, and fall months at Edelhorst where he loved to garden, entertain old friends and show them around the place. During the cold months he and EWE retreated to their home on 27th Street in the city where he spent most of his waking hours in the big library on the second floor, corresponding with friends all over the United States and Europe.

He exchanged letters to several Edler researchers in Germany and Switzerland and hired a genealogist in Wolfenbüttele to do research in the archives there. AFWE's genealogical notes became the start of the current Edler family history project. He also enjoyed reading history and listening to classical music, especially opera, on phonograph records and on the radio.

He had been interested for a long time in the Schlaraffia, a German fraternal, cultural and literary organization, and this continued in his retirement. His organizational name was "Gose" after the Gose river in Goslar. KFE and BFE have some pins and other memorabilia of his.

He had surgery for glaucoma in Oct 1935 on his left eye and in January 1936 on his right eye. His health began to deteriorate more rapidly in 1938; he suffered at times from angina pectoris and was forced to lead a quiet life. Always an active person, the restrictions seemed to weigh heavily on him and compounded the problems. He now saw very few guests but loved to have his two grandchildren with him and took special delight in teaching German to KFE, who loved his O'pa more than the lessons. Failing eyesight was now a constant sadness for this man who loved so much to read. Still he persisted, using a large magnifying glass which has become a family heirloom.

On 3 Jun 1941 EWE became a naturalized US citizen.<sup>12</sup>

When WWII eventually came, AFWE lost his pension from Germany but was allowed to remain in the United States as a registered enemy alien. His income now came only from personal investments, principally rent from three houses he had bought: two in the Beverly Hills area of Alexandria and one near Fairfax VA. The prospect of war troubled him deeply. In 1942 he weakened rapidly. He died at home in the early hours of 4 Oct that year,<sup>5</sup> age 73, with EWE at his bedside.

EDNA'S LATER YEARS -- Twelve years after the loss of her mother, her husband died, leaving her at age 66 without self-sufficiency or any structure in her life. That void was filled by KFWE and his family, who moved in with her at 2817 27th Street, but she suffered hugely. As a kind of therapy she began to write her memoirs and gradually regained her balance, but she became increasingly unhappy with the restrictions of having the younger Edlers underfoot.

When they moved back to Virginia in the summer of 1943, things seemed to go better emotionally for EWE. She divided her time between her homes in Washington and Virginia, and worked hard to maintain them both with help from KFWE and KFE, then almost twelve years old. According to her memoirs, she and AFWE had dreamed during their travels about having a "park" of their own. Creating and maintaining it was always very important to her.

In the summer of 1947, at age 71, she suffered a stroke outdoors at Edelhorst, presumably while cutting grass with a scythe. We assume she went out in the morning while it was relatively cool and that she was just concerned about keeping the park in good condition, never thinking about its being a possibly dangerous thing to do at her age.

KFWE and KFE went to look for her when they couldn't reach her by phone in a routine evening check, and searched with flashlights until they found her. She was lying near the grave of Rags, KFWE's little dog who was so well loved by the family back during his lifetime with them (Jul 1914 - 9 Sep 1930), with the scythe nearby.

EWE never recovered from her stroke. Initially, she was nursed by PKE in the study at Crestwood for a few months, but it became obvious that she was not improving and needed round-the-clock professional attention. She went to live at the Iliff Nursing Home in Dunn Loring VA. She lingered there, bedridden and unable to feed or care for herself, seldom recognizing any family members in their frequent visits, until her death four years later on 5 Jul 1951,<sup>6</sup> age 75. She and AFWE were buried in Rock Creek Cemetery,<sup>7</sup> not far from the (2008) home of their great-grandson, 726 Upshur St NW.

**i) Karl Friedrich Wilhelm<sup>7</sup> Edler, born 1 Oct 1905 Washington DC; married  
Pearl Elizabeth Keil**

-- see page 14-10.

## **KARL FRIEDRICH WILHELM EDLER (b 1905) and PEARL ELIZABETH KEIL (b 1907) and their descendants**

from page 14-9

Karl's parents were August Friedrich Wilhelm Edler and Edmonia Wallach

Pearl's parents were Charles Richard Keil and Wilhelmina A Zellmer

*Note: most of the information concerning the childhood of KFWE (Karl Friedrich Wilhelm Edler) is from the memoirs of his mother, EWE (Edmonia Wallach Edler).<sup>3</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, all other information about him and his wife PKE (Pearl Elizabeth Keil [Edler]) is from personal recollections of KFE (Karl Frederick Edler, Jr) and his sister EEW (Elizabeth Savilla Edler[Wald]).*

i) **Karl Friedrich Wilhelm<sup>7</sup> Edler** was born 1 Oct 1905 at 1635 13th St NW, Washington DC.<sup>8</sup> He was christened 14 Nov 1905 Concordia Lutheran Church, Washington DC. Paul A Menzel was pastor, and Auguste Edler [Diederich/Detrich], page 14-3, was Taufpatin (Godmother).<sup>2</sup>

Karl married **Pearl Elizabeth Keil** 31 Mar 1931 at 1611 No Caroline St, Baltimore, Baltimore Co MD.<sup>13</sup> Rev W T Way officiated, and Elizabeth Way was witness. Pearl's parents were **Charles Richard Keil** (1874-1944) and **Wilhelmina A Zellmer** ((1884-1966).

Karl and Pearl had two children: Karl Frederick Edler Jr, and Elizabeth Savilla Edler [Wald].

Karl died 11 Jul 1972, age 66, in San Diego CA, of colon cancer. His ashes were dispersed at sea off the coast of San Diego. Pearl died 7 Apr 1974, age 67, in Pryor OK of a heart attack. Her ashes have been and are still (2001) being dispersed by her children and grandchildren in various places around the world.

With the marriage of **Karl Friedrich Wilhelm Edler** and **Pearl Elizabeth Keil**  
our **EDELER** lineage is joined by our **KEIL** lineage  
– see {Section 9b} --

Karl Friedrich Wilhelm Edler (KFWE) was the only child of August Friedrich Wilhelm Edler (AFWE) and Edmonia Wallach (EWE). KFWE was born 1 Oct 1905 in his parents' home, 1636 13th Street NW, Washington DC. At age six in 1911, he accompanied his mother to Germany for a "German education", and lived at the Frankenberger Kloster Hotel in Goslar. He attended school there in 1911-1912, but whooping cough kept him from classes much of the time. Back in Washington, he attended Cook and Eaton Elementary Schools and qualified for grade 5B in Feb 1917.

He was brought up in the strict European manner. According to his later stories, he was taken to his father each evening and questioned on his accomplishments for the day, asked to recite certain lessons, and given fatherly direction and advice. The formal atmosphere in his childhood shaped his personality and his relationship with his parents throughout his life.

WORLD WAR I -- He and his parents departed 13 Mar 1917 from New York, when he was eleven, for Berlin via Copenhagen on the Danish steamer *Frederick VIII*, as they were recalled/expelled because of the war. After a few months in Berlin where wartime life was difficult, he and his family left in Sep 1917 for Constantinople on a three day trip, via Belgrade and Sophia, on the "Balkan Express" train.

Life in Constantinople was somewhat better in spite of much-feared allied air raids. On at least one occasion, he was caught on the street during a bombing and came home quite nonchalantly to a frantic mother. KFWE's father was part of the German embassy staff and worked long hours but, because they lived in an apartment in the Embassy Palace, was able to spend more time with his family there than in Washington. They even occasionally went hiking and picnicking together, and once found themselves by mistake with a camera in a restricted military zone where they were afraid they might be shot.

More on the family's life during WWI is on pages 14-7 and 14-8.

HIGHER EDUCATION -- In late 1921 KFWE, age 16, and his parents returned to the United States where he qualified to graduate from Central High School (later Cardozo). He started at George Washington University in Sep 1922 and graduated with an AB degree on 3 Jun 1925, age 19.

On 31 Jul 1926 he left for Germany on the *Bremen*, which arrived 9 Aug. He studied at Universities of Thubingen, Breslau, Berlin, and Geneva. The family has a typescript dissertation written in German by him during that time, though has no record of a postgraduate degree. He also found time to sail on the North Sea and ski in the Alps with college friends. Due to his strict European upbringing, it is likely that his first taste of "freedom" came during this time.

Somewhere along the way he met Pearl Elizabeth Keil, a young American nurse from Illinois who was working in Paris. He must have been impressed because he returned to the United States 5 Mar 1931 and they were married.

#### PEARL ELIZABETH KEIL

Referred to in this document as PKE, she was born 6 Jan 1907 in Elgin IL.<sup>14</sup> Section 9b includes information about her parents (Charles Richard Keil and Wilhelmina A Zellmer), her sister (Mildred Lucile Keil), and their family life.

PKE attended Northwestern University and in Jan 1929, age 22, received a diploma in nursing and in Jun 1929 a BS degree. Shortly thereafter she went to Europe, where she worked as a nurse in a psychiatric hospital in Paris. In her free time, she did some travelling and sightseeing, and met KFWE. After a short courtship, they agreed to return to the United States and be married.

PKE arrived in the US on 17 Feb 1931, and returned home for a brief visit. Her sister Millie recalled, much later, that PKE had run out of money and their father had to go out and pay the taxi driver.

#### KARL AND PEARL'S LIFE TOGETHER

KFWE and PKE were married in Baltimore on 31 Mar 1931, by Rev W.T.Way, at 1611 No Caroline St, with Elizabeth Way as witness.<sup>14</sup> KFWE was 25 and PKE was 24.

The "Great Depression" was already making it difficult to support a family. The young couple went to Chicago, near PKE's home, where KFWE got a job with the Illinois Relief Commission. Their first child, Karl Frederick Edler Jr (referred to in this document as KFE), was born 14 Oct 1931. In Nov 1931, PKE accepted a short term job as a case worker with the Illinois Joint Emergency Relief Service in Chicago.

They lived in several apartments: about eleven months at 5649 Dorchester Avenue (second floor, right side); about 10 months at 4736 Woodlawn Avenue, apartment 3C; and about 7 months across the courtyard at 4728 Woodlawn Ave, apartment 2A. In April 1999 KFE's daughter and son-in-law (Hilde and Rob Souweine) took KFE and BFE to see the places where KFE lived as an infant. The buildings were still there, pretty well preserved, and looked as if they had been quite nice 65 years earlier.

LIFE IN VIRGINIA -- In Apr 1934, PKE was offered and accepted a job with the Virginia Emergency Relief Administration to provide services in Bedford Co VA, in southwest Virginia, with the hope to transfer to Fairfax Co as soon as a position became available. Working so far from home must have been extremely difficult.

In May 1934 KFWE and PKE left Chicago and returned to the Washington area. He joined his parents on a 17-day auto trip to Miami including a cruise to Havana, leaving PKE and KFE in Virginia. KFWE's diary of the adventure shows that they took four days driving south and six coming back, a total of 2921.1 miles, using 155 gallons of gasoline and 15 quarts of oil, costing \$39.99. While in Havana he obtained a US resident visa to replace the diplomatic visa he lost after his father's retirement from the German Foreign Service.

They lived at Crestwood (8752 Old Dominion Drive, McLean, Fairfax Co VA), a large yellow frame house adjacent to his parents' larger tract that included Edelhurst. These houses are described in pages 14-15 and 14-16. Beginning in Sep 1934 and continuing to Dec 1941, KFWE worked for the Board of Public Welfare in Washington DC and the District WPA (Works Progress Administration) office in Frederick MD. PKE received various promotions and became Superintendent of Public Welfare for Fairfax Co.

Elizabeth Savilla Edler, their second child (referred to in this document as EEW), was born 2 Feb 1937. PKE resigned the county position in Feb 1938, citing increasing workload and lack of support and assistance.

On 4 Apr 1938 at age 32, KFWE was naturalized in US District Court, Eastern District of VA, Richmond VA.<sup>15</sup>

PKE appears to have been laid off in Jan 1939 from the Works Progress Administration of the District of Columbia,

460 C Street NW, due to lack of funds. The layoff must have been temporary, because in Jul 1940 she appears on the payroll of its successor agency, and she resigned from that in Feb 1941. On 1 Mar 1941, age 34, she was appointed an assistant social worker in the DC region of the WPA, and was holding that position as late as Apr 1942.<sup>16</sup>

WORLD WAR II -- In Dec 1941, less than a year before his father's death, KFWE began work at the US War Production Board in Washington and continued work there and in its successor agencies, including the DoD Munitions Board, through WWII, advancing to GS-13 rating. He was Chief, Issuance Section, War Production Board Dec 1941 - Jun 1945.

After KFWE's father died in Oct 1942, the family moved to his mother's house on 27th Street, described on page 14-14, in order to help her and to minimize commuting. Fuel was rationed because of the war and it was hard to have enough to commute to work from the country.

In Apr 1943, however, KFWE and PKE returned to Virginia. They couldn't move into the house at Crestwood, because of a lease which in wartime couldn't be broken, so they rented a primitive cottage at Weant's Camp, a small family-owned fishing resort at Riverbend, on the Potomac not far above Great Falls.

KFWE developed a creative means of extending the available gasoline for his long commute. It involved an apparatus which dripped kerosene into the fuel system after the car was started. Both his children remember his doing this, though they don't recall exactly how it was done.

After their return to Virginia, PKE worked in several different doctor's offices over the next several years, sometimes filling in temporarily and sometimes continuing for longer periods. At least once, she was employed over a year by one physician in McLean VA.

In the fall of 1944, the family returned to Crestwood. From Jun 1945 until Jun 1947, KFWE was Deputy Chief, Routing & Issuance Section, Civilian Production Agency. From Oct 1947 until Jun 1953, he was Industrial Specialist (Control Methods), DoD Munitions Board.<sup>17</sup>

The family lived at Crestwood until after EWE's death in 1951, when they decided to winterize Edelhurst and live there permanently, renting out Crestwood and the house on 27th Street.

RETIREMENT -- KFWE, age 48, left government work in a postwar reduction in force (RIF) in 1953. He then expanded the small part-time business he had been operating informally from home. It was based on a childhood hobby of stamp collecting which he had renewed during the war years. He opened the Columbia Stamp Company in an office at 1320 G Street NW in Washington in the early 1950s. Unfortunately, on a full-time basis there was insufficient income to cover expenses and so the business, with much of its stock, was sold about 1960.

He then concentrated mostly on some writing he was interested in, and on the large garden he had established in the field near the house. He received much pleasure growing vegetables, especially sweet corn, for family feasts.

Over the years, KFWE and PKE had been avid day-trippers, went on many longer camping vacations, and continued this kind of travelling after his retirement. Some of their adventures on these trips are described by their daughter EEW in Section 17.

KFWE continued his interest in the Schlaraffia, a German fraternal, cultural and literary group, as his father had. His name was "Stamm von Gose", meaning "Son of the Gose", after his father's designation of "Gose".

KFWE and PKE had a rather large brindle dachshund "Faust" and, after Faust died, a smaller dachshund "Gaylord" who stayed with their daughter EEW and her family after KFWE and PKE moved to California.

Sometime during this period, PKE became a full-time housewife but, through the rest of her life, stayed busy as she avidly pursued interests in gardening, flower arranging, bridge competition, and social activities with many neighbors and friends. Gathering plant material on various trips, she established a fine and very unusual colony of lady's slipper orchids in some open woods near the house. Also, she served on the Board of the Potomac Area Council, American Youth Hostels.

She was casual, yet efficient, about her housekeeping and entertaining, and was a most gracious and popular hostess. Her daughter-in-law BFE remembers that she usually started the evening meal in the morning, while tidying the kitchen and doing the previous evening's dishes. Then, when it was time, she could finish preparing dinner easily while she enjoyed some relaxing time awaiting her husband's return from town. After they ate, she cleared the dishes and put them to soak overnight.

BFE also remembers her fondly as a very good mother-in-law and grandmother, always available when needed. One example was when Jan, PKE's second grandson, was two years old and having difficulty recovering from an illness. PKE kept him with her for two weeks, giving him her undivided attention and excellent nursing care, which doubtless made a significant difference.

An unfortunate problem of PKE's later life was her struggle with alcoholism, perhaps aggravated by the rather isolated circumstances of living in the country, and the fact that the family sometimes had cash flow problems resulting from increasing taxes on their extensive property. Although she coped well, and tried very hard not to let this cause more than minimal difficulty for her family, it had adverse effects on her health including serious damage to her liver.

CALIFORNIA -- KFWE and PKE sold Edelhorst in mid-1969 and spent six months travelling in Europe, revisiting places they had seen 40 years earlier. At the end of that year they settled in San Diego CA, where they found a house at 4377 Newport Ave, in the Ocean Beach section of the city not far from Point Loma.

KFE and EEW believe KFWE and PKE, probably because of KFWE's own experience, may have chosen to move away from their children and grandchildren to avoid burdening them with aging parents. KFWE selected the San Diego area with great care, carefully researching the climate, air traffic patterns and other relevant factors.

He happily worked at improving the house and converting the garage into an office/studio area. They took a tour to Alaska in 1970, followed by a five month cruise around the world on a freighter. Perhaps this was the highlight of their lifetime of travel.

KFWE's nearly lifelong interest in sailing was rekindled by the cruising. Having studied navigation as a hobby in the 1960s, he now began to think seriously about getting a small boat and knocking about in the protected waters near San Diego. This might have contributed to their choice of Southern California as a retirement home. Other late life hobbies of his included woodworking, treasure hunting, and clock and watch repairing.

He was busily making plans for these latest enthusiasms when he was stricken by colon cancer and died within six months, on 11 Jul 1972, age 66, in San Diego. His ashes were dispersed at sea off the coast of San Diego, according to his request, arranged by his son KFE.

PEARL's LATER YEARS -- After she and KFWE moved to Southern California, she made friends with neighbors and seemed well adjusted to her new life there. Continuing some of her prior interests, she concentrated on becoming a Bridge Master. Various family members visited her briefly, both before and after KFWE's death.

She died suddenly of a heart attack in Prior OK, on 7 Apr 1974, age 67, while on an automobile trip with a friend to Virginia to visit her children, grandchildren, and many friends. Her ashes have been and are still (2001) being dispersed by her children and grandchildren in various places around the world.

**(a)** Karl Frederick<sup>8</sup> **Edler** Jr, born 14 Oct 1931 Evanston, Kane Co IL, married Barbara Ann **Fisher** 4 Apr 1952 -- [see page 14-17](#).

**(b)** Elizabeth Savilla<sup>8</sup> “Bets” **Edler** was born 2 Feb 1937 Washington DC. She married Bruce **Wald** PhD 12 Dec 1959. His parents were Herman H Wald (1898-1985) and Violet **Erdman** (1908-2004).

Bets and Bruce have five children: Heidi Hope Wald [Byerly], Robert Bruce Wald, Peter Herman Wald, Matthew Karl Wald, and Michael Alan Wald.

With the marriage of **Elizabeth Savilla Edler** and **Bruce Wald**  
 our **EDELER** lineage joins our **WALD** lineage  
 – see {Section 17} --

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-- NOTES ON SOME EDLER FAMILY HOMES --

2817 27th Street NW, Washington DC (1914-1973)

On 9 Jun 1914, AFWE and EWE purchased the new three story brick rowhouse on Lot 61 of Block 17 (later Block 2107) from George and Anne Pumphrey, developers of the "Woodley Park" subdivision. At the southern end of the tree-lined block was the new Wardman Park Hotel (largely replaced about 1980 by the Sheraton Park Hotel).

The house had a roofed concrete front porch and an iron fence around the tiny ivy-filled front yard. The back yard was narrow, of course, but with enough space for grass and some trees. There was no garage, although many of the nearby houses had them. There were also garages on the other side of the alley, and possibly one of these may have been used by the Edlers.

A rear entry to the house, reached from the alley, included an outside door to the icebox, so ice could be left without disturbing the family, and a small insulated compartment for bottles of milk. In those days, and for many years after, these items would be delivered daily or every other day. Notes to the milkman were left to change or add to the order, and a monthly bill was paid. (Home delivery by Thompson's Honor Dairy continued until it went out of business in 1971.)

The ice may have been paid for by the purchase of coupons, which were then left for the iceman to collect when he placed the ice in the box. To indicate that ice was needed, and so the iceman would know how many pounds to carry in, the homeowner would place a sign in the window. The sign would be turned so that the desired number of pounds, probably 25, 50, 75 or 100, was on top. (As late as 1953, KFE and BFE paid for ice and had it delivered to their Indiana University trailer in this manner.)

On the front of the first floor, the hall had stairs along the left wall, with a large opening into the parlor, which had a gas log, on the right. Behind that was the dining room, papered with grass cloth and with a buzzer for service. The rooms were connected by a wide door which recessed into the wall. The kitchen, behind the hall, was rather cramped and not well equipped, though it did have a pantry with the built-in icebox and a dumb waiter at the rear. A speaking tube system connected the kitchen and the two upper halls, very impressive from the grandchildren's standpoint.

AFWE's study, which ran the full width of the house on the front of the second floor, was the greatest room to KFE. He has special memories of sitting at the desk there with his O'pa Fritz, reading German primers or listening on Saturday afternoons to the Metropolitan Opera on the radio.

Behind the study was his grandmother EWE's sitting room, which in later years became her bedroom, with a bathroom off the stair hall. On the third floor there were three more bedrooms and another bathroom. KFE remembers visits with his grandparents often in the 1930s and, beginning in 1943 after his grandfather's death, living in the house. The smaller front third-floor bedroom was his until he graduated from George Washington University in 1952.

The basement, which had an exit to the back yard, had a small finished bedroom for live-in-help, a bathroom, a cedar closet, and a trunk room as well as a general workroom with a laundry area. Heat was furnished by a gas-fired gravity hot water system. The bedroom was occupied for a long period by Kass, the family's Japanese houseboy.

After KFWE and PKE began year-round living at Edelhorst and KFE had graduated in 1952, 2817 27th Street was rented. Unfortunately, serious problems with the last tenant developed and, after they were finally evicted, the house needed to be occupied by a family member. PKE's grandson Karl Frederick Edler III (KFE3) was happy to stay there for a few months prior to its being sold in the winter of 1973 by PKE.

Much of the furniture from the parlor and study is now (2007) in KFE's living room at Edelhorst II in Accokeek MD, with a few items in EEW's home in Arlington VA. AFWE's marble-topped dressing table is also at Edelhorst II, used as a small buffet. The matching tall chest of drawers, and a glass-doored bookcase, are at the home of AFWE's great-grandson KFE3.

We think it is interesting that, in 1987, KFE3 purchased a two-story brick rowhouse, at 726 Upshur St NW, in the Petworth area of Washington DC. Built in 1906, his house is a little smaller but similar in many ways to his great-grandparents' house.

## "Edelhorst", 8601 Georgetown Pike, McLean VA (1922-1969)

This property was in Fairfax Co VA, situated between the Old Leesburg Pike and the Old Dominion Railway, straddling part of Rocky Run near where it joined Difficult Run. Earlier the farm of the Jonas Oliver family, the property had been divided and parcelled out to various heirs in 1897. AFWE and EWE purchased the first tract in 1922, and several adjoining tracts between 1923 and 1932, so that Edelhorst eventually included about 24 acres.

In 1933 they purchased "Crestwood" and about 14 additional acres, adjoining the Old Dominion Railway, for their son and daughter-in-law, KFWE and PKE. Thus, the family property reached from the Old Leesburg Pike to the Old Dominion Railway. With some other neighbors, they later deeded to Fairfax County the land for what became part of Towlston Road.

We don't know the exact meaning AFWE had in mind when he named the place Edelhorst, but we think it may have been a clever way of saying Edler's aerie (or nest, or "camp").

**THE BUILDINGS** -- In 1924 AFWE and EWE built a frame bungalow as a summer house. It originally consisted of a large square main room with two bedrooms on one side, and a sunroom the length of the main room on the opposite. Everything was covered with horizontal tongue and groove wood panelling stained a warm brown. The fireplace welcomed guests with a wide marble plaque engraved "ET TIBI SPLENDET FOCUS" which translates roughly as "the fire burns for you also" or, in other words "welcome, guest". In 1975 their grandson and granddaughter-in-law had a similar plaque with the same wording made for Edelhorst II.

It was fun for KFE to visit his grandparents' house and its huge high ceilinged living room, with its fireplace and the stained glass window on the west wall that glowed and threw colored patterns on the floor. The place smelled of wood wax and cigars and was filled with interesting artifacts. He used a small upstairs bedroom, reached by steep open stairs from the living room to a small balcony.

Just as interesting was the much older kitchen in the separate log cabin (originally the summer kitchen for the by-then-long-gone farmhouse on the property) with its wood burning cast iron range and wonderful food smells. Meals were often eaten on the large screened porch that the Edlers had added. A local story held that the cabin and its rock-lined basement were occupied by soldiers in the Civil War, possibly at one time or another by some of Mosby's Rangers. Supporting this theory are some rather rusted cavalry artifacts found on the site.

Later the cabin was used as a bedroom by KFE and, still later, by EEW.

**THE GROUNDS** -- There was a lovely view to the south up the shallow valley of Rocky Run toward Crestwood. The family would often sit on the front porch of the bungalow on summer evenings, talking quietly and watching the fireflies while the heat of the day cooled inside the building.

There were a broad terraced lawn and extensive rock gardens, including a small lily pond. In the early years these gardens must have been impressive indeed, with a part-time gardener and much attention from EWE. Her memoirs include many descriptions of parks she and AFWE enjoyed in various places on their travels, and she often refers to their great desire to have a park of their own.

A spring was located on the property, and AFWE and EWE built a small three-sided structure to protect it. They also planted some watercress, which prospered and provided lovely treats for many years. Another remembered spot was the little pet cemetery not far from the house.

KFE and BFE have some photographs of social gatherings and parties, showing family and friends in chairs and rockers relaxing under the trees. Even in the hottest summer weather, when they were in the country to escape the heat, everyone is wearing what looks to us like almost formal clothing. The men have on suits, with high-collared shirts and ties, while the women are in long-sleeved dresses, or blouses and skirts, with high necks.

There were family stories of how so many people liked to come to visit at Edelhorst during Prohibition, because the diplomatic corps could obtain liquor when others couldn't.

KFE and his sister remember much work maintaining the acres of lawns and keeping the undergrowth in check. KFE feels that his grandmother EWE may have suffered her stroke, which made her an invalid for the last several years of her life, because she felt it was so important to keep the grass cut.

KFWE once estimated that there were 10,000 daffodils, of many different varieties. Later, even when largely overgrown and partially hidden among the stonework, there were so many that KFE's children have fond memories of being allowed to gather all they wanted, to take to their teachers the next day. Even today, they have an interest in daffodils, and KFE3 has been a member of the American Daffodil Society for years.

Outbuildings included a garage with a small workshop and an outhouse attached, a wellhouse and a bathhouse.

LATER CHANGES -- KFWE and PKE later installed a rather minimal kitchen in one of the two first-floor bedrooms. He used the other one as his study. Their beds were on the sunporch. Heavy draperies, which were thought to be from the embassy in Turkey, hung in the large doorway from the living room.

In the fall of 1951, when they began to live at Edelhorst year-round, they built a 10 x 10 foot addition on the rear of the house. A window and built-in bookcase on the first floor were removed to allow a door into a dressing room, closet, and bathroom. In the basement, reached by stairs from outside, was the furnace and other equipment for the radiators installed throughout the house.

The property was sold in 1969 to Brigadier General David C Lewis (Ret), who built a large house and lived there for several years. He sold the log cabin to a local restaurant, which took it apart and moved it but, to our knowledge, never reconstructed it. Gen Lewis later subdivided the property into a number of homesites and several more large houses now (2007) stand there.

### "Crestwood", 8752 Old Dominion Drive, McLean VA (1933-1972)

KFE's childhood home was on the NE corner of the intersection called Peacock Station, where the Old Dominion Railway (suburban car tracks to Great Falls) was crossed by what is now Towlston Road. About 1935, the tracks were taken up, the roadway became Old Dominion Drive, and the house became number 8752.

THE PROPERTY -- In May 1933, AFWE and EWE purchased the house, on about 5½ acres of land, for \$3200 for their son and daughter-in-law, KFWE and PKE. In Oct 1933, AFWE and EWE purchased an adjoining parcel of approximately nine acres, mostly pine woods.

The house was sited near the SW corner of the combined 14 acre tract, with the property sloping down to a small creek, Rocky Run. To the right of the house was a circular drive with several oak trees at the center. Beyond that was a two-car garage, backed by a tool shed and a chicken house, and beyond that were the pines.

There was a large yard where KFE could play, and he eventually explored the pine woods and Rocky Run. Later he ventured, often alone, into the nearby open fields, woods and widely scattered rocky "ruin-like" outcroppings - even wandering finally as far away as Difficult Run, and the Potomac River gorge, Black Pond, and Great Falls. He loved reading Zane Grey novels and pretending that he was Lewis Wetzel, fearless tracker and woodsman.

THE HOUSE was a large two story yellow clapboard frame building, perhaps once a farmhouse, with white trim and a wide railed front porch about five steps above ground level. There was a full and mostly unfinished basement, and the second floor had double window dormers on three sides of a hip roof with deep overhangs. The main part of the house probably measured about 24 feet square, plus the pumphouse extension about 10 by 12 feet on the back.

The lower floor had a large living room on the left, with a bay window and a fireplace, with a study behind. On the right was a dining room, with the kitchen behind. Between the study and kitchen doors, at the rear of the living room, were the two short flights of stairs to the upper floor. An alcove for coats and the telephone was below the upper flight.

In the early 30s the second floor had a small square central hall, two bedrooms and a bathroom. All the rooms were about the same size, with partly sloping ceilings and long low windowless closets under the eaves, so we think the bathroom was probably made from a former bedroom when plumbing was installed. Later, a small L-shaped room was finished under the eaves behind the bathroom and the stairwell, two small dormers were installed, and KFE moved in there while the front bedroom became his sister's.

The kitchen had a back entryway on the right side of the rear wall, with a stoop and stairs that were used at least as often as the front door. Beside that was an unheated pantry and the basement stairs which led down under the upper stairs. With five doors and two windows, all available wall space was used by the stove, sink, and refrigerator with a large coil on top.

On the back of the house was a roofed basement extension that housed the well and pump and, in the 30s, a Delco generator that supplied electricity when the line power failed. Earlier it had probably supplied all the electricity, fed from an underground fuel tank in the back yard. The house was heated by a coal furnace, later converted to oil, and a gravity hot water radiator system.

LATER -- In Mar 1956, the pine woods were sold to Mr and Mrs Roman L Horne. In Nov 1972, the house and the rest of the land were sold to Daniel and Sylvia Dixler, who had been tenants for some years. They modernized the kitchen and built a large addition on the rear of the house. Later, after they subdivided the lot and prepared to move into the city, they invited KFE and EEW and their spouses to dinner to show them the changes they had made.

We think it is interesting that, although a good distance away, the Arlington VA home of EEW and her husband Bruce Wald is also on Old Dominion Drive.

**KARL FREDERICK EDLER JR (b 1931) and BARBARA ANN FISHER (b 1930)  
and their descendants**

from page 14-13

Karl's parents were Karl Friedrich Wilhelm Edler and Pearl Elizabeth Keil

Barbara's parents were Claire Cole Fisher and Johnnie Epperson Wall

(a) Karl Frederick<sup>8</sup> **Edler** Jr was born 14 Oct 1931 Evanston Hospital, Evanston, Kane Co IL.<sup>18</sup> He was christened 27 Mar 1932 Holy Trinity Church, Elgin, Cook Co IL. Rev A.G.Weng officiated, and Eleanor Whittaker was Godmother.<sup>19</sup>

He married Barbara Ann **Fisher** 4 Apr 1952 Herndon, Fairfax Co VA; three children. Her parents were Claire Cole Fisher (1897-1966) and Johnnie Epperson **Wall** (1896-1985). Barbara was born 5 August 1930 in Nashville TN and died 18 Oct 2010, age 80, at Collington Episcopal Life Care Community in Mitchellville MD after a six month battle with pancreatic cancer. She was the principal author of this work.

With the marriage of **Karl Frederick Edler Jr** and **Barbara Ann Fisher**  
our **EDELER** lineage is joined by our **FISHER** lineage  
– see {Section 7}--

(i) Karl Frederick<sup>9</sup> "Fritz" **Edler** III was born 30 Jan 1954 Emmanuel Hospital, Omaha, Douglas Co NE. He was christened 1955 Clarendon Methodist Church, Arlington Co VA. He is (2008) a locomotive engineer with AMTRAK at Washington DC Terminal and on the Washington/New York portion of the "Northeast Corridor" (the passenger railroad along the east coast).

(ii) Jan Sterling<sup>9</sup> **Edler** PhD was born 12 Mar 1957 Cheverly, Prince George's Co MD. He was christened 1957 Clarendon Methodist Church, Arlington Co VA.

He married Janet Marion **Simmons** 7 Sep 1985 Renault Winery, Egg Harbor, Atlantic Co NJ. Her parents were Robert Cary Simmons (1929- ) and Phyllis Theresa **Di Leo** (1927- ).

Jan and Janet live (2008) in Plainsboro NJ and have three children.

With the marriage of **Jan Sterling Edler** and **Janet Marion Simmons**  
our **EDELER** lineage is joined by our **SIMMONS** lineage  
– see {Section 18} --

(iii) Hilde Melena<sup>9</sup> **Edler** was born 21 Aug 1960 Landover Hills, Prince George's Co MD. She married Robert Leonard **Souweine** 14 Nov 1998. His parents were Edward Leo Souweine (1921-2000) and Katherine Rita **McDermott** (1922- ). Hilde and Rob live (2008) in Maywood IL and have one child.

With the marriage of **Hilde Melena Edler** and **Robert Leonard Souweine**  
our **EDELER** lineage joins our **SOUWEINE** lineage  
– see {Section 19} --

-- This is the last page of our Edeler lineage in this document --

**-- Selected Endnotes, Section 14 --**

*Note: where we have information from sources available to the public, we show those sources below. In some cases, however, we received the information from individuals, and it is in our database only. We hope showing it may, nevertheless, be of some help to a future researcher.*

1. Genealogical notes and documents of August Friedrich Wilhelm Edler, including dictated memoirs of Joh Georg Fr Edeler.
2. Baptismal Certificate, Concordia Ev Lutheran Church, Washington DC, 14 Nov 1905.
3. Family recollections of Edmonia Wallach Edler (206 pp typescript).
4. Marriage certificate No 21524, District of Columbia, 30 May 1903, certified copy dated 20 May 1941.
5. Death certificate No 430864, Washington DC, 4 Oct 1942.
6. Death certificate No 294A, Dunn Loring VA, 5 Jul 1951.
7. Cemetery headstone recorded, Rock Creek Cemetery, Washington DC.
8. Birth certificate No 133333, District of Columbia, dated 7 Oct 1905.
9. Edler diploma file. The family diplomas are kept in a cylindrical wooden case.
10. a. Birth certificate No 221, Ville de Paris, Republique Française, shows “Frédéric Maurice Korf” born 13 Mar 1902.  
b. On the back of a photograph of Maurice, taken by a commercial photographer in Paris, in AWFE's handwriting there is “Fr Maurice Ernest Korf, age 17 months”.
11. Social Security Death Index, SSN 215-01-0880.
12. Certificate of Citizenship, No 5202579, US District Court for the District of Columbia, dated 3 Jun 1941.
13. Marriage certificate, Baltimore MD, 31 Mar 1931.
14. Birth certificate 12356, Kane Co IL, 6 Jan 1907, copy dated 2 Jan 1930.
15. Certificate of Citizenship, No 4088186, US District Court, Eastern District of VA, 4 Apr 1938.
16. Employment file, Pearl K Edler.
17. Employment file, Karl F Edler Sr.
18. Birth certificate, Evanston IL, no discernible number, dated 14 Oct 1931.
19. Record book “Our Baby's First Seven Years”, p 12, entry in KFE's handwriting.

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