



# The Bukovina Society of the Americas NEWSLETTER

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Membership Dues:  
Lifetime \$150.00  
Annual \$15.00

## SOCIETY NEWS

- The Society welcomes the 211th lifetime member, Jean Humeniuk, Bemidji, MN
- Society president Marcy McClelland was featured in a special supplement to the Hays Daily News in an article on March 30, 2014 about St. John's Lutheran Church. Located nine miles north of Society headquarters in Ellis, it was founded by Bukovina settlers in 1897. Two of her great grandfathers were charter members of the group founding the Church, William Homburg and Adam Schonthal. A color photo showed the proud monument to our ancestral pioneers where descendants of the immigrants keep the traditions alive. Society co-founder and present board member Irmgard Ellingson and her husband Wayne served the congregation from 1980 to 1983. Irmgard's experience there led her to write a book, "Bukovina Germans in Kansas."
- Both the Bukovina Society of the Americas and Landsmannschaft der Buchenland Deutschen in Augsburg will be celebrating a major anniversary this year. Our German "big sister" society will recognize their 65th year since founding. Our Society will mark 25 years with a special article in the September 2014 Newsletter.

abandoned their homes, some by forcible expulsion from their homeland, e.g., the Sudeten Germans; by voluntary transfer, e.g., the Bukovina Germans; or through involuntary internal resettlement, e.g., the Volga Germans while countless others suffered from reprisals as the eastern front pressed ever westward. Despite such seemingly hopeless circumstances, the author expresses his faith in an eternal power as the surcease of all despair. (SW)

## HEIMAT DER HEIMATLOSEN

Von P. Klingenberg

Ich schritt durch Rauch und Feuer, Blut  
und Tod,  
von Haus und Herd und Heimat jäh  
vertrieben:  
Aus irren Augen flackerte die Not,  
Und mancher ist am Straßensaum geblieben.

Und doch – aus tiefster Qual und  
Einsamkeit  
Mir eine neue Heimat still erblühte,  
Da ich zerlumpt, im grauen Bettlerkleid  
im Staube vor dein Tabernakel kniete.

Du weißes Wunder – ew'ger Liebe Pfand!  
Wenn uns des Lebens Stürme wild  
umtosen,  
bist Du, gespendet von des Priesters Hand,  
die letzte Heimat aller Heimatlosen . . .

## SECOND WORLD WAR POEM

This poem will evoke memories of World War II and its aftermath in which countless eastern and central Europeans

# HOME FOR THOSE WITHOUT HOMELAND

By P. Klingenberg  
Translated by: Sophie A. Welisch

I trod through smoke and fire, blood  
and death  
and then expelled from hearth and home  
I saw with starry eyes and grief  
How others on street curbs stayed on.

And yet – from pain and solitude  
The hope of homeland doth appear  
As I, now poor, in beggar's garb  
Before the tabernacle kneel.

You, pure wonder – sacred pledge!  
Whenever life's grim turmoil strikes  
Then you dispense through priestly hands  
A final home where all abide.

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## KANSAS BUKOVINA SETTLEMENT "INTENT TO NATURALIZE" RECORDS: 1886 - 1899

By Steve Parke

In the process of researching our ancestor's stories, many of us have looked at courthouse records. In particular we may have looked at Naturalization Records. This article will elaborate on what I found in regards to the 1886-1899 *Intent to Naturalize* records for Bukovina immigrants in Ellis County and Trego County, Kansas.

Unique about this courthouse record search was my desire to find evidence of community history rather than a particular family's story. My search was prompted by community oriented questions, i.e. who arrived and/or signed in first, what unique names appear in the records, and what elements of the early Kansas Bukovina immigrant story can be affirmed or disproved. My focus was on the early, initial settlers before the large 1900-1905 influx of Bukovina immigrants to Western Kansas.

In doing this search I was already working with a host of resources. Many people have written about the immigrants to Kansas since the formation of the Bukovina Society of America in 1988. They built upon the works of scholars both in Germany and America. Some of this material can be found on the BSA website at [www.bukovinasociety.org](http://www.bukovinasociety.org).

For this study I looked at three large, aged record books in the courthouses in WaKeeney and Hays, the courthouses of record for Trego and Ellis Counties, respectively. In WaKeeney I looked at the *Intents to Naturalize*, Volume # 1 and Volume # 2. In Hays I looked at the *Intents to Naturalize*, Book B. At both sites the local clerks were helpful and generous with their space and records<sup>1</sup>. The spreadsheet accompanying this article contains the information that I recorded, information expanded upon in this article. Names and other data are recorded as found in the record books, even the old spellings.

You might ask, why WaKeeney records? Did not the Kansas Bukovina immigrants settle around Ellis in Ellis County? In 1879 the Federal Land Office was moved from Hays to WaKeeney. Area settlers, who filed for 160 acres of free land through the Homestead Act of 1862, would file for land in WaKeeney. Immigrants qualified for Homestead grants but also needed to show their citizenship intention. Thus from 1886 to 1890 Bukovina immigrants filed their *Intent to Naturalize* papers in WaKeeney, 18 miles west of Ellis, and applied for a homestead grant in the same town, one stop shopping, you might say. Yet later immigrants around 1890 starting going to Hays in Ellis County to file an *Intent* rather than WaKeeney as you can see on the accompanying spreadsheet.

WaKeeney town founder James F. Keeney was instrumental in getting the Land Office moved from Hays to WaKeeney in September 1879. Keeney and Albert E. Warren had founded WaKeeney on the Kansas Pacific Railway, 30 miles west of Hays in 1878. As a Chicago realtor and East Coast socialite, Keeney moved among high social circles per many articles in the *Wa-Keeney Weekly World* from 1879 to 1880, local boom years. And according to another newspaper, the *WaKeeney Kansas Leader* of August 6, 1879, he exerted "untiring efforts" getting the United States Land Office moved to WaKeeney. Keeney left WaKeeney in 1881 returning to Chicago business interests.

Researching the 1886-1899 *Intent to Naturalize* records for the earliest Bukovina immigrants in Western Kansas, thus required searching the records in two county courthouses, Ellis County as well as Trego County. Surprisingly, in that time period the counties had slightly different record requirements. There was not a standardized form between the two counties. This was obvious in a casual view of the page layouts but the information recorded also slightly differed. The Trego book specifically requested an individual's place of residence while the Ellis County book did not. Bukovina immigrants filing *Intents* in WaKeeney in the late 1800s thus recorded their place of residence while in the same time period applicants at the Hays

Courthouse did not. The spreadsheet shows “N/A” for applicants in Hays.

In our contemporary concern about undocumented immigrants in America, the maintenance of differing records from one county to another in the late 1800s, says a lot about our changing approach to this issue. Ellis County was established in 1867 while Trego County was established in 1879. In those days legal requirements for immigrants were far less rigorous. We even see differences from one county to the next.

The next surprise comes in the 1886-1887 listings. A Lutheran family, the Hubers, filed intents in 1886 while the Catholic families, Flachs and Erbert filed in 1887. In today’s oral tradition we have stories of who arrived with whom and when in the earliest years. Naturalization records would not definitely determine who first arrived but at least in the earliest of settlement years when Homestead Act land was available, the naturalization records are a good indicator of arrival dates and these particular records seem to indicate that a Lutheran family arrived in the area a year before the Catholic families.

Another resource that helps us with the arrival dates is the passenger ship records for the 1886-1921 Bukovina immigrants who went to Kansas. Using the Federal Census and St. Mary’s Church records with immigrant reported arrival dates, I found relevant passenger ship records on Ancestry.com for the Catholic immigrants. Of the known Catholic Bohemian German Bukovina immigrants to Ellis I had surprising success: there are only several males who immigrated after 1910 that I could not find. I did not compile a similar, complete list for the Lutherans but found a Bukovina Lutheran group that arrived in America in 1886, a record enhancing the 1886 Huber story.

On 25 June 1886 a group of about 32 immigrants from “Romania” arrived in New York on the S.S. Werra. Those in this group included the aforementioned Hubers as well as the surnames of Ast, Konig, Roos, Mayer, Selzer, Kornelson, Zachman, and Webb (Werb). I was not able to decipher any known Catholic names on this list. This was the only 1886 Bukovina related passenger ship record that I found.

According to other passenger records that I was able to find, the Catholics arrived in 1887. On 16 April 1887 the family groups of Joseph Tauscher, Thomas Behne, and Jacob Weber, immigrants from Schwartzthal, Bukovina, arrived in New York on the S. S. Trave. We have multiple records of this group being in Ellis, KS. Other Tauschers, Webers, and Jungs who may have passed through Ellis County arrived in New York on 24 June 1887 on the S.S. Taormina and were

headed to “Cansas”. And then on 7 September 1887 the families of Franz Erbert and Franz Flachs from Poina Mikuli with individuals Franz Rach and Franziska Huber arrived in Baltimore on the S.S. America.

It is possible that some of the Catholic males singularly arrived in 1886 as scouts and then returned to Bukovina to bring their families back to America in 1887 but these individuals cannot be found in the available online passenger list records. By putting together the available naturalization records and passenger ship logs, we thus get this view of the earliest immigrant arrivals: A large group of Lutherans from Bukovina arrived in 1886 and they were followed by several Catholic family groups in 1887.

I continued to search for surprises. In particular I wondered about Bukovina immigrants that may have arrived in Ellis County and then left after a year or two as reported by some family oral traditions. I wondered about the group of Wenzel Tauscher, Andreas Jung, Ferdinand Tauscher and Leo Tauscher as their June 1887 passenger ship log indicates “Cansas” as their destination. Yet I did not find these people in the searched, Intent to Naturalize records in Kansas. These families ended up in Washington State.

The Joseph and Theresa Behne-Tauscher family immigrating in April 1887 settled in Ellis County. Several of the daughters, Cecelia and Mary, married Ellis County spouses in November 1887, John Dreher and Alex Bieker, respectively. Joseph filed an Intent to Naturalize in November 1888. Another of Joseph’s children, Teresa and her spouse, Jacob Weber, were in Ellis until at least 9 May 1889 when their twins, Mary and Jacob, were born. This young family moved to Lewis County, Washington, by 1893 per census childbirth locations where they joined other relatives and remained. The Tauscher-Dreher couple was also in Washington from 1890-1892 per childbirth locations noted in census records. But the elders, Joseph and Theresa Behne-Tauscher and their younger children appear to have remained in Kansas as the 1895 and 1905 Kansas Census records note their prior residence as either “Germany” or “Austria”, not any other state. Other Tauscher children married in Ellis County in 1896, 1897, 1898, and 1900, marriage dates listed in Rosemary Weisner Larson’s “St. Mary’s Parish Family Register”.

One unexpected find regarding Bukovina Austrians who “came and went” from the Ellis area was John Radmacher who immigrated in May 1888 and signed a June 1888 intent in Trego County. He moved to Washington by 1889 for the birth of son, John, Jr. This family can be found in the 1900 Lewis County, Washington, Federal Census.

There's a bigger story behind Radmacher. The 22 May 1888, New York City, Fulda passenger ship record listing the Radmachers as arrivals also lists Frederick Kneiling, Wilhelm Wentling, Heinrick Ast, Johann Schaffer, Frederick Mock, Martin Knapp, and Johann Zachman along with their family members. All were recorded as "Russian". Of this group only Wilhelm (William) Wentling remained in the Ellis County area per his 1890 Intent filing and later Ellis County census records. Thus of this immigrating group most "came and went" in regards to their Ellis County story.

One wonders how many other families first came to Ellis County and then quickly moved further west. Several Bukovina writers have touched on this subject. Mary Lee Rose writes that some Tauschers and the Pekar/Baker families were briefly in Kansas before moving to Washington State<sup>ii</sup>. And Irmgard Ellingson recounts an Aust family briefly being in Kansas before moving to Washington State<sup>iii</sup>. Those of us from Western Kansas tend to tell the Bukovina immigration story as if a small group of people came to Kansas and settled there permanently. The fact is that others if not many others came to Ellis and then quickly left for other landscapes and/or economic opportunities.

But some quickly make the decision to stay in the Ellis area. In the period researched, 1886-1899, almost all of the Bukovina Catholics who quickly filed an Intent to Naturalize after their arrival in Western Kansas remained there. For instance Franz Erbert and Franz Flachs arrived in New York and filed in WaKeeney, all within the month of September 1887. Franz Augustine, Joseph Schuster and Joseph Weber arrived in Baltimore in November 1892 and filed in Hays and WaKeeney in January 1893. And Michael Gashler and Ferdinand Nemechek arrived in Baltimore in June 1898 and filed in Hays in August 1898. All of these families stayed while others "came and went". One can only wonder about the personal, family and group dynamics behind who stayed and who left.

After looking at the Intent to Naturalize records for the 1886-1899 time period, some may be surprised by Swabian Germans outnumbering the Bohemian Germans by the count of 26 to 16. Both early and later Bukovina immigration to Kansas included more of Swabian German descent. The 1900 Federal Census for the Bukovina-American extended family population around Ellis included 215 Swabian German Americans and 92 Bohemian German Americans. This difference remained proportionately similar at least through the 1930 census, the last census that I tallied.

A lingering question in regards to the early Bukovina immigrants to Kansas re-surfaced in this study. Were the three Polish speaking Catholic families around Ellis from Bukovina? They immigrated in 1888 and later intermarried with Bukovina families in the area. Mathias Goodcheck and Mike Wisniak appear in the Ellis County Intents in 1890 and 1894, respectively, and are included in the spreadsheet. Their census records as well as the Urie family census records note them as speaking Polish. Were they part of early Bukovina immigration to Kansas? This needs to be further explored.

This search through the Ellis and Trego County naturalization records was informative. Combining this information with other sources confirmed some early oral history and evidenced a few surprises. Another project will be examining the Naturalization Intents after 1900. Possibly others arrived in Kansas and filed Intents but disappeared from local community history, moving to join other Bukovina-American populations for different cultural and economic opportunities. Most surely the naturalization records of those who arrived in the large 1900-1905 influx of Bukovina immigrants to Ellis and Trego County will be found in the 1900 and later records.

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<sup>1</sup> Pat Windholz of Hays also helped with research, verifying some record notations or the lack thereof.

<sup>1</sup> "The Bukovina Germans in Lewis County, Washington" by Mary Lee Rose. *Seattle Genealogical Society Bulletin*, Vol. 44, Number 4, Summer 1995, pp. 171-177. Posted on World-Wide Web by the *Bukovina Society of the Americas* with permission of Mary Lee Rose on, April 14, 1996, Revised May 1, 1996.

<sup>1</sup> "Bukovina Immigration to North America" prepared for the *Bukowinafest – Brasil 2001* by Irmgard Hein Ellingson. Posted on the World-Wide Web by the *Bukovina Society of the Americas* with permission of Irmgard Hein Ellingson on 20 April 2002.

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# BUKOVINA IMMIGRANTS INTENTS TO NATURALIZE (1886-1899)

## TREGO AND ELLIS COUNTY, KANSAS

Recorded	Name	Age	Origin	Residence	Courthouse	Book & Page
24 Sep 1886	Huber, John	46	Austria	Ellis County	WaKeeney	Vol # 1 pg 379
27 Sep 1886	Huber, Catharina	21	Austria	N/A	Hays	Bk B pg 635
20 Jun 1887	Ost, Philip	31	Austria	Ellis County	WaKeeney	Vol # 2 pg 106
8 Aug 1887	Glass, Samuel	48	Austria	Ellis County	WaKeeney	Vol # 2 pg 125
22 Sep 1887	Flachs, Franz	40	Austria	Ellis County	WaKeeney	Vol # 2 pg 143
22 Sep 1887	Erbert, Franz	34	Austria	Ellis County	WaKeeney	Vol # 2 pg 143
21 Jun 1888	Ost, Jacob	60	Austria	Ellis County	WaKeeney	Vol # 2 pg 224
27 Jun 1888	Radmacher, John	39	Austria	Ellis County	WaKeeney	Vol # 2 pg 226
27 Nov 1888	Dauscher, Joseph	45	Germany	N/A	Hays	Bk B pg 727
30 Mar 1889	Erbert, Joseph	67	Austria	Ellis County	WaKeeney	Vol # 2 pg 263
2 May 1889	Erbert, Rudolph	24	Austria	Ellis County	WaKeeney	Vol # 2 pg 267
10 Jan 1890	Rach, Frank	34	Austria	Ellis County	WaKeeney	Vol # 2 pg 280
29 Nov 1890	Wentling, Wilhelm	30	Austria	Ellis County	WaKeeney	Vol # 2 pg 292
4 Dec 1890	Goodcheck, Mathias	41	Austria	N/A	Hays	Bk B pg 778
25 Jun 1891	Ast, Joseph	21	Austria	N/A	Hays	Bk B pg 783
1 Aug 1892	Ast, Frederich	40	Austria	N/A	Hays	Bk B pg 815
25 Aug 1892	Konig, Christian	38	Austria	N/A	Hays	Bk B pg 818
5 Jan 1893	Schuster, Josef	35	Austria	N/A	Hays	Bk B pg 867
6 Jan 1893	Weber, Josef	22	Austria	N/A	Hays	Bk B pg 868
6 Jan 1893	Erbert, Josef	22	Austria	N/A	Hays	Bk B pg 869
10 Jan 1893	Weber, Josef	56	Austria	Ellis County	WaKeeney	Vol # 2 pg 319
10 Jan 1893	Augustine, Franz	37	Austria	Ellis County	WaKeeney	Vol # 2 pg 320
31 Jan 1893	Huck, Christ	24	Austria	N/A	Hays	Bk B pg 872
26 Oct 1893	Gaschler, Anton	32	Austria	N/A	Hays	Bk B pg 906
28 Oct 1893	Konig, Martin	22	Austria	N/A	Hays	Bk B pg 907
28 Oct 1893	Ast, Loui	21	Austria	N/A	Hays	Bk B pg 908
28 Oct 1893	Schonthaler, Adam	39	Austria	N/A	Hays	Bk B pg 909
30 Oct 1893	Huber, George	43	Austria	N/A	Hays	Bk B pg 914
30 Oct 1893	Zerfas, Philip	35	Austria	N/A	Hays	Bk B pg 915
31 Oct 1893	Tauscher, Leo	21	Austria	N/A	Hays	Bk B pg 916
1 Sep 1894	Kerth, Johann	36	Austria	N/A	Hays	Bk B pg 936
31 Oct 1894	Schoenthaler, Jacob	43	Austria	N/A	Hays	Bk B pg 956
31 Oct 1894	Zachman, Wendell	43	Austria	N/A	Hays	Bk B pg 957
1 Nov 1894	Keller, Michael	37	Austria	N/A	Hays	Bk B pg 958
3 Nov 1894	Wisniak, Mike	25	Austria	N/A	Hays	Bk B pg 962
18 Jan 1895	Session, Herman	38	Austria	N/A	Hays	Bk B pg 967
1 Nov 1895	Konig, Anton	30	Austria	N/A	Hays	Bk B pg 971
21 May 1896	Zachman, Luise	21	Austria	N/A	Hays	Bk B pg 974
15 Aug 1898	Gashler, Michael	35	Austria	N/A	Hays	Bk B pg 994
16 Aug 1898	Nemeczeck, Ferdinand	41	Austria	N/A	Hays	Bk B pg 995
15 Aug 1899	Keller, Jacob	28	Austria	N/A	Hays	Bk B pg 1010
4 Sep 1899	Kerth, Johann	??	Austria	N/A	Hays	Bk B pg 1011
3 Nov 1899	Gnad, Johann	33	Austria	N/A	Hays	Bk B pg 1014
7 Nov 1899	Frizes, Francis	50	Austria	N/A	Hays	Bk B pg 1015

# A BUKOVINIAN FINDS THE HOMELAND OF HIS FOREBEARS

By: Wenzel Hoffmann  
Translated by: Sophie A. Welisch

It was August 1917. I was dispatched from the field to the reserve cadre to Lemberg (Lvov, Galicia). There I got the order to escort 12 men to the cement factory in Floridsdorf near Vienna. At the Lemberg railroad station I asked the official in charge, a Polish first lieutenant, where in fact Floridsdorf was located. He suggested it might be in Bohemia. The conductor, whom I asked in the train, also confirmed that Floridsdorf lies somewhere in Bohemia. Accordingly, after my arrival in Vienna, I no longer concerned myself with Floridsdorf but rather inquired only when the next train was leaving for Prague and proceeded further with my 12 men. After several hours the conductor appeared and asked about our destination. I replied "Floridsdorf." The conductor, a Czech who did not know German well, replied that this place was unfamiliar to him but perhaps it lies somewhere in the Bohemian Forest where all towns and cities are German. Accordingly our trip then continued for several hours to that destination.

A new conductor, a German Bohemian, now came onto the scene. He also asked about our destination. When I told him "Floridsdorf" and explained our travel route, he called me an idiot and told me that we had already passed Floridsdorf. I then mentioned that the first lieutenant and various conductors had directed me to this route. At this point he withdrew his comment about my being an idiot and called the first lieutenant and the conductor asses.

We got off at Hirschberg, the next station, in order to await the train, which would take us to Vienna and ultimately to Floridsdorf.

In order to pass the time and placate our rage we went to a nearby inn. Soon we engaged in a conversation with the innkeeper. Since I recalled that my grandparents had migrated to Bukovina from this area, I asked the innkeeper if any people surnamed Hoffmann lived nearby. He claimed that he himself was a Hoffmann. In fact he had an old family chronicle, perhaps already 200 years old, from which one might perhaps glean some information. He brought out the old book and to our delight we found my branch of the family and learned that my grandfather with two brothers and several others had migrated from there to Bukovina via Galicia in 1831. After about four months they got a letter from him from Radautz in which he complained that after so much stress and strain they had arrived in Bukovina but

that the authorities are letting them wait for the settlement land, which had been promised them. After a year another letter arrived stating that one brother had stayed in Radautz and the others had settled in Gurahumora. In 1841 my grandfather relocated to Schwarztal.

This grand old inn proved to be the native home of my ancestors and the innkeeper was my relative. Naturally my entire entourage and I consumed a hearty meal and also enjoyed a drink to quench our thirst. The hours, which had earlier seemed to drag on and on, now passed all too soon. After a cordial farewell we boarded the train and with a twenty-hour delay I delivered my 12 men to Floridsdorf before returning to Lemberg.

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*Katholischer Volks- und Hauskalender für die Bukowina*  
(Czernowitz), 6/1930, pp. 61-62.

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## FROM THE HISTORY OF LICHTENBERG, BUKOVINA

from *Zur Chronik des "Efeu"-Dorfes Lichtenberg*  
*Der Südostdeutsche* (Munich: October and November 2013)

By: Luzian Geyer  
Translated by: Irmgard Hein Ellingson

**Translator's note:** the history of the German village Lichtenberg, Bukovina, was the subject of a two-part article titled *Zur Chronik des "Efeu"-Dorfes Lichtenberg* that appeared in the October and November 2013 issues of our sister publication *Der Südostdeutsche* [Munich, Germany].

The village was named by the settlers for a small nearby hill, where they had cleared the woods. The German verb *auslichten* refers to thinning or clearing trees and the noun *Berg* refers to a large hill or mountain and from that, the name *Lichtenberg* was coined. The residents occupied themselves with agriculture and forestry.

**The Settlers**  
according to *Nach Lichtenberg eingewanderte Böhmerwälder*  
1835 [Bohemian Forest Immigrants to Lichtenberg]

The Bohemian German couples who immigrated to Lichtenberg in 1835 were settled in the following houses (note: wives are identified by their maiden names).

1. Anton Prosser and Barbara Schaller, Josef Turner and Rosina Fischer
2. Josef Hackl and Anna Schaller
3. Johann Luksch and Margarete Harand, Josef Schneider and Anna Maria Rustici, Jakob Harand and Anna Miller
4. Johann Baumgartner and Anges Hackl, Mathias Fuchs and Franziska Schuster
5. Wenzel Scheinost and Johanna Biermayer, Peter Baumgartner and Anna Maria Hasenkopf
6. Gaspar Prosser and Theresia Schaller
7. Franz Rankel and Katharina Mandl
8. Felix Baumgartner and Theresia Turner, Johann Baumgartner and Anna Maria Rankel
9. Andreas Schätz and Anna Maria Stingl, Karl Winkelbauer and Karoline Schulhauser
10. Peter Schmiedt and Katharina Gebert, Peter Rach and Katharina Heipling
11. Franz Schätz and Katharina Stadler, Ignaz Krückel and Katharina Stadler
12. Josef Bahr and Anna Schätz
13. Mathias Schätz and Katharina Krückel, Adam Hasenöhrl and Theresia Prosser
14. Adalbert Turner and Anna Maria Has
15. Josef Schätz and Katharina Schaller, Jakob Schaller and Maria Pfeifer
16. Josef Rach and Karoline Wimmer, Martin Keindel and Elisabeth Kortess
17. Martin Rach and Eva Anger
18. Anton Schätz and Rosina Kattler, Josef Schätz and Katharina Schaller, Franz Lohlacher and Theresia Schätz
19. Johann Schaller and Anna Gruntner, Anton Hoffmann and Maria Harand
20. Peter Baumgartner and Rosina Rankel
21. Martin Schaller and Katharina Biermayer
22. Josef Winkelbauer and Mariane ---, Jakob Fuchs and Anna Maria Zettel
23. Pfarrsession, or parish
24. Schule, or school
25. Johann Schätz and ..., Andreas Tuschelu and Anna Maria Blechinger
26. Johann Pfeifer and Maria Anna Biermayer
27. Wenzel Winkelbauer and Barbara Hackl, Jakob Kainz and Katharina Fuchs
28. Michel Gebert and Anna Scheinost
29. Johann Wimmer and Krescentia Rankel
30. Andreas Bernhauser and Maria Anna Rach
31. Johann Maurer and Maria Blechinger
32. Franz Turner and Anna Maria Biermayer, Johann Pilsner and Anna Maria Turner
33. Jakob Schella [Jakub Szela] and Solomea Niewiarowska, settled here from Galicia in 1844

**Translator's note:** For more, see *Erste Ansiedler (29 Familien) in Lichtenberg, Bukowina im Jahre 1835* [The First Settlers (29 Families) in Lichtenberg, Bukovina in the Year 1835] at <http://www.bukovinasociety.org/Lichtenberg-Ansiedler-Siewi-2004.html>. This German and English-language summary was prepared by Gertrud Siewi and is based upon the work of Raimund Friedrich Kaindl. We acknowledge and thank Gertrud for her generous contributions and thank her and all others who have contributed to our family history research.

According to a 1908 Romanian-language source quoted by Luzian Geyer, the population of Lichtenberg, Bukovina, was 404 at that time [note: Bukovina was still part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire].

Later in the article and under the heading *Auswanderung* [emigration], Geier cited a statistical report to the *Landesregierung*, or the provincial government, dated 15 September 1913. The report noted that 40 men, one woman and two children had emigrated from Lichtenberg and that 21—half of the emigrants—had left Bukovina without travel documents. Eighteen had been provided with passports and one, probably the woman, had turned in a *Dienstbotenbüchlein*, or a servant's workbook. Special reference was made to men who were *stellungspflichtig*, eligible and responsible for military duty to the Habsburg Empire. Lichtenberg's number was high: 14.

The number of emigrants from Lichtenberg may be compared with those of other Bukovina villages: Arbore 292, Glitt 108, Kaczika 68, Neu Solonetz 78, Keschwana 63, Botuschana 56, Solka 187, Unterpertesctie [Unter-Pertestie] 69, Oberperteschtie [Ober-Pertestie] 15, Pojeni 6.

*To be continued...*

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