

Lee Bergevin (husband Raymond P.) were Raymond Frederick Hartle (1891-1932) and Carrie Ruth Cameron (1897-1963) who were born in Fulton Co., IL and lived in Canton, IL.

THE SWISS FAW (PFAU) FAMILY. Another Pfau to become prominent in Frederick Co. was Abraham Faw, a businessman and Rev. War leader whose parents from Switzerland settled near Johnsville. For the origins of the family abroad I am indebted to Mrs. Edith Anderson of Arlington, VA who passed along a letter of Mrs. Denis Long of Grangeville, Idaho, with records of Joseph, Amy, and Linda Faw of Minnesota. They included a tradition of a Swiss family Falkenstein (falcon rock) which decided to change its name to a more peaceful bird, Pfau (peafowl or peacock). Early Swiss and Alsatian Pfau families were said to have been artisans in ironwork and ceramics. Pfau or Pfauw families lived in and near the old town of Brugg (about midway between Basel and Zurich) beginning in the 16th century. A coat-of-arms of the families in Brugg, in a book by H. Fisch in 1621, showed a white peacock on a blue background.

A similar peacock is represented in the stained glass window of the Reformed church near the center of the village of Moenthal (north of Brugg) from which ancestors of Abraham Faw came. The window dated 1590 was presented by Jakob Pfau (d 1580), councilman of Brugg. Jakob's son Melchior, a horseshoeing blacksmith, married Fraulein Bruenl or Brunling in 1592 and had four children. Their son Johan Heinrich (born Jan. 13, 1594) was a smith who did many kinds of iron work; he married Margaretha Gysi (Geasey ?). They had four children, the second of whom was Johan Jakob, born Dec. 30, 1622. Johan Jakob, a Meister Schmied, married Varena Meyer of Liechsthal in 1643 and they also had four children including Heinrich Pfau, born Feb. 9, 1651. Heinrich, another blacksmith, married Catherine Abi and they were parents of John Pfau, born July 17, 1682, still another smith. This John or Hans Pfau married Barbara Spaar and their son Jakob, born Oct. 3, 1723, married Catherine Dyssly about 1743. The blacksmith shop of Jakob's father Hans was still standing in the village of Benken near Biel, Switzerland, when the vicinity was visited in 1955 by Dr. Joe Faw, who made photos of the village near Basel and apparently was the one who found the records given above.

Jacob and Catherine of Benken also had four children, but he broke from tradition by being a saddler and by leaving for America at age 26. When granted permission to emigrate from Switzerland, their children were as follows:

Elisabeth, bap. March 15, 1744 Abraham, bap. May 14, 1747

Anna Catherine, bap. Dec. 26, 1745 Magdalena, bap. Dec. 1, 1748

The ship was delayed in England for 3 weeks, waiting for favorable winds. There were only 18 adults and 15 children on the ship which required 13 weeks before landing in VA in the spring of 1750. Abraham and baby

sister Magdalena were stricken by smallpox and the latter was buried just before setting sail. Catherine, Jacob's wife, soon died in America, and in 1756 he married Magdalena Jundt, emigrant from his home town Benken in 1752. Daughter Elisabeth, above, died Oct. 9, 1777 at 33, according to Frederick Lutheran records.

From about 1768, or earlier, Jacob Pfau and family farmed the tract Friendship near later Johnsville in Frederick Co. The land was near Cat-tail Swamp and not far from Woodsboro. In 1778 Jakob and wife Magdalena deeded the property of 100 acres to their son Abraham who, however, had other ambitions than farming. Abraham became a house builder, businessman, and politician in and around Fredericktown. J. M. Holdcraft told me the tradition that when Abraham opened an office in Frederick the sign painter misunderstood the name Pfau and printed Faw. With characteristic Swiss frugality Abraham kept the change in name which he brought to prominence as leader in the Revolution, member of the MD Legislature (elected 1787), colleague of J. F. Amelung in the glass business, and candidate for the first U.S. Congress in 1788. The family records sent to me by Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. Long correspond with those I have found in the Frederick Courthouse.

LEADER ABRAHAM FAW. The business activities of Abraham Faw are reflected in numerous land records in Frederick Courthouse from 1771 to 1793. Among his transactions were the following:

- (1) To Beatty and Hawkins, 1771
- (2) From Orlando Griffiths, 1773
- (3) From Eleanor Charlton, 1775
- (4) From Jacob Shuk, 1776
- (5) Abraham Faw and wife Julianna to John Frederick Amelung, Gentleman, 1785 (land acquired from Land Office of the Western Shore, MD)
- (6) Deed to J. F. Amelung, the tract Adam's Bones.
- (7) To William Tabler, bill of sale on the slave Moses.
- (8) Abraham Faw and wife Mary Ann of Montgomery Co. to J. F. Amelung (Resurvey on Right and Good Reason) 1793.

Additional Faw deeds are given in notes of E. R. Goldsborough at the Historical Soc. of Frederick Co. Abraham and wife Julianna witnessed the Lutheran wedding of Michael and Catherine Beyer in Jan., 1785. Apparently Julianna died soon after, since records of the Reformed Church in Frederick show that Abraham married Mary A. Steiner on March 27, 1790. The church recorder did not agree to the name Faw. He wrote births of children of Abraham and Maria Phoh:

- (1) William Henry Steiner, b Feb. 1, 1791
- (2) Juliana Maria, b Dec. 23, 1792
- (3) Sophia Elizabeth, b Oct. 28, 1794

Abraham Faw's name is prominent in the *Journal of the Committee of Observation of the Middle District of Frederick Co., Sept. 1775 - Oct. 1776* (MHM, vol. 9). He was in the list of the Committee's Associates. In

May, 1776 Faw gave permission to lodge a prisoner from Carolina in Frederick's Poor House. On the next day he granted 15 shillings from the Committee's funds to feed this prisoner. Faw was a delegate to the MD convention in 1788 to ratify the Federal Constitution. Faw gained prominence in the construction of the famous Barracks at Frederick where Hessian prisoners were more or less imprisoned.

In May, 1789 Abraham Faw was announced in the *MD Journal* as agent in Fredericktown for sale of the glass products of the Amelung Manufactory at New Bremen. A different name for the latter was used after the failure of the Glass Works. Abraham was Master of the early Masonic Lodge at "Fleecy Dale near the old Glass Works." Doubtless it was because of the end of the Amelung production near Sugar Loaf Mt. along with his financial ruin that Abraham Faw and family moved to Alexandria, VA.

Abraham Faw's role in establishing the Amelung Glass industry has been published in the *Journal of Glass Studies*, vol. 18 (Corning Museum NY 1976). On arrival in America with letters of introduction to Thomas Johnson and Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Amelung was immediately put in touch with the Fredericktown merchant Abraham Faw. The latter owned the property Adam's Bones which he sold to Amelung for 700 pounds. It was probably Faw who helped negotiate the sale to Amelung of the earlier glasshouse of Conrad Voltz, Martin Eberhardt and brothers Balthaser, George, Martin, and Adam Kramer. The secret of how Amelung could start producing glass so quickly at New Bremen remained hidden in the Frederick Courthouse in Conrad Voltz's will of 1784 for almost 200 years until Corning Glass research. John Frederick Amelung also neglected to tell which of his artisans made the copper wheel engravings on the presentation goblets that brought worldwide fame to the Amelung name. Any remaining papers of Faw and others associated with Amelung should be searched for clues. Corning historians believe it probable that one man alone was the artist.

Abraham Faw became more and more involved in Amelung's declining finances until he faced bankruptcy. By 1789, after a disastrous fire at one of the glasshouses, Faw was continuing to purchase supplies for the glasworks at Phila. as Amelung's agent, but Amelung could only pay Faw in glass. When Faw could not pay several merchants for materials and supplies he was sued in 1793 and lost the judgment. By 1794 Amelung's debts to four Philadelphia merchants through Faw as agent were over 800 pounds. Amelung gave a mortgage to Faw on the tracts Adam's Bones and Resurvey on Right and Good Reason and paid him an additional 750 pounds. (See Complaint of Abraham Faw, Jan. 11, 1800, Chancery Papers No. 1767, MD Hall of Records).

The book on *The Life of Thomas Johnson (1732-1818)* by Edward S. Delaplaine shows Abraham Faw to be one of the few citizens of western MD of Germanic origin already active in government. During the Rev. War

he was the official Collector of Clothing of Frederick Co. Faw alerted leaders at Annapolis to the need to expand the corps of guards to protect Frederick citizens from the numbers of captured British soldiers confined in the town. Faw represented his friend Thomas Johnson at the first meeting of the stockholders of the Potomac Co. in 1785 and he continued as an active member of the Co. Faw supported approval by the MD legislature for sale of timber and land on Sugar Loaf Mt. to the Johnson brothers for expanding their iron manufacturing, but this was defeated. In 1786 the Frederick Co. delegates to the MD Legislature were Abraham Faw, Mountjoy Bayly and Peter Mantz. Faw supported reforms of slavery laws but to no avail. In 1787 the representatives of Frederick Co. in the Legislature were Abraham Faw, Thomas Johnson, ex-Gov. Thomas Sim Lee and young Richard Potts. The same four were unopposed representatives of Frederick Co. to the Constitutional Convention in 1788.

Abraham gave his address in 1795 as Montgomery Co., MD and in 1802 as Alexandria, VA. His children by his second wife Mary Steiner at that time were still young. He sold properties in Frederick Co. in 1803 to Peter Kemp and to Michael Jacobs in 1812. Abraham died June 26, 1818 at age 82. He, his wife, and two grandchildren are said to be buried in the Second Graveyard of Old Christ Church in Alexandria.

Abraham and first wife Julianna probably had children. Jacob and Magdalena Faw moved to NC and bought 50 acres in Stokes Co. near Bakers Old Camp from the state of NC. Their sons were land owners in NC between 1790 and 1805. In 1809 Jacob held 272 acres on Beaver Creek in Ashe Co., NC. *One of Abram's sons fought in the War of 1812.*

FAHS FAMILIES OF GRACEHAM. German family names seldom have used *sohn*, *son*, or *sen* as a suffix as so often was done in Scandinavian names. Instead an *s* was often added to form the possessive or genitive for the next generation, or else a diminutive was formed by adding *e*, *i*, *y*, *le*, *li*, *chen*, etc., as we do in English first names Johnny and Nannie. There have been a few Pfaus families and this was probably the origin of Fahs. The files of the Historical Soc. of Frederick Co. suggest that the Fahs name has been confused with that of the Abraham Faw family. An Abraham Fahs, born in Switzerland in 1640, was claimed to have emigrated to New Amsterdam (NY) in 1664. A descendant was stated to be Abraham Fahs, Jr. of York and Bethlehem, PA who had sons Abraham b 1790 and Tobias who married at Graceham. A daughter Harriet Fahs (1833-1919) married Christian Schrier (d 1914), an orphan from Baden, Germany, and they lived at Peotone, IL.

I give here a summary of the Moravian Fahs families taken from the *History of Graceham* by Rev. A. L. Oerter. Jacob and Elizabeth (Koehler) Fahs were Moravians living in York. Their son Heinrich, a linen weaver, and wife Anna Maria (Hummer) came to Graceham in 1804. Of their children the first three were born in York:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| (1) Heinrich, b Aug. 12, 1798 | (4) Lydia, 1804-5 |
| (2) Johannes, b Sept. 27, 1800 | (5) Zaccheus, b Aug. 2, 1806 |
| (3) Jacob, b Sept. 4, 1802 | (6) Lucina, b Feb. 26, 1807 |

Monocacy and Catoctin

**Some Early Settlers of Frederick
and Carroll Counties, MD and Adams County, PA,
also Descendants c 1725-1985**

Vol. I

**To Jacob Mehrling Holdcraft
of Frederick and Baltimore**

C. E. Schildknecht, Editor