

The Wilhelm Family Of Cabarrus County North Carolina

Hudson family names are found in North Carolina as early as 1697. Extractions from land, property, wills and estate records reveal movements and activities of related families throughout North Carolina.

The most comprehensive state project of its kind, the Dictionary provides information on some 4,000 notable North Carolinians whose accomplishments and occasional misdeeds span four centuries. Much of the bibliographic information found in the six volumes has been compiled for the first time. All of the persons included are deceased. They are native North Carolinians, no matter where they made the contributions for which they are noted, or non-natives whose contributions were made in North Carolina.

In this second volume, Albert Boime continues his work on the social history of Western art in the Modern epoch. This volume offers a major critique and revisionist interpretation of Western European culture, history, and society from Napoleon's seizure of power to 1815. Boime argues that Napoleon manipulated the production of images, as well as information generally, in order to maintain his political hegemony. He examines the works of French painters such as Jacques-Louis David and Jean Auguste Dominique Ingres, to illustrate how the art of the time helped to further the emperor's propagandistic goals. He also explores the work of contemporaneous English genre painters, Spain's Francisco de Goya, the German Romantics Philipp Otto Runge and Caspar David Friedrich, and the emergence of a national Italian art. Heavily illustrated, this volume is an invaluable social history of modern art during the Napoleonic era. Stimulating and informative, this volume will become a valuable resource for faculty and undergraduates.—R. W. Liscombe, *Choice*

Peter Cagle (perhaps Kagelmacher) immigrated about 1700 from Germany to Pennsylvania, and settled in the old Anson (now Lincoln) County, North Carolina. Descendants lived in Pennsylvania, North Carolina and elsewhere. Includes other Cagle immigrants and some of their descendants. Includes genealogical data on Cagle individuals and families (chiefly from federal census).

Various spellings include Schubing/Schopping/Schupping/Shuping.

Portraiture was at a crossroads from 1770-1830, a period when the influence of monarchs and aristocrats waned in favor of the new pioneers of democracy. This catalogue traces the evolving presentation of the portrait sitter, with sumptuous full-color reproductions of works by masters presented alongside lesser-known but equally intriguing pieces. An international team of scholars provides valuable information on sitters as well as artists, plus discussions of key works from the Enlightenment and revolutionary period.

The fall of the Bastille on July 14, 1789 has become the commemorative symbol of the French Revolution. But this violent and random act was unrepresentative of the real work of the early revolution, which was taking place ten miles west of Paris, in Versailles. There, the nobles, clergy and commoners of France had just declared themselves a republic, toppling a rotten system of aristocratic privilege and altering the course of history forever. The Revolution was led not by angry mobs, but by the best and brightest of France's growing bourgeoisie: young, educated, ambitious. Their aim was not to destroy, but to build a better state. In just three months they drew up a Declaration of the Rights of Man, which was to become the archetype of all subsequent Declarations worldwide, and they instituted a system of locally elected administration for France which still survives today. They were determined to create an entirely new system of government, based on rights, equality and the rule of law. In the first three

years of the Revolution they went a long way toward doing so. Then came Robespierre, the Terror and unspeakable acts of barbarism. In a clear, dispassionate and fast-moving narrative, Ian Davidson shows how and why the Revolutionaries, in just five years, spiralled from the best of the Enlightenment to tyranny and the Terror. The book reminds us that the Revolution was both an inspiration of the finest principles of a new democracy and an awful warning of what can happen when idealism goes wrong. Christoph Rintelmann and his family immigrated in 1754 from Germany to Philadelphia, and settled near present-day Salisbury, North Carolina. Descendants and relatives lived in North Carolina, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, California, Oregon and elsewhere.

The Genealogy Annual is a comprehensive bibliography of the year's genealogies, handbooks, and source materials. It is divided into three main sections. FAMILY HISTORIES- cites American and international single and multifamily genealogies, listed alphabetically by major surnames included in each book. GUIDES AND HANDBOOKS- includes reference and how-to books for doing research on specific record groups or areas of the U.S. or the world. GENEALOGICAL SOURCES BY STATE- consists of entries for genealogical data, organized alphabetically by state and then by city or county. The Genealogy Annual, the core reference book of published local histories and genealogies, makes finding the latest information easy. Because the information is compiled annually, it is always up to date. No other book offers as many citations as The Genealogy Annual; all works are included. You can be assured that fees were not required to be listed.

Portraiture and Politics in Revolutionary France challenges widely held assumptions about both the genre of portraiture and the political and cultural role of images in France at the beginning of the nineteenth century. After 1789, portraiture came to dominate French visual culture because it addressed the central challenge of the Revolution: how to turn subjects into citizens. Revolutionary portraits allowed sitters and artists to appropriate the means of representation, both aesthetic and political, and articulate new forms of selfhood and citizenship, often in astonishingly creative ways. The triumph of revolutionary portraiture also marks a turning point in the history of art, when seriousness of purpose and aesthetic ambition passed from the formulation of historical narratives to the depiction of contemporary individuals. This shift had major consequences for the course of modern art production and its engagement with the political and the contingent.

The Wilhelm Family of Cabarrus County, North Carolina
Stough, Stauch, Stouch: Stough Family #4 & #6, North Carolina & Alabama Stoughs (2 v.)
Cannon Family
Hathcock Family
History
The Alsatian Bieber (Beaver) Family: Lutheran and Educational Leaders of Pennsylvania and North Carolina
Christopher Hunt Robertson

Captives in Gray contains contemporary reports from prisoners and witnesses humanize the grim realities of the POW camps.

In 1744, three immigrant brothers arrived in the port of Philadelphia aboard the ocean vessel, Friendship. They had travelled from Alsace, a war-torn region claimed by both Germany and France. Those German – American brothers, George, Johann, and Dewalt Bieber, established large farms west of Philadelphia, in Chester and Berks Counties. Most of their Pennsylvanian descendants retained the surname of Bieber, though some adopted the anglicized form, Beaver. The brothers' descendants would prosper in the fertile Oley Valley of Berks County, and they would also be among the more prominent early settlers of nearby Kutztown. Six Bieber men would serve as Chief Burgess (Mayor) of Kutztown. In 1779, two grandsons of immigrant Dewalt Bieber, Peter Bieber and John Nicholas Bieber, migrated southward to Rowan County, North

Carolina, where they also established large farms. Their surname would be recorded in official records as Beaver, and all of their North Carolinian descendants would retain that spelling. The family, over time, showed sustained Lutheran and educational leadership in both states. The family's collective contributions to Lutheranism were stunning. Its members served as founders of over 40 Lutheran congregations throughout the United States and Canada, and they served as ordained ministers and lay officers of many more. In Pennsylvania, Robert Hart Beaver became the first lay Chairman of the Board of the Gettysburg (Lutheran) Theological Seminary. In North Carolina, Peter Bieber/Beaver and John Nicholas Bieber/Beaver were recognized as early deacons of the storied Organ Lutheran Church of Rowan County. Contributions to public education were equally impressive. In both states, the family provided many early teachers and principals to public schools, as well as distinguished college professors. In Pennsylvania, several Bieber men helped to establish the Keystone State Normal School, which would evolve into today's Kutztown University. James Addams Beaver, Governor of Pennsylvania, made the improvement of public education at every level his administration's primary goal. In North Carolina, Jerry Thomas Beaver became a six-year educational advisor to Governor James B. Hunt, one of that state's strongest advocates for public education improvements at every level. Historically, wealthy Americans often built for themselves large, ornate homes and mausoleums. They sometimes traveled afar, making sure that local newspapers documented their costly adventures. Such ostentation was notably absent from many German – American Lutheran communities. Even wealthier Lutheran families often continued to live in simple wooden farmhouses even as their communities erected massive stone or brick churches and schools, beautifully crafted and built to last. Those structures were true community centers, used for worship, education, social events, concerts, plays, holiday celebrations, and observances of births, marriages and deaths. As documented here, the Bieber / Beaver family of Pennsylvania and North Carolina contributed significantly to the creation and leadership of many Lutheran and educational institutions, most of which continue to serve their communities – generation after generation.

Jacob M. (Mathias?) Weik (1756-1835) was "...born most likely in Pennsylvania, the son of a German immigrant..." He married Susannah Moir (Myers) in 1783 and died in Lincoln (now Catawba) County, North Carolina. Descendants lived in most of the United States.

James Morrison was a son of William Morrison and Janet Hall of Scotland and married Jennet Morrison in 1757 probably in Pennsylvania. He is buried in Concord, North Carolina. Although many of their descendants are found in North Carolina others are found around the United States especially in the South.

"A wide-ranging examination of social life in Napoleon's time has hitherto been missing from the plethora of works which have been published on this subject. This book thus breaks new ground."--From front jacket cover

Hendrik Ruurds Koopmans was born in 1892 in IJlst, Friesland, Netherlands. He married Minke Jager (1895-1990) in 1922.

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