

Fünke

Schutz

Reifenberger

Weidert

**Who Do
I Ask Now?**

**A Historical Record
of Four Families**

by

John Joseph Schutz III (Jack)



Dedication

This book is dedicated to my father who provided the inspiration for my interest in family history. I also wish to acknowledge and thank my wife, Liliane, who has patiently supported my pursuit of this hobby/obsession which included years of travel, interviews, research, record collection, compilation, and finally - the writing of this book.



John Joseph Schutz II (1893-1983)



Prologue

The night of December 28th., 1983 was mild but snow was threatening. Our son John was asleep while Liliane and I stayed up later than usual. Our twin daughters, Mara and Maria, were attending their Derham Hall High School annual Silver Bell Ball, and would be home late.

When the phone rang shortly after midnight, our pulses raced with the fear that all parents face when teenagers are out late at night in automobiles. Our fear was heightened since it had been snowing heavily for over an hour. Our fears of a tragedy were justified - but for a different reason. My nephew Tom was calling from Adrian to tell us that my father had passed away, alone, in his hospital bed.

Ironically, he was to be discharged the next day to a nursing home. He had always insisted that a nursing home was not to be an option in his final years. My mother recently had hip replacement surgery and would not be able to care for him, otherwise his wish would have been possible. Some family members, including me, are convinced that dad fulfilled his own wish by willing the end of his life. While his mind was still sound, his body was in near constant pain, and he was ready for a happier place.

In the weeks following his death, I continued to grieve for the loss of his companionship and, surprisingly, for the historical record that he took with him. Dad had shared with me many tales he had heard from his parents, grandfather, aunts and uncles, about our family history and his own observations while growing up. He talked about losing his parents at an early age and the other hardships and joys experienced in the portions of two centuries his life spanned. Although my father's tales had already inspired me to begin a compilation of genealogical records, dad had been my sole source for word-of-mouth family stories. Although he was a middle child among 15 siblings, he lived to the age of 90 and was the last among them to die. The question I often asked myself in the months immediately following his death was -"Who do I ask now?".

This nagging question propelled me into a more feverish pace in seeking family records. I was particularly anxious to complete much of the record collection phase of my research while my employment brought me to Washington D.C. for several years. My employment with Northern States Power Company (NSP) (now Xcel) was bridged while I gratefully accepted a request from the U.S. Department of Energy to become a Loaned Executive for the last six months of 1980. It was a Presidential election year, so it was an exciting time to be in Washington D.C. NSP encouraged the arrangement and agreed to temporarily move my family as well, so we enjoyed the first two months together visiting the many sights of the Capitol area. When Liliane and the children returned home to Minnesota for the beginning of the school year, I began a every-other-weekend commute back home to Minneapolis. My evenings and alternate weekends in Washington allowed me to peruse thousands of records in the National Archives and other Federal sources.

I enjoyed working in Washington and applied for an open position with NSP as a lobbyist upon completion of my Loaned Executive stint. I was selected for the position and I began commuting to Washington every-other-week for the next several years. I was provided an additional opportunity to research our family history during my non-working hours.

Another motivating factor in pursuing our family history was the thought that perhaps, someday, our children, or other family members, would develop the same interest in our roots. If I did not compile these records, stories and family histories, might they someday ask that same haunting question - *Who do I ask now?*



Partial Photo From An Entrance - National Archives, Washington, D.C.

Foreword

Early on in this genealogy project I decided to research and write about the families of my four grandparents. I soon discovered that information was available on some family members going back to the 17th. century (1695 to be exact). This discovery made me realize that I might spend years collecting, sorting, interpreting, compiling and recording this data. By the time I realized the potential scope of the project, I had already developed such a passion for it that I was not deterred or tempted to retreat to a simpler endeavor.

A concession I did make was to limit the research to persons of my generation and from them, back to our earliest ancestors. That limitation allows for all of my first-cousins to be included, but none of their children. The sole exception to extending the tree forward is the inclusion of my children and grandchildren as well as nieces/nephews and their children.

Extending the research forward in time to another generation would have caused an exponential increase in the data base. As it is, Over 1700 individuals have been compiled in this historical record. Current and future generations will have the task of updating and extending the record if such an interest exists. My apologies to my contemporaries who provided me with more recent information which is not included in the record. Most readers will, in fact, find their families only in the descendant charts, indicating their relationship to other family members. I hope some of you will be inspired to extend the record or supplement it as you desire.

One of the most frustrating dilemmas I faced in compiling this record was the selection of historic items for inclusion. My files contain hundreds of copies of documents that are extremely interesting but very space-consuming and, therefore, not all are included here. For example, there are dozens of pages of civil war records of my great-grandfather, Nicholas Reifenberger. The Onahan papers contain many references to the settlement of Adrian and there are many deeds, maps, naturalization papers, and census records etc. that I have not included. These records are catalogued and available to anyone who has an interest in these details.

I also regret that this document will be fully relevant only to me, my siblings, and our descendants. Most readers will be related to only two of the four families represented, and even then, your family branch may be left behind as we follow the main trunk of the family tree. Nevertheless, I hope all readers will find each of the life stories fascinating and relevant to their understanding of the sacrifices made and the hardships endured by prior generations to bring about a better life for all of us who follow.

Despite my best efforts to fill them, gaps still exist in the family history. All of the people and places depicted in this record are real. Most of the events actually happened. However, I have occasionally taken the liberty of using the historical context of each era to develop probable events that may have taken place at the time. Consequently, there are a few places in this record when the reader will not be sure if a particular event is fact, fiction, or folklore. Footnotes are designated by letters or asterisks ((a) or *). Other sources not listed in footnotes are acknowledged in the chapter entitled "Sources and Acknowledgments".

Who Do I Ask Now?

The life narratives in this record conclude with the generation that preceded my own. Most family members in my generation are still living and are still shaping what may be written about us in the future or in sequels to this record.

This document is intended to be dynamic. At any time, I welcome any additional information about the four families and will add it to the data base as received. Hopefully, future generations will extend the historical record for the enjoyment of our descendants.

Finally, while I have taken every effort to relate accurately the events recalled from conversations and gleaned from documents, some may be factually inaccurate. This may be due to lapses in memory, misunderstanding or misinterpretation on my part. The life stories were told with the best knowledge available to me at the time they were written. Confirmation would be ideal, but

"Who Do I ask Now?"

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Introduction

The purpose of this document is to provide a comprehensive overview of the project's objectives and scope.

This document is intended for the project team and stakeholders involved in the project.

The project aims to develop a new software application that will streamline the workflow and improve efficiency.

The project is expected to be completed within a timeline of six months.

The project budget is estimated to be \$500,000.

The project team consists of a project manager, a software developer, a quality assurance specialist, and a business analyst.

The project will be managed using a agile methodology.

The project will be supported by a dedicated team of resources.

The project will be subject to regular communication and reporting.

The project will be subject to a final review and evaluation.

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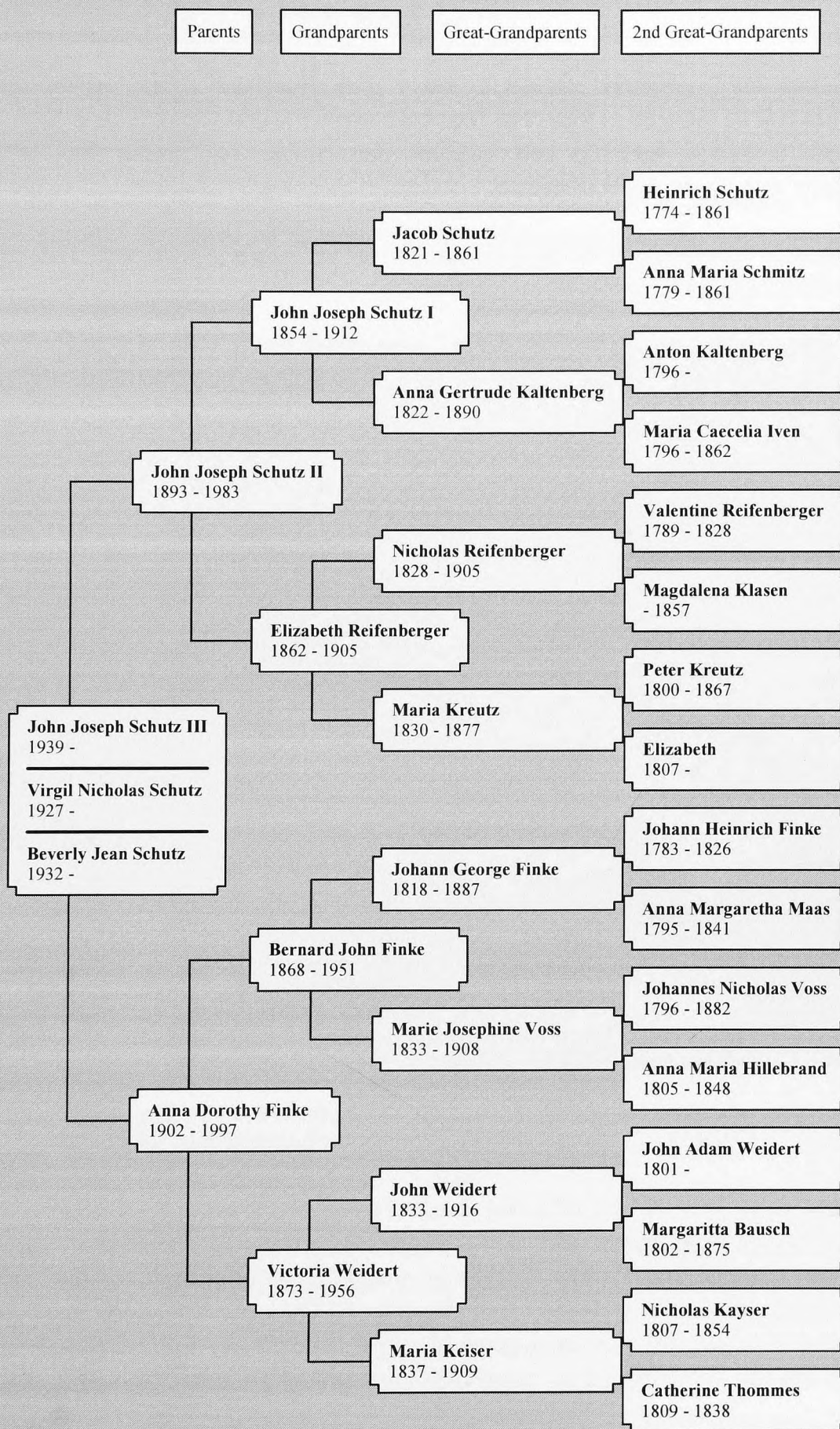
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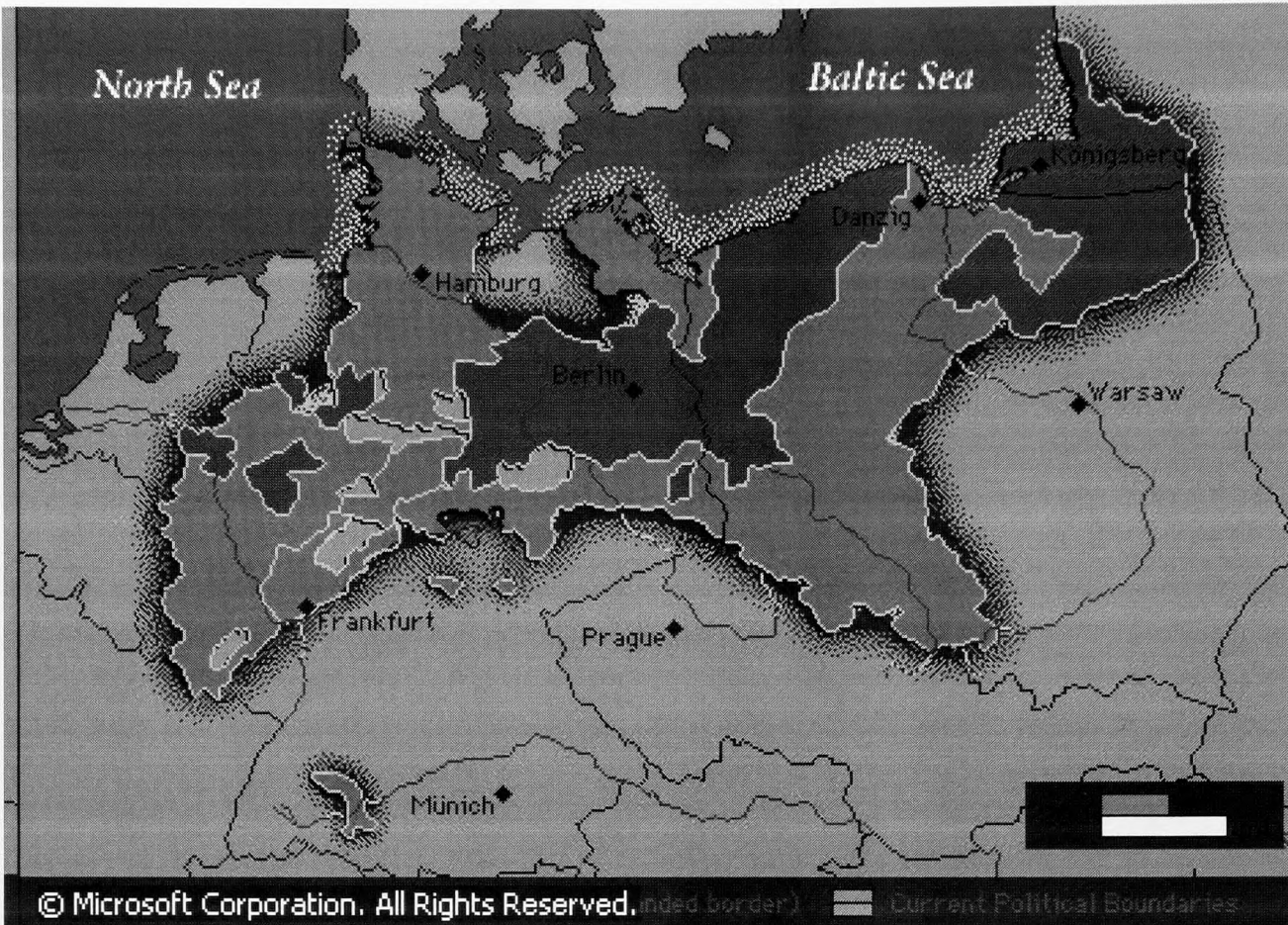
Abbreviated Ancestor Tree (five generations)



Why They Left

The reasons our forefathers wanted to leave their homeland despite nearly insurmountable difficulties can be reduced to four. The first three related to conditions in their homeland, namely militarism, economic hardship and religious persecution. The fourth was the promise of opportunity and a better life in America.

To understand the climate at the time, a short history of Prussia is necessary. This map shows the extent of the Prussian Kingdom at various times.



Prussia (Lighter colors indicate the farthest extent of the Kingdom)

The Thirty Years War (1618-1648), was fought for religious reasons. Each religion within Prussia allied themselves with foreign nationalities professing similar creeds until every major country of Europe was dragged into the fray. During the war, undisciplined armies roamed at will foraging and plundering through the Prussian countryside. Ruling potentates authorized the systematic persecution of religious groups. As a result, the Prussian economy was mercilessly strangled. The effects of this war would be felt for nearly 300 years, until the middle of the 19th. century.

Frederick I, became King of Prussia in 1701, receiving royal recognition in exchange for his promise of military aid to the Holy Roman Emperor, Leopold I. Frederick's son, Frederick William

then greatly increased the size of the Prussian army and rebuilt the organization of the state around the military establishment. The next King of Prussia, his son, Frederick the Great, created significant financial reserves and the best army in Europe. Through the military genius of Frederick the Great, Prussia became a major power in Europe. Frederick's regime was noted as a model of "enlightened despotism".

From 1801 to 1805, during the Napoleonic Wars, Prussia was dominated by Napoleon I. Prussian fortunes improved after the Battle of Waterloo in 1815 that resulted in the fall of the French Empire.

By 1844 almost all German states were economically linked with Prussia. Under King William I and his prime minister and imperial chancellor, Prince Otto von Bismarck, Prussia reached the peak of its power. Bismarck provoked war with Denmark in 1864, the Seven Weeks' War against Austria in 1866, and the Franco-Prussian War, in 1870. These three wars established Prussia as the leading state in the German Empire.

These wars caused severe economic pressures as well as a drain on the human resources needed to support the effort. Many young Prussian men were conscripted into service, never to return.

The rise of Bismarck's new German empire, with its established order of militarism, increased taxes. The resultant systematic elimination of "uneconomical" small farmers gave many loyal Germans sons the economic incentive necessary to seek new homes across the Atlantic.

German Catholics in particular had reason to leave their native land after the rigors of the *Kulturkampf* pressed down upon them. Bismarck passed several laws limiting the powers of the Catholic Church in Germany. One of these laws expelled from the empire all members of the Society of Jesus (Jesuits), a religious order known for its service to the pope. One Catholic tenant in the Rheinland, when asked the reason for his going to America replied "My acquaintances write from there that they have such good conditions, and on Sundays as many as wish may go to church. My children shall not imitate my slavery." For the two decades immediately following the enactment of Bismarck's rigorous May Laws, German immigrants to America were more numerous than those from any other nation.^(a)

In summary, the ruthless and persistent militarism, along with the ruined economy and extensive religious persecution, created a cruel and unsympathetic environment. Many were looking to escape from these oppressive conditions in their homeland.

At the same time, previously emigrated friends and relatives were encouraging others to follow them to America. Even state officials published pamphlets describing the brilliant prospects for German immigrants in Pennsylvania, the Carolinas, Ohio, or Wisconsin. An example of the literature used to lure settlers are the pamphlets and books intended to bring Germans to Wisconsin. Several titles printed by the State of Wisconsin are as follows:

(a) Bismarck's persecution of Catholics and others consolidated support for an opposing Party and by 1879 several of the laws had been repealed, but the substantial infringements on the exercise of religion and the threat of it expanding once again, was lost on the German Catholics that remained

"Wie sieht es in Nordamerika aus?" (How does it look in North America?) (1849); "Briefe aus Wisconsin in Nordamerika" (Letters from Wisconsin in North America) (Liepzig-1849).

Wisconsin gained prominence as a destination for German immigrants. In fact, when Wisconsin was admitted to the Union in 1848, an attempt was made to reserve Wisconsin completely as a German State, but this ultimately proved unsuccessful. Wisconsin had an advantage in drawing Germans because its climate and soil were virtually identical with what they had left behind.

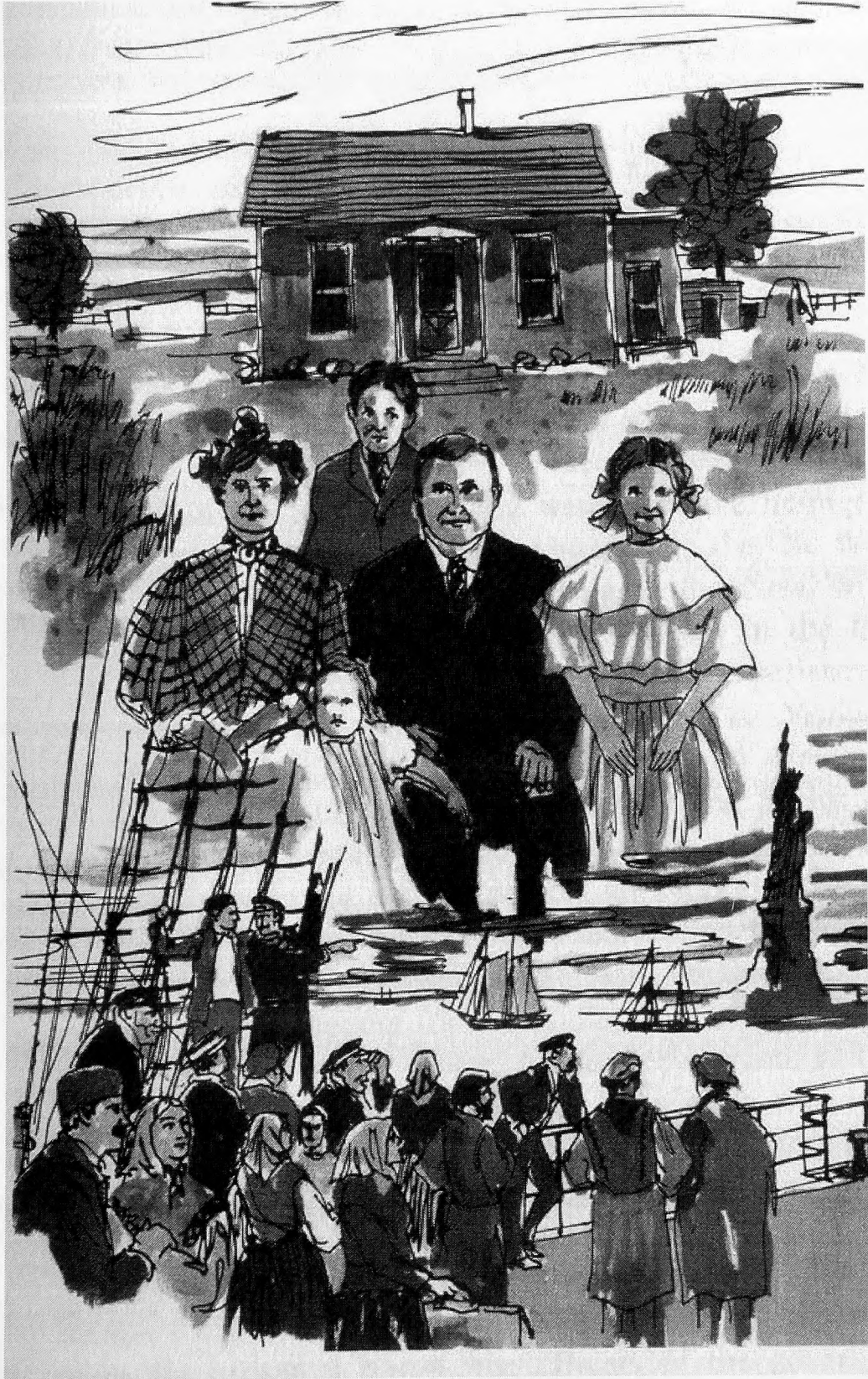
Wheat, rye, oats, and garden vegetables grew well in Wisconsin. Summers were moderate and the landscape picturesque. A foreigner could vote after a single year of residence, a provision added when the state was admitted to the Union.

A similar voting clause was incorporated into the Minnesota document of statehood in 1857. Minnesota thereafter had the most liberal laws of any state in the Union for enfranchisement of immigrants - four months after applying for citizenship.

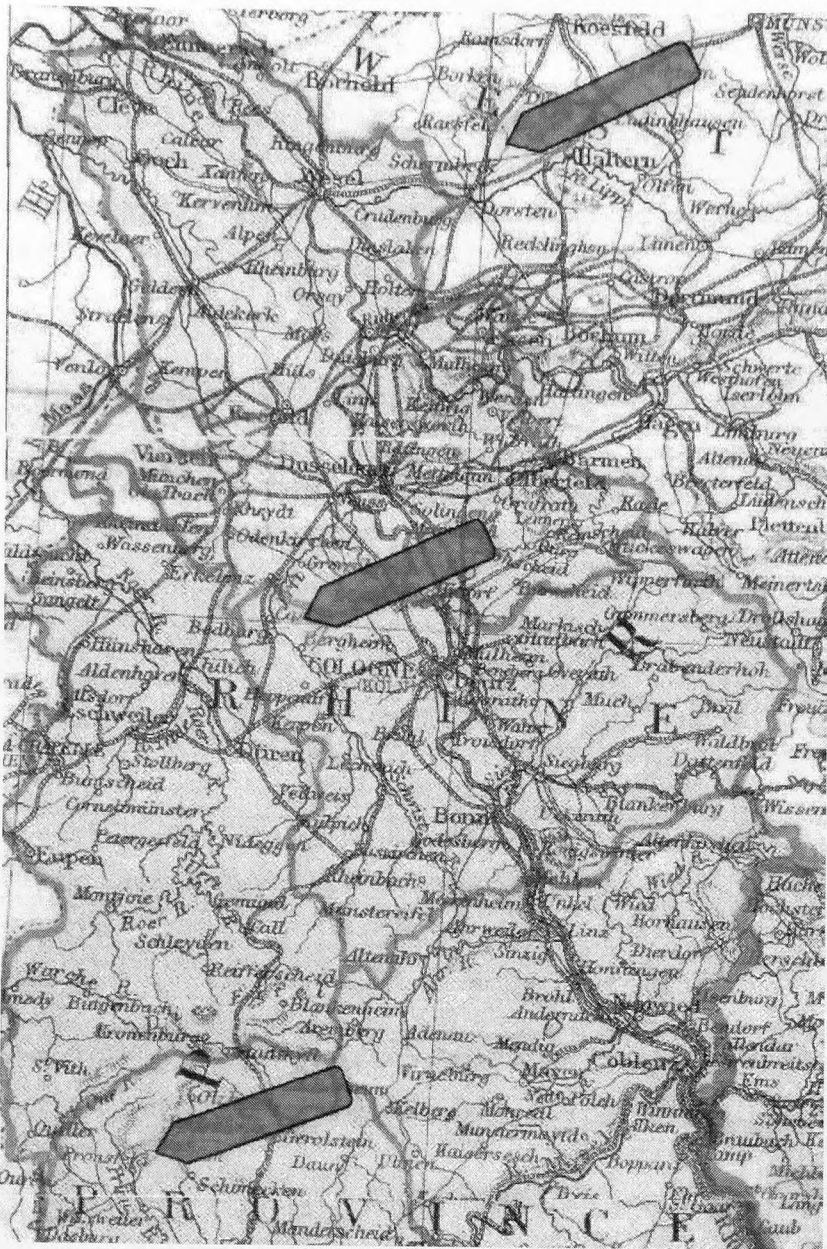
The lure of America was somewhat diminished by the tales of nearly insurmountable problems in reaching the Atlantic shores. There were shipwrecks due to storms, substandard equipment, and diseases such as dysentery, smallpox, and scurvy. Simple starvation was a problem because provisions on board were rarely proportional to the number of people squeezed into a hull. This being the situation, it is surprising that so many still came.

But they did come - by the thousands, and the aforementioned ruthless environment of their homeland along with the lure of a promised land, made potential emigrants listen to the shipping agents and the semi-official government representatives who encouraged them to leave their country. What had began as a trickle soon swelled to a flood and finally reached tidal wave proportions. In the period between 1820 and 1920, Germany gave vastly more immigrants to the United States than any other country.

Where They Came From and Where They Settled



The most unusual finding while researching the ancestral homes of my four grandparents was their proximity to each other. Their locations fall in a nearly straight line with approximately 120 miles between the two most distant villages of Alt-Schermbeck and Mullendorf.



An 1882 Map of Rheinland, Prussia

The top arrow designates the ancestral home of the Finke family in Alt-Schermbeck. The next is the Schutz family in Rath. Both towns are in Nordrhein-Westfalen.

The next arrow indicates Pronsfeld, home of the Reifenberger's in the state of Rheinland-Pfalz.

The lower arrow indicates the ancestral home of the Weidert's in Mullendorf, Luxembourg.



The Finke's lived in the Münsterland, offering rolling hills, woods, meadows and a lively rural scene. The Schutz' came from the Cologne basin, just to the southwest. The area was dotted with farmlands and quiet villages. Further west of the Rhein and north of the Mosel lies the Eifel, a rugged belt of uplands and basins, the home of the Reifenbergers. Finally, just north of Luxembourg City lies the village of Mullendorf, with the land combining the features of the Eifel and the Cologne Basin. This was the home of the Weiderts.

Even though they lived relatively near to each other, none of the four grandparents knew each other in their European homeland. It seems rather remarkable then, that they would meet and marry, thousands of miles away in America. An understanding of migration patterns makes it less of a mystery. It is often said that specific types of people fit naturally into a given geographical region. Whether in such cases the geographic terrain attracts similar personalities or whether the land and the climate form the people no one can say. Nevertheless, most German immigrants felt perfectly at home in their new environments in the Midwest.

In terms of climate, Germany is situated in what is called the central portion of the temperate zone. Its mean temperature is a mild fifty degrees, much higher than the world average for its latitude. Minnesota has a similar latitude, with a forty-four degree annual mean temperature. By contrast, however, the climate is much more dramatic. In Germany, they never experience 100 + degree summer temperatures or -30 degree winter temperatures.

There certainly were similar geographic terrains between the homelands of my ancestors and those of Minnesota and Wisconsin. It is a fact that the German immigrants sought those areas where the countryside resembled their native Germany. The similarity of the new terrain to that of the homeland was a powerful factor in the selection of Minnesota and Wisconsin farmlands. Many of the earlier immigrants from Germany initially settled in the eastern United States only to find family after family migrating farther west. Invariably, their ultimate homesteads retained a near identical appearance to the farm they left in the original locality.

In Wisconsin and Minnesota, the German immigrants generally preferred the districts with better soils. They developed the acreage and built up the land. They were interested in permanence, so they constructed substantial buildings.

Originally, each of the four families immigrated to states other than Minnesota. The Finke family settled in Wisconsin, near Burlington. The Schutz family settled in Ashton, near Madison, Wisconsin to join two family members. The Reifenberger's settled in Lafayette, Indiana. The first Weidert emigrated to Alton, Iowa. The Weidert's only son then moved to Adrian, Minnesota three years later before being joined by his parents and siblings.

Most of them came to the Adrian area from their original destination for the same reasons. Promise of good and inexpensive farm land, other settlers sharing a common language and faith, and the similarity of this land to that of their homeland.

Even before the advent of the western railroads the center of America's wheat growing region had been steadily moving west, ever closer to the optimum conditions for wheat raising which were to

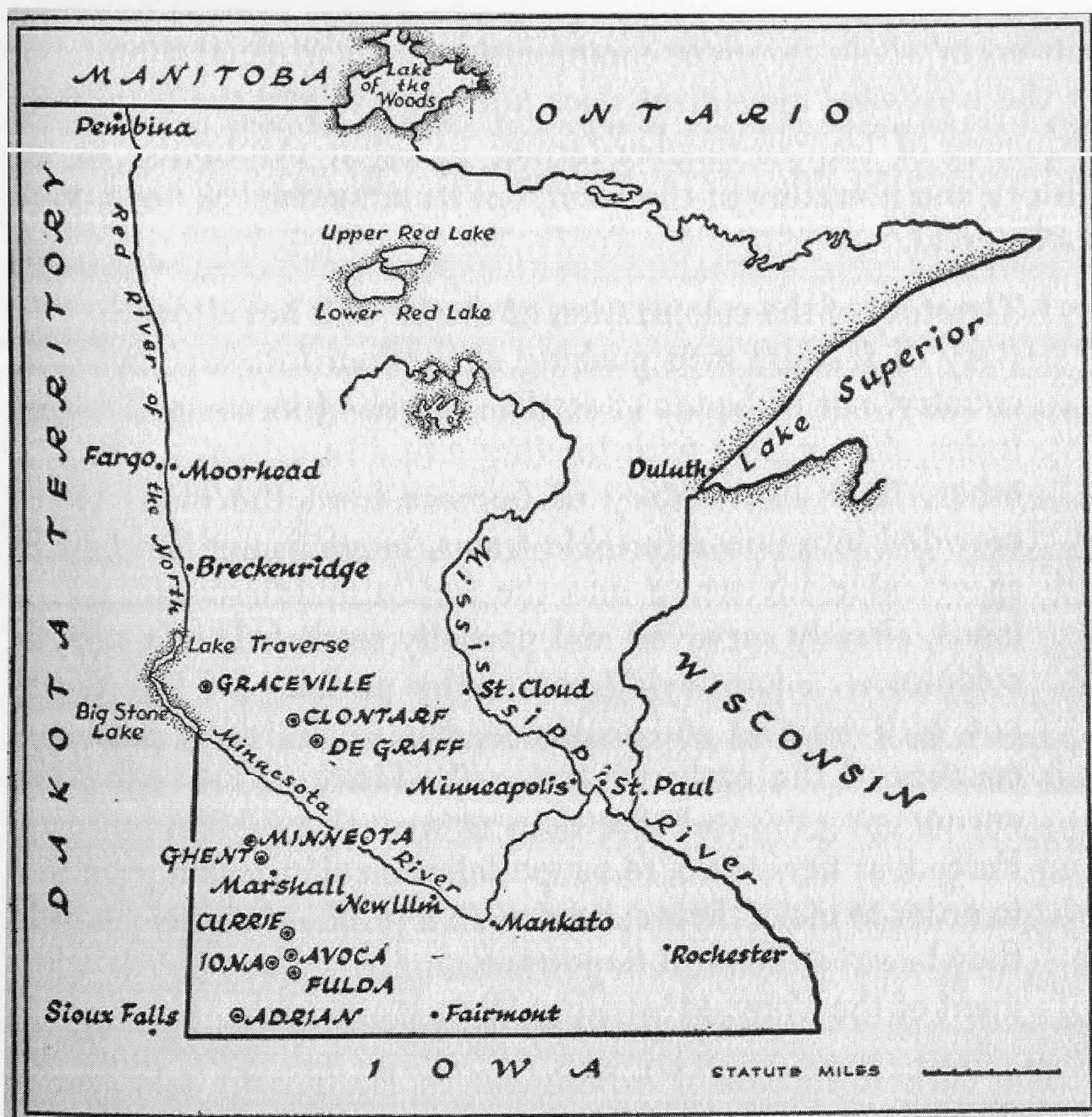
be found on the western plains. This western advance had been drawing with it a steadily increasing tide of farmers. By 1868, the center for American wheat production had shifted to Minnesota and the Dakota Territory. In a report issued that year, a federal agricultural commission announced, "The cheap, fertile lands of Minnesota and Dakota became the new sphere of operations for the wheat-grower, and the land-grant railroad made his operations possible." The vast open stretches beyond the Mississippi offered no obstacles to the large-scale seeders and the wide-swath harvesters recently patented for bonanza farming. Moderate rainfall on this level land protected crops against erosion and assured them sufficient moisture by preventing too rapid drainage. Press reports of its good harvests, encouragement from the State Office of Emigration, and easy credit terms from the land-grant railroads had assured Minnesota more than its share of settlers in a period when Americans generally were finding the western frontier a land of opportunity.

The Northern Pacific railroad developed a program of emigration encouragement which proved to be a sound investment. It was making satisfactory returns on these colonization efforts until the Railroad Panic of 1873 fell upon the nation. The dramatic drop in railroad stocks brought railroad expansion to a standstill and prevented any further extension of the colonization program for three years. But at the end of this period railroad officials were eager to listen to Minnesota's Bishop John Ireland when he proposed a plan for bringing Catholic colonies to settle on railroad lands.

John Ireland saw colonization as a long-range plan which promised to solve many problems - nativism, slums, poverty, and loss of religion. Among many American leaders a new respect arose for the far-sighted type of social engineering which sought to give settlers independent status and farm ownership. This shift in thinking prepared many people to accept Bishop Ireland's scheme. It was a long time, however, before American welfare agencies, in general, or American Catholics, in particular, came around to endorse the systematic promotion of immigration farm colonies.

On December 21, 1875, in the Cathedral of St. Paul, John Ireland was consecrated Coadjutor Bishop of that diocese. Three weeks later the *Northwestern Chronicle* announced: Bishop Ireland "has selected along the line of the Pacific Railroad [i.e. the St. Paul and Pacific, later to become part of James J. Hill's Great Northern] seventy five thousand acres of Railroad lands . . . and he is prepared to pilot two thousand Catholic immigrant families into Minnesota. He has an agreement with the road, that for the next two years none of this land shall be disposed of to any person without his written permission. The section Bishop Ireland has procured is sandwiched between another seventy five thousand acres of Government Land, which can be settled under the Homestead Law; making a grand total of one hundred and fifty thousand acres, open to Catholic settlement."

At least in the beginning of the Minnesota operation Bishop Ireland hoped to fill his lands with immigrant laborers drawn from the industrial centers of the East. But it soon became clear that the settlers rushing to take up his lands were seldom from eastern cities. More often they were small farmers from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin who had left good farms to buy better ones. Even after Ireland had seen that most of his settlers were not eastern laborers, he continued to solicit the members of that class. Difficulty in soliciting the poor city dwellers should not have been surprising since in his letter announcing the first colony he warned his readers, " I wish no



Original Colonies of Bishop Ireland (1881)

one to come into our settlement who will not have, after securing the land, at least four hundred dollars cash." But the people to whom he explicitly directed such appeals were those families who were huddled in fifth floor, unheated, waterless tenements. Railroad fare to Minnesota, a 10 percent down payment on the land, and a four-hundred dollar cash reserve fund were beyond the wildest dreams of these people.

Certainly John Ireland was aware of the situation. Proof that he was is evident from the fact that he did not drop the colonizing effort in Minnesota when it became apparent that the incoming settlers were persons "possessing some means." If he could have done so, he would have preferred to receive indigent laborers, but failing in this he was most happy to welcome to Minnesota thousands of families "of some means" who came to him from the small towns and rural areas of

eastern states. The final success or failure of his colonizing project deserves to be judged by the goal he hoped to achieve. This goal was the establishment of self-supporting Catholic parishes in rural western Minnesota. With the passage of time several features of his original plan had to be modified, but the primary objective remained, and the judgement of history is that it has been attained. In reviewing his achievements it is important to realize that these settlements were intended primarily as rural religious parishes. It was never intended that their village trading centers should become thriving towns or cities. To this day these villages have remained small. Only three of the ten have populations in excess of 1,000 persons, and the average population for the ten villages is 650. As parochial religious centers, however, their number and success have measured up to the most optimistic predictions of their founder. In each of these settlements a common religion is still the principle of social cohesion.

The village of Adrian would probably not have survived if not for the founding of the Adrian Catholic colony in 1877. In September of that year, three men visited Nobles county - three men who were to speed up immigration to the county and to change its religious and political makeup. These men were Bishop John Ireland of St. Paul, Father C.J. Knauf of Jordan and Father A. Plut of Shakopee. These men laid the groundwork for the Catholic settlement in the western part of the county, in Grand Prairie, Little Rock, Westside, Olney, Lismore and Larkin townships.

After procuring 70,000 acres of Nobles County land from the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad, Bishop Ireland sent the German-born (Cologne) Father Knauf to Adrian to establish a Catholic parish and to serve as the official agent for a new colony in that area. When Father Knauf arrived, he discovered that none of the town's residents was Catholic. Within seven months, however, it was necessary for the bishop to secure an additional 35,000 acres of railroad land to accommodate the flood of Catholic settlers who came in answer to his publicity about the Adrian colony. By May 1880 Ireland reported that only two farms remained unsold; and in 1882 Father Knauf stated that the Catholic families settled in the colony totaled 250.

Other colonies were being established in Avoca, Fulda, Iona and Currie. In all ten colonies were to be formed through the efforts of Bishop Ireland.

Critics were not lacking to accuse Bishop John Ireland of representing the "railroad interests" when he first encouraged Catholics to settle on the land grants of the western rail lines. He was willing to accept such criticism, untrue though it was, because he saw in the railroad the only agency capable of offering credit facilities large enough to finance the western settlement he hoped to sponsor. He knew that previous experiments in colonization had regularly failed for lack of adequate financial resources. Well-meaning directors or priests had too often purchased in their own names large tracts of land, but when crop failures, plagues of locusts, summer droughts, or early frosts had robbed them of the income necessary to make good on their debts, they had been forced to disband their settlements in despair.

The railroad was the catalyst in the process of converting the potential value of prairie land to actual value by providing transportation for harvested crops and by bringing to the West the men who could produce the harvest. Of equal importance in Minnesota, at least for the Catholic colonies, were the credit facilities extended by the rail lines. Using land grant acreage as capital,

the railroads in Minnesota after 1876 assumed the function of banks, underwriting the settlement of farmers drawn to the state by the publicity campaigns of the railroads and the Colonization Bureau established by Bishop Ireland in St. Paul.

In Nobles County, the Adrian colony lands were on the Sioux Falls Branch of the Sioux City and St. Paul Railroad. And, because this land was unusually rich, the trade was brisk. Prices were no higher than in other colonies (\$5.00 to \$7.50 an acre), but the terms were more stringent. The wealthier settlers were given the great advantage of a 20 percent discount for cash. For time contracts the terms were one-tenth of the principal and one year's interest on the balance (at 7 percent) to be paid in advance at the beginning of the second year; one-fourth of the principal plus one year's interest to be paid during the third year and for three ensuing years.

It took Bishop Ireland a long time to realize, and an even longer time to admit, that poor people could not join his colonies. He had arranged a most favorable credit system for the purchase of land from the railroad, he had assigned competent agricultural and financial advisers to direct the colonists, and he had picked well-qualified pastors to assist the settlers in the many problems contingent on moving families into the West. But he was never able to secure enough funds to underwrite the many additional but necessary expenses of poor people who applied to him for aid. He could only accept into the colonies those farmers who were able to meet these additional expenses from their own capital resources.

The Irish Catholic Colonization Association of the United States had a twofold purpose: To encourage Catholic laborers in the cities to come to the farms of the West, and to encourage Catholics who could afford it to purchase stock certificates in the company then being organized to buy western land for the poor settlers. Bishop Ireland was instrumental in its establishment for obvious reasons. With the money raised, the association bought the last of Bishop Ireland's land in Nobles County and 25,000 acres in Greeley county, Nebraska. The business affairs of the two settlements were left in the hands of William J. Onahan. By remote control from his Chicago office, this enterprising Irish politician managed the two Colonies with a degree of success. There are many letters written between Onahan and Father Knauf in Adrian.

The first and by no means least expense encountered by farmers moving west was that of railroad transportation. Within Minnesota the colonizing railroads agreed to grant free transportation over their lines to any family settling on their lands. Persons coming from out of state, however, had to pay their own fares to the Minnesota border.

Coming from out-of-state, a family of four could hardly expect to spend less than \$100 in getting to its land in Minnesota. One of the colonization brochures, contained a warning that "We do not recommend anyone who has a family to attempt settling here unless he has capital of \$1000. In another brochure stated a warning that a minimum of seven hundred dollars was necessary for any man intending to take up farming in the West. A typical budget for that \$700 would look like this:

Minimum Budget for Colony Newcomers

Frame house, 14 x 18	\$150
Lumber for barn roof	\$10
No. 9 cooking stove and furniture	\$22
House furniture	\$30
Breaking plow	\$16
Wagon	\$52
Harrow	\$7.50
Small tools and sundries	\$32.50
Yoke of oxen	\$120
Cow	\$30
Food and fuels for one year	<u>\$150</u>
Total	\$700

The scanty budget of \$400 originally suggested by Bishop Ireland was intended for poor laborers; but few poor laborers reached Minnesota. The farmers who did come were in search of bigger farms and were prepared to buy the machinery necessary to cultivate large acreages. Thus the revised table of expenses for a "Man with Moderate Capital," each demanding \$1000, is a reliable approximation of the costs of settlement during the first year on the land.

Eighteen months after the opening of the colony at Adrian, a settler named O'Hearn wrote to the *Northwestern Chronicle* that all the government land and all but a few parcels of railroad (colony) lands had been sold in Nobles County and that most of the new residents had come to that colony from other farms in eastern Minnesota. The great attraction in Nobles County was the bumper crops of flax and wheat being harvested. The harvest of 1878 had in some parts of the colony yielded forty bushels of wheat to the acre, and the average had been "from 25 to 30 bushels." Given these facts, the migration to Nobles county can be explained primarily by the greater economic advantages to be found in the West. Men who knew farm values moved into the areas of agricultural opportunity, and of these men, the Catholic members settled in the townships which had a church and school. For the most part, the residents of Nobles County today are essentially the same kind of people who came when the land was first opened for settlement.

If the work of Bishop Ireland in settling western Minnesota demonstrates conclusively any single axiom for future colonizers, it is that "Men taken at haphazard will not succeed in Western farming."^(a) Of those who came to the Catholic settlements in Minnesota between 1875 and 1881, the Belgians and Germans have been the most successful colonizers, because they were farmers when they left home. They knew the science of agriculture, and they wanted to continue as farmers. They also knew what they were looking for and recognized it when they found it.

(a) Sweetman, *Farms for Sale*, p.64

**The St. Adrian Catholic Colony, Nobles County—
Its Prosperity—How the Country Builds up the
Town,**

EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE:—The effects of a good work, always extend beyond the main object. I was forcibly impressed with this truth on visiting the town of Adrian, in Nobles County, a few days ago, and noting what Bishop Ireland's Catholic colony (St. Adrian) had done.

You are aware that the colony lands run right into the town. On a former visit in September, 1877, I found Adrian to be a little wayside railroad station, on the Lu-Verne branch of the Sioux City and St. Paul railroad, with just three houses and a very poor prospect of its growing, on account of its proximity to Lu Verne, which had already a good start and a fine location. Indeed I remember wondering what brought the three houses there. Immediately after my first visit Bishop Ireland secured from the Railroad company the present colony lands and sent the Rev'd C. J. Knauf to take charge of the mission from him and others. I received, during my late visit, the following items:

In September, 1877, there were three houses in the village of Adrian, now there are sixty-four.

There are three hotels, one restaurant (no beer), three lumber yards, one steam feed mill, four general stores, drug store, two hardware stores, one large livery stable, two furniture stores, four dealers in farming machinery, four wheat and produce buyers, one shoemaker, one tailor, three blacksmiths, one carpenter shop. A handsome public school-house. A Catholic church and a nice, well built house for the priest.

Of the railroad lands, in the colony, there have been 22,000 acres sold to settlers, and perhaps as much more bought by the colonists going in, of private parties. Thousands of acres of the virgin soil have been broken and made ready for the seed next spring, and when all who have thus prepared their farms for occupation come on next spring,—some of the colonists only broke their land this past summer, to move on and build their houses next spring when they will be putting in their crops—there will be 160 Catholic families in the colony. As the soil is first-class, and there are still some 50,000 acres of railroad land to be disposed of, I calculate that in 188 there will be 500 Catholic families settled in the colony of Adrian. Rev. C. J. Knauf has a voluminous correspondence with German and Irish Catholics in the East, and the immigration to St. Adrian colony, next spring, promises to be as proportionally large, as to any other part of the State.

A TRAVELLER.

A letter from an
unknown traveler
published in the
Northwest Chronicle on
28 December, 1878

CORRESPONDENCE.

ST. ADRIAN, Nobles Co., Minn., Feb. 25, 1879.

EDITOR CHRONICLE: Having received quite a number of letters of inquiry from persons in different parts of this State—they having seen my description of this part of the St. Adrian colony in a former number of the CHRONICLE—I will answer them publicly, as it seems anything having reference to our colonies is eagerly sought after.

There is no government land in any part of this colony or county. It is perfectly safe to buy pre-emptions or tree-claims, only be sure to find out at the Land-office that you are buying from the right owner. You can generally get good terms from those who are selling their places here. The average of the wheat crop here last season was 16 bushels; the year before from 25 to 30, and in some places 40. There is a great deal of flax raised here. Last year it paid better than wheat; on an average it always pays as well. It is as easily attended to as hay, and is out of the way before harvest. The best time to come here is—if to buy improved lands, as soon as you can, so as to be here before it is seeded; if to buy colony land, any time before May 15th, so as to be in time to do a good season's breaking. Nearly all the colony land that has been bought here is by farmers from the eastern and northern parts of Minnesota, generally old Minnesotians, most of them pretty comfortable, many of them buying half-sections, and several of them buying more. There is a new church in Adrian—Mass twice a month. The priest is living there, and has a good house. There is also a Catholic doctor. If you want a nice county for general farming, a good climate and a comfortable home, secure a prairie farm in Southern Minnesota. If you come to Adrian, be sure to go as far south as the Iowa line—only nine miles. Hoping to see numbers of my countrymen secure good farms while they are cheap.

I remain, yours very respectfully,

M. O'HEARN.

Letter to the Northwest Chronicle by a frequent submitter,
Mr. M. O'Hearn. - 25 February, 1879

GRAND PRAIRIE, Nobles Co., Minn., Jan. 22, 1879.

EDITOR CHRONICLE:—It will soon be time for intending land-hunters to be on the move, and I suppose many of them will be, as I was this time last year, very undecided as to which of our excellent Catholic colonies to choose from. After traveling around a good deal, I had the good fortune to strike Grand Prairie, which is the south-west township of the St. Adrian Colony. It is three miles south of the thriving village of Adrian, and extends south to the Iowa line. It has been styled by the county papers the banner township of the county. The land is gently undulating—just enough for good drainage—and nearly every quarter-section can be ploughed all around, it is so free from hills, swamps or stones. The Kanaranza, a beautiful little stream, meanders along its western border, emptying into the Rock above Rock Rapids.

Rock Rapids is a thriving village in Iowa, seven miles from Grand Prairie. There is a fine water power grist-mill at Rock Rapids where all the custom work of this part of the country is done. I need not mention the adaptability of our soil for wheat raising, for it seems that the Minnesota prairies were made natural wheat fields. One thing I will say: we are just far enough south to raise a good and sure crop of corn every year. There are also many large herds of fine cattle and sheep in this county. As for water, plenty of the best quality can be had at a depth of from 15 to 30 feet. Fuel has to be hauled from R. R. stations. Mountain bank coal sells for \$9.00 and Iowa coal for \$6.00 per ton; hard wood for \$6.50 per cord. A good many of the old settlers are selling their improved farms for less than the wild R. R. lands can be bought for. Persons not having used their homestead or pre-emption right could get good bargains in land here now. There are many who dislike to live in a settlement composed entirely of Irish Catholics. They admit we are better neighbors than they expected, but nevertheless they are ready to emigrate. There is land, reserved for a church on the edge of this town, 7 miles from Adrian. As for temperance, we have the largest society in the State; for the whole county is temperate and not a saloon is to be found in the adjoining counties, viz: Nobles, in Minn., Oceola and Lyon in Iowa. Temperance men, look to your laurels, for we will be after that medal by and by. Now hoping those few lines may be of service to some of your many readers, I remain,

M. O'HEARN, Adrian, Nobles Co., Minn.

**Another letter from
O'Hearn, a resident
of Adrian.**

Others who came and saw that vast prairie, stretching for miles to the western sky, were only repelled by its loneliness. They moved back to the cities in search of another kind of opportunity. For example, the Irish settlers who were brought to Minnesota by various forms of "assisted emigration" were almost universally unsuccessful. These were men, "taken at haphazard." Almost without exception they left the land as soon as they could. This should not surprise anyone who will consider their previous training and qualifications. Few of them had ever farmed before; none had money at stake in the farming venture and hence risked no loss by giving up the land. Probably of even more significance, they had not been tested by the rigors of independent farming on any earlier frontiers in states lying east of Minnesota.

Not all Irish settlers failed, however. The Irish-American farmers who came to Minnesota by stages are the ones who have persevered. These are the farmers with Irish names who now farm the land at De Graff, Clontarf, Graceville, Avoca, Currie, Adrian, Lismore and Iona.

Life on the Prairie

Whatever social, intellectual, or cultural life existed in the western Minnesota colonies centered around the parish church. Usually it was possible to make only one trip to town each week, the journey to Sunday Mass. Travel by cart was tedious and the distances between neighbors so great that families were limited during the week to the social life within their own household. Occasionally the men met their neighbors as they plowed adjoining fields at the limits of their respective farms, but the women were denied even these brief and infrequent social contacts. One account by a traveler through this region describes "The stay-at-home woman's view of the prairie as a vastness unrelieved; its utter silence, its appalling rigidity, as of an enormous thing long dead."^(a) For all of its inconvenience and the careful planning it required, the weekly trip to Sunday Mass must have been a significant event eagerly anticipated by the isolated settlers.

German settlers who had fled the religious tyranny of Bismarck's May Laws in their homeland were prepared to make sacrifices in their new lands in order to foster the religion for which they had already endured much. Moreover, the relationship existing between these settlers and the Church was significantly different from that which they had obtained in the land of their birth. In the Old World, the Church, for the most part, had been "established" in the sense that it continued to exist without seeking regular contributions from the faithful. At home the peasants had never considered the means of paying the expenses. The Church supported itself by grants either from the State or from the income of its own lands. But all such revenues disappeared with immigration.^(b) In the New World, there were no churches to begin with, and the immigrants soon learned that houses of worship would arise only in those places where residents were willing to sacrifice generously for their erection.

Although such limitations were serious handicaps for American Catholics in an earlier day, it is obvious that these trials have in time worked to the great advantage of the church in America. In the transatlantic crossing and in the westward passage, indifferent Catholics found little difficulty in giving up the religion of their fathers. As a result, the formal efforts at Catholic colonization in the West attracted settlers of more than average zeal and piety. In America, and especially in the West, it required some effort to remain a Catholic. Financial demands - such as substantial contributions for the erection of churches and schools, together with physical efforts - such as building the very churches of the West or of bringing one's family many miles each Sunday in a wagon, assured the Church in the West that its parish lists would seldom carry "nominal" Catholics.

(a) Seth K. Humphrey, *Following the Prairie Frontier* (Minneapolis, 1931), P. 131

(b) Handlin, *The Uprooted*, p.126

When one prospective settler wrote to Bishop Ireland, inquiring about the social organization of the Minnesota Catholic colonies, he received the reply, " Our colonies have no by-laws." For the most part this answer was accurate, but it did not advert to the fact that Ireland expected all his priests and settlers to take and observe the total abstinence pledge. In his mind, "the total abstinence movement . . . was closely interwoven with the work of systematic colonization,"(c) and by the fiat of the bishop there were no grog shops allowed in any of his colonies. In an era of militant teetotalism, many press notices praised the Minnesota colonies highly for this regulation. The ultimate goal of the Minnesota bishop, was not only temperance in the use of alcohol, but total abstinence. In one of his brochures he warned all prospective colonists, "There is no hope for those who love whiskey in our colonies, and as we have built no poor-houses they will starve on the prairies. We do not want them."

Bishop Ireland stated that in the forming of Catholic settlements in Minnesota, "My whole motive has been the temporal and spiritual welfare of the immigrant." Acting on this principle, he selected as pastors in the new colonies men who were qualified by experience and a by wide variety of talents to instruct the people in the ways of God and to train them in the habits of good farming. The pastor of each frontier community was already a man of some years in the priesthood but still young enough to endure the physical hardships and privations of life on the prairie.

The language barrier was one factor to be considered in assigning the colony pastors. In Adrian and Avoca, where large numbers of Germans were parishioners, he needed multilingual priests. In Adrian he had one in the person of Father C.J. Knauf, A German priest from Cologne.(d)

At one time, as many as one third of the pupils of some states not only learned German at home but gained all of their knowledge in German while in school. There were German newspapers as well.

Unfortunately, along with the newspapers and the language, many a fine German tradition adopted earlier for American life was also eventually discarded. Others traditions were better disguised, or so deeply imbedded in the hearts and homes of individuals that they persist in American daily life to this day.

The parish records kept by the carefully selected parish pastors demonstrate the particular talents which each of them brought to the frontier. Today, the most exact and extensive records on any Minnesota colony are those which the meticulous Father Knauf kept for the Adrian colony. When this German immigrant priest first stepped from the train in the village of Adrian on 20 September, 1877, he "found that it consisted of a wayside station and three houses."(e) Five years later he had sold 70,000 acres of colony land, had built a Catholic church and rectory, and could name 250 Catholic families in his parish.

(c) Reardon, *Diocese of St. Paul*, p.237

(d) Onahan, "A Chapter on Catholic Colonization," p.71

(e) Moynihan, "Archbishop Ireland's Colonies," p.223

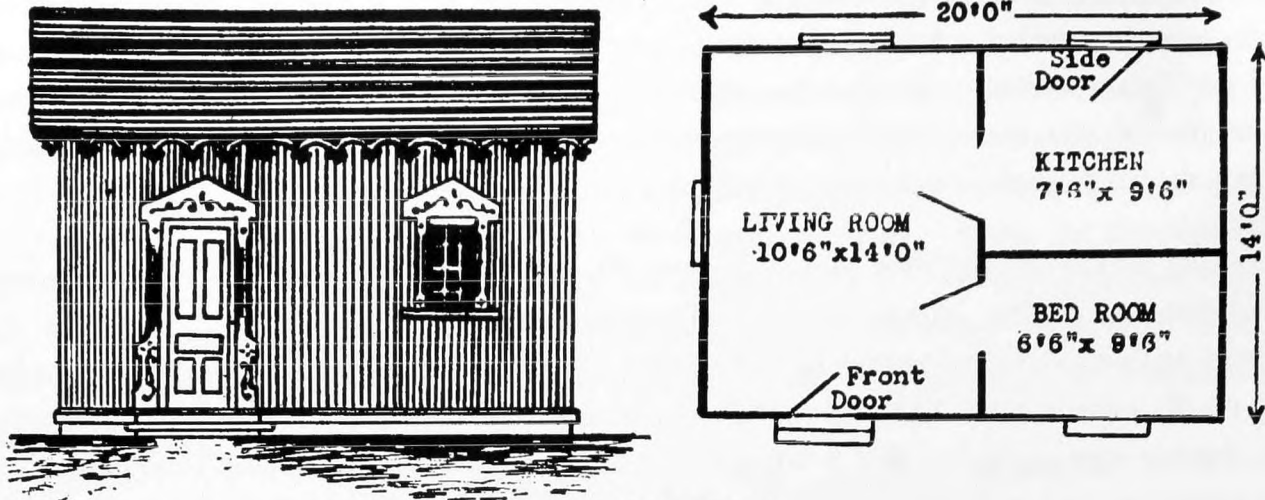
In Adrian, Father Knauf had agreed to act as local agent for the Irish Catholic Colonization Association under William J. Onahan of Chicago. Difficulties multiplied because he was never able to give questioners a final answer on Association affairs without first writing to Onahan in Chicago. This unfortunate situation has assured all subsequent historians^(f) of an ample fund of letters covering the tiniest detail of colony business; but it was also responsible for gradually draining the life from the Association portion of the Adrian settlement.

During the period 1875-95, the young state of Minnesota passed several laws organizing new school districts, inviting increased educational taxes, establishing standards of competency for teachers, and providing free textbooks for State schools. In these two decades, the State authorities were clearly conscious of their responsibility to organize a good school system. But, at the same time, there is every evidence that whether the children of the western colonists were enrolled in rural public or parochial schools, their curriculum still left much to be desired. For some public schools the school term in 1880 averaged only four months. The State superintendent of public instruction, in his biennial report for 1883-84, called attention to the large numbers of children out of school and recommended remedial legislation. A compulsory education statute was enacted by the Legislature in 1885, threatening negligent parents with fines or imprisonment for failing to send their children to school. For two more decades, however, this law and similar ones continued to have little effect on rural parents who needed their older children to help with chores and farm work and who had no means of taking their younger children to daily instruction in the local village.

There were a few sod homes built in the Minnesota colonies; but their number was not large since none of these settlements were opened until each was assured its own rail line. Hence even the first Minnesota colonists enjoyed the benefits of frame houses and permanent churches. In almost every colony a frame church was available for worship soon after the foundation of the colony. In each settlement, these structures were later replaced by brick churches, but even at the beginning of the colonies, each settlement had a comfortable house of worship

The modest three-room frame houses built by the colony on the colony lands were not very imposing. It was not intended that they should be permanent dwellings, but only that they should provide decent shelter and moderate comfort until the farmers could secure sufficient money and leisure to erect better homes. One such colony house was built on each tract of 160 acres. A settler usually found his house finished and five acres of land broken and ready for seeding when he arrived. This arrangement assured the farmer an ample vegetable garden for his family and at least a few acres of a cash crop during his first season on the land.

(f) William J. Onahan Papers, St. Paul Seminary Archives



A PORTABLE HOUSE

"Admirable frame houses, 14 x 20, 'rain, wind and waterproof,' having three rooms, can be bought in the colony for about \$200. These houses are made in Chicago, without nail or screw, are portable, and do not require a skilled workman to put them together, or take them apart. They do not need plastering inside, a hurricane can make no impression on them, and, if painted regularly, will last for a century."

If photographs of these homes had been available, they would not have persuaded a reluctant urban dweller to come west, and yet these modest dwellings represented, for their time, a distinct advance in home construction on the frontier. Some of them were even pre-fabricated and could be assembled without nails or screws. One such model (see drawing above) measured 14 x 20 feet and contained a living room, kitchen, and bedroom. Although it was made in Chicago, it could be bought in the colony for \$200. An advertisement guaranteed this marvelous dwelling to be "rain, wind and waterproof" and assured all potential buyers that such houses "do not need plastering inside, a hurricane can make no impression on them, and, if painted regularly, will last for a century."

In reality, colonists did find out that wind could make lasting impressions on these fragile shanties, and they also learned that paint was not enough to make such frame dwellings "last for a century." Since there were no basements or foundations under them, it was necessary to pile sod and earth to a thickness of two feet along the outside walls to insulate the interior against the winter cold. As a result, the lower portions of the wooden wall, packed in damp earth, often rotted through within a few years and left the whole house untenable. However, with care and effort this rotting could be arrested or prevented, and in most instances the settlers were financially able to build larger conventional farm houses by the time their colony cabin showed signs of wear. "The cabin, no doubt, had its defects as a residence. . . . But the people who settled in such quarters had only to compare situations with those who found no wood nearby, to count their blessings."(h)

(g) Henthorne, p. 148

(h) Handlin, *The Uprooted*, p. 166

In each settlement Bishop Ireland provided a so called " Colony House". It was a two-story frame structure 30 X 60 feet. One large room 26 X 30 feet served as the parish chapel until the colony church was ready for occupancy. The colony house in each community was never allowed to compete with the local hotels. Once the settlement was established, these temporary dwellings were either taken down and moved west along the line of settlement or were converted into community centers. Neither the railroad nor the diocese had any desire to get into the hotel business, and both welcomed the arrival of businessmen and hotel keepers who were anxious to provide bed and board for travelers and visitors in the colony towns.

West of the Mississippi, town sites were often platted by railroad engineers who were, understandably, more interested in organizing centers for the efficient distribution for freight than in town planning or community beautification .As a result, the depot remained an important structure in many towns for years. During the 1870's, construction men, anxious to push on with the important task of laying rails, paced off village sites - usually all on one side of the tracks - in uniform rectangular patterns, and named all the north-south streets after trees and all the east-west avenues after famous Americans or States.

The plain, monotonous features of the railroad towns did nothing to soften the harshness of the western landscape. In this region there are no mountains or natural wonders to impress the new arrival with the grandeur of creation - simply rich land, well watered, lying flat, swept by hot winds in summer and buried beneath drifted snow in winter. Part of Bishop Ireland's plan to relieve this western plainness is revealed in his search for imposing church sites and in his orders to construct large and beautiful houses of worship. At least in the house of God his new colonists would be surrounded by the beauty and splendor which they had once known in other homes and which after their migration west was so often lacking in their daily lives.

It is not perfectly clear whether the enthusiasm for celebrating such American holidays as the 4th. of July and Washington's Birthday arose entirely out of loyalty to their new land or through a natural desire to multiply the occasions for public celebration. On such occasions it was customary to invite Bishop Ireland to address civic gatherings on his favorite topic, "Christian Patriotism".⁽ⁱ⁾ It is difficult for the reader of today to appreciate the fact that the settlers looked on such oration, occupying something over an hour, as entertainment of the finest kind. In those days, however, trips to the community center were seldom made, except on Sundays. Consequently, any celebration which attracted outside speakers was considered a social event of some importance. After the official civic portion of the program the rest of the day was given over to sports and races, ending with a dance at 8 P.M.

(i) Jenkins, *Six Seasons on Our Prairies*, p.72

Lakes near the colonies offered several forms of sport and recreation to the colonists. In the heat of the summer, the lakes were especially inviting for swimming and fishing. Pickerel, pike, sunfish, crappie, and perch abounded in the virgin waters of Minnesota.^(j) The normal mode of entertainment during the spring, summer and fall was to go fishing or hunting for the day. Even ice fishing was popular among the settlers.

Wild ducks, geese, prairie chickens, partridges, supplied the frontiersman's table with delicacies which few of the settlers had ever tasted before going West. An eastern visitor was astonished at the abundance of game and leisureliness which characterized hunting in western Minnesota.

"All over the western prairies the prairie chicken . . . is found in great abundance. In the "chicken season" you see colonists "hunting" (as they call it) in pairs, in a light-top buggy, with a hamper and a bottle of whiskey under the seat. When the dog points, one descends from the buggy and takes a leisurely shot. The same dog is usually trained to retrieve and to take to water."

Prairie wolves were still common and they were especially feared by the stock farmers for their raids on livestock during the cold winter months. The western farmers were always glad to join the hunt whenever a wolf was sighted. Sometimes such a chase covered twenty miles. A bounty of three dollars was paid for every wolf that was killed; and the hunters were generously praised by the local press.^(k)

Nearly every settler had his own trap line in winter. Muskrat and otter pelts were then the most lucrative items in the Minnesota fur trade. But bear, grey wolf, fox, raccoon, mink and wild-cat abounded on the Minnesota frontier. The income realized from trapping and hunting offered the settler a supplement to his finances in his early years on the land. Most men, however, hunted, fished and trapped as a means of providing food for their families.

After their first harvest season, even the poorest of the western residents could supply their families with a variety of wholesome and tasty food. Western gardens produced, lettuce, greens, onions, radishes, corn, potatoes, strawberries, peas, beans, cabbage, beets, rhubarb, currants, gooseberries, turnips, and carrots. Wild cranberries, wild rice, and several varieties of melons also supplied the tables of new settlers with additional delicacies.

Most settlers entering Minnesota in the 1870's had their own small dairy herds and poultry flocks with them on arrival. Bishop Ireland made sure that each family which settled on colony lands had a milk cow. Consequently, the frontier housewife could usually count on having fresh milk, eggs, butter, cream, and cottage cheese during most of the year.

Beef remained a rare item on the settlers' menus for a long time after their arrival in the West. In the beginning, their herds were mostly dairy, not beef cattle. However, the settlers later were

^(j)McClung, *Minnesota as It Is in 1870*, p.180

^(k) Worthington Advance (December 20, 1877), p.3.

introduced to imported Shorthorn, "dual-purpose" stock cattle, which could be milked as dairy stock or fattened as beef cattle. For their first years on the land, however, few settlers could afford the extravagance of butchering their foundation stock. Moreover, the difficulty of preserving meat during the summer heat gave them additional reason for not laying in a side of beef very often.

Pork, on the other hand, was easier to obtain and could be preserved in more than one way. Pigs were more prolific and more expendable than beef cattle. Nearly every family could afford to fatten and butcher a few of its own hogs each year. The bacons and hams could be smoked, or pickled in salt brine. On the days immediately following butchering day the family might enjoy fresh pork sausages for breakfast and pork chops for dinner, but for the greater part of the year salt pork appeared as the main dish all too many times.

In every county, if not in every colony, there was a grist mill to which the farmers could haul their wheat to be cracked or ground and their oats to be rolled. Whole-wheat cereals, bread, and muffins may have been coarse fare, according to modern standards of milling and baking, but it can hardly be said that these farmers lacked nourishing baked goods.

Lacking modern refrigeration, the settlers resorted to a variety of means for preserving perishable foods. Those fortunate enough to have a live or bubbling spring near their home site were assured both a fresh supply of clear water and the cool, flowing stream necessary to provide the best kind of refrigeration then available.

Root cellars, which required no flowing stream or spring, were more common in the frontier colonies. These cold storage rooms were usually small closets dug into the side of a hill or down into the moist earth. In this well-watered region, the subsoil water level was usually close to the surface of the land and relatively little labor was involved in excavating a satisfactory root cellar or digging a clear water "boxed well". In most of the colony sites the soil was so soft that two men, using a hand auger, could bore wells as deep as forty feet. The process was to erect a three-legged derrick, with block and tackle. A windlass let down an auger a foot or two in diameter. Two men turned the auger with hand spikes, boring down through the soft loam sand, and sometimes gravel, then blue and black clay, for say, fifteen or sixteen feet, and then they would meet veins of water in abundance. The wells were then "curbed", that is, planked down the sides, for eighty or ninety cents a foot.

These modest advantages of western life were offset by countless hardships which no settler could have imagined before experiencing them. Long winters delayed spring planting and early frosts killed whatever grain was not mature. In 1876 and 1877, the very years the colonies were starting, the worst grasshopper invasions ever recorded swept over Minnesota. On alternate years, withering hail storms ravaged the crops in mid-summer. In winters such as that of 1880, drifted snow kept every settler locked within their own farm land for weeks at a time. In spring, the muddy tracks which were prairie roads mired plodding ox teams and killed the more excitable

mustangs used by the settlers as draft horses. And in the long, lonely days that passed without benefit of visitors or new faces, many farmers, and more especially their wives, resolved to give up the steady round of labor, modest returns, and monotony of life which characterized the western settlements. But in the end, an even greater number stuck it out and learned that John Ireland had spoken cautiously and truthfully in announcing his first colony: " I am not inviting anyone to a terrestrial paradise, to a land where without effort or sacrifice, they are to be suddenly lifted into opulence. There are hardships to be endured; patience and labor will be in demand more especially for the first two years. But this much I say to them- if they have courage and perseverance for awhile, they will have homes; they will be the owners of the soil, their own landlords; they will have for themselves and families comfort and ease which they never could have attained in large cities . . .And their children will grow up good and virtuous Catholics."(1)

The Family's Schutz, Reifenberger, Finke and Weidert persevered with courage, fortitude and endurance.

In the ensuing chapters of this book you will learn about each of these four ancestral families, about their individual histories and the events that brought them to southwestern Minnesota, and about the legacy they gave to us that continues to expand and move forward in succeeding generations. We were, and are, grateful for their vision and sacrifice.

(1) Northwest Chronicle (January 22, 1876), p. 5

The Family Schutz

On a late October Saturday evening in 1858, Jacob Schütz was dropped near his home in the small town of Rath, Prussia. He and several other men from the surrounding area had spent several hours riding a horse cart from Cologne, where they were helping to complete the largest, and in some respects, the most magnificent Gothic cathedral in Christendom. It was erected on the site of a stone chapel built in the 6th. century and was dedicated to the Three Kings, who are said to be entombed in a shrine constructed between the years 1180 and 1230 (a).

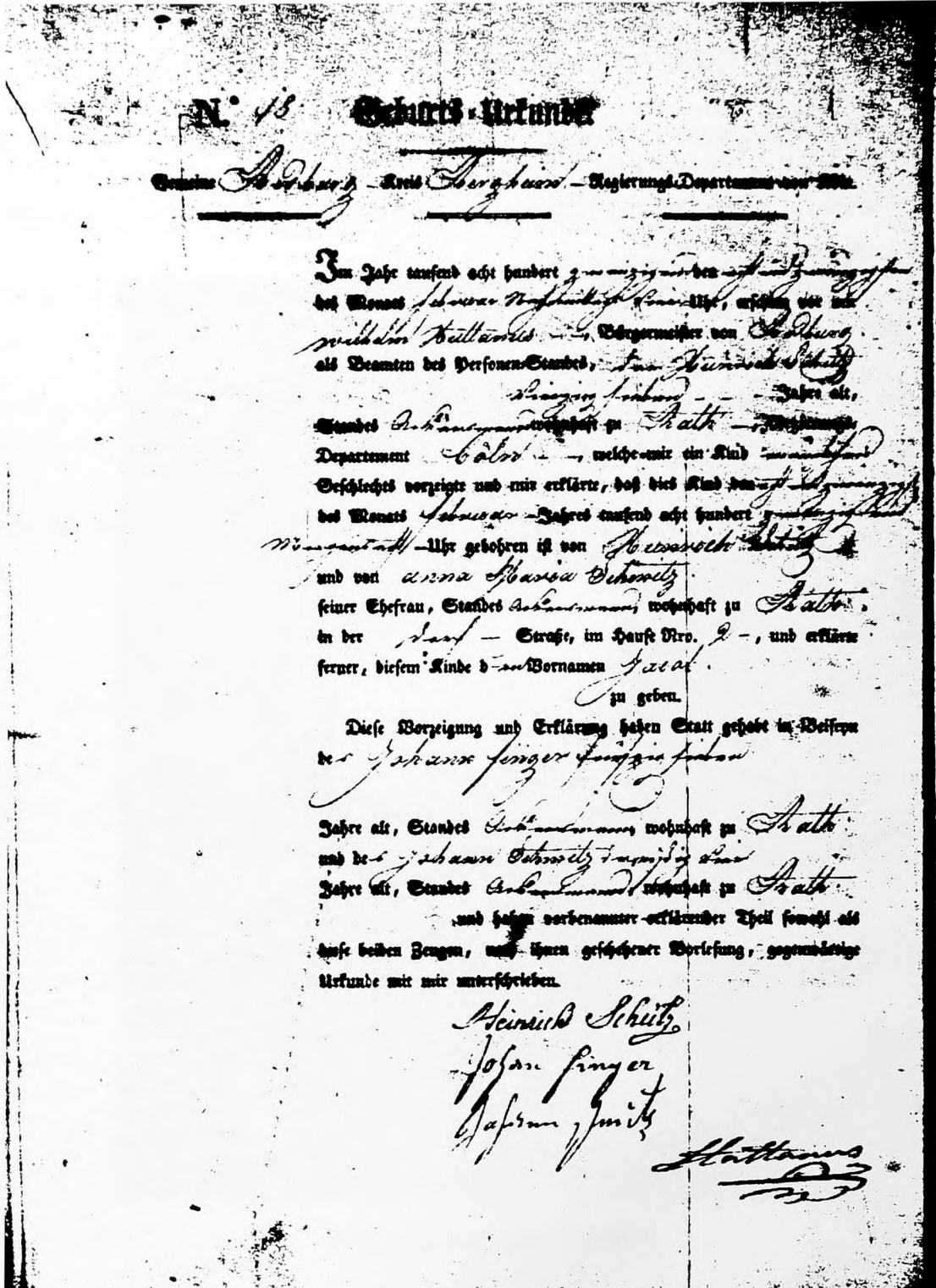
Jacob Schütz was a farmer but he spent most of the winter months working as a stone mason on the cathedral which was begun some 600 years earlier in 1248. He would not live to see it's completion in 1880. His work was not only necessary as a financial supplement to help feed his growing family, but also as a testament to his faith.



Köln (Cologne) Cathedral

(a) It was in 1162 that Frederick Barbarossa brought to Germany the bodies of the three kings, or Magi, who went to worship at Bethlehem - precious relics which had travelled from place to place in the East until they had at last been conveyed to the Lombard capital by the Italians of the First Crusade.

Jacob Schütz was born to Heinrich Schütz and Anna Maria Schmitz on 28 February, 1821 in Rath. His parents were farmers as was his namesake grandfather, Jacob. His birth certificate shown below was signed by the Bürgermeister of Bedburg, the nearby larger village where he was baptized.

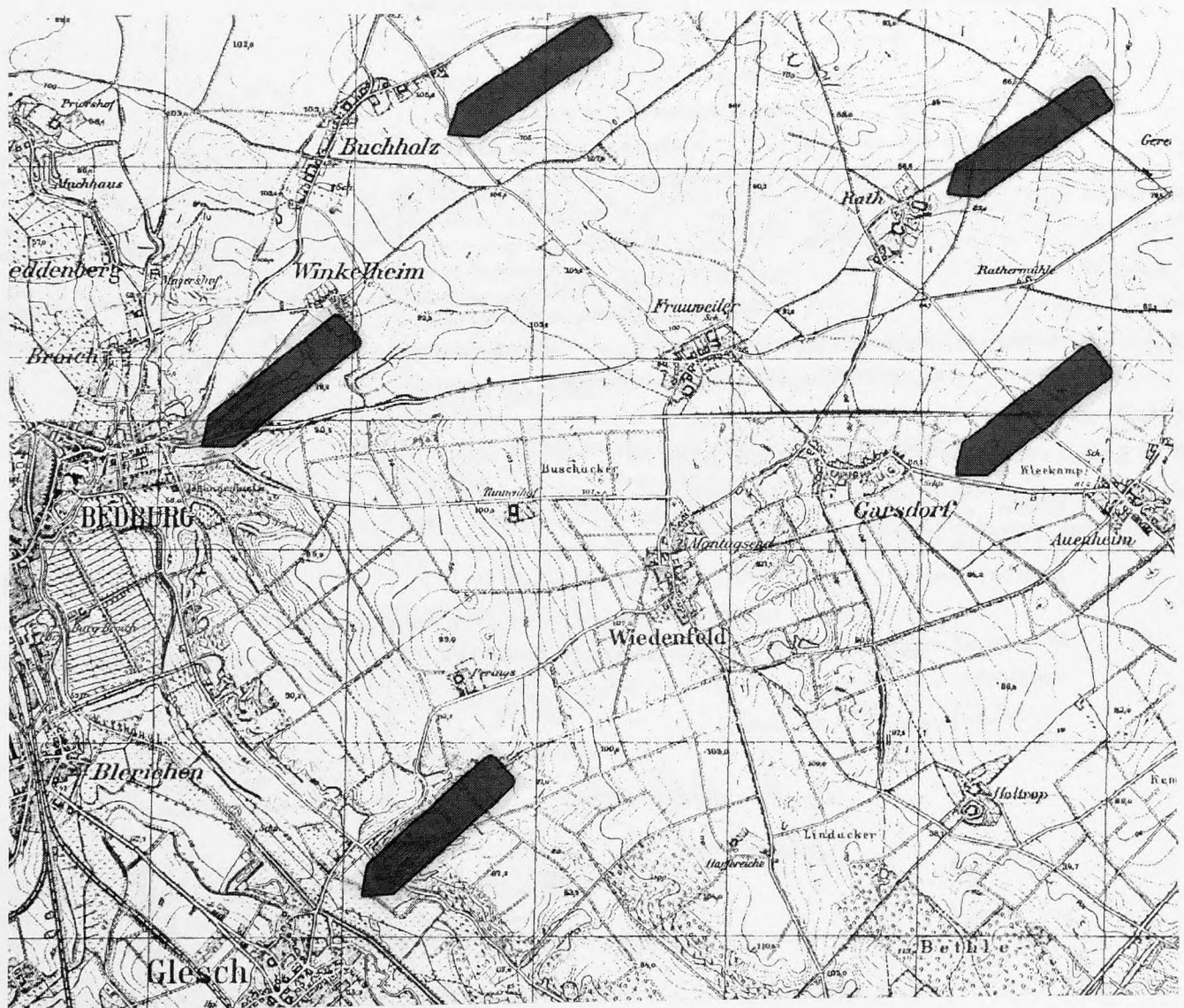


Jacob Schütz Birth Certificate

The village of Rath is very small. It is near Buchholz, where Heinrich Schütz lived, and Garsdorf, where his future wife, Anna Gertrude Kaltenberg was born. They are all near the larger town of Bedburg, the location of their church. Rath is about 20 miles west of Cologne.



Modern-day sign at entrance to Rath, the Ancestral home of the Schütz Family.



Map Indicating Location of Rath (upper right) and Other Schütz Communities.

A year after Jacob was born, Anna Gertrude Kaltenberg was born on 26 March, 1822 to Anton Kaltenberg and Maria Caecelia Ivan, farmers from Buchholz. The certificate, below indicates that the same Burgermeister, Hutterus, signed the certificate along with Gertrude's father.

11

N. 21 **Geburts-Urkunde.**

Gemeinde Abburg - Kreis Burgheim - Regierungs-Departement von Stettin.

4 Gr. 9 Pf.

In dem Monat April des Jahres 1822 den 26ten Abend um 10 Uhr, erschien vor mir
Wilhelm Hutterus
 Bürgermeister von Abburg - als Beamten des Personen-Standes,
Anton Kaltenberg Landmann
 Jahre alt, Standes Landmann, wohnhaft zu
Buchholz - Regierungs-Departement Calow
 welcher mir ein Kind geboren vorgezeigt und mir erklärte,
 dass dies Kind den 26ten des Monats April - Jahres
1822 um 10 Uhr geboren ist von Anna Gertrude
 und von Caecelia Ivan
 kinder Ehefrau, Standes Landmann
 wohnhaft zu Buchholz - in der 1ten Straße, im Hause
 Nr. 5, und erklärte ferner, diesem Kinde den Wortnamen Anna Gertrude
 zu geben.

Diese Verzeigung und Erklärung haben Statt gehabt in Beiseyn de
Guinod Becker Landmann - Jahre alt,
 Standes Landmann, wohnhaft zu Buchholz und
 de Anton Buchholz
 Jahre alt, Standes Landmann, wohnhaft zu Buchholz
 und haben vorstehender erklärender Theil sowohl als diese
 beiden Zeugen, nach ihrer gesetzlichen Vorlesung, gegenwärtige Urkunde mit mir
 unterschrieben. Anton Kaltenberg
Wilhelm Hutterus

Anton Kaltenberg
Anton Buchholz
Hutterus

Birth certificate for Anna Gertrude Kaltenberg

Jacob and Gertrude grew up within a few miles of each other and would see each other occasionally when their parents would take the children to Bedburg for Sunday Mass or shopping.

Most of the necessities of life were made or grown on the land that their families lived on but did not own. Although some of the medieval hierarchy had been disbanded in the early 1800's, there still existed certain order among the citizens. The guilds, the princes and the nobility formed the first class, the clergy, scholars and scientists the second, the farmer formed the lowest class. The families in Rath and surrounding towns were very poor and worked hard. The families had many children to help in the farming and to replace the many who died at an early age. None of them would get a formal education and they would all follow in their parent's occupation of farming.

As Jacob and Gertrude reached their early twenties, their relatives and friends recognized a developing romantic interest in the couple. Dating was very formal and took place in the presence of parents or other married relatives. They were married on the 23rd. of January, 1845 in Bedburg.

Verkundigung
des Eheverlöbnißes
zwischen

Reo. 10

Das Jahr tausend acht-hundert fünf und vierzig, am Sonntag den 23ten
Januar des Monats Januar mittags
um zwölf Uhr, habe ich Ludwig Wolff,
Bürgermeister von Bedburg, als Beamter des Personenstandes, vor
dem Haupteingange des Gemeindehauses das Eheverlöbniß verkündigt, welches zwischen:

1) dem zu Rath wohnenden Jakob
Schütz
Standes Mann, groß jährigen Sohne
des Gerson Schütz
Standes Mann, wohnhaft zu Rath
und der Anna Maria Schmitz
Standes Mann, wohnhaft zu Rath
2) der zu Garsdorf wohnenden Anna
Maria Kaltenberg
Standes Frau, groß jährigen Tochter
des Anton Kaltenberg
Standes Mann, wohnhaft zu Garsdorf
und der Casimir Frenn
Standes Mann, wohnhaft zu Garsdorf
gegenseitig abgeschlossen ist.

Es wurde dieses zum zweiten mal laut und vernemlich abgelesene Aufgebot
am Haupteingange des Gemeindehauses angeschlagen, und über den ganzen
benutzten Akt gegenwärtige Urkunde aufgenommen.

[Signature]

Marriage Certificate for Jacob Schütz and Gertrude Kaltenberg, 23 January, 1845. Parents are Heinrich Schütz, a farmer from Rath, and Anna Maria Schmitz; Anton Kaltenberg, a farmer from Garsdorf, and Maria Caecilia Ivan . The marriage was held at noon in Bedburg and Jacob is listed as a farmer living in Rath. (This is the civil registration, a copy of the much longer Catholic Church certificate also exists)

Marriages in those days usually created a housing problem. The establishment of a new family unit required housing which was very scarce. For that reason, newly married parents often lived with one set of parents. Jacob and Gertrude lived with his parents, Heinrich and Anna Maria. They soon had to find expanded quarters with the arrival of their first child, Anna Maria.

They were provided a few rooms in the same farm buildings in which Jacob's father and his father's families had lived. The typical farmstead usually consisted of a U-shaped building housing farm animals on one end, animal feeds such as hay in the middle sections and the family living quarters at the other end. This construction minimized the amount of materials required, allowed passage during inclement weather, and provided a wind break for the inner court area which usually contained the well. The home was usually quite large but crowded. It was also segregated, since it housed both the owner's family and those of his hired workers. The owner allowed them to live in the farm buildings, share some of the animals, and have small tracts for gardens. In return, most of the bounty of their work remained with the landowner.

When Jacob arrived back home from the Cathedral in Cologne that October day in 1858, he was greeted enthusiastically by four of his six living children (three others had died in infancy). Heinrich was only two and was already asleep along with his newborn brother, Theodore. Since the trip to and from Cologne was such a hardship, the workers from Rath usually stayed for 1 1/2 weeks, always returning late on a Saturday, since Sunday was the only day when work was halted on the Cathedral. Jacob would not leave again until Wednesday, so the children and his wife Gertrude were excited, as usual, about his stay. The children, especially the older ones, loved to hear about life in the big city of Cologne. They would question him for hours.

Gertrude and Jacob would have three more children in the next four years, making a total of twelve births for Gertrude. Number ten, Hermann Joseph, was born in August of 1859 and would die three months later. Another child was born the following year in October. It was customary in those days to name newborn children after their deceased siblings. The second Hermann Joseph would live 47 years until 1907. Their last child, Wilhelm Heinrich, was born in January 1862 but was never to see his father. Jacob had died of a heart attack the previous September. Jacob's father, Heinrich had passed away only seven months earlier, and his mother died a month later. Gertrude was now solely responsible for raising eight surviving children.

Without the help of the children's grandparents or a father, Gertrude became more reliant on her older children, Anna Maria, Caecelia Carolina, Katherina and Anton to help. The children had already begun to help with the farming duties, and now they had additional responsibilities with their younger siblings. There was little time for them to play. However, they would have fun with simple games when allowed. Even the small pleasure of talking with their dad when he returned from his stone-mason job in Cologne had been taken from them.

One of the principle characters in this Schütz family history is young Johann. The following birth certificate indicates that he was born on 28 October, 1854. It is signed by a new Burgermeister, Bernhard Scheller, his father Jacob, and the two sponsors. Incidentally, the heading on most of these documents indicates the Burgermeisterei (town- in this case, Bedburg); the Kreis (area similar to our counties - in this case, Bergheim); and the Regierung-Bezirk, (Region - Cologne).

Geburts-Urkunde.

Kreis Bergheim Regierungs-Bezirk Köln.

Bürgermeisterei Bergheim

Geburt von Johann Schütz

Matth.

Am und und und des Monats Oktober im Jahr achthundert und fünfzig Uhr, erschien vor mir Bernhard Scheller, Bürgermeister von Bergheim als Beamter des Personalamtes der Bürgermeisterei Bergheim der Jacob Schütz, Jahre alt, Standes Erbknecht, wohnhaft zu Bath, welche mir erklärte, daß die Gertrud Schütz Jahre alt, Standes Erbknecht, wohnhaft zu Bath am und und des Monats Oktober Jahres achthundert und fünfzig Uhr, ein Kind weiblichen Geschlechts geboren habe, welchem Kinde der Vorname Johann beigelegt wurde.

Diese von mir aufgenommene Erklärung hat statt gehabt im Beisein der beiden Zeugen, als nämlich:

- 1) Christiane Schütz, Jahre alt, Standes Erbknecht, wohnhaft zu Bath
- 2) Christiane Schütz, Jahre alt, Standes Erbknecht, wohnhaft zu Bergheim

Nach geschetzener Vorlesung und Genehmigung wurde gegenwärtige Urkunde unterzeichnet von mir, dem Personalamtsbeamten Bernhard Scheller.

Johann Schütz, Matth.
Heinrich Schütz
Scheller

Birth Certificate of Johann(John)Schütz

In the next several years, Gertrude's struggles became ever greater. As part of greater Prussia, they were subject to tribulations relating to the militaristic environment which existed in this part of Europe for most of the 19th. century. Her father, Anton, had served in the army and there was good reason to expect that her sons would be required to serve as well.

The almost continuous wars caused severe economic pressures as well as a drain on the human resources needed to support the effort. It is no wonder then, that Gertrude Schütz felt a compelling need to escape these conditions, especially with Anton, nearing military age.

In 1868, two of her daughters, Anna Maria and Katherina accepted an offer to emigrate to America with their married Kaltenberg cousins. Before their tearful farewells, they promised to appraise their mother and siblings of their new homeland, hopefully paving the way for eventually reuniting in Dane County, Wisconsin - their new home in America.

Soon they met local immigrants and began courting. In 1869 Anna Maria married a farmer by the name of Adam Kurt in Cross Plains, Wisconsin. The following year, Katherina married Frank Scherer, a saloonkeeper in Madison. While conditions were not ideal, they were better than those in Germany and the girls encouraged their mother and siblings to join them as soon as possible.

Gertrude made the decision in 1871 that would change the lives of her family for many generations. She decided to emigrate to America and join Anna Maria, Katherina and their husbands in Wisconsin. Leaving her own siblings and those of her deceased husband was very difficult, but was made easier by their encouragement along with the knowledge that acquaintances from Rath and surrounding communities were either already there or had also applied to emigrate.^(b) Finally, she was buoyed by the comfort of knowing that she would be reunited with her daughters who were anxious to help them settle into their new land.

Permission was finally granted in the Spring of 1872, but it was too late to save Anton, Gertrude's eldest son, from military conscription. He left for military service, but encouraged the family to continue with their plan and leave without him. He pledging to join them at a later time.

Tears were shed as the family bid a sad farewell to relatives and friends in Rath, then left - never to return.^(c) On 10 May, 1872 the Schütz family left the port of Hamburg on the Ship SS Germania for the new world. On the ship were Gertrude, Caecelia Carolina, Johann, Heinrich, Theodore, Hermann Joseph, and Wilhelm Heinrich.

^(b) Emigrants often formed greater units, to make the long sailing trip cheaper and to face together all the difficulties of a hostile wilderness which had to be changed into a cultured land (The Hillebrand's and Zehnphenning's were friends who emigrated on the same ship). Often the language of the original country lingered for two generations in the new land. For that reason, emigrants often traveled to areas where others from the same part of their homeland had settled previously. They also tended to settle in areas that had a climate similar to what they had left in the "old country".

^(c) None of them did return. However, I did. In the fall of 1964, Liliane and I visited a newly married couple, Gisela and Werner Wingermuhe, who were living and working on a beautiful farm just west of Cologne. Gisela is a first cousin to my sister-in-law, Mary. Liliane and I were dating at the time, and were engaged in Vienna just two weeks later.

We revisited Werner and Gisela again in the fall of 1986. They were now entrepreneurs in the nearby town of Stommeln.. Among other investments, they owned a large supermarket. By this time, I had started my genealogical research and asked Werner to take us to the nearby towns of my forefathers. We were unable to find any Schutz names in the local directory, however several Kaltenbergs lived in the vicinity. We visited the farm of Christian Kaltenberg.

A man and a woman were milking cows when we arrived at their barn. Our first observation of the man told us he was a relative. He had many of our family's characteristics. Liliane speaks fluent German and I understand some, but we let Werner do the talking. "My friends are here to see if you might be related to them. His (pointing to me) great-grandmother was a Kaltenberg and left for America in the 1870's." His reply -"Yes, a Gertrude went to America after her husband died. His name was Schütz." I got a chill when I heard those words. He had not been prompted, since Werner had not even mentioned our name before he asked the question. Christian and his sister Gertrude, whom we later visited in Rath, were my father's second cousins!

The voyage was difficult. Spring brought heavy seas and the trip took 15 days. All of the boys were given chores such as scraping paint, swabbing the deck areas and working in the lower deck boiler areas. The older girls, likewise, worked primarily in food preparation and cleaning.

The steerage quarters were segregated into men's and women's sections deep within the holds of the ship. Only young children of both sexes could stay with their mothers.

Seasickness was prevalent throughout the journey and it was difficult to sleep because of the retching sounds of other passengers along with the associated reeking odors. Gertrude, and other parents had to continually reassure their children that the journey would end soon and that the rewards would be great.

Upon their arrival in Hoboken, New Jersey (Ellis Island was not yet used for emigrants) on 25 May, 1872, they were astounded to be greeted by Anton, the eldest son. He had learned of their scheduled sailing and, careful not to tell anyone for fear of discovery, made plans to flee the army and stow away on the same ship, the SS *Germania*. He was aided by a sympathetic deck hand who helped keep him in hiding and fed him during the entire voyage. He could not, of course, reveal himself while en route for fear of reprisals or, more likely, a return trip to Germany where he would face, no doubt, severe punishment. Once secure in Hoboken, however, he emerged from hiding and simply joined the rest of the family. As shown on the arrival manifest on the next page, he was included with them like any other passenger. Although grateful to be off the ship and accepted by immigration officials, a very tired family would still face a long journey to Ashton, Wisconsin, their final destination.

Leaving New Jersey by train, the Schütz family made their way to Buffalo, New York where they waited for two days to board another steamship, this time on the Great Lakes. The voyage to Southport, Wisconsin (now Kenosha) would only take three days. Upon arrival, they took another train to Madison where they were greeted by Anna Maria and her husband Adam Kurt and Katherina. A short wagon trip to Ashton, brought them to their home for the next five years.

The Kurts were not able to provide room and board for such a large family, but had made arrangements for Gertrude, her youngest son, William, and her daughter, Caecelia (now known by her middle name of Caroline) to stay with them while the five other boys stayed with friends and relatives of the Kurt's. They also shared resources among their fellow countrymen from Rath, the Hillebrand's and Zehnphenning's, who had traveled with them. Katherina was unable to provide assistance as she and her husband, Frank, lived in Madison, a considerable distance in those days.

The Ashton, Wisconsin area had already been settled by a first wave of primarily-German settlers so land was not available cheaply - if at all. Consequently, the new families had to seek employment from the local farmers who welcomed the hard-working newcomers and treated them well. Two family they had previously known from the Bedburg area by the name of Bernards and Dorn, were particularly helpful.

The local Catholic Parish, St. Peter's, was founded in 1861 and was staffed by a German Priest, Father Michael Deisenrieder. He was very helpful to new immigrants and made sure that their spiritual and temporal needs were being met.

Verzeichniss

Passagiere
der Personen, welche mit dem *Hamburg* Dampf-Segel-Schiffe *Germania*
unter *Deuffler* Flagge, Capitain *Albichs* nach *New York*
zur Auswanderung durch Unterzeichnete engagirt sind.
Abgang des Schiffes, d. *25. Mai 1872*

Zuname.		Vornamen.		Geschlecht	Alter	Bisherige Wohnort	Im Staate oder in der Provinz	Bisheriger Stand oder Beruf	Ziel der Auswanderung, Ort und Land ist anzugeben.	Zahl der Personen	Davon sind		
				mannlich	weiblich						Kinder über 14 Jahre	unter 10 Jahre	unter 1 Jahr
1	Richardt	Joh.	Joh.	1	25			Bauer					
2	do	Elise		1	21			Brau					
3	do	Elise		1	18			Brau					
4	do	Marg.		1	18								
5	do	Joh.		1	16	Pappendorf		3 Kinder					
6	do	Peter		1	14	Bayer							
7	Horn	Joh. Georg		1	16			Bauer					
8	Holtenberger	Ernst		1	29	Mitteld.		Handl.					
9	Groh	Martin		1	33			Handl.					
10	do	Marg.		1	33	Urberach		Handl.					
11	Hein	Phil.		1	22	Goldbach		Handl.					
12	Heinrich	Walter		1	27			Handl.					
13	do	Herrn		1	9								
14	do	Johann		1	7			Handl.					
15	do	Emilie		1	6			3 Kinder					
16	do	Leopold		1	3								
17	Maas	Eva		1	16			Handl.					
18	Laffer	Johann		1	26	Rath		Handl.					
19	Leindtberger	Anna		1	20	Bayer		Handl.					
20	Grumm	Anna		1	24	Helmheim (P.)		Handl.					
21	Zehnpfenig	Phil.		1	56	Rath. (P.)		Handl.					
22	do	Johanne		1	49	Rath. (P.)		Handl.					
23	do	Conrad		1	27			Handl.					
24	do	Charlotte		1	25								
25	do	Anton		1	25								
26	do	Johann		1	18								
27	do	Karl		1	17								
28	do	Theodor		1	16	Rath. (P.)		Handl.					
29	do	Herrn		1	10								
30	do	Herrn		1	9								
31	Glenden	H. C.		1	34	Bergvorden		Handl.					
32	Hildebrand	Conrad		1	33	Hannover		Handl.					
33	do	Friedr.		1	8								
34	do	Anna		1	5								
35	do	Julie		1	5	Nieder-Weisel		Handl.					

Ship Manifest for the SS Germania May 25, 1872. Arrival in Hoboken, New Jersey from Hamburg. (Gertrude Schütz and 7 children are listed down 2/3 of page) Passengers just above them, also listed from Rath, are the Zehnphenigs. Sophia is Gertrude's Niece, nee Kaltenberg. There may be others from Rath as well.

They arrived in Ashton in the Spring, and although most of the crops were already planted, there was plenty of work for all members of the family. They spent the next five years saving all they could, hoping for opportunities to buy their own land and become more independent. The older boys stayed at the homes of their employers and worked for their room and board and, in addition, received a small wage for their efforts. The money they earned was pooled and spent sparingly through the consensus of Gertude and the older family members.

Caroline, William and Gertrude remained with the Kurts and were responsible for a large garden that Anna Maria and Adam were provided by their employer-farmer. The garden, along with two milk cows and some chickens owned by the Kurts provided all the basic foods necessary for the extended family.

Although work was hard and the conditions under which they lived were difficult, the Schütz family thrived because of the political and religious freedoms that they enjoyed in their new homeland. They could also, for the first time, anticipate a better future because they learned that it was possible to save enough money to make choices.

One of these choices became available to 26 year old Caroline when she met the son of a local farmer who had brought his family to America from a town less than four miles from Rath. John Dorn, and his father, Christian, provided employment for the two of Caroline's brothers. Their gratitude, in turn, was shown by endorsing John's deepening relationship with their older sister. John and Caroline were married on 15 September, 1874 in St. Peter's Church, Ashton. In the next seven years they had four children, Anna , John Jr., Adelheid and Joseph.

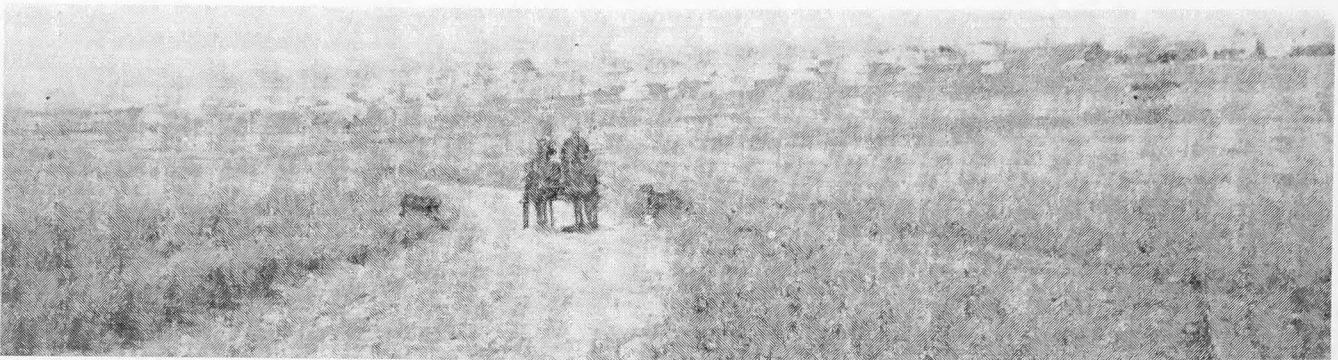
After four years in Ashton, and with few prospects for land ownership, they welcomed the news heard through parishioners at St. Peter's that a Minnesota Bishop was selling inexpensive colony lands to Catholic settlers in southwestern Minnesota. For the Schütz family, this was the opportunity they had been awaiting. Along with several other Ashton families, they decided to move west.

The move was a difficult one for Gertrude and her sons because they would leave behind three family members, their husbands and children. Neither the Kurt's, Dorn's or Scherer's chose to move at this time. The Kurt's, did not leave because they had been established in Wisconsin for a longer time and were relatively satisfied with their life. The Dorn's stayed because of the age of their new family and the Scherer's were not interested in farming. They all thought the move to be risky, but since Gertude and her sons had already committed, those remaining would re-evaluate their decision once they had reports from Gertrude and the boys in the new colony.

Young William and his older brother, Heinrich, were more reluctant to leave for Minnesota. Both were smitten by neighbor girls, Theresa Illgen and Lena Bernards, respectively. However, William was far too young to consider marriage, and Heinrich sought to become more established before making a commitment. Once in Minnesota, they wrote the girls, saw them occasionally on trips to Wisconsin while visiting their sisters, and grew more fond of them with each passing year.

The Schütz family had saved nearly \$1900, more than enough to meet Bishop Ireland's proposed minimum of between \$700-\$1000 to pay for the land, a home, and other necessities required for the first year. They could also pay the train fare to the Minnesota border where the railroad would provide passage for the colonists, at no cost, to their future settlement. For the second time in five years Gertrude and her six boys bid family and friends farewell. This parting was less traumatic than when they left Germany because they had far fewer unknowns facing them in Minnesota. They were not facing a harrowing ocean crossing, they felt confident in their abilities to farm and prosper in this new land, and they were all older and wiser. In addition, while leaving three family members behind, they knew that they would be only several days away from them and they held out the possibility of reuniting if the Minnesota experience proved to be a success.

They still had few possessions. However, they brought along some tools and cooking utensils for their new home. They left during the late winter of 1878 and arrived in Adrian three days later.



ADRIAN IN 1883

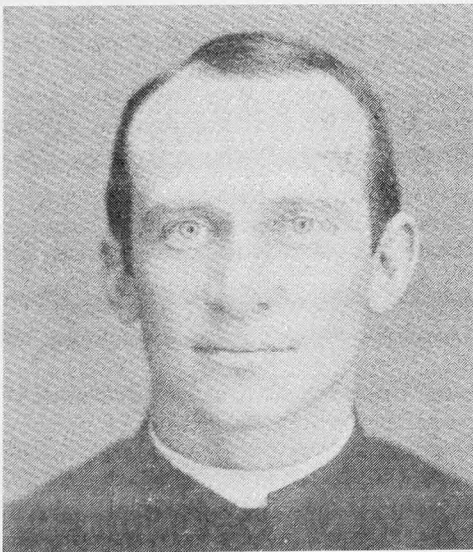


ADRIAN IN 1887

Adrian in 1883 and 1887

They arrived in a town which was much less developed than Ashton, but it was growing fast. The previous year there were only three houses in Adrian, now there were sixty-four. When Gertrude and her six sons arrived, they found a town with three hotels, one restaurant (no beer), three lumber yards, one steam feed mill, four general stores, a drug store, two hardware stores, one large livery stable, two furniture stores, four dealers in farm machinery, four wheat and produce buyers, one shoemaker, one tailor, three blacksmiths, and one carpenter shop and a public school-house. Construction of a Catholic church and a house for the priest would be underway soon.^(d)

Upon arrival they were met by a representative of Father C.J. Knauf, the Catholic priest who was the agent for the Bishop Ireland's Irish Catholic Colonization effort in Adrian. They stayed two nights in the local immigrant-house. They then met with Father Knauf the morning of the third day when he explained to them the terms of the property purchase. Gertrude made the required down payment of 10 per cent and one year's interest (7 percent) on the balance, with a promise to make payments of 1/4th. the principal plus one year's interest for each of the ensuing four years. The one hundred sixty acres of the Northwest Quarter of Section Seventeen in Township 101, North of Range 42 West, in Nobles County cost \$960 (\$6 per acre). The payments were made on time and Gertrude later received a deed to the property on 13, October, 1883. (see next page)



Father C.J. Knauf served as the first parish priest at St. Adrian from 1878-1893. He also served as the land agent for the newly established colony. When he first arrived, mass was held south of Adrian at a farm known as the Neyen's place. Later, a small frame building* costing \$700 was used for services until a new brick veneer church was built in 1887, seating 500 at a cost of \$15,000. On December 24, 1899 the church burned to the ground. Masses were held in the basement of the convent/school which had been built in 1876 and moved to the site behind the church in 1895. The new (current) church was built very quickly and my father, John Schütz II, was among the First Communicants the following year.

(d) Northwest Chronicle, 28 December, 1878

* The first church shown above. It is from a painting hanging in the St. Adrian rectory (artist unknown). The small house in the background belongs to Mrs. Hendricks. It was given to her by Father Knauf for her assistance to parishioners.

Land Department, Sioux City and Saint Paul Railroad Company,
Warranty Deed,

This Indenture, Made, this thirteenth day of October in the Year of our Lord one thousand Eight hundred and eighty three, Witnesseth, that the Sioux City and Saint Paul Railroad Company, party of the first part in Consideration of the sum of nine hundred and sixty (\$960⁰⁰) Dollars, to it paid by Mrs Gertrud Schnetz party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, has sold, and conveyed unto the party of the second part, her heirs and assigns, heres, the following described premises: The North West quarter of Section Twenty (20) in Township one hundred and one (101) North of Range Forty two (42) West in Todd County, State of Minnesota, and containing, according to the Government survey thereof, one hundred and fifty Acres, be the same more or less, To have and to hold the same, with the appurtenances thereto in anywise, unto the said party of the second part, her heirs and assigns forever, The said party of the first part for itself and its successors, covenants with the said party of the second part, her heirs and assigns, that it is seized, in fee simple, of the premises aforesaid, that it has good right to sell and convey the same, that said premises are free from all incumbrances, that said party of the second part, her heirs and assigns, shall quietly and peaceably enjoy and defend the title thereto against all lawful claims.

Noted and attested by my testimony whereof the Sioux City and Saint Paul Railroad Company Seal of P. M. Co. has herunto caused its corporate seal to be affixed, and these presents have & shall be subscribed by its President, the day and year above written.

Geo. A. Hamilton, Secy. Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad Co.
E. F. Drake, Pres. Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad Co.
Signed, Sealed and Delivered, in Presence of J. C. Wilcox, J. J. von, J. J. von, } Counter signed and approved E. F. Drake, A. H. Wilden. } Trustees.

State of Minnesota, County of Ramsey, S.D.
Be it Remembered, that on this thirteenth day of October in the Year of our Lord one thousand Eight hundred and eighty three, before me personally came E. F. Drake, to me known to be the President of the Sioux City and Saint Paul Railroad Company, and acknowledged that he executed the foregoing Deed, pursuant to authority given by the Board of Directors of said Company. (Notarial Seal) Ramsey Co., J. C. Hamilton, Notary Public, in and for Ramsey Co., Minnesota.
Filed for Record January 26th 1884 at 10 o'clock A.M., B. F. Johnson, Register of Deeds.

Warranty Deed for the Little Rock Township Property Purchased By Gertrude Schütz

Father Knauf, too busy overseeing the breaking of ground for the new church and parish buildings, provided a wagon and a driver to take the Schütz family to their new property on Section 17 of Little Rock Township south of Adrian. There they saw, for the first time, the land they had so longed for. Five acres had already been plowed in the fall to provide potential for a spring vegetable garden. They built a simple sod house for their immediate shelter and they were provided with a single milk cow by the Colony. The cow, along with a few chickens and some other provisions provided by Father Knauf, would allow them to survive until they could provide for themselves. Father Knauf was particularly kind to his fellow Kölners.

The Schütz family was especially pleased to find that many of their neighbors were from the same area of Germany and spoke the same dialect. This allowed them to make friends and become well entrenched in the community within a short time.

In the next few months, the family bought two horses, a breaking plow, a wagon, a few pieces of furniture, some lumber, additional food staples, and most importantly, seed for their first year's crops. They built a simple wood frame house that provided a much greater degree of comfort than their temporary sod residence.

While Gertrude spent the day preparing food and tending to the house, the six boys worked from sunrise to sundown building a makeshift barn for their cow, horses and chickens. When the weather allowed they began breaking sod and planting the garden. Not all of the prairie lands could be broken the first year and wheat, the key to the western economy, could not be planted until a year after the virgin soil was first turned. Therefore, they planted 10 acres of flax which would bring them \$100 when harvested. They also started gooseberry and raspberry plants which had been provided by a neighbor. The vegetable garden provided valuable and healthy staples for the family diet, but it brought in no cash.

One immediate concern for the family was the need for fresh water. For the first few weeks, neighbors provided water in large tin containers transported by wagon. Most farmers had no expertise in well drilling and did not have the necessary tools. Gertrude soon hired well borers Carr and Smith^(c) from Adrian. They were able to reach water at a relatively shallow level and thus the payment was not great.

Fresh water brought about an exhilarating outlook for the entire family. They could now cook, bathe, drink, water their livestock and fowl and, if necessary, irrigate their new vegetable garden. As it turned out, irrigation was unnecessary. The year of 1878 provided the best crop possible with perfect growing weather. The Schütz' and other recently arrived families were sorry that they had not been able to plant a full crop in their first year on the prairie.

The key to the success of the Schütz family was their six healthy boys. Each of them was able to provide \$40 - \$60 in family earnings by working for neighbors with larger fields under cultivation. This arrangement was familiar to them since they had all been hired for planting, cultivating and harvesting during their five years in Wisconsin. Here in Minnesota, however, they performed their jobs with the assurance of knowing that the next year they could work their own land as well.

(c) From an advertisement in the Worthington Advance, 27, June 1878

The Schütz family had success far beyond their expectation. The money they saved while in Wisconsin and that which they earned the first year in Minnesota provided the springboard to additional opportunities. The success of the crops in 1878 reinforced their decision to come to Minnesota. Their goal was to provide independent farms for each of the boys as they set out to establish families of their own.

Almost immediately, the second oldest of the Schütz boys, Johann (now known as John) became acquainted with a young lady by the name of Elizabeth Reifenberger. (See the Family Reifenberger Chapter beginning on page 99) Her father, Nicholas and her three brothers, Peter, John and Michael, had migrated to Nobles County in 1777, following the death of Mrs. Reifenberger at their homestead in Loretto, Minnesota near Minneapolis. They purchased the Northeast quarter of Section 7, Little Rock Township, only one half mile from the Schütz farm. After a very short courtship, the couple was married on 17 July, 1879.

Anno Domini 1879		
Octob. 21. 77	Wiscon	John Haberman & Magdalena Haberman
Jan. 9. 78	Luxern	Thomas M ^c Dermott & Ellen Ryan
Febr. 6. 78	Lions Falls	Frank Scheubler & Anna Munch
May 23. 78	Adrian	Henry Stroebel & Julia Vosge
Jan 16. 78	Dacota	Daniel Strang & Rosa M ^c Bride
Sept. 17. 78	Adrian	Adolph Mich. Becker & Helena Paulson
Nov. 17. 78	Lions Falls	Thomas Bridge & Mary Carroll
Nov. 17. 78	Lions Falls	Franz Kapaun & Eva Staudemeyer
Apr. 28. 79	Lions Falls	Charles Barrett & Ellen Thessa Doudle
Apr. 29. 79	Adrian	John Bapt. Tennessen & Dorothea Schneider
May 15. 79	Adrian	Martin Boyle & Mary O'Day
July 17. 79	Adrian	John Schütz & Elisab. Reifenberger
July 27. 79	Adrian	Michael Humer & Johanna Kimmerfroh
Sept. 21. 79	Lions Falls	John Welsh & Honora Hayes
Sept. 26. 79	Luxern	George E. Dixon & Cathar. Kenny
Octob. 15. 79	Lions Falls	Frank N. Stone & Cathar. Cullen
Octob. 19. 79	Dacota	August Pawelshy & Cathar. Cornell
Nov. 16. 79	Lions Falls	James Barnett & Caecilia Handley
Nov. 19. 79	Luxern	Patrick Gallagher & Elisab. M ^c Donald
Anno Domini 1880		
Jan. 7. 80	Luxern	Michael Sullivan & Cathar. Devy

Marriage records of St. Adrian Parish. John Schütz and Elizabeth Reifenberger were married on 17 July, 1879. (note that the name Schütz is spelled with an umlaut over the "u", the way it was spelled in Germany and pronounced with a short "u" sound. Father Knauf, being German, would naturally spell it that way. (you will recognize his excellent penmanship in other documents) The name eventually became Anglicized and the umlaut was dropped as it will be for the rest of this family history. Johann also became John.

John and Lizzie (as she was known) moved into the Reifenberger home. None of the three Reifenberger boys were particularly interested in farming, and John was becoming very proficient at it and loved the outdoor life and self-sufficiency it provided. John's marriage also meant that the other five Schutz boys had more of the farm profits to share, albeit with one less hand to help.

One year after Gertrude paid off the mortgage on the original settlement, Nicholas Reifenberger deeded his property to his son-in-law John. Nicholas would live out all but his very last years with John and Lizzie's family. (see deed in special documents chapter)

Within a few years, the success stories from southwestern Minnesota proved an irresistible enticement for John and Caroline Dorn. Caroline's sister, Anna Maria and her husband Kurt had moved, along with their growing family, to Mitchell County, Iowa. Thus only Katherina and Caroline remained in Wisconsin. The Dorn's moved to Minnesota in 1883 and purchased 80 acres just south of the Reifenberger farm. Initially, the Dorn family received lots of help from family members, all of whom lived nearby. Eventually, John's ambition and the opportunities afforded them in their new home, allowed the Dorn's to expand their holdings considerably.

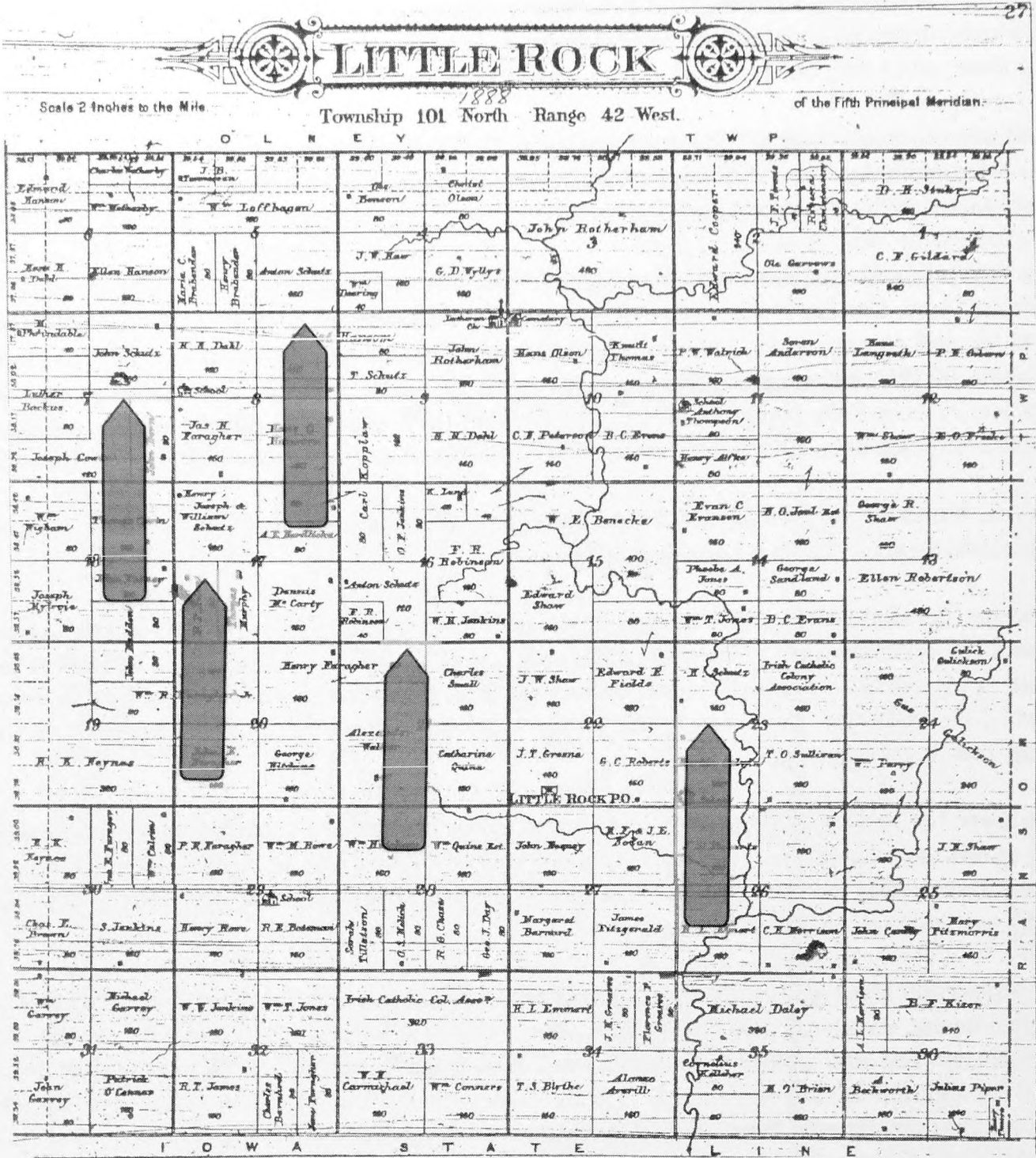
Anna Maria, Katherina and their husbands never moved to Minnesota. Communication ceased between them and their Minnesota family and little is known about their fate.

Anton Schutz, the oldest son, while not married was anxious to set out on his own. He was able to purchase 1/4 of Section Five, one mile north of Gertrude and a mile east of John. He also purchased 120 acres of Section 16, just a mile southeast of Gertrude. Heinrich, in the meantime, purchased a quarter of Section 23, about 3 miles southeast of Gertrude. By 1885, the Schutz family was well represented in land ownership in Little Rock Township. (see map on next page)

Life was hectic but exciting in these times. Farmers, as today, were always concerned about the weather and the outcome of their growing season. Although the family was now farming on six separate pieces of land, including that of the Dorn's, they combined their resources for planting, cultivating and harvesting. They shared farm machinery, garden crops, livestock and manpower.

Another activity that required a great deal of cooperation was the construction of homes and other farm buildings. The original homes, sometimes provided by the Colony, were small, three room frame buildings that were meant to be temporary. The new homes were much more substantial in size and stability, providing many needed amenities not included in their first homes. A barn, chicken coop, hog pen, grain, silage and hay storage was provided as resources allowed. Most of this construction work was done following harvest - before snow would limit outside work. Finishing work was performed in the warmer months as time permitted.

In addition to the milk cows and chickens, each farmer had pigs which provided most of the meat. The families would get together to butcher the fattened hogs, usually once a year. The bacons and hams were either pickled in salt brine or smoked. John had built a smoke house on his farm for use by the Schutz families. For a few days following the butchering of hogs, the families reveled in the eating of fresh pork chops and sausages. With the milk cows, the families were provided with fresh milk, butter, cream and cottage cheese. Egg dishes were eaten almost daily.



Land Ownership Map of Little Rock Township in 1888

Notes:

- 1) The Neyens farm in Section 19. Mass was held at their home until a temporary church was built in Adrian.
- 2) Very few sections of Colony lands still available. (i.e. N.E. 1/4 Section 23, N 1/2 Section 33)

Age No _____
 Schedule _____ Inhabitants in Little Rock in the County of Nobles
 State of Minnesota, enumerated by me on the 27th day of _____ 1886.
 Post Office Little Rock J. W. Shaw Assessor.

Age	Sex	Color	Description	Place of Birth, naming State or Territory of U. S., or the Country, if of foreign birth.	PARENTAGE		CONDITION	Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane or idiotic.	Whether a pauper during preceding year.
					Father of foreign birth.	Mother of foreign birth.			
70	M	W	Michael Schuberger	Prussia	✓	✓			
	M	W	H. Dahl	Norway	✓	✓			
	F	W	Emma "	"	✓	✓			
	M	W	John "	"	✓	✓			
	M	W	Henny "	"	✓	✓			
	M	W	Martin "	"	✓	✓			
	M	W	Charley "	"	✓	✓			
	M	W	Ralph "	"	✓	✓			
	F	W	Clara "	Minnesota	✓	✓			
71	M	W	John Dorn	Germany	✓	✓			
	F	W	Caroline "	"	✓	✓			
	F	W	Annie "	"	✓	✓			
	M	W	John "	"	✓	✓			
	F	W	Ellie "	"	✓	✓			
	M	W	Joe "	"	✓	✓			
	F	W	Elizabeth "	Minnesota	✓	✓			
	F	W	Abrah "	"	✓	✓			
	F	W	Gertrude Schutz	Germany	✓	✓			
	M	W	Henry "	"	✓	✓			
	M	W	Theodore "	"	✓	✓			
	M	W	Joe "	"	✓	✓			
	M	W	William "	"	✓	✓			
			White Slaves						
			White Slaves						
			Colored Slaves						
			200						
			182						
			282	Total Pop.		382			

1885 Census - Little Rock Township

The four youngest Schutz boys were still living with their mother, Gertrude. It also confirms that the Dorn's lived on the adjacent farm since census agents would go farm-to-farm in performing their job. Note also that John Dorn and Caroline (Schutz) had five children, with only Elizabeth born in Minnesota. I was able to determine that the Dorn's moved from Ashton in 1880 or 1881 between the births of Joseph - born December 1879 in Wisconsin and Elizabeth - born January 1882 in Minnesota.

Wheat became the predominant cash crop and was taken to Adrian to be shipped to what had become the flour milling capital of the world, Minneapolis. Some of the wheat was kept aside to be processed at one of the grist mills in Adrian. Coarse breads and muffins provided another welcome food to their tables.

Game was abundant, and the Schutz family began a tradition of hunting that has lasted for several generations. Hunting of ducks, geese and prairie chicken was conducted on their own lands or in nearby wetlands.

When the Schutz family arrived in Little Rock Township, the landscape was devoid of trees. It provided a harsh, barren setting that provided little protection from winds or the winter snows. One of the first things new settlers did was to plant seedlings around the farm buildings that, when grown, would provide some shelter from the elements. These "wind-rows" would also provide shelter for wildlife, such as rabbits, squirrels and game fowl that would later become prey to the farmer-hunter.

As stated earlier, the Schutz brothers saw the key to success in land ownership. They bought land with the generous terms provided by the Colony Association. These terms, which required time payments, were carefully scrutinized by Father Knauf, the Association agent for the Adrian Colonies. He in turn reported to William J. Onahan of Chicago. Numerous letters between the two exist. Some of them have references to the Schutz family.

*Adrian, Nobles Co. Minn.
June 11, 83*

W. J. Onahan Esq. Chicago.

Dear Mr. Onahan:

Your letter arrived in due time, but as I was in Minneapolis buying lumber for Mrs. Hendricks house, I did not receive it, till last saturday. This accounts for the delay. - N.E. 1/4 - 27. 101. 42 is vacant and you could sell it to Mr. Nolan. I think you could not ask more than 6.50 per acre. the house has burned down during my visit to Chicago, leaving 30 acres. Somebody (a cath. german, Mr. Schutz) put the 30 acres in flax, without my knowledge and he will have to give 1/3 of the crop off to Mr. Nolan. Messrs. Daly, Fitzgerald and Carley have been here and they were more than satisfied with the land. N.E. 1/4 of 27 is a very desirable place for mixed farming, since about 40 acres are the best hay land in the county.

I finished to day the five mares, I promised Mr. Onahan for you and your family.

Remain. always

*Yours truly
C. J. Knauf*

This letter from Father Knauf is interesting for three reasons:

- 1) A reference to the construction of Mrs. Hendrick's house. This is the house that still stands today directly across Main Avenue from the St. Adrian Church and will be known by most readers as the Mike and Dorothy Honermann house. It was given to Mrs. Hendricks by Knauf for her humanitarian work with parishioners.**
- 2) Indicates that John Schutz planted flax on a quarter section of land that was not his. He must give 1/3 crop to new owner.**
- 3) Father Knauf was anxious to sell this land to a Mr. Nolan. Several of Nolan's friends attest to the desirability of the farm.**

Adrian, Nobles Co. Minn.
Nov. 3. 84

W. J. Onahan Esq.
Dear Mr. Onahan:

Please find within two hundred and twenty five dollars. of which \$25.00 are for the lumber of the house of Mulroye which was destroyed and \$200.00 is part payment of John Schutz on N. W. 1/4 - 23. 101. 42

Remain. always

Yours truly
C. J. Knauf

AK.

One of Father Knauf's letters to Onahan showing partial payment by John Schutz for Section 23 land. Apparently John decided to buy the land rather than give up part of his unauthorized 30 acre planting of flax. Or, Perhaps, valued the land as much as his competitor, Nolan and his friends, and outbid them or made the first offer. This land stayed in the family for many years.

Adrian, Nobles Co. Minn
March 8. 81.

Mr. W. J. Onahan - Chicago!
Dear Sir!

Please find within receipt of Mr. Martin Galvin. I paid him to-day. It was a God-send for the poor man. His wife had two children (twins) of which one died, she herself having been very sick. He was totally destitute and came to me for some money when he found the \$25.00. We had a terrible snow blockade, in forty days we had only train or mail. The Railroad Corp. has plenty of men shoveling snow and we expect a train this week.

Many letters from Father Knauf deal with the hardships of his Colony residents. He found ways to help many destitute people and was truly a humanitarian.

Thanking you on behalf of Mr. Galvin as well as myself for your timely help
Remain

Yours truly
C. J. Knauf

Adrian, Nobles Co. Minnesota
Nov. 6. 85.

W. J. Onahan Esq. Chicago.
Dear Mr. Onahan.

Mr. John Schütz, who bought of us N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ -23.101.42
and 27.83. transferred all his payments (\$273.08) and above land
his brother Henry Schütz. John Schütz never got a contract
& Henry Schütz demands a contract in his name. I send dupl.
contract within to be signed by Bishop Spaulding and you.
Henry Schütz pays (money within) Two Hundred Dollars. —
John Kerrigan, bought of us 320 acres of land. N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ -14.103.43
and S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ -14.103.43. He paid at time of buying \$198.00.
I transferred S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ -14.103.43 to his brother Patrick Kerrigan.
I want contracts. Of the \$198.00 paid - \$100.00 is to be
deducted to Patrick and ninety eight and two dollars (= tot. \$100.00)
the money I send to-day, to be credited to John Kerrigan.
I send to-day a further payment for John Kerrigan
of \$235.00 or rather after deducting the \$2.00 due on
first payment of \$233.00 - Contracts please find
them to be signed. Tot. am. send in this package \$435.00.
I send you some of the contracts by mail.

Remain. always Yours truly
C. J. Knauf

**Letter from Father Knauf to Onahan. Apparently the Section 23
land was purchased by John for his brother Henry. Henry has
indicated to Knauf that he wants the deed in his name.**

There exists hundreds of letters between Knauf and Onahan outlining the business dealings of the Adrian Colony. These "Onahan Papers" provide a rich history of the early years in Little Rock and other nearby Townships.



The Schutz Brothers - circa 1895
(Top row - left to right - Henry, Theodore, Joseph, William
Bottom row - left to right - John, Anton)

With their livelihoods pretty much assured, the unmarried Schutz boys (all but John) turned their interest toward marriage. Henry, along with William, made several trips back to Wisconsin to, allegedly, visit their sisters. In reality, they were still very much interested in the "girls they left behind". The two girls, Magdalena(Lena) Bernards and Theresa Illgen were close friends in Ashton. Henry eventually married Magdalena on 04 February, 1886 in Ashton, Wisconsin. The two of them returned to their farm at Adrian and began raising their family.

Four years later, at the urging of family members, particularly his sister-in-law, Lena, William, now 28, asked Theresa Illgen to marry him. Theresa had recently lost both her parents and desperately needed companionship - an additional incentive for marriage. William and Theresa were married in the St. Adrian Church on 25 November, 1890.

The following year, 1891, a double marriage took place at St. Adrian. Hermann Joseph (now known by his middle name) met Susannah Meier at a church social function and dated her for three years before proposing. Hermann's brother, Theodore, met his future bride at an Independence Day celebration soon after she and her family first arrived as immigrants from Luxembourg. Catherine Weidert, arrived in America in 1888 with her parents and all but one of her siblings. Her brother John had arrived several years earlier to establish a home for the family. The two dating couples often socialized together and decided on a double marriage at St. Adrian's on 25 November, 1891 - the one year anniversary of the wedding of William (now known as Bill) and Teresa (now known as Trace).

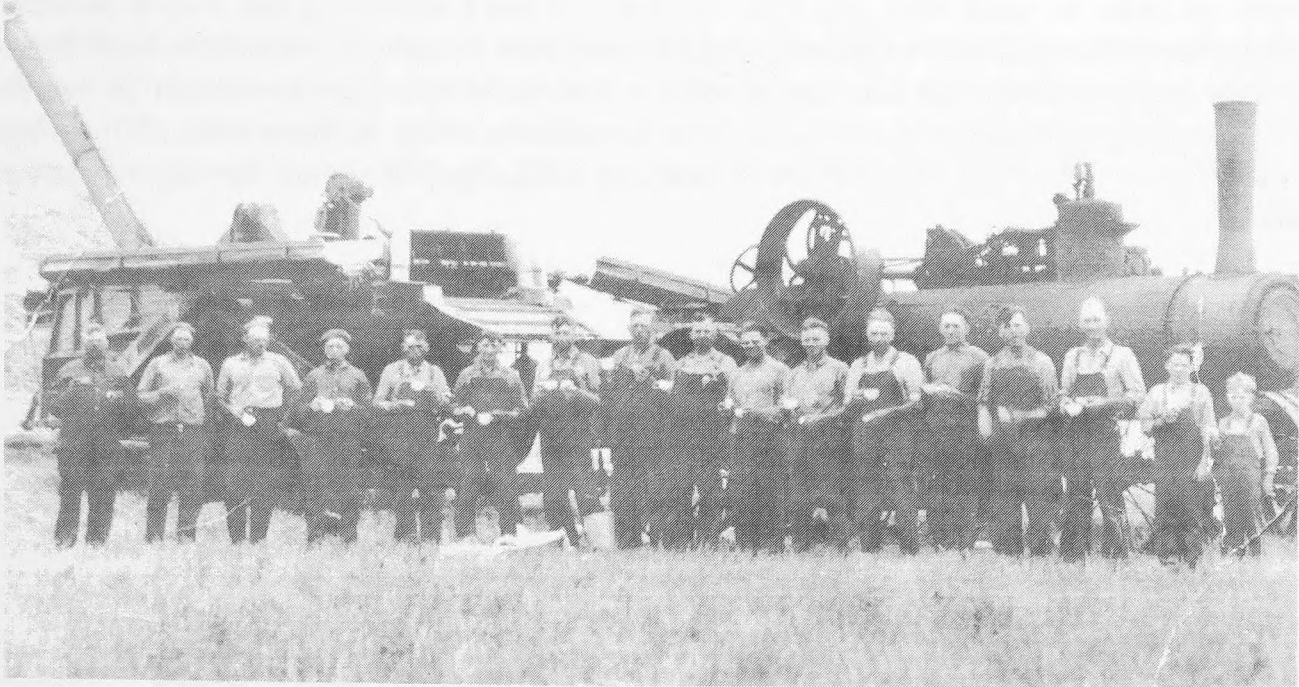
Ironically, the last of the Schutz boys to be married was the eldest, Anton. The Henning family of six children and one grandchild arrived in America from Paderborn, Germany in 1893 and settled on a farm in Little Rock Township. One year later, Anton and Anna Henning were married at St. Adrian on 08 January 1894. Anna's three year old child, Carl, lived with them on a farm owned by Anton in Section 5 of Little Rock Township.

The Schutz boys and their respective families prospered in the following years. Many children were born to each family and many died early. Although life had become considerably easier as food and shelter improved, the work was still tedious, especially for the wives who cooked, sewed, laundered, chopped wood, drew water, tended to gardens, milked cows, butchered fowl, kept house and performed numerous other chores. Many children died early because of generally poor medical care, if it was available at all, and the still relatively harsh conditions in which they lived. Because of the attrition due to high child mortality rates, large families were necessary to help maintain the farms which did not, as yet, have modern farm machinery. Many childbirths, along with the hard work, took an enormous toll on women living on the prairie. Many children grew up without their mothers.

Within four years of Gertrude's death in 1890, all of her boys were married, most with rapidly growing families. It soon became clear that the lands they farmed would not be sufficient to sustain all of them. Farmland was available near another Bishop Ireland Colony in Graceville. William, the youngest of the Schutz brothers, already with five children, agreed to move his family to Big Stone County. The entire Schutz family assisted in making the initial transition and then helped with planting and harvesting in the first several years. Bill and his wife Trace had five more children and spent the rest of their life in the area. They are buried in Beardsley, Minnesota.

At the end of the 19th. century before the automobile, electricity and other conveniences, life on the farm was difficult but gratifying. The John Schutz I family farmed three quarter-sections of land. In a 1982 interview with the Worthington Daily Globe, my father said that the family "had 18 horses. The first thing you had to do when you got up was curry all the horses. That took a lot of time. Then you had to harness them. All of that before you could go to the field. We usually would go out with three four-horse teams. Of course if you were cultivating or something like that there would only be two horses. But nothing ever went fast. It took time."

Threshing was a yearly undertaking that involved the combined resources of many adjoining farms. Most farmers did not own their own thresher. Consequently, shared ownership or rental provided a threshing machine that moved from farm to farm. A steam engine provided the power. The following picture shows a typical threshing crew on lunch break in 1925.



Threshing Crew - 1925

Left to Right - Nick Schutz, Isadore Schutz, Ed Goedken, Frank Schutz, Henry Smook, Pete Schutz, Al Nytes, Frank Suedbeck, Henry Schutz, Ted Schutz, Ed Suedbeck, Leo Goedken, Leonard Schutz, Albert Schutz, Fred Klein, Harm Smook, Lawrence Neuroth.

The winters were often horribly cold with lots of snow. There were instances during a so called "white out" when farmers would go to their barns for chores and they couldn't find their way back to the house when they were blinded by the snow. Bodies were often not found until the next spring, usually miles from the farm.

In the home there was a combination cooking and space-heating stove in the kitchen. The stove was also used to heat water for bathing, cooking and washing. One use for the stove in winter was to heat large stones in the evening. When hot, they were covered in a cloth and taken to the upstairs bedrooms for insertion under the bedcovers. Most beds slept two, three, or even four people. The stones emitted heat for a long time in the otherwise unheated rooms. The combination of moisture from the breath of sleepers and the cold air, created frost on most metal surfaces in the bedrooms. Dressing and undressing always took place in the relative comfort of the kitchen. The mother was usually the first to arise in the morning and the last to retire in the evening. In addition to bearing many children, the volume and difficulty of her chores was formidable. It is no wonder that death came early for most frontier women.

Gertrude Schutz was exceptional. This strong woman suffered the loss of her husband when she was only 39 and then led her young family on a tortuous journey to a new land with unknown additional hardships. Gertrude lived until 1890 when, at the age of 68, she died peacefully with the comfort of knowing that she had provided her family with a solid foundation for a better life.

For practical reasons this record will focus on the largest family of the Schutz brothers, that of John I and Elizabeth (Reifenberger) Schutz since they are the author's direct ancestors.

Nicholas, their first child, was born in 1880 and was followed over the next 25 years with 14 siblings. Four of them died within months of their birth. The last, Wendelein died (at the age of one month) just six months before the death of his mother on December 31, 1905. Two others would die before the age of thirty. John Schutz II was the eighth child born to John I and Elizabeth on 16 February 1893. His birth record from St. Adrian's church is shown below.

38		✓	
Dorothea Anna Vogelberg	24. Sept. 92	Wilh. Vogelberg & Cath. Pint	
Agnes Florence Timmons	28. Sept. 92	Will. Timmons & Elisab. Smith	
Franz Arthur Beircis	21. Sept. 92	Adam Beircis & Anna Tillmann	
Theodor Luinmen	6. Oct. 92	✓ Peter Luinmen & Mary Meyer	
✓ Maria Schutz	1. Oct. 92	Theodor Schutz & Cathar. Weidert	
Joseph Lavalle	12. Dec. 89	George Lavalle & Julia Chase	
Thomas Hugh M'Gee ✓	29. Sept. 92	Hugh M'Gee & Rose Anne M'Koy	
Wilhelm Johannes Henning	22. Oct. 92	Andreas Henning & Maria Voss	
Maria Josephina Schmitz	16. Oct. 92	Fred. Schmitz & Maria Studer	
Maria Anna Martini	15. Nov. 92	Peter Martini & Barbara Schi	
Franziska Becker	23. Nov. 92	Casper Becker & Franziska Gock	
Heinrich Jacob Schutz	27. Nov. 92	Joseph Schutz & Susanna Meier	
Cassilia Smith	9. Dec. 92	Burr Smith & Adelia Ufford	
Anna Catharina Ruppert	25. Nov. 92	Frank Ruppert & Anna Leul	
Anna Maria Christina Peterbusch	25. Dec. 92	Heinr. Peterbusch & Maria Thole	
		1893.	
Johann Heinr. v. Holtum	11. Dec. 92	Ludw. v. Holtum & Amalia Moser	
Maria O'Sullivan	5. Dec. 92	Michael O'Sullivan & Margr. Olliver	
Hermann Joseph Schutz	11. Jan. 93	Wilhelm Schutz & Therese Kliegen	
Anna Barbara Elisabeth Geber	5. Jan. 93	John Geber & Anna Maria Jac	
Roman Ferdinand Pass	13. Jan. 93	Peter Pass & Bertha Fritz	
Carl Joseph Hansen	4. Feb. 93	✓ Joseph Hansen & Cathar. Pongel	
Apollonia Augustata Sieren Haegle	30. Nov. 92	Frank Haegle & Teda Sieren	
John Schutz	16. Feb. 93	John Schutz & Elisab. Reifenberger	
...	...	John Brabender & Anna Hendri	

Birth records from St. Adrian Church (1892-93)

My father, John Schutz I, is the last on the list. To demonstrate the rapid growth of the Schutz family following recent marriages, note that my father was preceded in birth by three cousins in a period of less than 1 1/2 years. There's yet another on the following page.

An extended member of the John Schutz I family was Nicholas Reifenberger, Elizabeth's father. He was a Civil War veteran who had numerous health problems creating somewhat of a burden for the family, but he was loved by all. Nicholas, in fact, had given John I and Elizabeth the farm they were living on when his other children, three boys, rejected farming and moved to Adrian to pursue other careers. Nicholas, however, was independent by nature, and in 1898, at the age of 70, decided to move to Adrian where he lived alone. He had a good relationship with his other children, and was tended to by them as well as Elizabeth and John I. The following Census Schedule shows that he had already moved by 1900.

TWELFTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES
 SCHEDULE No. 1.—POPULATION.

State Minnesota
 County Nobles
 Township of other division of county Little Rock Township Name of Institution
 Name of incorporated city, town, or village, within the above-named division
 Enumerated by me on the 11th day of June, 1900. John W. Snow

LOCATION	NAME	RELATION	PERSONAL DESCRIPTION						NATIVITY			CITIZENSHIP	
			SEX	AGE	RACE	DATE OF BIRTH	Married	Single	Place of birth of father	Place of birth of mother	Place of birth of person	Year of immigration	Year of naturalization
59 19	Elizabeth Reifenberger	Wife	F	40	W	1860			Germany	Germany	Germany	1891	1900
	John I. Schutz	Husband	M	42	W	1858			Germany	Germany	Germany	1872	1900
	Mary (Molly) Schutz	Daughter	F	12	W	1888			Minnesota	Germany	Germany		
	Henry Schutz	Son	M	10	W	1890			Minnesota	Germany	Germany		
60 60	Caroline Schutz	Daughter	F	10	W	1890			Minnesota	Germany	Germany		
	Lena Schutz	Daughter	F	8	W	1892			Minnesota	Germany	Germany		
	John Schutz	Son	M	6	W	1894			Minnesota	Germany	Germany		
	Isadore Schutz	Son	M	4	W	1896			Minnesota	Germany	Germany		
63 63	John I. Schutz	Head	M	42	W	1858			Minnesota	Germany	Germany	1872	1900
	Elizabeth Schutz	Wife	F	40	W	1860			Minnesota	Germany	Germany	1891	1900
	Nicholas Schutz	Son	M	12	W	1888			Minnesota	Germany	Germany		
	Mary (Molly) Schutz	Daughter	F	10	W	1890			Minnesota	Germany	Germany		
	Henry Schutz	Son	M	8	W	1892			Minnesota	Germany	Germany		
	Caroline Schutz	Daughter	F	6	W	1894			Minnesota	Germany	Germany		
	Lena Schutz	Daughter	F	4	W	1896			Minnesota	Germany	Germany		
	John Schutz	Son	M	2	W	1898			Minnesota	Germany	Germany		
	Isadore Schutz	Son	M	1	W	1899			Minnesota	Germany	Germany		
	Martha Schutz	Daughter	F	0	W	1900			Minnesota	Germany	Germany		

1900 Census - Little Rock Township

Location # 63 shows John I and Elizabeth with children Nicholas, Mary (Molly), Henry, Caroline, Lena, John, Susan, Leo and Isadore. Martha and Leonard were not yet born.

The following photo shows the John Schutz I family in 1894. It includes Nick Reifenberger since he was living with the family at the time.



The John Schutz Family circa 1894.

Family members from left to right - top row - John I., Henry, Nick, Mollie, Nicholas Reifenberger, Lena. In the center - Elizabeth holding my father, John II., with Caroline seated to her left.

The Schutz families remained true to their Catholic faith and attended mass regularly, even though the trip to town was rather arduous. Father Knauf erected a frame building for a church in the year they arrived in Adrian. The cost of \$700 was paid for by Bishop Ireland. It served as a place of worship until 1887 when a much larger church was built and dedicated by Bishop Ireland in 1889. It had a seating capacity of 500 and cost \$15,000.^(f)

Parishioners from the south part of Little Rock Township had options for mass at the mission parish of St. Mary's in Ellsworth. Masses were held monthly in the Maurice O'Hearn home. He is the same Mr. O'Hearn who wrote numerous articles about the Colony that were published in the Northwestern Chronicle, the official newspaper of the Diocese of St. Paul. Masses were also held in the home of Nicholas Neyens, an Irish settler. Although the Neyens home was quite close to the Schutz family farms, they rarely attended mass there. Most families chose the longer trip to Adrian because of the in-church service and the opportunity to socialize with more fellow parishioners. After mass, gatherings were often the genesis for romantic relationships among the young.

Father Knauf left the parish the year my dad, John, was born, 1893. He was replaced by Father Schwartz until 1898 when Father Schels came to St. Adrian. Father Schels was the overseer of the construction of the present rectory, which was completed in November of 1899. One month later tragedy struck the parish. On Christmas Eve day the St. Adrian Church burned to the ground. The fire started in the furnace room of the basement and spread rapidly throughout the church. It was hard to fight the fire because it was most severe inside the walls which were protected by a brick veneer. The steeple bells melted and crashed through the floors as the building collapsed.

Plans to erect a new church were started immediately. The cornerstone for the church was lain on 04 July 1900 by the Right Rev. John Cotter, Bishop of the Diocese of Winona, with over 2000 in attendance. There were patriotic songs, a parade and speeches. Some were delivered in German which was still a dominant language in many homes and in church.

The arrival of the pews in February 1901 completed the magnificent church which still stands today. Total cost of the 800 person capacity church was \$22,650.

My father was in the initial first communion class in the new church and attended the first mass. He sat in the same pew until his death in 1983, a period of 83 years. Dad said that " In those days you could rent a seat. They had what they called pew rent. My mother picked that pew, No. 32."

^(f) *St. Adrian 1877-1977*



Church of St. Adrian

Once the settlers had permanent homes they became model citizens. Although they still carried on some of the traditions of the "old country" they were very loyal Americans. In order to make citizenship official they needed to apply for naturalization. The naturalization application required the applicant to have lived in the United States at least three years, renounce any allegiance to a foreign country or head of state, express a willingness to become a citizen, and have these statements attested by two witnesses. The naturalization application for John Schutz follows:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } IN DISTRICT COURT, THIRTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
COUNTY OF NOBLES. } ss.

At a Special Term of the District Court in and for said County, begun and holden in the Court House in the Village of Worthington, in said County of Nobles, on Friday the 29th day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety seven

Present—Honorable P. E. Brown Judge.
F. W. Stevens Clerk.

IN THE MATTER OF THE NATURALIZATION OF AN ALIEN.

To the Honorable P. E. Brown Judge of the District Court of Nobles County:

Your petitioner, John Schutz, an alien, a native of Germany, respectfully represents unto your Honor that he arrived in the United States a minor, under the age of twenty-one; that he resided in the United States three years preceding his arrival at the age of twenty-one years; that he has continued to reside therein to the time of his making this, his application to be admitted a citizen thereof; that he has arrived at the age of twenty-one years; that he has resided in the United States five years and upward, to-wit: for the term of 20 years, including the three years of his minority, and in the State of Minnesota for 20 years; that it is bona fide his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign Prince, Potentate, State or Sovereignty whatever, and particularly the allegiance and fidelity which he in anywise owes to William II Emperor of Germany, whereof he was heretofore a citizen or subject, and for two years next preceding it has been bona fide his intention to become a citizen of the United States.

John Schutz

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
COUNTY OF NOBLES. } John Schutz being duly sworn, upon his oath says that the above petition is true.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 29th day of October A. D. 1897.
John Schutz
F. W. Stevens Clerk.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
COUNTY OF NOBLES. } We, Jas R Jones and James H Faragher of the County of Nobles, and State of Minnesota, having been first duly sworn, do depose and say that we have been personally acquainted with John Schutz

an alien, who has applied to be admitted as a Naturalized Citizen of the United States, for the space of five years last past and upward; that during the whole of said time he has continued to reside within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the United States, and one year, at least, in the said State of Minnesota, preceding the day of the date hereof; and that as far as our knowledge and observation have extended, he has behaved himself as a man of good moral character, and appears to be attached to the principles contained in the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same; and that for two years next preceding it has been bona fide his intention to become a citizen of the United States.

Jas R Jones
James H Faragher
F. W. Stevens

Subscribed and sworn to in open Court, this 29th day of October A. D. 1897.
F. W. Stevens Clerk.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
COUNTY OF NOBLES. } I, John Schutz do solemnly swear,

in the presence of Almighty God, that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and that I do absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign Prince, Potentate, State or Sovereignty whatever, and more particularly the allegiance and fidelity I in anywise owe to William II Emperor of Germany, whereof I was heretofore a citizen or subject.

Subscribed and sworn to in open Court, this 29th day of October A. D. 1897.
John Schutz
F. W. Stevens Clerk.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the 29th day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety seven personally appeared P. E. Brown

Presiding Judge of the District Court of the County of Nobles, and State aforesaid (the same being a Court of Record, having and exercising common law jurisdiction, a Ben and a Clerk), sitting judicially for the dispatch of business at the Court House in the Village of Worthington, in the County aforesaid, John Schutz

an alien, above the age of twenty-one years, and applied to the said Court to be admitted to become a Naturalized Citizen of the United States of America, pursuant to the several Acts of Congress heretofore passed on that subject, and the Court being satisfied, as well from the oath of the said John Schutz as from the testimony of Jas R Jones and James H Faragher who are known to be competent witnesses, that the said applicant arrived in the United States a minor under the age of twenty-one years, has resided within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the United States, for and during the full term of five years, including the three years previous to his arrival at the age of twenty-one years, and one year within the State of Minnesota; that during said term of five years he has sustained a good moral character, and appeared to be attached to the principles contained in the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same; and the said applicant having now here filed his declaration of intention to become a CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES, according to the provisions of the several Acts of Congress heretofore passed on that subject; and he having now here in open Court taken and subscribed the oath required by those laws to support the Constitution of the United States, and to renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign Prince, Potentate, State or Sovereignty whatever, and more particularly all allegiance which he may in anywise owe to William II Emperor of Germany, whereof he was heretofore a subject.

IT IS THEREUPON ORDERED AND ADJUDGED BY THE COURT, That the said John Schutz be admitted to all and singular the rights, privileges and immunities of a naturalized citizen of the United States, and that the same be certified by the clerk of this Court, under the seal of said Court, accordingly.

Attest: F. W. Stevens Clerk.

John Schutz' 1897 application for naturalization, the first step in becoming a citizen of the United States. In it he renounces allegiance to William II, Emperor of Germany. His witnesses are Mssrs. Joseph Jones, and James Faragher, neighbors and friends of John.

Schooling was not mandatory and few farm children finished High School. My father's schooling was typical for the time. He attended a one room country school for several years and then St. Adrian School through eighth grade. No parochial high school existed at the time and although he could have attended the public high school, neither he or any of his peers did. The farm youth of that age were expected to work full time on the farm and an eighth grade education was considered sufficient for their future needs. Even during their school years, boys were routinely taken out of school in the spring and fall to help with the crops. In addition, winter weather often prevented attendance at school.

The St. Adrian Grade School that my father attended was in a building located just east of the present church. It was built in 1876 at another location, purchased for \$600 by Father Schwartz, and moved in 1893. The newly purchased building served as a school and as a home for the teaching sisters who lived on the upper floor. Initially, it was only a grade school, however in 1905 a high school curriculum was begun and it served both purposes until 1912.

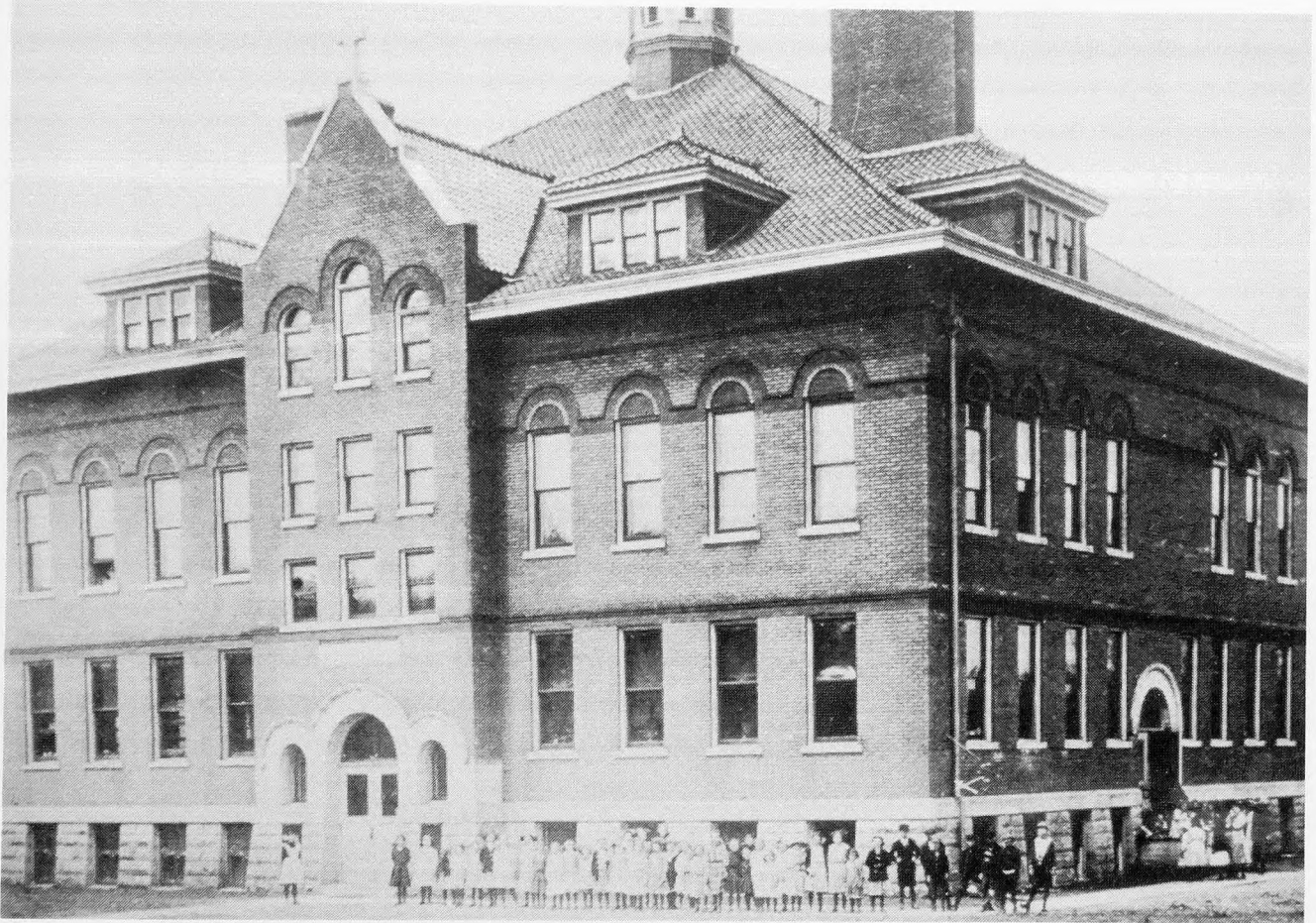


**The St. Adrian School and Convent from 1895 until 1912.
It was then remodeled as a convent in its entirety.**

Crowded conditions created a need for a new school which was begun in 1910. Farmers and other townsfolk helped with various construction projects, particularly grading. Among the volunteers was my father who, like his father before, helped the parish construct a building. (his father worked on the construction of the current and previous church)

Dad related that "The workers were treated very well by some of the local businesses. At the time there were 5 saloons in Adrian and they took turns treating the workers each afternoon with beer." (the abstinence advocated by Bishop Ireland had been long forgotten!)

This school served as both grade school and high school for several generations to come. My class of 1957 would be the last sophomore class in the building. The next year, we moved to a new high school built between the convent and old school. The 1912 building continued as St. Adrian Grade School before becoming a public school when the St. Adrian schools closed. The building was razed in the Spring of 2001.

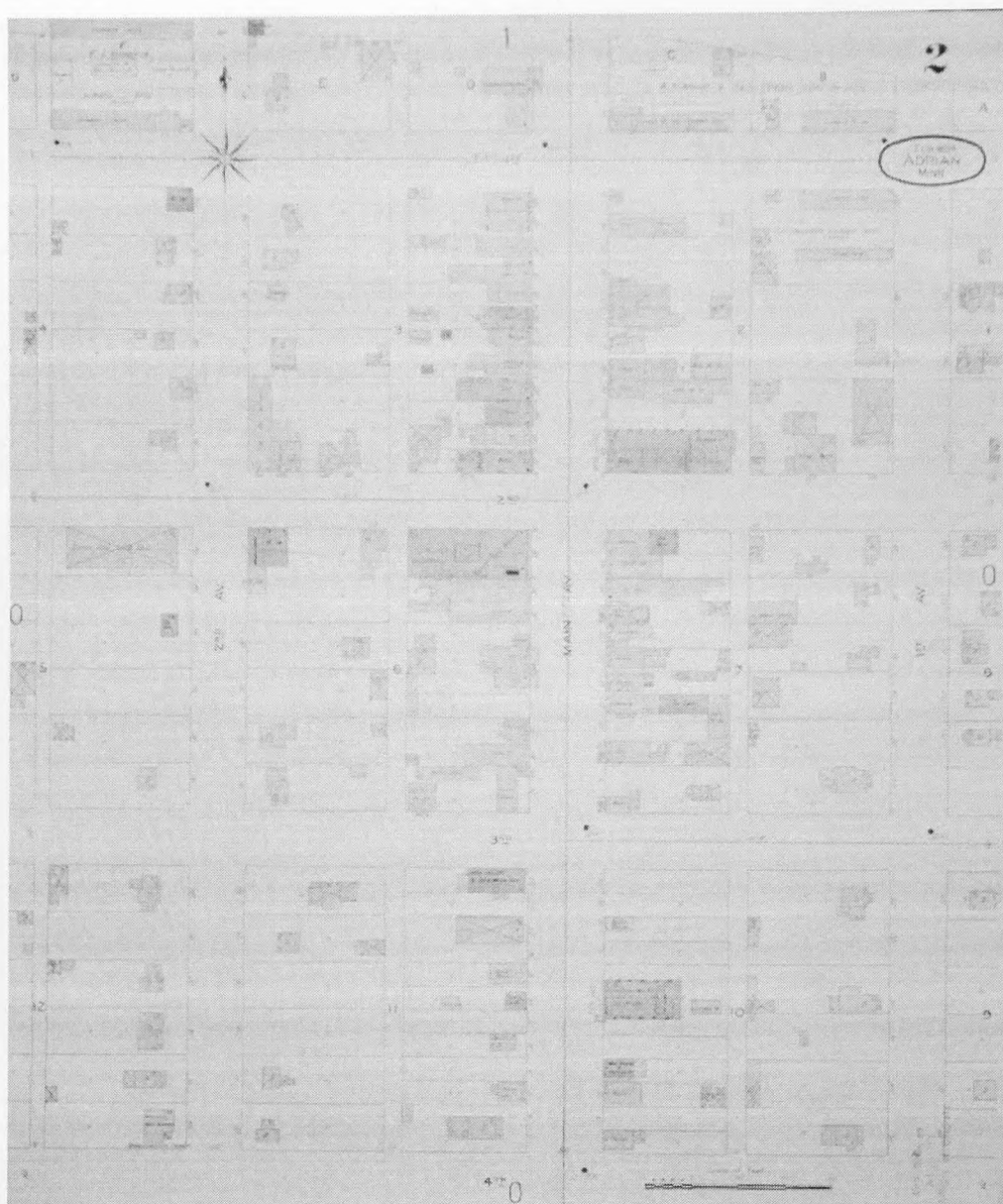


St. Adrian Grade School and High School (1912 - 2000)

During the years I attended St. Adrian, the first grade was in the semi-basement room to the left of the entrance. Grade two was in the first main level to the right of the entrance (just above the children's heads in the photo). The rest of the first floor contained the high school classrooms while the remaining grade school classrooms were located on the upper floors with the higher grades on the higher levels. The gymnasium was also located on the upper level. It was used for basketball, school plays and holiday performances.

In later years, a fire-escape was attached to the east (right) wall of the building (fire drills were held regularly). Playgrounds surrounded the building. There was an ice skating rink with a warming house located in the opposite corner of the two block complex of St. Adrian buildings. In the earlier years, children either brought their own

I'm sure that most readers that attended St. Adrian have their own recollections of "how it was". One thing we probably all share is the memory of the fairly strict discipline meted out by the Sisters of St. Francis. I, for one, maintain a deep and lasting respect for their dedication, perseverance and ingenious approaches toward motivating wayward students.



Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Adrian (1899)

Ironically, this map was completed the year of the worst fire in Adrian history, the burning of St. Adrian's church. Buildings are very difficult to identify without a magnifying glass, however, one can get oriented by picking out the main intersection of the town. At the corner of Second Street and Main Avenue lie the two largest buildings in town diagonally across from each other, the Becker building (later it became Schutz Hardware) and the Slade Hotel. North and south extensions of this map show St. Adrian Church and railroad properties.

The population of Adrian in 1899 was 1200. It was a very prosperous town as one can see from the preceding map and the following pictures that obviously were taken at a later date, judging from the existence of automobiles.



Main Street Adrian Looking Northwest

The A. M. Becker building on left was a department store and later the home of Schutz Hardware. The building in the center is the Adrian State Bank. The street is not paved.



Main Street Adrian Looking South

The Slade Hotel, now on the State Register of Historic Places, is on the left. The large building near the end of the picture is the Opera House and City Offices (1888-1974).

Life remained laborious for the next generation of the Schutz family as it entered the 20th. century. This difficult and strenuous life brought about the premature death of Elizabeth, wife of John Schutz I.

Lizzie, as she was known, died on New Years Eve, 1905 in the presence of her husband, father and all of her children. No doubt, a major factor influencing her death at the age of 43 was the bearing of 15 children. At the time of her death, she had an eighteen month old child, Leonard, and just the previous year in April, had lost another child, Wendelein, shortly after his birth.

Perhaps, the loss of his only daughter was a factor in the death of Lizzie's father, Nicholas Reifenberger, who died only 17 days later. The two deaths marked the beginning of a sequence of three, very evenly spaced, additional deaths in the family.

John Schutz I died in 1912, his daughter, Martha, in 1920, and son, Leo, in 1927.

Losing both parents at such young ages and within seven years of each other was a real blow to the family and it changed the way they would live for some time. When Elizabeth died in 1905, she had three children under the age of five, Isadore, Martha and Leonard. Fortunately, their oldest sister Mollie, age twenty two, was willing to provide the maternal care they needed to replace their mother. When John died in 1912 the family, while more fully grown, still needed the guidance and stability normally provided by parents.

Obituaries and
Funeral Cards for :

JOHN SCHUTZ

DIED AT HIS HOME NEAR ADRIAN
MONDAY MORNING.

Funeral Took Place Wednesday
Morning—Was One of the
Pioneers of This Section.

The Democrat is again called on to chronicle the death of one of our pioneers.

John Schutz died at his home in Little Rock township, about five miles south of Adrian, Monday morning at 7:30, of heart trouble, in his 58th year. The funeral took place Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock from St. Adrian's church, interment being in St. Adrian's cemetery.

Mr. Schutz had been ailing for almost a year, but bore his illness with patience. His death was a shock to the community.

John Schutz was one of the early day settlers of Little Rock township and one of its substantial farmers. He owned the northeast quarter of section 7 and the south half of section 5 in Little Rock township, as well as a half section in Traverse county.

Mr. Schutz was born in Germany October 19, 1854. He was one of a family of eight children of Jacob and Gertrude (Kaltenberg) Schutz. His father died in Germany in 1862 aged 40 years. His mother died at the home of her son in Little Rock township in December, 1894, aged 74 years. Mr. Schutz came to the United States in 1872 and located in Dane county, Wisconsin, where he farmed six years. He came to Nobles county in the spring of 1878 and located in Little Rock township. For the first year and a half he lived on section 17, then he bought the northeast quarter of section 7, and has ever since made his home there.

In the village of Adrian on July 12, 1879, Mr. Schutz was married to Miss Lizzie Reifenberger, daughter of Nicholas Reifenberger. To them have been born the following eleven children: Nicholas, Mary, Henry, Caroline, Lena (Mrs. Joseph Steinhoff), John, Susie, Leo, Isadora, Martha and Leonard.

Elizabeth Reifenberger Schutz
(1862-1905)

and

Johann (John)
Schutz
(1854-1912)

Death of Mrs. John Schutz.

Mrs. John Schutz died at her home in Little Rock township, at six o'clock Sunday morning December 31, 1905, aged 43 years and 7 days. The cause of her death was consumption.

The funeral services held in St. Adrian's church at 10 a. m. Tuesday, were very largely attended, the procession from the church to the cemetery east of town being fully half a mile long.

Elizabeth Reifenberger, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Reifenberger, was born December 25, 1862, in Hennepin county, Minnesota, where she lived until 1878, when she came to Nobles county with her parents.

In 1879 she was married to Mr. John Schutz, who survives her. To them were born fifteen children, eleven of whom (seven sons and four daughters) are living. Nicholas, the eldest of the sons is about 26 and Mollie, the eldest of the daughters, is 24. The youngest child is about 18 months old.

Besides the husband and children, two brothers, John and Peter Reifenberger, are left to mourn her death. Peter is now at Los Angeles and could not be present at the funeral.

All who knew Mrs. Schutz unite in praising her many virtues and especially her devotion to her husband and family. She was a truly good woman and in her death the community suffers a great loss.

Jesus! Maria! Joseph!

„Selig sind die Todten, die im Herrn sterben. Sie ruhen von ihren Leiden und ihre Werke folgen ihnen nach.“ — Offend. 14. 16.



Zum frommen Andenken
— an —
John Schutz.

Geboren den 19. Oktober 1854 in Rheinland, Deutschland; gestorben den 24. Juni 1912 zu Adrian, Minnesota, im Alter von 57 Jahren, 8 Monate und 5 Tagen, gestärkt und gut vorbereitet durch die hl. Sterbesakramente und ergeben in Gottes hl. Willen. — Die trauernden Hinterbliebenen empfehlen seine Seele der christlichen Fürbitte der Gläubigen.

Gebet.

Herr, nimm gnädig auf die Seele Deines Dieners John, welchen Du von dieser Welt abgerufen hast. Vergib ihm, was er aus menschlicher Schwachheit verschuldet und vollende seine Reinigung, damit er in seliger Gemeinschaft mit Dir ewig leben möge. Durch Christum, unsern Herrn. Amen.

Vater unser. Begrüßet seist du, Maria. O Herr, gib ihm die ewige Ruhe!

Jesus! Maria! Joseph!

„Ich bin die Auferstehung und das Leben. Wer an mich glaubt, der wird leben, wenn er auch gestorben ist.“ — Joh. 11. 25.



Zum frommen Andenken
— an —
Elisabetha Schutz.

Geboren den 25. Dezember 1862 bei Sorretto, Minnesota; gestorben den 31. Dezember 1905 zu Adrian, Minnesota, im Alter von 43 Jahren und 6 Tagen, gestärkt und gut vorbereitet durch die hl. Sterbesakramente und ergeben in Gottes hl. Willen. — Die trauernden Hinterbliebenen empfehlen ihre Seele der christlichen Fürbitte der Gläubigen.

Gebet.

O Gott, Du Schöpfer und Erlöser aller Gläubigen, verleihe der Seele Deines Dieners Elisabetha die Vergebung aller Sünden, damit sie Deine Erbarmung, nach welcher sie sich immer gelehrt hat, erlangen möge. Der Du lebst und regierst, Gott, von Ewigkeit zu Ewigkeit, Amen.

Vater unser. Begrüßet seist Du, Maria,

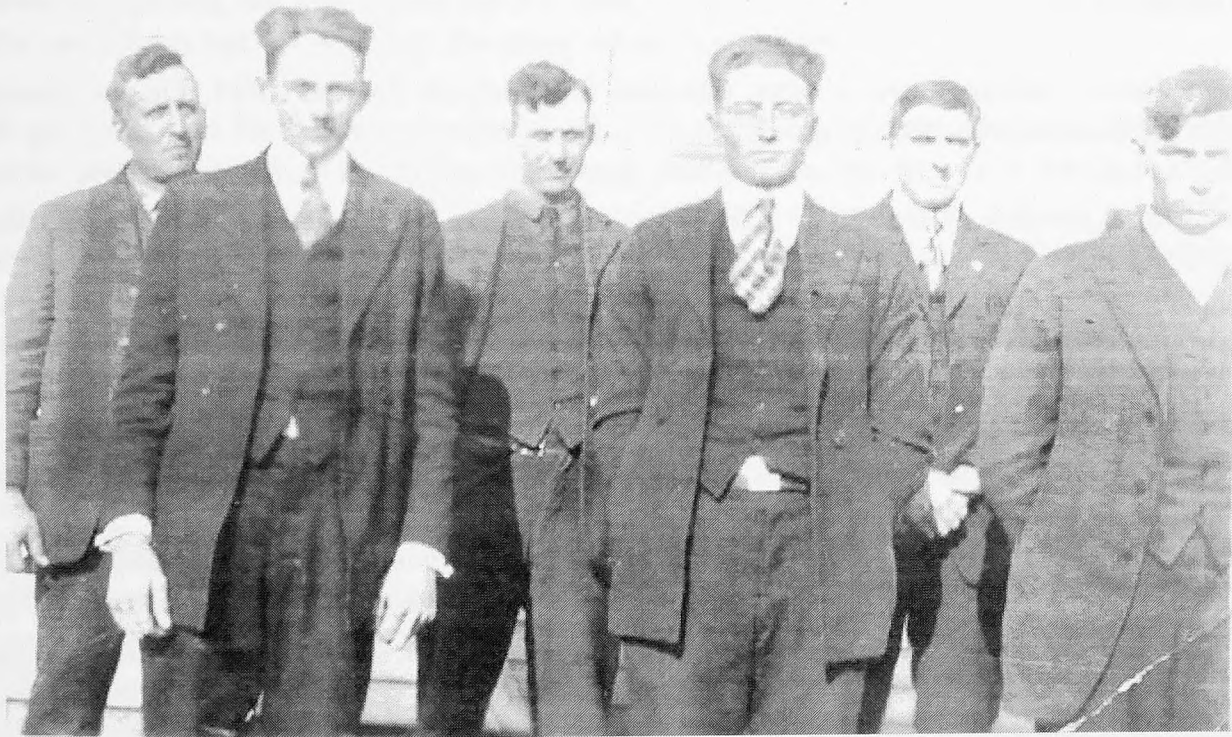
The oldest member of the family, Nick stepped in to fill the paternal gap. He and Mollie sacrificed much to keep their family intact, functional and loving. Molly postponed marriage until she was 37 at which time Leonard, the youngest, was 15 years old. Even then, she and her husband, Ben Mormann, lived with the family for awhile. Nick was the only member of the family who did not marry. He was already 40 when his oldest sister married. The other members of the family were indebted and grateful for the sacrifices made by their elder siblings. They continued to show their admiration and respect throughout their lives.

At age 19, Martha contracted tuberculosis, a common illness in those days. Medical specialists at the time believed that a dry, warm climate could prolong, if not save the life, of tuberculosis patients. The family was willing to sacrifice what they could to save their sister. The family decided that my father, John, should accompany Martha to Phoenix, Arizona in the winter of 1920. For a time it seemed that Martha was improving, however she took a turn for the worse and dad brought her home so the family could be with her at her death which occurred on 15 June, 1920. The unpleasant trip back to Minnesota with his ailing sister was one of the more difficult ordeals of dad's life. The following picture of him was taken while staying with Martha in Arizona.



Dad In Arizona - 1920

Seven years later, Leo contracted encephalitis and died very suddenly on 06 February 1927. The deaths of Martha and Leo were difficult to accept because of their otherwise good health and the fact that they had escaped the usual perils of childhood and had reached adulthood unscathed. Before Leo died, the six Schutz boys of this generation had their picture taken together.



The Six Schutz Boys of the Family John and Elizabeth Schutz (circa 1920) Left to Right - Nicholas, Leonard, Henry, Isadore, John and Leo. (Note: Compare this picture with that of the six Schutz boys from the previous generation on page 47)

Four of the Schutz children died within four months of their birth, Martha and Leo in their twenties, but the other nine lived relatively long lives.

Ironically, my father was plagued by ill health most of his life. When he was twenty two he was stricken with rheumatic fever. He was in bed for two months being cared for by his siblings. When he finally recovered from the rheumatic fever the doctor told him not to worry. "If you take care of yourself you could outlive everybody in your family."

Dad also had the more common surgeries such as an appendectomy, removal of varicose veins several times and a tonsillectomy. On the more serious side he had two malignant tumors removed and he had a heart attack which led to the emplacement of a pacemaker. Although he was a middle child, the doctors prophesy came true. No one else in the family lived to the age of ninety and, remarkably, he did outlive them all.

Their father lived to see some of their children married. Lena was married to Joseph Steinhoff on 23 January, 1912, six months before John's death. Caroline married Chris Neuroth the following year on 30 January 1913. Molly, satisfied that the family had successfully coped with the early loss of both parents, now felt more comfortable about getting on with her own life. At the age of 36, she married Benjamin Mormann on 25 November, 1919.

Three marriages of the John and Elizabeth Schutz children took place in 1926. Dad married my mom, Anna Dorothy Finke, on January 26th., Susan married Edmund Goedken on May 31st., and Leonard married Grace DeGroot on December 1st.

Three years later Isadore married Grace's sister, Christine DeGroot, on 24 June 1929. Finally, Henry married Frances Suedbeck-Klosterman on 12 February 1936.

Nick became the only member of the family who did not marry. He was teased about having girlfriends, but marriage was probably never a serious consideration.

Except for Lena and Leonard, who were married at age twenty two, the rest married at a much later age, especially my dad, John (33), Molly (36) and Henry (52).

Farming was a rich tradition in the Schutz family but other than farmland ownership, Nick, Henry and my dad pursued other careers.

As for my dad, the decision to quit farming was made in the "terribly wet spring of 1924". He said, "There was water everywhere and we were in mud all the time. I thought there must be a better way to make a living."^(g) Dad stayed on the farm through the summer. In the fall there was an ad in the Adrian newspaper; a hardware store was for sale. "I went to the banker. He said he didn't know about a loan. The hardware store had changed hands so many times. He thought I should stay on the farm. Sometimes I think I should have taken his advice."

He didn't take the banker's advice, however, and bought the store from Billington and Hennekes (Hennekes was the father of dad's bookkeeper for more than four decades, Clara Hennekes)^(h). The purchase of the store in late 1924 was for the inventory only, not the building. The price was \$4470. The store was housed in the building that most readers will remember as the Adrian Bakery, several stores south of the eventual location of Schutz Hardware.

Dad said, "At the beginning I had a line of machinery with the hardware. I was the International Harvester dealer and always liked to tinker with machinery and made many trips out to farms to do repairs."

(g) From an interview in the Worthington Daily Globe, 27 February 1982.

(h) Clara was a faithful employee of dad's for many years. She was also a friend of the family and my Godmother. One year she gave dad a framed legend which he always displayed prominently. It said:

"We have been in business since 1924.

We have been pleasing and displeasing the public ever since.

We have been cussed and discussed, boycotted, talked about, lied to, hung up, held up, robbed, etc.

The only reason we are staying in business is to see what the hell is going to happen next!"

He could not have chosen a worse time to get into business. The depression came and no one could afford to pay for big items such as machinery. He dropped the International Harvester line in 1934, although he remained committed to repairing all of the machinery he had sold for many years later.

As for the depression dad said, " People didn't have any money. I started to heat the store with corn. I would make a deal - offering eight cents a bushel for corn to somebody that had a bill. Corn made a hot fire. "

"There were some good fellows. They tried to do everything they could to settle their debts. Sometimes they would be butchering a hog and they would ask if I could use a half-a-hog? They would pay that way. It was bad all over. The crops were bad."^(h) And dad, like many others, was deeply in debt.

Things did get better and the business prospered. In 1933 the hardware store had moved to the large Becker building on the corner across from the Adrian State Bank. Dad was also the Mayor of Adrian that year.

Schutz Hardware was a headquarters for plumbing and heating supplies and installation. Electrical work was added when dad hired an electrician. Since he already had an inventory, rent payment was the only major expense in addition to utilities. That ended two years later when, in 1926, dad and his brothers, Nick and Henry, bought the building for \$4000. That wasn't much for such a grand building. However, dad said that the owner was "glad to get rid of it." It included a theater adjacent to the hardware store and the Knights of Columbus Hall which occupied the entire upper floor.

In order for the business to prosper it required very long, tedious days. For a long time the store hours were 7 A.M. to 6 P.M., six days a week. In addition, extended hours were kept on Wednesdays and Saturdays when the store was open until 11 P.M. Dad said that "We never had a vacation. We'd always try to get away on a holiday, like Memorial Day. But sometimes you'd get a call even at six in the morning from someone asking to get something from the store. Then people would see you in the store and you may not be able to get away until noon." On Sundays, mom and dad would leave immediately after mass to go fishing or pursue other recreational interests. If they stayed around home too long, the inevitable call would come from someone needing something from the store or some other kind of service.

One of the more interesting stories dad told of his days in the business occurred in the earlier years. "A farm lady called one time during an extremely windy day. Their windmill was about 75 feet high and was not too far from their house. She said the head was coming off the windmill and that she was afraid to go in the kitchen to make dinner for the corn pickers that were working on their farm. She was afraid the head was about to fall. Well I said I just couldn't climb up there in a wind like this. I just couldn't do that." Ten minutes later she called back. "I just had to come she said."

^(h) From an interview in the Worthington Daily Globe, 27 February 1982.

Dad finally agreed to take a look at it. When he got there he determined that it was not possible to climb the windmill on the side with the ladder so he "took my belt and strapped myself and managed to climb to the other side." A single bolt without a nut was all that still held the swinging head. Dad had a tapered punch which he finally slipped in place to serve as another bolt temporarily." I got it fixed, but that wind was blowing so strong that I wasn't sure I could stay up long enough to make the repair".

The following Saturday night the lady came into the store to pay for the repair. She asked how much it would be. "Oh, I said, \$2.50." She said 'Why that didn't take you over half-an-hour.' "She paid but she wouldn't say another word and she never again came back in the store."

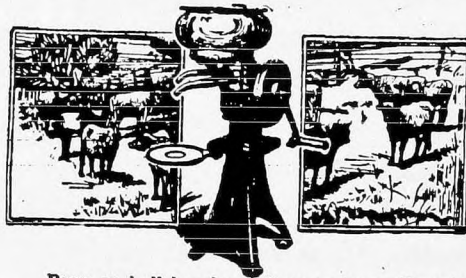
The Adrian Newspaper carried an ad from the J.J. Schutz Hardware for a cream separator. Dad, interestingly, accepted several names; John, Johnny, Jack, and J.J. Each of his friends had their favorite or would use the names interchangeably. He never objected to any of them as far as I know.

J. J. Schutz, Hdw

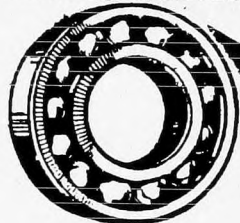
The "EASY"

McCormick-Deering Primrose

Cream Separator



Runs on ball bearings! Easy to turn—Easy to wash—Easy to put together—Easy to take apart—Easy to pay for! And it's a close skimmer, too. Ask us for a list of local farmers who are now using the ball-bearing McCormick-Deering Primrose.



Ball Bearings
Easy Turning
Slow Crank Speed
Greater Capacity
with Less Labor
Long Life
Steady Running
Visible Oiling System, and other big features.
12 Months to Pay

Newspaper ad for a cream separator from the J.J. Schutz Hardware Store.

A year prior to purchasing the store, dad was attending a baseball game in Adrian when dad happened upon his cousin Maria (Mame) Schutz-Suedbeck, wife of Frank Suedbeck. Among the passengers was a young lady by the name of Anna Finke, a housekeeper at the Suedbeck home.

Dad and Anna struck up a conversation which led to a series of dates. Often these dates were to public outings such as baseball games, house parties or dances.

At that time, many girls in their late teens or early twenties would seek employment as domestic help. The work was sometimes just for a couple of weeks during threshing, corn picking or when the family had a baby. Other times they stayed on a semi-permanent basis.

Anna was from a large family that lived near Wilmont. Her mother encouraged her and her sisters to get jobs around Adrian because she had many relatives in the area, and for another reason. Farm families in those days tended to be very isolated. It was difficult for young people to meet others. Adrian was a relatively prosperous area and the marriage prospects for young women were considerably better than if they continued to live and work on, or near, their parent's farm.

Two of Anna's cousins, Mrs. Frank Suedbeck (Mame), and Mrs. Edward Suedbeck (Margaret), daughters of Theodore Schutz* (married to my mom's aunt Catherine Weidert), hired my mom to help when they had children. She worked for Margaret in 1922 when she had her first children, twin boys. Anna stayed at the Suedbeck's for several years to help during the child rearing years.

The work was hard. Ann (her friends dropped the a) said "We would do everything when we worked out. Cooking, baking, washing, ironing. We even helped outside the home. I would do the milking and sometimes help pick corn. We were paid \$2 per week plus room and board."

Three years after that first meeting, John and Ann were married on 26 January, 1926 at Our Lady of Good Counsel Church in Wilmont, Minnesota. Lucille Finke, sister of the bride, was Maid-of-Honor and Isadore Schutz, brother of the groom, was the Best Man.

The two bought a home in Adrian located on Main Avenue in the block just south of the Catholic Church. They lived there for the next thirty five years and raised three children before retiring to a single level home several blocks away in 1961. Virgil was born in 1927, Beverly in 1932 and I, John III in 1939.

* Since Theodore Schutz was my dad's uncle, Mame and Margaret were also his first cousins.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized at Wilmont, Tuesday morning, January 26th, at nine o'clock, when Anna Dorothy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Finke, prominent residents of Wilmont township, was united in marriage to Mr. John J. Schutz of Adrian, the marriage ceremony being performed at the church of "Our Lady of Good Counsel", the pastor, Rev. Fr. Henry Dolla, officiating.

Miss Lucy Finke, sister of the bride acted as bridesmaid and Isidore C. Schutz, brother of the groom, as best man. Lorraine Onken, flower girl and niece of the bride was dressed in white organdie.

The bride was beautifully dressed in a gown of white georgette trimmed with silver and pearl beads, white mink fur trimmings and wore white silver slippers. Her costume was completed with a veil caught up with a band of pearls. Her only jewelry was a string of pearls, a gift of the groom. She carried a bouquet of ferns, roses, sweet peas and carnations. The bridesmaid wore a gown of cocoa silk canton crepe with hat and shoes to match and carried a bouquet of carnations, sweet peas and ferns. The groom and best man wore the conventional blue serge.

Immediately after the ceremony the happy couple repaired to the home of the bride's parents, northeast of Wilmont, where an elegant four-course wedding breakfast was served. The dining room was beautifully decorated with the bridal colors, white and red carnations. Only the immediate relatives of the contracting parties were present.

The newly weds left for the Twin Cities for an extended honeymoon and will be home to their friends in Adrian after March 1st.

Both bride and groom are well and favorably known throughout this community. The bride was reared and brought up in Wilmont's vicinity. She received her education at the "Lady of Good Counsel" parochial school at Wilmont and is a lady of refinement and nobility of character.

The groom is one of Adrian's progressive business men and owner of the Schutz Hardware Store. He is a gentleman of splendid character, business acumen and popular with his business associates. He received his education in the St. Adrian Parochial School while a resident of Little Rock township.

They will go to housekeeping in the beautiful home better known as the Lena Masgai residence property, south part of town and owned by the groom.

The Review joins with their many friends in extending congratulations and best wishes to this worthy couple.



John Schutz (1893-1987) Anna Finke Schutz (1902-1997)
Marriage - 26 January 1926

Virgil, Bev, and I are grateful for the memories of our childhood growing up in that first home. We are all now married; Virgil to Mary (Schraad); Bev to Gerald Knips and I, to Liliane (Kauls). Our parents lived to see all of their grandchildren and many of their great-grandchildren.

Mom and dad's leisure time was subject to the demands of their business. The hardware store demanded long hours and few breaks. They worked hard and enjoyed simple pleasures. Fishing, hunting and playing cards were the pastimes they enjoyed most. There were many satisfying events and a few difficult times in their lives. Following are a few random excerpts from the years while we were growing up. My intention here is to provide an understanding of the type of life experienced by my parents, yet avoid turning this history into an autobiography. I will save that for another effort.

My parents traveled sparingly, and then only within the United States. The most memorable trip was taken in 1949 under the premise that it might be "the last time that we could travel together as a family". That trip to the east coast included Washington D.C. (I was there on my 10th. birthday) and New York City. It did prove to be our last trip together. Virgil was married and a draftee in the Korean conflict, and Bev went on to nursing school.

I accompanied my parents on two west coast trips in the 1950's while in high school. One of the more memorable aspects of the 1956 trip was the difficulty dad and I had to convince mom to make a stop in Las Vegas. Once we were there, however, she didn't want to leave. She was enamored by the glitz and the gambling. She and dad returned once more on their own a number of years later.

Dad loved to play tricks. April fools was his favorite day, although he didn't hesitate to play tricks anytime or anyplace. This clearly is a hereditary trait as it is still regularly practiced by family members. Typical and most memorable of the tricks was one that dad was not involved with. I'm sworn to secrecy as to the real culprit.

My uncle Henry spent many hours sitting on the front enclosed porch of his home next to a humidor smoking cigars and reading. One April fool's evening while home alone and sitting in the porch he was aroused by several ducks that had somehow found their way into the house from the back door. He had to chase them all over the house before finally capturing them. He, no doubt, had a difficult time explaining the mess and turmoil to my Aunt Frances upon her return. The ensuing quest to determine the perpetrator is legendary.

The hardware store had several holes in it's wood floor from abandoned plumbing or heating pipes. One of those holes was directly over an area in the basement which was used for cutting and threading pipes. Often, when dad knew someone was working in that area, he would drop firecrackers down the hole. Quite a few bruised knuckles and banged heads resulted from this antic.

Hunting and fishing were a year-round routine for our family. Most summer Sundays were spent at the lake and dad made an annual trek up north for ice fishing. When we fished bullheads, they were usually so abundant that we could catch one (or two) on every cast. Often we would catch them, dad would clean them, and mom would fry them from a camp stove right at the lake. Dad's favorite fishing partner was Allie Johanning, my uncle and Godfather. Dad was devastated when Allie was killed in a 1957 car accident.

Each autumn was highlighted by pheasant hunting. The season would start at noon on a Saturday. The men and boys would walk the fields until about two o'clock. Then with the back of a pickup nearly filled with birds, they would meet the ladies at a country schoolhouse or some other predetermined site where lunch was served. Lunch never tasted so good.

Following lunch, the ladies would return home with the pheasants while the men went back to the fields for more hunting. This largesse, of course, was generally confined to the first day of hunting. After that the birds became much smarter and one really had to "hunt". The same could be said for later years when the pheasant population dwindled due to lack of cover caused by drained sloughs and fence-to-fence farming.

We had a couple of roadside activities that took place in the spring. Shooting gophers was a good way to learn the use of firearms for young boys. We would go out and shoot the pesky rodents from our car, and if it was the right time of year, we could pick wild asparagus at the same time.

Several annual events were never missed. The Knights of Columbus and St. Joseph's Society held picnics, usually at someone's farm. Everyone who attended partook in great food and fun games. We usually attended the Corpus Christi procession each summer in St. Killian which, in later years, was also the retirement home of my mom's parents.

December 6th. was St. Nicholas day. Relatives gathered in the evening at someone's home to await the arrival of St. Nicholas and his assistant. By the time he arrived, with much fanfare and noise, the adults, having imbibed in spirits, were relaxed while the children were fearful - yet excited. St. Nicholas would ask the children to perform, recite a poem or say a prayer. When successful (or not), he would give them candy or other treats. St. Nicholas and his helper would turn to the adults and usually pick on one of them unmercifully. One of these nights my father was the brunt of this abuse. He could not satisfy St. Nick and was about to be kidnapped by him because of his shortcomings. My cousin Henry and I wrapped ourselves around dad's legs to keep St. Nick from taking him. St. Nick left in a huff, much to our relief!

Two other Christmas rituals in our family are remembered and should be noted. We always had oyster stew for dinner on Christmas eve. My dad and brother Virgil would eat the oysters and then pretend that these slimy creatures were still alive and acting up in their stomachs. As a little boy, I was not impressed. To this day the thought of eating oysters is revolting to me.

A friend of my brother's, "Gizmo" Thompson, would come over to our house after midnight mass in his single days to have my dad's special Tom and Jerry's. He loved these drinks. After Gizmo was married, he wanted to continue the ritual at the home of his in-law's, so the first Christmas eve following his marriage, he phoned before mass and asked for my dad. We were all listening to dad's side of the conversation. It became obvious that Gizmo was asking dad for the recipe for Tom and Jerry's. Dad went on to explain about separating the yolks from the whites of a dozen eggs when he was interrupted. Dad began to laugh uproariously. We later found out that Gizmo had stopped him when he mentioned a dozen eggs. That seemed like a lot. Dad asked him how many Tom and Jerry's he planned to make? That's when dad started to laugh. Gizmo told him he only wanted one!

My uncle Henry and uncle Nick were, in addition to being brothers, quite good friends. This was sometimes hard to discern especially when it came to some of their joint business dealings. They owned some Little Rock Township farmlands that each year needed to be measured. My cousin Henry Jr. (known then as simply Jr.) and I were selected to be their assistants. We dragged chains that, I assume, were exactly one rod long. Following their instructions we laid out the chains and then watched while each of them, independently, started making calculations on their pads. Jr. and I sat by waiting for the eruption. Sure enough, after some discussion in English about the results of their calculations, which never came out the same, they would go at each other in German. I never have become very proficient at German, however, I still remember some of the names they called each

other and they are not suitable for print. The interesting thing was that this ritual was performed every year. Even at our young ages, Jr. and I had come to the conclusion that except for perhaps some minute tidal effects, the land would not change its dimensions in one year. I guess my uncles just enjoyed the ritual!

Playing cards was a favorite pastime. Canasta was a favorite in the 1950's, but pinochle, deuces wild gin rummy, and poker were played regularly with friends and family members. When games were played between family members, the payoff for the winner was being able to "knip" the loser in the forehead. "Knips" were finger whops of significant power, that could render one semi-conscious for a few seconds. Losing was not fun, especially when the victor would delay his pleasure by practicing on a table or other hard surface demonstrating the awesome power of his "knipping" prowess.

I introduced my father to brandy manhattans, my favorite cocktail, in the 1960's. It became his favorite drink as well. Dad was not a big drinker but he enjoyed having a few. He made fun of his poker club members for drinking Scotch which he said "tasted like medicine". It was fun catching dad in his later years going to the basement to take a nip from his stash in the fruit room. I'm not sure why he did this since no one, to my knowledge, would have begrudged him a drink at any time. Perhaps he did it because he thought he might be criticized for the time of day (anytime) or simply because of the joy of thinking he was getting by with something.

Because we had so many relatives that lived on farms, butchering beef or pork was a family undertaking. Usually the butchering would take place on a farm, but there were a number of occasions when hogs were butchered in the hardware store basement. Sausages were made from a communal sausage-maker and meat was smoked at either a farm smokehouse or at the town meat market. Prior to home freezers being common, most people had freezer lockers at the local meat market as well.

In the late 40's and early 50's we had a dog, "Nippie", a rat terrier who loved my dad. He went everywhere with him and the sight of Nippie's head sticking out of the pickup window was common in Adrian. One day, dad went to fix something at my uncle Chris Neuroth's farm and, because he was in deep thought about something, forgot Nippie when he left. He remembered him within a short time and returned but Nippie was gone. No doubt, he chased the pickup for a while and then headed cross-country in pursuit. Nippie was nowhere to be found and after weeks of searching we gave up.

A couple of years later, my parents took me to the Luverne swimming pool on a Sunday afternoon. When we arrived my dad was struck in the chest by a leaping dog that saw him walking toward the pool. Nippie had been taken in, ironically, by another hardware dealer from Leota whom dad knew. Nippie's actions, of course, convinced his new masters that he really belonged to us and we took him home. He was ecstatic upon arrival at his old home. He immediately revisited his old haunts such as the place he found water and then did his traditional ever-narrowing circle run around us.

One serious, yet humorous series of events related to my mom's driving. She was known to have a "heavy foot" and when, on occasion, we chided her slightly she came back with "I've been driving for sixty years and have never had an accident". Not much we could say about that. As she got older we became more concerned and were grateful when, in her late eighties, she was ticketed in Worthington for going the wrong way on a one-way street. At her age, this called for an automatic revision of her license, pending re testing. We were certain that she could not pass and this, much to our relief, would end her driving career. She was determined to get her license back if, for no other reason, to get back at "that snip of a thing", female officer who had ticketed her. I'm not sure

where that expression came from, but it was heard occasionally in our household.

The first step in her relicensing effort was to take the written exam. She failed miserably. It was clear that she could not understand the written questions. I would like to say she charmed the testers, but more likely it was intimidation that got them to agree to verbally ask, and explain each question. She passed! Next was the road test. Parallel parking got the best of her. She never had to parallel park where she drove and was disgusted that it was even on the test. Again, she found someone to help her, the local policeman in Adrian. After considerable practice, she tried again and finally passed. We suspect that the licensing authorities simply caved in to get rid of her.

My mom's driving finally ended when she wrecked the car by losing control and crashing into a shed near someone's house in Adrian. Her version of events was, expectedly, different than what the evidence demonstrated. These are not her exact words, but a slightly exaggerated paraphrase might be something like "the shed attacked my car!"

There are, of course, hundreds of memories that occasionally come to mind, but the previous anecdotes provide a flavor for the kind of life me, my parents and my siblings experienced. Mom and dad's grandchildren could also add their experiences to these memories. Perhaps someday, they will.

This has been a story of the lives and legends of our Schutz ancestors through six generations. It seems fitting that it should not end with a chronicle of our own lives. We can share those accounts with our children and they with theirs. Hence, the story will continue -

JOHN J. (JACK) SCHUTZ was born February 16, 1893 in Adrian, Minnesota to John and Elizabeth Reiffenberger Schutz. He received his education in the St. Adrian School System, and was united in marriage to Ann Finke on January 26, 1926 at Wilmont, Mn. He purchased the Hardware business in Adrian in 1924, and operated Schutz Hardware for more than fifty years. He was a member of the Knights of Columbus; the St. Joseph's Society, and had served the City of Adrian as Mayor. Through his retirement, Jack enjoyed fishing, hunting, and playing cards.

Survivors include: his wife, Ann; two sons: Virgil of Adrian; Jack of Minneapolis, Mn.; one daughter: Mrs. Gerald (Beverly) Knips of Bloomington, Mn.; twelve grandchildren; and four great grandchildren.

He was preceded in death by his parents, five brothers, five sisters, and two grandchildren.

Blessed Be His Memory.

ANN D. SCHUTZ, age 95, of Adrian, died Tuesday, March 18, 1997, at the Arnold Memorial Nursing Home, in Adrian. She was born February 27, 1902, in Wilmont, to Ben and Victoria (Weidert) Finke.

Ann was united in marriage to John Joseph Schutz, on January 26, 1926, in Wilmont. After their marriage they resided in Adrian, where John operated Schutz Hardware, for many years.

She was a member of St. Adrian's Catholic Church, and the CCW. She was a homemaker, and the last few years was a resident of the Arnold Memorial Nursing Home, in Adrian.

Ann is survived by her sons and daughters-in-law, Virgil & Mary Schutz, Adrian; Jack & Liliane Schutz, Minneapolis; daughter and son-in-law, Beverly & Gerald Knips, Bloomington; 12 grandchildren, Cheryl, Judy, Thomas, Mara, Maria, John, Debbie, David, Mike, Pat, Danny and Kathy; 30 great grandchildren; brother and sister-in-law, Barney & Lydia Fink, Round Lake; sisters and brothers-in-law, Theresa & Clarence Fuerstenberg, Fulda, Josephine Pick, Slayton, and Tillie & Frank Svehla, Jackson; and a sister-in-law, Tillie Fink, Fulda.

She was preceded in death by her parents, husband John, in 1983; 2 grandchildren; 2 brothers and 6 sisters.

Blessed Be Her Memory.

In Loving Memory

JOHN J. SCHUTZ

February 16, 1893 December 28, 1983
Adrian, Mn. Adrian, Mn.

MASS OF CHRISTIAN BURIAL:

Friday, December 30, 1983 - 10:30 a.m.
St. Adrian Catholic Church
Adrian, Mn.

OFFICIATING:
Rev. Raymond Redden

MUSIC:
Organist: Mrs. Marva Taylor
Congregational Singing:

INTERMENT
St. Adrian Cemetery
Adrian, Mn.

CASKETBEARERS
Edward Onken Leonard Steinhoff
Ron Johanning Norbert Mormann
Donald Schutz Bill Fuerstenberg

IN LOVING MEMORY OF

ANN D. SCHUTZ

February 27, 1902 - March 18, 1997

Mass of Christian Burial
Friday, March 21, 1997 - 1:30 PM
St. Adrian's Catholic Church
Adrian, MN

Celebrant
Father Gerald Kosse

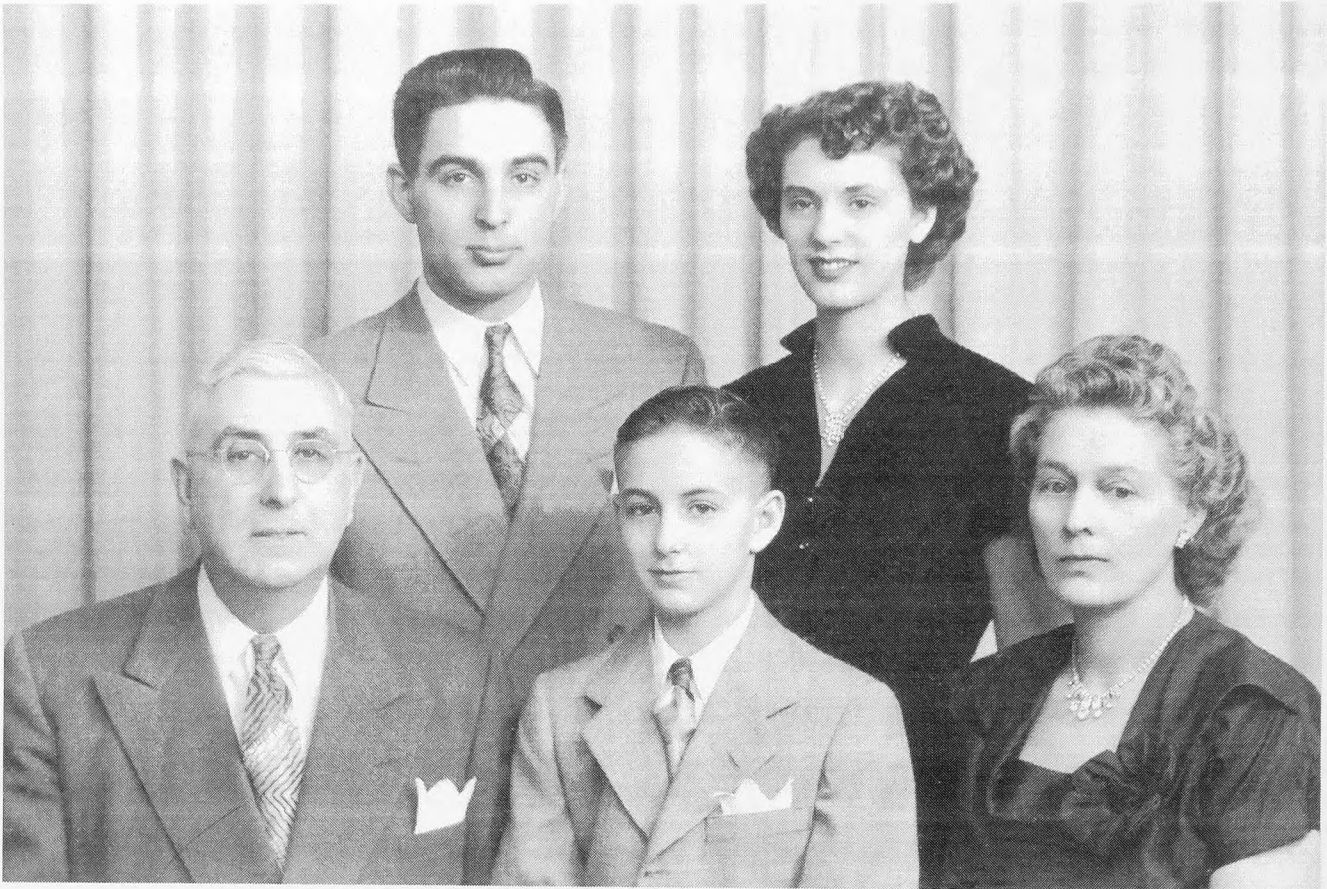
Music
Organist: Marva Taylor
Cantor: Bruce Brunk
St. Adrian's Choir

Casketbearers
Brad Fox Mike Cox
Mike Thiede Bill Boecker
Dave Dahman Thomas Schutz

Interment
St. Adrian's Catholic Cemetery
Adrian, MN

Arrangements By
Lynch-Dingmann Funeral Home
Adrian, MN

Note: My brother, Virgil, and his wife, Mary, have lived in Adrian all but a few (military service) years of their lives. Consequently, they unselfishly took on the role of caretakers for our parents during their many years of need. Bev, Gerry, Liliane and I, are forever indebted to them and grateful for the many sacrifices they made in behalf of our parents.



The John Schutz II Family (Circa 1950)

Descendants of Heinrich Schutz

Generation No. 1

1. HEINRICH² SCHUTZ (*JACOB*¹) was born 11 June 1774 in Rath, Germany, and died 04 February 1861 in Rath, Germany. He married ANNA MARIA SCHMITZ Abt. 15 June 1804 in Bedburg, Germany, daughter of JOHANN SCHMITZ and ANNA ZIMMERMANS. She was born 29 August 1779 in Barrenstein, Germany, and died 02 October 1861 in Buchholz, Germany.

Children of HEINRICH SCHUTZ and ANNA SCHMITZ are:

- i. JEAN³ SCHUTZ, b. 02 February 1805, Bedburg, Germany.
- ii. ANNA CATHERINE SCHUTZ, b. 24 April 1807, Bedburg, Germany.
- iii. JACQUES SCHUTZ, b. 23 May 1810, Bedburg, Germany; m. MARIA CAECELIA IVAN, 10 September 1835, Bedburg, Germany; b. 16 April 1804, Bedburg, Germany.
- iv. ODILE SCHUTZ, b. 09 May 1811, Bedburg, Germany.
- v. ANN MARIE SCHUTZ, b. 04 July 1812, Bedburg, Germany.
- vi. ODILIA SCHUTZ, b. 30 October 1816, Bedburg, Germany.
2. vii. JACOB SCHUTZ, b. 28 February 1821, Rath, Germany; d. 09 September 1861, Rath, Germany.

Generation No. 2

2. JACOB³ SCHUTZ (*HEINRICH*², *JACOB*¹) was born 28 February 1821 in Rath, Germany, and died 09 September 1861 in Rath, Germany. He married ANNA GERTRUDE KALTENBERG 23 January 1845 in Rath, Germany, daughter of ANTON KALTENBERG and MARIA IVEN. She was born 26 March 1822 in Garsdorf, Germany, and died 11 December 1890 in Adrian, Minnesota.

Children of JACOB SCHUTZ and ANNA KALTENBERG are:

3. i. ANNA MARIA⁴ SCHUTZ, b. 04 November 1845, Bedburg, Germany.
4. ii. CAECELIA CAROLINA SCHUTZ, b. 09 May 1847, Rath, Germany; d. 09 December 1911, Adrian, Minnesota.
- iii. KATHERINA SCHUTZ, b. 14 September 1848, Rath, Germany; d. 20 February 1901, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; m. FRANK M. SCHERER, 08 January 1870, Madison, Wisconsin; b. 07 January 1833, Edesheim, Bavaria, Germany.
5. iv. ANTON SCHUTZ, b. 29 April 1850, Rath, Germany; d. 06 January 1931, Adrian, Minnesota.
- v. SOPHIA SCHUTZ, b. 10 January 1852, Rath, Germany; d. 15 March 1852, Rath, Germany.
- vi. ANNA SOPHIA SCHUTZ, b. 07 February 1853, Rath, Germany; d. 14 April 1855, Rath, Germany.
6. vii. JOHN JOSEPH SCHUTZ I, b. 19 October 1854, Rath, Germany; d. 24 June 1912, Adrian, Minnesota.
7. viii. HEINRICH SCHUTZ, b. 17 May 1856, Rath, Germany; d. 26 July 1928, Adrian, Minnesota.
8. ix. THEODORE SCHUTZ, b. 12 January 1858, Rath, Germany; d. 22 June 1926, Adrian, Minnesota.
- x. HERMANN JOSEPH SCHUTZ, b. 30 August 1859, Rath, Germany; d. 05 October 1859, Rath, Germany.
9. xi. HERMANN JOSEPH SCHUTZ, b. 09 October 1860, Rath, Germany; d. 22 May 1907, Ortonville, Minnesota.
10. xii. WILHELM HEINRICH SCHUTZ, b. 22 January 1862, Rath, Germany; d. 23 December 1915, Browns Valley Township, Minnesota.

Generation No. 3

3. ANNA MARIA⁴ SCHUTZ (*JACOB*³, *HEINRICH*², *JACOB*¹) was born 04 November 1845 in Bedburg, Germany. She married ADAM KURT 25 September 1869 in St. Martins, Cross Plains, Wisconsin. He was born 23 March 1834 in Germany, and died 01 June 1911 in Dane County, Wisconsin.

Children of ANNA SCHUTZ and ADAM KURT are:

- i. ELIZABETH⁵ KURT, b. 1870, Dane County, Wisconsin.
- ii. JOHN A. KURT, b. 1872, Dane County, Wisconsin.
- iii. MARY KURT, b. 1874, Dane County, Wisconsin.
- iv. SUSIE KURT, b. 1876, Dane County, Wisconsin.

- v. PETER KURT, b. 1877, Dane County, Wisconsin.
- vi. KATE KURT, b. 1878, Dane County, Wisconsin.
- vii. MATHIAS KURT, b. 11 August 1879, Mitchell County, Iowa; d. 03 November 1962, Yamhill County, Oregon; m. MARY M.; b. 1872; d. 02 August 1939, Yamhill County, Oregon.

4. CAECELIA CAROLINA⁴ SCHUTZ (*JACOB*³, *HEINRICH*², *JACOB*¹) was born 09 May 1847 in Rath, Germany, and died 09 December 1911 in Adrian, Minnesota. She married JOHN DORN 15 September 1874 in St. Peter's Church, Ashton, Wisconsin, son of CHRISTIANI DORN and ANNA CREMER. He was born 10 March 1851 in Huchelhofen, Germany, and died 27 September 1918 in Adrian, Minnesota.

Children of CAECELIA SCHUTZ and JOHN DORN are:

- 11. i. ANNA GERTRUDE⁵ DORN, b. 27 June 1875, Dane County, Wisconsin; d. 19 December 1945, Adrian, Minnesota.
- 12. ii. JOHN DORN, b. 27 November 1876, Dane County, Wisconsin; d. 11 April 1919, Adrian, Minnesota.
- 13. iii. ADELHEID DORN, b. 14 May 1878, Ashton, Wisconsin; d. 06 December 1951, Adrian, Minnesota.
- 14. iv. PETER JOSEPH DORN, b. 20 December 1879, Waunakee, Wisconsin; d. 16 December 1936, Adrian, Minnesota.
- 15. v. ELIZABETH DORN, b. 15 January 1882, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 31 May 1920, Adrian, Minnesota.
- vi. MARY CATHERINE DORN, b. 16 June 1884, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 24 December 1952, Ashton, Wisconsin.
- vii. MARIA MAGDELENA DORN, b. 22 July 1887, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 21 November 1918, Adrian, Minnesota.

5. ANTON⁴ SCHUTZ (*JACOB*³, *HEINRICH*², *JACOB*¹) was born 29 April 1850 in Rath, Germany, and died 06 January 1931 in Adrian, Minnesota. He married ANNA HENNING 08 January 1894 in Adrian, Minnesota, daughter of KARL HENNING and MARIA SANDER. She was born 12 October 1870 in Paderbon, Germany, and died 27 October 1911 in Adrian, Minnesota.

Children of ANTON SCHUTZ and ANNA HENNING are:

- i. CARL HERMAN⁵ HENNING, b. 04 April 1891, Paderborn, Germany; d. 13 November 1919, Adrian, Minnesota; m. ROSA METZ, 15 February 1914, Adrian, Minnesota; b. 15 May 1894, Maryhill, Iowa; d. 16 May 1987, Adrian, Minnesota.
- 16. ii. JOSEPH SCHUTZ, b. 09 January 1896, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 12 October 1968, Fargo, North Dakota.
- 17. iii. SUSANAH SCHUTZ, b. 05 November 1898, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 22 January 1950, Adrian, Minnesota.
- iv. THEODORE SCHUTZ, b. 22 October 1899, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 22 October 1899, Adrian, Minnesota.
- 18. v. FREDERICK SCHUTZ, b. 26 June 1901, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 03 May 1988, Adrian, Minnesota.
- 19. vi. CHRISTINA MARIE SCHUTZ, b. 18 June 1904, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 31 January 1960, Adrian, Minnesota.
- 20. vii. LAWRENCE SCHUTZ, b. 17 March 1907, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 02 March 1951, Bloomington, Illinois.
- 21. viii. HUBERT SCHUTZ, b. 25 October 1908, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 14 September 1987, Winfred, South Dakota.
- ix. ANNA MARIA SCHUTZ, b. 05 November 1910, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 14 November 1910, Adrian, Minnesota.
- 22. x. LORETTA MARIE SCHUTZ, b. 20 October 1911, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 09 December 1975, Rosemont, Illinois.

6. JOHN JOSEPH⁴ SCHUTZ I (*JACOB*³, *HEINRICH*², *JACOB*¹) was born 19 October 1854 in Rath, Germany, and died 24 June 1912 in Adrian, Minnesota. He married ELIZABETH REIFENBERGER 17 July 1879 in Adrian, Minnesota, daughter of NICHOLAS REIFENBERGER and MARIA KREUTZ. She was born 25 December 1862 in St. Anthony, Minnesota/Saint Anthony, Hennepin Co., MN, and died 31 December 1905 in Adrian, Minnesota.

Children of JOHN SCHUTZ and ELIZABETH REIFENBERGER are:

- i. NICHOLAS⁵ SCHUTZ, b. 01 June 1880, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 08 November 1960, Adrian, Minnesota.
- ii. SENA SCHUTZ, b. 17 September 1881, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 23 January 1882, Adrian, Minnesota.
- 23. iii. MARIA SCHUTZ, b. 24 March 1883, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 27 August 1972, Adrian, Minnesota.
- 24. iv. HENRY SCHUTZ, b. 23 July 1884, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 23 January 1964, Adrian, Minnesota.
- 25. v. CAROLINE SCHUTZ, b. 01 September 1886, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 12 December 1938, Rochester, Minnesota.
- vi. KATTIE SCHUTZ, b. 01 July 1888, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 15 October 1888, Adrian, Minnesota.
- 26. vii. LENA SCHUTZ, b. 12 March 1890, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 28 May 1964, Adrian, Minnesota.
- viii. ANNA MARIA ELIZABETH SCHUTZ, b. 11 March 1891, Adrian, Minnesota.
- 27. ix. JOHN JOSEPH SCHUTZ II, b. 16 February 1893, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 28 December 1983, Adrian, Minnesota.

- x. BERNARD SCHUTZ, b. 01 June 1894, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 15 June 1894, Adrian, Minnesota.
- 28. xi. SUSAN SCHUTZ, b. 15 July 1895, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 12 August 1974, Adrian, Minnesota.
- xii. LEO NICHOLAS SCHUTZ, b. 24 February 1898, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 06 February 1927, Adrian, Minnesota.
- 29. xiii. ISADORE JOSEPH SCHUTZ, b. 29 January 1900, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 17 December 1977, Adrian, Minnesota.
- xiv. MARTHA CATHERINE SCHUTZ, b. 12 November 1901, Little Rock Township, Nobles County, Minnesota; d. 15 June 1920, Little Rock Township, Nobles County, Minnesota.
- 30. xv. LEONARD SCHUTZ, b. 28 July 1904, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 29 September 1979, Adrian, Minnesota.

7. HEINRICH⁴ SCHUTZ (*JACOB³, HEINRICH², JACOB¹*) was born 17 May 1856 in Rath, Germany, and died 26 July 1928 in Adrian, Minnesota. He married MAGDALINA BERNARDS 04 February 1886 in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, daughter of HUBERT BERNARDS and EVA ZIMMERMAN. She was born 08 December 1862 in Springfield Township, Wisconsin, and died 16 September 1939 in Adrian, Minnesota.

Children of HEINRICH SCHUTZ and MAGDALINA BERNARDS are:

- 31. i. JOHN⁵ SCHUTZ, b. 04 November 1886, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 17 July 1965, Worthington, Minnesota.
- ii. ANTON SCHUTZ, b. 21 November 1887, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 24 February 1888, Adrian, Minnesota.
- iii. THEODORE SCHUTZ, b. 22 October 1889, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 03 September 1890, Adrian, Minnesota.

8. THEODORE⁴ SCHUTZ (*JACOB³, HEINRICH², JACOB¹*) was born 12 January 1858 in Rath, Germany, and died 22 June 1926 in Adrian, Minnesota. He married KATHERINE WEIDERT 25 November 1891 in Adrian, Minnesota, daughter of JOHN WEIDERT and MARIA KEISER. She was born 18 February 1861 in Muellendorf, Luxembourg, and died 28 June 1938 in Adrian, Minnesota.

Children of THEODORE SCHUTZ and KATHERINE WEIDERT are:

- 32. i. MARIA (MAME)⁵ SCHUTZ, b. 01 October 1892, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 14 December 1976, Slayton, Minnesota.
- 33. ii. JOHN PETER SCHUTZ, b. 13 October 1893, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 19 June 1972, Adrian, Minnesota.
- iii. JOSEPH ALBERT SCHUTZ, b. 10 January 1895, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 07 December 1951, Adrian, Minnesota.
- 34. iv. MARGARET ELIZABETH SCHUTZ, b. 12 June 1896, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 24 February 1969, Slayton, Minnesota.
- v. JUSTINE SCHUTZ, b. 04 February 1898, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 15 June 1991, Ellsworth, Minnesota.
- 35. vi. ELIZABETH SCHUTZ, b. 07 October 1899, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 17 May 1979, Sibley, Iowa.
- vii. FRANK SCHUTZ, b. 09 May 1901, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 31 July 1997, Ellsworth, Minnesota; m. (1) BESSIE BROOKS, 03 December 1942, Pipestone, Minnesota; b. 24 February 1901, Ireton, Iowa; d. 22 October 1969, Adrian, Minnesota; m. (2) LILA M., 15 December 1970; b. 31 October 1913; d. 15 January 2003, Tracy, Minnesota.
- viii. THEODORE SCHUTZ, b. 01 April 1904, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 15 June 1954, Adrian, Minnesota.

9. HERMANN JOSEPH⁴ SCHUTZ (*JACOB³, HEINRICH², JACOB¹*) was born 09 October 1860 in Rath, Germany, and died 22 May 1907 in Ortonville, Minnesota. He married SUSANNAH MEYER 25 November 1891 in Adrian, Minnesota, daughter of HENRY MEYER and ANNA SCHAEFFER. She was born 23 December 1873 in Racine, Wisconsin, and died 10 January 1953 in Adrian, Minnesota.

Children of HERMANN SCHUTZ and SUSANNAH MEYER are:

- 36. i. JACOB⁵ SCHUTZ, b. 27 November 1892, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 21 April 1967, Iona, Minnesota.
- ii. MARIE A. SCHUTZ, b. 31 October 1894, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 12 October 1924, Denver, Colorado; m. JOHN A. PETERSDORF, Bef. 1920; b. 23 December 1883, Mineola Township, Minnesota; d. 05 April 1949, Red Wing, Minnesota.
- iii. DOMINICK SCHUTZ, b. 05 August 1898, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 08 August 1898, Adrian, Minnesota.
- 37. iv. REGINA SCHUTZ, b. 14 May 1902, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 25 April 1993, Adrian, Minnesota.
- v. VERONICA SCHUTZ, b. 05 February 1903, Adrian, Minnesota; d. Aurora, Colorado; m. HARVEY C. AGGSON, 01 January 1926; b. 1907, Iowa.
- vi. WENDOLIEN SCHUTZ, b. 23 April 1905, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 11 May 1905, Adrian, Minnesota.
- 38. vii. AGATHA SCHUTZ, b. 10 January 1906, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 02 March 1967, Adrian, Minnesota.

10. WILHELM HEINRICH⁴ SCHUTZ (*JACOB³, HEINRICH², JACOB¹*) was born 22 January 1862 in Rath, Germany, and died 23 December 1915 in Browns Valley Township, Minnesota. He married THERESA ILLGEN 25 November 1890 in Adrian, Minnesota, daughter of ANTON ILLGEN and FRIEDRICKA SEGEBRECHT. She was born 02 June 1870 in Martinsville, Wisconsin, and died 16 March 1947 in Beardsley, Minnesota.

Children of WILHELM SCHUTZ and THERESA ILLGEN are:

- i. JOSEPH⁵ SCHUTZ, b. 28 July 1891, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 29 July 1891, Adrian, Minnesota.
39. ii. HERMAN JOSEPH SCHUTZ, b. 11 January 1893, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 25 January 1964, Newton, Illinois.
40. iii. ANTON FRANK SCHUTZ, b. 11 May 1894, Adrian, Minnesota; d. March 1979, Browns Valley, Minnesota.
41. iv. GERTRUDE ANN SCHUTZ, b. 11 September 1896, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 13 July 1996, Graceville, Minnesota.
42. v. WILLIAM HENRY SCHUTZ, b. 27 May 1898, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 08 July 1981, Graceville, Minnesota.
- vi. JOHN VALENTINE SCHUTZ, b. 14 February 1900, Beardsley, Minnesota; d. 19 May 1990, Graceville, Minnesota; m. ALICE GRAVATT, 28 November 1931, Sisseton, South Dakota; b. 12 December 1897; d. 14 August 1974, Graceville, Minnesota.
43. vii. MARY BARBARA SCHUTZ, b. 07 March 1902, Beardsley, Minnesota; d. 24 February 1950, Sioux City, Iowa.
44. viii. BERNARD GEORGE SCHUTZ, b. 16 December 1903, Beardsley, Minnesota; d. 28 June 1986, Lewistown, Montana.
- ix. ANN MAGDELINE SCHUTZ, b. 25 February 1906, Beardsley, Minnesota; d. 17 July 1989, Graceville, Minnesota; m. RAYMOND ADOLPHSON, 24 January 1928, Watertown, South Dakota; b. 30 March 1901; d. 06 March 1995, Graceville, Minnesota.
45. x. CAROLINE SCHUTZ, b. 06 January 1910, Beardsley, Minnesota.

Generation No. 4

11. ANNA GERTRUDE⁵ DORN (*CAECELIA CAROLINA⁴ SCHUTZ, JACOB³, HEINRICH², JACOB¹*) was born 27 June 1875 in Dane County, Wisconsin, and died 19 December 1945 in Adrian, Minnesota. She married JOHN WEIDERT 21 January 1894 in Adrian, Minnesota, son of JOHN WEIDERT and MARIA KEISER. He was born 12 September 1865 in Muellendorf, Luxembourg, and died 06 April 1940 in Adrian, Minnesota.

Children of ANNA DORN and JOHN WEIDERT are:

- i. JOSEPH⁶ WEIDERT.
- ii. JOHN WEIDERT, b. 20 June 1896, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 01 September 1961, Adrian, Minnesota.
- iii. NICHOLAS WEIDERT, b. 11 October 1898, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 12 December 1969, Adrian, Minnesota.
46. iv. ADELAIDE (ELLA) WEIDERT, b. 12 May 1900, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 05 November 1977, Adrian, Minnesota.
47. v. ELIZABETH WEIDERT, b. 25 August 1901, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 04 August 1995, Adrian, Minnesota.
48. vi. PETER WEIDERT, b. 03 September 1902, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 10 April 1966, Wilmont, Minnesota.
- vii. MARY MARGARET WEIDERT, b. 03 December 1903, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 22 June 1984, Albion, Nebraska; m. HUBERT TEMME, 05 May 1931, Adrian, Minnesota; b. 22 February 1888, Hillsdale, Iowa; d. 17 September 1973, Petersburg, Nebraska.
- viii. EUGENE WEIDERT, b. 01 May 1905, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 07 May 1915, Adrian, Minnesota.
- ix. CATHERINE WEIDERT, b. 17 March 1908, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 01 October 2000, Dell Rapids, South Dakota.
49. x. ANN MARIE WEIDERT, b. 04 March 1912, Adrian, Minnesota; d. May 1976, Adrian, Minnesota.

12. JOHN⁵ DORN (*CAECELIA CAROLINA⁴ SCHUTZ, JACOB³, HEINRICH², JACOB¹*) was born 27 November 1876 in Dane County, Wisconsin, and died 11 April 1919 in Adrian, Minnesota. He married MARGARET BANCK 31 May 1904 in Adrian, Minnesota, daughter of PETER BANCK and ELIZABETH BESCH. She was born 15 April 1884 in Kehlen, Luxembourg, and died 29 November 1968 in Adrian, Minnesota.

Children of JOHN DORN and MARGARET BANCK are:

- i. CAECELIA CAROLINE⁶ DORN, b. 04 June 1905, Adrian, Minnesota.
- ii. LEO DORN, b. 20 May 1906, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 10 October 1913, Adrian, Minnesota.
- iii. MARY DORN, b. 1907, Adrian, Minnesota.
- iv. EUGENE DORN, b. 14 June 1911, Adrian, Minnesota; d. October 1976, Storm Lake, Iowa.
- v. ARMELLA DORN, b. 16 March 1913, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 28 August 1994, Adrian, Minnesota.
- vi. JOSEPH DORN, b. 21 May 1915, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 26 October 1989, Adrian, Minnesota.
- vii. ADELIA DORN, b. 05 July 1917, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 09 April 1919, Adrian, Minnesota.

- viii. JOHN DORN, b. 12 April 1919, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 19 December 1919, Adrian, Minnesota.

13. ADELHEID⁵ DORN (*CAECELIA CAROLINA⁴ SCHUTZ, JACOB³, HEINRICH², JACOB¹*) was born 14 May 1878 in Ashton, Wisconsin, and died 06 December 1951 in Adrian, Minnesota. She married (1) FRED NYTES 22 May 1901 in Adrian, Minnesota. He was born 12 August 1870, and died 26 August 1906 in Adrian, Minnesota. She married (2) JOHN KRIEPS 04 October 1910 in Adrian, Minnesota. He was born 22 July 1876 in Kaundorf, Luxembourg, and died 26 March 1932 in Adrian, Minnesota.

Children of ADELHEID DORN and FRED NYTES are:

- i. MARGARET⁶ NYTES, b. 21 July 1902, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 11 September 1985, Adrian, Minnesota.
- ii. GERTRUDE NYTES, b. 07 April 1904; d. 10 May 1973, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; m. CHARLES G. MEINHOLZ, January 1933, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; b. 24 June 1902; d. 03 January 1992, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
- iii. ELIZABETH NYTES, b. 25 January 1907; d. 23 July 1995, Muskego, Wisconsin.

Child of ADELHEID DORN and JOHN KRIEPS is:

- iv. JOHN⁶ KRIEPS, b. 25 November 1915, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 18 November 1985, Brownsdale, Minnesota.

14. PETER JOSEPH⁵ DORN (*CAECELIA CAROLINA⁴ SCHUTZ, JACOB³, HEINRICH², JACOB¹*) was born 20 December 1879 in Waunakee, Wisconsin, and died 16 December 1936 in Adrian, Minnesota. He married KATHERINE KELLEN 07 February 1907 in Adrian, Minnesota, daughter of DOMINICK KELLEN and ANNA FRISCH. She was born 24 September 1886 in Alton, Iowa, and died 12 July 1946 in Adrian, Minnesota.

Children of PETER DORN and KATHERINE KELLEN are:

- i. ANN⁶ DORN, b. 13 June 1908, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 18 January 1996, Worthington, Minnesota; m. LAWRENCE HERRIG, 07 January 1942, Adrian, Minnesota; b. 13 August 1904, Iona, Minnesota; d. 17 January 1968, Iona, Minnesota.
- ii. SISTER SISTER DAVID (MARTHA) DORN, b. 28 February 1910, Adrian, Minnesota.
- iii. JOHN EDWIN DORN, b. 13 October 1911, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 13 July 1995, Adrian, Minnesota; m. MARGARET MARY NYTES, 20 April 1936, Adrian, Minnesota; b. 24 February 1912, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 14 January 2002, Adrian, Minnesota.
- iv. SISTER SISTER ADRIENNE DORN, b. 29 May 1913, Adrian, Minnesota.
- v. PETER DORN, b. 14 April 1916, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 03 January 1991, Adrian, Minnesota; m. MARIE NYTES, 30 April 1946, Adrian, Minnesota; b. 25 April 1916, Adrian, Minnesota.
- vi. LAWRENCE DORN, b. 11 October 1916, Adrian, Minnesota; m. ADELLA SCHRAMM, 21 November 1945, Yankton, South Dakota; b. 25 April 1916, Yankton, South Dakota.
- vii. HELEN DORN, b. 12 April 1920, Adrian, Minnesota; m. RALPH LOOSEBROCK, 02 September 1946, Adrian, Minnesota; b. 04 November 1912, Wilmont, Minnesota; d. 07 July 1970, Lismore, Minnesota.
- viii. WILFRED DORN, b. 18 February 1923, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 30 September 1987, Lake Havasu City, Arizona; m. RITA SHIRLEY, 15 February 1947, Slayton, Minnesota; b. 07 May 1925, Slayton, Minnesota; d. 18 June 2001, Lake Havasu City, Arizona.
- ix. RAYMOND DORN, b. 13 August 1926, Adrian, Minnesota; m. VIVIAN BRUNS, 27 January 1948, St. Killian, Minnesota; b. 02 August 1928, Wilmont, Minnesota.

15. ELIZABETH⁵ DORN (*CAECELIA CAROLINA⁴ SCHUTZ, JACOB³, HEINRICH², JACOB¹*) was born 15 January 1882 in Adrian, Minnesota, and died 31 May 1920 in Adrian, Minnesota. She married WILLIAM SUEDKAMP 18 February 1908 in Adrian, Minnesota. He was born 22 February 1879 in Oldenberg, Germany, and died 04 May 1945 in Adrian, Minnesota.

Children of ELIZABETH DORN and WILLIAM SUEDKAMP are:

- i. JOHN ANTHONY⁶ SUEDKAMP, b. 23 January 1909, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 19 January 1947, Adrian, Minnesota; m. LOUISE GERARDY, 11 February 1932, Ellsworth, Minnesota; b. 07 November 1908, Ellsworth, Minnesota.
- ii. CAROLINE ELIZABETH SUEDKAMP, b. 17 July 1910, Adrian, Minnesota; m. ALOYSIUS NYTES, 20 May 1940, Adrian, Minnesota; b. 03 October 1903, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 02 January 1968, Adrian, Minnesota.
- iii. CLEMENS WILLIAM SUEDKAMP, b. 19 September 1912, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 30 August 2002, Adrian, Minnesota; m. MARGARET LOOSBROCK, 28 November 1944, St. Killian, Minnesota; b. 30 June 1915, St. Killian, Minnesota.

- iv. EMMA MARIE SUEDKAMP, b. 17 May 1914, Adrian, Minnesota; m. BERNARD LENZ, May 1936, Adrian, Minnesota; b. 08 May 1909, Ellsworth, Minnesota; d. May 1980, Ellsworth, Minnesota.
- v. GEORGE RAYMOND SUEDKAMP, b. 29 May 1916, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 06 October 1990, Arkansas; m. HARRIET GRAVES, 21 August 1940, Ames, Iowa; b. 26 November 1917; d. 29 August 1999, St. Paul, Minnesota.
- vi. WILHELMINA SUEDKAMP, b. 22 February 1918, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 06 May 1994, Adrian, Minnesota; m. GREG LUETTEL, 22 February 1947, Adrian, Minnesota; b. 02 July 1917, Petersburg, Nebraska.
- vii. AGNES CAROLINE SUEDKAMP, b. 10 June 1919, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 28 September 1919, Adrian, Minnesota.
- viii. MARGARET MARY SUEDKAMP, b. 10 June 1919, Adrian, Minnesota; m. VINCENT WIENEKE, 25 November 1947, Adrian, Minnesota; b. 23 May 1920, Lismore, Minnesota.
- ix. MARIE MARGARET SUEDKAMP, b. 29 May 1920, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 26 May 1958, Adrian, Minnesota.

16. JOSEPH⁵ SCHUTZ (*ANTON⁴, JACOB³, HEINRICH², JACOB¹*) was born 09 January 1896 in Adrian, Minnesota, and died 12 October 1968 in Fargo, North Dakota. He married BERTHA DONNER 01 July 1924 in Glyndon, Minnesota. She was born 02 June 1909 in Seaforth, Minnesota, and died 16 August 1958 in Fargo, North Dakota.

Children of JOSEPH SCHUTZ and BERTHA DONNER are:

- i. JEROME ARTHUR⁶ SCHUTZ, b. 24 April 1925, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 30 August 1934, Fargo, North Dakota.
- ii. DONALD LAWRENCE SCHUTZ, b. 24 June 1927, Fargo, North Dakota; d. 20 May 1947, Fargo, North Dakota; m. THELMA OLSON, 08 February 1947, Fargo, North Dakota; b. 03 June 1927, Glyndon, Minnesota.
- iii. GLORIA MAE SCHUTZ, b. 17 December 1931, Fargo, North Dakota; m. ARNOLD MEYER, 14 April 1951, Bismarck, North Dakota; b. 30 March 1925, Lidgerwood, North Dakota; d. 29 September 1983, Moorhead, Minnesota.
- iv. JEANNETTE ANN SCHUTZ, b. 04 November 1935, Fargo, North Dakota; m. CHARLES KLINKHAMMER, 20 November 1954, Fargo, North Dakota; b. 31 January 1932, Okes, North Dakota.
- v. GERALD JOSEPH SCHUTZ, b. 14 December 1938, Fargo, North Dakota; m. MARY KAREN FOSTESON, 05 February 1959, Fargo, North Dakota; b. 22 June 1940, Fargo, North Dakota.
- vi. MARY JANICE SCHUTZ, b. 08 November 1944, Fargo, North Dakota; m. CHARLES PLATT, 27 June 1964, Clewiston, Florida; b. 23 December 1940, Lakeport, Florida.

17. SUSANAH⁵ SCHUTZ (*ANTON⁴, JACOB³, HEINRICH², JACOB¹*) was born 05 November 1898 in Adrian, Minnesota, and died 22 January 1950 in Adrian, Minnesota. She married WILLIAM HONERMANN 11 September 1918 in Adrian, Minnesota. He was born 02 January 1885 in Festina, Iowa, and died 08 July 1941 in Adrian, Minnesota.

Children of SUSANAH SCHUTZ and WILLIAM HONERMANN are:

- i. CECELIA (SR. VICTORINE)⁶ HONERMANN, b. 05 June 1927, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 05 September 1989, Rochester, Minnesota.
- ii. GILBERT HONERMANN, b. 21 March 1935, Adrian, Minnesota; m. BETTY ANN BRUEHLING, 04 August 1962, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin; b. 23 May 1939, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.
- iii. VICTOR HONERMANN, b. 26 July 1938, Adrian, Minnesota; m. AMIE RAUSCHER, 04 February 1960, Parkston, South Dakota; b. 11 March 1941, Parkston, South Dakota.

18. FREDERICK⁵ SCHUTZ (*ANTON⁴, JACOB³, HEINRICH², JACOB¹*) was born 26 June 1901 in Adrian, Minnesota, and died 03 May 1988 in Adrian, Minnesota. He married WILHELMENA MERSCH 24 November 1925 in Adrian, Minnesota, daughter of FELIX MERSCH and ELIZABETH GOEDERT. She was born 03 April 1907 in Adrian, Minnesota, and died 29 December 1971 in Worthington, Minnesota.

Children of FREDERICK SCHUTZ and WILHELMENA MERSCH are:

- i. RAYMOND⁶ SCHUTZ, b. 06 April 1927, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 29 September 1997, Sioux Falls, South Dakota; m. ELIZABETH SCHUMAN, 24 January 1951, Adrian, Minnesota; b. 23 September 1931, Adrian, Minnesota.
- ii. LOWELL SCHUTZ, b. 01 February 1930, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 28 October 1969, Morris, Minnesota; m. AGNES THILL, 23 December 1953, Adrian, Minnesota; b. 20 December 1933, Wilmont, Minnesota.
- iii. WENDELL SCHUTZ, b. 28 March 1932, Bruce, South Dakota; m. IRENE WILKEN, 01 October 1966, Santa Monica, California; b. 28 March 1928, California.
- iv. MERWYN SCHUTZ, b. 18 April 1937, Bruce, South Dakota; d. 17 December 1976, Rockford, Illinois; m.

- JOYCE HEERIN, 26 June 1962, Adrian, Minnesota; b. 07 October 1943, Worthington, Minnesota.
v. ELIZABETH SCHUTZ, b. 07 November 1940, Adrian, Minnesota.

19. CHRISTINA MARIE⁵ SCHUTZ (*ANTON⁴, JACOB³, HEINRICH², JACOB¹*) was born 18 June 1904 in Adrian, Minnesota, and died 31 January 1960 in Adrian, Minnesota. She married LOUIS JOHN BULLERMAN 20 November 1923 in Adrian, Minnesota. He was born 07 August 1897 in Adrian, Minnesota, and died 30 August 1969 in Adrian, Minnesota.

Children of CHRISTINA SCHUTZ and LOUIS BULLERMAN are:

- i. LEVINE⁶ BULLERMAN, b. 16 September 1924, Adrian, Minnesota; m. RICHARD PLUMMER, 20 June 1986, Reno, Nevada; b. 19 December 1924, Sioux City, Iowa; d. 01 January 2003, Las Vegas, Nevada.
- ii. ARLENE BULLERMAN, b. 27 October 1926, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 26 March 1988, Adrian, Minnesota; m. CLARENCE VON HOLTUM, 23 September 1947, Adrian, Minnesota; b. 19 April 1924, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 05 December 1996, Adrian, Minnesota.

20. LAWRENCE⁵ SCHUTZ (*ANTON⁴, JACOB³, HEINRICH², JACOB¹*) was born 17 March 1907 in Adrian, Minnesota, and died 02 March 1951 in Bloomington, Illinois. He married GLADIS FILKIN 02 December 1929 in Urbana, Illinois. She was born 13 September 1913 in Rantoul, Illinois, and died 03 April 1983 in Lincoln, Illinois.

Children of LAWRENCE SCHUTZ and GLADIS FILKIN are:

- i. ELIZABETH JANE⁶ SCHUTZ, b. 19 May 1930, Rantoul, Illinois; m. LLOYD BAUGHMAN, 23 May 1948, Lincoln, Illinois; b. 22 October 1926, Clarton, Missouri.
- ii. JACK EUGENE SCHUTZ, b. 21 September 1932, Rantoul, Illinois; m. DONNA BRAK, 13 March 1955, Lincoln, Illinois; b. 21 January 1935, Logan County, Illinois.

21. HUBERT⁵ SCHUTZ (*ANTON⁴, JACOB³, HEINRICH², JACOB¹*) was born 25 October 1908 in Adrian, Minnesota, and died 14 September 1987 in Winfred, South Dakota. He married MINNIE HECTOR 25 January 1934 in Sioux Falls, South Dakota. She was born 05 December 1911 in Rock Rapids, Iowa, and died 01 August 1990 in Winfred, South Dakota.

Children of HUBERT SCHUTZ and MINNIE HECTOR are:

- i. DELORES⁶ SCHUTZ, b. 24 August 1934, Brookings, South Dakota; m. (1) URBAN LENTSCH, 21 December 1951, Pipestone, Minnesota; b. 19 June 1921; d. 09 February 1999, Sioux Falls, South Dakota; m. (2) HENRY POPPIN, 12 February 1996; b. 12 February 1922.
- ii. BETTY SCHUTZ, b. 11 September 1935, Fulton, South Dakota; m. LOUIS D. BECK, 28 July 1953, Howard, South Dakota; b. 07 February 1929, Winfred, South Dakota.
- iii. LORRAINE SCHUTZ, b. 21 October 1936, Lake County, South Dakota; d. 21 March 2001, Winfred, South Dakota; m. CHARLES EISENBRAUER, 20 April 1956, Sioux Falls, South Dakota; b. 19 October 1936.
- iv. NORMA SCHUTZ, b. 19 May 1940, Madison, South Dakota; m. DUDLEY K. BECK, 26 June 1958, Madison, South Dakota; b. 26 June 1937, Madison, South Dakota.
- v. HUBERT JR. SCHUTZ, b. 12 July 1942, Madison, South Dakota; d. 14 July 1942, Winfred, South Dakota.

22. LORETTA MARIE⁵ SCHUTZ (*ANTON⁴, JACOB³, HEINRICH², JACOB¹*) was born 20 October 1911 in Adrian, Minnesota, and died 09 December 1975 in Rosemont, Illinois. She married (1) LLOYD NEUROTH 02 April 1929 in Adrian, Minnesota. He was born 02 January 1901 in Haverhill, Iowa, and died 03 July 1952. She married (2) LUMIR NECHVATAL 03 July 1965 in Chetek, Wisconsin. He was born 09 February 1917, and died November 1981 in Chetek, Wisconsin.

Children of LORETTA SCHUTZ and LLOYD NEUROTH are:

- i. MARLIN⁶ NEUROTH, b. 16 December 1931, Adrian, Minnesota; m. ARLENE WHITE, 05 May 1955, Pine City, Minnesota; b. 23 September 1936; d. 23 July 1962, Chetek, Wisconsin.
- ii. MARILYN NEUROTH, b. 17 March 1934, Cumberland, Wisconsin; m. NORMAN BAUER, 31 October 1957, Pine City, Minnesota; b. 13 May 1923.
- iii. MARY CAROLE NEUROTH, b. 13 February 1941, Chetek, Wisconsin; m. VERNE MEYERS, 14 August 1961; b. 24 October 1930, Cook County, Illinois.
- iv. DWIGHT NEUROTH, b. 02 March 1945, Chetek, Wisconsin; m. BARBARA MARTINO, 02 July 1965, Barron, Wisconsin; b. 05 March 1948, Chicago, Illinois.

23. MARIA⁵ SCHUTZ (*JOHN JOSEPH⁴, JACOB³, HEINRICH², JACOB¹*) was born 24 March 1883 in Adrian, Minnesota, and died 27 August 1972 in Adrian, Minnesota. She married BERNARD MORMANN 25 November 1919 in Adrian, Minnesota, son of JOHN MORMANN and ELIZABETH TEPKE. He was born 19 December 1889 in Petersburg, Iowa, and died 12 April 1946 in Adrian, Minnesota.

Children of MARIA SCHUTZ and BERNARD MORMANN are:

- i. NORBERT⁶ MORMANN, b. 10 March 1921, Adrian, Minnesota; m. MARGARET WESTER, 10 April 1945; b. 10 January 1923, Lismore, Minnesota.
- ii. ALVIN MORMANN, b. 26 October 1922, Rushmore, Minnesota; m. LELA DEWAR, 09 July 1948; b. 09 January 1925, Magnolia, Minnesota.
- iii. ARMELLA MORMANN, b. 21 October 1923; m. LEE FAGERNESS, 07 June 1944; b. 10 March 1920; d. 19 March 1993.
- iv. GREGOR MORMANN, b. 31 March 1926, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 29 October 1994, Phelan, California; m. ELIZABETH KNIPS, 06 November 1951; b. 30 September 1933.

24. HENRY⁵ SCHUTZ (*JOHN JOSEPH⁴, JACOB³, HEINRICH², JACOB¹*) was born 23 July 1884 in Adrian, Minnesota, and died 23 January 1964 in Adrian, Minnesota. He married FRANCES SUEDBECK 12 February 1936 in Adrian, Minnesota, daughter of HERMAN SUEDBECK and ANNA LUCHTEL. She was born 02 July 1897 in Petersburg, Iowa, and died 30 May 1977 in Adrian, Minnesota.

Child of HENRY SCHUTZ and FRANCES SUEDBECK is:

- i. HENRY⁶ SCHUTZ, b. 30 May 1941, Adrian, Minnesota; m. MARY ELLEN BANCK, 25 July 1964, Adrian, Minnesota; b. 19 January 1941, Adrian, Minnesota.

25. CAROLINE⁵ SCHUTZ (*JOHN JOSEPH⁴, JACOB³, HEINRICH², JACOB¹*) was born 01 September 1886 in Adrian, Minnesota, and died 12 December 1938 in Rochester, Minnesota. She married CHRIS NEUROTH 30 January 1913 in Adrian, Minnesota. He was born 20 October 1888 in Haverhill, Iowa, and died 03 August 1949 in Adrian, Minnesota.

Children of CAROLINE SCHUTZ and CHRIS NEUROTH are:

- i. CECELIA⁶ NEUROTH, b. 04 December 1913, Adrian, Minnesota; m. ALBERT HEITKAMP, 05 February 1940, Adrian, Minnesota; b. 04 July 1911, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 15 February 1998, Adrian, Minnesota.
- ii. LAURENCE NEUROTH, b. 24 September 1916.
- iii. WILFRED NEUROTH, b. 28 May 1920, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 02 November 1993, Pelican Rapids, Minnesota.
- iv. RAYMOND NEUROTH, b. 02 October 1921, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 28 October 1978, Adrian, Minnesota; m. AGNES BULLERMAN, 09 June 1953, Adrian, Minnesota; b. 20 February 1930, Adrian, Minnesota.
- v. MILDRED NEUROTH, b. 20 May 1924, Adrian, Minnesota; m. VINCENT RUFFING, 14 July 1947, Adrian, Minnesota; b. 01 January 1916, Adrian, Minnesota; d. February 1976, Denver, Colorado.
- vi. VINCENT NEUROTH, b. 01 February 1927, Adrian, Minnesota; m. RUTH LINDEMAN, 03 December 1951, Minneapolis, Minnesota; b. 27 July 1929, Rushmore, Minnesota.

26. LENA⁵ SCHUTZ (*JOHN JOSEPH⁴, JACOB³, HEINRICH², JACOB¹*) was born 12 March 1890 in Adrian, Minnesota, and died 28 May 1964 in Adrian, Minnesota. She married JOSEPH STEINHOFF 23 January 1912 in Adrian, Minnesota. He was born 05 October 1884 in Jordan, Minnesota, and died 01 November 1963 in Adrian, Minnesota.

Children of LENA SCHUTZ and JOSEPH STEINHOFF are:

- i. VIOLA⁶ STEINHOFF, b. 24 November 1912, New Prague, Minnesota; m. ALFRED ENGBARTH, 06 February 1934, Adrian, Minnesota; b. 17 June 1898, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 22 November 1964, Pipestone, Minnesota.
- ii. LEONARD STEINHOFF, b. 01 November 1913, New Prague, Minnesota; d. 03 May 1989, Adrian, Minnesota; m. MARTHA DIETERMAN, 20 April 1949, Adrian, Minnesota; b. 17 June 1927.
- iii. RAPHAEL STEINHOFF, b. 18 November 1914, Jordan, Minnesota; d. 04 September 1981, Pipestone, Minnesota; m. BETTY COX, 25 February 1941, Worthington, Minnesota; b. 26 January 1923, Lismore, Minnesota; d. 04 July 1993, Pipestone, Minnesota.
- iv. ELMER ALEX STEINHOFF, b. 25 April 1916, Jordan, Minnesota; d. 22 January 2000, Pipestone, Minnesota; m. MARGARET KORMANDY, 05 May 1956, Adrian, Minnesota; b. 09 June 1924.

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- v. CLARENCE STEINHOFF, b. 25 October 1917, New Prague, Minnesota; m. GLADYS SHERRER, 10 August 1945, San Francisco, California; b. January 1919, Manchester, Iowa.
- vi. IRENE STEINHOFF, b. 16 September 1919, Eden Valley, Minnesota; d. 24 July 1985, Lake Benton, Minnesota; m. JACK MELCHER, 28 April 1942, Adrian, Minnesota; b. 24 September 1919, Vinton, Iowa; d. 17 January 1990, Vinton, Iowa.
- vii. ISADORE STEINHOFF, b. 08 December 1920, Eden Valley, Minnesota; d. 30 April 1989, Kenneth, Minnesota; m. MARRIETTE KASS, 14 June 1947, Adrian, Minnesota; b. 05 February 1926, Le Mars, Iowa; d. 30 April 1989, Kenneth, Minnesota.
- viii. MARY ANN STEINHOFF, b. 25 December 1924, Eden Valley, Minnesota; m. JOSEPH PICK, 23 February 1954, Adrian, Minnesota; b. 05 September 1918, Remsen, Iowa; d. 18 February 1996, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

27. JOHN JOSEPH⁵ SCHUTZ II (*JOHN JOSEPH⁴, JACOB³, HEINRICH², JACOB¹*) was born 16 February 1893 in Adrian, Minnesota, and died 28 December 1983 in Adrian, Minnesota. He married ANNA DOROTHY FINKE 26 January 1926 in Wilmont, Minnesota, daughter of BERNARD FINKE and VICTORIA WEIDERT. She was born 27 February 1902 in Fenton Township, Murray County, Minnesota, and died 18 March 1997 in Adrian, Minnesota.

Children of JOHN SCHUTZ and ANNA FINKE are:

- 50. i. VIRGIL NICHOLAS⁶ SCHUTZ, b. 26 October 1927, Adrian, Minnesota.
- 51. ii. BEVERLY JEAN SCHUTZ, b. 10 February 1932, Adrian, Minnesota.
- 52. iii. JOHN JOSEPH SCHUTZ III, b. 24 June 1939, Adrian, Minnesota.

28. SUSAN⁵ SCHUTZ (*JOHN JOSEPH⁴, JACOB³, HEINRICH², JACOB¹*) was born 15 July 1895 in Adrian, Minnesota, and died 12 August 1974 in Adrian, Minnesota. She married EDMUND GOEDKEN 31 May 1926 in Adrian, Minnesota, son of JOHN GOEDKEN and BERNADINA DEPPE. He was born 09 August 1903 in Petersburg, Iowa, and died 13 February 1996 in Adrian, Minnesota.

Children of SUSAN SCHUTZ and EDMUND GOEDKEN are:

- i. MERLE⁶ GOEDKEN, b. 09 August 1927, Adrian, Minnesota; m. LORAYNE FIEGEN, 12 August 1952, Dell Rapids, South Dakota; b. 24 April 1930, Faulkton, South Dakota; d. 23 October 1996, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.
- ii. LEANDER GOEDKEN, b. 06 July 1931, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 06 January 1968, Adrian, Minnesota; m. PAULA MCGEE, 25 September 1958; b. 26 July 1935, Harrisburg, South Dakota.

29. ISADORE JOSEPH⁵ SCHUTZ (*JOHN JOSEPH⁴, JACOB³, HEINRICH², JACOB¹*) was born 29 January 1900 in Adrian, Minnesota, and died 17 December 1977 in Adrian, Minnesota. He married CHRISTINE DE GROOT 24 June 1929. She was born 21 November 1909 in Little Rock, Iowa, and died 04 February 1978 in Adrian, Minnesota.

Child of ISADORE SCHUTZ and CHRISTINE DE GROOT is:

- i. DELORES⁶ SCHUTZ, b. 04 April 1930, Adrian, Minnesota; m. DUANE BULLERMAN, 06 September 1949, Adrian, Minnesota; b. 05 February 1928, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 24 April 1996, Adrian, Minnesota.

30. LEONARD⁵ SCHUTZ (*JOHN JOSEPH⁴, JACOB³, HEINRICH², JACOB¹*) was born 28 July 1904 in Adrian, Minnesota, and died 29 September 1979 in Adrian, Minnesota. He married GRACE DE GROOT 01 December 1926 in Mankato, Minnesota. She was born 13 November 1907 in Little Rock, Iowa, and died 15 May 1995 in Adrian, Minnesota.

Children of LEONARD SCHUTZ and GRACE DE GROOT are:

- i. DONALD⁶ SCHUTZ, b. 29 April 1927; m. MARIE SLATER, 21 September 1948, Wilmont, Minnesota; b. 16 June 1927, Wilmont, Minnesota.
- ii. HAROLD SCHUTZ, b. 20 September 1928, Adrian, Minnesota; m. JOANNE PETERS, 04 September 1954; b. 01 August 1933, Milbank, South Dakota.

31. JOHN⁵ SCHUTZ (*HEINRICH⁴, JACOB³, HEINRICH², JACOB¹*) was born 04 November 1886 in Adrian, Minnesota, and died 17 July 1965 in Worthington, Minnesota. He married IRENE PELLMAN 04 February 1914 in Adrian, Minnesota. She was born 25 March 1890 in Dubuque, Iowa, and died 06 May 1984 in Worthington, Minnesota.

Child of JOHN SCHUTZ and IRENE PELLMAN is:

- i. MARJORIE⁶ SCHUTZ, b. 24 November 1922, Adrian, Minnesota.

32. MARIA (MAME)⁵ SCHUTZ (*THEODORE⁴, JACOB³, HEINRICH², JACOB¹*) was born 01 October 1892 in Adrian, Minnesota, and died 14 December 1976 in Slayton, Minnesota. She married FRANK J. SUEDBECK 06 February 1917 in Adrian, Minnesota, son of HERMAN SUEDBECK and ANNA LUCHTEL. He was born 06 May 1893 in Dyersville, Iowa, and died 30 May 1945 in Slayton, Minnesota.

Children of MARIA SCHUTZ and FRANK SUEDBECK are:

- i. ESTHER⁶ SUEDBECK, b. 30 March 1919, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 21 November 1990, Scottsdale, Arizona; m. CLINTON WALLACE JOHNSON, 22 January 1945, Slayton, Minnesota; b. 16 April 1917, Isanti, Minnesota; d. 06 January 1991, Scottsdale, Arizona.
- ii. ARCHIE SUEDBECK, b. 24 March 1921, Adrian, Minnesota; m. ARLENE MAGNUS, February 1954, Slayton, Minnesota; b. 11 November 1931, Fulda, Minnesota.
- iii. SERAPHIA SUEDBECK, b. 03 September 1922, Adrian, Minnesota; m. ARTHUR VANDE VELDE, 25 May 1950, Slayton, Minnesota; b. 26 October 1915, Luverne, Minnesota; d. 16 March 1971, Slayton, Minnesota.
- iv. FLORENCE SUEDBECK, b. 25 December 1923, Adrian, Minnesota; m. JOE DISCH, 09 February 1948, Slayton, Minnesota; b. 03 February 1924, Iona, Minnesota.
- v. IONE SUEDBECK, b. 28 January 1925.
- vi. EULALIA SUEDBECK, b. 11 July 1927; m. HOWARD ENGBRETSON, 19 April 1950, Slayton, Minnesota; b. 11 August 1921; d. 14 May 2000, Slayton, Minnesota.
- vii. ELVIRA SUEDBECK, b. 04 August 1932, Adrian, Minnesota; m. JEROME DOMMEYER, 26 December 1953, Slayton, Minnesota; b. 01 July 1933, Iona, Minnesota.

33. JOHN PETER⁵ SCHUTZ (*THEODORE⁴, JACOB³, HEINRICH², JACOB¹*) was born 13 October 1893 in Adrian, Minnesota, and died 19 June 1972 in Adrian, Minnesota. He married BERNADINE LENZ 24 November 1933 in Adrian, Minnesota. She was born 28 November 1909 in Adrian, Minnesota.

Children of JOHN SCHUTZ and BERNADINE LENZ are:

- i. PETRINA⁶ SCHUTZ, b. 05 January 1935, Adrian, Minnesota; m. PAUL HERMAN, 15 June 1955, Adrian, Minnesota; b. 30 May 1931, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 07 February 1996, Luverne, Minnesota.
- ii. JANETTE SCHUTZ, b. 03 March 1937, Adrian, Minnesota; m. RICHARD HANSON, 12 September 1959; b. 29 December 1936.
- iii. CATHERINE SCHUTZ, b. 02 September 1938, Adrian, Minnesota; m. HAROLD LE BON, April 1961; b. 22 September 1937.
- iv. MARLENE SCHUTZ, b. 09 May 1941, Adrian, Minnesota; m. DARRELL MUELLER, January 1964; b. 06 April 1939.
- v. EDWARD SCHUTZ, b. 04 June 1944, Adrian, Minnesota; m. MARCIA ROSS, 02 October 1965, Adrian, Minnesota; b. 03 June 1945.
- vi. NORBERT SCHUTZ, b. 08 June 1948, Adrian, Minnesota.

34. MARGARET ELIZABETH⁵ SCHUTZ (*THEODORE⁴, JACOB³, HEINRICH², JACOB¹*) was born 12 June 1896 in Adrian, Minnesota, and died 24 February 1969 in Slayton, Minnesota. She married EDWARD HENRY SUEDBECK 10 January 1922, son of HERMAN SUEDBECK and ANNA LUCHTEL. He was born 19 March 1899 in Petersburg, Iowa, and died 04 March 1980 in Slayton, Minnesota.

Children of MARGARET SCHUTZ and EDWARD SUEDBECK are:

- i. JOHN⁶ SUEDBECK, b. 27 September 1922, Adrian, Minnesota; m. MARGARET KUNKEL, 22 October 1946; b. 26 May 1926.
- ii. FREDRICK SUEDBECK, b. 27 September 1922, Adrian, Minnesota; m. CHARLOTTE WESTBROOK, 15 October 1946; b. 16 November 1925.
- iii. GENEVIEVE SUEDBECK, b. 03 July 1924, Adrian, Minnesota; m. ROBERT JAMES SPARTZ, 17 June 1947; b. 17 January 1924.
- iv. CLIFFORD SUEDBECK, b. 20 August 1925, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 15 May 2001, Worthington, Minnesota; m. DOROTHY JEAN WUNDERLICH, 17 June 1952; b. 06 July 1930.
- v. HARVEY PETER SUEDBECK, b. 19 July 1926, Adrian, Minnesota; m. ESTER AMELIA BECKER, 26 June 1954; b. 03 August 1927, Murdo, South Dakota.

- vi. EDWARD SUEDBECK, b. 01 July 1929, Adrian, Minnesota; m. MARY ANN JACOBSON, 03 November 1951; b. 08 November 1929.

35. ELIZABETH⁵ SCHUTZ (*THEODORE⁴, JACOB³, HEINRICH², JACOB¹*) was born 07 October 1899 in Adrian, Minnesota, and died 17 May 1979 in Sibley, Iowa. She married CARL LONNEMAN 19 February 1924 in Adrian, Minnesota, son of JOHN LONNEMANN and ELIZABETH GROTE. He was born 10 March 1896 in Little Rock, Iowa, and died 08 January 1978 in Ashton, Iowa.

Children of ELIZABETH SCHUTZ and CARL LONNEMAN are:

- i. DARLENE⁶ LONNEMAN, b. 12 June 1927, Adrian, Minnesota; m. LYLE PHILIPH, 18 January 1949, Sibley, Iowa; b. 08 January 1925, Ocheydan, Iowa.
- ii. LA VINA LONNEMAN, b. 08 July 1930, Adrian, Minnesota; m. NOEL SCHOO, 18 October 1950, Ashton, Iowa; b. 25 November 1926, Ashton, Iowa.
- iii. MARLYN LONNEMAN, b. 30 May 1934, Ashton, Iowa; m. JOYCE WALLRICH, 24 May 1956, Ashton, Iowa; b. 23 October 1936, Ashton, Iowa.
- iv. BONITA LONNEMAN, b. 06 December 1943, Ashton, Iowa.

36. JACOB⁵ SCHUTZ (*HERMANN JOSEPH⁴, JACOB³, HEINRICH², JACOB¹*) was born 27 November 1892 in Adrian, Minnesota, and died 21 April 1967 in Iona, Minnesota. He married GRACE HERDING 17 January 1922 in Adrian, Minnesota. She was born 04 February 1906 in Ellsworth, Minnesota, and died 01 July 1978 in Iona, Minnesota.

Child of JACOB SCHUTZ and GRACE HERDING is:

- i. VIRGINIA⁶ SCHUTZ, b. 25 February 1924, Wisconsin; m. ROBERT CHILDERS, 02 October 1954, Joliet, Illinois; b. 24 November 1928, Ripley, Mississippi.

37. REGINA⁵ SCHUTZ (*HERMANN JOSEPH⁴, JACOB³, HEINRICH², JACOB¹*) was born 14 May 1902 in Adrian, Minnesota, and died 25 April 1993 in Adrian, Minnesota. She married LEO GOEDKEN 07 January 1920 in Adrian, Minnesota, son of JOHN GOEDKEN and BERNADINA DEPPE. He was born 02 November 1896 in Petersberg, Iowa, and died 11 June 1967 in Adrian, Minnesota.

Children of REGINA SCHUTZ and LEO GOEDKEN are:

- i. VIVIAN⁶ GOEDKEN, b. 29 September 1920, Adrian, Minnesota; m. OMER HEFFELE, 29 November 1944, Adrian, Minnesota; b. 19 September 1915, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 04 July 1988, Adrian, Minnesota.
- ii. CYRIL GOEDKEN, b. 22 January 1925, Adrian, Minnesota; m. ADELINE HATTING, 28 August 1950, Ashton, Iowa; b. 12 August 1929, Ashton, Iowa.
- iii. RONALD GOEDKEN, b. 30 September 1931, Adrian, Minnesota; m. VIRGINIA FASBENDER, 15 July 1954, Rosewell, New Mexico; b. 16 June 1931, Vermillion, Minnesota.

38. AGATHA⁵ SCHUTZ (*HERMANN JOSEPH⁴, JACOB³, HEINRICH², JACOB¹*) was born 10 January 1906 in Adrian, Minnesota, and died 02 March 1967 in Adrian, Minnesota. She married HARTZEL LIBAIRE 17 April 1925 in Adrian, Minnesota. He was born 18 August 1906 in Adrian, Minnesota, and died 10 July 1989 in Madison, Minnesota.

Children of AGATHA SCHUTZ and HARTZEL LIBAIRE are:

- i. MILTON⁶ LIBAIRE, b. 12 April 1924, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 10 March 1988, Madison, Minnesota.
- ii. VICTOR LIBAIRE, b. 12 August 1927, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 31 January 1928, Adrian, Minnesota.

39. HERMAN JOSEPH⁵ SCHUTZ (*WILHELM HEINRICH⁴, JACOB³, HEINRICH², JACOB¹*) was born 11 January 1893 in Adrian, Minnesota, and died 25 January 1964 in Newton, Illinois. He married EMMA MOSHENROSE 24 January 1916 in Harlowton, Montana. She was born 03 March 1885 in Newton, Illinois, and died 22 June 1974 in Chicago, Illinois.

Children of HERMAN SCHUTZ and EMMA MOSHENROSE are:

- i. HELEN⁶ SCHUTZ, b. 21 July 1919, Judith Gap, Montana; d. 16 November 1994, Chicago, Illinois.
- ii. GERALD F. SCHUTZ, b. 17 October 1920, Judith Gap, Montana; d. 30 June 1991, Chicago, Illinois; m.

SARAH CORINNE MELVIN, 23 April 1949, Chicago, Illinois; b. 11 April 1913, Winona, Minnesota; d. 08 September 1992, Chicago, Illinois.

40. ANTON FRANK⁵ SCHUTZ (*WILHELM HEINRICH⁴, JACOB³, HEINRICH², JACOB¹*) was born 11 May 1894 in Adrian, Minnesota, and died March 1979 in Browns Valley, Minnesota. He married FLORENCE VAN CLEVE 13 December 1915 in Beardsley, Minnesota. She was born 02 July 1894 in Knoxville, Illinois, and died September 1986 in Browns Valley, Minnesota.

Children of ANTON SCHUTZ and FLORENCE VAN CLEVE are:

- i. MARGARET T.⁶ SCHUTZ, b. 12 May 1917, Judith Gap, Montana; d. 12 December 1966, St. Paul, Minnesota; m. (1) RUSSELL EUGENE CROMEY, 01 November 1952, Hastings, Minnesota; b. 18 February 1923, Lacrosse, Wisconsin; d. 18 December 1996, St. Paul, Minnesota; m. (2) KNUTE STOVERN; b. 28 December 1916, Norway; d. 03 March 1978, Tucson, Arizona.
- ii. MARY JANE SCHUTZ, b. 12 March 1921, Graceville, Minnesota; d. 14 April 1977, St. Paul, Minnesota; m. FRANK MIKACEVICH, South St. Paul; b. 28 January 1911, Yugoslavia; d. 08 March 1980, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

41. GERTRUDE ANN⁵ SCHUTZ (*WILHELM HEINRICH⁴, JACOB³, HEINRICH², JACOB¹*) was born 11 September 1896 in Adrian, Minnesota, and died 13 July 1996 in Graceville, Minnesota. She married WILLIAM O'CONNOR 01 June 1918 in Beardsley, Minnesota. He was born 19 June 1881, and died 08 May 1964 in Graceville, Minnesota.

Children of GERTRUDE SCHUTZ and WILLIAM O'CONNOR are:

- i. LEONARD⁶ O'CONNOR, b. 30 August 1914, Graceville, Minnesota; d. 29 November 2000, Minneapolis, Minnesota; m. HELEN ALBERTA MANGEN, 24 January 1953, Minneapolis, Minnesota; b. 11 August 1907, Minneapolis, Minnesota; d. 18 December 1993, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
- ii. EILEEN O'CONNOR, b. 18 April 1919, Graceville, Minnesota; m. HOWARD GEYER, November 1941, Graceville, Minnesota; b. 29 November 1922, Graceville, Minnesota; d. 25 October 1999, Myrtle Creek, Oregon.
- iii. RODERICK O'CONNOR, b. 05 April 1920, Graceville, Minnesota; m. WINNIE BOLLENGER, 03 August 1963, Minneapolis, Minnesota; b. 12 August 1916, Condarff Minnesota; d. 28 May 1997, Graceville, Minnesota.
- iv. WAYNE O'CONNOR, b. 07 July 1923, Graceville, Minnesota; m. ARLYS ZIMMERMAN, 14 February 1952, Graceville, Minnesota; b. 08 November 1932, Graceville, Minnesota.
- v. KATHLEEN O'CONNOR, b. 24 December 1926, Graceville, Minnesota; m. (1) RAYMOND BILLIET, 08 January 1947, Graceville, Minnesota; b. 25 November 1923, Graceville, Minnesota; d. 12 February 1976, Graceville, Minnesota; m. (2) HOWARD STOTSBERY, 22 September 1979, Graceville, Minnesota; b. 18 January 1924, Clinton, Minnesota.

42. WILLIAM HENRY⁵ SCHUTZ (*WILHELM HEINRICH⁴, JACOB³, HEINRICH², JACOB¹*) was born 27 May 1898 in Adrian, Minnesota, and died 08 July 1981 in Graceville, Minnesota. He married LOIS M. BOOKER 15 June 1918 in Mobre, Montana. She was born 11 May 1901 in Garniel, Montana, and died 12 August 1975 in Lewistown, Montana.

Children of WILLIAM SCHUTZ and LOIS BOOKER are:

- i. ROBERT⁶ SCHUTZ, b. 29 December 1918, Great Falls, Montana; d. 22 February 1925, Lewiston, Montana.
- ii. LAVERNE SCHUTZ, b. 21 October 1922; d. 02 May 1999, Las Vegas, Nevada.

43. MARY BARBARA⁵ SCHUTZ (*WILHELM HEINRICH⁴, JACOB³, HEINRICH², JACOB¹*) was born 07 March 1902 in Beardsley, Minnesota, and died 24 February 1950 in Sioux City, Iowa. She married WILLIAM DOYLE in Beardsley, Minnesota. He was born 17 June 1888 in Salem, Massachusetts, and died in Massachusetts.

Children of MARY SCHUTZ and WILLIAM DOYLE are:

- i. ELMER⁶ DOYLE, b. 04 April 1924, Watertown, South Dakota; d. 21 April 1945, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
- ii. JOSEPHINE DOYLE, b. 10 July 1928, Watertown, South Dakota; m. HENRY MARTINSON, 26 November 1949, Sioux City, Iowa; b. 18 August 1913, Maskell, Nebraska; d. 21 February 1982, Yuicapa, California.

44. BERNARD GEORGE⁵ SCHUTZ (*WILHELM HEINRICH⁴, JACOB³, HEINRICH², JACOB¹*) was born 16 December 1903

in Beardsley, Minnesota, and died 28 June 1986 in Lewistown, Montana. He married JAYNETTE STRAND 24 June 1939 in Lewistown, Montana. She was born 12 November 1913 in Minnesota, and died 29 April 1996 in Lewistown, Montana.

Child of BERNARD SCHUTZ and JAYNETTE STRAND is:

- i. WILLIAM⁶ SCHUTZ, b. 26 April 1946, Lewiston, Montana; m. CHERYL RIED, 06 December 1986, Billings, Montana; b. 02 January 1956, Detroit, Michigan.

45. CAROLINE⁵ SCHUTZ (*WILHELM HEINRICH⁴, JACOB³, HEINRICH², JACOB¹*) was born 06 January 1910 in Beardsley, Minnesota. She married CLARENCE REES 24 January 1928 in Watertown, South Dakota. He was born 14 July 1902 in Browns Valley, Minnesota, and died 12 February 1994 in Browns Valley, Minnesota.

Children of CAROLINE SCHUTZ and CLARENCE REES are:

- i. LAVERNE⁶ REES, b. 13 January 1931, Watertown, South Dakota; m. LOIS WATSON, 12 June 1955, Minneapolis, Minnesota; b. 09 October 1931, Browns Valley, Minnesota.
- ii. GWENDOLYN REES, b. 28 December 1932, Browns Valley, Minnesota; m. JOSEPH MOLLENHOFF, 08 October 1951, Browns Valley, Minnesota; b. 25 September 1929, Browns Valley, Minnesota; d. 30 January 1960, Browns Valley, Minnesota.
- iii. DUANE REES, b. 15 April 1936, Browns Valley, Minnesota; d. 30 January 1960, Minneapolis, Minnesota; m. EILEEN SKUDLAREK, 03 July 1959, Minneapolis, Minnesota; b. 25 August 1937, St. Wendell, Minnesota.
- iv. KEVIN REES, b. 25 December 1940, Browns Valley, Minnesota; m. JOYCE GUGGENBERGER, 14 September 1962, Cold Spring, Minnesota; b. 24 January 1940.

Generation No. 5

46. ADELAIDE (ELLA)⁶ WEIDERT (*ANNA GERTRUDE⁵ DORN, CAECELIA CAROLINA⁴ SCHUTZ, JACOB³, HEINRICH², JACOB¹*) was born 12 May 1900 in Adrian, Minnesota, and died 05 November 1977 in Adrian, Minnesota. She married PETER JOSEPH KELLEN 10 February 1920 in Adrian, Minnesota, son of DOMINICK KELLEN and ANNA FRISCH. He was born 25 February 1895 in Adrian, Minnesota, and died 22 January 1972 in Adrian, Minnesota.

Children of ADELAIDE WEIDERT and PETER KELLEN are:

- i. RAPHAEL⁷ KELLEN, b. 10 January 1923, Adrian, Minnesota; m. ROSEMARY SCHEFFLER, 05 October 1948, Ellsworth, Minnesota; b. 17 August 1924, Ellsworth, Minnesota.
- ii. RAYMOND KELLEN, b. 31 March 1924, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 15 March 1994, Adrian, Minnesota; m. ELAINE BULLERMAN, 03 January 1949, Adrian, Minnesota; b. 09 February 1924, Adrian, Minnesota.
- iii. IRENE KELLEN, b. 23 March 1926, Adrian, Minnesota.
- iv. IDA KELLEN, b. 31 August 1927, Adrian, Minnesota; m. JOHN SCHEFFLER, 29 July 1947, Adrian, Minnesota; b. 17 August 1924, Ellsworth, Minnesota.
- v. MARGARET KELLEN, b. 15 July 1929, Adrian, Minnesota; m. DONALD WIENEKE, 03 October 1950, Adrian, Minnesota; b. 22 July 1926, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 13 September 1993, Adrian, Minnesota.
- vi. LOUISE KELLEN, b. 16 October 1930, Adrian, Minnesota.
- vii. DELORES KELLEN, b. 06 July 1934, Adrian, Minnesota; m. LEON SIEVE, 15 January 1957, Adrian, Minnesota; b. 07 October 1928, Wilmont, Minnesota.
- viii. JOSEPH JR. KELLEN, b. 09 November 1941; m. MARY ELLEN SEIVERT, 16 August 1969, Elkton, South Dakota; b. 05 November 1942, Tyler, Minnesota.

47. ELIZABETH⁶ WEIDERT (*ANNA GERTRUDE⁵ DORN, CAECELIA CAROLINA⁴ SCHUTZ, JACOB³, HEINRICH², JACOB¹*) was born 25 August 1901 in Adrian, Minnesota, and died 04 August 1995 in Adrian, Minnesota. She married ANTONE LONNEMAN 27 June 1922 in Adrian, Minnesota, son of JOHN LONNEMANN and ELIZABETH GROTE. He was born 22 February 1893 in Little Rock, Iowa, and died 09 March 1982 in Adrian, Minnesota.

Children of ELIZABETH WEIDERT and ANTONE LONNEMAN are:

- i. LEONA⁷ LONNEMAN, b. 19 June 1923, Adrian, Minnesota.
- ii. VINCENT LONNEMAN, b. 19 July 1924, Adrian, Minnesota; m. JEAN MORAN, 02 May 1949, Ellsworth, Minnesota; b. 15 January 1928, Ellsworth, Minnesota.
- iii. RITA LONNEMAN, b. 09 December 1925, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 22 October 2001, Luverne, Minnesota; m. PAUL COOK, 27 June 1949, Luverne, Minnesota; b. 17 May 1918, Adrian, Minnesota.
- iv. LORAIN LONNEMAN, b. 22 October 1927, Adrian, Minnesota; m. NORBERT MARNACH, 21 April 1949,

- Adrian, Minnesota; b. 09 May 1922, Emery, South Dakota; d. 29 March 1998, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.
- v. SYLVESTER LONNEMAN, b. 29 January 1929, Adrian, Minnesota; m. HELEN WEINEKE, 01 February 1956, Lismore, Minnesota; b. 17 January 1934, Adrian, Minnesota.
 - vi. ANTHONY LONNEMAN, b. 26 December 1931, Adrian, Minnesota; m. RITA LUTMER, 12 September 1956, Lismore, Minnesota; b. 28 November 1933, Lismore, Minnesota.
 - vii. ORVILLE LONNEMAN, b. 10 August 1933, Adrian, Minnesota; m. ELAINE BYE SANDBERG, 19 April 1969, Sioux Falls, South Dakota; b. 24 August 1930, Gayville, South Dakota.
 - viii. FRANCIS LONNEMAN, b. 04 June 1936, Adrian, Minnesota; m. SUZANNE HEINRICHS, 02 September 1959, Adrian, Minnesota; b. 10 June 1938, Adrian, Minnesota.
 - ix. JOSEPH LONNEMAN, b. 29 June 1939, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 04 July 2003, St. Paul, Minnesota.

48. PETER⁶ WEIDERT (*ANNA GERTRUDE⁵ DORN, CAECELIA CAROLINA⁴ SCHUTZ, JACOB³, HEINRICH², JACOB¹*) was born 03 September 1902 in Adrian, Minnesota, and died 10 April 1966 in Wilmont, Minnesota. He married CECELIA KRAMER 26 November 1935 in Adrian, Minnesota. She was born 09 March 1905 in Adrian, Minnesota, and died 03 August 1955 in Wilmont, Minnesota.

Children of PETER WEIDERT and CECELIA KRAMER are:

- i. HELEN MARIE⁷ WEIDERT, b. 01 September 1936, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 21 November 1936, Adrian, Minnesota.
- ii. JOSEPH WEIDERT, b. 17 August 1937, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 13 April 1966, Wilmont, Minnesota.
- iii. JEROME WEIDERT, b. 05 August 1939, Adrian, Minnesota; m. MARY HONNERMAN, 28 January 1961, Adrian, Minnesota; b. 16 July 1942, Adrian, Minnesota.
- iv. JULIANA WEIDERT, b. 11 June 1941; m. ERNEST HAGEN, 18 May 1963; b. 17 April 1940.

49. ANN MARIE⁶ WEIDERT (*ANNA GERTRUDE⁵ DORN, CAECELIA CAROLINA⁴ SCHUTZ, JACOB³, HEINRICH², JACOB¹*) was born 04 March 1912 in Adrian, Minnesota, and died May 1976 in Adrian, Minnesota. She married AUGUST KOMETSCHER 28 February 1946 in Adrian, Minnesota. He was born 23 November 1904, and died December 1980 in Adrian, Minnesota.

Child of ANN WEIDERT and AUGUST KOMETSCHER is:

- i. DONNA MAE⁷ KOMETSCHER, b. 21 November 1947; m. GLEN E. MILLER, 14 August 1971, Adrian, Minnesota; b. 06 April 1947.

50. VIRGIL NICHOLAS⁶ SCHUTZ (*JOHN JOSEPH⁵, JOHN JOSEPH⁴, JACOB³, HEINRICH², JACOB¹*) was born 26 October 1927 in Adrian, Minnesota. He married MARY ANN SCHRAAD 03 June 1952. She was born 13 May 1931 in Merrill, Iowa.

Children of VIRGIL SCHUTZ and MARY SCHRAAD are:

53.
 - i. CHERYL⁷ SCHUTZ, b. 27 December 1953.
 - ii. KATHLEEN SCHUTZ, b. 15 July 1955, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 08 December 1955, Adrian, Minnesota.
 - iii. MARK THOMAS SCHUTZ, b. 22 May 1957, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 09 March 1962, Adrian, Minnesota.
54.
 - iv. JUDY SCHUTZ, b. 25 March 1959, Adrian, Minnesota.
55.
 - v. THOMAS SCHUTZ, b. 21 May 1961, Adrian, Minnesota.

51. BEVERLY JEAN⁶ SCHUTZ (*JOHN JOSEPH⁵, JOHN JOSEPH⁴, JACOB³, HEINRICH², JACOB¹*) was born 10 February 1932 in Adrian, Minnesota. She married (1) RONALD THIEDE 19 June 1954 in Adrian, Minnesota. He was born 24 September 1930 in South Milwaukee, Wisconsin. She married (2) GERALD KNIPS 30 July 1983 in St. Paul, Minnesota. He was born 22 May 1929 in Adrian, Minnesota.

Children of BEVERLY SCHUTZ and RONALD THIEDE are:

56.
 - i. DEBRA⁷ THIEDE, b. 27 April 1955, Adrian, Minnesota.
57.
 - ii. DAVID THIEDE, b. 13 February 1958, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
58.
 - iii. PATRICIA THIEDE, b. 13 August 1960, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
59.
 - iv. MICHAEL THIEDE, b. 10 August 1961, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
60.
 - v. DANIEL THIEDE, b. 20 January 1968, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
61.
 - vi. KATHY THIEDE, b. 20 May 1970, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

52. JOHN JOSEPH⁶ SCHUTZ III (*JOHN JOSEPH⁵, JOHN JOSEPH⁴, JACOB³, HEINRICH², JACOB¹*) was born 24 June 1939 in Adrian, Minnesota. He married LILIANE MARLENE KAULS 19 June 1965 in Minneapolis, Minnesota, daughter of HERMANN KAULS and EDITH KRAUSE. She was born 17 February 1942 in Pozan, Poland.

Children of JOHN SCHUTZ and LILIANE KAULS are:

62. i. MARA MARLENE⁷ SCHUTZ, b. 21 April 1966, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
63. ii. MARIA ELENA SCHUTZ, b. 21 April 1966, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
64. iii. JOHN JOSEPH SCHUTZ IV, b. 10 August 1967, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Generation No. 6

53. CHERYL⁷ SCHUTZ (*VIRGIL NICHOLAS⁶, JOHN JOSEPH⁵, JOHN JOSEPH⁴, JACOB³, HEINRICH², JACOB¹*) was born 27 December 1953. She married MICHAEL DOYLE COX 04 August 1973 in Adrian, Minnesota. He was born 02 February 1952 in Adrian, Minnesota.

Children of CHERYL SCHUTZ and MICHAEL COX are:

- i. BENJAMIN JOHN⁸ COX, b. 05 January 1977, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.
- ii. ELISSA ANN COX, b. 03 December 1979, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.
- iii. JOHN MICHAEL COX, b. 26 November 1980, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.
- iv. ADAM NICHOLAS COX, b. 16 May 1983, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.
- v. BRIAN THOMAS COX, b. 09 October 1985, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

54. JUDY⁷ SCHUTZ (*VIRGIL NICHOLAS⁶, JOHN JOSEPH⁵, JOHN JOSEPH⁴, JACOB³, HEINRICH², JACOB¹*) was born 25 March 1959 in Adrian, Minnesota. She married MARK ANTHONY BARLOW 16 May 1988 in North Conway, New Hampshire. He was born 02 January 1952 in Lewiston, Maine.

Children of JUDY SCHUTZ and MARK BARLOW are:

- i. JESSICA ANN⁸ BARLOW, b. 06 December 1990, Bridgton, Maine.
- ii. ERIN JULIA BARLOW, b. 30 July 1993, Bridgton, Maine.
- iii. TANNER NICHOLAS BARLOW, b. 02 May 1995, Bridgton, Maine.

55. THOMAS⁷ SCHUTZ (*VIRGIL NICHOLAS⁶, JOHN JOSEPH⁵, JOHN JOSEPH⁴, JACOB³, HEINRICH², JACOB¹*) was born 21 May 1961 in Adrian, Minnesota. He married KARLA GERTNER 22 December 1984 in Westbrook, Minnesota. She was born 03 February 1962 in Westbrook, Minnesota.

Children of THOMAS SCHUTZ and KARLA GERTNER are:

- i. KAYLAN LYNETTE⁸ SCHUTZ, b. 28 April 1985, Mankato, Minnesota.
- ii. JACOB THOMAS SCHUTZ, b. 01 June 1987, Burnsville, Minnesota.
- iii. JORDAN MICHAEL SCHUTZ, b. 12 March 1990, Burnsville, Minnesota.

56. DEBRA⁷ THIEDE (*BEVERLY JEAN⁶ SCHUTZ, JOHN JOSEPH⁵, JOHN JOSEPH⁴, JACOB³, HEINRICH², JACOB¹*) was born 27 April 1955 in Adrian, Minnesota. She married DAVID DAHLMAN 25 June 1983. He was born 31 October 1954 in Kansas City, Missouri.

Children of DEBRA THIEDE and DAVID DAHLMAN are:

- i. TRENT⁸ DAHLMAN, b. 06 October 1985.
- ii. MARA DAHLMAN, b. 13 January 1988.
- iii. JOSH DAHLMAN, b. 16 September 1991.
- iv. ABI DAHLMAN, b. 03 July 1994.
- v. LINDI DAHLMAN, b. 09 March 1997.

57. DAVID⁷ THIEDE (*BEVERLY JEAN⁶ SCHUTZ, JOHN JOSEPH⁵, JOHN JOSEPH⁴, JACOB³, HEINRICH², JACOB¹*) was born 13 February 1958 in Minneapolis, Minnesota. He married KONI FRANZEN 08 August 1988 in Rapid City, South Dakota. She was born 24 May 1967 in Rapid City, South Dakota.

Child of DAVID THIEDE and KONI FRANZEN is:

- i. ALISA⁸ THIEDE, b. 19 October 1995.

58. PATRICIA⁷ THIEDE (*BEVERLY JEAN⁶ SCHUTZ, JOHN JOSEPH⁵, JOHN JOSEPH⁴, JACOB³, HEINRICH², JACOB¹*) was born 13 August 1960 in Minneapolis, Minnesota. She married (1) TOM MIELKE 20 June 1981 in Minneapolis, Minnesota. He was born 09 February 1960. She married (2) BRAD FOX 01 August 1992 in Minneapolis, Minnesota. He was born 28 July 1962 in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Child of PATRICIA THIEDE and TOM MIELKE is:

- i. DANIEL⁸ MIELKE, b. 16 December 1985.

59. MICHAEL⁷ THIEDE (*BEVERLY JEAN⁶ SCHUTZ, JOHN JOSEPH⁵, JOHN JOSEPH⁴, JACOB³, HEINRICH², JACOB¹*) was born 10 August 1961 in Minneapolis, Minnesota. He married TRACY FELDE 15 June 1985 in Cottage Grove, Minnesota. She was born 19 May 1965 in St. Paul, Minnesota.

Children of MICHAEL THIEDE and TRACY FELDE are:

- i. MATHEW⁸ THIEDE, b. 10 December 1985.
- ii. TYLER THIEDE, b. 19 September 1989.
- iii. ZACHARY THIEDE, b. 10 October 1991.

60. DANIEL⁷ THIEDE (*BEVERLY JEAN⁶ SCHUTZ, JOHN JOSEPH⁵, JOHN JOSEPH⁴, JACOB³, HEINRICH², JACOB¹*) was born 20 January 1968 in Minneapolis, Minnesota. He married KELLY HEUBSCH 25 May 1991 in Hastings, Minnesota. She was born 14 September 1968.

Children of DANIEL THIEDE and KELLY HEUBSCH are:

- i. KATELYN⁸ THIEDE, b. 12 August 1990.
- ii. JACQUILAN THIEDE, b. 25 February 1992.
- iii. MATHIAS THIEDE, b. 02 March 1995.

61. KATHY⁷ THIEDE (*BEVERLY JEAN⁶ SCHUTZ, JOHN JOSEPH⁵, JOHN JOSEPH⁴, JACOB³, HEINRICH², JACOB¹*) was born 20 May 1970 in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Child of KATHY THIEDE is:

- i. JACOB⁸ THIEDE, b. 22 March 1994.

62. MARA MARLENE⁷ SCHUTZ (*JOHN JOSEPH⁶, JOHN JOSEPH⁵, JOHN JOSEPH⁴, JACOB³, HEINRICH², JACOB¹*) was born 21 April 1966 in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Child of MARA MARLENE SCHUTZ is:

- i. ANTHONY JOHN DEGIDIO⁸ SCHUTZ, b. 17 October 1996, St. Paul, Minnesota.

63. MARIA ELENA⁷ SCHUTZ (*JOHN JOSEPH⁶, JOHN JOSEPH⁵, JOHN JOSEPH⁴, JACOB³, HEINRICH², JACOB¹*) was born 21 April 1966 in Minneapolis, Minnesota. She married WILLIAM BOECKER 17 June 1988. He was born 06 June 1963 in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Children of MARIA SCHUTZ and WILLIAM BOECKER are:

- i. ASHLEY MARLENE⁸ BOECKER, b. 23 October 1990, Shakopee, Minnesota.
- ii. LARISSA ELENA BOECKER, b. 12 December 1991, Shakopee, Minnesota.
- iii. WILLIAM JOHN BOECKER, b. 05 October 1993, Shakopee, Minnesota.
- iv. TATIANA MARIA BOECKER, b. 30 October 1995, Shakopee, Minnesota.

64. JOHN JOSEPH⁷ SCHUTZ IV (*JOHN JOSEPH⁶, JOHN JOSEPH⁵, JOHN JOSEPH⁴, JACOB³, HEINRICH², JACOB¹*) was

Who Do I Ask Now?

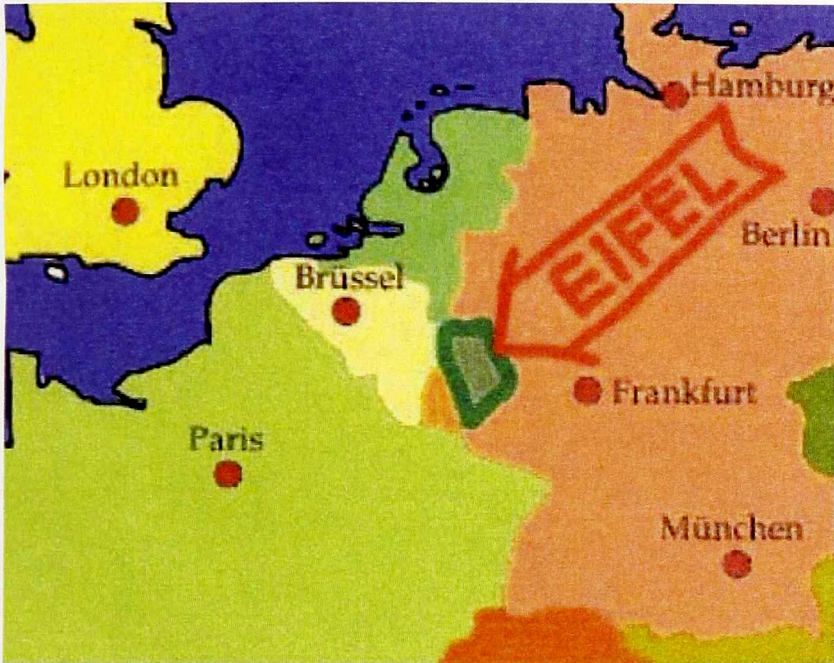
born 10 August 1967 in Minneapolis, Minnesota. He married BETH RUSS 16 July 1999 in Minneapolis, Minnesota. She was born 07 March 1970 in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Child of JOHN SCHUTZ and BETH RUSS is:

- i. JOHN JOSEPH⁸ SCHUTZ V, b. 30 September 2001, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

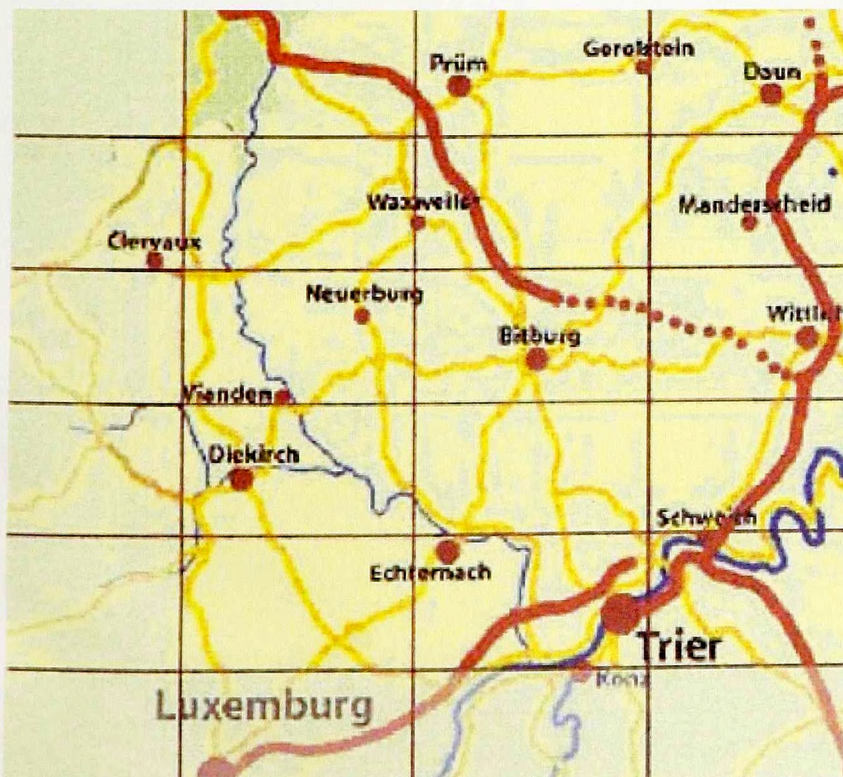
The Family Reifenberger

West of the Rhein and north of the Mosel lies the Eifel, a rugged belt of moor- covered uplands and basins. It is bordered on the southeast by the Mosel River, on the northeast by the Rhine River gorge, and on the west by the Ardennes and Luxembourg. This area is the ancestral home of the Reifenbergers.

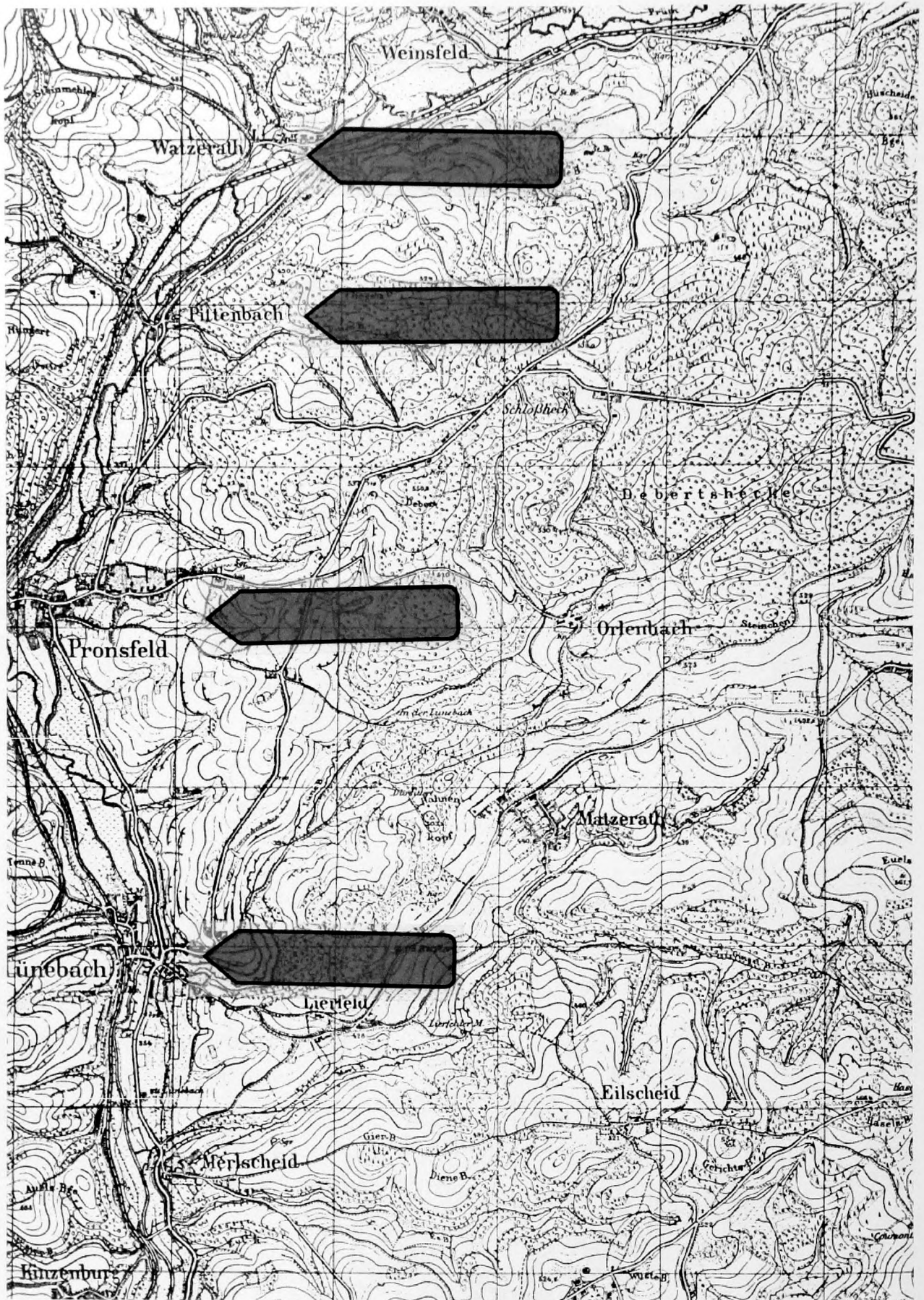


The Eifel

A region of southern Germany which borders Luxembourg. It consists of a colorful mixture of forests, villages, gorges, clean rivers, gentle hills and steep valleys.



The Reifenberger villages, shown on the older map on the next page, are just southwest of Prüm, located at the top-center of this map.



The birthplace of Valentine Reifenberger, Lunebach, is at the lower left. Other prominent villages in Reifenberger history are located directly north of Lunebach - Pronsfeld, Pittenbach and Watzerath.

On a May morning in 1789, Mathias Reifenberger did not go about his usual chores. His wife, Gertrude, had awakened him around five A.M. She was in labor. Mathias left immediately to alert their midwife at a neighboring farm. She accompanied Mathias back to his home and around nine o'clock, Gertrude gave birth to a boy, Valentine.

Catherina spaa *15^{ta} aprilis 1789*
 baptizata est margaretha filia legitima antonii et margaretha beonius
 de linsfelt, levantibus joanne henrico leonardo de linsfelt, et Margaretha
 eadem de Hindringee *15^{ta} aprilis 1789*
 baptizatus est Petrus filius legitimus gerardi et anna marie Hauffen de
 masthorn, levantibus petro simons casares majestatis Notario de
 masthorn et catarina Hauffen de masthorn
ex eodem partu
 baptizatus est christianus filius legitimus gerardi et anna marie Hauffen
 de masthorn, levantibus christiano P. H. de masthorn, et anna edaas
 de Schwärzheim *15^{ta} aprilis 1789*
 baptizata est anna bara filia legitima Domini et anna catherina
 duessigs de pronsfelt levantibus plurimum Reverendo Domino joanne
 scheulen Pastore pronsfeldensi et anna barbara Heupp de pronsfelt.
15^{ma} aprilis 1789
 baptizata est anna maria filia legitima Thoma et Eva Heitzigill
 noldenium de masthorn inhabitantium, levantibus deoerico Thome,
 de Stalbach, et anna maria Thomae de oberlinsfelt
15^{ma} maii 1789
 baptizata est anna maria filia legitima joannis et catherina Hauffen de
 masthorn, levantibus matthia Grieb de pronsfelt, et anna maria
 Hauffen ex masthorn *15^{ma} maii 1789*
 baptizata est anna barbara filia legitima Nicolai et anna marie masfe-
 nes de Witzgerath, levantibus iurberto Enders, et anna barbara Stoll
 ambobus de Witzgerath *15^{ta} maii 1789*
 baptizatus est Nicolaus filius legitimus nicholis et margaretha
 Heijs de Masthorn, levantibus Nicolao Thomae de Lichtenbach,
 et Libetta Zehren de Linsfelt *15^{ta} maii 1789*
 baptizatus est valentinus filius legitimus matthia et gertraudis Reifen-
 berger de Lünebach, levantibus valentino bauges de pronsfelt,
 et anna maria crenes de Lünebach *15^{ma} junii 1789*
 baptizatus est joannes filius legitimus joannis et margaretha Erens
 pistium de pronsfelt, inhabitantium, levantibus joanne
 Eren de Wettehoff et Theresia Heupp de pronsfelt

**Birth of Valentine Reifenberger (15 May, 1789) (second to last entry)
 Parents were Mathias and Gertrude Reifenberger from Lunebach.**

Valentine was the youngest of the three Reifenberger boys. Mathias was three years older while Nicholas was only fourteen months his senior. The three brothers grew to be great friends.

At the time of Valentine's birth, the Reifenbergers lived in a small village by the name of Lunebach in the region of Prüm.

One of the first things Mathias did on the morning of Valentine's birth was to plant a tree - the *Lebensbaum*. Planting of a tree at the birth of a son was a long-standing custom which suggested that the fate of the child would coincide with the fate of the tree. The tree was planted near those of Mathias and Nicholas. Those trees - and the boys - grew and prospered together.

The baptism took place three weeks after Valentine's birth. The Godparents were carefully chosen. The Godfather and namesake of the child, Valentine Backes, was a friend of Mathias from nearby Pronsfeld. The Godparents, of course, contract a moral obligation to help and advise the child throughout his life. The Godparents also were expected to give handsome gifts at the christening, again at first communion, and generally on the child's birthday and, even on holidays. In return it was customary, and complementary, to name children after the Godfather or Godmother.

Mathias was one of many farmers in a region which was heavily wooded and contained many bogs and moors. Although the soils were good, clearing land was burdensome. In addition the land was not flat. The Eifel landscape varies from moderate to severely sloping hills. For those reasons, most farmers also raised livestock in order to sustain a family. For Mathias it was sheep. He didn't have a large herd at first, but as the boys grew older and were able to help shepherd, he increased their numbers substantially.

The family was poor, but then, so was everyone else. Their house was built of wood, which was plentiful in the area. Wood also was used as the means for heating and cooking. Forestry replaced farming in the winter months for most of the residents of the Eifel.

The year that Valentine was born marked the beginning of the French Revolution which lasted until 1799. This was followed immediately by the Napoleonic Wars (1799-1815). During these years, much of this region was under direct French control.

These wars influenced the culture and even the language to some extent. For example, most official records were required to be written in French. The Eifel, however, was not impacted as much as surrounding areas because it lacked strategic importance. Some young men from the Eifel would volunteer for the army if their current employment or other prospects held little promise.

The Reifenbergers were not enticed into military service despite their poverty. Actually, it was another war in another country that had a more profound influence on the family. Just six years before Valentine's birth, the American Revolutionary War ended. Mathias told his sons of the tales he heard of this new country and how some Prussian Mercenaries named Hessians had fought for the British against the upstart Americans. At the same time, German General von Steuben helped train the colonists and wrote the first handbook for the U.S. Army. These stories of the new land

would be passed on to another generation before they provided the necessary impetus to spur large-scale emigration.

The three Reifenberger boys grew up with no formal education, with little hope to improve their lives, and destined to live in the same area as farmers/herdsmen for the rest of their lives. This indeed would prove to be the fate of this Reifenberger generation.

The family had few opportunities to socialize. Working six days a week provided little time for leisure. Sundays were the only day that provided a break. Mass in nearby Lunebach was never missed. The Reifenbergers, like most of their neighbors, were devout Catholics. Following mass, the family would gather with other parishioners. The adults would talk while the children played. Sundays were clearly something to look forward to.

Valentine and his two brothers were all married in 1813. It was the same year that their mother Gertrude died. Sometimes marriage provided an opportunity for the husband if his in-laws were wealthier and offered to bring the new couple into their family farm or business. That was not the case for the Reifenberger boys, however. Valentine married Magdalena, the daughter of Johann and Maria Klasen. It was a large and relatively poor family. Neither of Valentine's two brothers married into wealthy families either. Consequently, the boys had to share in the somewhat larger farm that Mathias had gradually been able to acquire through their combined hard work.

Living together on the farm, however, soon created a problem. There was not enough room to house three new couples who would, no doubt, begin raising families of their own in the near future. In deference to their seniority, Valentine offered to leave the farm to his brothers. With the death of Gertrude, Mathias welcomed the presence of his two new daughters-in-law to the household. He missed Valentine, but recognized the necessity of his move.

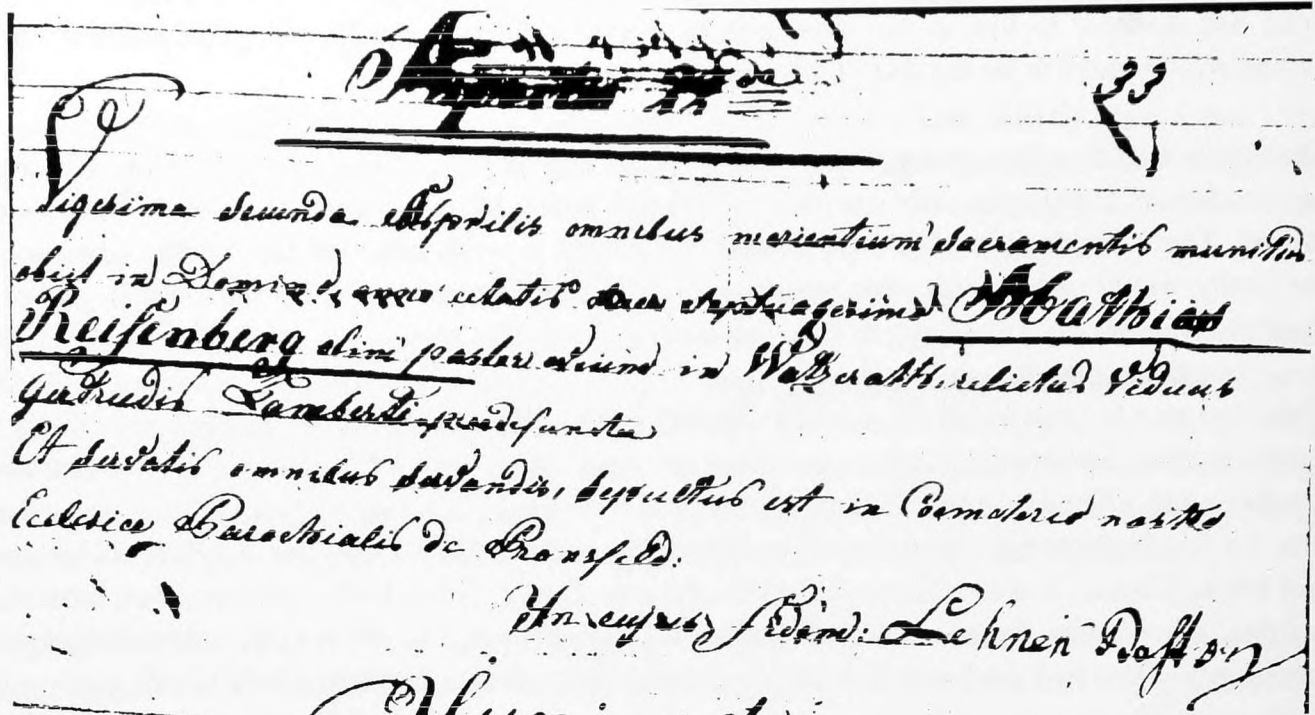
Valentine and Magdalena moved to Lunenbach where they shared a home with another young couple. This arrangement was not unusual. Most people living in the small towns of 1000 or less residents were farmers who would leave home each day to work in the fields.

Valentine and Magdalena did not have children for eight years following their marriage. This allowed them to save enough money to buy their own land and move out of the crowded house. Maria was born on 04 November 1821. Shortly after her birth, they were able to buy a small parcel of about 30 acres, a minimum amount of land to sustain a single family.

Nicholas, the middle brother, moved off their father's farm in 1820. He decided to work in the nearby lead mines where the work was hard but paid well. It was a year-round job and was not subject to the insecurities associated with farming. He and his family moved to a small home in nearby Lunebach.

Mathias health was failing and he missed the company of his sons, their wives, and his grandchildren. Valentine agreed to his oldest brother's and father's offer to combine their farming operations. Valentine, Magdalena and their daughter, Maria, joined his father, Mathias, his brother, Mathias, and his family on the Reifenberger farm in the spring of 1820.

Mathias enjoyed the company of his sons and their families. He often related tales of times past to his grandchildren. He was unable to help with the farm chores because of a weakened heart. He had survived an earlier heart attack, but not the one that took his life on 22 April 1824.



Death certificate for Mathias Reifenberger - 22 April 1824

It indicates that he was preceded in death by His wife Gertrude Lamberty.

The eldest son, Mathias, inherited the farm while Valentine and Nicholas were left with most of their father's personal effects and a few other assets. The inheritance laws at this time included provisions called Primogeniture and Entail, which restricted who could be bequeathed land in a will. Through Primogeniture, only the eldest son could inherit the family land upon the death of his father (women were not allowed to control property). The Entail laws then made it illegal for this son to divide the newly acquired property, thus preventing younger siblings not only from being willed land but also from being given land by their elder brother. Because farmland was becoming scarce and expensive, the younger siblings in many families emigrated to America in order to satisfy their desire for land ownership.

The Reifenberger brothers informally skirted the laws by simply living and farming together while equitably sharing in the product of their combined efforts. They survived several bad seasons of crop failures, and within a few years were able, once again, to slightly expand the farm.

On 01 January, 1827 a son, John, was born to Valentine and Magdalena. Almost two years later on 28 October, 1828 Nicolaus (Nicholas) Reifenberger was born. He was, of course, named after his Godfather uncle from Lunebach.

<p><u>November</u> Quarta nona die mensis octavoque mensis 1828</p>	<p><u>Nicolaus</u></p>	<p>Patris legitimos Valentini Reiffenberg et Magdalenae Klasen conjugum in Puttenbach legitimos Nicolaus Reiffenberg et Catharina Reiffenberg nata Heinen ambobus in Puttenbach In hanc fidem</p>
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**Birth Certificate for Nicolaus Reifenberger (Parents -Valentine and Magdalena Klasen)
 28 October, 1828**

Unfortunately, Nicholas would never know his father. Exactly one month after his birth, tragedy struck the Reifenberger family. Valentine had just finished plowing the very last field, part of an annual autumn ritual to prepare for spring planting. He was riding or walking the plow horse home on a very steep path when something went terribly wrong. No one knows for sure what happened, but he and the horse were found at the bottom of a deep ravine after extensive searching by friends and neighbors. The horse had a broken leg and Valentine was unconscious with a deep gash on the back of his head. He had not been found for several hours and, while still alive, he did not survive a neighbor's cart ride to the village. He left his wife and three children - all under the age of seven.

November
 Viginti octava die mensis omnibus necessariis sacramentis observatis, obiit in
 Dominae aetate sua trigesima nona Reiffenberg conjugum relictar
 viduae Magdalenae Klasen in Puttenbach, et legitima Catharina Reiffenberg
 in aetate mensis . . .
 In hanc fidem
 Puttenbach 1828

**Death Certificate for Valentine Reifenberger, wife of Magdalena Klasen.
 Puttenbach, Germany - 28 November 1828**

Valentine's oldest brother was now thrust into the role of patriarch for both families. Mathias had four children of his own, creating a combined family of ten.

Nicholas, his brother John, and their sister, Maria were raised as though they were part of a family of seven children with one father and two mothers. There was absolutely no discrimination in the

manner in which the children were treated. From an early age, they were told accounts of their father's and grandparent's lives. They often asked Mathias to tell them the stories he heard in Pronsfeld about America, its fight for independence, its vast prairies, its rich resources, and especially, the promise of unlimited opportunities. In the early 1830's, these reports encouraged a huge emigration from Germany to the United States. The Reifenberger children experienced the loss of several friends that emigrated with their families. Talking about America, "the land of opportunity", became an almost constant obsession for the Reifenberger children, especially John and Nicholas. Discussing the prospect of possibly emigrating to America became more prominent in their frequent talks while working together on the farm or while falling asleep.

In another village not far from the Reifenbergers, near the city of Trier, a young girl by the name of Maria Kreutz was having similar aspirations. Her father, Peter, had several close friends who had emigrated to America. Hermann Buchtold, while returning to visit his parents in the spring of 1841, spoke of his adventures in the United States. He was now a loyal, full-fledged American and was well entrenched as a farmer in his new homeland of Indiana. While acknowledging that there were many hardships involved in emigrating, he spoke passionately about the wisdom of his decision and encouraged Peter Kreutz and his family to join him and his family in Indiana. Peter was caught up in the enthusiasm of his friend and imparted this same passion into his wife Elizabeth and their children Maria, Peter Jr., Magdalena, Catherine and Jacob. It took Peter and his family nearly seven years to finally realize their dream.

Maria Kreutz would find out much later, and in another country, that the man she would marry, was at this time, just a few miles away, dreaming the same dream. That man was Nicholas Reifenberger and the two would marry in 1855 after meeting in Indiana.

In 1841, Maria Reifenberger married a local merchant from Puttenbach. Two of her cousins from the household were also married within a few years. In 1850, her brother, John, married a local girl named Catherine Thies. Initially they became interested in each other because of their mutual fervor to live in America. They, along with Nicholas, spent hours following Sunday mass with a small group of young parishioners who shared their enthusiasm for discussing the latest news about the United States.

Nicholas avoided romantic relationships for fear that marriage might permanently relegate him to living in Germany. Instead, he focused on a pact he made with his brother. If John would help him to emigrate, Nicholas promised to prepare the way for him and his new wife to join him at a later time, if they so desired.

There were a series of crop failures that began in southwestern Germany in 1846. The Reifenbergers were severely hurt by potato rot, a major crop on their farms. These crop failures, along with the growing threat of military service and continuing high taxes, provided an even greater motivation to emigrate. They became part of a growing emigration fever that, at that time, was making the "lower class" rebellious.

Maria Reifenberger and her husband were established merchants in Puttenbach, and while their financial situation was currently dire, reflecting the general economy, they had no intentions to

emigrate. They did, however, support John, Nicholas and Catherine in their quest, and agreed to care for their ailing mother, Magdalena, who, at the time, continued to live with her brother-in-law's family. Magdalena also had accepted her son's decision's to emigrate as their best hope for a secure future.

Nicholas made application to emigrate and began other preparations such as selecting a debarkation city. Following a difficult farewell with his family, he left for Antwerp, the nearest and most popular port for emigrants from the Eifel. After several days of paying exorbitant prices for board, lodging and unneeded utensils, he sailed on a brig, a vessel with two masts (fore and main), both of which were square-rigged. (steamships had just started sailing the Atlantic, but only from Hamburg) The crossing took 46 days, slightly more than average because of rough seas. Nicholas lost 18 pounds.

On the twenty first day of September, 1851, Nicholas sailed into New York harbor, finally fulfilling his dream. He immediately set out by train for Indiana to find work. He chose central Indiana because many of the immigrants in that area had come from the same part of Germany.

He eventually wanted to farm, but lacking the necessary resources, he sought interim manual labor of any kind. His first job consisted of excavation work with on-the-job training to become a stone mason. He lived in Tippecanoe County but traveled between towns wherever he could find work. He loved his new country, wrote glowingly about it to his brother. In 1852, only one year after his arrival, Nicholas submitted a declaration of intent to become a citizen.

To the Judge of the Tippecanoe Circuit Court, in the State of Indiana:

Nicholas Reifenberger being an alien, and a free white person makes the following report of himself, upon his solemn oath, declares that he is aged 23 years; that he was born in the Kingdom of Prussia

that he emigrated from Antwerp in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty one that he arrived in the United States at the City of New York in the State of New York on the 21st day of September hundred and forty one that he owes allegiance to Fredrick William King of Prussia

and that it is bona fide his intention to become a citizen of the United States of America, and to renounce forever allegiance and fidelity to any foreign Prince, Potentate, State or Sovereignty whatever; and particularly to Fredrick William King aforesaid of whom he is a subject.

Given to and subscribed before me, on the 10th day of November 1852

Mark Jones Clerk C. C.
Wm Cole

Nicholas Reifenberger

Declaration of Intent.
On the 1st. day of September, 1852,
Nicholas swore to renounce
allegiance to Fredrick William,
King of Prussia.

On 04, June, 1848, three years before Nicholas arrived, the Peter Kreutz family came to America from their home near Trier. They too, had left from the port of Antwerp. They settled near Peter's friend, Hermann Buchtold, in Huntington County, Indiana. They purchased farmland and began living the life they had coveted for so long.

At the age of twenty one, Maria Kreutz, the oldest of the five children of Peter and Elizabeth left home to perform domestic work for a family in Lafayette, a doctor by the name of Jewett. Also working for Dr. Jewett at the time was another immigrant by the name of Nicholas Reifenberger. He and Maria became fast friends during his work on the construction of a home/office for Dr. Jewett. They tried to conceal their relationship but to Dr. Jewett, to others in the household and to work crews, they were quite obvious. Since Dr. Jewett liked them both, he did nothing to dissuade the romance. Dr. Jewett, satisfied with the work Nicholas had performed, retained him to work at several other business projects that he had an interest in, thus helping to maintain a convenient environment for the budding relationship.

In the meantime Nicholas, satisfied that life in America was as good or better than promised, wrote the long-awaited letter to his brother in Germany. He was confident that John and Catherine could now join him without fear of failure. They arrived in New York on 05, February, 1854. Dr. Jewett, upon hearing of their pending arrival, arranged for their transportation from New York to Lafayette. He also provided a part-time job for John until he could secure permanent employment.

John and Catherine Reifenberger were warmly received in Lafayette by Nicholas and his fiancée, Maria Kreutz (now known as Mary). The two couples were very compatible and, since John and Catherine spoke only German, they were pleased that Mary, coming from nearby Trier, spoke the same dialect. While Nicholas and Mary spoke only German to each other, they were learning basic English while at their jobs. They never would become proficient at English, however, and they continued to speak German whenever there was an option.

Nicholas and Mary helped Catherine find employment in Lafayette. She, like Mary, had few skills other than being able to perform domestic chores. Their lack of English proficiency also limited the types of jobs that they could perform to those which required little verbal interaction. Catherine initially helped tend to the smaller children of a large and wealthy Lafayette family.

In order to maintain their high moral standards, the two couples arranged for Mary to stay with John and Catherine in their modest apartment in one of Dr. Jewett's rental properties until the marriage of Nicholas and Mary on 10 May, 1855. The civil license application from the Tippecanoe Circuit Court follows:

Nicholas Reifentarger }
and }
Mary Krites }

Be it remembered that on the 21st day of February A. D. 1855 a marriage license issued to Nicholas Reifentarger and Mary Krites both of lawful age and residents of the County of Tippecanoe and State of Indiana which license reads as follows. State of Indiana Tippecanoe County. p. The State of Indiana to any person empowered by law to solemnize marriage greeting. You are hereby authorized to join together as husband and wife Nicholas Reifentarger and Mary Krites and of the same make due return within three months according to the laws of the State of Indiana
Witness Otto K. Weekly Clerk of our said Tippecanoe Circuit Court and the seal thereof affixed at office in Lafayette, on the 21st day of February A. D. 1855
Otto K. Weekly Clerk T.C.C. By H.C. Coulson and
Herwards Court: on the 26th day of June A. D. 1855
the following certificate of marriage was returned and filed
with: State of Indiana Tippecanoe County ss I hereby certify
that on the 10th day of May A. D. 1853 I joined

Tippecanoe County Marriage Application for Nicholas Reifentarger and Mary Kreutz. Notice the spelling of Kreutz is now Krites. This is typical of the phonetic spelling that English speakers used when hearing the immigrant's names. Many immigrants experienced this type of misspelling of their names upon their arrival and found it easier to accept the change rather than try to correct it. Thus many names were changed permanently. The Kreutz name is spelled Krites, Krits, Kreits, Krietz, etc. in various family documents .

By the early 1850's, Indiana had been extensively settled by new immigrants and there were few opportunities for newcomers, especially farmers. John and Nicholas Reifenberger had heard that other midwestern territories such as Wisconsin and Minnesota were welcoming immigrants, and most of the new arrivals were from Germany. Mary's parents were considering a move to the Minnesota Territories. Before they became too established in Indiana, John and Nicholas decided to make another move. The two couples left for Minnesota shortly after Mary and Nicholas' marriage. They made their home in the fledgling village of St. Anthony, on the banks of the Mississippi River. Minnesota was bustling with activity but was not yet a state. Settlers in the more rural areas were still regularly besieged by bands of Indians, unhappy with the European settlers intrusion into their ancestral lands.

Soon after they arrived, Mary gave birth to her first child, Peter, named after her father and brother. He was born in December of 1855 and became the first of four Reifenberger children to live in the small home they bought on the corner of Moose and Mulberry (now 300 15th. Avenue N.E., Minneapolis).



1856 Map of St. Anthony showing the Location of the Nicholas Reifenberger home at the corner of Moose and Mulberry in St. Anthony. The location still has a home, one of several that have been built there in the intervening years. The location is now a part of Northeast Minneapolis.

Peter Kreutz had also moved to Minnesota from Indiana after his wife Elizabeth died. Magdalina, Mary Kreutz Reifenberger's sister, had married a man by the name of William Blakeman in Indiana and they too, moved to Minnesota. Mary found it comforting to have her father, sister and brother-in-law living nearby. William Blakeman became a moderately wealthy merchant.

Peter Kreutz Jr. moved to Iowa as did his youngest sister who had married a man in Indiana by the name of Conrad Brotchi. Jacob stayed in Indiana for awhile and then, he too, moved to Iowa.

John Reifenberger longed to return to farming and soon learned of the opportunity to obtain land through the Homestead Act. The government, anxious to settle its territories, provided raw land that would become the property of the homesteader after meeting certain requirements, including the building of a home and proving occupancy for a specific period of time. John applied for a homestead in Independence Township in western Hennepin County. Soon after he moved to the homestead, he and Catherine had their first child, Mary, born in 1858. Two other children were to follow; Lucia in 1861 and Anna in 1863.

In the meantime, Nicholas worked primarily as a stone mason, a craft which he had learned in Indiana. St. Anthony was a growing community and there was plenty of work. However, he too began to long for the openness they had while in Germany and decided to eventually join his brother and apply for a homestead.

Nicholas and Mary added to their family in May of 1861 when a second son, John was born. On Christmas day of 1861 they were blessed with a baby girl, Elizabeth. Then on 02 June, 1864 another son, Michael was born.

The next page shows the 1860 census for St. Anthony with Peter as their only child.

TABLE 1.—Free Inhabitants in Ward No. 1, St. Anthony in the County of Stearns
Minnesota enumerated by me, on the 5th day of June 1860. Wm. S. Barrett
 Office St. Anthony

No.	The name of every person whose usual place of abode on the first day of June, 1860, was in this family.	Description			Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each person, male and female, over 15 years of age.	Value of Estate Owned.		Place of Birth, Naming the State, Territory, or Country.	Color	Sex	Age
		Sex	Age	Color		Value of Real Estate.	Value of Personal Estate.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
67	Nicholas Reimer	M	36	2m	Labourer		300	100	Germany		
	Mary	F	34	2							
	Charles	M	7	2							
	Robert	M	3	2m					St. A. Prairie		
68	Michael Reimer	M	28	2m	Labourer		200	50	Germany		
	Anne	F	27	2							
	Nicholas	M	5	2m					St. A. Prairie		
	Elizabeth	F	2	2m					St. A. Prairie		
	Antonia	F	1	2							
69	James Herbert	M	37	2m	Labourer		400	100	Ireland		
	Bradget	F	34	2							
	Margaret	F	7	2					Canada		
	John Ann	M	5	2							
	Elizabeth B.	F	3	2					St. A. Prairie		
	James G.	M	1	2m							
	Mary Ann	F	28	2					Ireland		
70	H. B. Meyer	M	35	2m	Carpenter		300	150	Germany		
	Elizabeth	F	23	2							
	Barbara	F	4	2					Albany		
71	John Reimber	M	30	2m	Public Freight		300	100	St. B.		
	Mary	F	28	2							
	Elizabeth	F	4	2m							
	William St.	M	2	2					St. A. Prairie		
	Lucinda	F	6/12	2							
72	Nicholas Reifenberger	M	32	2m	Labourer		100	100	Prussia		
	Mary	F	31	2							
	Peter	M	3	2m					St. A. Prairie		
73	Nicholas Reimer	M	40	2m	Labourer		100	50	Germany		
	Mary	F	30	2							
	John	M	18	2	Labourer						
	Albana	F	5	2m					Albany		
	Elizabeth	F	4	2					St. A. Prairie		
	Bartholomew	M	2	2							
74	Nicholas Hoffland	M	28	2m	Labourer			150	Germany		
	Anne M.	F	26	2							
	Isaac	M	1	2m					St. A. Prairie		
	Elizabeth	F									
75	Caroline Bach	F	24	2			100	50	Germany		

The 1860 Census record for the village of St. Anthony.

It shows Nicholas Reifenberger, his wife Mary and their son Peter (#72).

A previous special census taken in 1857 shows them with Peter only 10 months old.

25

- No 22 Bapst. die vigesima mensis Decembris A. D. 1862 infan-
 tiam natam die decima septima m. Septembris A. D. 1862. ex Jacobo Klass
 Klass et Catharina Schucider, conjugibus, cui nomen impositum est Jacobus,
 Patris quere: Jacobus Duen et Magdalena Foldscher.
 D. Eberhard Fabroff
- No 23 Bapst. die vigesima mensis Decembris A. D. 1862 infan-
 tiam natam die decima septima m. Augusti A. D. 1862. ex Philippo Koch et
 Feli- Clara natam nascere hauffler conjugibus, cui nomen impositum est
 Maria; Patris quere: Philipp Koch et Margaretha Frier
 D. Eberhard Fabroff
- No 24 Bapst. die vigesima mensis Decembris A. D. 1862
 infan- tiam natam die decima m. Decembris A. D. 1862. ex
 Henrico Kärde Kneble et Luasna Kärde conjugibus, cui nomen
 Jacobus impositum est; Patris quere: Henricus Kärde, Patris
 Kneble quere: Henricus Kärde et Margaretha Kärde
 D. Eberhard Fabroff
- No 25 Bapst. die vigesima mensis Decembris A. D. 1862. infan-
 tem natam die vigesima m. Decembris A. D. 1862. ex Nicolai
 Reifenberger Reifenberger et Mariae Freutz conjugibus, cui nomen impositum
 est: Elisabetha; Patris quere: Caspar Reiburg et Elisabetha
 Kneble
 D. Eberhard Fabroff
- No 26 Bapst. die vigesima quinta m. Dec. 1862. infan-
 tem natam die 27 Octobris A. D. 1862. ex William Dickendorf et Barbara
 Elisabetha Weber conjugibus, cui nomen impositum est Suzia Elisabetha
 Dickendorf Patris quere: Hubert Weber et Elisabetha Provier
 D. Eberhard Fabroff
- No 27 Bapst. die vigesima quinta m. Dec. 1862. infan-
 tem natam die Elisabetha 27 die Novembris 1862. ex Jacobi Schaeffel et
 Schaeffel Savanna Weber conjugibus, cui nomen impositum est
 Magdalena Elisabetha; Patris quere: Hubert Weber et
 Elisabetha Seibel
 D. Eberhard Fabroff

**St. Boniface church record of Elizabeth Reifenberger's birth, 25 December 1862.
 The German Parish is still active in Northeast Minneapolis.**

Immediately after the birth of Elizabeth, Nicholas made application for a homestead near his brother in Independence Township.

HOMESTEAD.

APPLICATION, } LAND OFFICE AT MINNEAPOLIS, MIN., }
 No. 77 } *Jan 2nd 1863.* }

I, *Nicholas Reifenberger Hennepin County*, do hereby apply to enter, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved May 20, 1862, entitled "An act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain," the *12* of section *118* in township *24* of range *24*, containing *80* acres, having filed my pre-emption declaration thereto on the *12* day of *Jan*, 186*3*

Witness *D.P. DeLamater* *Nicholas Reifenberger*

HOMESTEAD.

LAND OFFICE AT MINNEAPOLIS, MIN. *Jan 2nd 1863.*

I, *Nicholas Reifenberger Hennepin County*, having filed my Application, No. *77*, for an entry under the provisions of the act of Congress, approved May 20, 1862, entitled "An act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain," do solemnly swear, that *I am the head of a family and over the age of 21 years and have declared my intention to become a citizen of the United States* that I have never borne arms against the government, or given aid and comfort to its enemies that said Application No. *77* is made for my exclusive benefit; and that said entry is made for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and not directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever. *Nicholas Reifenberger*

Sworn to and subscribed, this *12th* day of *Jan*, 186*3*, before *Dana E. King* Register

Witness *D.P. DeLamater*

LAND OFFICE AT MINNEAPOLIS, MIN. *Jan 2nd 1863.*

I, DANA E. KING, Register of the Land Office, do hereby certify that the above application is for surveyed lands of the class which the applicant is legally entitled to enter under the Homestead Act of May 20, 1862, and that there is no prior, valid, adverse right to the same.

Dana E. King Register

Homestead Claim by Nicholas Reifenberger for 80 acres of land in Independence Township in Western Hennepin County.

While awaiting action on their claims, the Reifenberger brothers decided to come to the defense of the great democracy they now loved. Although one of the reasons they had left Germany was to avoid the ongoing wars, they now felt an obligation to volunteer in the Union army to help battle the Confederacy in the U.S. Civil War. Both men enlisted in August of 1864.

VOLUNTEER ENLISTMENT.

STATE OF Minnesota TOWN OF Minneapolis

I, Nicholas Reifenberger, born in Germany in the State of _____, aged thirty six years, and by occupation a farmer. Do HEREBY ACKNOWLEDGE to have volunteered this fifteenth day of August, 1864 to serve as a Soldier in the Army of the United States of America, for the period of ~~THREE YEARS~~, unless sooner discharged by proper authority: Do also agree to accept such bounty, pay, rations, and clothing, as are, or may be, established by law for volunteers. And I, Nicholas Reifenberger, do solemnly swear, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America, and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies or opposers whomsoever; and that I will observe and obey the orders of the President of the United States, and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to the Rules and Articles of War.

Sworn and subscribed to, at Minneapolis this 15th day of August, 1864, before me, O. P. Ames, Minister of the Gospel in the presence of Nicholas & Reifenberger and Mark.

I CERTIFY, ON HONOR, That I have carefully examined the above-named Volunteer, agreeably to the General Regulations of the Army, and that, in my opinion, he is free from all bodily defects and mental infirmities which would in any way disqualify him from performing the duties of a soldier.

Jan. Kelly M.D.
EXAMINING SURGEON.

I CERTIFY, ON HONOR, That I have minutely inspected the Volunteer N. Reifenberger previously to his enlistment, and that he was entirely sober when enlisted; that, to the best of my judgment and belief, he is of lawful age; and that, in accepting him as duly qualified to perform the duties of an able-bodied soldier, I have strictly observed the Regulations which govern the recruiting service. This soldier has blue eyes, brown hair, ruddy complexion, is five feet 10 inches high.

O. P. Ames
Minister of the Gospel

(A. O. O. No. 74 & 75.)

RECRUITING OFFICER

Mustered into the service of the United States, for ~~three~~ one year or during the war, from date of enlistment, in Company H 11th Regiment of Minnesota Volunteers, on the 22 day of August, 1864, at Fort Snelling Minn.

The 1863 Volunteer Enlistment of Nicholas Reifenberger at the age of 36. The enlistment took place at Fort Snelling. He is described as being five-feet ten-inches tall with blue eyes, brown hair and a ruddy complexion.

John and Nicholas were assigned to Company F, 11th. Infantry, Minnesota Volunteers. The Eleventh Regiment of Minnesota Volunteers was formed under the last call from President Lincoln for troops and was organized and mustered into the service during the months of August and September, 1864. The men were collected and enlisted at various points in the state, and later were brought to Fort Snelling, where the regimental organization was completed. The stay at Fort Snelling lasted about a month, during which time the men were exercised in the usual preliminary drills, etc.

In a little more than a month after the assembly of the troops began at Fort Snelling, the regiment was full, over 1,000 strong. On the 20th. of September, 1864 the first march took place toward the front - from Fort Snelling to St. Paul, to take the steamboat for the South. Upon arrival at St. Paul, as the regiment was waiting for the boat along the lower levee, their guns and other accouterments were distributed.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

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posts until June '63, when ordered upon Indian expedition. Engaged with Indians July 24, 26 and 28, '63. Ordered to St. Louis, Mo., October '63. Thence to Columbus, Ky., April '64. Thence to Memphis, Tenn., June '64, and assigned to 16th. Army Corps. Participated in the following battles, marches, sieges and skirmishes: Battle of Tupelo, July 13, '65, Oxford expedition. August '64. Marched in pursuit of Price from Brownsville, Ark., to Cape Girardeau, thence by boat to Jefferson City, thence to Kansas line, thence to St. Louis, Mo. Battles of Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 15 and 16, '64, Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, April '65. Discharged at Fort Snelling Aug. 19, '65.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY,

originally commanded by Col. James B. Gilfillan.

COMPANY F, ENROLLED AUGUST, '64.

John W. Plummer, Capt., dis. with regt. Jas. Shaver, 1st Lieut., dis. with regt. William S. Chowen, Sergt., dis. with regt. John W. Eastman, Sergt., dis. with regt. Jonas H. Howe, Sergt., dis. with regt. Gilbert J. Merritt. Sergt., George A. Plummer, Sergt., dis. with regt. Solomon Churchill, Corp., dis. with regt. Chester E. Evans, Corp., dis. with regt. Frank L. Holway, Corp., dis. with regt. J. C. Jaques, Corp., dis. with regt. Danford Redding, Corp., dis. with regt. John J. Spurzeum, Corp., dis. with regt. Adolph Weidenbach, Corp., dis. with regt.

Privates—James W. Austin, dis. with regt. Horace W. Bohanon, dis. with regt. Clark S. Bemis, dis. with regt. Martin Blske, dis. with regt. Frederick Biske, dis. with regt. Charles M. Bickford, dis. with regt. Ebenezer Brandon, dis. with regt. Robert Chambers, dis. with regt. Geo. G. Drew, dis. with regt. Henry Doyle, dis. with regt. J. W. DeLamater. dis. with regt. Wm. A. Fisher, dis. with regt. Edward Fairfield, died January 28, '65, at Galatin, Tenn. John Gerber, dis. with regiment. Gottlieb Geiger, dis. with regt. Daniel Glatz, dis. with regt. L. Gee, dis. with regt. Chas. W. Gordon, dis. with regt. Alonzo Green, dis. with regt. Joshua Howe, dis. with regt. Nelson Herrick, dis. with regt. Ephriam Harrington, dis. with regt. Wm. H. Harrington, dis. with regt. Geo. Holsington. dis. with regt. E. M. Hoisington, dis. per order May 31, '65. John M.

Hamilton, dis. with regt. Alfred G. Jaques. dis. with regt. David W. Jones, dis. April 22, '65, at Fort Snelling. Thomas Kirkwood, dis. with regt. Michael Larkin, dis. with regiment. Morris H. Lamb, dis. with regt. Nathan Longfellow, dis. with regt. Wm. McKinley, dis. with regt. Phillip Matter, dis. with regt. John Matter, dis. with regt. Ichabod Murphy, dis. with regt. John H. McGary, dis. with regt. Chas. D. Miller, dis. with regt. Mason Murch, dis. with regt. David R. Malbon, dis. with regt. Harvey S. Norton, dis. with regt. Joseph W. Norris, dis. with regt. Thomas Ohn, dis. with regt. Geo. A. Plummer, dis. with regt. Mitchell Pelky, dis. with regt. Seth Pribble, dis. with regt. Geo. C. Phillips, dis. with regt. A. D. Pinkerton, dis. with regt. Daniel Palmer, dis. with regt. James Quinn, dis. with regt. Amasa Richards, dis. with regt. Nicholas Rifenberg, dis. with Regiment. John Rifenberg, dis. with regt. J. P. Shumway, dis. with regt. Z. A. Smith, dis. with regt. H. R. Stillman, dis. with regt. Chas. R. Stimson, dis. with regt. H. Schumacker, dis. with regt. Timothy Shaw, dis. with regt. Daniel Terrell, dis. with regt. Clark A. Wright, dis. with regt. W. A. Willey, dis. with regt. Lorenzo P. Warren, dis. April 1865, at Fort Snelling. Geo. S. Woolsey, dis. with regt. Wm. Allison, dis. with regt. Bernard Gasper, dis. with regt. Hollis Hall, dis. with regt. Carl A. Hamisch, dis. with regt. Chas. C. Midwood, dis. with regiment. Frank J. Stickney, dis. with regiment. Buford Tourman, discharged with regiment. John Lyons, discharged with regt.

COMPANY G, ENROLLED AUGUST, 1864.

Albert R. Hall, 1st Lieut., dis. with regt. Wm. T. Bowen, 2d Lieut., dis. with regt.

Privates—Arthur B. Chase, dis. with regt. Thomas Cunningham, dis. with regt. Horatio Hawkins, dis. with regt. Benjamin Keesling, dis. with regt. Amasa D. King, dis. with regt. John H. Mitchell, dis. for commission, February 19, '65. C. Plant, dis. with regt.

THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY,

was organized, August, '64, ordered to Nashville, Tennessee, and engaged in guarding railroad between Nashville and Louisville, until muster out of regiment, June, '65.

Roster of the 11th. Infantry Regiment John and Nicholas Reifenger half way down 1st. paragraph, 2nd. column. Other enlistees include several neighbors from the area of their homestead claims.

At La Crosse, a change was made from flatboats to boxcars, a more expeditious, if not more comfortable means of transportation, and in due course the regiment arrived at Chicago. They stayed there for about a week before resuming the route toward Nashville, their destination. In Nashville they found their assignment to guard the railroad line from Nashville to Chattanooga for purposes of protecting it from guerrillas. The entire term of service was spent in this locality. Only a few deaths resulted from encounters with guerrillas.

When the news of Lee's surrender reached the men, the national salute was fired by the battery at Gallatin, the location of the Reifenberger brothers. The general rejoicing led to a few days of uncertainty when the news of President Lincoln's assassination swept the troops in a great wave of sorrow.

The service of the 11th. Regiment was probably less eventful than that of most other regiments or troops furnished by the State. Minnesota has no reason to regret her Eleventh Regiment offering to the Union cause, for under the fortunes of war, they did their duty - and did it well. Though the battle losses were few, lives were sacrificed. The hardships and exposure caused not just a few to lay down their lives. There are many graves in Tennessee that prove the Eleventh Infantry of Minnesota Volunteers contributed a portion of its life and strength for the union.

One of the soldiers who suffered greatly in later years from the effects of exposure in Tennessee was Nicholas Reifenberger. He would later claim invalid disabilities as a result of his service and eventually received an invalid pension.

On the 26th. of June, 1865 the Eleventh Regiment started for home and reached St. Paul on the 5th. of July. They were mustered out on the 11th. of July. Many men were given their discharge in Tennessee before leaving for home.

To all Whom it May Concern:

Know Ye, That Nicholas Reifenberger a
Private of Company John W. Plummer's
Company (1st), 11th Regiment of Minor Infantry
VOLUNTEERS also was enrolled on the 13th day of August
one thousand eight hundred and 64 to serve one years or
during the war, as hereby **Discharged** from the service of the United States, this
26th day of June, 1865, at Gallatin
Tenn. by reason of expiration of term of Service
(No objection to his being re-enlisted is known to exist.)

Said Nicholas Reifenberger was born in Germany
in the State of _____ is 36 years of age,
5 feet 10 inches high, ruddy complexion, blue eyes,
crossed hair, and by occupation when enrolled, a Farmer

Given at Gallatin Tenn this 26th
day of June 1865 W. H. Wilson
Capt. 710th. IACM.

*This certificate will be altered should there be anything
in the words or original number of the soldier not
fully his own for the same.
(U. S. O. No. 26.)
I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the original discharge
William H. Keller Registrar.

**Captain John W. Plummer, Company
Commander provided discharge papers
for Nicholas Reifenberger at Gallatin,
Tennessee on the 26th. of June 1865.**

Prior to departure for the army, Nicholas had sold some of his properties in St. Anthony. He owned several contiguous residential parcels and sold them in three separate sales. The following is a recorded sale of one of those properties.

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Bm Nicholas Reifemberger & wife } This Indenture, made this twentieth day of January
 to Jacob Karst } in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred
 and Lady three between Nicholas Reifemberger and
 Mary Reifemberger his wife of the County of Hennepin
 and State of Minnesota party of the second part, that whereas, that the said parties
 of the first part, in consideration of the sum of seventy Dollars, to them in hand
 paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowl-
 edged, do by these presents Grant, Bargain, Sell and Convey to the said party
 of the second part his heirs and assigns forever all that tract or parcel
 of land lying and being in the County of Hennepin and State of Minne-
 sota, known and described as follows, to wit:
 The one half fronting on E. 6th Street at 2nd numbered
 (4) four in Block numbered (2) two in Marshall's Addition to the town
 of St. Anthony in the City of St. Anthony.
 To Have and to Hold the Same, together with all
 hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto in any wise appertain-
 ing and the said Nicholas Reifemberger and Mary Reifemberger his wife
 parties of the first part, do Covenant with the said party of the se-
 cond part his heirs and assigns as follows:
 First, that they are lawfully seized of said premises, second,
 that they have good right to convey the same, third, that the same
 are free from all incumbrances, and fourth, that the said party
 of the second part, his heirs and assigns, shall quietly enjoy and
 possess the same; and that they will Warrant and Defend the title
 to the same against all lawful claims.
 In Testimony Whereof, the said parties of the first part
 have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first
 above written.
 signed sealed and delivered } Nicholas Reifemberger (Seal)
 in the presence of }
 Colon Armstrong }
 & Nicholas Reifemberger }
 & Mary Reifemberger (Seal)
 State of Minnesota }
 County of Hennepin } "Be it known, that on this twentieth day
 of January, A. D. 1863 personally came before
 me Nicholas Reifemberger & Mary Reifemberger the signers and
 sealers of the foregoing deed and acknowledged the same to be
 their own free act and deed.
 And the said Mary Reifemberger wife of the said Nicholas
 Reifemberger on an examination separate and apart from her
 said husband, acknowledged that she executed the said deed, without
 any fear or compulsion from any one.
 Colon Armstrong
 Justice of the Peace

Nicholas and Mary Reifemberger's Sale of
Lot 4, Block 2, Marshall's Addition, St. Anthony to Jacob Karst.

The Homestead application made by Nicholas in 1863 prior to his departure required him to live on the land and meet certain other requirements. Proof of residency must be sworn by two witnesses. In this case his brother, John, and a neighbor, Theodore Gasper, were witnesses.

PROOF REQUIRED UNDER HOMESTEAD ACTS MAY 20, 1862, AND JUNE 21, 1866.

WE, ~~Theodore Gasper & Michael Klappach~~ ^{John Reifenberger} do solemnly swear that we have known ~~Nicholas Reifenberger~~ ^{Nicholas Reifenberger} for ~~22~~ ²² years last past; that he is the head of a family consisting of a ~~Wife~~ ^{Wife} and ~~Five Children~~ ^{Five Children} ~~nine children~~. That he is a citizen of the United States; that he is an inhabitant of the ~~West Half of the North West Quarter~~ ^{West Half of the North West Quarter} of section No. ~~Twelve~~ ^{Twelve} in Township No. ~~118~~ ¹¹⁸ of Range No. ~~24~~ ²⁴ and that no other person resided upon the said land entitled to the right of Homestead or Pre-emption.

That the said ~~Nicholas Reifenberger~~ ^{Nicholas Reifenberger} entered upon and made settlement ~~in said land on the 22 day of March~~ ^{on or about Sunday 9th of March 1863} and has built a house hereon ~~one story high, 16 x 18 feet, with one door, one window, shingle roof & board floor, & a comfortable house to live in~~ ^{one story high, 16 x 18 feet, with one door, one window, shingle roof & board floor, & a comfortable house to live in}

and has lived in the said house and made it his exclusive home from the ~~22~~ ²² day of ~~March~~ ^{March}, 1863, to the present time, and that he has since said settlement ploughed, fenced, and cultivated about ~~12~~ ¹² acres of said land, and has made the following improvements thereon, to wit: ~~Has fenced about twenty acres of the tract, Has dug a well, Has built a stable, & swine house, & has planted a number of fruit trees.~~ ^{Has fenced about twenty acres of the tract, Has dug a well, Has built a stable, & swine house, & has planted a number of fruit trees.}

Theodore Gasper
John Reifenberger

I, ~~John Ch. Waldron~~ ^{John Ch. Waldron}, do hereby certify that the above affidavit was taken and subscribed before me this ~~12~~ ¹² day of ~~February~~ ^{February}, 1868.
J. Ch. Waldron
Register

WE CERTIFY that ~~Theodore Gasper & Michael Klappach~~ ^{Theodore Gasper & Michael Klappach}, whose names are subscribed to the foregoing affidavit, are persons of respectability.

J. Ch. Waldron, Register.
Henry Hill, Receiver.

Proof Required Under the Homestead Act

John Reifenberger and Theodore Gasper swore that Nicholas had settled upon the land in 1863 and that he had built a one story 16 x 18 house with one door, one window, shingle roof and board floor - "a comfortable house to live in". "He also fenced about 20 acres, has a dry well, built a stable, swine house and planted a number of fruit trees."

Nicholas also had to sign an affidavit attesting to his residency since 1863 and that he has cultivated the land. The Homestead was granted on 03 May, 1872.

United States } Homestead Certificate No 81
 Do } Application 77
 Nicholas Reifenberger }

The United States of America
 To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:
 Whereas, there has been deposited in the General Land Office
 of the United States a Certificate of the Register of the Land
 Office at Greenleaf, whereby it appears that pursuant to the
 Act of Congress approved 20th May, 1862 To secure Homesteads
 to actual settlers on the public domain and the acts
 supplemental thereto the claim of Nicholas Reifenberger has
 been established and duly consummated in conformity to law
 for the West half of the North West quarter of section twelve, in
 Township one hundred and eighteen, of Range twenty four, in
 the District of lands subject to sale at Greenleaf, Minnesota
 containing eighty acres according to the Official Plat of the
 survey of the said Land returned to the General Land Office by
 the Surveyor General

Now know ye, That there is therefore granted
 by the United States unto the said Nicholas Reifenberger the
 tract of Land above described:
 To Have and to Hold the said tract of Land
 with all the appurtenances thereof, unto the said Nicholas Reifenberger
 and to his heirs and assigns forever.

In testimony whereof, I, Ulysses S. Grant
 President of the United States of America, have caused these
 Letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of the General Land
 Office to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington
 the first day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand
 eight hundred and sixty nine, and of the Independence of the
 United States the ninety fourth

By the President: U. S. Grant
 By J. V. Bennett Secy

(General Land Office Seal)
 W. Tranger
 Recorder of the General Land Office.

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Independence Township Homestead Granted
 by President U.S. Grant to Nicholas Reifenberger on 03 May, 1872.

Nicholas and his brother John were neighbors in Independence Township. The following maps indicate the location of their farms.



1881 Map of Hennepin County, Minnesota
The exact location of Nicholas Reifenberger's Homestead
at the Northwest corner of Lake Independence is indicated by the arrow.



Property ownership map of Independence Township, Circa 1870. Nicholas Reifenberger's property is indicated by the arrow. His brother, John, lives just northwest of him on Lake Sarah. Just under the R.24 at the top of the map is the farm of Adolf Weidenbach, a corporal in their Civil War company.

While Nicholas was farming his homestead in Independence Township, the Soldiers' and Sailors' Homestead Act of June 8, 1872 was passed which allowed "honorably discharged soldiers and sailors to secure homesteads on the public domain." Nicholas applied for another homestead under this act which was located at Greenleaf in Meeker County near Litchfield - about 30 miles west of his Independence Township property. There are numerous documents relating to this homestead and its ultimate disposition. One interesting aspect is that the property ended up in the estates of Charles A. and George A. Pillsbury, the flour barons. Documents tracking these transactions are located in the *Documents, Maps and Photographs Chapter*.

The *History of Independence Township* states that "the German settlement which had been made during the previous years in Medina, extended into Independence in 1856, locating about Lake Sarah and Independence." The names of the most prominent German settlers were: Theodore Gaspar, John Loch, *Nicholas Reifenberger* and family, *John Reifenberger* and family, Hilarious Shumacher, and John Weidenbach. You can see the location of these farms on the map of Independence Township on the previous page.

By the standards used in those days, these men *were* prominent. Nicholas, in particular, was apparently a respected member of the Township judging from minutes of the Town meetings and the elected positions he held over the years.

The Office of Treasurer. Nicholas Reifenberger received eight votes & is elected to the Office of Constable.

The Number of votes on the license question was thirty seven of which "Against License" received twenty seven votes & "For License" received ten votes

The following accounts were audited. N Reifenberger \$1.50 to be paid out of the Road fund to be appropriated to District No 1. Wm H Budd \$2.00 A B Kosman \$1.00 N Weidenbach \$2.00 A Angerson \$5.00 C.P. Brigger Treasurer of School District No 81 \$1.00

*(Signed) Wm H Budd }
A Weidenbach } Supervisors
A Angerson }
Town Clerk }
A B Kosman }*

The following named persons voted

1	Jacob Boyard	25	Jno. R. McGary
2	N. Reifenberger	26	A. B. Kosman
3	Chas Wagner	27	Wm H. Wasson
4	J. B. Walker	28	Wm Cox
5	Jno Reifenberger	29	E. Brandon
6	Wm Sutherland	30	Robt Mills
7	D. Becker	31	J. B. Atkins
8	Jno H. Wasson	32	F. E. Coffin
9	J. Bottwell	33	Thos Suggan
10	W. Brandon	34	Oscar Wmings
11	S. Moore	35	D. Stymet
12	Thos Gaspar	36	A Weidenbach
13	N.H. Weidman	37	Wm H Budd
14	H.C. Budd	38	A. Angerson
15	Jno. Loch	39	C. M. Shaw
16	Ego. Goodsell	40	A Bennett
17	H. Jackson	41	C. M. Watson
18	Jno Britton	42	Hiram D Lillie
19	C.P. Brigger	43	Jno H McGary
20	C. H. Angerson	44	Wm Mills
21	Wm A Jackson	45	Wm Ferguson
22	Jno. Williams		
23	Jas. Bradford		
24	C. Crislington		

We had a member of law enforcement as a relative. Nicholas was elected to the Office of Constable with eight votes! (see top line)

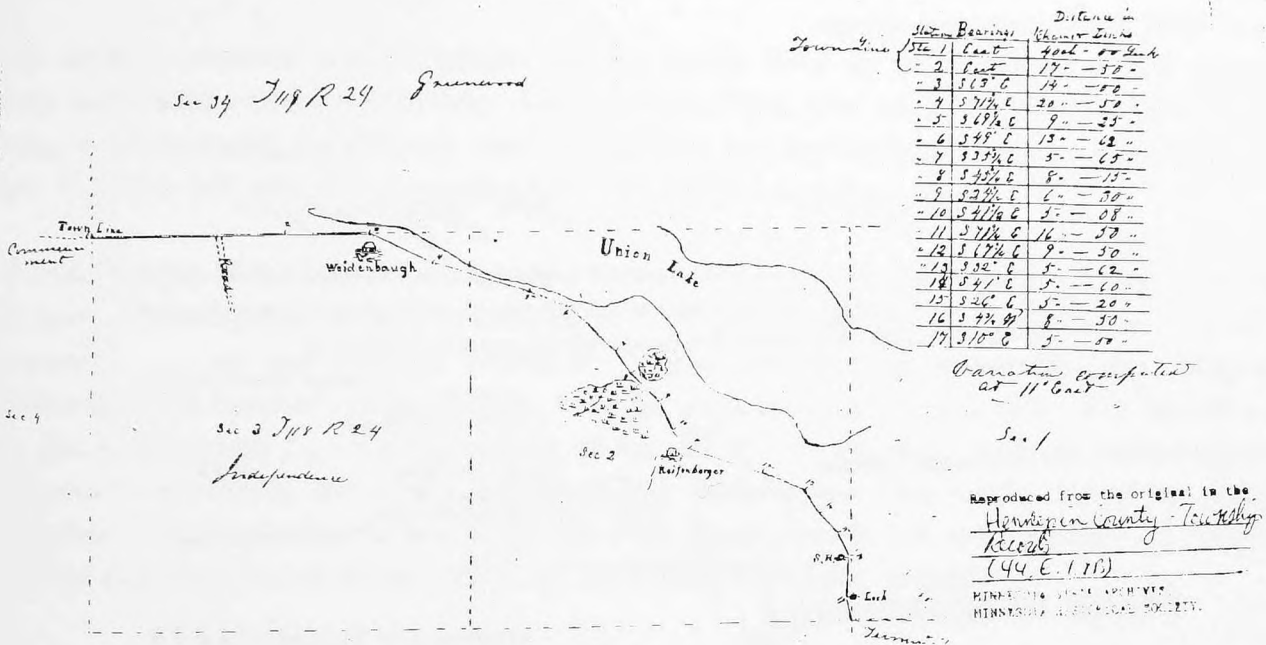
He was also granted \$1.50 as a result of an audit. It was paid out of the road fund.

The voters that evening in 1869 included Nicholas (#2) and John (#5).

Of the Supervisors of the Town of Independence, in the County of Hennepin and State of Minnesota.

The undersigned having been employed by you to make a survey or surveys of certain roads or portions of roads, would report that the following is correct surveys thereof as made by me under your directions, to wit: Commencing at a point on Town line of Independence and Greenwood at corners of sections 34 & 34 Town 118 Range 24, Independence and corners of sections 33 & 34 Town 119 Range 24 Greenwood, and thence running East on Town line of aforesaid Towns 40 chains to quarter section post, and thence on aforesaid Town line 11 chains and 50 links to a point north of Wiedenbaugh's house. The survey described thus far, is a Town line road to be established by the joint action of the Supervisors of the Towns of Independence and Greenwood, and from point on Town line north of Wiedenbaugh's house ~~the~~ continuation of said road runs as follows through section two of Independence: to wit South 63° East 14 chains; thence $S 71^{\circ} 36' 20''$ East 20 chains and 50 links; thence South $69^{\circ} 12'$ East 9 chains 25 links; $S 48^{\circ} 6'$ East 13 chains and 62 links; South $35^{\circ} 46'$ East 5 chains & 65 links; $S 45^{\circ} 4'$ East 8 chains and 15 links $S 24^{\circ} 12'$ East 6 chains & 30 links; $S 41^{\circ} 12'$ East 5 chains & 8 links to a point east of John Reifenberger's house. Thence $S 71^{\circ} 14'$ East 16 chains and 50 links; $S 67^{\circ} 14'$ East 9 chains and 50 links; $S 32^{\circ} 6'$ East 5 chains and 62 links; $S 41^{\circ} 6'$ East 5 chains and 60 links; $S 26^{\circ} 6'$ East 5 chains & 20 links to a point opposite school house; thence $S 43^{\circ} 12'$ East 8 chains & 50 to a point opposite John Lock's house thence $S 10^{\circ} 6'$ East 5 chains to corner of sections 1, 2, 11, 12.

These minutes of a town meeting report on a survey for a road that commences in Greenwood and ends in Independence Township. It goes by John Reifenberger's house and ends at the farm of John Lock, which is just north of the Nicholas Reifenberger homestead. The hand drawn map on the next page shows the route. (all measurements were in chains)



**Hand drawn 1860's survey for a new road past Union Lake (now Lake Sarah)
The road starts at the Adolph Weidenbach farm, goes past the home of John Reifendörfer and terminates near the schoolhouse and the home of Nicholas Reifendörfer (just off map).**

(263)

D. S. Stymur received thirty nine votes for Supervisor he is duly elected J. D. Young received sixty nine votes for Supervisor he is duly elected E. K. McGary received fifty four votes for justice of the piece & he is duly elected J. B. Brown received seventy three votes for treasurer he is duly elected S. W. Gohely 44 votes for constable he is duly elected W. W. Mills received 149 votes for constable he is duly elected J. L. Bales received sixty one votes for assessor he is duly elected J. B. Brown received 14 votes for Assessor also one vote for justice of the piece J. L. Bales received 5 votes for Supervisor J. L. Bales received 5 votes for justice of piece J. D. Shaw received 8 votes for Supervisor N. Reifendörfer received 18 votes for Supervisor
 J. B. Perkins } Supervisors
 W. C. Alger }

This record from a Town meeting shows that Nicholas Reifendörfer received 18 votes and was elected Township Supervisor (last line).

During his days in Independence Township, Nicholas realized that although he had fought for his country he was not yet a citizen. He pressed for finalization of the Naturalization process and in May of 1869 finally became a citizen.

Hilarius Schumacher
John Reifenberger
 do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States of the State of Minnesota, and that I do absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any Foreign Prince, Potentate, State or Sovereignty whatever, and particularly to the King of Prussia of whom I was a subject.

Subscribed and sworn to in open Court this 7th day of May 1869
D W Albany
 Clerk District Court.

STATE OF MINNESOTA,)
) SS. **DISTRICT COURT, STATE**
 County of Hennepin. **Fourth Judicial District.**

Hilarius Reifenberger and *John Reifenberger*
 of said County being duly sworn depose and say, and each of himself deposes and says that he is a citizen of the United States, that he is well acquainted with *Nicholas Reifenberger* of said County, that said *Nicholas Reifenberger* has resided within the limits of the United States and under their jurisdiction for over five years last past, and for over one year last past within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the State of Minnesota, and that during the same period he has behaved himself as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same.

Subscribed and sworn to in open Court this 7th day of May 1869
D W Albany
 Clerk District Court.

1. *Nicholas Reifenberger* do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Minnesota, and that I do absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity I owe to any Foreign Prince, Potentate, State or Sovereignty whatever, and particularly to the King of Prussia of whom I was a subject.

Subscribed and sworn to in open Court this 7th day of May 1869
Nicholas Reifenberger
D W Albany
 Clerk District Court.

On 07 May, 1869, Nicholas swore that he would "support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Minnesota and absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity he owed to any Foreign Prince, Potentate, State or Sovereignty whatever, and particularly to the King of Prussia to whom he was subject. His brother, John, and Hilarius Schumacher, a friend and neighbor, swore that " he has behaved himself as a mark of good moral character".

There are dozens of additional Township documents relating to the Reifenbergers. I have included some of them in the *Documents, Maps and Photographs* section.

One incident occurred while Nicholas and his family lived in Independence which generated many documents - and a controversy. Mary's father, Peter, died on 30 September, 1867. He was living in Minneapolis with Mary's sister, Magdalena and her husband, William Blakeman, at the time. He left a will which is very difficult to read. In it he says:

" I, Peter Kreitz, of the City of Minneapolis, County of Hennepin and the State of Minnesota, aged 60 years, knowing that my life is drawing to a close and desiring to dispose by will of all my properties . . . my last will and testament." I give and bequeath to my daughter, Magdalena Blakeman eight hundred dollars (\$800). After the payment of all my just debts and liabilities and my funeral expenses, I give and bequeath all the rest . . . as follows: To my daughter Magdalena Blakeman, one fourth, and to my daughter Mary Reifenberger, one fourth, and to my daughter Catherine Brotchi, one fourth, and to my son Peter Kreitz, one fourth. In testimony I . . . my hand and seal this 28th. day of September, A.D. 1867. Two days later, he died.

1867 The Estate of Peter Kreitz, dec'd

1867 The last will and testament of said deceased duly filed for probate

" Petition to hear proof of same, and the appointment of William Petalium of Minneapolis as administrator of the estate of said deceased with the will annexed, no executor being named in said instrument, filed, and order made to hear same at Court & House in Minneapolis at 2 o'clock P.M. 16th Nov, 1867 at 2 o'clock and to be published in Minneapolis Tribune 3 Dec. 15

At time and place above designated heard proof of will examined under oath, Jacob W. Biele, one of the subscribing witnesses to said will, and upon such examination, admitted same to probate

1. Made order for balance to be paid in the sum of six thousand dollars, and recorded the same

Dec 4 Bonds filed, approved and stamped

Order for Letters issued and recorded

Letters issued, recorded & delivered

Took up copy of will

Order to file inventories filed made & recorded

Order to settle estate made and recorded

21 Inventory filed, examined and allowed

31 Filed and recorded petition for assignment of estate to legatees

Made and recorded order for legatees to file bonds

1868 Bonds of Magdalena Blakeman & Mary Buffenburgh, two of the legatees of dec'd filed & approved

Decree of distribution made according to the terms of request and bequest of said will, and recorded with order for the two legatees to file bonds for the payment of their portion of decedent's debts

and finally his share of the estate

This is a chronological Index of the disposition of Peter Kreitz will.

It ends on 02 January, 1868 when the proceeds are distributed according to the wishes of the deceased.

But was that really the final settlement? Read on.

The will is followed by a number of petitions. One, by Mary Reifenberger is to name William Blakeman executor of the estate. Another by Mary is to pay the Judge (Beebe) \$600. Other petitions by the heirs are asking to distribute the estate. Distribution was made among the four heirs specified in the will in the amount of \$3126.05.

Seven years later, the one child of Peter that was not included in the will, Jacob, arrived in Minneapolis to find that his father had died. While that was, perhaps, a surprise to Jacob, it was an even greater surprise to other family members to find that Jacob was even alive.

Peter Kreutz and two of his daughters and their husbands moved to St. Anthony while the three other Kreutz children, Catherine, Peter Jr. and Jacob moved to Iowa. While Catherine married Conrad Brotchi and began raising a family in Des Moines, both Jacob and Peter joined the army. There they generated extensive records of their enlistments. Peter kept contact with the family, during his career in the military. In contrast, Jacob did not. No one knew what had become of him and, one gets the impression, no one - including his father - cared.

Following Jacob's unexpected 1875 arrival in Minneapolis and the subsequent revelation regarding the disposition of his father's will, Jacob immediately filed a petition to be included retroactively in the distribution of the estate in a manner that "would be just and equitable and in accordance with the statutes."

This really opened a can of worms. All of the original beneficiaries provided responding petitions essentially saying that the family thought that Jacob was dead and that, in any case, their father's will was fulfilled according to his wishes.

Apparently Jacob's position was on the side of the law however, and the four other children were ordered to pay Jacob a total of \$586.93. Needless to say, if he was not already, he became a family outcast from then on. He married a woman by the name of Helen Le Favre and eventually had six children. He was a resident of the Soldiers Home near Fort Snelling prior to his death in 1890 and is buried in the military section of St. Mary's cemetery in south Minneapolis.

In the civilian area of St. Mary's, not far from Jacob's grave, are the graves of his sister Magdalena and her husband William Blakeman. Next to them is Peter Kreutz Sr., who was moved from his original resting place at St. Anthony's cemetery in 1890 at the time of Magdalena's death. Catherine Brotchi and her husband, Conrad are buried in St. Ambrose cemetery in Des Moines, Iowa. Peter Jr.'s time and place of death are unknown but he probably died in Iowa, his home before and after his military service.

Following the debacle with Jacob, everyone went on with their respective lives but none of the family members maintained more than a casual relationship with Jacob. Because of this ongoing rift with Jacob and the fact that two members of the family lived in Iowa, complete family reunions were rare. Nicholas and Mary had become much closer to John and Catherine Reifenberger's family, but even that close and harmonious relationship would soon be changed forever by two significant events, Mary's illness and death and Nicholas' subsequent move to southwestern Minnesota.

Nicholas was happy as a farmer in Independence Township but he knew that in order to keep his family together he would need to provide his boys with an opportunity to own their own farm. At the time there was no inexpensive land, if any, available in Independence Township or its vicinity. In 1875, Peter, the eldest son, was eighteen, John was already fourteen, Elizabeth was thirteen and the youngest, Michael, was eleven. Plans had to be made for their future. Ironically, the plan implemented by Nicholas Reifenberger to allow his sons to own their own farms never achieved its goal. Nicholas provided them with the opportunity, but none of his boys chose to become farmers.

Name of every person whose residence was in this family on the 1st of May, 1875.		AGE	SEX	CO.	Nativity, State or Country.	PARENT NATIVITY.		CONDITION.
					Father.	Mother.		
Jas. Bradford	59	M			Ohio	Prussia	Prussia	
Joseph Becker	83	"			Prussia	Prussia	Prussia	
Mary Becker	17	F			Prussia	"	"	
John Becker	30	M			Prussia	"	"	
Chas. Wagner	36	"			"	"	"	
Rosa Wagner	23	F			"	"	"	
Anne Wagner	4	"			Prussia	"	"	
John Wagner	4	M			"	"	"	
Peter Wagner	3	"			"	"	"	
Charles Wagner	1	"			"	"	"	
John Wagner	14	"			Prussia	"	"	
Nicholas Reifenberger	46	"			"	"	"	
Mary Reifenberger	44	F			"	"	"	
Peter Reifenberger	18	M			Prussia	"	"	
John Reifenberger	14	"			"	"	"	
Elizabeth Reifenberger	12	F			"	"	"	
Michael Reifenberger	11	M			"	"	"	
Theodore Gasper	57	M			Prussia	"	"	
Mary A. Gasper	33	F			"	"	"	
John Gasper	23	M			"	"	"	
Elizabeth Gasper	13	F			Prussia	"	"	
Emilia Gasper	11	"			"	"	"	
Joseph Klauer	49	M			Prussia	"	"	
Lucy Klauer	44	F			"	"	"	
Nicholas Klauer	17	M			Prussia	"	"	
Theodore Klauer	15	M			"	"	"	
Helen Klauer	7	"			"	"	"	
Mary Gasper	25	F			Prussia	"	"	
John Lick	49	M			"	"	"	
Rosa Lick	30	F			"	"	"	
Emmel Lick	14	"			Prussia	"	"	
John Lick	12	M			"	"	"	
Theodore Lick	10	"			"	"	"	
Valentine Lick	8	"			"	"	"	
Christina Lick	6	"			"	"	"	
Peter Lick	4	"			"	"	"	
Franck Lick	2	"			"	"	"	
John Reifenberger	48	"			Prussia	"	"	
Catherine Reifenberger	41	F			"	"	"	
Mary Reifenberger	10	"			Prussia	"	"	

1875 Census of Independence Township. It shows the families of Nicholas and John Reifenberger. The next census listing for Nicholas would be in Nobles County.

In the middle 1870's, and coincident with the growing desire of Nicholas for more land, there was considerable discussion among locals about the rich and inexpensive farmlands of southwestern Minnesota that were available to anyone with the necessary financial resources. Railroads extensively promoted migration through newspapers, flyers, and word of mouth. Nicholas and Mary decided to sell their homestead, and, with the proceeds, move to Nobles County to buy a farm.

For all the dreams and hardships they shared, the Reifenberger brothers were to separate for the second time. John understood Nicholas' desire to provide a better opportunity for his children and, reluctantly, endorsed the planned move to southwestern Minnesota. John and Catherine's children were still very young and, since all their children were girls, they did not have the same motivation as Nicholas and Mary. Besides, they truly loved their farm in Independence Township. They had great friends and neighbors and were quite satisfied with their life.

It is not certain whether the unexpected event that occurred in 1876 strengthened Nicholas' resolve to move or whether it gave him second thoughts. Mary became very ill during that summer from a sickness then called consumption and later known as tuberculosis. She died on 20 January, 1877 at the age of 46. After her burial in the cemetery of St. Peter and Paul, in Loretto, Minnesota near their home, the family made a decision to honor her by carrying out her dying wish. She had implored them to fulfill their scheduled move upon her death. The children felt that a new start, away from the place that held such fond memories of their mother, would help them to heal. Nicholas had already found a buyer for the property, Charles Wagner, brother of his adjoining neighbor.

HC 592 (7-74)

CERTIFICATE OF DEATH RECORD

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF HENNEPIN Independence
City, Village or Township

NAME OF DECEASED		Sex	Color	Conjugal Condition	Date of Birth	Date of Death	Age
Mary Reifenberger		Female	White	Married	--	Jan. 20, 1877	46
OCCUPATION	CAUSE OF DEATH	DURATION			BIRTHPLACE		
		Year	Mos.	Days	Deceased	Father	Mother
--	Consumption	--			Germany	Germany	Germany
Father's Name		Mother's Maiden Name			Attending Physician		
--		--			--		
Attending Undertaker		REGISTRAR					
--		Name		Address		Date of Filing	
--		--		--		Dec. 20, 1877	

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
 County of Hennepin

I, Dale G. Folstad
 Director of Licensing in and for the County and State aforesaid, do hereby certify that the above is a complete and correct copy of the death record as appears in Death Record 1877, page 200, line 78, of the records of this office.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal at Minneapolis, Minnesota.
Dale G. Folstad
 Director of Licensing

this 20th day of November, 1984
 By Mark Kremen Deputy.

Death Certificate for Mary Kreutz Reifenberger, 20 January, 1877

Nicholas Reifenberger
Charles Wagner
 Filed *June 13 1887*

This Indenture, Made this *25th* day of *June*
 A. D. one T^housand Eight Hundred and Seventy *Seven* between
Nicholas Reifenberger
 of the County of *Hennepin* and State of *Minnesota* part *1st* of the first part and
Charles Wagner
 of the County of *Hennepin* and State of *Minnesota* part *2^d* of the second part
 Witnesseth That the said part *1st* of the first part, in consideration of the sum of
Twelve Hundred
 Dollars, to *him* in hand paid by said part *2^d* of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do
 presents GRANT, BARRANT, ELLS AND CONVEY, to the said part *2^d* of the second part *his* heirs and assigns, FOREVER, all
 the following described piece or parcel of land, lying and being in the County of Hennepin, State of Minnesota, to wit:
The first half of the North West quarter of Section Twenty (20)
Township One Hundred and Eighteen (18) of Range Twenty four
(24) containing Eighty (80) acres more or less.

To Have and to hold the same, Together with all the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto in anywise appertaining, and the said
Nicholas Reifenberger
 part *1st* of the first part, do *he* covenant with the said part *2^d* of the second part, *his* heirs and assigns, as follows: That he
 lawfully possess of said premises in fee simple, and that *he* has good right and power to grant and convey the same; that the same
 shall be free from all incumbrances
 and that the said part *2^d* of the second part, *his* heirs and assigns, shall quietly enjoy and possess the same; and that the said
 of the first part will WARRANT AND DEFEND the title to the same against all lawful claims
 in Testimony Whereof, The said part *1st* of the first part hereunto set *his* hand and seal this *25th* day of *June* 1887

SIGNED, SEALED AND DELIVERED IN PRESENCE OF

John Rauscher *Nicholas Reifenberger*
Frank Mackintosh

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
 County of *Mugler*
 On this *25th* day of *June* 1887
 before me, the notary public, personally came *Nicholas Reifenberger*
 who personally to me to be the identical individual described in and who appeared to be the person named in the foregoing instrument
 and acknowledged to me that he executed the same freely and voluntarily for the uses and purposes therein expressed.

Deed for Nicholas Reifenberger's original homestead property in Independence Township. Sale to Charles Wagner - 80 acres for \$1200.

It took Nicholas Reifenberger nearly a year to settle their affairs in Independence Township. Finally, having sold their property, all of their livestock and much of their farming equipment, they departed for southwestern Minnesota in the spring of 1878. John transported them by wagon to the Blakeman home in Minneapolis where they stayed overnight. The next morning they boarded a train that took them to Adrian, Nobles County, Minnesota.

When they arrived late that same day after a train transfer in Worthington, they were greeted by a representative of the Sioux City and Saint Paul Railroad Company. Nicholas had made previous contact with the line as they were the agents for railroad-owned lands in the Adrian area. The agent left the family at a boarding house and promised to call on them the next morning. That evening the family had a warm meal and, although very tired from their travels, experienced little sleep due to anxiety regarding the next day's events.

The agent arrived early, had breakfast with the family, and then drove them with horse and buggy to a location five miles south and one mile east of Adrian. There, on the Northeast quarter of Section Seven in Little Rock Township, was the land they had contracted for, sight unseen. In reality, if there had been a major concern about the land, alternatives could have been explored. At this time, early in 1878, there was plenty of railroad land still available. Other options weren't necessary - the Reifenbergers loved what they saw. It was certainly different from their last farm. There were no trees and you could see for miles in all directions. But Nicholas saw in the rich soil and the excitement of the children that he had made a good choice. The price of the 160 acres was \$1040, less than what he was paid for his 80 acres in Hennepin County. Since he sold his homestead property on contract, he could not pay in full. Both properties would be paid off at the same time in 1883. The handwritten deed to the Little Rock property is shown on the next page.

A small home, not unlike the one they left, had been built on the property. It was not intended as a permanent home, but it would suffice until the settlers could have an initial harvest and make enough money to construct a better one. The next day, the Reifenbergers were greeted by their nearby neighbors. The families Brabender, Faragher and Schutz came to extend a welcome, bring baked goods and other provisions to help them get started.

Henry Brabender and Nicholas Reifenberger were about the same age so they developed a camaraderie that would last for years. The Schutz family had arrived only two weeks earlier, so they had much in common with the new arrivals. They provided Nicholas with a much appreciated rundown of what he must do in the next few weeks. Anton, eldest of the six Schutz brothers, offered to take Nicholas and his eldest son, Peter, into Adrian to purchase a wagon, horse, plow and other necessities. While there, Anton introduced the Reifenbergers to Father Knauf, the newly installed priest, who welcomed them into the parish community.

The Reifenberger and Schutz children become solid friends. They each had only one parent and could relate to the hardship that caused. The Schutz family was part of Bishop Ireland's colony settlers. They and the Reifenbergers worked together to break sod, then plant and harvest their first crops.

863.

City and Saint Paul Railroad Company,
Warrant to Deed,

This Indenture, Made this nineteenth day of November, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and Eighty three, Witnesseth, That the Sioux City and Saint Paul Railroad Company, party of the first Part, in Consideration of the sum of One Thousand and forty Dollars, to it paid by Nicholas Reifenberg party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, sold, and conveyed, and conveys unto the party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, forever, the following described premises: The North East quarter of Section seven (7) in Township one hundred and one (101) North of Range forty two, (42) West in Nobles County, State of Minnesota, and containing, according to Government Survey thereof One hundred and sixty acres, or the same more or less. To have and to hold the same, with the appurtenances thereto appertaining, unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, forever; The said party of the first part, for itself and its successors, Covenant with the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, that it is seized in fee simple of the premises aforesaid, that it has good right to sell and convey the same, that said premises are free from all incumbrances; That said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, shall quietly and peaceably enjoy and possess the same, and that the party of the first part, will Warrant and Defend

the title thereto against all lawful claims.

Corporate Seal of the Stationery Store of the Sioux City and Saint Paul Railroad Company has been affixed, and these presents to be subscribed by its President the day and year above written,
J. H. Hamilton
E. H. Drake

Say, Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad Co,
Signed, Sealed and
Delivered, in presence of
J. H. Moore, W. H. Duffer -

Post Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad Co,
Countersigned, and Approved
E. H. Drake } Trustees
A. H. Welden }

State of Minnesota, ss,
County of Ramsey,

Be it remembered, That on this nineteenth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty three, before me personally came E. H. Drake, to me known to be the President of the Sioux City and Saint Paul Railroad Company, and acknowledged that he executed the foregoing Deed, pursuant to authority given by the Board of Directors of said Company,

(Notarial Seal)
J. H. Hamilton
Notary Public,
in and for Ramsey County, Minnesota.

Filed for Record, January 25th 1884,
at Dulock, P. M., B. H. Johnson
Recorder's Office.

Land Sale by the Sioux city and St. Paul Railroad to Nicholas Reifenger.
\$1040 for 160 acres, Northeast Quarter, Section 7, Township 101, Range 42.

These working relationships led to even more familiarity between two members of the families. Elizabeth Reifenberger, age 16 and John Schutz, age 24 took an instant liking to each other. (You can pick up on how their story begins and ends by turning to paragraph 2, page 41 in the Chapter on the Family Schutz.)

There is one aspect to the life of Nicholas Reifenberger that is interesting, not so much because the subject is stimulating, but because the information is available in such abundance, and provides us with many details of his and his family's life.

Nicholas was not a well man from the time he returned from his stint in the Union army. He began suffering from dysentery, rheumatism and varicose veins. He contended that these illnesses arose as a result of "constant exposure from laying out on the open ground" and not receiving proper medical help during his military service.

In 1884, he applied for a disability pension. This led to years of research by special examiners of the Commissioner of Pensions. It included dozens of affidavits and depositions by doctors, neighbors, friends and relatives. It also included several extensive medical examinations of the claimant. There are hundreds of pages of this record. However, I will display but a few to provide a sense of the transactions that took place over six years.

The first is the initial and final pages of an 08 July, 1885 deposition of Nicholas Reifenberger taken by S. W. McEldeny, Special Examiner of the Pension Office. In all, there are six pages containing 36 questions.

The first page questions him about where he lived prior to moving to Nobles County in the spring of 1878. He retraces his life from his early years in St. Anthony to his army service and then to his Independence Township farm. He also names his family physician while in St. Anthony.

Subsequent pages question him about his illnesses, when he first came on them, whether or not any of them occurred prior to his service, and who treated him. There are questions on the nature of the illnesses and whether he has them all the time or intermittently. He lists a number of doctors that he has seen, including Dr. Sullivan of Adrian.

The deposition closes with a series of questions about his specific ailments, questions of the type that a physician would ask in a physical examination. The Deposition is signed by the Special Examiner and the Deponent. (note: I have an original signature of Nicholas)

The next deposition (four pages - first and last shown) was taken in 1887 of John Schutz I, the son-in-law of the claimant, Nicholas Reifenberger.

John, a farmer age 32, states that he has known Reifenberger since the Spring of 1878 when they both arrived in Nobles County. He has lived with him since July, 1879 when he married his daughter. In 1883, John bought Nicholas' farm and Reifenberger has lived with him ever since.

DEPOSITION

Case of Nicholas Reifenberger, No. 513573

On this 8th day of July, 1885, at
 Ft. Little Rock, County of Hobbs
 State of Minn, before me, S. W. McEldeny, a
 Special Examiner of the Pension Office, personally appeared
 Nicholas Reifenberger, who, being by me first duly sworn to answer
 truly all interrogatories propounded to him during this Special Examination of afore-
 said pension claim, deposes and says: His age 56 years, his
 P.O. Address Hobbs Co Minn, occupation
 farmer and he is the same Nicholas
 Reifenberger who was a private in Co. "F"
 11th Regiment of Minnesota Volunteers. That for
 the period of 18 months before enlistment
 he was a resident of Town of Independence
 Hennepin Co Minn, and prior to that time
 was a resident of Minneapolis Minn for
 a period of 8 or 9 years, post office
 St. Anthony, which is now East Minneapolis.
 That after his discharge from the service
 he lived for about a year or little more
 at East Minneapolis (no number then) from
 there he removed to Ft. Independence Hennepin
 Co Minn, where he resided till Spring of
 1878 then removing to Little Rock Ft.
 Hobbs Co Minn, where he has resided since.

- 1 Who was your family physician prior to your
 enlistment and his address.
 2 Dr. Jordan was my family physician, he
 never treated me any but was in my family.
 He now lives at Cold Spring Steamers Co Minn.
 He was my family physician while I lived
 in Minneapolis before I enlisted, when
 I lived in Ft. of Independence before enlistment.
 I was there only about 18 months and

Page 10 Exhibit A

- 33 Who were your nearest neighbors when you lived at Independence of Hiram County Ohio before your settlement and this P.O. address?
 A They are all dead now.
- 34 When did the epidemic disease strike this first settlement?
 A That was after the war about 1868.
- 35 When did that place on you by get sore, and what was it like and how long was it sore?
 A It got sore about 15 years ago and was a running sore for about six months, it then healed up and got sore again about 4 years ago and was sore about two months.
- 36 Have you had any doctors treat it?
 A I have not.

Nicholas Reifenberger Deponent.

Examined and subscribed before me this 8th day of July 1885, and I certify that the contents were fully made known to deponent before signing.

S. W. McEldeny Special Examiner.

DEPOSITION 6

Case of Nicholas Reifenberg, No. 312,373,

October 30 1887

On this 27th day of September, 1887, at Little Rock, Ark. County of Nobles, State of Minnesota, before me, W. H. Johnson, a Special Examiner of the Pension Office, personally appeared John Schutz, who, being by me just duly sworn to answer truly all interrogatories propounded to him during this Special Examination of aforesaid pension claim, deposes and says: I am 32 years of age, occupation a farmer, I am address Adrian Nobles Co. Minn. and residence five miles Southeast of said place, I have known and been well acquainted with Clark since Spring of 1878, when I first came to this country, and never lived further than a mile from him, and since July 1879 I have lived in the same house with him. In 1883, I thought his form as he now appears, since then lived with me, the year before I thought the place he was born in on the above, when I first met Clark I remember he was complaining of rheumatism in his back and leg, and I noticed he didn't walk very straight, seemed a little bent in his back, but he agreed he had been all the time, only when he seemed worn with his rheumatism he would complain of pains in his back and hips and in one of his legs, (but can't say which one) and at times he would go lame, and would stand a stiff in that leg, then again he would seem to get around pretty well, but most of the time he would appear to walk stiff, and come, and complain a great deal, he has been this way more or less ever since I have known him, and he has never said how thorough he has been able to do some any work since he was old, about the time

Page 1, Deposition of John Schutz taken on 27 September, 1887 by Special Examiner W.H. Johnson of the Bureau of Pensions.

Page 24

up pretty big, about before 1850, and the
wound be swelled all the way up, though the
swelling the wound is in the middle of the
to the knee and there was blue spot, and
across the leg between the ankle and knee, but
I don't know what that was, he always said
he supposed it was caused by the rheumatism.
Some of the veins of the leg below the knee ap-
peared swollen and wound of a dark blue-
color, I don't know if that was varicose vein,
I don't know what that is.

Q Did you ever hear his complaint of the rheumatism
or dependency.

Ans Only once, he had what he called dependency, this
was I think in Spring of 1850, he had to go to the
outhouse every night while.

That always told me he got his rheumatism, in
the course in the army, particularly on the ground
that's all I can tell you about it.

I am related to him & I married his daughter
in 1879, and how lived at some times with her

Q How far any interest in any way, in his claim
Ans Interest, what is that,

Q If he should be allowed a pension, do you expect
any part of the money he should get.

Ans Oh, No Sir, nothing of that kind. I guess he knows
him, himself. Oh no I don't get any of the
money when he gets it, he needs it for himself.
I understand the questions are a few, and you
are certainly a sensible man.

John Schutz

Deponent.

I read to and subscribed before me this 27 day of September
1887, and I certify that the contents were fully made known to deponent before signing.

W H Johnson

Special Examiner.

John Schutz describes the ailments of Nicholas and his inability to work. He notes that Nicholas would go to the garden but could not work in the fields.

The next couple of pages question Schutz about the nature of Reifenberger's illnesses, particularly the swelling and pain in his leg. Schutz confirms that Nicholas had a great deal of pain, treated it with St. Jacob's Oil and that this all occurred well before 1885. The last page describes a bout of dysentery where "he had to go to the outhouse every little while".

Finally, the examiner, noting that he is related to the claimant, asks if he expects to benefit if the claim is granted. John replies, "Oh no sir, nothing of that kind. He will keep the money himself. Oh no, I don't get any of the money when he gets it."

Sioux Falls, Minnehaha Co. D.T.
September 30th 1887,

Hon John A. Black
Commissioner of Pensions
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to return herewith the papers and submit my report in Original Pension claim # 512,573, of Nicholas Reifenberger late a member of Co "F" 11th Minn^{ns} Regt, whose present P.O. address is Adrian, Nobles Co. Minn.,
Basis of claim rheumatism and Chronic diarrhoea

The claim was originally referred for special examination to determine its merits as to the rheumatism and after an examination of the claim by Special Examiners McCederry and Bethell, it was returned to the Office by Examiner Bethell, Nov 11th 1886 recommending admission, but after review of the testimony by the Office, it was not deemed sufficient to warrant the action as recommended by said Examiners, and the case was again referred to the S.C. Div. for better evidence as to existence of rheumatism at discharge and during the time claimant resided in Minneapolis, Minn., from 1865, to 1867 and to determine when the disease of leg first made its appearance and whether this originated from the rheumatism or was the result of the fever from which claimant suffered in 1853, and the case come to me to obtain claimant's statement on the points as above.
Page 2

The final item is written on 30 September 1887 by John A. Carr, Special Examiner, to John Black, Commissioner of Pensions in Washington D.C. It provides the findings that Carr has unveiled in his examination of claimant Nicholas Reifenberger. This letter is more legible and provides an excellent summary, so it is included in its entirety.

mentioned and what testimony could be obtained
 Commissioner of ~~Inspection~~
 Corroborative of his statements, with instructions
 to again have the claimant thoroughly examined.
 Had the claimant examined by the Board of Ex-
 amining Surgeons at Sioux Falls, S.D. though he has
 been examined by this same Board once before in
 1884, but this was the only Board of Surgeons with
 anything like a reasonable distance from the hon-
 or of Soldier. Except the Worthington Minn. Board,
 before which he was examined last, July 15th 1885,
 and this Board is at present not full, owing to the
 absence of Dr. Borben its Secretary in California.
 The Certificate will be found with the other papers
 in the case. I have also obtained quite a full
 and lengthy statements from the Clerk as to the origin
 of his alleged disabilities, treatment therefor and his con-
 dition in and since service, when the leg first be-
 gan to swell and when the varicose veins and
 ulcers first appeared. The old gentleman in
 about the same statement as to origin and treatment
 in the service, and since discharge, as made before
 Special Examiner McClellan in 1885, and judging
 from the manner in which he made his statement
 to me, I believe it wholly reliable. Clerk is a man
 of no education, though I believe perfectly honest
 and was very particular that he understood each
 and every question asked him, before answering
 and if he would make a slight mistake, as to dates,
 places, as he did once or twice, he was very anxious
 to have the matter corrected. He is a German,
~~and although he has a fair understanding of the~~

and although having a fair understanding of the English language, yet he could not understand my questions so readily as others, more familiar with the language, and for that reason I made it a point to make everything as plain to him as possible, and so he could understand me perfectly, which seemed to please the old gentleman very much. Soldier bears a good reputation for kind and courtesy, and stands well as a citizen and neighbor, is a man of good habits. I obtained from him the names of many of his neighbors or fellow workmen, who were acquainted with him during his stay in Minneapolis, Minn. immediately after his discharge, which he now informs me, was up to the Spring of 1866, and not to 1867, as before stated, yet he thinks cannot be positive, but seems to think he moved away from the city, the next Spring, after his discharge. He informs me that the parties, whose names he has furnished me, lived in Minneapolis the last he knew of them, 8 or 9 years ago, but does not know where they reside, though it is of the opinion they still reside in the city.

I have taken the testimony of Hermon & John Schuty, showing Chute's condition, since 1878, also a further statement from Dr. Sullivan. The reason I took the statements of Hermon & John Schuty, in preference to others of his neighbors is as follows. ~~These two men~~ When Soldier came to Nobles Co, Minn, in 1878, he had two or three boys about the same age of H & J Schuty, and it seems they became very intimate.

as one, from whom
 anathe best of friends, and were often together
 Spending Sundays together, and would visit a
 the house of Sordin very often, as they lived out
 little ways from him, & being at the house so oft
 had a much better chance to know of Sordin's
 condition than those who only knew of his
 nears from his complaints. Both of these gentle
 men, had good reputations for truth and veracity
 both by their neighbors and business men in the
 town of Adrian when they do all their business,
 and are spoken of as hardworking, industrious,
 honest and truthful men, and I am proud to
 say, that I believe their statements truthful through
 and entitled to full faith and credit. John Sch
 is a son-in-law of Sordin, yet his statements, as
 that of H. Schütz, appeared perfectly free from bias,
 I interviewed others of Schütz's neighbors, all knew
 that he had complained from an ailing
 since their acquaintance, of inflammation of the toe
 and leg, ^(knee) and that he was on account of some un
 able to work, and had not worked for some years
 at farm work, but they appeared to have no know
 ledge of the swelling of his leg. I also called
 to see Anton Schütz, and H. Probenster, former vil
 neighbors in the case, the former I found near whom
 he informed me he knew personally of his (Schütz) suf
 fering from inflammation, ^{in both legs} ever since he had been in Noble
 Co mill, soon after sawer stopp. & unable to do
 farm work, but he knew nothing of the swelling
 of the leg. Mr Probenster, I found away from
~~home, but during my stay to town I had had~~

home, but when on my way back to Adrian
Met him, but he was a little too full for business,
and I drove off and left him talking to himself.

I am of the opinion from the evidence in the
case, that the claim for rheumatism is every
meritorious one, but the claim for disability
dates it from Christ's statement, has been of but
very little trouble to him, and has not in my
opinion disabled him in appreciable degree.
I think there is no doubt but the claim has been
suffered from rheumatism, especially since in Miller
Co. and although he suffered pain in the leg, yet
as he says his worst trouble is in the small of back
would recommend further examination as follows,
as to Christ's condition from date of discharge to Spring of
1866 or 1867 when he left Minneapolis Minn.

- Peter Macgregor (Merchant) Hervey Webber (Merchant)
- Henry ~~Webber~~ (Iron manufacturer) ~~John H. ...~~
- Thos. ~~Webber~~ (Merchant) ~~Christine ...~~
- John Thielke, Peter ~~Webber~~, ~~...~~
- and John ~~...~~, all of St Anthony, now East
Minneapolis Minn.

To prove Soldier's condition from the time he left
Minneapolis Minn. up to winter of 1867, 68, and of
his ~~...~~ that winter and of the swelling
of the leg at that time, would recommend that
the points, as named on page 15 of Christ's statement
herein be examined. Soldier has no claim
what present at the examination of any witnesses;
be seen in his case, and wishes further notice
Page 6.

Some of the more interesting points in Carr's letter are that Nicholas, the claimant, had been examined twice by the Board of Examining Surgeons in Sioux Falls and once by the Board in Worthington.

Carr says that he believes the statements of Reifenberger to be "wholly reliable". "The claimant is of no education, though I believe perfectly honest, and was very particular that he understood each and every question asked him before answering and if he would make a slight mistake, as to dates, places, as he did once or twice, he was very anxious to have the matter corrected. He is a German and although having a fair understanding of the English language, yet he could not understand my questions as readily as others more familiar with the language."

Carr relates his conversations with John, Hermann and Anton Schutz. He relies on their statements because they often visited the Reifenberger home since they had children of the same age and the families became good friends. Carr also spoke to businessmen in Adrian who described Reifenberger as a "hardworking, industrious, honest and truthful man".

One humorous event occurred when Carr tried to question Henry Brabender, a friend and neighbor of the claimant. "Mr. Brabender I found away from home, but when on my way back to Adrian, met him. But he was a little too full for business and I drove off and left him talking to himself".

Carr lists a series of potential deponents, most of whom are dead. He closes by telling the Commissioner that he will await further notice.

There are many other depositions of the same nature. They include depositions from Nicholas' sister-in-law, Magdalena Blakeman, her husband William; Adolph Weidenbach, an Independence neighbor and fellow enlistee in the same army Company; Johann Reifenberger, his brother; and John Hengen and John Thielen, neighbors from St. Anthony. There are also depositions from several doctors who treated him over the years.

All of the deponents spoke well of Nicholas. However, their recollection of times and places were very vague. The statements can be best summarized in the words of William Blakeman. "Before Reifenberger enlisted he was a man who worked hard and was a good worker. He was a sober man and a man of good character. He was not sick a day. He was not ailing in any way. If he had anything ailing at any time, I do not now remember of it. As far as I know he was sound in every respect up to the time he enlisted".

After many years of pursuing the pension, it was finally granted in July of 1890, just weeks past the 25th. anniversary of his discharge from military service in 1865. He was paid \$12 per month.

One interesting fact: The reason for granting the pension is "rheumatism, varicose veins of both legs and resulting ulcer of the left leg". My father also had severe varicose veins as did my brother and I, before surgery. My left leg had the most extreme veins in the same location as Nicholas'. When told this story, my physician said that it was a "great confirmation of the influence of heredity on varicose veins". (note: neither I, or my brother Virgil, are receiving an invalid pension)

(3-145 a.)

ACT OF JUNE 27, 1890.

INVALID PENSION.

DFR

717,939 Milwaukee

Claimant, *Nicholas Reifenberger*
 P. O. *Adrian*, Rank, *Private*
 County, *Woble*, Company, *4*
 State, *Mississippi*, Regiment, *11. Minn. Vol. Inf.*
 Rate, *2* per month, commencing *July 28, 1890*

Disabled by *Varicose veins of both legs rheumatism
 & disease of heart*

RECOGNIZED ATTORNEY.

Name, *H. E. Leman*, Fee, *\$10.00* Agent to pay.
 P. O., *City*, Articles filed, *Dec 21*, 1891.

APPROVALS.

Submitted for *Adm July 9, 1892* *J. F. Booth* Examiner
 Approved for *Admission* Approved for *varicose veins of
 both legs, rheumatism
 and disease of heart
 \$12.00*
Shuman Legal Reviewer. *Johnson* Medical Reviewer.
July 21, 1892 *File*, 1892
 Not now pensioned under other laws. Last paid to _____, 18____, at \$____
 Pensioned from _____, 18____, at \$____, for _____

SERVICE SHOWN BY RECORD.

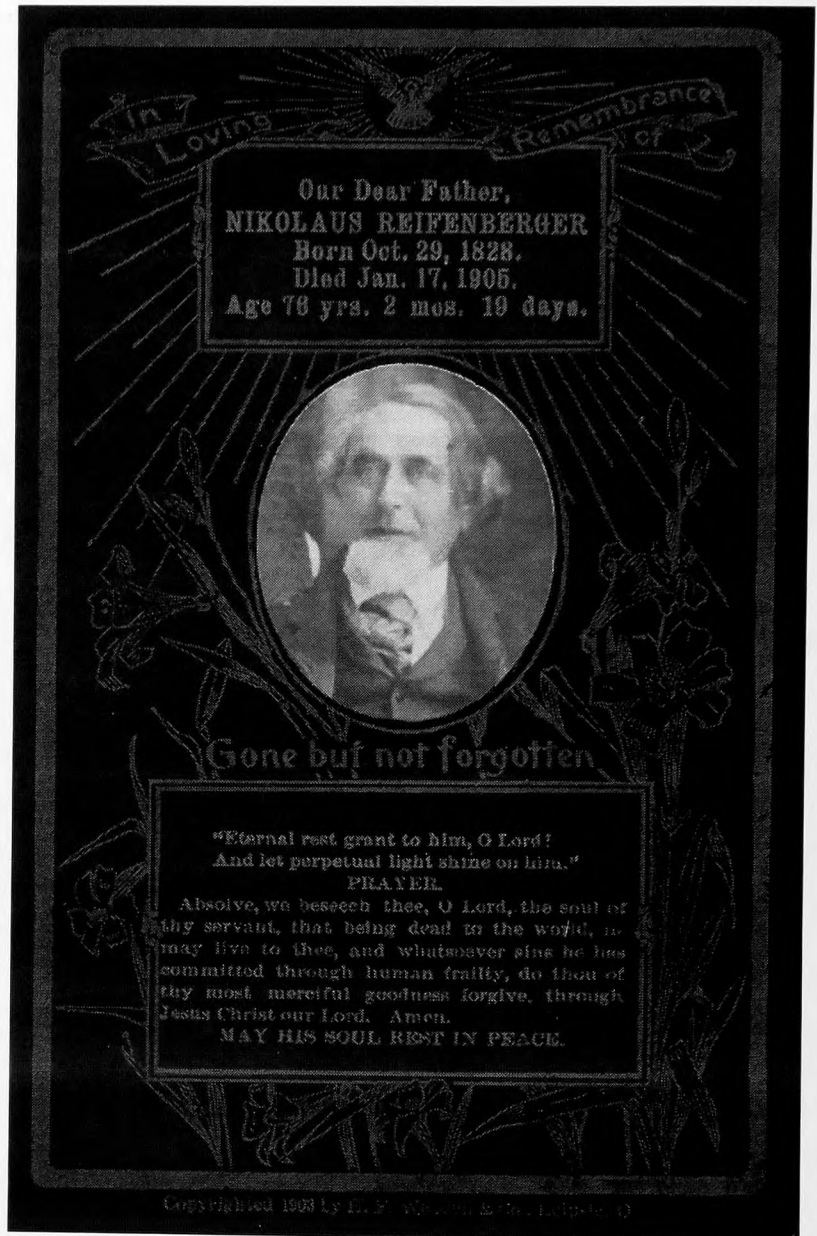
Enlisted *Aug. 15, 1864* honorably discharged *June 26, 1865*
 Re-enlisted _____, 18____ honorably discharged _____, 18____
 Declaration filed *July 28, 1890*, alleges permanent disability, not due to vicious habits,
 from *rheumatism, varicose veins
 of both legs and resulting ulcer
 of left leg.*

Invalid pension granted 28 July, 1890 to Nicholas Reifenberger

Nicholas was independent by nature, and in 1898, at the age of 70, he decided to move to Adrian where he lived alone for awhile. Then, when he became ill, he moved in with his son, John, where he lived until his death.

He died 17 January, 1905, only eleven months before his beloved daughter, Elizabeth.* He is one of only seven Civil War veterans buried in the St. Adrian cemetery.

NICHOLAS REIFENBERGER.
Death of an Old Resident of Nobles County and One of Minnesota's Territorial Pioneers.
 Nicholas Reifenberger, for twenty-seven years a respected citizen of the west end, died at the home of his son, John Reifenberger, in this city Tuesday January 17th, aged 76 years, 2 months and 20 days. The old gentleman had for some years been troubled with heart disease but the immediate cause of his death was an attack of grip.
 Nicholas Reifenberger was born October 28, 1828, near Traer, Germany. He came to America at the age of 24, locating first at Lafayette, Indiana, where, two years later, he was married to Miss Mary Kreitz. In 1854, soon after their marriage, the young couple removed to St. Anthony Falls, Minn., which at that time was more of a place than the future city of Minneapolis. Here they resided until 1865. In 1854 Mr. Reifenberger took up arms for his country, enlisting in the 11th Minnesota. On his return from the war one year later, he homesteaded a piece of land west of Minneapolis and lived on it for 13 years. Mrs. Reifenberger died in 1877 and a year later the family came to Nobles county settling on Sec. 7. ~~He lived here until his removal to Adrian about five years ago.~~
 Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Reifenberger of whom but three survive. They are Peter, John and Lizzie (Mrs. John Schutz.)
 The funeral took place from St. Adrian's Catholic church Thursday January 19th at 9 a. m. and was very largely attended.



* The rest of the Reifenberger story continues with Nicholas' daughter, Elizabeth, on page 50 in the Chapter entitled "The Family Schutz".

Descendants of Mathias Reifenberger

Generation No. 1

1. MATHIAS¹ REIFENBERGER was born 1754, and died 22 April 1824 in Pronsfeld, Germany. He married GERTRUDE LAMBERTI. She died 1813.

Children of MATHIAS REIFENBERGER and GERTRUDE LAMBERTI are:

- i. MATHIAS² REIFENBERGER, b. 10 September 1786.
- ii. NICHOLAS REIFENBERGER, b. 11 March 1788.
2. iii. VALENTINE REIFENBERGER, b. 14 May 1789, Lunebach, Germany; d. 28 November 1828, Puttenbach, Germany.

Generation No. 2

2. VALENTINE² REIFENBERGER (*MATHIAS*¹) was born 14 May 1789 in Lunebach, Germany, and died 28 November 1828 in Puttenbach, Germany. He married MAGDALENA KLASSEN 28 September 1813 in Pronsfeld, Germany, daughter of JOHANN KLASSEN and MARIA GEDIETZ. She died 01 September 1857 in Wutzerath, Germany.

More About VALENTINE REIFENBERGER and MAGDALENA KLASSEN:

Marriage: 28 September 1813, Pronsfeld, Germany

Children of VALENTINE REIFENBERGER and MAGDALENA KLASSEN are:

- i. SUSANNA³ REIFENBERGER, b. 02 December 1815, Wutzerath, Germany; d. 15 April 1820, Wutzerath, Germany.
- ii. MARIA REIFENBERGER, b. 19 September 1817, Wutzerath, Germany; d. 11 September 1818, Wutzerath, Germany.
- iii. NICHOLAS REIFENBERGER, b. 11 January 1819, Wutzerath, Germany.
- iv. MATHIAS REIFENBERGER, b. 23 July 1820; m. ANNA MARIE ENERSCH, 10 November 1856, Pronsfeld, Germany.

More About MATHIAS REIFENBERGER and ANNA ENERSCH:

Marriage: 10 November 1856, Pronsfeld, Germany

- v. MARIA REIFENBERGER, b. 05 November 1821, Wutzerath, Germany.
- vi. PETER REIFENBERGER, b. 14 September 1823; m. BARBARA GRETZ, 18 May 1858, Wutzerath, Germany; b. 30 November 1827.

More About PETER REIFENBERGER and BARBARA GRETZ:

Marriage: 18 May 1858, Wutzerath, Germany

- vii. FRANZ REIFENBERGER, b. 02 May 1825.
3. viii. JOHN REIFENBERGER, b. 14 January 1827, Wutzerath, Germany; d. 19 August 1901, Loretto, Minnesota.
4. ix. NICHOLAS REIFENBERGER, b. 28 October 1828, Puttenbach, Germany; d. 17 January 1905, Adrian, Minnesota.

Generation No. 3

3. JOHN³ REIFENBERGER (*VALENTINE*², *MATHIAS*¹) was born 14 January 1827 in Wutzerath, Germany, and died 19 August 1901 in Loretto, Minnesota. He married CATHERINA THEIS(THIES), daughter of JOHN THEIS(THIES). She was born 18 December 1833 in Reuland, Reg. Bez. - Aachen, Prussia, and died 31 May 1893 in Loretto, Minnesota.

Children of JOHN REIFENBERGER and CATHERINA THEIS(THIES) are:

- i. MARY⁴ REIFENBERGER, b. 01 September 1858, Independence Township, Hennepin County, Minnesota; d. 17 June 1917, Maple Plain, Minnesota; m. FRANK KLAPPRICH, 10 January 1876, Independence Township, Hennepin County, Minnesota; b. 04 May 1855, Racine, Wisconsin; d. 02 April 1937, Maple Plain, Minnesota.

More About FRANK KLAPPRICH and MARY REIFENBERGER:
Marriage: 10 January 1876, Independence Township, Hennepin County, Minnesota
5. ii. NICHOLAS REIFENBERGER, b. June 1860.
- iii. LUCIA REIFENBERGER, b. 21 May 1861, Loretto, Minnesota; d. 08 April 1921, Wayzata, Minnesota.
- iv. ANNA REIFENBERGER, b. 01 June 1863, Loretto, Minnesota; d. 11 October 1943, Loretto, Minnesota; m. MATHIAS SCHUMACHER, 04 May 1886, Loretto, Minnesota; b. 24 January 1862, Medina, Minnesota; d. 23 May 1946, St. Paul, Minnesota.

More About MATHIAS SCHUMACHER and ANNA REIFENBERGER:
Marriage: 04 May 1886, Loretto, Minnesota

4. NICHOLAS³ REIFENBERGER (*VALENTINE*², *MATHIAS*¹) was born 28 October 1828 in Puttenbach, Germany, and died 17 January 1905 in Adrian, Minnesota. He married MARIA KREUTZ 10 May 1855 in Lafayette, Indiana, daughter of PETER KREUTZ and ELIZABETH. She was born Abt. 15 June 1830 in Trier Germany, and died 20 January 1877 in Loretto, Minnesota.

More About NICHOLAS REIFENBERGER and MARIA KREUTZ:
Marriage: 10 May 1855, Lafayette, Indiana

Children of NICHOLAS REIFENBERGER and MARIA KREUTZ are:

- i. PETER N.⁴ REIFENBERGER, b. December 1857, Hennepin County Minnesota; d. 03 August 1928, Minnetonka, Minnesota; m. BARBARA GLASSING; b. 17 March 1861, Hennepin County, Minnesota; d. 30 April 1931, Minnetonka, Minnesota.
6. ii. JOHANN REIFENBERGER, b. 21 December 1859.
- iii. JOHN REIFENBERGER, b. 20 May 1861, St. Anthony, Hennepin Co., Mn; d. 20 June 1934, Hennepin County, Mn.
7. iv. ELIZABETH REIFENBERGER, b. 25 December 1862, St. Anthony, Minnesota/Saint Anthony, Hennepin Co., MN; d. 31 December 1905, Adrian, Minnesota.
- v. MICHAEL REIFENBERGER, b. 02 June 1864, St. Anthony, Hennepin Co., MN; d. 01 March 1901, Adrian, Minnesota.
- vi. ANNA REIFENBERGER, b. 06 October 1869, Independence Township, Minnesota.

Generation No. 4

5. LUCIA⁴ REIFENBERGER (*JOHN*³, *VALENTINE*², *MATHIAS*¹) was born 21 May 1861 in Loretto, Minnesota, and died 08 April 1921 in Wayzata, Minnesota. She married BERNARD ROEHL. He was born 08 September 1857 in Bleckhausen, Germany, and died 21 June 1923 in Wayzata, Minnesota.

Children of LUCIA REIFENBERGER and BERNARD ROEHL are:

- i. JOHN⁵ ROEHL, b. 04 October 1880, Oak Knoll, Minnesota; d. 27 June 1954, Minneapolis, Minnesota; m. DEETTE ALGER; b. 14 April 1881, Hennepin County, Minnesota; d. 29 December 1965, Hennepin County, Minnesota.
8. ii. MATHIAS ROEHL, b. 01 November 1881, Golden Valley, Minnesota; d. 19 February 1953, Plymouth, Minnesota.
- iii. MARGARET EVA ROEHL, b. 20 January 1884, Greenwood Township; d. 31 October 1892, Independence Township, Minnesota.

6. JOHN⁴ REIFENBERGER (*NICHOLAS*³, *VALENTINE*², *MATHIAS*¹) was born 20 May 1861 in St. Anthony, Hennepin Co., Mn, and died 20 June 1934 in Hennepin County, Mn. He married APPOLONIA HEIN 20 November 1890 in Adrian, Minnesota. She was born 20 November 1861 in Port Washington, Wisconsin, and died 22 March 1950 in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

More About JOHN REIFENBERGER and APPOLONIA HEIN:

Marriage: 20 November 1890, Adrian, Minnesota

Children of JOHN REIFENBERGER and APPOLONIA HEIN are:

- i. CLEMENS NICKOLAUS⁵ REIFENBERGER, b. 01 October 1894, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 15 May 1924, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
- ii. PAUL JOSEPH REIFENBERGER, b. 23 April 1899, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 01 April 1962, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
- iii. LEONA MARIE REIFENBERGER, b. 21 December 1901, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 31 August 1925, Minneapolis, Minnesota; m. JOHN CHAPMAN.
9. iv. GENEVIEVE REIFENBERGER, b. 03 February 1904, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 30 October 1998, Duluth, Minnesota.
10. v. JOHN JOSEPH REIFENBERGER, b. 18 October 1906, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 08 June 1961, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

7. ELIZABETH⁴ REIFENBERGER (*NICHOLAS³, VALENTINE², MATHIAS¹*) was born 25 December 1862 in St. Anthony, Minnesota/Saint Anthony, Hennepin Co., MN, and died 31 December 1905 in Adrian, Minnesota. She married JOHN JOSEPH SCHUTZ I 17 July 1879 in Adrian, Minnesota, son of JACOB SCHUTZ and ANNA KALTENBERG. He was born 19 October 1854 in Rath, Germany, and died 24 June 1912 in Adrian, Minnesota.

More About JOHN SCHUTZ and ELIZABETH REIFENBERGER:

Marriage: 17 July 1879, Adrian, Minnesota

Children of ELIZABETH REIFENBERGER and JOHN SCHUTZ are:

- i. NICHOLAS⁵ SCHUTZ, b. 01 June 1880, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 08 November 1960, Adrian, Minnesota.
- ii. SENA SCHUTZ, b. 17 September 1881, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 23 January 1882, Adrian, Minnesota.
11. iii. MARIA SCHUTZ, b. 24 March 1883, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 27 August 1972, Adrian, Minnesota.
12. iv. HENRY SCHUTZ, b. 23 July 1884, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 23 January 1964, Adrian, Minnesota.
13. v. CAROLINE SCHUTZ, b. 01 September 1886, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 12 December 1938, Rochester, Minnesota.
- vi. KATTIE SCHUTZ, b. 01 July 1888, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 15 October 1888, Adrian, Minnesota.
14. vii. LENA SCHUTZ, b. 12 March 1890, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 28 May 1964, Adrian, Minnesota.
- viii. ANNA MARIA ELIZABETH SCHUTZ, b. 11 March 1891, Adrian, Minnesota.
15. ix. JOHN JOSEPH SCHUTZ II, b. 16 February 1893, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 28 December 1983, Adrian, Minnesota.
- x. BERNARD SCHUTZ, b. 01 June 1894, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 15 June 1894, Adrian, Minnesota.
16. xi. SUSAN SCHUTZ, b. 15 July 1895, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 12 August 1974, Adrian, Minnesota.
- xii. LEO NICHOLAS SCHUTZ, b. 24 February 1898, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 06 February 1927, Adrian, Minnesota.
17. xiii. ISADORE JOSEPH SCHUTZ, b. 29 January 1900, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 17 December 1977, Adrian, Minnesota.
- xiv. MARTHA CATHERINE SCHUTZ, b. 12 November 1901, Little Rock Township, Nobles County, Minnesota; d. 15 June 1920, Little Rock Township, Nobles County, Minnesota.
18. xv. LEONARD SCHUTZ, b. 28 July 1904, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 29 September 1979, Adrian, Minnesota.

Generation No. 5

8. MATHIAS⁵ ROEHL (*LUCIA⁴ REIFENBERGER, JOHN³, VALENTINE², MATHIAS¹*) was born 01 November 1881 in Golden Valley, Minnesota, and died 19 February 1953 in Plymouth, Minnesota. He married MARY ANN FREUND. She was born 03 November 1889 in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and died 23 March 1976 in Long Lake, Minnesota.

Children of MATHIAS ROEHL and MARY FREUND are:

- i. LUCY⁶ ROEHL, b. 31 December 1909.
- ii. VERNON HUBERT ROEHL, b. 07 July 1917, Plymouth, Minnesota; d. 17 April 2002, Maple Plain, Minnesota.

9. GENEVIEVE⁵ REIFENBERGER (*JOHN⁴, NICHOLAS³, VALENTINE², MATHIAS¹*) was born 03 February 1904 in

Adrian, Minnesota, and died 30 October 1998 in Duluth, Minnesota. She married WALTER SODEMAN 14 November 1923 in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He was born 22 March 1896 in Gilman, Illinois, and died 30 May 1975 in Dallas, Texas.

More About WALTER SODEMAN and GENEVIEVE REIFENBERGER:
Marriage: 14 November 1923, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Children of GENEVIEVE REIFENBERGER and WALTER SODEMAN are:

- i. WALTER⁶ SODEMAN, b. 08 February 1925, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; d. 25 January 1983, Dallas, Texas; m. NANCY RUTHFORD, 25 July 1952, Duluth, Minnesota; b. 23 January 1931, Duluth, Minnesota.

More About WALTER SODEMAN and NANCY RUTHFORD:
Marriage: 25 July 1952, Duluth, Minnesota

- ii. CORRINE SODEMAN, b. 11 June 1926, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; m. WILLIAM ALLEN, 22 May 1965, Dallas, Texas; b. 12 December 1918, Dallas, Texas.

More About WILLIAM ALLEN and CORRINE SODEMAN:
Marriage: 22 May 1965, Dallas, Texas

- iii. VIRGINIA SODEMAN, b. 17 May 1928, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; m. FRANK MICHESIZZI, 30 August 1952, Duluth, Minnesota; b. 15 October 1927; d. 18 February 1999, Duluth, Minnesota.

More About FRANK MICHESIZZI and VIRGINIA SODEMAN:
Marriage: 30 August 1952, Duluth, Minnesota

- iv. JOAN SODEMAN, b. 25 June 1929, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; d. 09 August 2003, Dallas, Texas; m. WALTER RUDOLPH, 12 December 1955, Dallas, Texas; b. 11 February 1932, New York, City; d. 04 September 2000, Doraville, Georgia.

More About WALTER RUDOLPH and JOAN SODEMAN:
Marriage: 12 December 1955, Dallas, Texas

- v. GENEVIEVE SODEMAN, b. 04 December 1930, Minneapolis, Minnesota; m. RICARDO CALLEJO, 16 October 1954, Dallas, Texas; b. 09 February 1930, New York, New York.

More About RICARDO CALLEJO and GENEVIEVE SODEMAN:
Marriage: 16 October 1954, Dallas, Texas

- vi. PAUL SODEMAN, b. 05 February 1938, Duluth, Minnesota; m. APRIL BOISE, 03 July 1971, Los Angeles, California; b. 03 May 1950, Los Angeles, California.

More About PAUL SODEMAN and APRIL BOISE:
Marriage: 03 July 1971, Los Angeles, California

- vii. JAMES SODEMAN, b. 26 March 1943, Duluth, Minnesota.

10. JOHN JOSEPH⁵ REIFENBERGER (*JOHN*⁴, *NICHOLAS*³, *VALENTINE*², *MATHIAS*¹) was born 18 October 1906 in Adrian, Minnesota, and died 08 June 1961 in Minneapolis, Minnesota. He married ROSE K. NOWAK 27 June 1936 in Minneapolis, Minnesota. She was born 22 August 1911 in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and died 26 May 1991 in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

More About JOHN REIFENBERGER and ROSE NOWAK:
Marriage: 27 June 1936, Minneapolis, Minnesota

Children of JOHN REIFENBERGER and ROSE NOWAK are:

- i. JOHN CLEMONS⁶ REIFENBERGER, b. 20 October 1937, Minneapolis, Minnesota; m. ERLEEN SCHATZ, 31 October 1964, Minneapolis, Minnesota; b. 20 October 1939.

More About JOHN REIFENBERGER and ERLEEN SCHATZ:
Marriage: 31 October 1964, Minneapolis, Minnesota

Who Do I Ask Now?

- ii. JUDITH REIFENBERGER, b. 04 January 1941, Minneapolis, Minnesota; m. LEROY ALFORD, 23 April 1966, Minneapolis, Minnesota; b. 29 August 1940, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

More About LEROY ALFORD and JUDITH REIFENBERGER:
Marriage: 23 April 1966, Minneapolis, Minnesota

- iii. JOANNE REIFENBERGER, b. 14 December 1942; m. DAVID BUERKE, 12 October 1963, Minneapolis, Minnesota; b. 09 May 1940.

More About DAVID BUERKE and JOANNE REIFENBERGER:
Marriage: 12 October 1963, Minneapolis, Minnesota

11. MARIA⁵ SCHUTZ (*ELIZABETH⁴ REIFENBERGER, NICHOLAS³, VALENTINE², MATHIAS¹*) was born 24 March 1883 in Adrian, Minnesota, and died 27 August 1972 in Adrian, Minnesota. She married BERNARD MORMANN 25 November 1919 in Adrian, Minnesota, son of JOHN MORMANN and ELIZABETH TEPKE. He was born 19 December 1889 in Petersburg, Iowa, and died 12 April 1946 in Adrian, Minnesota.

More About BERNARD MORMANN and MARIA SCHUTZ:
Marriage: 25 November 1919, Adrian, Minnesota

Children of MARIA SCHUTZ and BERNARD MORMANN are:

- i. NORBERT⁶ MORMANN, b. 10 March 1921, Adrian, Minnesota; m. MARGARET WESTER, 10 April 1945; b. 10 January 1923, Lismore, Minnesota.

More About NORBERT MORMANN and MARGARET WESTER:
Marriage: 10 April 1945

- ii. ALVIN MORMANN, b. 26 October 1922, Rushmore, Minnesota; m. LELA DEWAR, 09 July 1948; b. 09 January 1925, Magnolia, Minnesota.

More About ALVIN MORMANN and LELA DEWAR:
Marriage: 09 July 1948

- iii. ARMELLA MORMANN, b. 21 October 1923; m. LEE FAGERNESS, 07 June 1944; b. 10 March 1920; d. 19 March 1993.

More About LEE FAGERNESS and ARMELLA MORMANN:
Marriage: 07 June 1944

- iv. GREGOR MORMANN, b. 31 March 1926, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 29 October 1994, Phelan, California; m. ELIZABETH KNIPS, 06 November 1951; b. 30 September 1933.

More About GREGOR MORMANN and ELIZABETH KNIPS:
Marriage: 06 November 1951

12. HENRY⁵ SCHUTZ (*ELIZABETH⁴ REIFENBERGER, NICHOLAS³, VALENTINE², MATHIAS¹*) was born 23 July 1884 in Adrian, Minnesota, and died 23 January 1964 in Adrian, Minnesota. He married FRANCES SUEDBECK 12 February 1936 in Adrian, Minnesota, daughter of HERMAN SUEDBECK and ANNA LUCHTEL. She was born 02 July 1897 in Petersburg, Iowa, and died 30 May 1977 in Adrian, Minnesota.

More About HENRY SCHUTZ and FRANCES SUEDBECK:
Marriage: 12 February 1936, Adrian, Minnesota

Child of HENRY SCHUTZ and FRANCES SUEDBECK is:

- i. HENRY⁶ SCHUTZ, b. 30 May 1941, Adrian, Minnesota; m. MARY ELLEN BANCK, 25 July 1964, Adrian, Minnesota; b. 19 January 1941, Adrian, Minnesota.

More About HENRY SCHUTZ and MARY BANCK:
Marriage: 25 July 1964, Adrian, Minnesota

13. CAROLINE⁵ SCHUTZ (*ELIZABETH⁴ REIFENBERGER, NICHOLAS³, VALENTINE², MATHIAS¹*) was born 01 September 1886 in Adrian, Minnesota, and died 12 December 1938 in Rochester, Minnesota. She married CHRIS NEUROTH 30 January 1913 in Adrian, Minnesota. He was born 20 October 1888 in Haverhill, Iowa, and died 03 August 1949 in Adrian, Minnesota.

More About CHRIS NEUROTH and CAROLINE SCHUTZ:

Marriage: 30 January 1913, Adrian, Minnesota

Children of CAROLINE SCHUTZ and CHRIS NEUROTH are:

- i. CECELIA⁶ NEUROTH, b. 04 December 1913, Adrian, Minnesota; m. ALBERT HEITKAMP, 05 February 1940, Adrian, Minnesota; b. 04 July 1911, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 15 February 1998, Adrian, Minnesota.

More About ALBERT HEITKAMP and CECELIA NEUROTH:

Marriage: 05 February 1940, Adrian, Minnesota

- ii. LAURENCE NEUROTH, b. 24 September 1916.
- iii. WILFRED NEUROTH, b. 28 May 1920, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 02 November 1993, Pelican Rapids, Minnesota.
- iv. RAYMOND NEUROTH, b. 02 October 1921, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 28 October 1978, Adrian, Minnesota; m. AGNES BULLERMAN, 09 June 1953, Adrian, Minnesota; b. 20 February 1930, Adrian, Minnesota.

More About RAYMOND NEUROTH and AGNES BULLERMAN:

Marriage: 09 June 1953, Adrian, Minnesota

- v. MILDRED NEUROTH, b. 20 May 1924, Adrian, Minnesota; m. VINCENT RUFFING, 14 July 1947, Adrian, Minnesota; b. 01 January 1916, Adrian, Minnesota; d. February 1976, Denver, Colorado.

More About VINCENT RUFFING and MILDRED NEUROTH:

Marriage: 14 July 1947, Adrian, Minnesota

- vi. VINCENT NEUROTH, b. 01 February 1927, Adrian, Minnesota; m. RUTH LINDEMAN, 03 December 1951, Minneapolis, Minnesota; b. 27 July 1929, Rushmore, Minnesota.

More About VINCENT NEUROTH and RUTH LINDEMAN:

Marriage: 03 December 1951, Minneapolis, Minnesota

14. LENA⁵ SCHUTZ (*ELIZABETH⁴ REIFENBERGER, NICHOLAS³, VALENTINE², MATHIAS¹*) was born 12 March 1890 in Adrian, Minnesota, and died 28 May 1964 in Adrian, Minnesota. She married JOSEPH STEINHOFF 23 January 1912 in Adrian, Minnesota. He was born 05 October 1884 in Jordan, Minnesota, and died 01 November 1963 in Adrian, Minnesota.

More About JOSEPH STEINHOFF and LENA SCHUTZ:

Marriage: 23 January 1912, Adrian, Minnesota

Children of LENA SCHUTZ and JOSEPH STEINHOFF are:

- i. VIOLA⁶ STEINHOFF, b. 24 November 1912, New Prague, Minnesota; m. ALFRED ENGBARTH, 06 February 1934, Adrian, Minnesota; b. 17 June 1898, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 22 November 1964, Pipestone, Minnesota.

More About ALFRED ENGBARTH and VIOLA STEINHOFF:

Marriage: 06 February 1934, Adrian, Minnesota

- ii. LEONARD STEINHOFF, b. 01 November 1913, New Prague, Minnesota; d. 03 May 1989, Adrian, Minnesota; m. MARTHA DIETERMAN, 20 April 1949, Adrian, Minnesota; b. 17 June 1927.

More About LEONARD STEINHOFF and MARTHA DIETERMAN:

Marriage: 20 April 1949, Adrian, Minnesota

- iii. RAPHAEL STEINHOFF, b. 18 November 1914, Jordan, Minnesota; d. 04 September 1981, Pipestone, Minnesota; m. BETTY COX, 25 February 1941, Worthington, Minnesota; b. 26 January 1923, Lismore, Minnesota; d. 04 July 1993, Pipestone, Minnesota.

More About RAPHAEL STEINHOFF and BETTY COX:
Marriage: 25 February 1941, Worthington, Minnesota

- iv. ELMER ALEX STEINHOFF, b. 25 April 1916, Jordan, Minnesota; d. 22 January 2000, Pipestone, Minnesota; m. MARGARET KORMANDY, 05 May 1956, Adrian, Minnesota; b. 09 June 1924.

More About ELMER STEINHOFF and MARGARET KORMANDY:
Marriage: 05 May 1956, Adrian, Minnesota

- v. CLARENCE STEINHOFF, b. 25 October 1917, New Prague, Minnesota; m. GLADYS SHERRER, 10 August 1945, San Francisco, California; b. January 1919, Manchester, Iowa.

More About CLARENCE STEINHOFF and GLADYS SHERRER:
Marriage: 10 August 1945, San Francisco, California

- vi. IRENE STEINHOFF, b. 16 September 1919, Eden Valley, Minnesota; d. 24 July 1985, Lake Benton, Minnesota; m. JACK MELCHER, 28 April 1942, Adrian, Minnesota; b. 24 September 1919, Vinton, Iowa; d. 17 January 1990, Vinton, Iowa.

More About JACK MELCHER and IRENE STEINHOFF:
Marriage: 28 April 1942, Adrian, Minnesota

- vii. ISADORE STEINHOFF, b. 08 December 1920, Eden Valley, Minnesota; d. 30 April 1989, Kenneth, Minnesota; m. MARRIETTE KASS, 14 June 1947, Adrian, Minnesota; b. 05 February 1926, Le Mars, Iowa; d. 30 April 1989, Kenneth, Minnesota.

More About ISADORE STEINHOFF and MARRIETTE KASS:
Marriage: 14 June 1947, Adrian, Minnesota

- viii. MARY ANN STEINHOFF, b. 25 December 1924, Eden Valley, Minnesota; m. JOSEPH PICK, 23 February 1954, Adrian, Minnesota; b. 05 September 1918, Remsen, Iowa; d. 18 February 1996, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

More About JOSEPH PICK and MARY STEINHOFF:
Marriage: 23 February 1954, Adrian, Minnesota

15. JOHN JOSEPH⁵ SCHUTZ II (*ELIZABETH⁴ REIFENBERGER*, *NICHOLAS³*, *VALENTINE²*, *MATHIAS¹*) was born 16 February 1893 in Adrian, Minnesota, and died 28 December 1983 in Adrian, Minnesota. He married ANNA DOROTHY FINKE 26 January 1926 in Wilmont, Minnesota, daughter of BERNARD FINKE and VICTORIA WEIDERT. She was born 27 February 1902 in Fenton Township, Murray County, Minnesota, and died 18 March 1997 in Adrian, Minnesota.

More About JOHN SCHUTZ and ANNA FINKE:
Marriage: 26 January 1926, Wilmont, Minnesota

Children of JOHN SCHUTZ and ANNA FINKE are:

19. i. VIRGIL NICHOLAS⁶ SCHUTZ, b. 26 October 1927, Adrian, Minnesota.
20. ii. BEVERLY JEAN SCHUTZ, b. 10 February 1932, Adrian, Minnesota.
21. iii. JOHN JOSEPH SCHUTZ III, b. 24 June 1939, Adrian, Minnesota.

16. SUSAN⁵ SCHUTZ (*ELIZABETH⁴ REIFENBERGER*, *NICHOLAS³*, *VALENTINE²*, *MATHIAS¹*) was born 15 July 1895 in Adrian, Minnesota, and died 12 August 1974 in Adrian, Minnesota. She married EDMUND GOEDKEN 31 May 1926 in Adrian, Minnesota, son of JOHN GOEDKEN and BERNADINA DEPPE. He was born 09 August 1903 in Petersburg, Iowa, and died 13 February 1996 in Adrian, Minnesota.

More About EDMUND GOEDKEN and SUSAN SCHUTZ:
Marriage: 31 May 1926, Adrian, Minnesota

Children of SUSAN SCHUTZ and EDMUND GOEDKEN are:

- i. MERLE⁶ GOEDKEN, b. 09 August 1927, Adrian, Minnesota; m. LORAYNE FIEGEN, 12 August 1952, Dell Rapids, South Dakota; b. 24 April 1930, Faulkton, South Dakota; d. 23 October 1996, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

More About MERLE GOEDKEN and LORAYNE FIEGEN:
Marriage: 12 August 1952, Dell Rapids, South Dakota

- ii. LEANDER GOEDKEN, b. 06 July 1931, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 06 January 1968, Adrian, Minnesota; m. PAULA MCGEE, 25 September 1958; b. 26 July 1935, Harrisburg, South Dakota.

More About LEANDER GOEDKEN and PAULA MCGEE:
Marriage: 25 September 1958

17. ISADORE JOSEPH⁵ SCHUTZ (*ELIZABETH⁴ REIFENBERGER, NICHOLAS³, VALENTINE², MATHIAS¹*) was born 29 January 1900 in Adrian, Minnesota, and died 17 December 1977 in Adrian, Minnesota. He married CHRISTINE DE GROOT 24 June 1929. She was born 21 November 1909 in Little Rock, Iowa, and died 04 February 1978 in Adrian, Minnesota.

More About ISADORE SCHUTZ and CHRISTINE DE GROOT:
Marriage: 24 June 1929

Child of ISADORE SCHUTZ and CHRISTINE DE GROOT is:

- i. DELORES⁶ SCHUTZ, b. 04 April 1930, Adrian, Minnesota; m. DUANE BULLERMAN, 06 September 1949, Adrian, Minnesota; b. 05 February 1928, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 24 April 1996, Adrian, Minnesota.

More About DUANE BULLERMAN and DELORES SCHUTZ:
Marriage: 06 September 1949, Adrian, Minnesota

18. LEONARD⁵ SCHUTZ (*ELIZABETH⁴ REIFENBERGER, NICHOLAS³, VALENTINE², MATHIAS¹*) was born 28 July 1904 in Adrian, Minnesota, and died 29 September 1979 in Adrian, Minnesota. He married GRACE DE GROOT 01 December 1926 in Mankato, Minnesota. She was born 13 November 1907 in Little Rock, Iowa, and died 15 May 1995 in Adrian, Minnesota.

More About LEONARD SCHUTZ and GRACE DE GROOT:
Marriage: 01 December 1926, Mankato, Minnesota

Children of LEONARD SCHUTZ and GRACE DE GROOT are:

- i. DONALD⁶ SCHUTZ, b. 29 April 1927; m. MARIE SLATER, 21 September 1948, Wilmont, Minnesota; b. 16 June 1927, Wilmont, Minnesota.

More About DONALD SCHUTZ and MARIE SLATER:
Marriage: 21 September 1948, Wilmont, Minnesota

- ii. HAROLD SCHUTZ, b. 20 September 1928, Adrian, Minnesota; m. JOANNE PETERS, 04 September 1954; b. 01 August 1933, Milbank, South Dakota.

More About HAROLD SCHUTZ and JOANNE PETERS:
Marriage: 04 September 1954

Generation No. 6

19. VIRGIL NICHOLAS⁶ SCHUTZ (*JOHN JOSEPH⁵, ELIZABETH⁴ REIFENBERGER, NICHOLAS³, VALENTINE², MATHIAS¹*) was born 26 October 1927 in Adrian, Minnesota. He married MARY ANN SCHRAAD 03 June 1952. She was born 13 May 1931 in Merrill, Iowa.

More About VIRGIL SCHUTZ and MARY SCHRAAD:
Marriage: 03 June 1952

Children of VIRGIL SCHUTZ and MARY SCHRAAD are:

- i. CHERYL⁷ SCHUTZ, b. 27 December 1953; m. MICHAEL DOYLE COX, 04 August 1973, Adrian, Minnesota; b. 02 February 1952, Adrian, Minnesota.

More About MICHAEL COX and CHERYL SCHUTZ:
Marriage: 04 August 1973, Adrian, Minnesota

- ii. KATHLEEN SCHUTZ, b. 15 July 1955, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 08 December 1955, Adrian, Minnesota.
- iii. MARK THOMAS SCHUTZ, b. 22 May 1957, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 09 March 1962, Adrian, Minnesota.
- iv. JUDY SCHUTZ, b. 25 March 1959, Adrian, Minnesota; m. MARK ANTHONY BARLOW, 16 May 1988, North Conway, New Hampshire; b. 02 January 1952, Lewiston, Maine.

More About MARK BARLOW and JUDY SCHUTZ:
Marriage: 16 May 1988, North Conway, New Hampshire

- v. THOMAS SCHUTZ, b. 21 May 1961, Adrian, Minnesota; m. KARLA GERTNER, 22 December 1984, Westbrook, Minnesota; b. 03 February 1962, Westbrook, Minnesota.

More About THOMAS SCHUTZ and KARLA GERTNER:
Marriage: 22 December 1984, Westbrook, Minnesota

20. BEVERLY JEAN⁶ SCHUTZ (*JOHN JOSEPH⁵, ELIZABETH⁴ REIFENBERGER, NICHOLAS³, VALENTINE², MATHIAS¹*) was born 10 February 1932 in Adrian, Minnesota. She married (1) RONALD THIEDE 19 June 1954 in Adrian, Minnesota. He was born 24 September 1930 in South Milwaukee, Wisconsin. She married (2) GERALD KNIPS 30 July 1983 in St. Paul, Minnesota. He was born 22 May 1929 in Adrian, Minnesota.

More About RONALD THIEDE and BEVERLY SCHUTZ:
Marriage: 19 June 1954, Adrian, Minnesota

More About GERALD KNIPS and BEVERLY SCHUTZ:
Marriage: 30 July 1983, St. Paul, Minnesota

Children of BEVERLY SCHUTZ and RONALD THIEDE are:

- i. DEBRA⁷ THIEDE, b. 27 April 1955, Adrian, Minnesota; m. DAVID DAHLMAN, 25 June 1983; b. 31 October 1954, Kansas City, Missouri.

More About DAVID DAHLMAN and DEBRA THIEDE:
Marriage: 25 June 1983

- ii. DAVID THIEDE, b. 13 February 1958, Minneapolis, Minnesota; m. KONI FRANZEN, 08 August 1988, Rapid City, South Dakota; b. 24 May 1967, Rapid City, South Dakota.

More About DAVID THIEDE and KONI FRANZEN:
Marriage: 08 August 1988, Rapid City, South Dakota

- iii. PATRICIA THIEDE, b. 13 August 1960, Minneapolis, Minnesota; m. (1) TOM MIELKE, 20 June 1981, Minneapolis, Minnesota; b. 09 February 1960; m. (2) BRAD FOX, 01 August 1992, Minneapolis, Minnesota; b. 28 July 1962, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

More About TOM MIELKE and PATRICIA THIEDE:
Marriage: 20 June 1981, Minneapolis, Minnesota

More About BRAD FOX and PATRICIA THIEDE:
Marriage: 01 August 1992, Minneapolis, Minnesota

- iv. MICHAEL THIEDE, b. 10 August 1961, Minneapolis, Minnesota; m. TRACY FELDE, 15 June 1985, Cottage Grove, Minnesota; b. 19 May 1965, St. Paul, Minnesota.

More About MICHAEL THIEDE and TRACY FELDE:
Marriage: 15 June 1985, Cottage Grove, Minnesota

- v. DANIEL THIEDE, b. 20 January 1968, Minneapolis, Minnesota; m. KELLY HEUBSCH, 25 May 1991, Hastings, Minnesota; b. 14 September 1968.

More About DANIEL THIEDE and KELLY HEUBSCH:
Marriage: 25 May 1991, Hastings, Minnesota

- vi. KATHY THIEDE, b. 20 May 1970, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

21. JOHN JOSEPH⁶ SCHUTZ III (*JOHN JOSEPH⁵, ELIZABETH⁴ REIFENBERGER, NICHOLAS³, VALENTINE², MATHIAS¹*) was born 24 June 1939 in Adrian, Minnesota. He married LILIANE MARLENE KAULS 19 June 1965 in Minneapolis, Minnesota, daughter of HERMANN KAULS and EDITH KRAUSE. She was born 17 February 1942 in Pozan, Poland.

More About JOHN SCHUTZ and LILIANE KAULS:
Marriage: 19 June 1965, Minneapolis, Minnesota

Children of JOHN SCHUTZ and LILIANE KAULS are:

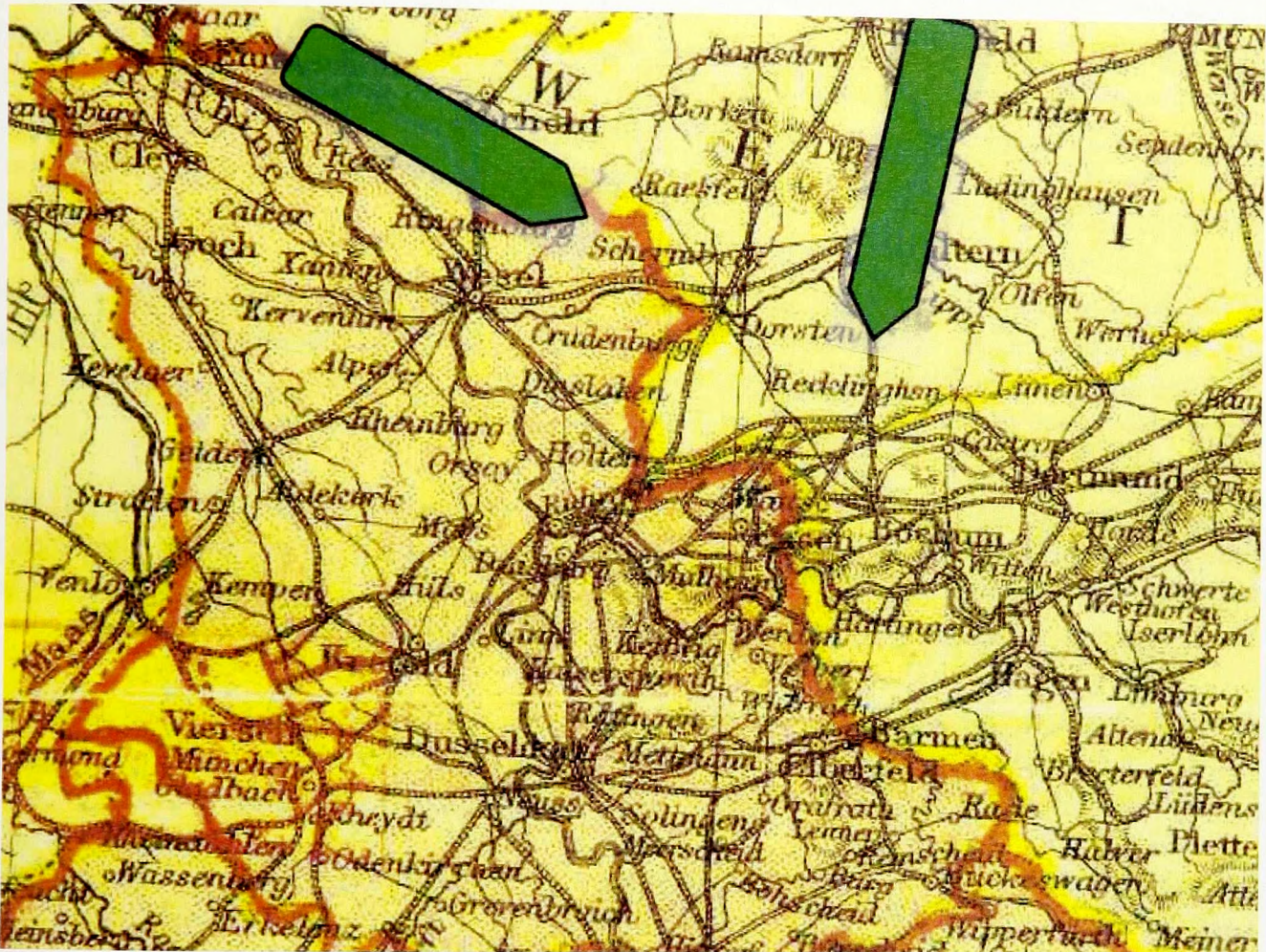
- i. MARA MARLENE⁷ SCHUTZ, b. 21 April 1966, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
- ii. MARIA ELENA SCHUTZ, b. 21 April 1966, Minneapolis, Minnesota; m. WILLIAM BOECKER, 17 June 1988; b. 06 June 1963, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

More About WILLIAM BOECKER and MARIA SCHUTZ:
Marriage: 17 June 1988

- iii. JOHN JOSEPH SCHUTZ IV, b. 10 August 1967, Minneapolis, Minnesota; m. BETH RUSS, 16 July 1999, Minneapolis, Minnesota; b. 07 March 1970, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

More About JOHN SCHUTZ and BETH RUSS:
Marriage: 16 July 1999, Minneapolis, Minnesota

The Family Finke



Ancestral home of the Finke's

Üfte - Altshermbeck, Nordrhein-Westphalia, Germany (left arrow)
is the ancestral home of the Voß(Voss) - direct descendants through marriage to the
Finke's from Suderwich-Recklinghausen, Nordrhein-Westphalia, Germany (right arrow).

To relate these two villages to larger, better known cities, Dusseldorf
is at the lower center of the map, while Essen, a large industrial city today,
is on the Ruhr River about 14 miles southwest of Recklinghausen.

In order to develop the story of the Finke family, it is necessary to show their relationship to another family, the Voß family of Suderwich. (from now on I'll drop the ß, which represents a double-s[ss] in German)

Records of the Voss family, though not extensive, are available back into the 1600's. We will not delve into the history of those very early family members but, rather, begin with a very interesting family born in the 1760's near Suderwich.

Maria Sabilla Voss was born in the middle of the 1760's. She was the only child in the Wilhelm Voss family. They were farmers in a heavily wooded area near the town of Suderwich. Farming was difficult because the land first had to be cleared of trees and then rocks. The soil was marginally rich and difficult to cultivate. Most farmers also raised sheep or other livestock in order to supplement their income.

When Maria was nearing the age of twenty, she married a local man by the name of Wilhelm Osterholt. They moved into Suderwich where Wilhelm worked as a craftsman. Five years later they had a child, Maria Sabilla, named, of course, after her mother. The child would never see her father - for he had died of a massive heart attack five months prior to her birth .

Maria had no source of income following the death of her husband so she and her child moved in with her parents onto their family farm. Her parents were weakened by age so they welcomed the help Maria provided them as well as her companionship and that of their granddaughter. Consequently, the new arrangement was mutually beneficial while it lasted.

Maria was a beautiful woman. It did not take long for suitors to call on her. She desperately wanted to remarry in order to provide herself and her daughter with a more secure future. Unfortunately, the man she fell in love with had little to offer in terms of financial assets.

Theodore Berse came from a large and very poor family located only two miles from the Voss farm. He was a kind, gentle and hard-working man who adored Maria and her child. Maria's parents liked Theodore as well, and encouraged the relationship. Following a short engagement they were married on 07 May 1793 in the Church of St. Johannes in Suderwich.

One oddity relating to their union had a major impact on the subsequent descendants of Theodore and Maria. Theodore's large family could not afford to share their farm and Maria's family needed considerable help. The new couple accepted an offer by Maria's parents to live and work on their farm with the assurance that, since Maria was an only child, she would inherit it upon their death. Their acceptance, however, triggered a law that, under these circumstances, required Theodore to take Maria's family name. From that time, Maria's husband became known as Theodore (Berse) Voss. His name, Berse is shown on official records, however their children and subsequent generations took the name Voss. Their marriage certificate is shown on the next page.

1793.

13^{ta} Junij Matrimonium SolennizatumJoseph: Beckhman et Maria von Krausen
praesentibus Georg: Kainbörcher et Ann: Cath: Weickelmann.5^{ta} Julij Herm: Rombold et Sibilla Ruspiper

praesent: Joseph: Seiterman et Maria Ruspiper.

7^{ma} Maji Theod: Berse et Maria Sibilla Voss

praesent: Theod: Reising et Maria Döbbelindt.

15^{ta} Maji Theod: Cölinck et Mar: Magd: Abrahamus

praesent: Joseph: Seiterman et Magd: Hermann.

20^{ta} Julij Joseph: Seiterman et Elisabeth Hartman

praesent: Henrich Hillebrandt et Mar: Spiegelhoff.

30^{ma} Julij Wilhelm Aman et Maria Flögel

praesent: Herm: Wenckhöfer et Mar: Ruspiper.

23^{ta} Julij Viduus Georg: Cölinck et Ann: Mar: Döbbelindtpraesent: fratribus Lams Eustachio Wochman et Colum-
bino Wächerman.21^{ma} Octobris Joh: Dödicke Hartman et Mar: Cath: Seiterman

praesent: Henr: Flögel et Helena Cordel.

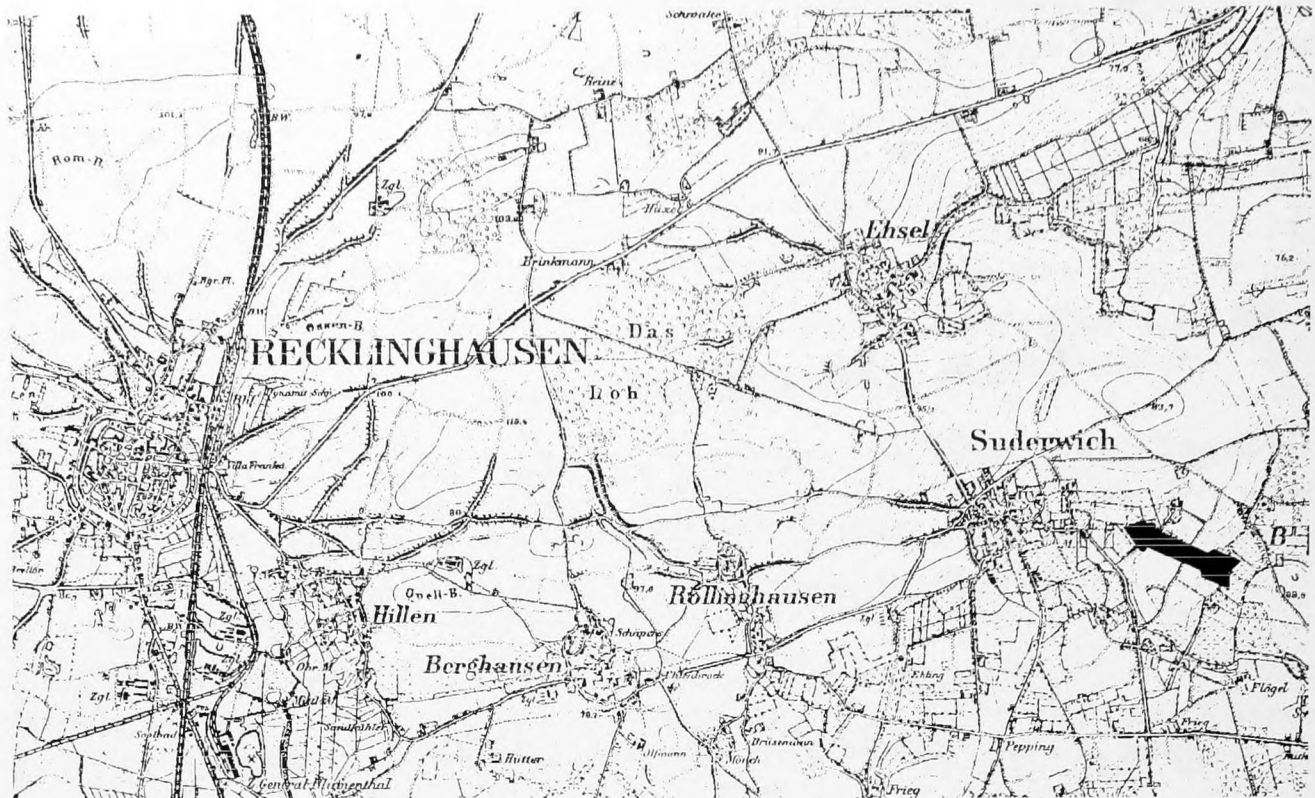
29^{ma} Octobris Wilhelm Sonntag et Mar: Cath: Hartmanpraesent: Henr: Weickhämpfer et Ann: Cath: Fer-
dinand.

Cop. g. paria.

J. B. Joh: Cornman pastor in Duderwich.

Marriage Certificate for Maria Sibilla Voss and Theodore Berse
07 May, 1793 (designated by black dot on left)

Suderwich was a small village and most commerce was carried on in the nearby, much larger, town of Recklinghausen. The map below shows the relationship of the two towns.



**Map of Suderwich/Recklinghausen (nearest larger city is Essen -not shown)
The Voss' Ancestral home.**

The first, and only, child born to Maria and Theodore was Johannes Nicholas, who would use his middle name as his given name throughout his life. This was not unusual since Johannes was such a common first name at the time. This would distinguish him from the many others with the name of Johannes.

Nicholas was born on 17 April, 1796 (see birth record on next page). He and his older half-sister, Maria, lived in the same house with their parents and grandparents on the Voss farm. Unfortunately, both of his grandparents died in the same year of 1802. While they were aged and feeble, they did not suffer from seriously bad health until they both contracted pneumonia. They died with the knowledge that their daughter had remarried a fine man and that their grandchildren would have a good home on the farm that Sabilla's father had lived his entire lifetime.

Tragedy struck again, however, when Maria developed a severe intestinal disorder. All kinds of remedies were tried but, given the medical treatment of the day, none of them helped. It was a very painful ailment, and although she was only in her late 30's, the family was relieved to see the pain end. She died on 24 February 1804, leaving a despondent husband and two young children.

Baptizate	1796	Parentes	Patrini
Januaris			
1 ^a d. 2 ^a B. 1 ^a B.	Peter Eling	Joseph Hillebrand	
2 ^a d. 3 ^a B. 1 ^a B.	Gertrud Hillebrand	Maria Döbbering	
3 ^a d. 4 ^a B. 1 ^a B.			
februarius			
1 ^a d. 2 ^a B. 1 ^a B.	Joseph Deulman	Joan de Stult	
2 ^a d. 3 ^a B. 1 ^a B.	Elisab. & Elisabeth Hartman	Maria Hartman	
3 ^a d. 4 ^a B. 1 ^a B.	Henricus Brun	Petrus Rieder	
4 ^a d. 5 ^a B. 1 ^a B.	Magdalena Beringhoff	Margar. Franckman	
5 ^a d. 6 ^a B. 1 ^a B.			
6 ^a d. 7 ^a B. 1 ^a B.	Wilhelm Kottleicher	Peter Lämpfus	
7 ^a d. 8 ^a B. 1 ^a B.	Peter & Elisabeth Golbers	Sibilla Wischoff	
8 ^a d. 9 ^a B. 1 ^a B.	Henrich Bräuncker	Gabriel Reisman	
9 ^a d. 10 ^a B. 1 ^a B.	Catharina & Johanna	Reisman & Ann. Mar. Catharina	
10 ^a d. 11 ^a B. 1 ^a B.			
11 ^a d. 12 ^a B. 1 ^a B.	Joseph Vimpeler	Joseph Leckage	
12 ^a d. 13 ^a B. 1 ^a B.	Catharina & Anna Catharina	Mademacher & Mar. Cath. Kloth	
13 ^a d. 14 ^a B. 1 ^a B.			
14 ^a d. 15 ^a B. 1 ^a B.	Diderich Henr. Wächter	Bernad Henr. Giese	
15 ^a d. 16 ^a B. 1 ^a B.	Catharina & Anna Mar.	Giese & Mar. Cath. Dörlemann	
16 ^a d. 17 ^a B. 1 ^a B.			
17 ^a d. 18 ^a B. 1 ^a B.	Joannes Orthworth	Henricus Brun	
18 ^a d. 19 ^a B. 1 ^a B.	Joann Henricus	Mar. Sibilla Trajpe	Maria Schindler
19 ^a d. 20 ^a B. 1 ^a B.	Diderich Berse	Nicolaus Koch	
20 ^a d. 21 ^a B. 1 ^a B.	Joannes Nicolaus	Sibilla Kops	Elisabetha Voss
21 ^a d. 22 ^a B. 1 ^a B.			
22 ^a d. 23 ^a B. 1 ^a B.	Henricus Henricus	Henrich Ouling	
23 ^a d. 24 ^a B. 1 ^a B.	Joann Henr. Francis	Elisab. Osterholt	Maria Beringhoff

Baptismal certificate for Johannes Nicholas Voss, born 17, April 1796.
(second to last item)

1804.

Bernardus

Pharina

Maria (a?)

F. S. C.

Peter

mann

oppe

Bernkamp

man Seace

alle Birsman

man Schman

man Rombar

Bar. mpp

18th Februar, obiit, et 19th Sepultus est, Johan Georg Schumacher

Infans. 24th Febr obiit et 25th Sepulta est Maria Sybilla Voss

Senex. 4th Martii obiit et 6th Sepulta est Maryaretha Passmann

Senex. 6th Aprilis obiit, et 8th Sepulta est Mar. Cathar. Schlossmeyer

Senex. 26th Aprilis obiit et 29th Sepulta est Elisabetha Reckhage

Senex. 10th Maji obiit et 11th Sepulta est Angela Beckmann

Senex. 19th Maji obiit et 20th Sepulta est Mar. Josephia Antonia Pepping

Infans. 21st Maji obiit et 22^{da} Sepulta est Maria Gertrudis Ruppiger

Infans illegit. 4th Junii obiit et 9th Sepultus est Theodor Meinhart

Senex. 12th Julii obiit, et 13th Sepulta est Helena Henrica Seitermann

Infans. 29th Octob. obiit et 30th Sepultus est Henrich Wilhelm Bauhaus

Infans. 16th Novemb. obiit et 17th Sepulta est Anna Maria Gertrudis Cretzsch

Infans. 4th Decemb. obiit et 5th Sepulta est Clara Friederica Christmann

Infans. 3th Jan. 1805 obiit et 10th Sepultus est Georg Kimpeler

Senex. 11th Decemb. obiit et 12th Sepultus est Johan Hermann Wisse

Infans.

Infans	Senex	Infans	Adulta	Adulta
1	8	5	2	3
56				

Bernardus Communis Sicuti Bernaricensis.

Death of Maria Sabilla Voss, 24 February 1804 (second item)

The next year of 1805 would bring about two important marriages in Suderwich. One was that of Johann Heinrich Hillebrand and Anna Maria Spiegelhoff. Their marriage on 18 August was preceded a month earlier by the remarriage of Theodore Berse Voss to Elizabeth Klute. Young Maria Sabilla and Nicholas would once again have a mother.

The unusual aspect of these marriages, shown consecutively in the parish register, is that Theodore's son, Nicholas, would one day marry the daughter of the Hillebrand's, Anna Maria.

17 2
 17^{to} Maji Matrimonium solemnitarum Joannes
 Henricus Krüsemann Viduus, Filius Joannis
 Henrici Krüsemann et Elisabethae v. n. l. i. g.
 et Angela Dramkamp, Filia Melchioris
 Dramkamp, et Anna Catharina Dohmas.
 Testibus Joanne Anazio Drauckmann, et
 Elisabetha Boisinghoff.

18^{to} Julii Matrimonium solemnitarum Viduus
 Theodorus Voss, sive Berse, Filius Joannis
 Berse, et Annae Mariae Voss, et
 Elisabetha Klute Filia Wilhelmi W. C. sive
 Klute et Mariae Margarethae Michaus.
 Testibus Conrado S. Abeling, et Elisabetha
 Weber.

Second Marriage
of Theodore
Voss to
Elizabeth Klute.

18^{to} Augusti Copulati sunt Joannes Henricus
 Hillebrand, Filius Joannis Henrici Hillebrand
 et Elisabetha Dobbeling, et
 Anna Maria Spiegelhoff, Filia Wilhelmi
 Spiegelhoff, et Elisabetha Möller,
 Testibus Theodoro Krüsenberg, et Wilhelmina
 Ahlbecker.

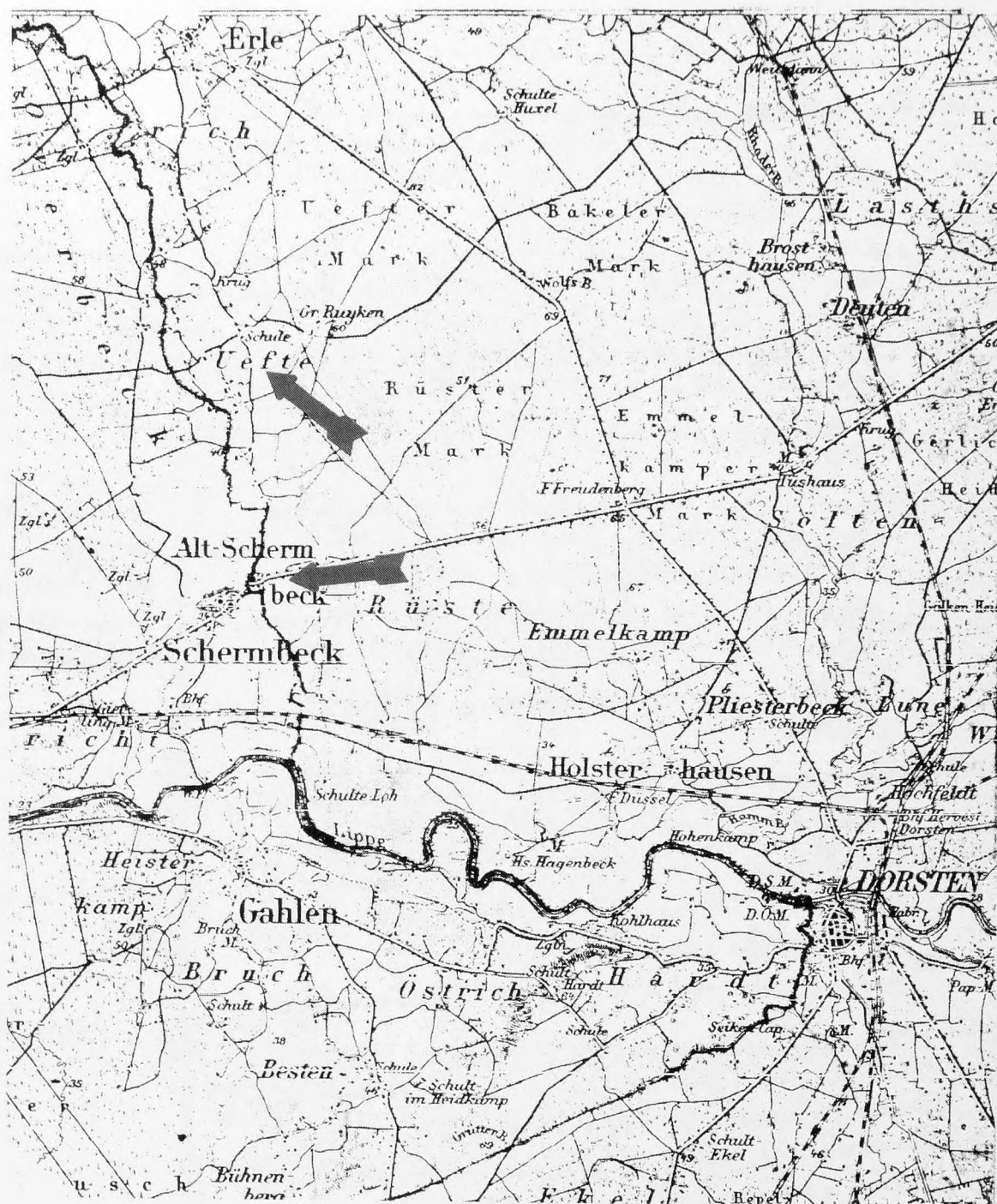
Marriage of
Johann
Hillebrand to
Anna Maria
Spiegelhoff.

18^{to} Novembris Matrimonium solemnitarum
 Josephus Duschmann, Filius Josephi
 Duschmann, et Gertrudis Dieterhoff, et
 Magdalena Muggs, Filia Hermannii Muggs, et
 Anna Catharina Dobbeling.
 Praesentibus Josepho Rips, et Maria Kälthoff.

18^{to} Novembris Copulati sunt Joannes Theodorus
 Drauckmann, Filius illegitimus Annae Mariae
 Drauckmann, et Maria Catharina
 Hannebauer, Filia Bernardi Hannebauer
 et Catharina Pechlape.
 Testibus Henrico Drauckmann, et Gertrude
 Dannecker.

Nicholas Voss was only eight when his mother died and ten when his father remarried. He and his sister were grateful to once again have a mother. They were, of course, somewhat cynical and disillusioned having experienced such loss at a very early age. For Maria Sabilla, it meant that she had lost both of her parents and now had a father and mother that were not her birth parents. She and her half-brother, Nicholas, never developed a strong attachment to their new mother.

Leaving the Voss family for now, we move about 40 miles to the west-northwest of Suderwich and arrive at an even smaller area called Uefte. It is really just the location of a school and a few houses. The larger, but still small, village of Alt-Schermbeck lies just to the south.



Ancestral home of the Finke's, Uefte, Alt-Schermbeck

Like most farmers in the area, the Finke family worked hard and had little to show for it. They were able to feed, clothe and house their family by working long hours - leaving little time for recreation or relaxation. Like most farmers in Prussia, they were kept poor from burdensome taxation.

It is difficult for us to relate to the hardships these people endured. They worked incredibly hard just to survive, and then, even the slightest of illnesses could take their life. Medical treatment was often limited to home remedies and many died without ever having their illness properly diagnosed. Life expectancy was in the forties. Their father, Johann Heinrich Finke, one could speculate, worked himself to death. He died of a heart attack on 05 May, 1826 at the age of 43. He left a wife with five children, all under the age of eleven.

Musterbuch in der Provinz Pommern 1826

Nr.	Name des Bewohners	Stand	Alter			Geburtsort	Geburtsdatum	Todesdatum	Todesursache	Bemerkungen
			Jahre	Monate	Tage					
1	Jacob Christoph Wilhelm Kordhagen, Sohn	Landmann	3			.....	8. April 1826	.....	.....
2	Jacob Kordhagen	Landmann	40			.....	15. April 1826	.....	.....
3	Johann Heinrich Spryanberg, Sohn	Landmann	64			.....	23. Mai 1826	.....	.....
4	Johann Heinrich Spryanberg, Sohn	Landmann	58			.....	26. April 1826	.....	.....
5	Johann Heinrich Spryanberg, Sohn	Landmann	14			.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Karl Maria Wische, Sohn	Landmann	31			.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Karl Maria Wische, Sohn	Landmann	28			.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Anna Catharina Kordhagen, Tochter	Landmann	41			.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Johann Heinrich Kordhagen, Sohn	Landmann	2	6		.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Johann Heinrich Kordhagen, Sohn	Landmann	43			.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Johann Heinrich Kordhagen, Sohn	Landmann	24			.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Anna Catharina Kordhagen, Tochter	Landmann	64			.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Johann Heinrich Kordhagen, Sohn	Landmann	2			.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Johann Heinrich Kordhagen, Sohn	Landmann	1			.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Johann Heinrich Kordhagen, Sohn	Landmann	18			.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Anna Maria Kordhagen, Tochter	Landmann	1			.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Johann Heinrich Kordhagen, Sohn	Landmann	75			.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Johann Heinrich Kordhagen, Sohn	Landmann	40			.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Anna Catharina Kordhagen, Tochter	Landmann	64			.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Johann Heinrich Kordhagen, Sohn	Landmann	75			.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Johann Heinrich Kordhagen, Sohn	Landmann	87			.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Johann Heinrich Kordhagen, Sohn	Landmann	1			.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Johann Heinrich Kordhagen, Sohn	Landmann	1			.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Johann Heinrich Kordhagen, Sohn	Landmann	1			.....	.....	.....	.....

Death of Johann Heinrich Finke (# 11)
Lists him as age 43, and a farmer from Uefte.

Of course, Anna Margaretha was terribly dejected and dispirited by the death of her husband. They were very poor and had to depend upon the kindness of neighbors, friends and relatives for their survival. The depths of depression brought about by the tragedy of her husband's death at such an early age was, ironically, assuaged by another death that had occurred earlier.

Johann Gerhardt Wöste was a very good friend of the Finke family. His wife had passed away a year earlier and they had no children. His own loss and the subsequent grieving experience allowed him to empathize with Anna in her bereavement. He became so helpful to her in her time of need that their relationship soon became romantic. They married in St. Ludgerus Catholic Church in Alt-Schermbeck only four months after the death of Johann Heinrich. One could say it was a marriage founded in desperation, convenience and shared emotions. The children, who were ages 11, 7, 5, 3 and 1 respectively, initially experienced mixed feelings about their new father, but they knew that Johann was a good man and that their mother cared deeply for him. Moreover, he saved the family from a life of severe poverty.

As the children matured, the two oldest boys, Anton and Johann George, grew to love their new stepfather but they remained somewhat bitter about losing their own father at such an early age. Their younger siblings barely remembered him. The frustration over the continuing hardships experienced by their family and many others in Germany at the time, caused Anton and George to develop a deeper interest in the stories they were hearing about the many opportunities available in America. The loss of their mother in 1841 at the age of 46, became yet another tragedy in their lives but it removed the final barrier to their plan to emigrate.

Name	Age	Sex	Birthplace	Death Date	Death Place	Notes
von Rehmans, Jungling	22	M	Emmelsb.	4. April 1841	Emmelsb.	
Francisca Wöste, geb. Köhler, Tochter	8	F	Emmelsb.	27. April 1841	Emmelsb.	
Maria Margaretha, Tochter v. Wöste	7	F	Emmelsb.	27. April 1841	Emmelsb.	
von Heinrich, Tochter v. Wöste	5	F	Emmelsb.	27. April 1841	Emmelsb.	
von Heinrich, Tochter v. Wöste	3	F	Emmelsb.	27. April 1841	Emmelsb.	
von Heinrich, Tochter v. Wöste	1	F	Emmelsb.	27. April 1841	Emmelsb.	
Anna Margaretha Maas	46	F	Uefte	24. Mai 1841	Uefte	

Death of Anna Margaretha Maas, 24 May 1841 (last item)
 Death in Uefte at age 46

Our story shifted from Suderwich in 1805 following the marriage of Johann Hillebrand and Anna Maria Spiegelhoff. The life of their daughter Anna Maria, born on 04 May 1806 was much like those of her contemporaries, difficult, desperate and predictable. When she grew into womanhood she befriended a young man by the name of Johann Nicholas Voss who, through an introduction by Anna Maria, met and became engaged to Anna Maria's best friend, Elizabeth Bessing. Johann Nicholas and Elizabeth were married on 19 January 1823, only 13 days following the death of Anna Maria's mother.

Anna Maria had several proposals of marriage, but turned them down for various reasons. She was nearing her mid-twenties, a relatively late age for marriage, but she was not concerned. She was determined to find a proper husband or none at all! Her reticence was rewarded, but at an awful price. Her best friend, Elizabeth Voss, died during childbirth. The child, Willamina, survived. Anna Maria was devastated at the loss of her friend, but the ensuing months of comforting Johann Nicholas while helping to care for his newborn child, had a profound effect on her. She realized that she had loved Nicholas (he eventually dropped the Johann) long before he had married her best friend. Though profoundly ridden with guilt, they both knew that Elizabeth loved them and would have approved of their relationship. They were married on 05 May 1831 in St. Johannes Church in Suderwich.

They had a loving relationship and became parents four more times in the next ten years. These years were marked with the loss of Anna Maria's father, Heinrich Hillebrand on 09 June 1835. Although he had a long life of 64 years, his loss was particularly difficult for his son-in-law, Nicholas, with whom he had become very attached as they shared the same household.

In addition to Willamina, Nicholas' daughter from his first marriage, he and Anna Maria became parents of Marie Josephine (1833), Joseph (1836), John (1841) and Hermann (1844). Maria Josephine's birth record is shown on the next page.

The Voss' experienced a growing concern about the lack of farming opportunities in their area. Each time a father died, the cumbersome and unfair primogeniture inheritance laws made it impossible to pass on assets equally. In the Ruhr valley, where many factories were being built needing hundreds of new workers, emigration was slowing, but for farmers the prospects were bleak, and many left for America.

German farmers were emotionally attached to their family farms, succumbing less frequently to speculative fever. Instead, they tried to buy up land in their own vicinity for family members in order to live and farm together - hopefully for generations. Purchasing additional land, however, had become nearly impossible for the Voss family because most of the prospective farms were already occupied and tied to long lines of succession.

Promoting emigration to the Voss family was a former neighbor, Alf Baumeister, who had left Prussia in 1843 and settled in Wisconsin. He wrote to them about America. "The greatest thing is that you can be more independent than there, that you can start something today, if you are not happy or satisfied you can start something else without making a stir. That is the main thing that makes America so dear to people."

Taufbuch der evangel. Kirche 1833		128	
Anna, und Anna Dillmann, Mann Hilf der. Maria Wessert. Kinder	geb. 11. 12. 1833 7 Monat. 3 Tage.	geb. 11. 12. 1833 7 Monat. 3 Tage.	Mutter Leipziger.
Jus op hinc der Landwirt Heinrich in Miedgen Bötke, und Elisabeth Joh. Casmeren Gf. hild in Sudewitz	geb. 11. 12. 1833 7 Monat. 3 Tage.	geb. 11. 12. 1833 7 Monat. 3 Tage.	Peter Bötke und Angela Leib.
Maria, und Maria in Miedgen Korte, und Maria Kortner Gf. hild des Altinger.	geb. 11. 12. 1833 7 Monat. 3 Tage.	geb. 11. 12. 1833 7 Monat. 3 Tage.	Thieron Kulmer, und Gertrudis Springmühle.
Johann der Dycker Peter Peter Wilhelm Schreier, genannt Hopmann in Rumbö und Anna Maria Schreier Kortner, und Gf. hild in Sudewitz.	geb. 11. 12. 1833 7 Monat. 3 Tage.	geb. 11. 12. 1833 7 Monat. 3 Tage.	Wilhelm Barkmann und Angela Barkner.
Maria, und Maria in Miedgen des Hofmanns Nicolaus Voss, und Anna Maria Hillebrand Gf. hild in Sudewitz.	geb. 11. 12. 1833 7 Monat. 3 Tage.	geb. 11. 12. 1833 7 Monat. 3 Tage.	Joseph & Hillebrand und Anna Maria Voss.
Wilhelm, und Maria in Rumbö des Dycker Bernau Brockmann und Elisabeth Gae Gf. hild und Gf. hild in Sudewitz.	geb. 11. 12. 1833 7 Monat. 3 Tage.	geb. 11. 12. 1833 7 Monat. 3 Tage.	Wilhelm Decker, und Elisabeth Brockmann.
Anna Maria, und Maria in Miedgen des Zimmermanns Henrich Dippelkamp. und, und Maria Gf. hild Kreiser Gf. hild in Sudewitz.	geb. 11. 12. 1833 7 Monat. 3 Tage.	geb. 11. 12. 1833 7 Monat. 3 Tage.	Peter Dorleman und Anna Maria Dippelkamp.
Hermann, und Maria in Rumbö des Hofmanns Hegermann, und Maria Gf. hild in Sudewitz.	geb. 11. 12. 1833 7 Monat. 3 Tage.	geb. 11. 12. 1833 7 Monat. 3 Tage.	Hermann Hegermann und Clara Schiller.
Anna Maria, und Maria in Miedgen des Hofmanns Peter Breune Gf. hild in Sudewitz.	geb. 11. 12. 1833 7 Monat. 3 Tage.	geb. 11. 12. 1833 7 Monat. 3 Tage.	Herrich, Obling, und Anna Maria Kreiser.

Marie Josephine Voss was born on 24 November 1833. (5th. entry from top)
Parents - Johann Nicholas Voss and Anna Maria Hillebrand.

Shortly after the birth of Hermann, the youngest of their five children, Johannes and Anna Voss decided, like many of their friends, to make application for emigration to America. Their parents were no longer alive and they saw little hope for an improved life for themselves or their children in Prussia. They were still potential subjects of military, religious and political oppression. The Voss' and several other families from Suderwich received the necessary approvals and left Suderwich on 22 April 1846. They left from the Port of Le Havre, France on the Ship Virginia after first traveling through Holland.

At precisely the same time in Alt-Schermbeck, the brothers Anton and Johann George Finke, the two oldest of the Finke children and ages 31 and 27 respectively, were granted permission to emigrate as well. They bid farewell to their friends and relatives and departed from the Port of Antwerp. They arrived in the Port of New York on June 01, 1846.

The voyage for the Voss and Finke families was equally difficult. They were on different ships, and left from different ports, but both families were subject to violent storms en route to America, which extended their already long voyages. The length of the voyage between Europe and New York depended on wind conditions and weather. An emigrant never knew exactly how long the voyage would take. The average crossing took 43 days and the more difficult crossings took as long as 63 days. Both Anton and George Finke and the Voss family sailed on a "bark", a three-masted vessel with foremast and mainmast square rigged and the third mast fore and aft rigged. The voyage took 61 days for the Voss family and 68 days for Anton and George Finke.

Both families traveled in steerage accommodations which were in the space between the upper deck and the cargo hold. Ship owners had found that the emigrants could be a new source of profit and had built a flimsy, temporary floor beneath the main deck and on top of the cargo hold. Sometimes this flooring was set so far down in the hold that bilge water would seep up through the planking. Rats scurried about. Ventilation and light came only from the hatches when they were open. The only lights in the compartment were a few hanging lamps along the side which could be lit at night. During a storm, emigrants were denied access to the main deck and the hatches were battened down tightly, leaving no source of ventilation, except for a few pinhole or strainer sized holes which were in the cover. Storms lasting for more than a week plagued both families on their crossing.



Each steerage passenger was entitled to a space of about 6 x 2 feet. The only way to accommodate all the passengers was to keep half the steerage deck free for eating and moving about and to stack the other half with bunks on top of one another in pairs. Along with the crowding came the dirt and the smell. Some of the odors were those of a normal ship - the bilge and the perpetually rotting hull or the lingering odor of old cargo. Others were those that had settled into the compartment due to lack of ventilation and problems of previous emigrants. These included the smells of urine and vomit, as well as rotting refuse that had gotten down into the cracks. Added to that was the smell of water-soaked bedding or clothing, unwashed passengers, and the slop buckets in the compartment.

When there were toilets, they were generally up on deck, beyond the reach of the more weakened passengers and, in stormy weather, out of the reach of everyone. The more usual facility in steerage consisted of a few buckets which might or might not have seats. When storms struck, they often went flying around the steerage compartment. When seasickness struck, the buckets were often full or out of reach and many passengers vomited on the floors or in their berths.

Provisions were measured and doled out carefully to ensure they would last for the self-imposed requirement of ninety days, allowing for a worst case scenario. Water was carefully rationed and only a small amount given to each passenger which had to suffice for drinking, cooking, and washing of themselves. The diet given passengers was sufficient to keep off starvation but not healthy or appetizing. The quality of the provisions taken on board naturally also suffered from the lengthy voyages of the sailing vessels and from inadequate food preservation methods. The bread was moldy by the end of the voyage, the butter and pork fat rancid, the flour full of bugs and the water almost undrinkable.

Cooking grates were set up on deck for steerage passengers. They had to take turns using them in order to prepare the family meals. There were always lines of people waiting to use the grates. Those cooking had to learn new methods. If the ship lurched, the pot might tip over and the meal would be lost. Boiling liquid could be spilled which would cause severe burns. During bad weather, the cooking grates could not be used at all.

Three diseases in particular were rampant on ships: cholera, typhus, and small pox. Cholera, infection of the stomach and intestines, was a particular problem. Once cholera struck a ship's passengers, it spread quickly. No one knew what to do for the problem. One recommended treatment was to administer a dose of Epsom salts and castor oil in combination, rub the patient's face with vinegar, and then give the patient 35 drops of laudanum, a highly addictive opiate. If there was no ship's doctor, and there usually wasn't, the captain had the medicine chest. The medicine chest often contained remedies such as balsam, drops of various kinds, creme of tartar, peppermint, powdered rhubarb, or pills advertised on the waterfront as useful for curing a number of ailments. Any of those treatments might be tried.

Outbreaks of smallpox were less common but more feared. The disease was often accompanied by pneumonia, encephalitis, blood poisoning or some other ailment, and the mortality rate was high.

The worst killer of all on sailing ships was typhus, a lice borne disease that afflicts the victim's skin

and brain, causing dizziness, headaches, and pain throughout the body, together with bloodshot eyes, a dark red rash and a dull stare. Typhus was common in the crowded conditions and was know by the nickname of "ship fever." It is a wonder that so many passengers survived the voyages. Those that did not were buried at sea.

Despite the horrid conditions and very bad storms, both the Finke and Voss families survived the crossing with only minor illnesses. There was a great deal of seasickness, of course, and all members of both families lost considerable weight.

Anton and George Finke arrived in the Port of New York aboard the Bark Olaf on 01 June, 1846. The ship manifest indicates that Anton carried a trunk and George, a basket. Interestingly, the passenger listed immediately below them on the manifest was from Pronsfeld, the ancestral home of the Reifenbergers.

Sold by S. S. Clayton, 6 Tenth St. N.Y.C.

DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK — PORT OF NEW-YORK.

I, *John Olaf Arrington*, do solemnly swear and truly believe that the following List or Manifest of Passengers, subscribed with my name, and now deposited in the Office of New-York, contains to the best of my knowledge and belief, a full and true account of all the Passengers received on board the *Bark Olaf* on the *first day of June 1846*.
So help me God.

of all the **PASSENGERS** taken on board the *Bark Olaf*, whereof *J. O. Arrington* is Master.

<i>Anton Finke</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>Scherbeck</i>	<i>the</i>	<i>New York</i>	<i>1 Trunk</i>
<i>George Finke</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>Scherbeck</i>	<i>the</i>	<i>Wisconsin</i>	<i>1 Trunk</i>
<i>John Voss</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>the</i>	<i>the</i>	<i>the</i>	<i>1 Basket</i>
<i>John Voss</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>Pronsfeld</i>	<i>the</i>	<i>the</i>	<i>the</i>

Of the above list with the exception of the *British* Passengers, the Passengers are all *Sailors*.

New York June 1st 1846
John Olaf Arrington

Ship Manifest - Bark Olaf
01 June, 1846 - Arrival in Port of New York
Passengers, Anton and George Finke from Schermbeck, Germany
It shows their destination to be Wisconsin.

The Voss and Finke families arrived in New York within 10 days of each other. They took the

same route from New York to Buffalo, then through the Great Lakes to Southport (now Kenosha) Wisconsin. They both made their way to Wheatland township where they each bought eighty acres of second-hand government land. When the Voss family arrived in Wisconsin, they were acquainted with fourteen other families that either traveled with them or had come from Suderwich previously. The Finke's also joined former friends and neighbors from Schermbeck. They provided guidance in helping the two new families settle into their new surroundings.



Wheatland Township Wisconsin Land Ownership Map

The arrows indicate the Voss and Finke farms and the town of New Muenster.

Many of the families from Suderwich, the ancestral home of the Voss family, can be found on the above map. Included are the Rupeiper, Baumeister, Hennigfield, Breukmann families. The Finke brothers were acquainted with others shown on the map. Included among them are the Wilhelm Rittmann, Anton Frankenhoff and Johann Bente families, former neighbors from Alt-Schermebeck.

The land that they settled in Wisconsin looked very much like the land they had left, but the soil was richer, less rocky but rather heavily wooded, which was a blessing and a bane. The trees provided wood for building log houses, barns and furniture as well as providing firewood, but the land had to be cleared to provide acreage for farming.

The log houses that were built initially had a straw roof. The houses had no basement so they were very damp. The land was, at the time, quite swampy, and the people contracted a disease called "fever ague". The affliction, contracted in the summer, would cause the victim's teeth to chatter continually and they would, if not cured, lose their eyesight and hearing. There were no doctors available, so a home remedy was made of whiskey and gunpowder.

Nicholas Voss waited nearly two months before dictating a letter to his best friend in Suderwich. Excerpts of his letter* to Mr. Kamerath Landschutz written on 07 August, 1846 follow. It was handwritten by his daughter, Willamina, in German, of course:

"Happy landing in New York on June eleventh. We were very emotional upon setting sight and foot unto our new Fatherland. June thirteenth at eleven o'clock went from New York to Albany over the Hudson River on a steamship, then by train to Buffalo, from Buffalo by steamship to Southport. From Southport we went overland to Burlington, Wisconsin and arrived there on June twenty-first. On June twenty-second we went to Alf Baumeister's (also from Suderwich) They were happy to see us and that we were all well and had come from a land where we were suppressed to the land of freedom. Two girls died on the ocean voyage. One was twenty-four and one was twenty-eight years old. They were buried at sea in a sack."

"On July eighth I bought eighty acres of land second-hand. The land is between Wehmhoff and Alf Baumeister. Wehmhoff came from the Dorsten vicinity in Westphalia. One acre is summer wheat, three and a half acres winter wheat, one acre buckwheat, one-half acre potatoes and a nice garden. We have five pigs, one cow, one bull, one blockhouse with a machine to cook and utensils to cook with. Altogether it cost me \$563. I also bought two oxen for \$60, including chains and yoke, one cow for \$15. Heinrich Rupieper made a prairie wagon for me. The wheels are cut from a big tree, everything is made from wood and you can go as you want on your property or in the neighborhood. A new fancy wagon costs \$50 to \$60. The trip cost me \$560."

"When the virgin land gets worked for the first time, they use nine to fourteen oxen in front of a break-plow with a wheel in front and under the plow a big cutter that cuts the roots of the trees that are still standing. Earth is good, three to four feet of topsoil and in some places, five to six feet. Some places are pretty hilly. Cows can go where they want and get nice and fat on my land. Harvest time, farmers take turns slaughtering and selling beef to all the neighbors for three cents per pound, and we can buy as much as we want. Some grass here is four feet high. The earth is so

good that everything grows as good as in the ground in Germany that has been fertilized. Some German people have been here for eleven years, never fertilized and still get good fruit and vegetables. Many different kinds of woods, white oaks, black oaks, hickory woods (they grow nuts) the leaves look like walnut leaves. Maples where they get syrup from. A tree which costs \$38 in Germany, you can buy here for \$1. A thousand feet of Oakwood boards \$7, a thousand feet of pine wood boards (best quality) \$9, (lesser grade - \$7). Floorboards - best quality \$16, lesser quality - \$14 and you can put them right in. The roofs get covered with shingles and last thirty to forty years. The wood is pine or cedar, what we had in Germany is not as good as this here. Fences have to be four and a half feet high by law. If the neighbor's animals come through your fence you can hold him responsible. Where there are no fences, animals are allowed to go where they want and all animals you have to gently move them out, not with a dog."

"Sundays everyone goes to church with wagons, horse-drawn, oxen-drawn or by foot or get a ride with someone that has a wagon. Taxes for the land are one cent per acre per year and one and a half cents per acre after it has been worked for several years. Tax collectors come to the house to pick taxes up, but if he comes one day after the new year, you don't have to pay any taxes. Court is not as long and drawn out as in Germany. Your business gets taken care of right away and you can come with your hat on and feel free and not be frightened, and feel equal to everyone else. A carpenter earns a dollar a day and meals. Cabinetmakers - \$1.50 and meals, masons - \$1.50 a day and meals, shoemakers \$8 to \$10 a month, tailor 80 cents and his own meals. A suit coat costs \$1, one pair of shoes \$1.50, boots - \$3. A blacksmith earns \$10 a month, a terrific trade. Three hundred pounds of flour \$3.50. One bushel of wheat 50 cents, one barrel of salt (three hundred pounds) \$1.10, eighty acres of land for \$300 to \$400."

"Everyone that made the trip with us has settled in this area. So we can all go to German service in church on Sunday. Breukman has 170 acres. Spiegelhoff eighty acres. Everyone is making good money. The crops are standing beautiful, wheat was exceptional. Wildlife is bountiful. Birds, prairie chickens as big as chickens in Germany, wild ducks and geese, cranes and pheasants. In spring and fall they come in flocks one hundred to two hundred. Deer come in herds of eight, twelve, fifteen, even twenty at a time. Weights and measurements are different here. Summers are much warmer here than in Germany, but usually a little wind. Every three days it changes. Winters are mild. If it is cold for a few days it gets warm again so you can walk in shirt sleeves. When it starts freezing then the frost stays in the ground until spring. The air is healthy. If you make brandy or beer you don't have to pay for it in taxes - it is free. If you run a guesthouse with six beds and board the horses you have to pay \$15 per year in taxes. A store that sells liquor has to pay \$5 a year, otherwise it would be tax-free."

"I greet all my family and relations and we thank God that we are in America. Away from the land of oppression and into the land of freedom and equality."

"My best regards and we hope you stay well. Lots of greetings to Mr. Hoff Kamerath Lanschutz."

Nicholas Voss
07 August, 1846

* Letter published in German as part of Vestisches Yarbuch - Suderwich

This letter accurately describes the life of the German settler in Wisconsin in the late 1850's. One aspect that hasn't been described in detail is how they were able to practice their faith.

The settlers in Wheatland Township helped to build St. Mary's Catholic Church in Burlington. It was completed in 1847. At that time, the resident pastor from Burlington visited the residents of Wheatland, saying mass in various houses. The St. Alphonsus congregation was organized on August 16, 1849, with thirty members. In the same year, the building of the first church was commenced. The new church was blessed by Bishop J.M. Henni, October 14, 1851. The church was built in the newly established town of New Muenster. It consisted of a tavern and a couple of stores.

On the somber occasion of the death of one of the residents, it was the duty of the neighbors to go from house to house to tell of the death, and ask them to attend the funeral. The neighbors would also lay out the corpse and take it to church in a wagon or sleigh. A bell would toll at eleven o'clock on the day of the death for one half hour. In this way, the people would know someone had died and they would inquire.

The Voss and Finke families became acquainted through church and through cooperative trips to Southport or Burlington where they would bring their dried apples, wheat, wool and butter to trade for household provisions. Another place they would socialize is at the events held on the Fourth of July, New Years, Easter, Thanksgiving and Fast Night.

On Fast Night, held the Monday before Lent, men would go around playing and singing at various homes. They would beg for sausages and at the same time invite the homeowners to come to the banquet to be given at the Tavern. The sausages were served at the banquet.

Dancing at the ball began at six o'clock in the evening and at midnight the banquet was served. Dancing was resumed after the banquet and continued until eight or nine o'clock the following morning. Popular dances were the Spanish Waltz, Spat Waltz, Ladie's Choice, six different kinds of Quadrilles, Fireman's Dance, Money Musk, Virginia Reel, German Folk, Schottish, Two Step, Polka and the Gallop.

It was at one of these occasions where sixteen year old Josephine Voss met thirty-one year old George Finke. He, being much older, was hesitant about approaching her, but was entranced by her beauty and enticing personality. George asked her to dance and they immediately became attracted to one another. Both families approved of the relationship and they started seeing each other as often as possible. Courting was difficult because Josephine was now living with and working as a domestic for a Burlington merchant by the name of Sheldon. George would meet her before Mass on Sunday and spend most of the day with her. Sunday was her only day off so they took full advantage of these days together.

The 1850's Burlington Census shows 17 year old Josephine living with the Sheldon's.

Household No.	Name	Age	Sex	Occupation	Place of Birth	Married	Single
262 260	Peter Sheldon	35	M	Merchant	Germany		
	Mary	31	F		Germany		
263 263	William Sheldon	44	M	Merchant	Germany		
	Rosam	43	F		Germany		
	Miriam	14	F		Germany		
	John	10	M		Germany		
	Josephine	17	F		Germany		
264 264	Richard Clark	78	M	Driver	Germany		
	Harriet	72	F		Germany		
	Fredrick	54	M		Germany		
	Casper Platte	16	M	Driver	Germany		
	Ann Bonshew	23	F		Ireland		
265 265	Wm. Stauber	37	M	Cabinet Maker	Germany		
	Mary	36	F		Germany		
	Abner	10	M		Germany		
	Delap	12	M		Germany		
	Luzak	7	F		Germany		
	John	6	M		Germany		
	Carlton Stinson	21	M	Stone	Germany		
266 266	Winchard Hansen	30	M	Saboner	Germany		
	Miriam	22	F		Germany		
267 267	Wm. Friedrich	28	M	Miller	Germany		
	Anna	29	F		Germany		

1850 Census of Burlington, Wisconsin

It shows seventeen year old Josephine Finke living with the five member Sheldon family.

The couple was eager to marry and start a life together. They made marriage arrangements at St. Mary's church for 27 November, 1850, only three days after her seventeenth birthday. Many of their newfound friends and neighbors attended the wedding.

Mr. Sheldon, Josephine's employer, not only gave them generous gifts of clothing from his store in Burlington, but also sponsored a reception at his home for the wedding guests. Mrs. Sheldon provided Josephine's wedding gown.

George and Josephine did not take a honeymoon trip. They immediately moved into George's home in Wheatland township and began preparing for what proved to be, a long winter.

- Die 20^{ma} Augusti in matrimonium conjunxi Joannem
 Connell et Juliam Morgan solutos coram testibus
 Timotheo et Margaretha Folly et Richa. Barrett
- Die 25^{ta} Septembris in matrimonium conjunxi Joannem Palzer
 et Margaritiam Schone solutos praesentibus testibus Petrus
 Schone et Carolo Ort
- Die 3^{ta} Novemb. matrimonio eadem die ante iudicium civile contracto
 inter Martinum Minance et Mariam Hickey ex parochia
 Geneva benedicti, coram testibus Jacobo Hickey et Hugar. Corney.
- Die 5^{ta} Novembris in matrimonium conjunxi Josephum Meirik
 et Gertrudem Moellmann solutos praesentibus testibus
 Henrico Meirik et Joanne Moellmann Wisbaur
- Die 19. Novembris h. a. Triduum Seibelman Seibelhof et Ottiliam Voss in
 matrimonium conjunxi testibus Bernard Meier et Catharina
 Bukemayer.
- Die 27^{ma} Novembris h. a. in matrimonium conjunxi Georgium Focke et Josephinam
 Voss solutos testibus Hermanno Hillebrand et Francis Rittmann.

1851

- Die 27^{ma} Januarii in matrimonium conjunxi Jacobum Wiedmann
 ex Baiga in Suecia oriundum et Mariam Annam Nagel, solutos, hic
 habitantes, coram testibus: Michael Sonntag et Joanne Kitter. +
- Die 5^{ta} Febr. in matrimonium conjunxi Joannem Moellmann
 et Mariam Elisabeth Meirik, solutos prope Geneva degere
 tes praesentibus: Henrico Meirik et Joanne Moellmann.
- Die 11^{ta} Febr. in matrimonium conjunxi Joannem Cary et Mariam Annam
 Stanton in dip. Hudson habitantes praesentibus testibus Catharico
 Cary et Maria Collon. A. Kuhlmann
- Die 27^{ma} Febr. in matrimonium conjunxi Joannem Adamum Held
 et Carolinam Hess solutos, ex loco Hudson coram Carolo Hess
 et Rufina Gardner
- Die 24^{ta} Martii in matrimonium conjunxi Henricum Bergh
 viliam et Catharinam Leber solutam coram Philippo
 D. et H. t. e. t.

Marriage record from St. Mary's Church Burlington, Wisconsin.
 The marriage was on 27 November, 1850. Sponsors were Hermann Hillebrand,
 Josephine's brother, and a friend of Josephine's, Frances Rittmann.

George did not yet have a suitable barn on his farm. He consulted a carpenter, a man who had learned his trade in Germany. The man said he would not take the job unless he was provided schnapps, a few drops several times a day. George bought a barrel of whisky for five dollars and then the work began. In those days people began to work when the rooster crowed, and worked until it was dark in the evening. They ate three meals including two lunches each day. The carpenter did not use nails, but built the barn with heavy oak beams and oak pegs, all hand made. It took all winter, spring and part of the summer to finish the barn. The man was never drunk nor was he completely sober. The barn had a permanency of another century and, in 2003, it is still standing.

George and Josephine did not have their first child until four years after their marriage, but remember, Josephine was still only twenty one at that time. Over the next fifteen years, she would bear seven children, George Jr. (1854), Amelia (1857), Frank (1860), William (1862), twins Bernard and Maria, (1868) and Elizabeth, (1870).

Early in the marriage of George and Josephine, her mother, Anna Maria, died at the age of forty eight. Her father Nicholas remarried again - for the third time - to Catherine Lessing. They had a child, Henry, born in 1857. Having three marriages certainly was unusual, even for a time when many lost their spouses at an early age. Nicholas Voss had one child by his first wife Elizabeth, four by Anna Maria, and another by Catherine.

George Finke and Josephine were good parents to their children and raised them to respect others and to work hard. It became a little easier for George as his children grew old enough to help farm. George and his older brother Anton worked together until Anton, tired of farming, joined a friend by the name of Uhen and started a brewery in Burlington - the Finke - Uhen Brewery. (Old bottles can still be found - I have one.)

There are census records every five years during the time the Finke family was growing up in Wisconsin. None of them except the 1875 enumeration indicates all family members living at home. In the earlier census records not all of the children were born, and by 1880, Amelia and George Jr. had already left home. Amelia left upon her marriage to Bernhard Brefeld and George left because of a rift with his father. He was living with his sister, Amelia, and her family in Johnsbury, Illinois in 1880.

The problems that arose in Germany regarding the disposition of property to ones heirs was not an issue in Wisconsin. You could leave your property to anyone. However, there usually was not enough land on one farm to divide among family members and still remain individually profitable nor was land readily available to buy, even if one had the money. Recall that the land ownership map for Wheatland Township showed nearly complete ownership of all lands when the Finke and Voss families arrived. Consequently, adult children would be forced to accept other types of employment or would need to look for farming opportunities elsewhere. The girls usually hired out as domestic laborers and ended up marrying as a way to improve their lives.

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Summaries of Inhabitants in the Town of Wheatland in the County of Lincoln State of Wisconsin enumerated by me on the 26th day of August 1870.

Post Office: Burlington, Racine Co Wis. Value of Real Estate: Asst. Marshal

No.	Name	Sex	Age	Profession	Value of Real Estate	Value of Personal Estate	Place of Birth	Color	Married	Single	Widow	Orphan	Deaf	Mute	Blind	Insane	Other
	Agnes Kammel	F	49		300		New York										
102	101	Parmenter	M	47	Farmer		New York										
	Fanny	F	40	Keeping house			New York										
	Wm	M	11				Wisconsin										
103	102	Hall	F	51	Keeping house	800	500	New York									
	Eliza	F	44				Wisconsin										
104	103	Finke	M	62	Farmer		Germany										
	Eliza	F	44	Keeping house			Germany										
	Charles	M	20	works at home			Wisconsin										
	Mina	F	18	At home			Wisconsin										
	Mary	F	16	At home			Wisconsin										
	Concort	M	14	works at home			Wisconsin										
	Eliza	F	11	At home			Wisconsin										
	Danico	M	10				Wisconsin										
	Maria	F	8				Wisconsin										
	Amanda	F	6				Wisconsin										
	William	M	3				Wisconsin										
	Finke	M	79				Germany										
105	104	Walter	M	29	Farmer	1000	700	Prussia									
	Rebecca	F	19	Keeping house			Prussia										
106	105	Oyer	M	29	Farmer	650	1200	Indiana									
	Christina	F	24	Keeping house			Wisconsin										
	Walter	M	2				Wisconsin										
	Agnes	F	13				Wisconsin										
	Susan	F	13	School Teacher			Wisconsin										
	Salmon	M	3				Wisconsin										
107	106	Sibley	M	57	Farmer	6000	1100	New York									
	William	M	61	Keeping house			New York										
	Wm	M	24	works at home			Wisconsin										
108	107	Finke	M	50	Farmer	3000	700	Prussia									
	George	M	37	Keeping house			Prussia										
	George	M	15	works at home			Wisconsin										
	Amelia	F	13				Wisconsin										
	Frank	M	10				Wisconsin										
	William	M	7				Wisconsin										
	Bernard	M	1				Wisconsin										
	Mary	F	1				Wisconsin										
109	108	Nasch	M	44	Farmer	5100	700	Prussia									
	Barbara	F	24	Keeping house			Prussia										
	Quintina	F	7				Wisconsin										
	5																
	8																
	18																

1870 Census of Wheatland Township. # 188 shows the George Finke family with all of the children except Elizabeth (born later that year). Twins Bernard and Mary are one year old.

George Jr. and his brother Frank were the oldest of the Finke children and, by tradition, they had the first opportunity to stay on the farm, but a problem arose. George wanted nothing to do with the farm. He was lazy, surly, disobedient, and argued constantly with his father about helping with routine chores. As a teenager he left home in a pique and wandered around southeastern Wisconsin and northern Illinois, picking up odd jobs - always making just enough to survive and also provide him with the considerable amounts of liquor he now favored. His father was obviously disappointed in him especially since his younger brother Frank was, in contrast, quite industrious, obedient and possessing of many more social skills. It became quite obvious to most observers that Frank, not George, would eventually inherit the family farm. George was listed as a laborer living with his sister Amilia's family in McHenry County, Illinois on the 1980 census.

ENUMERATION of the inhabitants of *The Town of Alhambra*
in *McHenry* County, State of Wisconsin, on the first day of June, 1875.
William Spiegelhoff
Town Clerk.

HEADS OF FAMILIES.	AGGREGATE POPULATION				Deaf and Dumb	Blind	Insane
	White.		Colored.				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
<i>Christine Scarpis</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>					
<i>George Finke</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>4</i>					
<i>Fredrick Smith</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>					
<i>Adinand Brenner</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4</i>					
<i>Fredrick Hebele</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>					
<i>Ernest Hoch</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>3</i>					
<i>Charles Schwantz</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>8</i>					
<i>William Kohler</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>					
<i>Charles Kohler</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>					
<i>James Ashley</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>					
<i>John Dyer</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>					
<i>John Koch</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>					
<i>August Kurgers</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>3</i>					

1875 Census showing that the George Finke Family had five males and four females.

William, the third son, decided to stay involved in farming - but not as a farmer. He sought employment in Milwaukee where he obtained a job as an International Harvester salesman. He held the same job in the Milwaukee region for thirty five years.

On 29 January, 1887, George Sr. died peacefully at his home in Wheatland. The funeral and burial were at the St Alphonsus Parish in New Muenster. Shortly thereafter, Josephine, having been named Executrix, had the Last Will and Testament of George read in a Kenosha County Courthouse. The division of George's assets did not come as a surprise to anyone except to George Jr. who felt that his father would forgive him for his earlier transgressions and the many years of animosity between them. The fact remained that George never matured, never married, and was always a huge disappointment to his father and the rest of the family.

I know all men by these presents that I George Finke of the town of Wheatland in the County of Kenosha and State of Wisconsin, being of sound mind and memory, but, mindful of the uncertainties of human life, do make forthwith and declare this to be my last will and testament, that is to say:

1) After the payment of my just debts and funeral expenses I give, devise and bequeath to my wife Josephine Finke all my personal estate of whatever kind, to have and to hold forever

2) My farm in the town of Wheatland, Kenosha County, Wisconsin, containing 160 acres I give, devise and bequeath to my son Frank Finke to have and to hold forever under the following conditions:

- a) He shall pay the indebtedness of One thousand Dollars which I owe
- b) He shall pay to my wife Josephine Finke Two Hundred Dollars every year during her life time, and shall attend her in case of sickness and give her for her own use so much ^{of the} that part of the house which she may select.
- c) He shall pay to my son George Finke the sum of Five hundred dollars within one year after my death. -
to my son William Finke the sum of Two hundred dollars within two years after my death. -
to my son Bernhard Finke the sum of Two hundred dollars within three years after my death. -
to my daughter Mary Finke the sum of Two hundred dollars within four years after my death. -
to my daughter Elizabeth Finke the sum of Two hundred dollars within five years after my death. -
to my daughter Annie Finke the sum of Two hundred dollars within six years after my death. -
to my son Nathan Finke the sum of Three hundred dollars within seven years after my death. -
to my son Bernhard Finke the sum of Three hundred dollars within eight years after my death. -
to my daughter Mary Finke the sum of Three hundred dollars within nine years after my death. -

Last Will and Testament of George Finke.

Bequeaths 160 acre farm to son Frank with the proviso that Josephine be taken care of and allowed to live in his home. He must also pay a \$1000 debt and \$200/year to Josephine as long as she lives.

The other children, except George, receive varying, but relatively equal, yearly amounts up to ten years after his death.

George receives a one-time payment of \$5.

death. — to my daughter Elizabeth Finke the sum of Three Hundred Dollars within ten years after my death.

3) I hereby nominate and appoint my said wife Josephine Finke sole executrix of this my last will and testament, and hereby authorize and empower her, my said wife Josephine Finke, to compound, compromise and settle all claims and demands which may be against, or in favor of this my estate.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this the 2nd day of January A.D. 1887
George Finke

The within instrument, consisting of one sheet was here before, published and declared by the testator to be his last will and testament in our presence, and we, at his request in his presence and in presence of each other have signed our names thereto as following witnesses
F. Henschlein
F. J. Finke

Final page of George Finke's Last Will and Testament.

It names Josephine as Executrix and is signed two days before his death.

State of Wisconsin }
Dousha County }
On the Matter of the Last will and testament of George Finke, Deceased. } In County Court.
The Petition of Josephine Finke Executrix of the last will and testament of George Finke, deceased respectfully shows:
That she has fully administered the estate of said deceased and paid all the debts, funeral charges and expenses of administration, as appears from her final account of her administration herewith rendered. That the residue of said estate remaining in her hands consists of a note of \$1000.
That said deceased left the following survivors:
Josephine Finke, the widow,
George Finke
Emilie Brefeld
Jm Finke
Bernhard Finke
Mary Witt
Elizabeth Meier
Frank Finke.
That except as herebefore stated, no person under twenty one year of age, or otherwise incapable of prosecuting or defending for her or himself, has any interest in the subject matter herein, or any rights in respect thereto which may be affected by the order entered thereon.
Wherefore Petitioner Prays, That said account be allowed, and that the residue of said estate be by the order or judgment of this court, assigned to such persons as are by law entitled to the same.
Dated September 8th A.D. 1891.
Josephine Finke
State of Wisconsin }
Racine County }
ss.

In 1891 Josephine Finke petitions to show that all debts, funeral charges and expenses of administration had been paid.

It lists all of the survivors (including George). All three of the girls are already married. Amelia to Bernhard Brefeld, Mary to John Witt, and Elizabeth to Joseph Meier.

It is signed by Josephine Finke.

The terms of the will of George Finke made it clear to Bernard, his youngest son, that he would have to satisfy his love of the land elsewhere. He and his twin sister Mary were reluctant to split up, but in 1893, at the age of twenty five, Bernard left Wisconsin. Bernard felt that if he had to make a change, it might as well be substantial. Advertisements had been circulating that promised a rewarding future for settlers in southwestern Minnesota. Bernard decided to take a chance and pursue his future there.

Bernard (now known as Ben), left for Minnesota in the Spring of 1893. He had saved some money, including the \$200 received as the first installment of his inheritance. However, he did not have nearly enough money to buy even a very small farm.

Ben arrived in Adrian by train and while staying at a local boarding house he heard of an employment opportunity in nearby Ellsworth, a small town on the Iowa border. He received a buggy ride to Ellsworth from a local merchant who had a store in both towns.

When he arrived, he took a room at a local hotel and set out to find the Dutch farmer supposedly seeking a hired hand. When he located him, he found that the work would be to break prairie on the recently acquired land the Dutch farmer had bought. It was one of the last remaining pieces of virgin prairie in this part of Minnesota. Although breaking sod was tedious, backbreaking work, Ben had no other options available at the time, so he accepted the farmer's offer of employment.

The farmer agreed to pay for Ben's room and board at the hotel he was staying at in Ellsworth. Since his expenses were paid, and he had enough money for incidentals, he also agreed not to take interim payments for his labor. He agreed, instead, to receive a lump-sum payment upon completion of the job. The work, performed solely by Ben and his employer, took all of that spring, summer and fall. Ben was excited about the prospect of earning money which, along with his savings, would be sufficient to make a down payment on some farmland of his own.

While staying at the hotel, Ben became acquainted with a maid who also lived there as part of her employment agreement. Victoria Weidert was an immigrant who, along with her family, arrived in the area from Luxembourg in 1888. (See the Family Weidert Chapter beginning on page 215) Her family lived in Olney Township near Adrian. Victoria would get a couple of days off occasionally, but not always on weekends, since the hotel was open all of the time.

Victoria was the seventh of eight children in her family - all but the oldest were girls. Her older sister, Catherine was married to a local farmer by the name of Theodore Schutz, and her brother John was about to marry Schutz' niece, Anna Dorn. Victoria and her unmarried sisters were working in various domestic positions in the area while their brother and father worked the farm the Weidert family had purchased near Adrian.

Ben and Victoria would spend evenings together, especially in the fall when early darkness prevented late work in the fields. They would sit in the hotel lobby and talk, reminiscing about their earlier lives. Both had learned to speak some English, but they preferred German. Since Ben's parents and Victoria's family had come from relatively nearby areas of German-speaking Europe, they were able to converse comfortably, although lingering dialects occasionally required

an English word substitution. As they became closer acquainted, Victoria asked Ben to join her on a Sunday visit to her parent's farm. Her parents and siblings liked Ben and he, in turn, was impressed with them.

As winter neared, Ben's work with the Dutch farmer was coming to an end. One November morning, as Ben reported to work, he was surprised to find that his employer had not yet arrived. He was a single man who lived in a small house in one corner of the land they were tilling. On previous mornings, the farmer would always have the horses hitched and ready to start work when Ben arrived. This morning there was no evidence that he was anywhere nearby.

Concerned, Ben headed for the house where he rapped on the door repeatedly, getting no response. He entered only to find the house deserted, with most of the farmer's personal effects gone. He checked the small barn. The horses too, were gone. Panicked, Ben headed for town to inquire about the Dutchman's whereabouts. Inquiries at the the German State Bank, where Ben kept his savings, led to the discovery that the farmer had sold his land and horses, then apparently left the area and notified no one of his destination. The buyer, whom Ben located, knew nothing of the Dutchman's whereabouts or of the previous arrangement he had with Ben. Ben was utterly dejected and humiliated. His further inquiries led nowhere. Consultations with a lawyer in the next few days proved fruitless. His contract with the farmer was oral, without witnesses, and utterly worthless. Further, he had no clue as to how to find the man who had cheated him out of a year's wages.

Ben fell into a deep depression. During the next few weeks he began to realize the magnitude of his loss. He not only forfeited an entire year of well-earned wages, but the timing prevented him from proposing to Victoria, a plan he had entertained for several months. Now, with little to show for his efforts, he had nothing to offer her in terms of a secure future. His bitterness would last a lifetime.

Fortunately, Ben underestimated the kindness and empathy of the people of Ellsworth that he had become acquainted with in the past several months. As townsfolk heard of the scam, they became sympathetic to Ben's plight and supported him in any way they could. The hotel gave him a deep discount on both room and board while others offered him short-term employment.

No one, however, was capable of raising his spirits like Victoria. She comforted him and encouraged him. Rather than cause a problem with their relationship, this disastrous incident brought them closer together. Ben gradually began to function productively again and, encouraged by Victoria's and her family's warm and positive feelings for him, he generated the courage to propose to her in the Spring of 1894. Victoria accepted without hesitation.

Ben continued to work at odd jobs around Ellsworth and Adrian, slowly gaining confidence, but now he carefully scrutinized his relationships and trusted no one. He remained cynical for the rest of his life.

Many of the smaller towns at this time did not have a full-time priest. They were considered "missionary" parishes and would be served intermittently by priests from surrounding larger towns.

Mass was held in community buildings or even in homes, perhaps twice a month. Sacraments such as Baptism and Marriage however were usually performed in churches.

At the time, St. Mary's in Ellsworth was a "missionary" parish. Consequently, when Ben and Victoria were married, the ceremony was held in Luverne, another "missionary parish" which may have been the most convenient location for the priest on that particular day. They were married on the 15th of January, 1895. Sponsors were a man that Ben had befriended by the name of Mathew Allen and Victoria's sister, Justina Weidert.

Luverne:
Die 15th Januarii 1895.
In matrimonium conjunxi Benjamin
F. Finke et Victoriam Weidert. presentibus
testibus: Mathew Allen et Justina Weidert.
P. F. M. McDonough.

Luverne:
Die 28 Januarii 1895
In matrimonium conjunxi Johann
et Lizzie Koch, presentibus testibus
Antonius Koch et Anna Koch.
P. F. M. McDonough.

Ellsworth:
Die 29th Januarii 1895
In matrimonium conjunxi Henricum
L. Brandenburg et Annam Borset.
presentibus testibus, Gertrude Braun
et Catharina Borset.
P. F. M. McDonough.

**Marriage record of Ben Finke and Victoria Weidert, 15 January, 1895.
Sponsors were Mathew Allen and Justina Weidert. Father McDonough officiated.**

Who Do I Ask Now?



Wedding Photo of Ben and Victoria Finke, 15 January 1895.



Ben and Victoria Finke (1898)

With the help of Victoria's parents, she and Ben were able to rent a farm northwest of Adrian in Lismore Township where they began to raise their family. John was born later in 1895. At this time, they moved to another rental farm near Wilmont where Mary (1896) and Dora (1898) were born. Another move brought them to a farm in Fenton Township, Murray County where Margaret (1899), Lucy (1900) and Anna (1902) were born.

SCHEDULE No. 1

Enumerated by me on the 1st day of June, 1900

Township of Fenton County of Murray State of Minnesota

School District No. 1157

Precinct of Rockbury Hill

FAMILY NO.	NAME	RELATION	SEX	AGE	MARRIAGE	BIRTH	PLACE OF BIRTH	EDUCATION	SCHOOL ATTENDANCE	INDUSTRY	PROPERTY	MARRIAGE		MARRIAGE
												DATE	PLACE	
11	Alman, Gracie	Head	F	34	Mar	1872	Ill	8						
	Alman, Mary	Wife	F	32	Mar	1872	Ill	8						
	Alman, Frank	Son	M	11	Mar	1889	Ill	6						
	Alman, John	Son	M	9	Mar	1891	Ill	5						
	Alman, Alice	Daughter	F	7	Mar	1893	Ill	3						
	Alman, Edna	Daughter	F	5	Mar	1895	Ill	1						
	Alman, Grace	Daughter	F	3	Mar	1897	Ill	0						
	Alman, Helen	Daughter	F	1	Mar	1899	Ill	0						
	Alman, Alice	Daughter	F	0	Mar	1900	Ill	0						
	Alman, Edna	Daughter	F	0	Mar	1900	Ill	0						
12	Walden, J.	Head	M	34	Mar	1866	Ill	8						
	Walden, Julia	Wife	F	32	Mar	1868	Ill	8						
	Walden, Emma	Daughter	F	11	Mar	1889	Ill	6						
	Walden, Fred	Son	M	9	Mar	1891	Ill	5						
	Walden, Alice	Daughter	F	7	Mar	1893	Ill	3						
	Walden, Edna	Daughter	F	5	Mar	1895	Ill	1						
	Walden, John	Son	M	3	Mar	1897	Ill	0						
	Walden, Mary	Daughter	F	1	Mar	1899	Ill	0						
	Walden, Edna	Daughter	F	0	Mar	1900	Ill	0						
13	Walden, J.	Head	M	34	Mar	1866	Ill	8						
	Walden, Julia	Wife	F	32	Mar	1868	Ill	8						
	Walden, Emma	Daughter	F	11	Mar	1889	Ill	6						
	Walden, Fred	Son	M	9	Mar	1891	Ill	5						
	Walden, Alice	Daughter	F	7	Mar	1893	Ill	3						
	Walden, Edna	Daughter	F	5	Mar	1895	Ill	1						
	Walden, John	Son	M	3	Mar	1897	Ill	0						
	Walden, Mary	Daughter	F	1	Mar	1899	Ill	0						
	Walden, Edna	Daughter	F	0	Mar	1900	Ill	0						
14	Walden, J.	Head	M	34	Mar	1866	Ill	8						
	Walden, Julia	Wife	F	32	Mar	1868	Ill	8						
	Walden, Emma	Daughter	F	11	Mar	1889	Ill	6						
	Walden, Fred	Son	M	9	Mar	1891	Ill	5						
	Walden, Alice	Daughter	F	7	Mar	1893	Ill	3						
	Walden, Edna	Daughter	F	5	Mar	1895	Ill	1						
	Walden, John	Son	M	3	Mar	1897	Ill	0						
	Walden, Mary	Daughter	F	1	Mar	1899	Ill	0						
	Walden, Edna	Daughter	F	0	Mar	1900	Ill	0						

**1900 Census of Fenton Township, Murray County, Minnesota.
14 shows Ben and Victoria with five children.**

Katherine (1903) and Bernard (1904) were born at yet another farm, this one in Bloom Township.

By now, one can fully appreciate the nomadic tendencies of Ben. It was pretty clear that he had either given up on his dream to own his own land or, through these many moves, he simply kept looking for opportunities which never came. Ben and Victoria moved at least ten times during their marriage. This was no small task given the size and continuing growth of their family. Most of their moves remained within the Wilmont/St. Killian/Iona/Fulda region of Nobles and Murray Counties. The 1905 Census of Bloom township shows Ben and Victoria with eight children.

Organized Township		Name of Village		Name of City		Ward		Sub-Division		Precinct		CENSUS OF MINNESOTA		POPULATION SCHEDULE		JUN 1905		No. of Inhabitants		Signature	
NAME	STREET OR AVENUE, OR NUMBER, SOCIAL PAPER DELIVERY	SEX	AGE	MARRIAGE	SINGLE	MARRIED	DIVORCED	WIDOWED	MARRIED	SINGLE	DIVORCED	WIDOWED	PLACE OF BIRTH			PERIOD OF RESIDENCE				REGULAR OCCUPATION	
													Foreign	Domestic	None	From 1890 to 1905	From 1880 to 1890	From 1870 to 1880	From 1860 to 1870		From 1850 to 1860
1. Popken, William F.	A. F. D. etc.	M	28										Germany	Germany	Germany	12	12				Farmer
2. Popken, John A.		M	28										Germany			12	12				Farmer
3. Sotner, Gustave		M	28										Germany			14	14				Farmer
4. Sotner, Hermann		M	27										Germany			15	15				Farmer
5. Finke, B. J.		M	25										Germany			16	16				Farmer
6. Finke, Victoria		F	25										Germany			16	16				
7. Finke, John B.		M	18										Germany			14	14				
8. Finke, Mary		F	18										Germany			9	9				
9. Finke, Rosa		F	17										Germany			8	8				
10. Finke, Maggie		F	16										Germany			7	7				
11. Finke, John		M	15										Germany			5	5				
12. Finke, Annie		F	14										Germany			4	4				
13. Finke, Kathie		F	13										Germany			3	3				
14. Finke, Barney A.		M	12										Germany			2	2				
15. Bultman, Edmund E.		M	25										Germany	Germany	Germany	16	16	16	16		Farmer
16. Bultman, Kathie		F	21										Germany			13	13	13	13		
17. Bultman, Henry F.		M	19										Germany			9	9				
18. Bultman, Rosa		F	17										Germany			7	7				
19. Bultman, Arthur		M	15										Germany			5	5				
20. Bultman, Alva		F	14										Germany			4	4				
21. Bultman, Edwina		F	13										Germany			3	3				
22. Holbrook, Lina		F	12										Germany			2	2				Farmer
23. Holbrook, Thora		F	11										Germany			1	1				
24. Holbrook, Dagmar		F	10										Germany			1	1				
25. Holbrook, Hanna		F	9										Germany			1	1				

1905 Census, Bloom Township, Nobles County, Minnesota.
Numbers five through fourteen show Ben and Victoria with eight children.

Ben and Victoria had little formal schooling. Their children comprised the first generation of the Finke or Weidert families to finish grade school. All attended through the eighth grade but none went on to High School. The fundamentals of reading, writing and arithmetic were essential. This was considered enough education for the boys to navigate the commercial aspects of farming and sufficient for the girls to be socially acceptable for marriage.

The Finke family would move once again, this time to a farm near Wilmont. Here Theresa (1907), George (1908), Josephine (1911), Helen (1913) and Mathilda (1914) were born. It's rather amazing, given the harsh conditions of the time, that all but one of the thirteen children born to Bernard and Victoria survived to live relatively long lives.

The very large family was a burden initially, but its size became a real asset as the children grew older. Their numbers were especially appreciated by Ben, who could now delegate many of his responsibilities which was compatible with his waning ambitions.

Perhaps it was the harsh reality of his teenage years when Ben, despite his interest in farming, watched while his older brother Frank inherited the Finke farm in Wisconsin. Perhaps it was the realization that it really was not unfair for Frank to have inherited the farm. Frank deserved it because he demonstrated to their father the appropriate dedication, work ethic and commitment necessary for the farming life. Ben and his other brothers, particularly the eldest, George, were, in fact, considerably less industrious than Frank.

Probably more of a factor, however, was the lingering bitterness and cynicism that Ben developed as a result of his being cheated by the Dutch farmer in Ellsworth. Ben simply could not revive the

ambition that, for that one fleeting season, brought him hope for a farm of his own.

Ben welcomed their large family which permitted him to live his life in such a way as to minimize the use of his own physical resources. As the three boys grew older, they were expected to perform virtually all of the routine farm chores as well as the planting, cultivating and harvesting of the crops. Ben helped while the boys were younger but, as they grew older and more independent, his role became largely supervisory - and even that didn't continue for long.

In the meantime, the nine surviving girls (Helen had died as an infant) would also help with most of the field activities and, in addition, help their mother tend to a large garden, can meats, fruit and vegetables, sew, wash clothes and perform the many other household chores.

As the family fortunes became increasingly a product of the children's labors under the guidance of John, the eldest, and their mom, Ben retreated to the camaraderie that he found with neighbors and friends in the area. He frequented taverns and often had mishaps with the buggy on his way home.

Most of the girls left home shortly after completing grade school. They worked as domestic help for the more wealthy farmers or merchants. The only exception was Lucy, who attended hairdressing school and eventually had her own salon in Austin, Minnesota. Though she lived to the age of 69, Lucy was the only grown child in the Finke family never to marry.

Victoria encouraged her girls to find employment in Adrian, where her relatives lived. She felt that they would have a better chance of meeting men of high character in that environment. Ben didn't really care where they went, with two exceptions. Ben's best friend and social companion was a neighbor by the name of Henry Onken. Henry had two sons, Henry Jr. and John. During the many hours they spent together, Ben and Henry came upon the idea that they could be matchmakers. What could be better than to further enhance their own relationship through the marriage of their children? The Finke and Onken children knew each other quite well since they were neighbors. Within the Finke family, Dora and Margaret were exceptionally good friends, as well as sisters, because they were only one year apart in age. They had the same interests, shared the same dreams, and in the end - the same family. They married the Onken brothers.

It was comfortable for both couples to double-date because the Onkens too, despite a larger gap in age (6 years) were also very close friends. The convenience of physical proximity, the encouragement of their fathers, and their growing love for each other eventually resulted in marriage - Dora to Henry Jr. and Margaret to John. They were not arranged marriages in the traditional sense, but they certainly were heavily promoted by the two fathers.

Anna, the next oldest following Dora and Margaret, followed her mother's advice and went to work for a relative in Adrian. Her story continues on page sixty seven in the Chapter on the *Family Schutz* .

The other children slowly left home and all stayed in the area except Lucy. Ben and Victoria stopped farming in 1934 and moved one more time before retiring to the Village of St. Killian.



The Ben and Victoria Finke Family

**Top Row L-R - Mary (Bathon), Therese (Fuerstenberg), Anna (Schutz), Dora (Onken)
Middle Row L-R - Josephine (Pick), Margaret (Onken), Bernard, Katherine (Dirks), Lucille
Bottom Row L - R - George, Mathilda (Johanning), Ben, Victoria, John.**

Ben and Victoria lived quietly in their home until he was stricken by a stroke on 21 October, 1951. He was taken to the Municipal hospital in Worthington where he died two days later of heart failure.

Following a stroke in 1953, Victoria lived with her daughter Josephine and her husband, Isadore Pick, until her death at the age of 83 on 23 September 1956.

Ben J. Finke Rites Held At St. Kilian

Funeral services for Mr. Ben J. Finke were held at the St. Kilian Catholic church on Friday morning, October 26, 1951 at 9:30 and were conducted by the Rev. Leonard Clausen. Burial was made in the St. Kilian cemetery. Pallbearers were Jake Fath, John Bruns, N. D. Bertrand, Henry Henning, Leo Fuerstenberg and Lawrence Johannang.

Ben J. Finke, son of George Finke and Josephine Voss, was born September 5, 1858 at Burlington, Wisconsin. When a young man he came to Nobles County where he was employed. On January 15, 1895 he was married to Victoria Weidert at Adrian, Minnesota. Mr. Finke has always been engaged in farming until seventeen years ago when he retired. He was town clerk of Bloom township for sixteen years. Mr. and Mrs. Finke have lived at St. Kilian for some time.

Mr. Finke who has been in ill health for some time suffered a stroke at his home Sunday morning, October 21st and was taken to the Municipal hospital at Worthington. He passed away there on Tuesday morning from a coronary hemorrhage. He was 83 years, one month and seventeen days old at the time of death.

Surviving besides his wife are twelve children. They are John Finke, Pequot Lakes, Minnesota; (Mary) Mrs. Wm. Bathon, Worthington; (Dora) Mrs. Henry Onken, Reading; (Margaret) Mrs. John Onken, Avoca; Miss Lucille Finke, Austin; (Ann) Mrs. Jack Schutz, Adrian; (Kate) Mrs. Henry Dirks, Reading; Earnest Finke, Round Lake; (Theresa) Mrs. Clarence Fuerstenberg, Iona; George Finke, Fulda; (Josephine) Mrs. Isadore Pick, Lismore; and (Matilda) Mrs. A. Johannang, Wilmont. A daughter Helen died when an infant. There are 39 grand-children and 15 great grand-children. The children were all present for the last rites for their father. Mr. Finke's twin sister, Mrs. Mary Witt, lives at Omaha, Nebraska, and was here for the funeral. His other sister, Mrs. Lizzie Miers lives at Maderia, California.

All of the grandchildren also attended the rites except Virgil Schutz who is in the Army at Camp Rucker.

Heartfelt sympathy is extended the relatives by their many friends in this vicinity.

Relatives from a distance attending the funeral besides the children were his twin sister, Mrs. Mary Witt and son Jerome Witt, Mrs. John Witt of Omaha, Nebraska; Mrs. Mary Hensen, Mrs. Jim Fuchs, Mr. and Mrs. William Hensen and son Richard of Glenburn, N. Dak.; Mrs. Hubert Dufner of Buxton, N. Dak.; Mr. and Mrs. William Lewis of Elbow Lake; Mrs. Lee Larson of Sleepy Eye; Mr. and Mrs. Eddie Suedbeck, Mrs. Frank Suedbeck, Slayton; Mr. and Mrs. August Kometschner, Mrs. Frank Banck, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Banck Jr., Jack Banck, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Ruffing, Mr. and Mrs. Nick Riederer and son Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Kellen, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Schutz, Ted, Albert and Justin Schutz, Adrian; Mr. and Mrs. Peter Weidert; Mr. and Mrs. Milo Sampson, Mankato; Beverly Schutz, Rochester; Mr. and Mrs. Leon Lehman, Avoca; Leila Finke, Sioux City, Iowa; Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Hensen and Connie, Worthington; Mrs. Harold Erickson and family, Luella Onken, Austin; Mrs. Al Scheuring and Mr. and Mrs. Quirinus Koob, Iona; Mr. and Mrs. Irvin Onken, Avoca and Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Dirks, Reading.

Card of Thanks

We wish to thank friends, relatives and neighbors for the many kindnesses shown us at the time of the death of our beloved father, to Father Clausen, Father Gerber, and Father Hale, to the St. Kilian Society, the Christian Mothers and the Catholic Daughters; also for the many spiritual bouquets and floral offerings. These kindnesses will never be forgotten.

Mrs. Ben J. Finke
and children.

Funeral Services Held Sept. 26 For V. Finke

Funeral service for Mrs. Victoria Finke were held Wednesday Sept. 26th, at the St. Kilian Church, at 10 o'clock. Services were conducted by Father Clausen. Interment was made in the St. Kilian cemetery. Pallbearers were Henry Henning, Lawrence Paradise, Barney Gotman, Henry Pass, Alvin Loosbrock and Theodore Diekman.

Victoria Weidert, daughter of John and Mary Weidert, was born on April 18, 1873, in Mullen, S. Dak., Lexemburg. She came to the United States with her parents at the age of 12 years. They settled in Adrian, Minn.

Victoria was married to Ben J. Finke on Jan. 15, 1894, at the Adrian catholic church. She lived most of her life in Nobles county.

Mrs. Finke suffered a stroke about three years ago and has lived with her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Isadore Pick near Lismore since that time.

She died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Clarence Fuerstenberg at Fulda. She had been staying there for a week when she became worse and passed away early Sunday morning. She was 83 years old.

Mrs. Finke was preceded in death by an infant daughter, Helen, in 1913 and her husband in passed away in 1951.

Survivors include twelve children: John Finke of Pequot Lakes, Minn., Mrs. William Bathon (Mary) of Worthington, Mrs. Henry Onken (Dora) of Reading, Mrs. John Onken (Margaret) of Avoca, Lucille of Austin, Mrs. Jack Schutz (Anna) of Adrian, Mrs. Henry Dirks (Catherine) of Reading, Barney of Round Lake, Mrs. Clarence Fuerstenberg (Theresa) of Fulda, George of Fulda, Mrs. Isadore Pick (Josephine) of Lismore and Mrs. Al Johannang (Tillie) of Wilmont, and one sister, Mrs. Mary Hansen of Glenburn, N. D., 40 grandchildren and 38 great-grandchildren.

All were present with the exception of Mrs. Wm. Bathon, who was unable to attend.

JESUS! MARY! JOSEPH!

We have loved her in life; let us not forget her after death. *St. Ambrose*

IN LOVING MEMORY OF



Victoria Finke

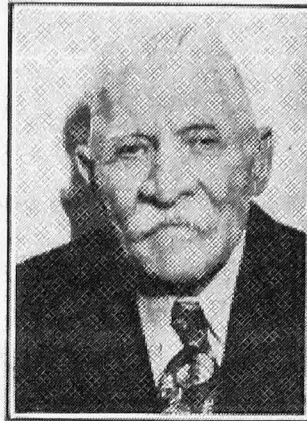
Born April 18, 1873, at Muellendorff, Luxemburg. Died September 23, 1956, at Fulda, Minnesota.

My Jesus, mercy. *(Ind. of 300 days)*
Heart of Jesus, burning with love of us, inflame our hearts with love of Thee. *(Ind. of 500 days)*
Sweet Heart of Jesus, be my love. *(Ind. of 300 days)*
Sacred Heart of Jesus, Thy Kingdom come. *(Ind. of 300 days)*

JESUS! MARY! JOSEPH!

We have loved him in life; let us not forget him after death. *St. Ambrose*

IN LOVING MEMORY OF



Bernard Finke

Born Sept. 5, 1868, at Burlington, Wisconsin. Died Oct. 23, 1951, at Worthington, Minn.

Sweet Heart of Mary, be my salvation. *(Ind. of 300 days)*
Sweet Heart of Jesus, be my love. *(Ind. of 300 days)*

MISSION PRESS, S.V.D., TECHNY, ILL.

Ben and Victoria lived a difficult, but rewarding life. Both moved in their youth seeking a better life in Minnesota. If measured by their legacy, they succeeded beyond expectations. They successfully raised twelve children in very difficult times and under harsh circumstances. Several generations of descendants are grateful for their sacrifice.

Descendants of Johann Heinrich Finke

Generation No. 1

1. JOHANN HEINRICH¹ FINKE was born Abt. 15 June 1783, and died 05 May 1826 in Uefte Altshermbeck, Germany. He married ANNA MARGARETHA MAAS 01 February 1815 in Lembeck, Germany. She was born 1795 in Altshermbeck, Germany, and died 24 May 1841 in Uefte Altshermbeck, Germany.

Children of JOHANN FINKE and ANNA MAAS are:

2. i. JOHANN GERHARD ANTON² FINKE, b. 04 December 1815, Altshermbeck, Germany; d. 17 January 1873, Burlington, Wisconsin.
- ii. JOHANNA ELIZABETH FINKE, b. 17 September 1817, Altshermbeck, Germany.
3. iii. JOHANN GEORGE FINKE, b. 22 December 1818, Uefte Altshermbeck, Germany; d. 29 January 1887, New Muenster, Wisconsin.
- iv. ANNA MARIA CATHERINE FINKE, b. 29 July 1821, Uefte, Altshermbeck, Germany.
- v. JOHANN ORTWINUS FINKE, b. 23 March 1823, Altshermbeck, Germany.
- vi. ANNA MARGARET FINKE, b. 12 April 1825, Uefte, Altshermbeck, Germany.

Generation No. 2

2. JOHANN GERHARD ANTON² FINKE (*JOHANN HEINRICH¹*) was born 04 December 1815 in Altshermbeck, Germany, and died 17 January 1873 in Burlington, Wisconsin. He married CATHERINE URLANDER 18 November 1846 in Burlington, Wisconsin. She was born 08 March 1817 in Prussia, and died 15 January 1886 in Burlington, Wisconsin.

Children of JOHANN FINKE and CATHERINE URLANDER are:

4. i. GEORGE³ FINKE, b. 06 October 1847, Burlington, Wisconsin; d. 01 July 1850, Burlington, Wisconsin.
- ii. WILLIAM J. FINKE, b. 09 April 1850, Slades Corner, Wisconsin; d. 21 February 1936, Burlington, Wisconsin.
- iii. MARIA CATHERINE FINKE, b. 02 April 1860, Burlington, Wisconsin; d. 14 February 1861, Burlington, Wisconsin.
5. iv. MARY CAROLINE FINKE, b. 19 April 1862, Burlington, Wisconsin; d. 09 March 1926, Burlington, Wisconsin.
- v. FRANCES M. FINKE, b. 25 May 1854, Burlington, Wisconsin; d. 03 June 1920, Burlington, Wisconsin; m. JOHN H. UHEN, 05 June 1878, Burlington, Wisconsin; b. 09 November 1851, Burlington, Wisconsin; d. 10 September 1926, Burlington, Wisconsin.

3. JOHANN GEORGE² FINKE (*JOHANN HEINRICH¹*) was born 22 December 1818 in Uefte Altshermbeck, Germany, and died 29 January 1887 in New Muenster, Wisconsin. He married MARIE JOSEPHINE VOSS 27 November 1850 in St. Mary's Catholic Church, Burlington, Wisconsin, daughter of JOHANNES VOSS and ANNA HILLEBRAND. She was born 24 November 1833 in Suderwich, Germany, and died 18 October 1908 in New Muenster, Wisconsin.

Children of JOHANN FINKE and MARIE VOSS are:

- i. MARY CATHERINE JULIA³ FINKE, b. 03 September 1851, Burlington, Wisconsin.
6. ii. GEORGE FINKE, b. 27 January 1855, Burlington, Wisconsin; d. 24 September 1921, Burlington, Wisconsin.
- iii. AMELIA FINKE, b. 27 January 1857, Burlington, Wisconsin; d. 28 February 1937, McHenry County, Illinois.
7. iv. JOHN MICHAEL FINKE, b. 25 September 1858, Burlington, Wisconsin.
- v. FRANK A. FINKE, b. 19 September 1860, Burlington, Wisconsin; d. 15 February 1937, Burlington, Wisconsin.
8. vi. WILLIAM B. FINKE, b. 15 January 1862, Burlington, Wisconsin; d. 21 November 1929, Burlington, Wisconsin.
9. vii. BERNARD JOHN FINKE, b. 05 September 1868, Burlington, Wisconsin; d. 23 October 1951, Worthington, Minnesota.
10. viii. MARIA FINKE, b. 05 September 1868, New Munster, Wisconsin; d. 01 February 1953, Omaha, Nebraska.

11. ix. ELIZABETH JOSEPHINE FINKE, b. 25 October 1870, New Munster, Wisconsin; d. 24 June 1963, Madera, California.

Generation No. 3

4. WILLIAM J.³ FINKE (*JOHANN GERHARD ANTON*², *JOHANN HEINRICH*¹) was born 09 April 1850 in Slades Corner, Wisconsin, and died 21 February 1936 in Burlington, Wisconsin. He married (1) BARBARA PRASCH 06 May 1873 in Burlington, Wisconsin. She was born 13 November 1849 in Burlington, Wisconsin, and died 16 January 1890 in Burlington, Wisconsin. He married (2) BARBARA T. PRASCH 26 May 1891 in Burlington, Wisconsin. She was born 14 October 1857 in Burlington, Wisconsin, and died 14 April 1910 in Burlington, Wisconsin.

Children of WILLIAM FINKE and BARBARA PRASCH are:

12. i. DOROTHEA⁴ FINKE, b. 06 March 1874, Burlington, Wisconsin; d. 11 April 1960, Burlington, Wisconsin.
13. ii. WILLIAM GEORGE FINKE, b. 26 April 1877, Burlington, Wisconsin; d. 12 July 1971, Pontiac, Michigan.
iii. FRANCES BARBARA FINKE, b. 17 March 1879, Burlington, Wisconsin; d. 1908, Burlington, Wisconsin; m. JOSEPH JOHN SCHMITT, 26 May 1903, Burlington, Wisconsin.
14. iv. CLARA CECELIA FINKE, b. 01 July 1880, Burlington, Wisconsin; d. 26 November 1912, Burlington, Wisconsin.
15. v. ROSEMUND HELEN FINKE, b. 25 September 1882, Burlington, Wisconsin; d. 14 June 1958, Burlington, Wisconsin.
vi. KATHERINE LORETTA FINKE, b. 22 March 1886, Burlington, Wisconsin; d. 12 May 1972, Burlington, Wisconsin; m. LEO J. SCHENK, 14 September 1915, Burlington, Wisconsin; b. 1886, Burlington, Wisconsin; d. 29 April 1953, Burlington, Wisconsin.
vii. ADAM FINKE, b. 1888, Burlington, Wisconsin; d. 1912, Burlington, Wisconsin.

Children of WILLIAM FINKE and BARBARA PRASCH are:

- viii. ANTHONY J.⁴ FINKE, b. 07 June 1896, Burlington, Wisconsin; d. August 1981, Burlington, Wisconsin; m. CECELIA MARIE SCHMITT, 28 January 1932, Burlington, Wisconsin; b. 27 July 1902, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
ix. MARIE COLETTA FINKE, b. 21 April 1901, Burlington, Wisconsin; d. 26 March 1977, Burlington, Wisconsin; m. ANTHONY JOHN ITZIN, 05 January 1937, Burlington, Wisconsin; b. 03 March 1901, Burlington, Wisconsin; d. 18 August 1984, Burlington, Wisconsin.

5. MARY CAROLINE³ FINKE (*JOHANN GERHARD ANTON*², *JOHANN HEINRICH*¹) was born 19 April 1862 in Burlington, Wisconsin, and died 09 March 1926 in Burlington, Wisconsin. She married THEODORE TENWINKLE 12 January 1886 in Burlington, Wisconsin. He was born 02 August 1855 in Burlington, Wisconsin, and died 28 April 1926 in Burlington, Wisconsin.

Child of MARY FINKE and THEODORE TENWINKLE is:

- i. ADELBERT HENRY⁴ TENWINKLE, b. 05 September 1890, Burlington, Wisconsin; d. 20 March 1942, Burlington, Wisconsin; m. FRANCES JANE HOYLE, 18 November 1913, Burlington, Wisconsin; b. 01 November 1886, Burlington, Wisconsin; d. 20 November 1957, Burlington, Wisconsin.

6. AMELIA³ FINKE (*JOHANN GEORGE*², *JOHANN HEINRICH*¹) was born 27 January 1857 in Burlington, Wisconsin, and died 28 February 1937 in McHenry County, Illinois. She married BERNHARD HERMANN BREFELD 21 November 1876 in Burlington, Wisconsin, son of GERHARD BREFELD and ADELHEID LOHRING. He was born 1845 in Illinois, and died 27 March 1914 in McHenry County, Illinois.

Children of AMELIA FINKE and BERNHARD BREFELD are:

- i. MARIA JOSEPHINA⁴ BREFELD, b. 21 September 1877, Johnsbury, Illinois.
ii. GEORGE BERNARD BREFELD, b. 04 July 1879, Johnsbury, Illinois.
iii. FRANK BREFELD, b. 09 July 1880, Johnsbury, Illinois; d. 07 May 1937.
iv. JOSEPH BREFELD, b. 27 February 1902, Johnsbury, Illinois.

7. FRANK A.³ FINKE (*JOHANN GEORGE*², *JOHANN HEINRICH*¹) was born 19 September 1860 in Burlington, Wisconsin, and died 15 February 1937 in Burlington, Wisconsin. He married THERESA LENZ 29 May 1888 in

Burlington, Wisconsin, daughter of MATHIAS LENZ and JOSEPHINE ROSENPLANTER. She was born 27 November 1868 in Burlington, Wisconsin, and died 11 June 1941 in Burlington, Wisconsin.

Child of FRANK FINKE and THERESA LENZ is:

16. i. ROSA⁴ FINKE, b. 09 February 1895, Burlington, Wisconsin; d. 14 November 1957, Burlington, Wisconsin.

8. WILLIAM B.³ FINKE (*JOHANN GEORGE², JOHANN HEINRICH¹*) was born 15 January 1862 in Burlington, Wisconsin, and died 21 November 1929 in Burlington, Wisconsin. He married MARY MARGARET GILL 20 June 1893 in Burlington, Wisconsin, daughter of NICHOLAS GILL and MARY PRASCH. She was born 27 October 1869 in Burlington, Wisconsin, and died 05 May 1962 in Burlington, Wisconsin.

Children of WILLIAM FINKE and MARY GILL are:

- i. FRANK NICHOLAS⁴ FINKE, b. 03 April 1894, Burlington, Wisconsin; d. 28 May 1950, Chicago, Illinois; m. (1) OLGA B. PARCELL, 25 November 1920, St. Angela, Chicago, Illinois; b. 08 September 1893, Burlington, Wisconsin; d. 18 February 1991, Chicago, Illinois; m. (2) CLARICE LARSON, 1933, Rochester, New York; b. 23 December 1902; d. December 1972, Chicago, Illinois.
- ii. LOUIS GEORGE FINKE, b. 29 April 1897, Burlington, Wisconsin; d. 24 November 1966, Burlington, Wisconsin; m. EDNA T. JOHNSON, 15 September 1928, Burlington, Wisconsin; b. 07 September 1894, Burlington, Wisconsin; d. 24 December 1939, Burlington, Wisconsin.
- iii. ROBERT FRANK FINKE, b. 13 October 1905, Burlington, Wisconsin; d. 27 November 1965, Chicago, Illinois; m. HELEN FORGE, 31 October 1931, Holy Cross, Chicago, Illinois; b. 19 February 1909, Burlington, Wisconsin; d. 09 February 1996, Chicago, Illinois.
- iv. WILLIAM JOSEPH FINKE, b. 05 March 1907, Burlington, Wisconsin; d. 17 January 1991, Pinellas, Florida; m. DORIS ATKINSON PATE, 25 March 1929, Cathedralis, Maryland; b. 02 April 1917, Burlington, Wisconsin; d. May 1980, Pinellas, Florida.

9. BERNARD JOHN³ FINKE (*JOHANN GEORGE², JOHANN HEINRICH¹*) was born 05 September 1868 in Burlington, Wisconsin, and died 23 October 1951 in Worthington, Minnesota. He married VICTORIA WEIDERT 15 January 1895 in Luverne, Minnesota, daughter of JOHN WEIDERT and MARIA KEISER. She was born 18 April 1873 in Mullendorf, Luxembourg, and died 23 September 1956 in Fulda, Minnesota.

Children of BERNARD FINKE and VICTORIA WEIDERT are:

- i. JOHN⁴ FINKE, b. 08 June 1895, Lismore Township, Nobles County, Minnesota; d. 18 August 1979, Pequot Lakes, Minnesota; m. CLARA MATHILDA ERICKSON; b. 15 July 1893, Glenwood, Minnesota; d. 17 August 1985, Pequot Lakes, Minnesota.
17. ii. MARY FINKE, b. 20 August 1896, Wilmont, Minnesota; d. 24 February 1957, Worthington, Minnesota.
18. iii. DORA FINKE, b. 15 February 1898, Wilmont, Minnesota; d. 26 September 1971, Worthington, Minnesota.
19. iv. MARGARET FINKE, b. 17 February 1899, Fenton Township, Murray County Minnesota; d. 04 March 1987, Slayton, Minnesota.
- v. LUCILLE FINKE, b. 27 March 1900, Fenton Township, Murray County Minnesota; d. 03 January 1970, Austin, Minnesota.
20. vi. ANNA DOROTHY FINKE, b. 27 February 1902, Fenton Township, Murray County, Minnesota; d. 18 March 1997, Adrian, Minnesota.
21. vii. KATHERINE FINKE, b. 13 May 1903, Bloom Township, Nobles County, Minnesota; d. 10 November 1990, Slayton, Minnesota.
22. viii. BERNARD FINKE, b. 25 September 1904, Bloom Township, Nobles County, Minnesota; d. 03 January 2002, Worthington, Minnesota.
23. ix. THERESA FINKE, b. 10 January 1907, Seward Township, Nobles County, Minnesota; d. 03 December 1997, Fulda, Minnesota.
24. x. GEORGE FINKE, b. 30 November 1908, Wilmont, Minnesota; d. 12 November 1979, Slayton, Minnesota.
25. xi. JOSEPHINE FINKE, b. 09 June 1911, Seward Township, Nobles County, Minnesota; d. 14 March 2001, Slayton, Minnesota.
- xii. HELEN FINKE, b. 28 February 1913, Seward Township, Nobles County, Minnesota; d. 22 March 1913, Wilmont, Minnesota.
26. xiii. MATHILDA FINKE, b. 25 October 1914, Seward Township, Nobles County, Minnesota.

10. MARIA³ FINKE (*JOHANN GEORGE², JOHANN HEINRICH¹*) was born 05 September 1868 in New Munster, Wisconsin, and died 01 February 1953 in Omaha, Nebraska. She married JOHN P. WITT 29 April 1889 in Adrian,

Minnesota, son of KARL WITT and ANNA HOFFMANN. He was born 28 January 1865 in Union Hill, Minnesota, and died 10 December 1933 in Omaha, Nebraska.

Children of MARIA FINKE and JOHN WITT are:

- i. HELENA⁴ WITT, b. 1889; d. 1889.
- ii. LIZETTA WITT, b. 1891; d. 1895.
27. iii. MARY JOSEPHINE WITT, b. 03 June 1892, Ellsworth, Minnesota; d. 22 April 1939, Omaha, Nebraska.
28. iv. JOHN JOSEPH WITT, b. 01 May 1896, Ellsworth, Minnesota; d. 12 August 1944, Omaha, Nebraska.
29. v. BARBARA SUZANNA WITT, b. 17 February 1902, Ellsworth, Minnesota; d. 17 January 1944, Omaha, Nebraska.
30. vi. CHRISTINA JOHANNA WITT, b. 14 December 1905, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 18 August 1992, Glendale, California.
- vii. BERTHA CATHERINE WITT, b. 17 December 1908, Ellsworth, Minnesota; d. 04 May 1930, Omaha, Nebraska; m. GEORGE EDWARD EDERER, 1928, Omaha, Nebraska; b. 22 February 1904, Omaha, Nebraska; d. 1954, Omaha, Nebraska.
31. viii. JEROME WITT, b. 27 April 1911, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 28 January 1989, Omaha, Nebraska.

11. ELIZABETH JOSEPHINE³ FINKE (*JOHANN GEORGE², JOHANN HEINRICH¹*) was born 25 October 1870 in New Munster, Wisconsin, and died 24 June 1963 in Madera, California. She married (1) JOSEPH MEIER 29 April 1889 in Adrian, Minnesota, son of JOSEPH MEIER and MARIA BECKER. He was born 11 February 1863 in Norway, Iowa, and died 19 June 1932 in Pasco, Washington. She married (2) JOHN BOEPPLE 13 January 1942 in Jim Wells County, Texas. He was born 02 May 1868 in Dennewitz, Russia, and died 30 October 1950 in Jim Wells County, Texas.

Children of ELIZABETH FINKE and JOSEPH MEIER are:

32. i. IDA ELIZABETH⁴ MEIER, b. 27 March 1890, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 04 December 1936, Bremerton, Washington.
- ii. VICTORIA ANNA MEIER, b. 03 June 1892, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 18 February 1985, Madera, California; m. (1) PAUL KNIPPER; m. (2) RALPH L. KNOWLES, May 1919, Madera, California; b. 13 November 1895, California; d. 30 April 1967, Madera, California.
- iii. MARY ELIZABETH MEIER, b. 13 March 1894, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 03 July 1955, Tacoma, Washington; m. (1) EDWARD BERMAN, 21 March 1910, St. Paul, Minnesota; b. 28 March 1881, Switzerland; d. 08 March 1957, Minneapolis, Minnesota; m. (2) CARL MAX PABST, 24 August 1916, Seattle, Washington; b. 13 March 1893, Saxony, Germany; d. 16 January 1985, Madera, California.
- iv. LUDWIG JOSEPH MEIER, b. 27 January 1896, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 06 September 1955, Selah, Washington; m. NELLIE KELLUM; b. 24 March 1901, Port Orchard, Washington; d. 14 January 1999, Selah, Washington.
- v. JOSEPHINE M. MEIER, b. 27 September 1898, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 10 April 1999, Selah, Washington; m. (1) ALBERT HENNING, 21 April 1919, Tacoma, Washington; b. 21 August 1890, Santa Barbara, California; d. 21 March 1950, Selah, Washington; m. (2) ALBERT FRANKLIN CURRY, February 1965, Lewiston, Idaho; b. 07 May 1889, Halfway, Oregon; d. 05 April 1969, Yakima, Washington.
33. vi. ANDREW LEO MEIER, b. 30 November 1901, Norway, Iowa; d. 02 November 1985, Yakima, Washington.

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12. DOROTHEA⁴ FINKE (*WILLIAM J.³, JOHANN GERHARD ANTON², JOHANN HEINRICH¹*) was born 06 March 1874 in Burlington, Wisconsin, and died 11 April 1960 in Burlington, Wisconsin. She married PETER WEILER 14 November 1893 in Burlington, Wisconsin. He was born 01 November 1869 in Burlington, Wisconsin, and died 02 March 1961 in Burlington, Wisconsin.

Children of DOROTHEA FINKE and PETER WEILER are:

- i. VICTOR NICHOLAS⁵ WEILER, b. 09 December 1896, Burlington, Wisconsin; d. 11 September 1936, Burlington, Wisconsin.
- ii. JULIAN PAUL WEILER, b. 12 December 1899, Burlington, Wisconsin; d. 17 January 1969, Burlington, Wisconsin; m. MARGARET ANN BUSH, 06 February 1934, Burlington, Wisconsin; b. 07 October 1910, Burlington, Wisconsin; d. 03 March 1990.
- iii. URBAN WEILER, b. 25 April 1908, Burlington, Wisconsin; d. 22 July 1972, Burlington, Wisconsin; m. MARYON N. RIEL, 14 October 1931, Burlington, Wisconsin; b. 30 July 1908, Burlington, Wisconsin; d. 26 September 1990, Burlington, Wisconsin.

13. WILLIAM GEORGE⁴ FINKE (*WILLIAM J.³, JOHANN GERHARD ANTON², JOHANN HEINRICH¹*) was born 26 April 1877 in Burlington, Wisconsin, and died 12 July 1971 in Pontiac, Michigan. He married MARGARET CECELIA SCHMITT 05 September 1900 in Burlington, Wisconsin. She was born 1878 in Burlington, Wisconsin, and died 15 November 1935.

Children of WILLIAM FINKE and MARGARET SCHMITT are:

- i. EDWARD WILLIAM⁵ FINKE, b. 05 April 1902, Burlington, Wisconsin; d. 25 May 1978, Largo, Florida; m. ELEANOR GENTZ; b. 11 October 1905, Burlington, Wisconsin; d. 20 September 1990, New York, New York.
- ii. ARTHUR M. FINKE, b. 28 July 1903, Burlington, Wisconsin; d. 14 December 1987, Cincinnati, Ohio; m. ALICE W. PFEFFERLE; b. 13 November 1905, Burlington, Wisconsin; d. 22 March 2001, Loveland, Ohio.
- iii. ESTHER MARGARETHA FINKE, b. 14 September 1904, Burlington, Wisconsin; d. 11 June 1992, Auburn Hills, Michigan; m. LEONARD EARL BLAKE, 08 July 1929, Detroit, Michigan; b. 26 November 1899; d. October 1971, Detroit, Michigan.
- iv. CONRAD GEORGE FINKE, b. 20 April 1906, Burlington, Wisconsin; d. 15 August 1982, Yuba City, California; m. HAZEL MCKENZIE; b. 17 February 1914, Canada; d. 02 December 1994, Santa Cruz, California.

14. CLARA CECELIA⁴ FINKE (*WILLIAM J.³, JOHANN GERHARD ANTON², JOHANN HEINRICH¹*) was born 01 July 1880 in Burlington, Wisconsin, and died 26 November 1912 in Burlington, Wisconsin. She married GEORGE A. ZWIEBEL 28 October 1902 in Burlington, Wisconsin. He was born 31 January 1873 in Burlington, Wisconsin, and died 07 July 1918 in Burlington, Wisconsin.

Child of CLARA FINKE and GEORGE ZWIEBEL is:

- i. ROBERT JOHN⁵ ZWIEBEL, b. 24 August 1905, Burlington, Wisconsin; d. 29 December 1976, Burlington, Wisconsin; m. EVELYN J. BAUMAN, 16 October 1934, Burlington, Wisconsin; b. 26 April 1909, Burlington, Wisconsin; d. 01 March 1988, Burlington, Wisconsin.

15. ROSEMUND HELEN⁴ FINKE (*WILLIAM J.³, JOHANN GERHARD ANTON², JOHANN HEINRICH¹*) was born 25 September 1882 in Burlington, Wisconsin, and died 14 June 1958 in Burlington, Wisconsin. She married CHARLES B. WAGNER 05 June 1906 in Burlington, Wisconsin. He was born 11 March 1875 in Burlington, Wisconsin, and died 30 November 1936 in Burlington, Wisconsin.

Child of ROSEMUND FINKE and CHARLES WAGNER is:

- i. PAUL WILLIAM⁵ WAGNER, b. 12 May 1907, Burlington, Wisconsin; d. 29 July 1992, Burlington, Wisconsin.

16. ROSA⁴ FINKE (*FRANK A.³, JOHANN GEORGE², JOHANN HEINRICH¹*) was born 09 February 1895 in Burlington, Wisconsin, and died 14 November 1957 in Burlington, Wisconsin. She married NICHOLAS KUHN 26 October 1925 in Burlington, Wisconsin. He was born 16 December 1884 in Burlington, Wisconsin, and died 23 March 1930 in Burlington, Wisconsin.

Children of ROSA FINKE and NICHOLAS KUHN are:

- i. RUPERT LEWIS⁵ KUHN, b. 06 November 1926, Burlington, Wisconsin; d. 07 November 1972, Burlington, Wisconsin; m. JEANETTE WILFERT, 31 January 1953, Burlington, Wisconsin; b. 29 November 1933, Burlington, Wisconsin.
- ii. NICHOLAS JR. KUHN, b. February 1928, Burlington, Wisconsin; d. 30 September 1970, Chicago, Illinois.

17. MARY⁴ FINKE (*BERNARD JOHN³, JOHANN GEORGE², JOHANN HEINRICH¹*) was born 20 August 1896 in Wilmont, Minnesota, and died 24 February 1957 in Worthington, Minnesota. She married WILLIAM BATHON 13 February 1917 in Wilmont, Minnesota. He was born 13 January 1886 in Wisconsin, and died 04 October 1985 in Worthington, Minnesota.

Children of MARY FINKE and WILLIAM BATHON are:

- i. EDNA⁵ BATHON, b. 07 December 1917, Wilmont, Minnesota; d. 19 June 1992, Sioux Falls, South Dakota;

- m. AL SCHEURING, 10 September 1939, Wilmont, Minnesota; b. 25 March 1915, Iona, Minnesota.
- ii. EVELYN BATHON, b. 20 November 1919, Wilmont, Minnesota; m. QUIRINUS KOOB, 31 July 1944, Worthington, Minnesota; b. 25 May 1917, Iona, Minnesota.
- iii. LUCY BATHON, b. 06 August 1922, Wilmont, Minnesota; d. 22 January 1998, Worthington, Minnesota; m. VERNON HANSEN, 09 March 1944; b. 22 May 1920; d. 01 January 1993, Worthington, Minnesota.

18. DORA⁴ FINKE (*BERNARD JOHN³, JOHANN GEORGE², JOHANN HEINRICH¹*) was born 15 February 1898 in Wilmont, Minnesota, and died 26 September 1971 in Worthington, Minnesota. She married HENRY ONKEN 30 December 1918 in Wilmont, Minnesota, son of HENRY ONKEN and MAGDALENA ENNEN. He was born 15 January 1890 in Milford, Illinois, and died 24 April 1961 in Wilmont, Minnesota.

Children of DORA FINKE and HENRY ONKEN are:

- i. LORAINÉ⁵ ONKEN, b. 13 February 1920, Worthington, Minnesota; d. 03 September 1999, Austin, Minnesota; m. HAROLD ERICKSON, 24 May 1944, Austin, Minnesota; b. 21 October 1918, Coleman, South Dakota; d. 02 August 1977, Austin, Minnesota.
- ii. LUELLA ONKEN, b. 22 May 1930, Worthington, Minnesota; m. PAUL STOLZENBERG, 16 June 1952, Austin, Minnesota; b. 10 April 1923, Austin, Minnesota; d. 25 April 1978, Salinas, California.
- iii. MYRON ONKEN, b. 31 August 1932, Worthington, Minnesota; m. MARIE BECKMANN, 18 February 1955, Wilmont, Minnesota; b. 16 February 1933, Wilmont, Minnesota.
- iv. DELORIS ONKEN, b. 13 January 1935, Worthington, Minnesota; m. MARLIN BOHNING, 28 July 1955, Wilmont, Minnesota; b. 21 September 1931, Harrold, South Dakota.

19. MARGARET⁴ FINKE (*BERNARD JOHN³, JOHANN GEORGE², JOHANN HEINRICH¹*) was born 17 February 1899 in Fenton Township, Murray County Minnesota, and died 04 March 1987 in Slayton, Minnesota. She married (1) JOHN ONKEN 21 April 1921, son of HENRY ONKEN and MAGDALENA ENNEN. He was born 17 April 1896 in Milford, Illinois, and died 31 December 1953 in Wilmont, Minnesota. She married (2) PERCY STUCKEY 17 April 1970 in Slayton, Minnesota. He was born 06 October 1901 in England, and died 03 November 1995 in Slayton, Minnesota.

Children of MARGARET FINKE and JOHN ONKEN are:

- i. EDWARD⁵ ONKEN, b. 30 May 1921; d. 19 January 2003, Slayton, Minnesota; m. MILDRED JOHNSON, 26 April 1944, Reading, Minnesota; b. 20 November 1921.
- ii. IRVIN ONKEN, b. 08 December 1922, Nobles County, Minnesota; d. 24 June 1998, Slayton, Minnesota; m. GLADYS FUNK, 02 February 1951, Reading, Minnesota; b. 08 December 1922.
- iii. ARNOLD ONKEN, b. 08 July 1934; m. SYLVIA KUEHL, 05 October 1963, Slayton, Minnesota; b. 07 April 1941.
- iv. JOAN ONKEN, b. 10 February 1937; m. THEODORE JANKE, 01 November 1953, Avoca, Minnesota; b. 10 February 1937; d. 21 April 1981.

20. ANNA DOROTHY⁴ FINKE (*BERNARD JOHN³, JOHANN GEORGE², JOHANN HEINRICH¹*) was born 27 February 1902 in Fenton Township, Murray County, Minnesota, and died 18 March 1997 in Adrian, Minnesota. She married JOHN JOSEPH SCHUTZ II 26 January 1926 in Wilmont, Minnesota, son of JOHN SCHUTZ and ELIZABETH REIFENBERGER. He was born 16 February 1893 in Adrian, Minnesota, and died 28 December 1983 in Adrian, Minnesota.

Children of ANNA FINKE and JOHN SCHUTZ are:

- 34. i. VIRGIL NICHOLAS⁵ SCHUTZ, b. 26 October 1927, Adrian, Minnesota.
- 35. ii. BEVERLY JEAN SCHUTZ, b. 10 February 1932, Adrian, Minnesota.
- 36. iii. JOHN JOSEPH SCHUTZ III, b. 24 June 1939, Adrian, Minnesota.

21. KATHERINE⁴ FINKE (*BERNARD JOHN³, JOHANN GEORGE², JOHANN HEINRICH¹*) was born 13 May 1903 in Bloom Township, Nobles County, Minnesota, and died 10 November 1990 in Slayton, Minnesota. She married HENRY DIRKS 18 February 1927 in Wilmont, Minnesota, son of ABEL DIRKS and ANTI KUPER. He was born 28 September 1903 in South Dakota, and died 18 June 1990 in Slayton, Minnesota.

Children of KATHERINE FINKE and HENRY DIRKS are:

- i. LAWRENCE⁵ DIRKS, b. 24 May 1932, Fulda, Minnesota; d. 22 February 1996, Rochester, Minnesota.

- ii. ALFRED DIRKS, b. 14 October 1935, Worthington, Minnesota.
- iii. JUDY DIRKS, b. 08 June 1941, Worthington, Minnesota; m. LEROY HARLOW, 04 November 1959, Pfingston Church, Nobles County; b. 05 April 1939, Worthington, Minnesota.

22. BERNARD⁴ FINKE (*BERNARD JOHN*³, *JOHANN GEORGE*², *JOHANN HEINRICH*¹) was born 25 September 1904 in Bloom Township, Nobles County, Minnesota, and died 03 January 2002 in Worthington, Minnesota. He married LYDIA PFINGSTON 09 January 1930 in Worthington, Minnesota. She was born 09 March 1908, and died 19 November 1998 in Round Lake, Minnesota.

Children of BERNARD FINKE and LYDIA PFINGSTON are:

- i. LEILA⁵ FINKE, b. 15 August 1930, Nobles County, Minnesota; m. (1) ERNEST PARNELL, 17 November 1952; b. 02 June 1922, Portland, Oregon; d. 26 June 1997, Portland, Oregon; m. (2) RICHARD STREICH, 17 August 1971, Las Vegas, Nevada; b. 10 August 1935.
- ii. LADONNA FINKE, b. 03 August 1932, Nobles County, Minnesota; m. MILO SAMPSON, 04 February 1951; b. 22 September 1925, Nobles County, Minnesota; d. 26 June 1997, Casa Grande, Arizona.
- iii. ROBERT FINKE, b. 19 September 1935, Nobles County, Minnesota; m. ARLENE KRUSE, 28 June 1958; b. 22 March 1940, Nobles County, Minnesota.
- iv. RICHARD FINKE, b. 30 April 1938, Nobles County, Minnesota; m. MARIA KRUSE, 08 October 1968; b. 12 December 1941, Nobles County, Minnesota.
- v. THOMAS FINKE, b. 19 October 1939, Nobles County, Minnesota; m. ADELE MARTINEZ, 24 March 1968; b. 07 September 1947, Mexico.
- vi. JAMES FINKE, b. 12 January 1944, Nobles County, Minnesota; m. GLENDA KRUSE, 25 July 1965; b. 26 July 1943, Nobles County, Minnesota.
- vii. JANIS FINKE, b. 11 February 1948, Nobles County, Minnesota; m. DAVID POPPEN, 26 October 1968, Worthington, Minnesota; b. 21 March 1947, Nobles County, Minnesota.

23. THERESA⁴ FINKE (*BERNARD JOHN*³, *JOHANN GEORGE*², *JOHANN HEINRICH*¹) was born 10 January 1907 in Seward Township, Nobles County, Minnesota, and died 03 December 1997 in Fulda, Minnesota. She married CLARENCE FUERSTENBERG 14 October 1930 in Wilmont, Minnesota. He was born 11 September 1904 in Nobles County, Minnesota, and died 02 December 1998 in Fulda, Minnesota.

Children of THERESA FINKE and CLARENCE FUERSTENBERG are:

- i. DONALD⁵ FUERSTENBERG, b. 25 January 1932, St. Killian, Minnesota; m. (1) JOANN ST. CLAIR, 19 November 1953, Fulda, Minnesota; b. 1931; m. (2) VICTORIA MORRIS, 18 August 1967, Rhode Island; b. 12 October 1931, New Britain, Connecticut.
- ii. VICTORIA FUERSTENBERG, b. 06 September 1936, Adrian, Minnesota; m. (1) BERT SELLERS, 14 June 1958, Long Beach, California; b. 20 September 1936, Icard, North Carolina; m. (2) BOB SCHILDWACHTER, 06 June 1997, Seattle, Washington; b. 06 October 1926, Los Angeles, California.
- iii. WILLIAM FUERSTENBERG, b. 28 January 1942, Adrian, Minnesota; m. SHARON FURY, 27 December 1965, Fulda, Minnesota; b. 26 May 1945, Worthington, Minnesota.

24. GEORGE⁴ FINKE (*BERNARD JOHN*³, *JOHANN GEORGE*², *JOHANN HEINRICH*¹) was born 30 November 1908 in Wilmont, Minnesota, and died 12 November 1979 in Slayton, Minnesota. He married MATHILDA ENNINGA 09 October 1931 in Fulda, Minnesota. She was born 17 August 1911 in Seward Twshp., Nobles County, Mn., and died 28 May 2000 in Slayton, Minnesota.

Children of GEORGE FINKE and MATHILDA ENNINGA are:

- i. BONITA⁵ FINKE, b. 09 August 1931, Seward Township, Minnesota; m. LEON LEHMAN, 20 December 1950, Fulda, Minnesota; b. 23 November 1930, Mountain Lake, Minnesota.
- ii. LLOYD FINKE, b. 15 February 1933, Kinbrae, Minnesota; m. ELAYNE SOLTER, 21 December 1956, Avoca, Minnesota; b. 18 March 1937, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
- iii. SHIRLEY FINKE, b. 30 April 1934, Iona, Minnesota; m. LLOYD DIERKS, 29 November 1953, Fulda, Minnesota; b. 14 June 1930, Fulda, Minnesota.
- iv. DENNIS FINKE, b. 25 April 1945, Nobles County, Minnesota; m. DALE DEFRIES, 27 July 1968, Windom, Minnesota; b. 19 October 1946, Windom, Minnesota.

25. JOSEPHINE⁴ FINKE (*BERNARD JOHN*³, *JOHANN GEORGE*², *JOHANN HEINRICH*¹) was born 09 June 1911 in

Seward Township, Nobles County, Minnesota, and died 14 March 2001 in Slayton, Minnesota. She married ISADORE PICK 09 October 1934 in St. Killian, Minnesota. He was born 17 May 1908, and died 21 August 1984 in Slayton, Minnesota.

Children of JOSEPHINE FINKE and ISADORE PICK are:

- i. BERNICE⁵ PICK, b. 15 August 1935; m. BILL BORDENAVE, 01 June 1957; b. 31 October 1932.
- ii. LARRY PICK, b. 23 July 1939; m. JOAN ROAN, 13 September 1974; b. 20 March 1936.
- iii. CAROL PICK, b. 07 February 1942; m. GARY OBELE, 28 October 1961; b. 17 February 1940.
- iv. CINDY PICK, b. 07 February 1957; m. CHRISTOPHER SCHREIER, 28 August 1976; b. 19 July 1956.

26. MATHILDA⁴ FINKE (*BERNARD JOHN³, JOHANN GEORGE², JOHANN HEINRICH¹*) was born 25 October 1914 in Seward Township, Nobles County, Minnesota. She married (1) AL JOHANNING 28 February 1938 in St. Killian, Minnesota. He was born 01 March 1912 in St. Killian, Minnesota, and died 14 October 1957 in Wilmont, Minnesota. She married (2) FRANK SVEHLA 14 February 1981 in Worthington, Minnesota. He was born 20 December 1921 in Fairmont, Minnesota, and died 02 January 2001 in Jackson, Minnesota.

Children of MATHILDA FINKE and AL JOHANNING are:

- i. ELIZABETH⁵ JOHANNING, b. 01 September 1939, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 07 September 1939, Adrian, Minnesota.
- ii. MARVIN JOHANNING, b. 23 October 1941; d. 10 October 1985, Ellsworth, Minnesota; m. (1) JOANNE SIEVE, 10 February 1962, Wilmont, Minnesota; b. 04 January 1941, Wilmont, Minnesota; m. (2) HELEN CASEY, 24 March 1969.
- iii. RONALD JOHANNING, b. 27 January 1943, Adrian, Minnesota; m. (1) RITA RECKERS, 27 February 1965, Adrian, Minnesota; b. 06 May 1943, Adrian, Minnesota; m. (2) VERLA CHRISTENSEN, 21 June 1974, Spirit Lake, Iowa; b. 13 January 1938, Luverne, Minnesota; d. 21 April 1984, Adrian, Minnesota; m. (3) LYNN JOHNSON, 21 June 2003, Slayton, Minnesota.
- iv. LOREN JOHANNING, b. 19 October 1945, Adrian, Minnesota; m. CONNIE ROWLEY, 09 August 1969, Adrian, Minnesota; b. 06 June 1949.
- v. DENNIS JOHANNING, b. 16 May 1948, Adrian, Minnesota; m. PATRICIA BIRKETT, 24 February 1968, Sioux Falls, South Dakota; b. 26 April 1949.
- vi. ROGER JOHANNING, b. 31 October 1952, Adrian, Minnesota; m. KAREN FRIEDRICHS, 24 May 1974, Sioux Falls, South Dakota; b. 14 November 1956; d. 09 January 1999, Adrian, Minnesota.

27. MARY JOSEPHINE⁴ WITT (*MARIA³ FINKE, JOHANN GEORGE², JOHANN HEINRICH¹*) was born 03 June 1892 in Ellsworth, Minnesota, and died 22 April 1939 in Omaha, Nebraska. She married FRANK CAJKA 1914 in Omaha, Nebraska. He was born 05 May 1888 in Welka, Moravia, and died 20 January 1940 in Omaha, Nebraska.

Children of MARY WITT and FRANK CAJKA are:

37.
 - i. REGINA M.⁵ CAJKA, b. 06 March 1915, Omaha, Nebraska.
 - ii. RAYMOND J. CAJKA, b. 27 June 1917, Ida Grove, Iowa; m. MARGE, 22 October 1964, Nebraska; b. Iowa.
 - iii. FRANK CAJKA, b. 18 May 1925, Omaha, Nebraska; d. 13 June 2000, Summerfield, Florida; m. NORMA A. COLEMAN; b. 29 March.
38.
 - iv. RITA CAJKA, b. 30 August 1927, Omaha, Nebraska.
 - v. ROBERT CAJKA, b. 24 November 1931, Omaha, Nebraska; m. MARYSUE SIMCHO, 03 June 1953, Omaha, Nebraska; b. 17 August 1934, Omaha, Nebraska.

28. JOHN JOSEPH⁴ WITT (*MARIA³ FINKE, JOHANN GEORGE², JOHANN HEINRICH¹*) was born 01 May 1896 in Ellsworth, Minnesota, and died 12 August 1944 in Omaha, Nebraska. He married JULIA BLOEMER 11 September 1922 in Omaha, Nebraska. She was born 21 September 1889 in Omaha, Nebraska, and died 16 June 1977 in Omaha, Nebraska.

Children of JOHN WITT and JULIA BLOEMER are:

- i. WILLIAM⁵ WITT, b. 15 March 1925, Omaha, Nebraska; d. 09 June 1968, Omaha, Nebraska; m. ROSE MISEK, 1948, Omaha, Nebraska; b. 30 July 1910, Omaha, Nebraska; d. April 1996, Omaha, Nebraska.
- ii. NORBERT WITT, b. 06 May 1926, Omaha, Nebraska; m. JOSEPHINE PERI, 09 August 1947, Omaha, Nebraska; b. 23 September 1924, Omaha, Nebraska; d. 04 May 1992, Covina, California.
- iii. CHARLES WITT, b. 18 March 1928, Omaha, Nebraska; d. 07 July 1982, Omaha, Nebraska; m. ROSE M. SCHIAVI, June 1972, Omaha, Nebraska; b. 01 July 1917, Omaha, Nebraska; d. 04 April 1992, Omaha,

Nebraska.

29. BARBARA SUZANNA⁴ WITT (*MARIA³ FINKE, JOHANN GEORGE², JOHANN HEINRICH¹*) was born 17 February 1902 in Ellsworth, Minnesota, and died 17 January 1944 in Omaha, Nebraska. She married WILLIAM BLOEMER in Omaha, Nebraska. He was born 29 March 1896 in Omaha, Nebraska, and died 23 October 1976 in Omaha, Nebraska.

Children of BARBARA WITT and WILLIAM BLOEMER are:

39. i. NORMA M.⁵ BLOEMER, b. 06 May 1923, Omaha, Nebraska.
- ii. WILLIAM BLOEMER, b. 05 March 1927, Omaha, Nebraska; d. 03 January 1995, Omaha, Nebraska; m. MARY EASTON, 04 January 1947, Bad Homburg, Germany; b. 15 September 1922, Belfast, Northern Ireland.
- iii. ROBERT BLOEMER, b. 03 September 1928, Omaha, Nebraska; m. ANGIE RILLO, 11 January 1953, Plainfield, New Jersey; b. 28 February 1925, Summit, New Jersey.
- iv. JOSEPH BLOEMER, b. 08 April 1938, Omaha, Nebraska.
- v. DONALD BLOEMER, b. 18 December 1939, Omaha, Nebraska; d. 1965, Omaha, Nebraska; m. JO ANN SHIVELY, 1961, Omaha, Nebraska; b. 13 August 1943, Omaha, Nebraska.

30. CHRISTINA JOHANNA⁴ WITT (*MARIA³ FINKE, JOHANN GEORGE², JOHANN HEINRICH¹*) was born 14 December 1905 in Adrian, Minnesota, and died 18 August 1992 in Glendale, California. She married ARCHIE R. WOODARD 1927 in Minneapolis, Minnesota. He was born 1905 in Orinolo, Minnesota, and died February 1958 in St. Paul, Minnesota.

Children of CHRISTINA WITT and ARCHIE WOODARD are:

40. i. ALAN R.⁵ WOODARD, b. 14 November 1927, Omaha, Nebraska.
41. ii. MARIANE WOODARD, b. 16 January 1933, Omaha, Nebraska.

31. JEROME⁴ WITT (*MARIA³ FINKE, JOHANN GEORGE², JOHANN HEINRICH¹*) was born 27 April 1911 in Adrian, Minnesota, and died 28 January 1989 in Omaha, Nebraska. He married ALICE H. VAN SANT 11 May 1946 in Omaha, Nebraska. She was born 27 January 1912 in Omaha, Nebraska, and died December 1993 in Omaha, Nebraska.

Children of JEROME WITT and ALICE VAN SANT are:

- i. JEROME⁵ WITT, b. 15 November 1949, Omaha, Nebraska; m. RORY BERIGAN, Omaha, Nebraska.
- ii. LAWRENCE WITT, b. 09 April 1951, Omaha, Nebraska; m. KATHY THEAMAN.
- iii. DAVID WITT, b. 20 April 1953, Omaha, Nebraska; m. DEBRA THACKER; b. 06 February 1954.

32. IDA ELIZABETH⁴ MEIER (*ELIZABETH JOSEPHINE³ FINKE, JOHANN GEORGE², JOHANN HEINRICH¹*) was born 27 March 1890 in Adrian, Minnesota, and died 04 December 1936 in Bremerton, Washington. She married (1) ISRAEL EDWARDS 1910. He was born 10 February 1880 in Iron Hill, Iowa, and died 29 January 1946 in Payallup, Washington. She married (2) WALLACE G. FISHER 1915. He was born 1879 in Pennsylvania.

Child of IDA MEIER and WALLACE FISHER is:

- i. BERNICE M.⁵ EDWARDS, b. 19 February 1912, Montana; d. 12 December 1992, Kitsap, Washington; m. JAMES HENRY LAWRENCE, 08 September 1930; b. 30 January 1906, Ohio; d. 10 December 1991, Kitsap, Washington.

33. ANDREW LEO⁴ MEIER (*ELIZABETH JOSEPHINE³ FINKE, JOHANN GEORGE², JOHANN HEINRICH¹*) was born 30 November 1901 in Norway, Iowa, and died 02 November 1985 in Yakima, Washington. He married FLORENCE SUMMERS 06 August 1927 in Yakima, Washington. She was born 29 July 1906 in Huntsville, Missouri, and died 01 January 1996 in Yakima, Washington.

Children of ANDREW MEIER and FLORENCE SUMMERS are:

- i. VALENTINE B.⁵ MEIER, b. 14 February 1928, Pasco, Washington; m. JAMES CARELTON CURREY, 25 January 1947, Yakima, Washington; b. 20 February 1922, Yakima, Washington; d. 22 September 1985, Yakima, Washington.

- ii. ANDREW J. MEIER, b. 25 June 1929, Selah, Washington; d. 18 April 1993, Yakima, Washington.

Generation No. 5

34. VIRGIL NICHOLAS⁵ SCHUTZ (*ANNA DOROTHY⁴ FINKE, BERNARD JOHN³, JOHANN GEORGE², JOHANN HEINRICH¹*) was born 26 October 1927 in Adrian, Minnesota. He married MARY ANN SCHRAAD 03 June 1952. She was born 13 May 1931 in Merrill, Iowa.

Children of VIRGIL SCHUTZ and MARY SCHRAAD are:

42. i. CHERYL⁶ SCHUTZ, b. 27 December 1953.
ii. KATHLEEN SCHUTZ, b. 15 July 1955, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 08 December 1955, Adrian, Minnesota.
iii. MARK THOMAS SCHUTZ, b. 22 May 1957, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 09 March 1962, Adrian, Minnesota.
43. iv. JUDY SCHUTZ, b. 25 March 1959, Adrian, Minnesota.
44. v. THOMAS SCHUTZ, b. 21 May 1961, Adrian, Minnesota.

35. BEVERLY JEAN⁵ SCHUTZ (*ANNA DOROTHY⁴ FINKE, BERNARD JOHN³, JOHANN GEORGE², JOHANN HEINRICH¹*) was born 10 February 1932 in Adrian, Minnesota. She married (1) RONALD THIEDE 19 June 1954 in Adrian, Minnesota. He was born 24 September 1930 in South Milwaukee, Wisconsin. She married (2) GERALD KNIPS 30 July 1983 in St. Paul, Minnesota. He was born 22 May 1929 in Adrian, Minnesota.

Children of BEVERLY SCHUTZ and RONALD THIEDE are:

45. i. DEBRA⁶ THIEDE, b. 27 April 1955, Adrian, Minnesota.
46. ii. DAVID THIEDE, b. 13 February 1958, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
47. iii. PATRICIA THIEDE, b. 13 August 1960, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
48. iv. MICHAEL THIEDE, b. 10 August 1961, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
49. v. DANIEL THIEDE, b. 20 January 1968, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
50. vi. KATHY THIEDE, b. 20 May 1970, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

36. JOHN JOSEPH⁵ SCHUTZ III (*ANNA DOROTHY⁴ FINKE, BERNARD JOHN³, JOHANN GEORGE², JOHANN HEINRICH¹*) was born 24 June 1939 in Adrian, Minnesota. He married LILIANE MARLENE KAULS 19 June 1965 in Minneapolis, Minnesota, daughter of HERMANN KAULS and EDITH KRAUSE. She was born 17 February 1942 in Pozan, Poland.

Children of JOHN SCHUTZ and LILIANE KAULS are:

51. i. MARA MARLENE⁶ SCHUTZ, b. 21 April 1966, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
52. ii. MARIA ELENA SCHUTZ, b. 21 April 1966, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
53. iii. JOHN JOSEPH SCHUTZ IV, b. 10 August 1967, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

37. REGINA M.⁵ CAJKA (*MARY JOSEPHINE⁴ WITT, MARIA³ FINKE, JOHANN GEORGE², JOHANN HEINRICH¹*) was born 06 March 1915 in Omaha, Nebraska. She married CLEMENS RAYMOND KALINSKI 06 June 1936 in Omaha, Nebraska. He was born 01 June 1914 in Omaha, Nebraska, and died 01 March 1991 in Omaha, Nebraska.

Children of REGINA CAJKA and CLEMENS KALINSKI are:

- i. JOAN MARIE⁶ KALINSKI, b. 05 October 1938, Omaha, Nebraska; m. (1) CARL LARPENTER, 29 January 1959, Omaha, Nebraska; b. 01 July 1936, Port Arthur, Texas; d. 15 September 1998, Kirbyville, Texas; m. (2) JAMES LUCE, 02 April 1968, Houston, Texas; b. 11 May 1922, Le Mars, Iowa.
ii. RAYMOND CLEMENS KALINSKI, b. 18 August 1946, Omaha, Nebraska; m. PATTI SAUL, 27 August 1976, Omaha, Nebraska; b. 03 June 1951, Seattle, Washington.
iii. MARY FRANCES KALINSKI, b. 12 March 1955, Omaha, Nebraska; m. (1) HARLEY SANWICK, 14 January 1972, Rockport, Missouri; b. 01 June 1950, Omaha, Nebraska; m. (2) BRAD DEMPSEY, 18 September 1998, Omaha, Nebraska; b. 08 February 1957, El Paso, Texas.

38. RITA⁵ CAJKA (*MARY JOSEPHINE⁴ WITT, MARIA³ FINKE, JOHANN GEORGE², JOHANN HEINRICH¹*) was born 30 August 1927 in Omaha, Nebraska. She married BYRON ROWLAND 20 January 1949 in Omaha, Nebraska. He was born 11 August 1927 in Omaha, Nebraska.

Children of RITA CAJKA and BYRON ROWLAND are:

- i. JIM⁶ ROWLAND, b. 03 October 1949, Omaha, Nebraska; m. LINDA SWOPE, 06 December 1980, Reno, Nevada; b. 17 March 1958.
- ii. BARBARA ROWLAND, b. 24 May 1951, Omaha, Nebraska; m. (1) KENNETH O. SMITH, 24 September 1971, Reno, Nevada; b. 02 May 1946, Santa Rosa, California; m. (2) MICHAEL STEPHEN DURAND, 04 October 1985, Reno, Nevada; b. 10 March 1953, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

39. NORMA M.⁵ BLOEMER (*BARBARA SUZANNA⁴ WITT, MARIA³ FINKE, JOHANN GEORGE², JOHANN HEINRICH¹*) was born 06 May 1923 in Omaha, Nebraska. She married RICHARD GEHRING 22 October 1949 in Omaha, Nebraska. He was born 03 July 1927 in Chicago, Illinois.

Children of NORMA BLOEMER and RICHARD GEHRING are:

- i. EDWARD R.⁶ GEHRING, b. 17 September 1950, Chicago, Illinois; m. CHERYL FRIESSEN, 03 June 1970, Lancaster, California; b. 25 May 1952, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.
- ii. WILLIAM J. GEHRING, b. 05 February 1952, Chicago, Illinois; m. ELIZABETH KUNNE, Lancaster, California; b. 29 May 1955, San Diego, California.
- iii. KIM ROY GEHRING, b. 10 March 1953, Chicago, Illinois; m. SHIRLEY ERBES, 10 March 1974, Lancaster, California; b. 28 July 1953, Lancaster, California.
- iv. BARBARA S. GEHRING, b. 19 November 1955, Lancaster, California; m. ARTHUR LAVOIE, 26 October 1974, Lancaster, California; b. 19 January 1954, Charlestown, South Carolina.
- v. DONALD R. GEHRING, b. 03 February 1957, Palmdale, California; m. CONNIE JOHNSON, 25 October 1986, San Louis Obispo, California; b. 27 September 1966, Los Angeles, California.

40. ALAN R.⁵ WOODARD (*CHRISTINA JOHANNA⁴ WITT, MARIA³ FINKE, JOHANN GEORGE², JOHANN HEINRICH¹*) was born 14 November 1927 in Omaha, Nebraska. He married MARY JANE LANG 20 February 1954 in Pasadena, California. She was born 07 June 1927 in Chicago, Illinois.

Children of ALAN WOODARD and MARY LANG are:

- i. JUDITH ANN⁶ WOODARD, b. 30 December 1954, Pasadena, California; m. PHILLIP KAVESH, 20 July 1990, Torrance, California; b. 09 July 1952, Audubon, New Jersey.
- ii. THOMAS J. WOODARD, b. 12 March 1956, Burbank, California; m. (1) KATE LOUISE HAWS; m. (2) THERESA K. BLANCHARD, 23 June 1979, Costa Mesa, California; b. 13 April 1956, Whittier, California.
- iii. DANIEL J. WOODARD, b. 22 August 1957, Burbank, California; m. JENNIFER LEE STARK, 23 June 1979, Costa Mesa, California; b. 20 February 1957, Glendale, California.
- iv. ROBERT J. WOODARD, b. 01 May 1959, Los Angeles, California; m. PAULA RABEN, 20 July 1999, San Dimas, California; b. 22 July 1959, Champaign, Illinois.
- v. ANDREW J. WOODARD, b. 23 January 1964, Los Angeles, California.
- vi. STEPHEN J. WOODARD, b. 26 April 1967, Burbank, California; m. JANELLE FINIGAN, 16 November 1991, Flintridge, Canada; b. 26 May 1967, Glendale, California.

41. MARIANE⁵ WOODARD (*CHRISTINA JOHANNA⁴ WITT, MARIA³ FINKE, JOHANN GEORGE², JOHANN HEINRICH¹*) was born 16 January 1933 in Omaha, Nebraska. She married (1) CARL GOODWIN 26 January 1951 in West Hollywood, California. He was born March 1931 in Lubbock, Texas. She married (2) FLOYD SULLIVAN 31 October 1959 in Davenport, Iowa. He was born 15 June 1933 in Nova Scotia, Canada, and died June 1961 in St Paul, Minnesota. She married (3) KENNETH K. DUKE 26 August 1966 in Los Angeles, California. He was born 12 July 1935 in Los Angeles, California.

Child of MARIANE WOODARD and CARL GOODWIN is:

- i. JOHN EDWARD⁶ GOODWIN, b. 12 August 1953, Omaha, Nebraska.

Child of MARIANE WOODARD and FLOYD SULLIVAN is:

- ii. JEROME EUGENE⁶ SULLIVAN, b. 01 August 1960, Burbank, California; m. KATHERINE PETROS; b. 13 March 1961, Foster City, California.

Child of MARIANE WOODARD and KENNETH DUKE is:

- iii. APRIL BETH⁶ DUKE, b. 04 April 1967, Hollywood, California; m. SCOTT URBATSCH, 19 February 1998, Santa Barbara, California; b. June 1968, Davenport, Iowa.

Generation No. 6

42. CHERYL⁶ SCHUTZ (*VIRGIL NICHOLAS⁵, ANNA DOROTHY⁴ FINKE, BERNARD JOHN³, JOHANN GEORGE², JOHANN HEINRICH¹*) was born 27 December 1953. She married MICHAEL DOYLE COX 04 August 1973 in Adrian, Minnesota. He was born 02 February 1952 in Adrian, Minnesota.

Children of CHERYL SCHUTZ and MICHAEL COX are:

- i. BENJAMIN JOHN⁷ COX, b. 05 January 1977, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.
- ii. ELISSA ANN COX, b. 03 December 1979, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.
- iii. JOHN MICHAEL COX, b. 26 November 1980, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.
- iv. ADAM NICHOLAS COX, b. 16 May 1983, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.
- v. BRIAN THOMAS COX, b. 09 October 1985, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

43. JUDY⁶ SCHUTZ (*VIRGIL NICHOLAS⁵, ANNA DOROTHY⁴ FINKE, BERNARD JOHN³, JOHANN GEORGE², JOHANN HEINRICH¹*) was born 25 March 1959 in Adrian, Minnesota. She married MARK ANTHONY BARLOW 16 May 1988 in North Conway, New Hampshire. He was born 02 January 1952 in Lewiston, Maine.

Children of JUDY SCHUTZ and MARK BARLOW are:

- i. JESSICA ANN⁷ BARLOW, b. 06 December 1990, Bridgton, Maine.
- ii. ERIN JULIA BARLOW, b. 30 July 1993, Bridgton, Maine.
- iii. TANNER NICHOLAS BARLOW, b. 02 May 1995, Bridgton, Maine.

44. THOMAS⁶ SCHUTZ (*VIRGIL NICHOLAS⁵, ANNA DOROTHY⁴ FINKE, BERNARD JOHN³, JOHANN GEORGE², JOHANN HEINRICH¹*) was born 21 May 1961 in Adrian, Minnesota. He married KARLA GERTNER 22 December 1984 in Westbrook, Minnesota. She was born 03 February 1962 in Westbrook, Minnesota.

Children of THOMAS SCHUTZ and KARLA GERTNER are:

- i. KAYLAN LYNETTE⁷ SCHUTZ, b. 28 April 1985, Mankato, Minnesota.
- ii. JACOB THOMAS SCHUTZ, b. 01 June 1987, Burnsville, Minnesota.
- iii. JORDAN MICHAEL SCHUTZ, b. 12 March 1990, Burnsville, Minnesota.

45. DEBRA⁶ THIEDE (*BEVERLY JEAN⁵ SCHUTZ, ANNA DOROTHY⁴ FINKE, BERNARD JOHN³, JOHANN GEORGE², JOHANN HEINRICH¹*) was born 27 April 1955 in Adrian, Minnesota. She married DAVID DAHLMAN 25 June 1983. He was born 31 October 1954 in Kansas City, Missouri.

Children of DEBRA THIEDE and DAVID DAHLMAN are:

- i. TRENT⁷ DAHLMAN, b. 06 October 1985.
- ii. MARA DAHLMAN, b. 13 January 1988.
- iii. JOSH DAHLMAN, b. 16 September 1991.
- iv. ABI DAHLMAN, b. 03 July 1994.
- v. LINDI DAHLMAN, b. 09 March 1997.

46. DAVID⁶ THIEDE (*BEVERLY JEAN⁵ SCHUTZ, ANNA DOROTHY⁴ FINKE, BERNARD JOHN³, JOHANN GEORGE², JOHANN HEINRICH¹*) was born 13 February 1958 in Minneapolis, Minnesota. He married KONI FRANZEN 08 August 1988 in Rapid City, South Dakota. She was born 24 May 1967 in Rapid City, South Dakota.

Child of DAVID THIEDE and KONI FRANZEN is:

- i. ALISA⁷ THIEDE, b. 19 October 1995.

47. PATRICIA⁶ THIEDE (*BEVERLY JEAN⁵ SCHUTZ, ANNA DOROTHY⁴ FINKE, BERNARD JOHN³, JOHANN GEORGE², JOHANN HEINRICH¹*) was born 13 August 1960 in Minneapolis, Minnesota. She married (1) TOM MIELKE 20 June

1981 in Minneapolis, Minnesota. He was born 09 February 1960. She married (2) BRAD FOX 01 August 1992 in Minneapolis, Minnesota. He was born 28 July 1962 in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Child of PATRICIA THIEDE and TOM MIELKE is:

- i. DANIEL⁷ MIELKE, b. 16 December 1985.

48. MICHAEL⁶ THIEDE (*BEVERLY JEAN⁵ SCHUTZ, ANNA DOROTHY⁴ FINKE, BERNARD JOHN³, JOHANN GEORGE², JOHANN HEINRICH¹*) was born 10 August 1961 in Minneapolis, Minnesota. He married TRACY FELDE 15 June 1985 in Cottage Grove, Minnesota. She was born 19 May 1965 in St. Paul, Minnesota.

Children of MICHAEL THIEDE and TRACY FELDE are:

- i. MATHEW⁷ THIEDE, b. 10 December 1985.
- ii. TYLER THIEDE, b. 19 September 1989.
- iii. ZACHARY THIEDE, b. 10 October 1991.

49. DANIEL⁶ THIEDE (*BEVERLY JEAN⁵ SCHUTZ, ANNA DOROTHY⁴ FINKE, BERNARD JOHN³, JOHANN GEORGE², JOHANN HEINRICH¹*) was born 20 January 1968 in Minneapolis, Minnesota. He married KELLY HEUBSCH 25 May 1991 in Hastings, Minnesota. She was born 14 September 1968.

Children of DANIEL THIEDE and KELLY HEUBSCH are:

- i. KATELYN⁷ THIEDE, b. 12 August 1990.
- ii. JACQUILAN THIEDE, b. 25 February 1992.
- iii. MATHIAS THIEDE, b. 02 March 1995.

50. KATHY⁶ THIEDE (*BEVERLY JEAN⁵ SCHUTZ, ANNA DOROTHY⁴ FINKE, BERNARD JOHN³, JOHANN GEORGE², JOHANN HEINRICH¹*) was born 20 May 1970 in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Child of KATHY THIEDE is:

- i. JACOB⁷ THIEDE, b. 22 March 1994.

51. MARA MARLENE⁶ SCHUTZ (*JOHN JOSEPH⁵, ANNA DOROTHY⁴ FINKE, BERNARD JOHN³, JOHANN GEORGE², JOHANN HEINRICH¹*) was born 21 April 1966 in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Child of MARA MARLENE SCHUTZ is:

- i. ANTHONY JOHN DEGIDIO⁷ SCHUTZ, b. 17 October 1996, St. Paul, Minnesota.

52. MARIA ELENA⁶ SCHUTZ (*JOHN JOSEPH⁵, ANNA DOROTHY⁴ FINKE, BERNARD JOHN³, JOHANN GEORGE², JOHANN HEINRICH¹*) was born 21 April 1966 in Minneapolis, Minnesota. She married WILLIAM BOECKER 17 June 1988. He was born 06 June 1963 in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Children of MARIA SCHUTZ and WILLIAM BOECKER are:

- i. ASHLEY MARLENE⁷ BOECKER, b. 23 October 1990, Shakopee, Minnesota.
- ii. LARISSA ELENA BOECKER, b. 12 December 1991, Shakopee, Minnesota.
- iii. WILLIAM JOHN BOECKER, b. 05 October 1993, Shakopee, Minnesota.
- iv. TATIANA MARIA BOECKER, b. 30 October 1995, Shakopee, Minnesota.

53. JOHN JOSEPH⁶ SCHUTZ IV (*JOHN JOSEPH⁵, ANNA DOROTHY⁴ FINKE, BERNARD JOHN³, JOHANN GEORGE², JOHANN HEINRICH¹*) was born 10 August 1967 in Minneapolis, Minnesota. He married BETH RUSS 16 July 1999 in Minneapolis, Minnesota. She was born 07 March 1970 in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Child of JOHN SCHUTZ and BETH RUSS is:

- i. JOHN JOSEPH⁷ SCHUTZ V, b. 30 September 2001, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

The Family Weidert

The Luxembourg national motto is "Mir wölle bleiwen wat mir sin." or "We want to remain what we are." Considering the long history of this little country and the intensely independent character of its natives, this is, indeed, an appropriate adage for the Weidert family.

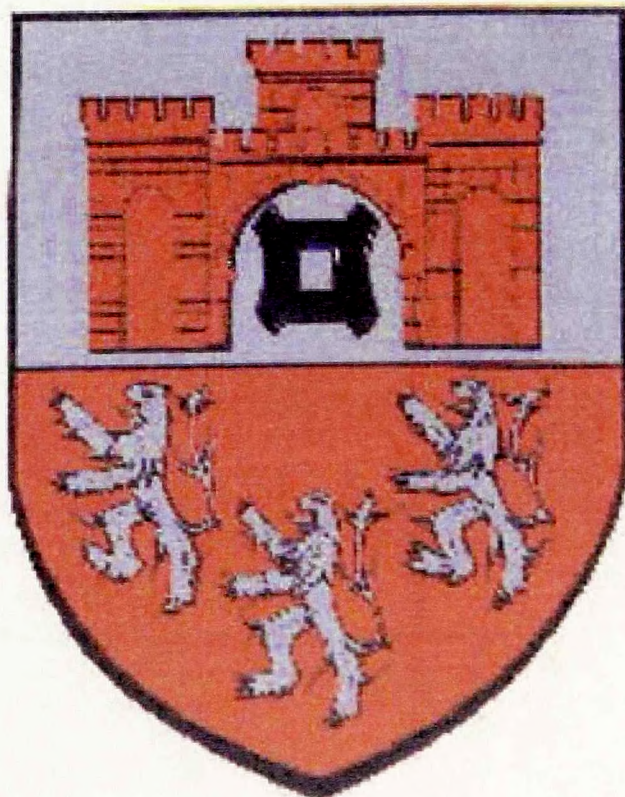


Founded in 963, Luxembourg became a grand duchy in 1815 and an independent state under the Netherlands. The Country is only 36 miles wide and 51 miles long. It lost more than half of its territory to Belgium in 1839, but gained a larger measure of autonomy.

Full independence was attained in 1867.

Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Before the Napoleonic time, Steinsel and Müllendorf, the major Weidert ancestral villages, formed a community, owned by the Grand-Dukes of Luxembourg and ruled by a caretaker appointed by the Dukes. The arms of such servants were the lion of Luxembourg, with two castles on either side of the lion. In the gate of the castle there is a water mill wheel, which is a canting symbol for Müllendorf (from Mühlendorf, or mill-village).



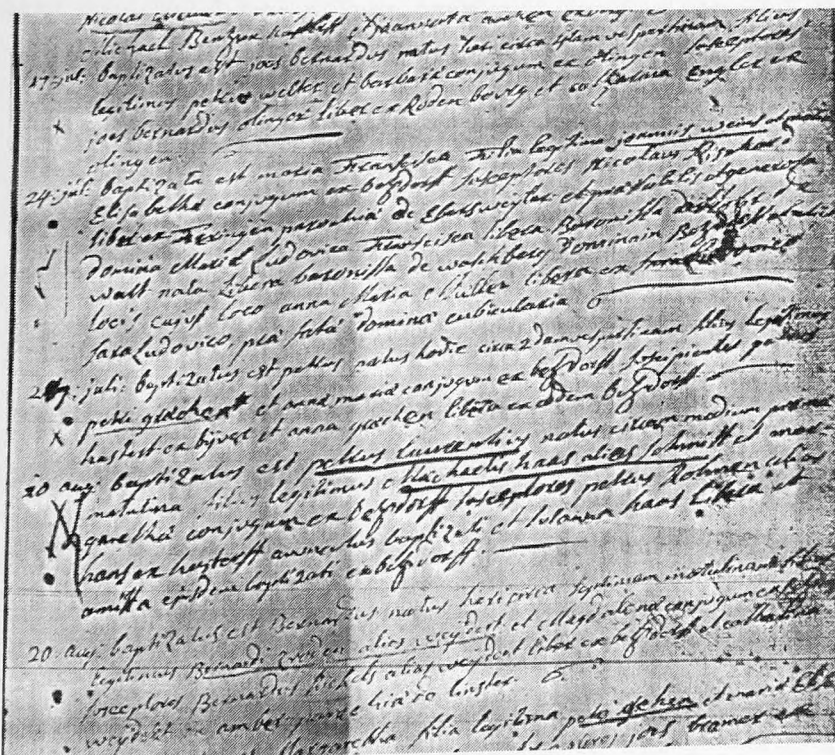
Luxembourg is a tiny country hemmed in by Belgium on the west, Germany to the east and France to the south. The land is rolling, forested and very lush. The climate is rather mild as it gets some ocean effects from the west.

Politically it has remained neutral throughout the years, but has succumbed to invasions by foreign troops on their way to other conquests. As a result of its geography, and the numerous wars over the centuries, the language is divided between German, French and a Luxembourgish dialect called letzebuergesch, which is neither German nor French. In the part of Luxembourg where the Weiderts came from, just north of Luxembourg City, German is spoken more commonly than French.

The Weidert family was blessed to live in a country that was meticulous in its record keeping. The available records date back to the 1600's.

To start this history at that point would involve sixteen different families. To bring them all into focus and then meld them slowly into the following generations would be a formidable and confusing task. Consequently, I've chosen to start the Weidert family history one generation later, where we need deal with only eight families, still a perplexing number to deal with. To simplify it further, I will abbreviate the history of that generation by following only the main stems of the family. However, to provide the reader with an overview of who would constitute the generation of my 5th. great grandparents (6th. for our children and 7th. for our grandchildren) I'll merely list their surnames:

All of these families date back to the late 1600's or early 1700's: Weydert (an early spelling), Röden, Lay, Weck, Bausch, Harsch, Zizer, Flamman, Kaiser, Nockels, Kaufmann, Wagner Thomes, Arend. Instead of beginning our story in the 1600's with them, I'll start with Bernard Weydert, born in 1752.



Bernard Weydert, son of Bernard Weydert and Magdalena Röden was born on 20 August, 1752 in Betzdorf, Luxembourg (last entry).

An interesting custom of the time is illustrated with the name of Bernard's Weidert's parents. His father had an alias of Röden which was his wife's surname. The alias was used as a result of Bernard living on and farming the land of his wife's parent's after their marriage. The custom, indeed the law, in such cases, (we have seen one other in the Family Finke) required the husband to take the wife's family name. In Luxembourg, the name was used only for that person and not passed down to future generations as was the usual case in Germany.

Bernard's family consisted of farmers and shepherds. He was the middle child in a large family of nine children. There were five boys and four girls, all of whom survived childhood, which was remarkable for that time. Infant mortality was very high in the 1700's because of rampant diseases, poor nutrition, little or no medical care and generally harsh living conditions.

As the older children became more independent, they helped with the chores and caring for the younger children. They grew up quickly out of necessity. The children would marry, leave home and begin a life of their own. As the parents became older and could not care for themselves, they would live with one of their children, usually the oldest, or the one that had the best situation for providing their care. As one of the last to get married, Bernard took on much of the responsibility for the operation of the farm and herds until two younger brothers were able to take over and, eventually, inherit the property.

Bernard married relatively late in life at the age of thirty. His wife Catherine Frippell, daughter of Peter Frippell and Marie Hoffmann was sickly and unable to have children. Bernard worked as a hired hand near Eich just north of Luxembourg City. He was somewhat hindered in pursuing a more rewarding career because of the need to care for his wife who was suffering from an incurable form of encephalitis.

Catherine died early in the year 1790 after only eight years of marriage. Although her death was expected, Bernard mourned deeply and was not inclined to remarry until a couple of years later when he met a woman by the name of Suzanne Lay. Suzanne was the daughter of Theodore Lay and Anna Weck who were neighbors of Bernard's mother in the town of Wormeldange, a village on the German border. Bernard visited his mother frequently after meeting Suzanne and, although he was about to turn 41 and she was 13 years his junior, they were very compatible in most respects and fell deeply in love. They were married on 01 August, 1793.

The marriage certificate on the next page indicates that Bernard's father is dead but his mother and his in-laws live in Wormeldange. After their marriage, Bernard and Suzanne moved to Rollingergrund, a town near Eich.

SECOND MARRIAGE of Bernard Weydert
to Suzanne Lay August 1, 1793

Je soussigné, a été par les parties et les témoins
présents, le jour et l'heure et au lieu susdits, et en vertu
de la loi, fait contracter en la maison commune d'ici, pour contracter mariage
de part Bernard Weydert, jacobin, veuve de feu catarina (épouse)
d'âge de quarante deux ans domicilié au Lempersberg même canton, fils
légitime des défuncts Bernard Weydert La Bourais et de madame Marie
Catherine d'ancienneté a Worms d'ancienneté canton de Premich, d'autre part
Suzanne Lay âgée de vingt neuf ans domiciliée au dit Worms d'ancienneté
dite légitime de feu Theodor Lay bonnetier, et de Anne Marie veuve de
Joseph d'ancienneté au dit Worms d'ancienneté. Lesquels futurs conjoints étoient
accompagnés des témoins Martin Mindinger jacobin d'âge de quarante
ans et de Jean Michel Messon âgé de quarante un ans, et de Pierre
Joseph jacobin d'âge de trente trois ans et de Pierre Stein jacobin
d'âge de vingt sept ans tous les quatre témoins domiciliés au dit Worms
même canton. Le second et le troisième témoins amis des parties
sont Nicolas Stuffer après avoir fait lecture en présence des parties, et de
ces témoins, de l'acte de publication de prochain mariage entre
lesdits conjoints dressé par moi Nicolas Stuffer le jour du mois
de septembre, et officie le même jour à la porte de cette maison
commune de cette loge, après aussi que Bernard Weydert, et
Suzanne Lay ont eu déclaré à haute voix, et prouvé mutuelle-
ment pour époux, j'ai prononcé au nom de la loi, que Bernard
Weydert, et Suzanne Lay sont unis en mariage, et j'ai dressé
le présent acte, que les parties et les témoins ont signé avec moi.
L'exception des parties et Martin Mindinger déclarant ne
pas le faire ont fait leur marque. Part et la maison commune
de l'acte le jour susdit, et au que dessus, marque de Bernard Weydert
marque de Suzanne Lay. marque de Martin Mindinger.
L'acte a été dressé en double original. C'est les témoins

Marriage of Bernard Weydert (his second) and Suzanne Lay 01 August 1793

Suzanne experienced several miscarriages before the successful birth of John Adam Weidert on 13 August, 1801. His father was about to turn 49. Finally, Bernard had a child, a son that could carry on his name. His birth became even more of a blessing when Suzanne learned that she could not have more children.

Six years after the birth of John Adam Weidert a child was born to another couple in the town of Muellendorf, 16 kilometers from Eich. Maria Kaufmann, wife of Peter Kayser, gave birth to a boy, Nicholas Kayser on 20 December, 1807.

Muellendorf hae vigesima decembris anni millesimi octingentesimi
 Septimi horam decimam noctis et natus et altera die
 a me infra scripto baptizatus fuit Nicolaus filius legitimus
 petri Keiser et maria Kaufman conjugum ex muellendorf,
 Susceptores erant Nicolaus Keiser ex muellendorf et Eva
 Fischbach ex Rott, qui omnes una mecum partem subscripserunt
 partem sua Regni fecerunt. horum in fidem St. Rottis
 ad minus tractor in Klein
 partem infans patris, Regi nomen Nicolai
 Keiser partem, Regi nomen Eva Fischbach matris.

Birth of Nicholas Kaiser, son of Peter and Anna Maria Kaufmann, 20 December, 1807.

Two years later on 27 February, 1809 in the nearby town of Meisdorff, Rosa Arend, wife of Nicholas Thomes, gave birth to a baby girl they named Catherine. These two children, Nicholas Kayser and Catherine Thomes, would grow up to marry on 07 January 1836. In 1860, one of their children would join the Weydert family line.

Muellendorf hae vigesima septima februarii anni millesimi octingentesimi noni circa horam undecimam
 noctis et altera die a me infra scripto baptizata fuit Catherina
 filia legitima Rosa Arend et Nicolaus Thomes conjugum ex Meisdorff, Susceptores
 erant Nicolaus Thomes et Rosa Arend conjugum ex Meisdorff, Susceptores erant Michael
 Rander et Catherina Kemp, qui omnes una mecum partem subscripserunt
 partem sua Regni fecerunt. horum in fidem St. Rottis ad minus tractor in Klein
 Meisdorff hae vigesima septima februarii anni millesimi octingentesimi noni circa horam undecimam
 noctis et altera die a me infra scripto baptizata fuit Catherina filia legitima
Nicolaus Thomes et Rosa Arend conjugum ex Meisdorff, Susceptores erant Michael
 Rander et Catherina Kemp, qui omnes una mecum partem subscripserunt
 partem sua Regni fecerunt. horum in fidem St. Rottis ad minus tractor in Klein
 Meisdorff hae vigesima septima februarii anni millesimi octingentesimi noni circa horam undecimam
 noctis et altera die a me infra scripto baptizatus fuit Nicolaus filius legitimus
Nicolaus Thomes et Rosa Arend conjugum ex Meisdorff, Susceptores erant Michael
 Rander et Catherina Kemp, qui omnes una mecum partem subscripserunt
 partem sua Regni fecerunt. horum in fidem St. Rottis ad minus tractor in Klein

Birth of Catherina Thomes, daughter of Nicholas and Rosa Arend - 27 February 1809.

In Rollingergrund, John Adam Weidert was only five years old when his mother died of ovarian cancer on 04 July 1806. His father had lost two wives in less than ten years. Bernard was fortunate, however, to have several of his brothers and sisters living in the area. They provided comfort to their brother and made a commitment to help raise his son.

This promise was timely since Bernard suffered a stroke two years later. He was unable to work any longer and, he too, became a ward of his family. His health did not improve. He passed away on 07 May, 1809. John was only eight, barely old enough to understand the tragedy of his father's life.

John was raised by his uncle Nicolaus Weidert and his family. They loved John and treated him like their own children. One of them, Peter, was the same age and they became great companions.

John's uncle Nicolaus was a tradesman and worked at all sorts of jobs, primarily carpentry. He traveled throughout the area taking Peter and John along for company and assistance. They both grew up learning the carpentry trade from an excellent craftsman. Nicolaus would cut his own wood from the forests and transform it into remarkable items for his customers.

When John Weidert reached his early twenties, he too was a skilled woodworker. He loved to cut trees and then make planking and other raw materials for carpentry work. He was now working independently although he collaborated with his uncle and cousin Peter on some of the larger projects that required specialized skills or those which could not be performed by a single person.

One of these jobs took him to the nearby town of Kopstal where he built a small barn for a man by the name of Nicholas Bausch. Nicholas wife Elizabeth and their daughter Margaritta would bring him lunch and other refreshments while on the job that took nearly four months to complete.

Soon, only Margaritta brought the food and she would, at John's insistence, converse with him while he ate. They became close friends and missed each other when the job was completed. Fortunately, their homes were not far apart and they were able to see each other frequently, but now with romantic intentions.

Soon John asked for Margaritta's hand, received her family's blessing, and they were united in marriage on 14 December, 1825 in the village of Eich. Unlike his parents, John and Margaritta were close in age. He was 24 and she was 25. Like his parents, John and his wife Margaritta had only one child. It would be nearly ten years before he was born on 29 April, 1835. Fortunately, John Jr. did not lose his parents early in life as had his father.

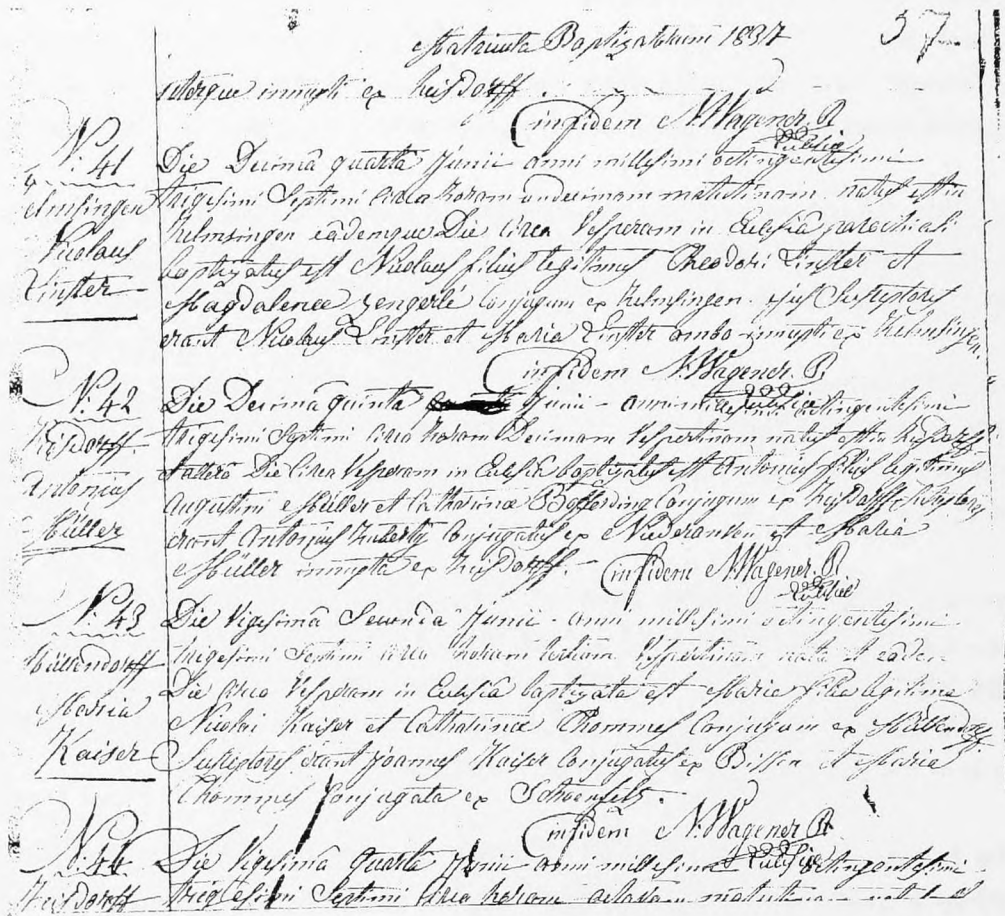
As John grew he followed in the footsteps of his father and grandfather in learning the carpentry trade. They lived on a small farm on the outskirts of Kopstal, his mother's home town. There they were able to raise some livestock and garden vegetables, primarily for their own consumption. Additionally, the livestock and vegetables provided a small, but welcome, supplement to their income as they sold what they didn't eat at the local market.

John was very close to his maternal grandparents who lived nearby. He would visit them often and

his grandfather, Nicholas Bausch, would share stories of their family with him. He also began to relate stories to his grandson, John, of what he had heard about life in America. Some of Nicholas' friends had emigrated and written to him about their new land. The stories were not always positive, but they were often embellished to make the emigrant's decision appear to be very wise. At the same time, John became aware, from overhearing family discussions, of growing concerns about their own future. Most of this part of Europe was experiencing a series of crop failures that began in southwestern Germany when John was 11 in 1846. The Weiderts, like everyone in their town, were severely hurt by potato rot, affecting their most essential staple food. There was no threat of military service, such as experienced by French and German young men (Luxembourg has always been a neutral country), however there was concern about the economy, taxes and the religious oppression experienced in parts of nearby Germany against their fellow Catholics.

Nicholas Kayser and Catherine Thomes, you will recall, were born near Steinsel in 1807 and 1809 respectively. They knew each other as they grew up, fell in love in their mid twenties, and married in 1836. Their daughter Maria, was born on 24 June, 1837.

Maria never got to know her mother who died while she was still an infant on 12 December, 1838. Her father died on 31 January 1854, when she was only seventeen.



Birth Certificate of Maria Kayser. Last full entry shows that Maria was born on 24 June, 1837. Her parents were Nicholas Kayser and Catherina Thomes.

Entertainment was usually limited to socializing after Sunday mass when families would get together in a local park or restaurant. In good weather children would play outside while the ladies would talk and the men played board games. Occasionally, a special event would be held where professional entertainers would visit a town and all would turn out to enjoy their performance. The performances were usually quite simple. A favorite of most audiences was a man who would make shadow figures on a sheet illuminated from behind. This was particularly pleasing to the children who would allow their imaginations to enhance stories being told about the shadow figures. Many of the children would beg their parents to let them practice making shadow figures at home. Shadow pictures remained popular with many succeeding generations.

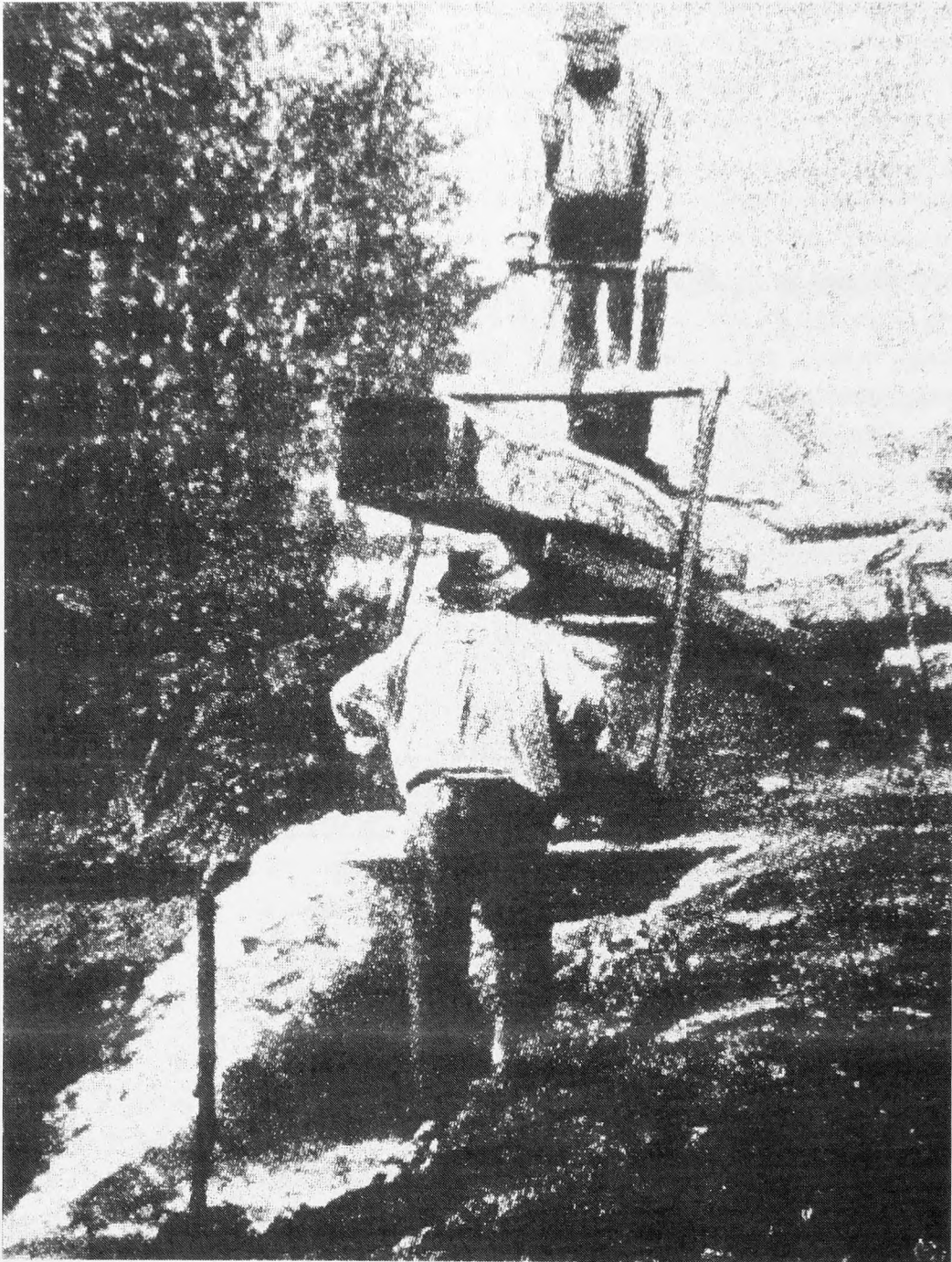
A very important occasion took place annually in the nearby town of Echternach. Thousands of Luxembourgers would make the trip to Echternach on Pentecost to see a strange medieval ritual. Echternach is dominated by the Benedictine abbey of Saint Willibrord, first established there in the seventh century. This abbey, once a medieval scriptorium famous for producing illuminated copies of religious texts, houses the remains of saint Willibrord in its crypt and was the focus of the peculiar "dancing procession". Starting in the fourteenth century people of all surrounding parishes would walk to Echternach during the Pentecostal holidays bearing their offerings. Historical references mention that pilgrims from the village of Waxweiler would perform a sort of "hopping dance" as they proceeded to the abbey. This custom caught on with all the pilgrims and, following a pontifical mass, a procession would wend its way through the streets of Echternach and back to the tomb of Saint Willibrord in the crypt of the basilica. The participants covered the entire route slowly hopping from one foot to the other in time to an endlessly repeated melody supplied by groups of musicians.

This was one event the Weiderts would not miss. In 1859, the Weidert family made the annual trip to Echternach and, as usual, participated in the procession. It was here that John noticed a very pretty girl marching next to him along with her aunt and uncle. John and the girl eyed each other and stayed close until the procession ended. Following the short ceremony at the crypt, John asked Maria Kayser to join him for refreshments. Their subsequent discussion sparked a romantic interest that culminated in their marriage on 18 April, 1860.



Marriage of John Weydert and Maria Kayser, 18 April 1860 in Steinsel (item # 6). Parents were Johannes Weidert and Margaretha Bausch, living in Kopstal and Nicholas Kayser (deceased) and Catherine Thomes (deceased), formerly from Muellendorf.

The Weiderts decided to make their home in the Muellendorf house that Maria had inherited from her father. John continued to do carpentry work, making his own lumber from local trees.



**Photo of Wood cutting Operation circa 1862.
Man facing camera is John Adam Weidert. The other man is unknown.**

Catherine, named after her grandmother was born on 18 February 1861. She was followed by Margaretha (02 November, 1863), named after her other grandmother, and then another John was born on 12 September 1865. He would be their only boy.

John and Maria asked his mother, Margaritta to live with them when John's father passed away. She was very lonely and, therefore, welcomed the opportunity to join her son's family and help raise her grandchildren. She would do so for nearly a decade.

The Weiderts would lose their next child, Maria Victorine (1867) within days of her birth. Their next child, Mary was born in 1869 followed by Mary Ann, born in 1871.

Victoria Weidert was born on 18 April, 1873 and her sister Justina was born on 31 January 1875.

These seven surviving Weidert children would grow up in Muellendorf. Their home was not far from the Ste. Pierre Catholic church where their parents were married, where they were baptized, and where their beloved grandmother, Margaritta, was buried on 27 April, 1875. She had lived just long enough to see her last grandchild, who was born but three months earlier.



Muellendorf at Christmas Time.
The house on the near left with the open window is the Weidert home.
They lived there from 1860 until 1888.

Most of young John's friends were sons of farmers in the area. He loved to spend time with them and learn the skills of farming. Unlike his father and grandfather, woodcrafts and carpentry did not interest him. He often asked his dad about the possibility of farming but he was discouraged by the lack of opportunities in the area they lived. Essentially, all of the tillable land was already being farmed because of the relatively dense population in the area. The land was farmed by families that had owned it for generations. It was very difficult, if not impossible, to begin farming even if one had enough money, and the Weiderts did not.

John's longing to farm could only be satisfied by finding a place where land was cheap and plentiful. It wasn't difficult for him to conclude that America might be that place. He had heard many stories from his father about his childhood friends who had emigrated to America. John Sr. hoped that his son would now pursue the same ambition that he had kept alive since his youth. He realized that he was too old to start anew, especially at a different profession. Rather than dissuade his son however, he encouraged and aided John Jr. in pursuit of his dream. In the spring of 1884, he wrote to a friend living in Iowa, suggesting that his eighteen year-old son might emigrate if he had some confidence in his ability to succeed. Six months later, a response from John's friend arrived stating that "If John Jr. would come to Alton, Iowa he and many other Luxembourger settlers in the area would help him get started in farming".

John was only 19 and reluctant to leave his parents and five sisters, but his ambition to farm and the family's encouragement were strong incentives. The family, in fact, vowed to join him if he found America as worthy as promised. Their goal was to stay together as a family, if possible. None of the children were married yet but several were approaching that age. If they were to make a move it had to be done within the next few years or the risk of separation would escalate.

John arrived in Alton, Iowa in January of 1886. He was twenty years old. His father's friend counseled him on how to succeed in America. He encouraged him to work as a hired hand for a couple of years in order to learn the methods of farming which were considerably different than what he had seen in Luxembourg. This on-the-job-training would also provide an opportunity for him to save the additional money necessary to begin farming on his own.

John's favorable reports back to Luxembourg put the Weidert family on alert. "I will send for you as soon as the time is right. America is everything that was promised. We can have a better life here!" His parents and sisters started the long planning process for their own emigration.

One thing that John learned is that one could move freely in America. He found that there were small enclaves of Luxembourgers in various places in the Midwest. The Dubuque area and the Alton area, both in Iowa, had many settlers from his homeland. Similarly, the Rollingstone and Caledonia areas of southeastern Minnesota and, to a lesser extent, Nobles County in southwestern Minnesota, had numerous Luxembourger immigrants. Being single, he felt free to make his home where the opportunities were more promising. He chose to move to Nobles County from Iowa in 1886. Initially, he rented a small farm in Little Rock Township. Within a year he bought a farm in Lismore Township. He then sent for his parents and sisters, who made arrangements for the ocean passage in the spring of 1888.

Following instructions from John, they sold their house and most of their household possessions. They bade farewell to their friends and set out for Antwerp, where they had booked passage on a steamship for New York.



A passenger steamship leaving Europe for America.

Their trip was remarkably routine for most of the passengers, but tragic for the Weiderts and a few other families. The weather was good and the voyage lasted only twelve days, remarkably short considering as recently as ten years previously, many arrived by sailing ships on voyages that lasted more than 5 times longer. Sailing ships had slowly decreased as competition from the much faster and reliable steamships grew. The last sailing ship left from Europe in 1879.

Tragedy struck the Weidert family only three days into their voyage. Mary Ann, only 15 at the time, contracted typhus along with several other passengers. Typhus was not as common as in earlier years but still was considered the worst killer of all seagoing afflictions. It is a lice borne disease that afflicts the victim's skin and brain, causing dizziness, headaches, and pain throughout the body, together with bloodshot eyes, a dark red rash and a dull stare. Typhus was common in the crowded conditions and was know by the nickname of "ship fever". Mary Ann died quickly, and like the other typhus victims, was buried at sea two days before their arrival in New York.

The expected joyful reunion with their brother and son was dampened considerably because of the death of Mary Ann. They had lost one other child, but she was a newborn. This death was much harder to accept. They could do nothing but get on with the rigors of their new life.

Most of the residents of the Adrian vicinity were fairly recent immigrants who empathized with their situation and helped the Weiderts adjust as quickly as possible. Father Knauf helped them deal with the loss of Mary Ann and with their other spiritual needs.

John had already become acquainted with several local families from Luxembourg. Among them the LeBrunns, Ulvelings, Kreips, Kellens, Erpeldings, Scheidts, Bancks and Hendels, the latter he had met in Alton, Iowa in the short time he had lived there. They, at least, spoke the same dialect, although the Weidert's could communicate with their many German neighbors as well.

When John and Maria Weidert arrived in Adrian, John greeted them at the railroad station and, with a neighbor to help, loaded the family and their belongings onto two horse-drawn carts and set out for their farm in Lismore Township. The oldest child, Catherine, was now twenty seven and the youngest, Justina was only thirteen.

They adapted well to their new country, made friends quickly, and worked hard to establish themselves. John Sr., now in his mid-fifties, was able to use his skills to build farm buildings, while John Jr. concentrated on farming and raising livestock.

The four older girls, Catherine, Margaretha (now Maggie), Mary and Victoria worked as domestic help in homes or businesses in the area. Justina helped at home.

Before long, the girls, through their employment and church or social affairs had become acquainted with many of the local young men. They started dating and Weidert marriages became frequent over the next several years.

First to marry was Maggie, who married Peter VonBank on 14 February, 1890. They had two children. Martha born in 1903 and Michael, who died within days of his birth in 1905. Maggie died on 20 January, 1954.

The eldest, Catherine, married Theodore Schutz, a German immigrant who lived in Little Rock Township on 25 November, 1891 at St. Adrian Church. They had eight children. She died on 28 June, 1938.

Victoria married Ben Finke on 15 January 1895. He was a roomer she had met while she worked as a maid at a hotel in Ellsworth. They had thirteen children. She died on 23 September 1956. Her story continues on page 177 of the chapter on the Family Finke.

John Jr. married Anna Dorn, a niece of his brother-in-law Theodore Schutz, on 21 January, 1895, only six days after the marriage of his sister Victoria. They had ten children.

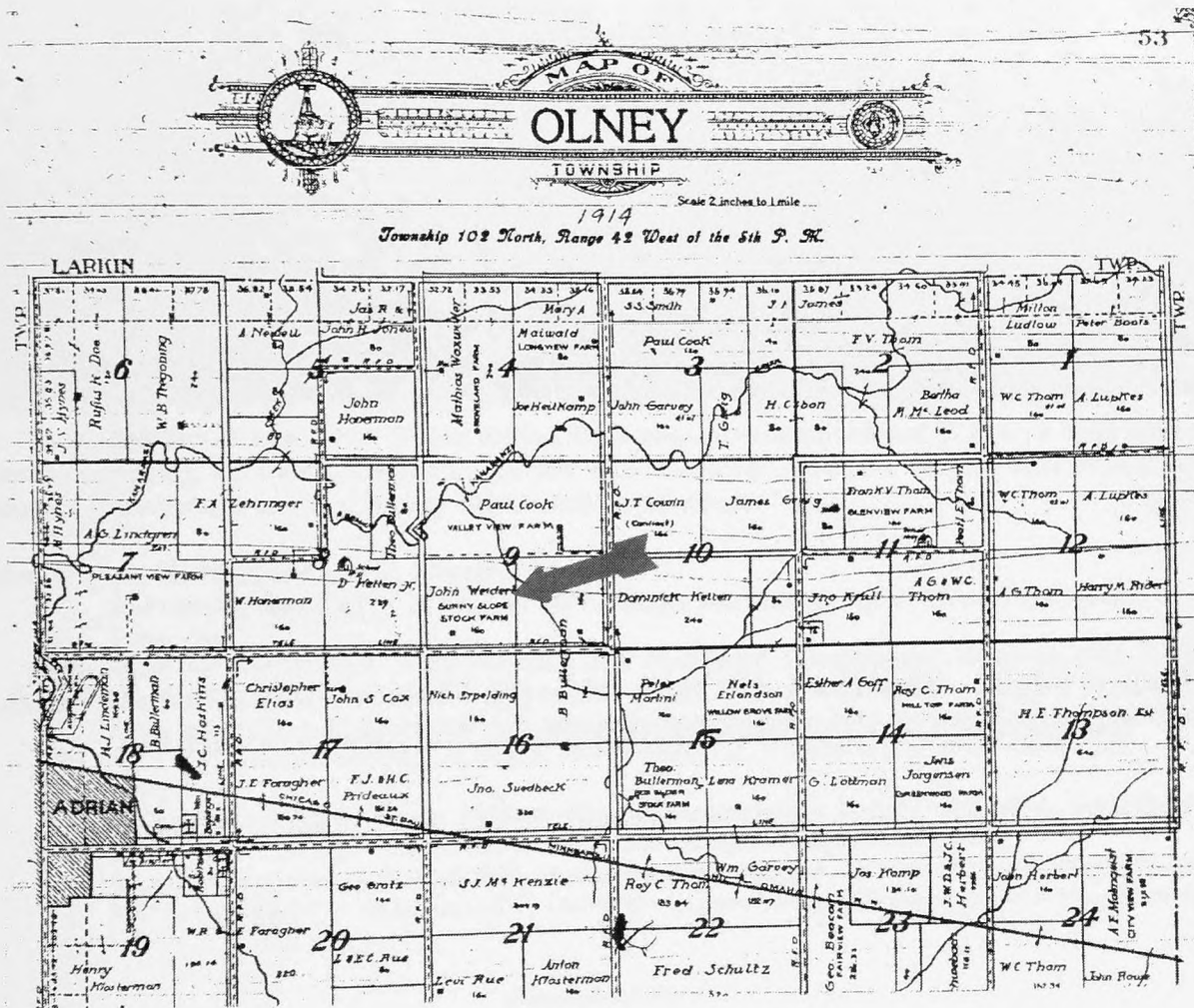
Mary married Matt Hensen soon afterward. They had eight children, all born in North Dakota. Mary died there in 1962.

Finally Justina, the youngest, married Frank Banck on 05 May 1896. Like all of her siblings,

except Victoria, they were married at St. Adrian. They had eleven children. She died on 29 August, 1956.

Several years after his marriage John Jr. purchased a quarter section of land in Olney Township, just northeast of Adrian. He continued to work hard and eventually bought additional lands in Westside Township but continued to live on his beloved "Sunny Slope" farm in Olney Township until his death on 06 April, 1940.

John Sr. died on 29 April, 1916. His wife, Mary (Kayser) preceded him in death on 24 July, 1909. They are both buried in the St. Adrian cemetery. Though they both were from single child families, they ended up having 53 grandchildren!



1914 Map showing the Weidert farm in Olney Township



**The Weidert Family - Top Row L-R - Mary (Hensen), Victoria (Finke), Justine (Banck)
Bottom Row L-R - Catherine (Schutz), John, Margaretha (VonBank)**

Descendants of Bernard Weydert

Generation No. 1

1. BERNARD² WEYDERT (*BERNARD*¹) was born 20 August 1752 in Betzdorf, Luxembourg, and died 07 May 1809 in Eich, Muhlenbach, Luxembourg. He married (1) CATHERINE FRIPPELL 10 September 1782, daughter of PETER FRIPPELL and MARIE HOFFMANN. He married (2) SUZANNE LEY 01 August 1793 in Betzdorf, Luxembourg, daughter of THEODORE LEY and ANNA WECK. She died 04 July 1806 in Eich, Luxembourg.

Child of BERNARD WEYDERT and SUZANNE LEY is:

2. i. JOHN ADAM³ WEIDERT, b. 13 August 1801, Eich, Luxembourg.

Generation No. 2

2. JOHN ADAM³ WEIDERT (*BERNARD*² WEYDERT, *BERNARD*¹) was born 13 August 1801 in Eich, Luxembourg. He married MARGARITTA BAUSCH 14 December 1825 in Eich, Luxembourg, daughter of NICHOLAS BAUSCH and ELIZABETH ZIZER. She was born 24 September 1802 in Kopstal, Luxembourg, and died 25 April 1875.

Child of JOHN WEIDERT and MARGARITTA BAUSCH is:

3. i. JOHN⁴ WEIDERT, b. 24 April 1833, Kopstal, Luxembourg; d. 25 November 1916, Adrian, Minnesota.

Generation No. 3

3. JOHN⁴ WEIDERT (*JOHN ADAM*³, *BERNARD*² WEYDERT, *BERNARD*¹) was born 24 April 1833 in Kopstal, Luxembourg, and died 25 November 1916 in Adrian, Minnesota. He married MARIA KEISER 18 April 1860 in Steinsel, Luxembourg, daughter of NICHOLAS KAYSER and CATHERINE THOMMES. She was born 24 June 1837 in Mullendorf, Luxembourg, and died 20 July 1909 in Adrian, Minnesota.

Children of JOHN WEIDERT and MARIA KEISER are:

4. i. KATHERINE⁵ WEIDERT, b. 18 February 1861, Muellendorf, Luxembourg; d. 28 June 1938, Adrian, Minnesota.
5. ii. MARGARETHA WEIDERT, b. 02 November 1863, Muellendorf, Luxembourg; d. 20 January 1954, Adrian, Minnesota.
6. iii. JOHN WEIDERT, b. 12 September 1865, Muellendorf, Luxembourg; d. 06 April 1940, Adrian, Minnesota.
- iv. MARIE VICTORINE WEIDERT, b. 04 July 1867, Muellendorf, Luxembourg; d. 1867, Muellendorf, Luxembourg.
7. v. MARY WEIDERT, b. 09 January 1869, Muellendorf, Luxembourg; d. 24 April 1962, Minot, North Dakota.
- vi. MARY ANN WEIDERT, b. 1871, Muellendorf, Luxembourg; d. 1888, Atlantic Ocean.
8. vii. VICTORIA WEIDERT, b. 18 April 1873, Mullendorf, Luxembourg; d. 23 September 1956, Fulda, Minnesota.
9. viii. JUSTINA WEIDERT, b. 30 January 1875, Muellendorf, Luxembourg; d. 29 August 1956, Adrian, Minnesota.

Generation No. 4

4. KATHERINE⁵ WEIDERT (*JOHN*⁴, *JOHN ADAM*³, *BERNARD*² WEYDERT, *BERNARD*¹) was born 18 February 1861 in Muellendorf, Luxembourg, and died 28 June 1938 in Adrian, Minnesota. She married THEODORE SCHUTZ 25 November 1891 in Adrian, Minnesota, son of JACOB SCHUTZ and ANNA KALTENBERG. He was born 12 January 1858 in Rath, Germany, and died 22 June 1926 in Adrian, Minnesota.

Children of KATHERINE WEIDERT and THEODORE SCHUTZ are:

10. i. MARIA (MAME)⁶ SCHUTZ, b. 01 October 1892, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 14 December 1976, Slayton, Minnesota.
11. ii. JOHN PETER SCHUTZ, b. 13 October 1893, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 19 June 1972, Adrian, Minnesota.

- iii. JOSEPH ALBERT SCHUTZ, b. 10 January 1895, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 07 December 1951, Adrian, Minnesota.
- 12. iv. MARGARET ELIZABETH SCHUTZ, b. 12 June 1896, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 24 February 1969, Slayton, Minnesota.
- v. JUSTINE SCHUTZ, b. 04 February 1898, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 15 June 1991, Ellsworth, Minnesota.
- 13. vi. ELIZABETH SCHUTZ, b. 07 October 1899, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 17 May 1979, Sibley, Iowa.
- vii. FRANK SCHUTZ, b. 09 May 1901, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 31 July 1997, Ellsworth, Minnesota; m. (1) BESSIE BROOKS, 03 December 1942, Pipestone, Minnesota; b. 24 February 1901, Ireton, Iowa; d. 22 October 1969, Adrian, Minnesota; m. (2) LILA M., 15 December 1970; b. 31 October 1913; d. 15 January 2003, Tracy, Minnesota.
- viii. THEODORE SCHUTZ, b. 01 April 1904, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 15 June 1954, Adrian, Minnesota.

5. MARGARETHA⁵ WEIDERT (*JOHN⁴, JOHN ADAM³, BERNARD² WEYDERT, BERNARD¹*) was born 02 November 1863 in Muellendorf, Luxembourg, and died 20 January 1954 in Adrian, Minnesota. She married PETER VON BANK 14 February 1900 in Adrian, Minnesota, son of JOHN VON BANK and ANNA THILL. He was born 20 March 1863 in St. Joseph, Scott County, Minnesota, and died 04 November 1931 in Adrian, Minnesota.

Children of MARGARETHA WEIDERT and PETER VON BANK are:

- 14. i. MARTHA⁶ VON BANK, b. 27 April 1903, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 16 December 1975, Sleepy Eye, Minnesota.
- ii. NICHOLAS VON BANK, b. 01 December 1905, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 03 December 1905, Adrian, Minnesota.

6. JOHN⁵ WEIDERT (*JOHN⁴, JOHN ADAM³, BERNARD² WEYDERT, BERNARD¹*) was born 12 September 1865 in Muellendorf, Luxembourg, and died 06 April 1940 in Adrian, Minnesota. He married ANNA GERTRUDE DORN 21 January 1894 in Adrian, Minnesota, daughter of JOHN DORN and CAECILIA SCHUTZ. She was born 27 June 1875 in Dane County, Wisconsin, and died 19 December 1945 in Adrian, Minnesota.

Children of JOHN WEIDERT and ANNA DORN are:

- i. JOSEPH⁶ WEIDERT.
- ii. JOHN WEIDERT, b. 20 June 1896, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 01 September 1961, Adrian, Minnesota.
- iii. NICHOLAS WEIDERT, b. 11 October 1898, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 12 December 1969, Adrian, Minnesota.
- 15. iv. ADELAIDE (ELLA) WEIDERT, b. 12 May 1900, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 05 November 1977, Adrian, Minnesota.
- 16. v. ELIZABETH WEIDERT, b. 25 August 1901, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 04 August 1995, Adrian, Minnesota.
- 17. vi. PETER WEIDERT, b. 03 September 1902, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 10 April 1966, Wilmont, Minnesota.
- vii. MARY MARGARET WEIDERT, b. 03 December 1903, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 22 June 1984, Albion, Nebraska; m. HUBERT TEMME, 05 May 1931, Adrian, Minnesota; b. 22 February 1888, Hillsdale, Iowa; d. 17 September 1973, Petersburg, Nebraska.
- viii. EUGENE WEIDERT, b. 01 May 1905, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 07 May 1915, Adrian, Minnesota.
- ix. CATHERINE WEIDERT, b. 17 March 1908, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 01 October 2000, Dell Rapids, South Dakota.
- 18. x. ANN MARIE WEIDERT, b. 04 March 1912, Adrian, Minnesota; d. May 1976, Adrian, Minnesota.

7. MARY⁵ WEIDERT (*JOHN⁴, JOHN ADAM³, BERNARD² WEYDERT, BERNARD¹*) was born 09 January 1869 in Muellendorf, Luxembourg, and died 24 April 1962 in Minot, North Dakota. She married MATHEW HENSEN 15 November 1898 in Le Mars, Iowa, son of JOHN HENSEN and MARGARET DERFER. He was born 06 March 1874 in Sheboygan, Wisconsin, and died 07 January 1950 in Minot, North Dakota.

Children of MARY WEIDERT and MATHEW HENSEN are:

- 19. i. MARY⁶ HENSEN, b. 08 October 1899, Iona, Minnesota; d. 08 March 1997, Litchfield, Minnesota.
- 20. ii. MATILDA HENSEN, b. 08 March 1901, Westport, Minnesota; d. 07 April 1996, Buffalo, Minnesota.
- iii. JUSTINE HENSEN, b. 06 May 1902, Westport, Minnesota; d. 17 July 1988, Minot, North Dakota; m. JAMES FUCHS, 25 July 1929, Glenburn, North Dakota; b. 28 November 1898, St. Martin, Minnesota; d. 14 February 1971, Minot, North Dakota.
- 21. iv. JOSEPH NICHOLAS HENSEN, b. 18 September 1903, Parkers Prairie, Minnesota; d. 31 December 1981, Bakersfield, California.
- 22. v. CLARA FRANCES HENSEN, b. 08 May 1905, Parkers Prairie, Minnesota; d. 05 February 1997, Los Angeles, California.
- 23. vi. WILLIAM THEODORE HENSEN, b. 29 January 1907, McHenry County, North Dakota; d. 23 July 1977,

- Minot, North Dakota.
24. vii. ESTHER ANN HENSEN, b. 27 February 1908, Glenborn, North Dakota; d. 27 June 1977, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
25. viii. CHARLES ARTHUR HENSEN, b. 07 April 1910, Glenborn, North Dakota; d. 12 June 1996, Bakersfield, California.

8. VICTORIA⁵ WEIDERT (*JOHN⁴, JOHN ADAM³, BERNARD² WEYDERT, BERNARD¹*) was born 18 April 1873 in Mullendorf, Luxembourg, and died 23 September 1956 in Fulda, Minnesota. She married BERNARD JOHN FINKE 15 January 1895 in Luverne, Minnesota, son of JOHANN FINKE and MARIE VOSS. He was born 05 September 1868 in Burlington, Wisconsin, and died 23 October 1951 in Worthington, Minnesota.

Children of VICTORIA WEIDERT and BERNARD FINKE are:

- i. JOHN⁶ FINKE, b. 08 June 1895, Lismore Township, Nobles County, Minnesota; d. 18 August 1979, Pequot Lakes, Minnesota; m. CLARA MATHILDA ERICKSON; b. 15 July 1893, Glenwood, Minnesota; d. 17 August 1985, Pequot Lakes, Minnesota.
26. ii. MARY FINKE, b. 20 August 1896, Wilmont, Minnesota; d. 24 February 1957, Worthington, Minnesota.
27. iii. DORA FINKE, b. 15 February 1898, Wilmont, Minnesota; d. 26 September 1971, Worthington, Minnesota.
28. iv. MARGARET FINKE, b. 17 February 1899, Fenton Township, Murray County Minnesota; d. 04 March 1987, Slayton, Minnesota.
- v. LUCILLE FINKE, b. 27 March 1900, Fenton Township, Murray County Minnesota; d. 03 January 1970, Austin, Minnesota.
29. vi. ANNA DOROTHY FINKE, b. 27 February 1902, Fenton Township, Murray County, Minnesota; d. 18 March 1997, Adrian, Minnesota.
30. vii. KATHERINE FINKE, b. 13 May 1903, Bloom Township, Nobles County, Minnesota; d. 10 November 1990, Slayton, Minnesota.
31. viii. BERNARD FINKE, b. 25 September 1904, Bloom Township, Nobles County, Minnesota; d. 03 January 2002, Worthington, Minnesota.
32. ix. THERESA FINKE, b. 10 January 1907, Seward Township, Nobles County, Minnesota; d. 03 December 1997, Fulda, Minnesota.
33. x. GEORGE FINKE, b. 30 November 1908, Wilmont, Minnesota; d. 12 November 1979, Slayton, Minnesota.
34. xi. JOSEPHINE FINKE, b. 09 June 1911, Seward Township, Nobles County, Minnesota; d. 14 March 2001, Slayton, Minnesota.
- xii. HELEN FINKE, b. 28 February 1913, Seward Township, Nobles County, Minnesota; d. 22 March 1913, Wilmont, Minnesota.
35. xiii. MATHILDA FINKE, b. 25 October 1914, Seward Township, Nobles County, Minnesota.

9. JUSTINA⁵ WEIDERT (*JOHN⁴, JOHN ADAM³, BERNARD² WEYDERT, BERNARD¹*) was born 30 January 1875 in Muellendorf, Luxembourg, and died 29 August 1956 in Adrian, Minnesota. She married FRANK BANCK 05 May 1896 in Adrian, Minnesota, son of PETER BANCK and ELIZABETH BESCH. He was born 03 December 1868 in Kehlen, Luxembourg, and died 19 September 1921 in Adrian, Minnesota.

Children of JUSTINA WEIDERT and FRANK BANCK are:

- i. NICK⁶ BANCK, b. 23 July 1897, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 20 February 1985, Adrian, Minnesota.
- ii. JOHN BANCK, b. 12 January 1899, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 26 July 1914, Adrian, Minnesota.
- iii. MARGARET BANCK, b. 22 July 1900, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 14 August 1982, Sioux Falls, South Dakota; m. NICK REISDORFER, 03 May 1921, Adrian, Minnesota; b. 11 February 1893; d. 03 February 1973, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.
- iv. KATHRYN BANCK, b. 22 January 1902, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 13 January 2000, Marcus, Iowa; m. EDWARD DELANEY, 21 January 1930, Adrian, Minnesota; b. 02 July 1902, Larchwood, Iowa; d. 15 July 1991, Lemars, Iowa.
- v. EUGENE BANCK, b. 04 September 1903, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 19 February 1983, Sioux Falls, South Dakota; m. MELVINA MICHAELS, 06 April 1953, Sioux Falls, South Dakota; b. 30 August 1916; d. 04 July 2000, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.
- vi. ELIZABETH BANCK, b. 03 September 1905, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 05 June 1930, Luverne, Minnesota; m. SELMER BAKKE, September 1929; b. 12 January 1908, Jasper, Minnesota; d. 16 March 1988, Luverne, Minnesota.
- vii. ANNE BANCK, b. 02 February 1907, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 27 November 1999, Adrian, Minnesota; m. WALTER FINKE, 05 October 1949, Adrian, Minnesota; b. 19 April 1908; d. 21 June 1990, Adrian, Minnesota.
- viii. AGNES L. BANCK, b. 02 October 1908, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 11 August 1995, Adrian, Minnesota; m.

- CLETUS LENZ, 11 November 1964, Adrian, Minnesota; b. 03 October 1906, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 27 January 1980, Adrian, Minnesota.
36. ix. FRANK BANCK, b. 25 May 1910, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 26 March 1971, Adrian, Minnesota.
 x. PETER BANCK, b. 29 June 1912, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 19 June 1991, Adrian, Minnesota; m. EILEEN MARONEY, 16 November 1970, Adrian, Minnesota; b. 02 February 1910; d. 24 November 1979.
 xi. JOHN BANCK, b. 20 December 1914, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 30 June 1998, Adrian, Minnesota; m. NEVA JARCHOW, 10 February 1945, Adrian, Minnesota; b. 03 May 1921, Luverne, Minnesota.
 xii. VIOLA BANCK, b. 20 September 1916, Adrian, Minnesota; m. HAROLD A. RUFFING, 08 February 1945, Adrian, Minnesota; b. 20 June 1913, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 06 January 1991, Adrian, Minnesota.

Generation No. 5

10. MARIA (MAME)⁶ SCHUTZ (*KATHERINE⁵ WEIDERT, JOHN⁴, JOHN ADAM³, BERNARD² WEYDERT, BERNARD¹*) was born 01 October 1892 in Adrian, Minnesota, and died 14 December 1976 in Slayton, Minnesota. She married FRANK J. SUEDBECK 06 February 1917 in Adrian, Minnesota, son of HERMAN SUEDBECK and ANNA LUCHTEL. He was born 06 May 1893 in Dyersville, Iowa, and died 30 May 1945 in Slayton, Minnesota.

Children of MARIA SCHUTZ and FRANK SUEDBECK are:

- i. ESTHER⁷ SUEDBECK, b. 30 March 1919, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 21 November 1990, Scottsdale, Arizona; m. CLINTON WALLACE JOHNSON, 22 January 1945, Slayton, Minnesota; b. 16 April 1917, Isanti, Minnesota; d. 06 January 1991, Scottsdale, Arizona.
- ii. ARCHIE SUEDBECK, b. 24 March 1921, Adrian, Minnesota; m. ARLENE MAGNUS, February 1954, Slayton, Minnesota; b. 11 November 1931, Fulda, Minnesota.
- iii. SERAPHIA SUEDBECK, b. 03 September 1922, Adrian, Minnesota; m. ARTHUR VANDE VELDE, 25 May 1950, Slayton, Minnesota; b. 26 October 1915, Luverne, Minnesota; d. 16 March 1971, Slayton, Minnesota.
- iv. FLORENCE SUEDBECK, b. 25 December 1923, Adrian, Minnesota; m. JOE DISCH, 09 February 1948, Slayton, Minnesota; b. 03 February 1924, Iona, Minnesota.
- v. IONE SUEDBECK, b. 28 January 1925.
- vi. EULALIA SUEDBECK, b. 11 July 1927; m. HOWARD ENGBRETSON, 19 April 1950, Slayton, Minnesota; b. 11 August 1921; d. 14 May 2000, Slayton, Minnesota.
- vii. ELVIRA SUEDBECK, b. 04 August 1932, Adrian, Minnesota; m. JEROME DOMMEYER, 26 December 1953, Slayton, Minnesota; b. 01 July 1933, Iona, Minnesota.

11. JOHN PETER⁶ SCHUTZ (*KATHERINE⁵ WEIDERT, JOHN⁴, JOHN ADAM³, BERNARD² WEYDERT, BERNARD¹*) was born 13 October 1893 in Adrian, Minnesota, and died 19 June 1972 in Adrian, Minnesota. He married BERNADINE LENZ 24 November 1933 in Adrian, Minnesota. She was born 28 November 1909 in Adrian, Minnesota.

Children of JOHN SCHUTZ and BERNADINE LENZ are:

- i. PETRINA⁷ SCHUTZ, b. 05 January 1935, Adrian, Minnesota; m. PAUL HERMAN, 15 June 1955, Adrian, Minnesota; b. 30 May 1931, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 07 February 1996, Luverne, Minnesota.
- ii. JANETTE SCHUTZ, b. 03 March 1937, Adrian, Minnesota; m. RICHARD HANSON, 12 September 1959; b. 29 December 1936.
- iii. CATHERINE SCHUTZ, b. 02 September 1938, Adrian, Minnesota; m. HAROLD LE BON, April 1961; b. 22 September 1937.
- iv. MARLENE SCHUTZ, b. 09 May 1941, Adrian, Minnesota; m. DARRELL MUELLER, January 1964; b. 06 April 1939.
- v. EDWARD SCHUTZ, b. 04 June 1944, Adrian, Minnesota; m. MARCIA ROSS, 02 October 1965, Adrian, Minnesota; b. 03 June 1945.
- vi. NORBERT SCHUTZ, b. 08 June 1948, Adrian, Minnesota.

12. MARGARET ELIZABETH⁶ SCHUTZ (*KATHERINE⁵ WEIDERT, JOHN⁴, JOHN ADAM³, BERNARD² WEYDERT, BERNARD¹*) was born 12 June 1896 in Adrian, Minnesota, and died 24 February 1969 in Slayton, Minnesota. She married EDWARD HENRY SUEDBECK 10 January 1922, son of HERMAN SUEDBECK and ANNA LUCHTEL. He was born 19 March 1899 in Petersburg, Iowa, and died 04 March 1980 in Slayton, Minnesota.

Children of MARGARET SCHUTZ and EDWARD SUEDBECK are:

- i. JOHN⁷ SUEDBECK, b. 27 September 1922, Adrian, Minnesota; m. MARGARET KUNKEL, 22 October 1946;

- b. 26 May 1926.
- ii. FREDRICK SUEDBECK, b. 27 September 1922, Adrian, Minnesota; m. CHARLOTTE WESTBROOK, 15 October 1946; b. 16 November 1925.
- iii. GENEVIEVE SUEDBECK, b. 03 July 1924, Adrian, Minnesota; m. ROBERT JAMES SPARTZ, 17 June 1947; b. 17 January 1924.
- iv. CLIFFORD SUEDBECK, b. 20 August 1925, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 15 May 2001, Worthington, Minnesota; m. DOROTHY JEAN WUNDERLICH, 17 June 1952; b. 06 July 1930.
- v. HARVEY PETER SUEDBECK, b. 19 July 1926, Adrian, Minnesota; m. ESTER AMELIA BECKER, 26 June 1954; b. 03 August 1927, Murdo, South Dakota.
- vi. EDWARD SUEDBECK, b. 01 July 1929, Adrian, Minnesota; m. MARY ANN JACOBSON, 03 November 1951; b. 08 November 1929.

13. ELIZABETH⁶ SCHUTZ (*KATHERINE⁵ WEIDERT, JOHN⁴, JOHN ADAM³, BERNARD² WEYDERT, BERNARD¹*) was born 07 October 1899 in Adrian, Minnesota, and died 17 May 1979 in Sibley, Iowa. She married CARL LONNEMAN 19 February 1924 in Adrian, Minnesota, son of JOHN LONNEMANN and ELIZABETH GROTE. He was born 10 March 1896 in Little Rock, Iowa, and died 08 January 1978 in Ashton, Iowa.

Children of ELIZABETH SCHUTZ and CARL LONNEMAN are:

- i. DARLENE⁷ LONNEMAN, b. 12 June 1927, Adrian, Minnesota; m. LYLE PHILIPH, 18 January 1949, Sibley, Iowa; b. 08 January 1925, Ocheydan, Iowa.
- ii. LA VINA LONNEMAN, b. 08 July 1930, Adrian, Minnesota; m. NOEL SCHOO, 18 October 1950, Ashton, Iowa; b. 25 November 1926, Ashton, Iowa.
- iii. MARLYN LONNEMAN, b. 30 May 1934, Ashton, Iowa; m. JOYCE WALLRICH, 24 May 1956, Ashton, Iowa; b. 23 October 1936, Ashton, Iowa.
- iv. BONITA LONNEMAN, b. 06 December 1943, Ashton, Iowa.

14. MARTHA⁶ VON BANK (*MARGARETHA⁵ WEIDERT, JOHN⁴, JOHN ADAM³, BERNARD² WEYDERT, BERNARD¹*) was born 27 April 1903 in Adrian, Minnesota, and died 16 December 1975 in Sleepy Eye, Minnesota. She married PEARLY LEE LARSON 23 January 1926 in Mankato, Minnesota. He was born 04 April 1899 in Jewell, Iowa, and died 09 June 1964 in Sleepy Eye, Minnesota.

Children of MARTHA VON BANK and PEARLY LARSON are:

- i. GERALD⁷ LARSON, b. 29 August 1926, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 04 September 1926, Adrian, Minnesota.
- ii. JEROME LARSON, b. 05 November 1930, Adrian, Minnesota; m. MARIS MACK, 07 June 1955, Kranzberg, South Dakota; b. 08 October 1934, Watertown, South Dakota.
- iii. JAMES LARSON, b. 15 November 1932, Adrian, Minnesota; m. ELIZABETH MOHR, 31 December 1960, New Ulm, Minnesota; b. 12 January 1934, New Ulm, Minnesota.

15. ADELAIDE (ELLA)⁶ WEIDERT (*JOHN⁵, JOHN⁴, JOHN ADAM³, BERNARD² WEYDERT, BERNARD¹*) was born 12 May 1900 in Adrian, Minnesota, and died 05 November 1977 in Adrian, Minnesota. She married PETER JOSEPH KELLEN 10 February 1920 in Adrian, Minnesota, son of DOMINICK KELLEN and ANNA FRISCH. He was born 25 February 1895 in Adrian, Minnesota, and died 22 January 1972 in Adrian, Minnesota.

Children of ADELAIDE WEIDERT and PETER KELLEN are:

- i. RAPHAEL⁷ KELLEN, b. 10 January 1923, Adrian, Minnesota; m. ROSEMARY SCHEFFLER, 05 October 1948, Ellsworth, Minnesota; b. 17 August 1924, Ellsworth, Minnesota.
- ii. RAYMOND KELLEN, b. 31 March 1924, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 15 March 1994, Adrian, Minnesota; m. ELAINE BULLERMAN, 03 January 1949, Adrian, Minnesota; b. 09 February 1924, Adrian, Minnesota.
- iii. IRENE KELLEN, b. 23 March 1926, Adrian, Minnesota.
- iv. IDA KELLEN, b. 31 August 1927, Adrian, Minnesota; m. JOHN SCHEFFLER, 29 July 1947, Adrian, Minnesota; b. 17 August 1924, Ellsworth, Minnesota.
- v. MARGARET KELLEN, b. 15 July 1929, Adrian, Minnesota; m. DONALD WIENEKE, 03 October 1950, Adrian, Minnesota; b. 22 July 1926, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 13 September 1993, Adrian, Minnesota.
- vi. LOUISE KELLEN, b. 16 October 1930, Adrian, Minnesota.
- vii. DELORES KELLEN, b. 06 July 1934, Adrian, Minnesota; m. LEON SIEVE, 15 January 1957, Adrian, Minnesota; b. 07 October 1928, Wilmont, Minnesota.
- viii. JOSEPH JR. KELLEN, b. 09 November 1941; m. MARY ELLEN SEIVERT, 16 August 1969, Elkton, South Dakota; b. 05 November 1942, Tyler, Minnesota.

16. ELIZABETH⁶ WEIDERT (*JOHN⁵, JOHN⁴, JOHN ADAM³, BERNARD² WEYDERT, BERNARD¹*) was born 25 August 1901 in Adrian, Minnesota, and died 04 August 1995 in Adrian, Minnesota. She married ANTONE LONNEMAN 27 June 1922 in Adrian, Minnesota, son of JOHN LONNEMANN and ELIZABETH GROTE. He was born 22 February 1893 in Little Rock, Iowa, and died 09 March 1982 in Adrian, Minnesota.

Children of ELIZABETH WEIDERT and ANTONE LONNEMAN are:

- i. LEONA⁷ LONNEMAN, b. 19 June 1923, Adrian, Minnesota.
- ii. VINCENT LONNEMAN, b. 19 July 1924, Adrian, Minnesota; m. JEAN MORAN, 02 May 1949, Ellsworth, Minnesota; b. 15 January 1928, Ellsworth, Minnesota.
- iii. RITA LONNEMAN, b. 09 December 1925, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 22 October 2001, Luverne, Minnesota; m. PAUL COOK, 27 June 1949, Luverne, Minnesota; b. 17 May 1918, Adrian, Minnesota.
- iv. LORAINÉ LONNEMAN, b. 22 October 1927, Adrian, Minnesota; m. NORBERT MARNACH, 21 April 1949, Adrian, Minnesota; b. 09 May 1922, Emery, South Dakota; d. 29 March 1998, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.
- v. SYLVESTER LONNEMAN, b. 29 January 1929, Adrian, Minnesota; m. HELEN WEINEKE, 01 February 1956, Lismore, Minnesota; b. 17 January 1934, Adrian, Minnesota.
- vi. ANTHONY LONNEMAN, b. 26 December 1931, Adrian, Minnesota; m. RITA LUTMER, 12 September 1956, Lismore, Minnesota; b. 28 November 1933, Lismore, Minnesota.
- vii. ORVILLE LONNEMAN, b. 10 August 1933, Adrian, Minnesota; m. ELAINE BYE SANDBERG, 19 April 1969, Sioux Falls, South Dakota; b. 24 August 1930, Gayville, South Dakota.
- viii. FRANCIS LONNEMAN, b. 04 June 1936, Adrian, Minnesota; m. SUZANNE HEINRICHS, 02 September 1959, Adrian, Minnesota; b. 10 June 1938, Adrian, Minnesota.
- ix. JOSEPH LONNEMAN, b. 29 June 1939, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 04 July 2003, St. Paul, Minnesota.

17. PETER⁶ WEIDERT (*JOHN⁵, JOHN⁴, JOHN ADAM³, BERNARD² WEYDERT, BERNARD¹*) was born 03 September 1902 in Adrian, Minnesota, and died 10 April 1966 in Wilmont, Minnesota. He married CECELIA KRAMER 26 November 1935 in Adrian, Minnesota. She was born 09 March 1905 in Adrian, Minnesota, and died 03 August 1955 in Wilmont, Minnesota.

Children of PETER WEIDERT and CECELIA KRAMER are:

- i. HELEN MARIE⁷ WEIDERT, b. 01 September 1936, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 21 November 1936, Adrian, Minnesota.
- ii. JOSEPH WEIDERT, b. 17 August 1937, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 13 April 1966, Wilmont, Minnesota.
- iii. JEROME WEIDERT, b. 05 August 1939, Adrian, Minnesota; m. MARY HONNERMAN, 28 January 1961, Adrian, Minnesota; b. 16 July 1942, Adrian, Minnesota.
- iv. JULIANA WEIDERT, b. 11 June 1941; m. ERNEST HAGEN, 18 May 1963; b. 17 April 1940.

18. ANN MARIE⁶ WEIDERT (*JOHN⁵, JOHN⁴, JOHN ADAM³, BERNARD² WEYDERT, BERNARD¹*) was born 04 March 1912 in Adrian, Minnesota, and died May 1976 in Adrian, Minnesota. She married AUGUST KOMETSCHER 28 February 1946 in Adrian, Minnesota. He was born 23 November 1904, and died December 1980 in Adrian, Minnesota.

Child of ANN WEIDERT and AUGUST KOMETSCHER is:

- i. DONNA MAE⁷ KOMETSCHER, b. 21 November 1947; m. GLEN E. MILLER, 14 August 1971, Adrian, Minnesota; b. 06 April 1947.

19. MARY⁶ HENSEN (*MARY⁵ WEIDERT, JOHN⁴, JOHN ADAM³, BERNARD² WEYDERT, BERNARD¹*) was born 08 October 1899 in Iona, Minnesota, and died 08 March 1997 in Litchfield, Minnesota. She married (1) STANLEY MALCOLM HAGGART 05 January 1920 in Minot, North Dakota, son of MALCOLM HAGGART and ELIZABETH WALKER. He was born 08 November 1897 in Duluth, Minnesota, and died 29 June 1925 in Duluth, Minnesota. She married (2) WILL LEWIS 31 March 1931. He was born 09 March 1897 in Seatonville, Illinois, and died 31 March 1969 in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Children of MARY HENSEN and STANLEY HAGGART are:

- i. PAUL MATHEW⁷ HAGGART, b. 20 September 1920, Duluth, Minnesota; d. 13 February 2003, Great Falls, Montana; m. DONNA JEAN RATZLOFF, 11 August 1949, Minot, North Dakota; b. 09 June 1930, Minot, North Dakota.
- ii. EDNA HAGGART, b. 02 October 1921, Thief River Falls, Minnesota; m. GEORGE JOSEPH SCHUNK, 10 July

- 1967, Great Falls, Montana; b. 25 October 1932, Wabasso, Minnesota.
- iii. DONALD DANIEL HAGGART, b. 25 April 1923, Williston, North Dakota; m. LENORE MARY STITZ, 31 July 1948, Moorhead, Minnesota; b. 12 January 1924, Redwood Falls, Minnesota.
- iv. STANLEY MALCOLM HAGGART, b. 06 June 1924, Williston, North Dakota; d. 24 March 1952, Breckenridge, Minnesota; m. DONNA DE VRIES, 1951, Galchutt, North Dakota; b. 12 February 1931, Fargo, North Dakota; d. 05 February 1997, Fargo, North Dakota.
- v. LEROY HAGGART, b. 18 September 1925, Duluth, Minnesota; m. NORMA HAMMOND, Wahpeton, North Dakota; b. 06 July 1928, Torrington, Wyoming.

20. MATILDA⁶ HENSEN (*MARY⁵ WEIDERT, JOHN⁴, JOHN ADAM³, BERNARD² WEYDERT, BERNARD¹*) was born 08 March 1901 in Westport, Minnesota, and died 07 April 1996 in Buffalo, Minnesota. She married EARL M. CAMPBELL 06 July 1921 in Minot, North Dakota. He was born 06 February 1894, and died 29 September 1980 in Buffalo, Minnesota.

Children of MATILDA HENSEN and EARL CAMPBELL are:

- i. EARL JR.⁷ CAMPBELL, b. 09 January 1928, Minot, North Dakota; m. NANCY SMITH, 11 November 1995, Minneapolis, Minnesota; b. 01 February 1946, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
- ii. JOHN CAMPBELL, b. 28 November 1943; m. KAREN SCOTT, 05 August 1967, St. Paul, Minnesota; b. 03 May 1945, Winnebago, Minnesota.

21. JOSEPH NICHOLAS⁶ HENSEN (*MARY⁵ WEIDERT, JOHN⁴, JOHN ADAM³, BERNARD² WEYDERT, BERNARD¹*) was born 18 September 1903 in Parkers Prairie, Minnesota, and died 31 December 1981 in Bakersfield, California. He married LEONA ETHEL ADAMSON 29 January 1934 in Tolley, North Dakota. She was born 13 June 1910 in Minot, North Dakota, and died January 1996 in Delano, California.

Children of JOSEPH HENSEN and LEONA ADAMSON are:

- i. JOSEPH NICHOLAS JR.⁷ HENSEN, b. 03 August 1943, Bakersfield, California; m. LYNDA WILLIAMS, 22 August 1964, Lamont, California; b. 05 August 1944, Bakersfield, California.
- ii. VICTOR JAMES HENSEN, b. 14 August 1945, Bakersfield, California.

22. CLARA FRANCES⁶ HENSEN (*MARY⁵ WEIDERT, JOHN⁴, JOHN ADAM³, BERNARD² WEYDERT, BERNARD¹*) was born 08 May 1905 in Parkers Prairie, Minnesota, and died 05 February 1997 in Los Angeles, California. She married (1) DELBERT MUDD 26 March 1923 in Pasadena, California. He was born 05 March 1910 in Modoc, Illinois, and died 27 February 1962 in Los Angeles, California. She married (2) JAMES VINCENT MUSSO 17 September 1954. He was born 24 June 1897 in Italy, and died 22 April 1970.

Children of CLARA HENSEN and DELBERT MUDD are:

- i. ROBERT DALE⁷ MUDD, b. 25 April 1945, Altadena, California; m. (1) LINDA AMREIN, 27 June 1964; b. 20 March, Glenburn, North Dakota; m. (2) MARY ANN CROFT, 24 February 1975; b. 24 November 1944, Waysburg, Pennsylvania.
- ii. RICHARD LEE MUDD, b. 17 October 1947, Pasadena, California; d. 08 August 1993, Madera, California; m. LINDA ARLENE PATRICK, 12 October 1974, Los Angeles, California; b. 22 May 1949, Flagstaff, Arizona.

23. WILLIAM THEODORE⁶ HENSEN (*MARY⁵ WEIDERT, JOHN⁴, JOHN ADAM³, BERNARD² WEYDERT, BERNARD¹*) was born 29 January 1907 in McHenry County, North Dakota, and died 23 July 1977 in Minot, North Dakota. He married KATHRYN NETT 26 November 1937 in Foxholm, North Dakota. She was born 20 February 1910 in Foxholm, North Dakota, and died 22 November 1970 in Renville County North Dakota.

Children of WILLIAM HENSEN and KATHRYN NETT are:

- i. RONALD WILLIAM⁷ HENSEN, b. 07 September 1938, Minot, North Dakota; m. DONNA MYREE OSMAN, 17 September 1966, Minot, North Dakota; b. 15 May 1939, Minot, North Dakota.
- ii. DENNIS ANDREW HENSEN, b. 18 May 1940, Renville, North Dakota; m. LAVONNE TOFSTAD-WOODS, 14 February 1974, Minot, North Dakota; b. 01 May 1938, Minot, North Dakota.
- iii. RICHARD JAMES HENSEN, b. 24 September 1948, Minot, North Dakota; m. DIANE RENAE OLAFSON, 17 May 1974, Minot, North Dakota; b. 13 May 1954, Minot, North Dakota.

24. ESTHER ANN⁶ HENSEN (*MARY⁵ WEIDERT, JOHN⁴, JOHN ADAM³, BERNARD² WEYDERT, BERNARD¹*) was born 27 February 1908 in Glenborn, North Dakota, and died 27 June 1977 in Minneapolis, Minnesota. She married HUBERT J. DUFNER 19 July 1932 in Lansford, North Dakota. He was born 04 October 1904 in St. Martin, Minnesota, and died 02 June 1983 in New Hope, Minnesota.

Children of ESTHER HENSEN and HUBERT DUFNER are:

- i. MARY ANGELINE⁷ DUFNER, b. 30 November 1935, Buxton, North Dakota.
- ii. DONALD EUGENE DUFNER, b. 21 September 1937, Buxton, North Dakota; m. SYLVIA FRANCES WALLACE, 30 July 1966, Frazee, Minnesota; b. 24 June 1941, Frazee, Minnesota.
- iii. SISTER DELORIS DUFNER, b. 20 February 1939, Buxton, North Dakota.
- iv. LUCILE DUFNER, b. 21 January 1943, Buxton, North Dakota; m. CHARLES RIELAND, 17 July 1971, New Munich, Minnesota; b. 21 April 1940, New Munich, Minnesota.
- v. HUBERT JR. DUFNER, b. 01 November 1945, Crookston, Minnesota; m. CARMEN SORIA, 11 July 1997, Fargo, North Dakota; b. 22 July 1945, Ambato, Equador.

25. CHARLES ARTHUR⁶ HENSEN (*MARY⁵ WEIDERT, JOHN⁴, JOHN ADAM³, BERNARD² WEYDERT, BERNARD¹*) was born 07 April 1910 in Glenborn, North Dakota, and died 12 June 1996 in Bakersfield, California. He married BILLIE FAY RANKIN 22 July 1939 in Santa Barbara, California. She was born 26 July 1916 in Pierce, Oklahoma.

Children of CHARLES HENSEN and BILLIE RANKIN are:

- i. BARBARA FAYE⁷ HENSEN, b. 01 July 1941, Bakersfield, California; m. LAWRENCE KUHS, 01 July 1961, Bakersfield, California; b. 24 May 1940, Bakersfield, California.
- ii. MARY ELAINE HENSEN, b. 14 March 1944, Bakersfield, California; m. DAN HILDERBRAND, 10 April 1964, Bakersfield, California; b. 07 February 1938, Bakersfield, California.
- iii. JAMES ARTHUR HENSEN, b. 30 December 1947, Bakersfield, California; m. (1) LYNE BERSTEN-RAMONO; b. 10 January 1957, Brooklyn, New York; m. (2) MARY LOU INGLE, 28 September 1968, Bakersfield, California.
- iv. THOMAS MICHAEL HENSEN, b. 10 May 1955, Bakersfield, California; m. AMBER BERNARD, 26 July 1980, Las Vegas, Nevada.
- v. TERESA ANN HENSEN, b. 22 April 1957, Bakersfield, California; m. RALPH CERDA, 21 September 1985, Bakersfield, California; b. 27 November 1953, Bakersfield, California; d. 16 December 2000, Fresno, California.

26. MARY⁶ FINKE (*VICTORIA⁵ WEIDERT, JOHN⁴, JOHN ADAM³, BERNARD² WEYDERT, BERNARD¹*) was born 20 August 1896 in Wilmont, Minnesota, and died 24 February 1957 in Worthington, Minnesota. She married WILLIAM BATHON 13 February 1917 in Wilmont, Minnesota. He was born 13 January 1886 in Wisconsin, and died 04 October 1985 in Worthington, Minnesota.

Children of MARY FINKE and WILLIAM BATHON are:

- i. EDNA⁷ BATHON, b. 07 December 1917, Wilmont, Minnesota; d. 19 June 1992, Sioux Falls, South Dakota; m. AL SCHEURING, 10 September 1939, Wilmont, Minnesota; b. 25 March 1915, Iona, Minnesota.
- ii. EVELYN BATHON, b. 20 November 1919, Wilmont, Minnesota; m. QUIRINUS KOOB, 31 July 1944, Worthington, Minnesota; b. 25 May 1917, Iona, Minnesota.
- iii. LUCY BATHON, b. 06 August 1922, Wilmont, Minnesota; d. 22 January 1998, Worthington, Minnesota; m. VERNON HANSEN, 09 March 1944; b. 22 May 1920; d. 01 January 1993, Worthington, Minnesota.

27. DORA⁶ FINKE (*VICTORIA⁵ WEIDERT, JOHN⁴, JOHN ADAM³, BERNARD² WEYDERT, BERNARD¹*) was born 15 February 1898 in Wilmont, Minnesota, and died 26 September 1971 in Worthington, Minnesota. She married HENRY ONKEN 30 December 1918 in Wilmont, Minnesota, son of HENRY ONKEN and MAGDALENA ENNEN. He was born 15 January 1890 in Milford, Illinois, and died 24 April 1961 in Wilmont, Minnesota.

Children of DORA FINKE and HENRY ONKEN are:

- i. LORAIN⁷E ONKEN, b. 13 February 1920, Worthington, Minnesota; d. 03 September 1999, Austin, Minnesota; m. HAROLD ERICKSON, 24 May 1944, Austin, Minnesota; b. 21 October 1918, Coleman, South Dakota; d. 02 August 1977, Austin, Minnesota.
- ii. LUELLE ONKEN, b. 22 May 1930, Worthington, Minnesota; m. PAUL STOLZENBERG, 16 June 1952, Austin, Minnesota; b. 10 April 1923, Austin, Minnesota; d. 25 April 1978, Salinas, California.
- iii. MYRON ONKEN, b. 31 August 1932, Worthington, Minnesota; m. MARIE BECKMANN, 18 February 1955,

- Wilmont, Minnesota; b. 16 February 1933, Wilmont, Minnesota.
- iv. DELORIS ONKEN, b. 13 January 1935, Worthington, Minnesota; m. MARLIN BOHNING, 28 July 1955, Wilmont, Minnesota; b. 21 September 1931, Harrold, South Dakota.

28. MARGARET⁶ FINKE (*VICTORIA⁵ WEIDERT, JOHN⁴, JOHN ADAM³, BERNARD² WEYDERT, BERNARD¹*) was born 17 February 1899 in Fenton Township, Murray County Minnesota, and died 04 March 1987 in Slayton, Minnesota. She married (1) JOHN ONKEN 21 April 1921, son of HENRY ONKEN and MAGDALENA ENNEN. He was born 17 April 1896 in Milford, Illinois, and died 31 December 1953 in Wilmont, Minnesota. She married (2) PERCY STUCKEY 17 April 1970 in Slayton, Minnesota. He was born 06 October 1901 in England, and died 03 November 1995 in Slayton, Minnesota.

Children of MARGARET FINKE and JOHN ONKEN are:

- i. EDWARD⁷ ONKEN, b. 30 May 1921; d. 19 January 2003, Slayton, Minnesota; m. MILDRED JOHNSON, 26 April 1944, Reading, Minnesota; b. 20 November 1921.
- ii. IRVIN ONKEN, b. 08 December 1922, Nobles County, Minnesota; d. 24 June 1998, Slayton, Minnesota; m. GLADYS FUNK, 02 February 1951, Reading, Minnesota; b. 08 December 1922.
- iii. ARNOLD ONKEN, b. 08 July 1934; m. SYLVIA KUEHL, 05 October 1963, Slayton, Minnesota; b. 07 April 1941.
- iv. JOAN ONKEN, b. 10 February 1937; m. THEODORE JANKE, 01 November 1953, Avoca, Minnesota; b. 10 February 1937; d. 21 April 1981.

29. ANNA DOROTHY⁶ FINKE (*VICTORIA⁵ WEIDERT, JOHN⁴, JOHN ADAM³, BERNARD² WEYDERT, BERNARD¹*) was born 27 February 1902 in Fenton Township, Murray County, Minnesota, and died 18 March 1997 in Adrian, Minnesota. She married JOHN JOSEPH SCHUTZ II 26 January 1926 in Wilmont, Minnesota, son of JOHN SCHUTZ and ELIZABETH REIFENBERGER. He was born 16 February 1893 in Adrian, Minnesota, and died 28 December 1983 in Adrian, Minnesota.

Children of ANNA FINKE and JOHN SCHUTZ are:

37. i. VIRGIL NICHOLAS⁷ SCHUTZ, b. 26 October 1927, Adrian, Minnesota.
38. ii. BEVERLY JEAN SCHUTZ, b. 10 February 1932, Adrian, Minnesota.
39. iii. JOHN JOSEPH SCHUTZ III, b. 24 June 1939, Adrian, Minnesota.

30. KATHERINE⁶ FINKE (*VICTORIA⁵ WEIDERT, JOHN⁴, JOHN ADAM³, BERNARD² WEYDERT, BERNARD¹*) was born 13 May 1903 in Bloom Township, Nobles County, Minnesota, and died 10 November 1990 in Slayton, Minnesota. She married HENRY DIRKS 18 February 1927 in Wilmont, Minnesota, son of ABEL DIRKS and ANTJI KUPER. He was born 28 September 1903 in South Dakota, and died 18 June 1990 in Slayton, Minnesota.

Children of KATHERINE FINKE and HENRY DIRKS are:

- i. LAWRENCE⁷ DIRKS, b. 24 May 1932, Fulda, Minnesota; d. 22 February 1996, Rochester, Minnesota.
- ii. ALFRED DIRKS, b. 14 October 1935, Worthington, Minnesota.
- iii. JUDY DIRKS, b. 08 June 1941, Worthington, Minnesota; m. LEROY HARLOW, 04 November 1959, Pfingston Church, Nobles County; b. 05 April 1939, Worthington, Minnesota.

31. BERNARD⁶ FINKE (*VICTORIA⁵ WEIDERT, JOHN⁴, JOHN ADAM³, BERNARD² WEYDERT, BERNARD¹*) was born 25 September 1904 in Bloom Township, Nobles County, Minnesota, and died 03 January 2002 in Worthington, Minnesota. He married LYDIA PFINGSTON 09 January 1930 in Worthington, Minnesota. She was born 09 March 1908, and died 19 November 1998 in Round Lake, Minnesota.

Children of BERNARD FINKE and LYDIA PFINGSTON are:

- i. LEILA⁷ FINKE, b. 15 August 1930, Nobles County, Minnesota; m. (1) ERNEST PARNELL, 17 November 1952; b. 02 June 1922, Portland, Oregon; d. 26 June 1997, Portland, Oregon; m. (2) RICHARD STREICH, 17 August 1971, Las Vegas, Nevada; b. 10 August 1935.
- ii. LADONNA FINKE, b. 03 August 1932, Nobles County, Minnesota; m. MILO SAMPSON, 04 February 1951; b. 22 September 1925, Nobles County, Minnesota; d. 26 June 1997, Casa Grande, Arizona.
- iii. ROBERT FINKE, b. 19 September 1935, Nobles County, Minnesota; m. ARLENE KRUSE, 28 June 1958; b. 22 March 1940, Nobles County, Minnesota.
- iv. RICHARD FINKE, b. 30 April 1938, Nobles County, Minnesota; m. MARIA KRUSE, 08 October 1968; b. 12

December 1941, Nobles County, Minnesota.

- v. THOMAS FINKE, b. 19 October 1939, Nobles County, Minnesota; m. ADELE MARTINEZ, 24 March 1968; b. 07 September 1947, Mexico.
- vi. JAMES FINKE, b. 12 January 1944, Nobles County, Minnesota; m. GLENDA KRUSE, 25 July 1965; b. 26 July 1943, Nobles County, Minnesota.
- vii. JANIS FINKE, b. 11 February 1948, Nobles County, Minnesota; m. DAVID POPPEN, 26 October 1968, Worthington, Minnesota; b. 21 March 1947, Nobles County, Minnesota.

32. THERESA⁶ FINKE (*VICTORIA⁵ WEIDERT, JOHN⁴, JOHN ADAM³, BERNARD² WEYDERT, BERNARD¹*) was born 10 January 1907 in Seward Township, Nobles County, Minnesota, and died 03 December 1997 in Fulda, Minnesota. She married CLARENCE FUERSTENBERG 14 October 1930 in Wilmont, Minnesota. He was born 11 September 1904 in Nobles County, Minnesota, and died 02 December 1998 in Fulda, Minnesota.

Children of THERESA FINKE and CLARENCE FUERSTENBERG are:

- i. DONALD⁷ FUERSTENBERG, b. 25 January 1932, St. Killian, Minnesota; m. (1) JOANN ST. CLAIR, 19 November 1953, Fulda, Minnesota; b. 1931; m. (2) VICTORIA MORRIS, 18 August 1967, Rhode Island; b. 12 October 1931, New Britain, Connecticut.
- ii. VICTORIA FUERSTENBERG, b. 06 September 1936, Adrian, Minnesota; m. (1) BERT SELLERS, 14 June 1958, Long Beach, California; b. 20 September 1936, Icard, North Carolina; m. (2) BOB SCHILDWACHTER, 06 June 1997, Seattle, Washington; b. 06 October 1926, Los Angeles, California.
- iii. WILLIAM FUERSTENBERG, b. 28 January 1942, Adrian, Minnesota; m. SHARON FURY, 27 December 1965, Fulda, Minnesota; b. 26 May 1945, Worthington, Minnesota.

33. GEORGE⁶ FINKE (*VICTORIA⁵ WEIDERT, JOHN⁴, JOHN ADAM³, BERNARD² WEYDERT, BERNARD¹*) was born 30 November 1908 in Wilmont, Minnesota, and died 12 November 1979 in Slayton, Minnesota. He married MATHILDA ENNINGA 09 October 1931 in Fulda, Minnesota. She was born 17 August 1911 in Seward Twshp., Nobles County, Mn., and died 28 May 2000 in Slayton, Minnesota.

Children of GEORGE FINKE and MATHILDA ENNINGA are:

- i. BONITA⁷ FINKE, b. 09 August 1931, Seward Township, Minnesota; m. LEON LEHMAN, 20 December 1950, Fulda, Minnesota; b. 23 November 1930, Mountain Lake, Minnesota.
- ii. LLOYD FINKE, b. 15 February 1933, Kinbrae, Minnesota; m. ELAYNE SOLTER, 21 December 1956, Avoca, Minnesota; b. 18 March 1937, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
- iii. SHIRLEY FINKE, b. 30 April 1934, Iona, Minnesota; m. LLOYD DIERKS, 29 November 1953, Fulda, Minnesota; b. 14 June 1930, Fulda, Minnesota.
- iv. DENNIS FINKE, b. 25 April 1945, Nobles County, Minnesota; m. DALE DEFRIES, 27 July 1968, Windom, Minnesota; b. 19 October 1946, Windom, Minnesota.

34. JOSEPHINE⁶ FINKE (*VICTORIA⁵ WEIDERT, JOHN⁴, JOHN ADAM³, BERNARD² WEYDERT, BERNARD¹*) was born 09 June 1911 in Seward Township, Nobles County, Minnesota, and died 14 March 2001 in Slayton, Minnesota. She married ISADORE PICK 09 October 1934 in St. Killian, Minnesota. He was born 17 May 1908, and died 21 August 1984 in Slayton, Minnesota.

Children of JOSEPHINE FINKE and ISADORE PICK are:

- i. BERNICE⁷ PICK, b. 15 August 1935; m. BILL BORDENAVE, 01 June 1957; b. 31 October 1932.
- ii. LARRY PICK, b. 23 July 1939; m. JOAN ROAN, 13 September 1974; b. 20 March 1936.
- iii. CAROL PICK, b. 07 February 1942; m. GARY OBELE, 28 October 1961; b. 17 February 1940.
- iv. CINDY PICK, b. 07 February 1957; m. CHRISTOPHER SCHREIER, 28 August 1976; b. 19 July 1956.

35. MATHILDA⁶ FINKE (*VICTORIA⁵ WEIDERT, JOHN⁴, JOHN ADAM³, BERNARD² WEYDERT, BERNARD¹*) was born 25 October 1914 in Seward Township, Nobles County, Minnesota. She married (1) AL JOHANNING 28 February 1938 in St. Killian, Minnesota. He was born 01 March 1912 in St. Killian, Minnesota, and died 14 October 1957 in Wilmont, Minnesota. She married (2) FRANK SVEHLA 14 February 1981 in Worthington, Minnesota. He was born 20 December 1921 in Fairmont, Minnesota, and died 02 January 2001 in Jackson, Minnesota.

Children of MATHILDA FINKE and AL JOHANNING are:

- i. ELIZABETH⁷ JOHANNING, b. 01 September 1939, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 07 September 1939, Adrian,

Minnesota.

- ii. MARVIN JOHANNING, b. 23 October 1941; d. 10 October 1985, Ellsworth, Minnesota; m. (1) JOANNE SIEVE, 10 February 1962, Wilmont, Minnesota; b. 04 January 1941, Wilmont, Minnesota; m. (2) HELEN CASEY, 24 March 1969.
- iii. RONALD JOHANNING, b. 27 January 1943, Adrian, Minnesota; m. (1) RITA RECKERS, 27 February 1965, Adrian, Minnesota; b. 06 May 1943, Adrian, Minnesota; m. (2) VERLA CHRISTENSEN, 21 June 1974, Spirit Lake, Iowa; b. 13 January 1938, Luverne, Minnesota; d. 21 April 1984, Adrian, Minnesota; m. (3) LYNN JOHNSON, 21 June 2003, Slayton, Minnesota.
- iv. LOREN JOHANNING, b. 19 October 1945, Adrian, Minnesota; m. CONNIE ROWLEY, 09 August 1969, Adrian, Minnesota; b. 06 June 1949.
- v. DENNIS JOHANNING, b. 16 May 1948, Adrian, Minnesota; m. PATRICIA BIRKETT, 24 February 1968, Sioux Falls, South Dakota; b. 26 April 1949.
- vi. ROGER JOHANNING, b. 31 October 1952, Adrian, Minnesota; m. KAREN FRIEDRICHS, 24 May 1974, Sioux Falls, South Dakota; b. 14 November 1956; d. 09 January 1999, Adrian, Minnesota.

36. FRANK⁶ BANCK (*JUSTINA⁵ WEIDERT, JOHN⁴, JOHN ADAM³, BERNARD² WEYDERT, BERNARD¹*) was born 25 May 1910 in Adrian, Minnesota, and died 26 March 1971 in Adrian, Minnesota. He married ALBERTA LENZ 11 January 1938 in Ellsworth, Minnesota. She was born 26 June 1916 in Ellsworth, Minnesota.

Child of FRANK BANCK and ALBERTA LENZ is:

- i. MARY ELLEN⁷ BANCK, b. 19 January 1941, Adrian, Minnesota; m. HENRY SCHUTZ, 25 July 1964, Adrian, Minnesota; b. 30 May 1941, Adrian, Minnesota.

Generation No. 6

37. VIRGIL NICHOLAS⁷ SCHUTZ (*ANNA DOROTHY⁶ FINKE, VICTORIA⁵ WEIDERT, JOHN⁴, JOHN ADAM³, BERNARD² WEYDERT, BERNARD¹*) was born 26 October 1927 in Adrian, Minnesota. He married MARY ANN SCHRAAD 03 June 1952. She was born 13 May 1931 in Merrill, Iowa.

Children of VIRGIL SCHUTZ and MARY SCHRAAD are:

- i. CHERYL⁸ SCHUTZ, b. 27 December 1953; m. MICHAEL DOYLE COX, 04 August 1973, Adrian, Minnesota; b. 02 February 1952, Adrian, Minnesota.
- ii. KATHLEEN SCHUTZ, b. 15 July 1955, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 08 December 1955, Adrian, Minnesota.
- iii. MARK THOMAS SCHUTZ, b. 22 May 1957, Adrian, Minnesota; d. 09 March 1962, Adrian, Minnesota.
- iv. JUDY SCHUTZ, b. 25 March 1959, Adrian, Minnesota; m. MARK ANTHONY BARLOW, 16 May 1988, North Conway, New Hampshire; b. 02 January 1952, Lewiston, Maine.
- v. THOMAS SCHUTZ, b. 21 May 1961, Adrian, Minnesota; m. KARLA GERTNER, 22 December 1984, Westbrook, Minnesota; b. 03 February 1962, Westbrook, Minnesota.

38. BEVERLY JEAN⁷ SCHUTZ (*ANNA DOROTHY⁶ FINKE, VICTORIA⁵ WEIDERT, JOHN⁴, JOHN ADAM³, BERNARD² WEYDERT, BERNARD¹*) was born 10 February 1932 in Adrian, Minnesota. She married (1) RONALD THIEDE 19 June 1954 in Adrian, Minnesota. He was born 24 September 1930 in South Milwaukee, Wisconsin. She married (2) GERALD KNIPS 30 July 1983 in St. Paul, Minnesota. He was born 22 May 1929 in Adrian, Minnesota.

Children of BEVERLY SCHUTZ and RONALD THIEDE are:

- i. DEBRA⁸ THIEDE, b. 27 April 1955, Adrian, Minnesota; m. DAVID DAHLMAN, 25 June 1983; b. 31 October 1954, Kansas City, Missouri.
- ii. DAVID THIEDE, b. 13 February 1958, Minneapolis, Minnesota; m. KONI FRANZEN, 08 August 1988, Rapid City, South Dakota; b. 24 May 1967, Rapid City, South Dakota.
- iii. PATRICIA THIEDE, b. 13 August 1960, Minneapolis, Minnesota; m. (1) TOM MIELKE, 20 June 1981, Minneapolis, Minnesota; b. 09 February 1960; m. (2) BRAD FOX, 01 August 1992, Minneapolis, Minnesota; b. 28 July 1962, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
- iv. MICHAEL THIEDE, b. 10 August 1961, Minneapolis, Minnesota; m. TRACY FELDE, 15 June 1985, Cottage Grove, Minnesota; b. 19 May 1965, St. Paul, Minnesota.
- v. DANIEL THIEDE, b. 20 January 1968, Minneapolis, Minnesota; m. KELLY HEUBSCH, 25 May 1991, Hastings, Minnesota; b. 14 September 1968.
- vi. KATHY THIEDE, b. 20 May 1970, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

39. JOHN JOSEPH⁷ SCHUTZ III (*ANNA DOROTHY⁶ FINKE, VICTORIA⁵ WEIDERT, JOHN⁴, JOHN ADAM³, BERNARD² WEYDERT, BERNARD¹*) was born 24 June 1939 in Adrian, Minnesota. He married LILIANE MARLENE KAULS 19 June 1965 in Minneapolis, Minnesota, daughter of HERMANN KAULS and EDITH KRAUSE. She was born 17 February 1942 in Pozan, Poland.

Children of JOHN SCHUTZ and LILIANE KAULS are:

- i. MARA MARLENE⁸ SCHUTZ, b. 21 April 1966, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
- ii. MARIA ELENA SCHUTZ, b. 21 April 1966, Minneapolis, Minnesota; m. WILLIAM BOECKER, 17 June 1988; b. 06 June 1963, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
- iii. JOHN JOSEPH SCHUTZ IV, b. 10 August 1967, Minneapolis, Minnesota; m. BETH RUSS, 16 July 1999, Minneapolis, Minnesota; b. 07 March 1970, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Documents, Maps and Photographs

WARRANTY DEED RECORD.

N. Reifenberger } Filed for Record this *4th* day of *March* A. D. 188*4*
John Schütz } at *12:45 o'clock P.M.* *B. F. Johnson,*
 REGISTER OF DEEDS.

This Indenture, Made this *15th* day of *March* in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and *eighty four* Between *Nicholas Reifenberger & family, Executors* part *1/2* of the first part, and *John Schütz* part *1/2* of the second part: WITNESSETH, That the said part *1/2* of the first part, in consideration of the sum of *Twelve Hundred* DOLLARS, to *him* in hand paid by the said part *1/2* of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do hereby **GRANT, BARGAIN, SELL AND CONVEY**, unto the said part *1/2* of the second part, *his* heirs and assigns FOREVER, all *that* tract or parcel of land, lying and being in the County of Nobles, and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to wit:

The North East quarter (1/4) of Section seven (7) Town one hundred and one (101) Range forty two (42) containing 160.00 acres according to Government survey,

To Have and To Hold the Same, Together with all the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining, to the said part *1/2* of the second part, *his* heirs and assigns, FOREVER. And the said *Nicholas Reifenberger* part *1/2* of the first part, for *his* heirs, executors and administrators, do covenant with the said part *1/2* of the second part, *his* heirs and assigns, that *he is* well seized in fee of the lands and premises aforesaid, and has good right to sell and convey the same in manner and form aforesaid; that the same are free from all incumbrances;

and the above bargained and granted lands and premises, in the quiet and peaceable possession of the said part *1/2* of the second part *his* heirs and assigns, against all persons lawfully claiming or to claim the whole or any part thereof, the said part *1/2* of the first part will Warrant and Defend

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, The said part *1/2* of the first part hereunto set *his* hand and seal the day and year first above written.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered in presence of

L. S. Nelson *Geo Hallas* *Nicholas Reifenberger*

STATE OF MINNESOTA, }
 COUNTY OF NOBLES. }
 I, *a Notary Public*, do hereby certify that on this *15th* day of *March* A. D. 188*4* personally came before me *Nicholas Reifenberger* *unmarried* acknowledged that he executed the same to me well known as the same person described in and who executed the foregoing deed and freely and voluntarily.

L. S. Nelson, Notary Public
 Nobles Co., Minn.

Warranty Deed for the North East 1/4 of Section 7, Little Rock Township
Land deeded to John Schütz by his father-in-law Nicholas Reifenberger for \$1200

15 March, 1884

(Soldiers' and Sailors' Homesteads under act June 8, 1872.)

Volled 3/73

HOMESTEAD.

APPLICATION
No. *526*

Land Office at *Duluth Minn*

Decr 3rd 1873.

Cancelled by "K" May 13th 1889.

I, *Nicholas Reifenteyer* of *Blumstein Minn*, do hereby apply to enter, under the provisions of the act of June 8, 1872, amendatory of an act entitled "An act to enable honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphan children, to secure homesteads on the public domain," the *East 1/2 of North West 1/4* of Section *26*, in Township *48 N*, of Range *21 W*, containing *80* acres, and for which I filed my declaration on the _____ day of _____, 187, through _____ my duly-appointed agent.

Witness
Henry M. Gustin

Nicholasⁱⁿ Reifenteyer
made

Land Office at *Duluth Minn*

Decr 3rd 1873.

I, *Wm H Feller*, Register of the Land Office, do hereby certify that *Nicholas Reifenteyer* filed the above application at this Office on the *third* day of *Decr*, 1873, and that he has taken the oath and paid the fees and commissions prescribed by law.

William H Feller
Register.

Verification of Soldiers' and Sailors' Homestead Application
by Nicholas Reifenteyer in December, 1873.



THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

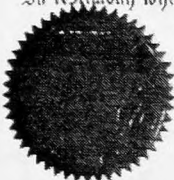
Homestead Certificate No. 84

APPLICATION 276

Register of the Land Office at... To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting: This land was deposited on the General Land Office of the United States a Certificate of the... which it appears that, pursuant to the Act of Congress approved 27th Aug, 1862, 'To amend an Act entitled "Settlers on the Public Domain," and the acts supplementary thereto, the claim of... has been established and duly recognized, in conformity to law, for the... quarter of Section Twenty-six, in Township forty eighth North Range Twenty-one West, in the District of lands subject to sale at public auction, containing eighty acres.

Now know ye, That these... granted by the United States into the said... To have and to hold the said tract of Land, with the appurtenances thereto, unto the said... heirs and assigns forever.

In testimony whereof... President of the United States of America, have caused these letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed



Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the... day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and... of the Independence of the United States the twenty eighth.

BY THE PRESIDENT: ... Recorder of the General Land Office.

Recorded, Vol. 1, Page 77

1874 Certificate Granting Soldiers' and Sailors' Homestead to Nicholas Reifenberger U.S Grant President. The entry was ultimately canceled because of a conflict with the Swamp Land Grant to the State of Minnesota (whatever that is?)

ABSTRACT OF TITLE

TO

The East One-half of North West Quarter (E 1/2 of NW 1/4) of Section Twenty-six (26), Township Forty eight (48), North of Range Twenty-one (21), West of the Fourth Principal Meridian. EXCEPTING all matters pertaining to estates of Charles A. Pillsbury and George A. Pillsbury.

Carlton County, Minnesota.

Table with 2 columns: Party Name and Description of Transaction. Includes entries for United States (Patent #84), Nicholas Rifenberger and Mary (Power of Attorney), W. A. Newton (Power to convey), Nicholas Rifenberger and Mary (Warranty Deed), S. C. Moore (Warranty Deed), and William A. Newton (Warranty Deed).

Abstract of Title for Greenleaf Homestead of Nicholas Reifenberger. Ultimately, the property ended up in the hands of Charles A. and George A. Pillsbury, the flour barons.

WHEREAS Nicholas Reifenberger made homestead entry of the N. 1/2 of the NW 1/4, Sec. 12, Tp. 118, R. 24, Minnesota, containing eighty acres and was entitled to make an additional homestead entry of eighty acres under the provisions of Section 2306 of the Revised Statutes,

AND WHEREAS the said Nicholas Reifenberger located the said right of entry upon the E. 1/2 of the NW 1/4, Sec. 26, Tp. 46, R. 21 W., Minnesota, and whereas the said land was deeded by means conveyances to John S. Pillsbury & Company,

AND WHEREAS the said soldier's homestead entry was canceled for conflict with the swamp land grant to the State of Minnesota by letter "X" of May 23, 1889, the said John S. Pillsbury & Company became reinvested with the right to make a soldier's homestead entry of eighty acres as assignee of the said Nicholas Reifenberger,

AND WHEREAS the heirs and legal representatives of the estate of John S. Pillsbury & Company have sold the said right of entry of eighty acres to Edwin W. Spalding of Washington, D.C.,

THIS ASSIGNMENT WITNESSETH that for value received, we, Mahala F. Pillsbury, widow of John S. Pillsbury, deceased, Alfred F. Pillsbury, Eleanor F. Pillsbury, his wife, Sarah F. Gale, and Edward C. Gale, her husband, and John P. Snyder, unmarried, the next of kin and only heirs at law of John S. Pillsbury, deceased, and Charles S. Pillsbury and Belle W. Pillsbury, his wife, and John S. Pillsbury, Jr., unmarried, the next of kin and only heirs at law of Charles A. Pillsbury, deceased, and of Mary A. Pillsbury, deceased, widow of said Charles A. Pillsbury, deceased, and Charles M. Amsden, Frank H. Carleton and Charles S. Pillsbury, as executors of the last will and testament of George A. Pillsbury, deceased, of the County of Hennepin, and State of Minnesota, do hereby sell and assign unto the said Edwin W. Spalding and to his heirs and assigns forever, the said right of entry of eighty acres, and authorize him, the said Edwin W. Spalding, his heirs and assigns, to make such entry of public land and receive patent therefore.

And we further declare that neither the said John S. Pillsbury & Company nor ourselves nor ourselves as the heirs and legal representatives of the estate of the said John S. Pillsbury & Company have used or disposed of the said right of entry of eighty acres, and that we are the bona fide holders and owners thereof at the time of making this assignment.

Signed, sealed and delivered this 27th day of November, 1908.

ATTEST:
1. A.G. Coleman
2. [Signature]
(M.F.P.) Mahala F. Pillsbury
(A.F.P.) Alfred F. Pillsbury
(E.F.P.) Eleanor F. Pillsbury
(S.P.G.) Sarah F. Gale
(E.C.G.) Edward C. Gale
(C.M.A.) Charles M. Amsden
(F.H.C.) Frank H. Carleton
(C.S.P.) Charles S. Pillsbury
(N.W.P.) [Signature]
(J.S.P., Jr.) John S. Pillsbury, Jr.
[Signature] Charles S. Pillsbury, his attorney in fact.

Document assigning Nicholas Reifenberger's additional 80 acre homestead to the U.S. Government. The Pillsbury's (Yes, the Doughboy company family) ended up with the property when the homestead entry was canceled due to a conflict with another law.

RECEIVED

Note A.—The Census Year begins June 1, 1870, and ends May 31, 1880.

Note B.—All persons will be included in the Enumeration who were living on the 1st day of June, 1880. No others will. Child June 1, 1880, will be OMITTED. Members of Families who have DIED SINCE June 1, 1880, will be INCLUDED.

Note C.—Questions Nos. 12, 14, 22 and 23 are not to be asked in respect to persons under 10 years of age.

ULE 1. # Inhabitants in Little Rock in the County of Polk, State
 enumerated by me on the 3rd day of June, 1880.

Albert C. ...

Family No.	Name	Sex	Age	Relationship	Profession	Lived Overseas		Place of Birth
						Years	Months	
818	Thomas Ligne	M	37	Daughter				Prussia
	Mary Ann	F	11	Daughter				Prussia
	Mary E	F	14	Daughter				Prussia
219	John	M	10	Son				Prussia
	Thomas	M	38	Daughter				Prussia
	Anna	F	29	Wife				Prussia
	Anna	F	6	Daughter				Prussia
	Jessie	F	5	Daughter				Prussia
	Joseph	M	1	Son				Prussia
220	Robert	M	28	Brother	Farmer			Prussia
	John	M	24	Brother	Farmer			Prussia
	William	M	23	Brother	Farmer			Prussia
	Frederick	M	22	Brother	Farmer			Prussia
	Joseph	M	20	Brother	Farmer			Prussia
	William	M	18	Brother	Farmer			Prussia
	Anna	F	56	Mother	Helping house			Prussia
121	Hanson	M	21	Son	Farmer			Prussia
	Ellen	F	33	Wife	Helping house			Prussia
	Baby	M	32	3rd Daughter				Prussia
	Motherly	F	60	Daughter				Prussia
222	Schulden	M	58	Farmer	Farmer			Prussia
	Anna	F	62	Wife	Helping house			Prussia
	William	M	25	Son	Farmer			Prussia
	Mathias	M	25	Daughter				Prussia
	Adelaide	F	72	3rd Daughter				Prussia
323	Reifenberger	M	51	Farmer	Farmer			Prussia
	Robert	M	23	Son	Farmer			Prussia
	John	M	20	Son	Farmer			Prussia
	Elizabeth	F	17	Daughter	Helping house			Prussia
	Michael	M	14	Son				Prussia

June 1880 census of Little Rock Township

Reifenbergers Are listed at the bottom. The Anton Schutz family is number 2020. (Note the phonetic spelling of Schutz. Immigration and Census officials were often responsible for permanently changing names because of their poor knowledge of the language of the immigrant. Immigrants just accepted it as the "American way".)

Page No _____
 Schedule _____ Inhabitants in Little Rock in the County of Nobles
 State of Minnesota, enumerated by me on the twenty seventh day of May 1885.
 Post Office Little Rock J W Shaw

From these names here is the order of relationship.	Name of every person whose residence was in this family on the 1st of May, 1885.	DESCRIPTION.					Place of Birth, naming State or Territory of U. S.; or the Country, if of foreign birth.	PARENTAGE.		CONDITION.
		Sex	Age	Color	Profession	Education		Father of foreign birth.	Mother of foreign birth.	
	Frank K. Tolman	1	M	W		Missouri	✓	✓		
61	C C Harrison	26	M	W		Arkansas	✓	✓		
	Julia "	30	F	W		"	✓	✓		
62	H C "	64	M	W		"	✓	✓		
	Anna "	10	F	W		"	✓	✓		
	Lena "	21	F	W		"	✓	✓		
63	Arnold Johnson	18	M	W		Iowa	✓	✓		
64	John D. Reichenberger	34	M	W		Ohio	✓	✓		
	Caroline "	34	F	W		"	✓	✓		
	Frederic "	7	M	W		Missouri	✓	✓		
	Anna "	6	F	W		"	✓	✓		
	Lewis "	4	M	W		"	✓	✓		
	Joseph "	2	M	W		"	✓	✓		
	Jared "	2	M	W		"	✓	✓		
65	Thomas Corwin	45	M	W		Ireland	✓	✓		
	Anna "	33	F	W		Iris	✓	✓		
	May "	10	F	W		Missouri	✓	✓		
	Jessie "	4	F	W		"	✓	✓		
	Joseph "	6	M	W		"	✓	✓		
	William "	2	F	W		"	✓	✓		
66	Pat Murphy	54	M	W		Ireland	✓	✓		
67	H V. Wynne	58	M	W		Holland	✓	✓		
	Anna "	59	F	W		"	✓	✓		
	H H "	28	M	W		Iris	✓	✓		
	John H "	26	M	W		"	✓	✓		
	H H "	28	M	W		"	✓	✓		
	Mary "	21	F	W		"	✓	✓		
	Peter "	24	M	W		"	✓	✓		
	Natie "	11	F	W		"	✓	✓		
68	George Cutler	30	M	W		Iris	✓	✓		
	Mary "	25	F	W		"	✓	✓		
	John Estam	29	M	W		"	✓	✓		
	Perle Watson	11	M	W		New York	✓	✓		
69	John Schutz	29	M	W		Germany	✓	✓		
	Eliza "	21	F	W		Missouri	✓	✓		
	H "	8	M	W		"	✓	✓		
	Mary "	2	F	W		"	✓	✓		
	Henry "	1	M	W		"	✓	✓		
	H Reichenberger	58	M	W		Germany	✓	✓		
	Anna Wynne	18	F	W		Iris	✓	✓		

FOR USE OF SECRETARY OF STATES OFFICE

No. of white males _____ No. of white females _____ No. of colored males _____	Males over 21 years <u>13</u> Children between 5 and 21 _____ " " 10 and 17 <u>11</u>
--	---

1885 Census of Little Rock Township. It shows that Nicholas Reifenberger was living with John and Elizabeth Schutz and their three children Nicholas, Mary and Henry.

Page No. _____
 Supervisor's District No. 1
 Enumeration District No. 267

Eleventh Census of the United States.

-SPECIAL SCHEDULE-

SURVIVING SOLDIERS, SAILORS, AND MARINES, AND WIDOWS, ETC.

Persons who served in the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps of the United States during the war of the rebellion (who are survivors), and widows of such persons, in Little Rock & Olney, County of Madison, State of Minnesota, enumerated in June, 1890.

John W. Skow
 Enumerator.

House No.	Family No.	NAMES OF SURVIVING SOLDIERS, SAILORS, AND MARINES, AND WIDOWS.	Rank.	Company.	Name of Regiment or Vessel.	Date of Enlistment.	Date of Discharge.	Length of Service.		
								Yrs.	Mon.	Days.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13	13	Sullivan Thomas	Private	J	42 Min Inf	July 12 1864	Nov 11 1864	0	3	13
27	27	Reifenberger Nicholas	Private	L	11 Min Inf	Aug 14 1864	Jan 26 1866	1	11	12
29	29	Bowlsender Henry	Private	S	2 Min Inf	1864	1866			
25	25	McCarthy William	Private	K	1 Min Inf	Jan 1 1864	Feb 2 1865	7	1	19
34	34	Blodden John	Private	A	20 Inf	1864	1866			
55	55	Parry William	Infantry	E	30 Min Inf	Aug 21 1864	July 25 1865	2	1	8
56	56	Morrison Charles H	Private	G	45 Min Inf	Jan 13 1865	June 26 1865	6	5	13
69	69	Jenkins Sylvester	Infantry	G	27 Olney	Aug 3 1861	Dec 12 1864	1	4	3
32	32	Neyens Herman	Private	D	42 Min Inf	Aug 20 1864	Jan 20 1865		10	0
55	55	Jenkins William W	Private	L	16 20 Inf	Jan 30 1864	July 3 1865	1	2	8
101	101	Fort Charles J	Infantry	D	35 Min Inf	Jan 4 1864	Aug 1 1865	1	6	7
105	105	McC Knight John G	Infantry	A	15 2nd Inf	Apr 14 1861	Jan 24 1864	3	2	11

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.	DISABILITY INCURRED.	REMARKS.
10	11	12
1 Little Rock Adrian Co Minn		
2 Adrian Nobles Co "		
3 Adrian Nobles Co "		Discharge papers lost
4 Adrian Nobles Co "		
5 Adrian "		Discharge lost. Was also a Capt
6 Little Rock "		
7 Little Rock "		
8 Ellsworth "		Discharged on Surgeons Certificate of disability
9 Ellsworth "		
10 Ellsworth "		
11 Rushmore "		
12 Adrian "		

Special Census of Surviving Soldiers, Sailors and Marines
 Little Rock and Olney Townships - 1890; Nicholas Reifenberger, now living in Adrian.



**The Köln Dom as it may have looked in Jacob Schütz time.
(From a framed print bought in Cologne and hanging in the entryway of our home.)**

Truman Scowton
To
George Finke

Warranty Deed.

This Indenture made this 15th day
of April in the year of our Lord One
thousand eight hundred and fifty three

Between Truman Scowton of Kenosha County Wisconsin party of the first part
and George Finke of the same place party of the second part: Witnesseth That
the said party of the first part for and in consideration of the sum of Six hun-
dred Dollars to him in hand paid by the said party of the second part the receipt
whereof is hereby acknowledged, has granted, bargained, sold, aliened, conveyed and
confirmed: and by these presents does grant, bargain, sell, alien, convey and con-
firm unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns forever. All
of the East half of the North East quarter of Section No. Thirty one, in Township No. Two,
South of Range No. Nineteen East, in the County of Kenosha and State of Wisconsin, con-
taining Eighty acres of land, subject to a Mortgage on the same of Seventy six and ²⁰/₁₀₀ dollars
which said Finke is to pay off and procure the same to be discharged. - Together with
all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto in any wise appertain-
ing: and all the estate, right, title, possession, claim and demand, in Law or in Equi-
ty, of the said party of the first part therein or thereto. To have and to hold the
same unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, to his sole use
and enjoyment. And the said Truman Scowton, party of the first part, for himself heirs
executors and administrators, does hereby covenant with the said party of the second part
his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, that at the time of the delivery of the
presents he is well seized of the above granted premises, as of an indefeasible estate
of inheritance in fee simple: That the same are free and clear from all liens and
incumbrances whatever: And that the same are in the quiet and peaceable posses-
sion and enjoyment of the said party of the second part his heirs and assigns forever ag-
ainst all persons lawfully claiming the same, or any part thereof, he will Warrant and
or ever Defend. In witness whereof the said party of the first part has hereunto
set his hand and seal the day and year first above written

Witness my hand and seal
in presence of
Wm. P. Lyon
D. W. Stuncombe

Truman Scowton

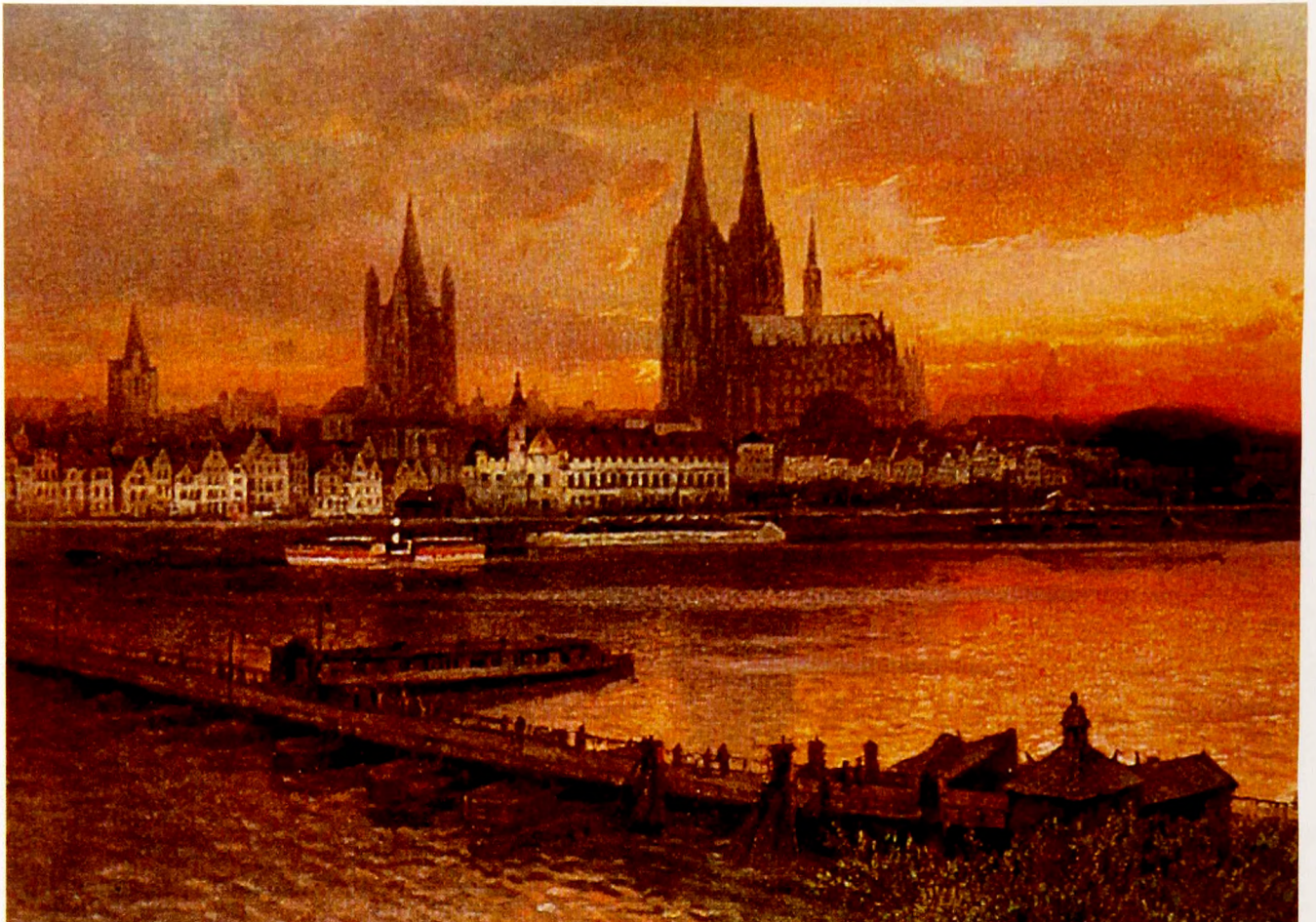


State of Wisconsin
County of Kenosha

On this 15th day of April
1853, came personally before

me the subscriber a Notary Public in and for said County Truman Scowton, to one well

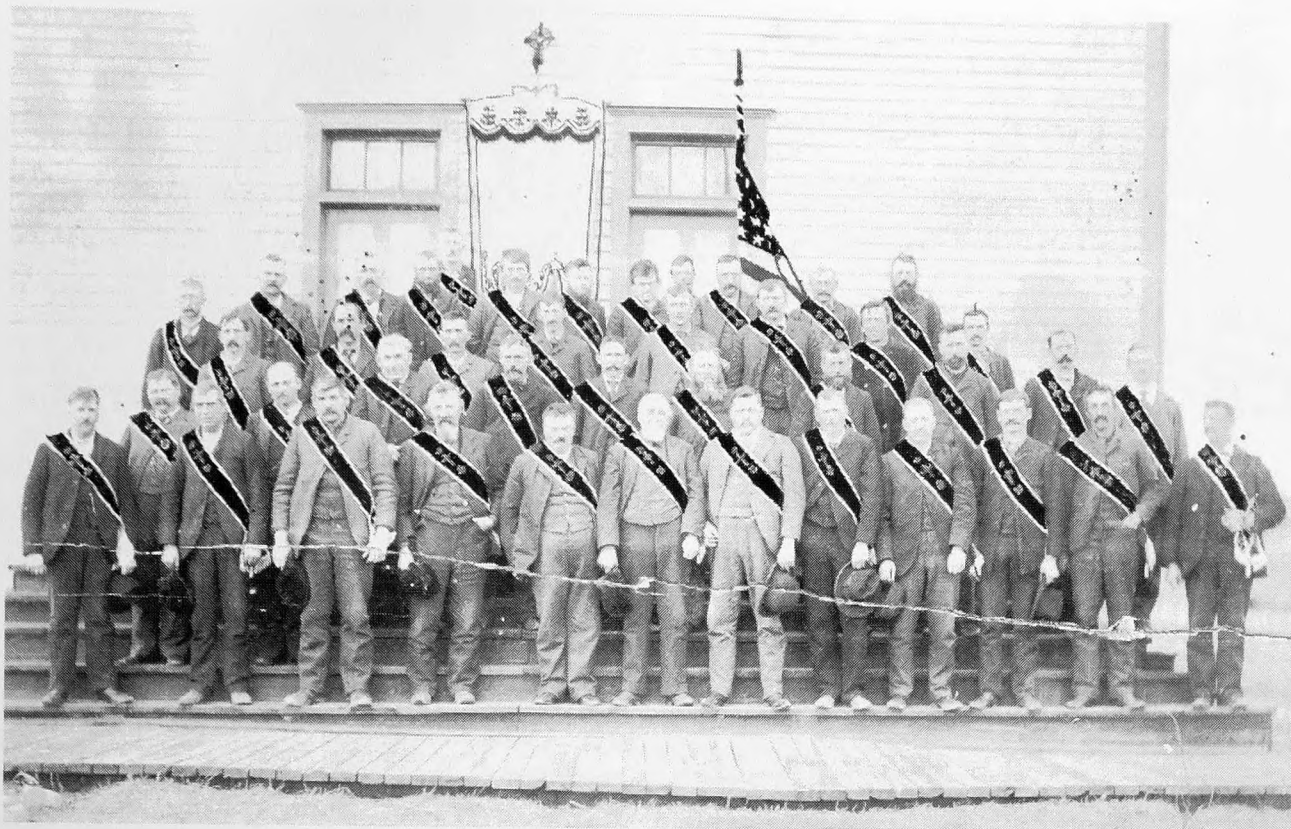
Warranty Deed for 80 acres of Land in Wheatland Township, Kenosha County, Wisconsin.
George Finke took five years to pay off the \$600 to Truman Scowton.



Another photo of Köln in the 1800's

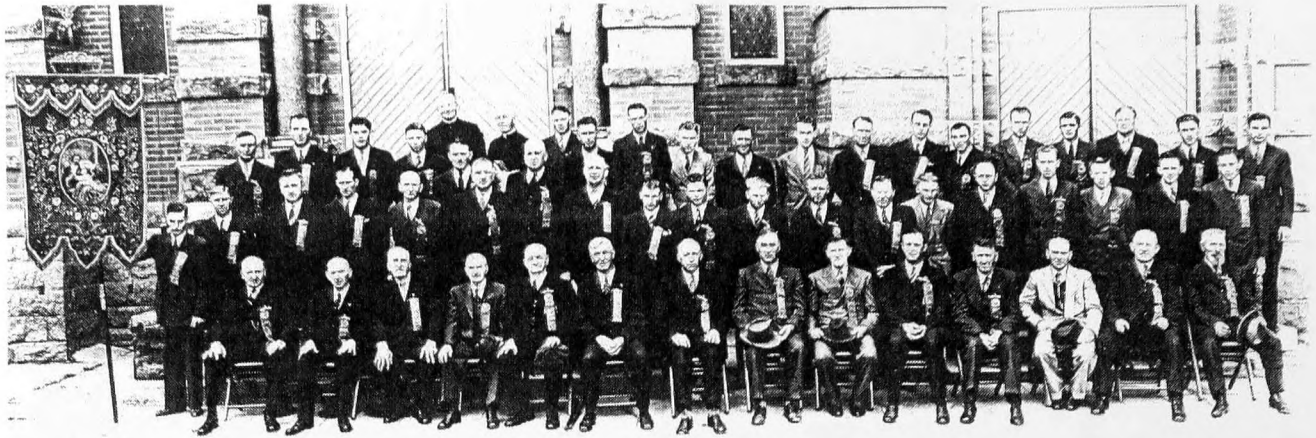


Farm home of Christian Kaltenberg (second cousin to my father) - Rath - 1987



**Der Deutch Römish Katholischer St. Josephs Unterstützungs Verein
(The Roman Catholic St. Josephs Society)
(The 1898 Photograph was taken in front of the
St. Adrian Church one year before it burned down.)**

**Recognizable members include: Back Row L-R - starting two persons left of flag -
(partially obscured chin) Theodore Schütz, Joseph Schütz, Anton Schütz.
Starting directly in front of Theodore L-R, Johann Schütz, William Schütz
Front row sixth from left - Nicholas Reifenberger, on his left Henry Schütz**



The St. Josephs Society of St. Adrian - 1940

Top Row L-R- Peter Weidert, Al Nytes, Christy Broich, Omar Heffele, Father Tennesen, Leonard Schutz, Monsignor Gmeinder, Lawrence Cook, Clarence Honnerman, Barney Bullerman, Ferdinand Cook, Peter Schutz, Laverne Erlandson, Carl Erlandson, Leander Kellen, Raphael Pfannes, Eugene Erlandson, Raphael Fritz, August Reiners, Clarence Kellen, Cleophas Kellen.

Second Row L-R- Wilfred Rieffenberger, Joseph Heffele, Edward Suedbeck, Al Bullerman, Larry Rieffenberger, John Schutz, Nicholas Schutz, Henry Schutz, John Roemeling, Leroy Honnerman, Henry Honnerman, Frank Metz, Peter Kramer, Paul Cook, Louis Metz, Lawrence Arends, Alvin Mormann, Norbert Rieffenberger.

Bottom Row L-R- Frank Banck, Casper Stemig, Peter Wallrich, Peter Martini, Herman Reiners, Nick Kellen, Joseph Bittner, Chris Neuroth, Ben Mormann, Joseph Kellen, Ben Reining, Joe Mormann, Mike Pfannes, Louis Leguil.



Schutz Hardware in 1952

**L-R - John Schutz, Phil O'Toole (employee), Virgil Schutz, unknown customer,
Clara Hennekes (employee, family friend, and Godmother to the author)**

Transcript Continued

No	Date	Name	Dols. Cts.
		Amounts brot forward	74 04
38	Nov. 3, 1869	Wm. A. Jackson	3 00
39	" " "	A. Engerson	17 30
40	" 30 "	A. B. Kosmer	1 50
41	Jan. 17, 1870	A. Engerson	4 00
42	Feb. 21 "	A. B. Kosmer	3 00
43	" " "	Wm. W. Budd	4 50
44	" " "	A. Engerson	6 50
45	March 29 "	Geo. Goodsell	8 00
46	" " "	Wm. W. Budd	1 50
47	" " "	A. B. Kosmer	1 50
48	" " "	A. Wiedenback	1 50
49	" " "	A. Engerson	7 35
50	" " "	B. W. Engerson	1 00
			134 69

Transcript of the names of persons to whom were issued Orders on the Road fund with the numbers & dates thereof during the year ending March 29, 1870.

No	Date	Name	Dols. Cts.
18	June 17, 1869	N. Reifenberger	12 00
19	" " "	J. Hillman	12 00
20	" " "	S. Copeland	10 67
21	" " "	C. Brandon	7 89
22	" " "	J. B. Perkins	6 00
23	Sept 18 "	N. Reifenberger	17 36
24	" " "	S. Copeland	12 43
25	" " "	Geo. Kader	9 00
26	" " "	J. Hillman	17 36
27	" " "	C. Brandon	10 60
28	" " "	J. B. Perkins	8 68
			117 43

This is a 29 March, 1870 transcript showing the amount owed by individuals in Independence Township for Road building and maintenance. Nicholas had to pay \$12.00 as shown at the top of the bottom set of names

Tax Duplicate of Real Property in the Township of

TO WHOM ASSESSED	DESCRIPTION	Acres	Tax	Rate	Area	Total Value	No. of School Acres	District School Tax
1. J. P. Lawrence	NE NE	12	118	21	40	312	80	1.97
2. Chas. Meier	SE NE & S 2				87	724		2.24
3. Adolphus Hamisch	S 2				47	350		1.09
4. Adam Lantzow	NW NE				40	342		1.04
5. Col. J. D. Dyer	SW 1/4 S 2				40	350		1.09
6. Geo. Snapper	NE NW & S 2				75	657		2.03
7. Nicholas Reifenberger	SW 1/4 NW				80	636		1.97
8. Lemuel Phelps	SW 1/4 S 2				40	350		1.09

*Reproduced from the original in the
 Hennepin County Journals
 (1869-1870)
 MINNESOTA STATE ARCHIVES
 MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA*

This tax record indicates that the 80 acres owned by Nicholas Reifenberger had a valuation of \$636 and he paid a district school tax of \$1.97 (aaah for the good old days!)



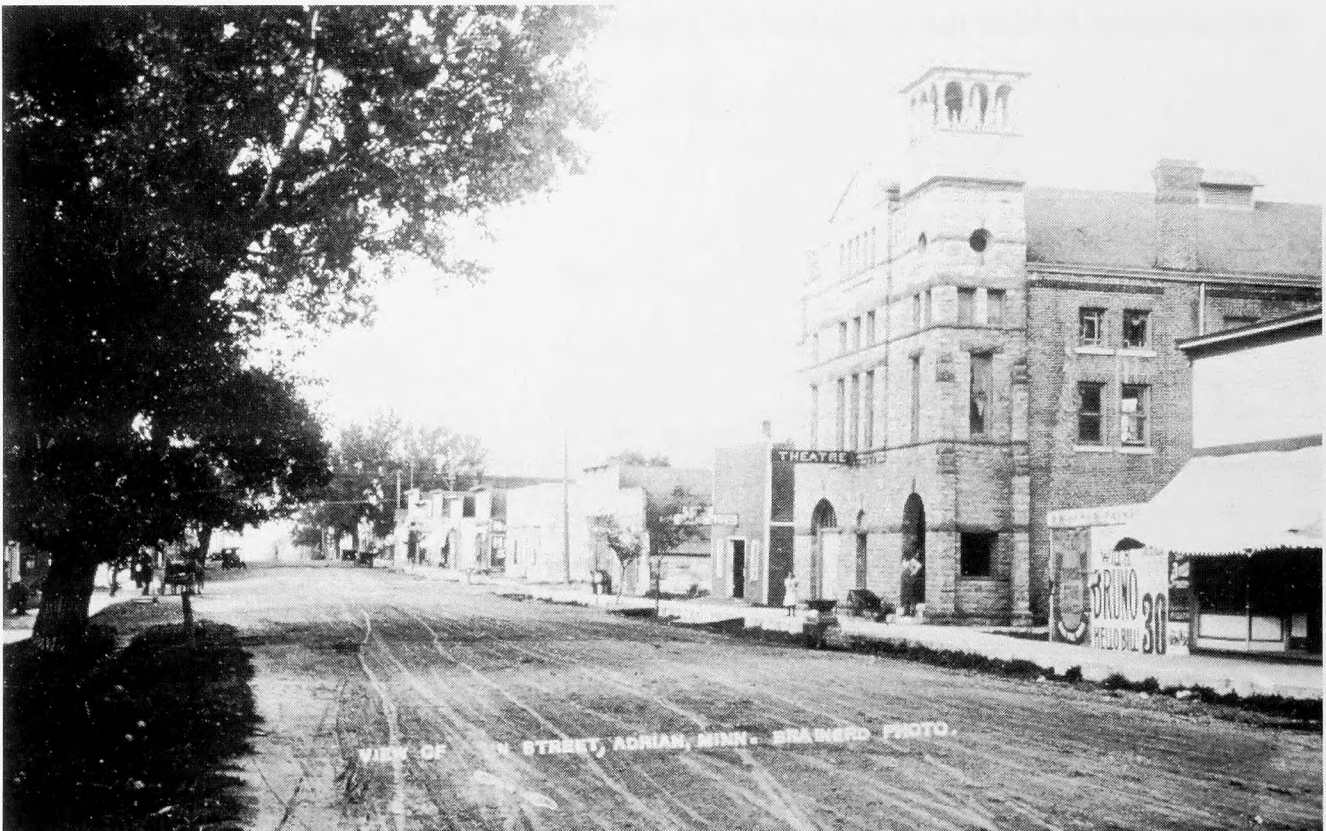
View of St. Anthony 1857. Nicholas Reifenberger and family were living on Moose Street, several blocks behind the location of the photographer. Minnesota was not yet a state.



A typical Nobles County Farm in 1910



Grain Elevators in Adrian in 1905



Main Street in Adrian 1905 looking north. Opera House is on right.



Main Street of Adrian 1905 looking south. The future Schutz Hardware is the first large building on the right. The Opera house is the furthest large building on the left.



An aerial view of the St. Adrian complex taken in 1964. Starting on the left is the church with the parish house behind it. Next is the convent, the high school and the since razed grade school.



The village of Reifenberg is located in the Taunus Mountains which lie in the area between Frankfurt and Koblenz. It is probably the ancestral home of the very first Reifenbergers.

Every three years, Reifenbergers from around the world convene in Reifenberg for a family gathering.



Epilogue

Not only will the story go on, but so will the name. Early in the autumn of 2001 while in the process of writing this history, we were blessed with our sixth grandchild.

John Joseph Schutz V, born 30 September, 2001.



The name will also be carried forward in geographical terms. This photo of a sign was taken at the entrance of a tiny village in Germany by the name of "Schutz".

It is located, appropriately, near the center of the area circumscribed by the ancestral homes of the four family's described in these pages. However, the village name is not likely to have had the good fortune of being derived from the family name. (Incidentally, the name means "protector" in German).



Part of photo from an entry to the National Archives, Washington D.C.

Jack Schutz
1825 Innsbruck Parkway
Columbia Heights, Minnesota 55421

jschutz@usfamily.net
763-574-2359
Autumn 2003



Sources and Acknowledgements

The primary sources for this history are the chancery archives of the Archdioceses of St. Paul, Minnesota and Köln, Germany, the Dioceses of Winona - Minnesota, Lafayette - Indiana, Essen, - Germany, Münster - Germany and Trier - Germany. The Archives of the St. Paul Seminary, the Bistumarchiv Trier - Germany, the Personenstandarchiv - Brühl, Germany, the Bistumarchiv Koblenz - Germany, Generalirhariat Diozesan-Archiv - Limburg, Germany, Generalirhariat Diozesan - Trier, Germany, Staatsarchiv Rheinland-Pfalz - Koblenz, Germany, Westfallisch Gesellschaft Für Genealogie und Familienforschung - Münster, Germany, Westdeutsche Gesellschaft Für Familienkunde - Köln, Germany, Bund für Familienberbände - Frankfurt, Germany, Staatsarchive - Münster, Germany, Historischen Archiv des Erzvistums - Köln, Germany, Staatsarchiv - Detmold, Germany, Catholic Archives - Luxembourg, Luxembourg National Archives.

Other important sources were the parish archives of St. Adrian - Adrian, Minnesota, St. Michael - St. Michael, Minnesota, St. Peter and Paul - Loretto, Minnesota, St. Josephs - Minneapolis, Minnesota, St. Boniface, Minneapolis, Minnesota, St. John Nepomucene- Winona, Minnesota, St. Mary's - Burlington, Wisconsin, St. Martins - Cross Plains, Wisconsin; St. John the Baptist - Johnsburg, Illinois; St. Alphonsus - New Muenster, Wisconsin, St. Peter's - Ashton, Wisconsin, St. Ludgerus - Schermbeck, Germany, St. Lambertus - Bedburg, Germany, Catholic Pfaramt St. Nikolaus - Grevenbroich-Barrenstein, Germany, St. Johannes - Suderwich, Germany, Catholic Pfaramt St. Lucia, Bedburg- Rath, Germany, Catholic Pfaramt St. Remigius - Pronsfeld, Germany, Ste. Pierre - Steinsel, Luxembourg.

County archives in Minnesota - Hennepin, Nobles, Murray, Ramsey, Big Stone. County archives in Wisconsin - Kenosha, Dane, Racine. County archives in Indiana - Tippecanoe, Huntington. County archives in Iowa - Polk, Mitchell. County archives in Illinois - Lake and McHenry . County archives in Oregon - Yamhill.

State archives in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Indiana

College archives - University of Minnesota, University of St. Thomas, University of Wisconsin - Parkside, Brigham Young University, University of Wisconsin- Oshkosh.

Township archives - Independence, Hennepin County, Minnesota, Little Rock, Nobles County, Minnesota.

Libraries - Minneapolis Public Library; Huntington, Indiana Public Library; Allen County Public Library - Fort Wayne, Indiana; Adrian Public Library (Meredith Vaselaar); Petersburg, Nebraska Public Library (Belle Esau); Nobles County Library (Laurie Ebberts); Omaha Public Library; Lewiston, Montana Public Library.

State Historical Societies in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa.

The National Archives, Washington, D.C., The Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., U.S. General Land Office, Alexandria, Virginia, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington D.C.

Cemeteries in Loretto, Minnesota; Adrian, Minnesota; St. Kilian, Minnesota; St. Alphonsus - New Muenster, Wisconsin; St. Mary's - Burlington, Wisconsin; St. Charles - Burlington Wisconsin; St. John the Baptist - Johnsburg, Illinois; Minneapolis, Minnesota - (St. Mary's, St. Anthony); Beardsley (St. Mary's) Minnesota; Calvary Cemetery -Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Ste. Pierre - Steinsel, Luxembourg; St. Johannes - Suderwich, Germany; St. Ludgerus - Schermbeck, Germany; St. Lambertus - Bedburg, Germany.

Newspapers - Adrian Democrat, Adrian Guardian, Nobles County Review, Worthington Advance, The Northwest Chronicle (St. Paul Archdiocese Newspaper), Minneapolis Star, Burlington Standard Press, Worthington Daily Globe, Beardsley, Omaha World Herald, St. Paul Pioneer Press.

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by Sister Mary Evangela Henthorne, B.B.M.
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The Early settlers of St. John's Parish at Union Hill in 1867

Individuals- A special thanks to my brother, Virgil, for helping to garner genealogical data from relatives and to Dan Becker, a family friend, who spent hours reviewing and editing the manuscript. Although not related, Dan pursued this work as diligently as if he had written it himself.

Other relatives who supplied substantial information are as follows:

Barbara Neuroth	Sylvia Onken	Norbert Mormann
Father Frank Klein	Deloris Bohning	Harold Schutz
Gast Melcher	Bill Fuerstenberg	Betty Mormann
Charles Vos	Jackie Probst	Armella Fagerness
Kevin Rees	Judy Harlow	Ron Goedken
Jim Larson	Gilbert Honermann	Elayne Finke
Alvin Mormann	Janis Poppen	Phyllis Brefeld
Merle Goedken	Henry Schutz	Brad Carlson
Barbara Durand	Dennis Hensen	John Hubbard
Linda Hutchinson	Loras Sieve	Ann Spartz
Dave Witt	Robert Finke	Josephine Martinson
Vivian Goedken	Edna Schunk	Joe Kellen
Dick Klein	Jim Larson	Wayne O'Connor
Caroline Rees	Bernice Bordenave	Paul Reifenberger
Marjorie Schutz	Elizabeth Baughman	Jim Sodeman
Mary Eich	Tillie Svehla	Steve Schack
Jerome Weidert	Gladys Cajka	Francis Lonneman
Betty Beck	Delores Bohning	Sister Constance Suedbeck
Bonnie Gorham	Kathy Andring	Barbara Durand
Larry Vos	Bob Henning	Clarence Steinhoff
Linda Bernards	Carol McCarthy	Caroline Rees
Fr. Rupert Dorn	Ann Spartz	Virginia Michesizzi
Mary Jane Woodard	Bonnie Gorham	Jerome Weidert

There are dozens of others I have spoken with who provided leads to useful information and minor additions. If I failed to mention someone who was a substantial contributor, I sincerely apologize for the omission. J.S.

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