

Zimmerman Family History

COVER PHOTOS

George Edward Zimmerman
(1879 - 1965)

Forrest Elbert Zimmerman
(1909 - 1989)

Dianne Irene Zimmerman
(1943 -)

Notes:

Notes:

Copyright
Dianne Irene Zimmerman Stevens
2023

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The Zimmerman Story

**Dedicated to my Father
Forrest Elbert Zimmerman
1909 - 1989**

**Dianne Irene Zimmerman Stevens
1943 - 2023
November 2013**

The Zimmerman Story

Introduction

This book is written for any members of my family who are curious about their Zimmerman ancestors. Sometimes it's a lot more fun to discover things on your own than to just read what someone else discovered. If that's your feeling there are many more cousins and ancestors and stories to be found!

The main parts of this book are about the Zimmermans and the main female lines. Too often the women get forgotten because of name changes and lack of influence in the public sphere. But their stories should not be forgotten. The main branches covered in this book are diagrammed on the "Branches" page. The DeMouths are covered in a separate volume.

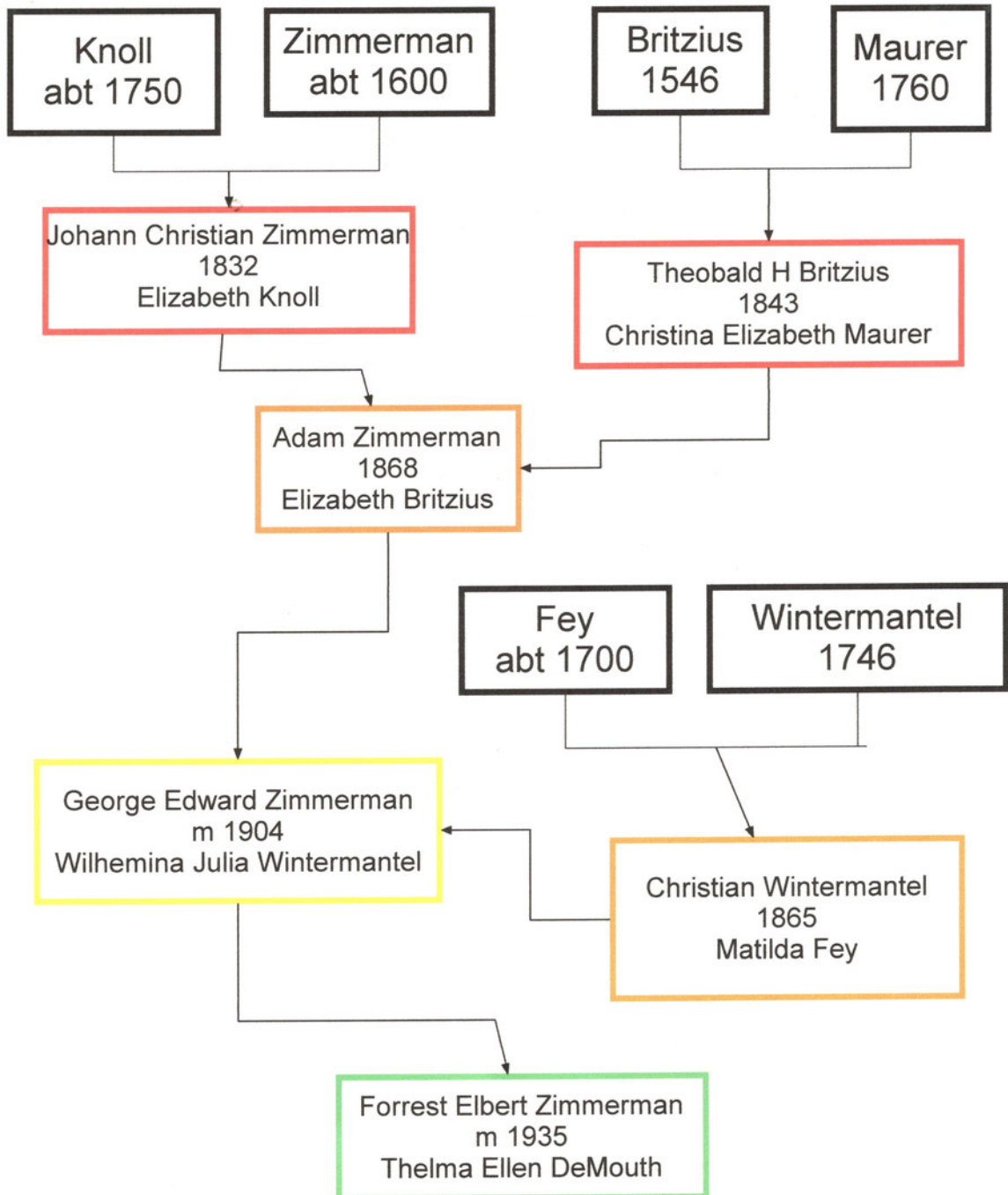
All my father's ancestors came from Germany during the 19th century, either directly or by way of Canada. I have included a basic map to give an idea where they started from.

I've given credit to my main sources in the body of the text. But there are many other sources and many other individuals that are not mentioned. For them please visit my website at dianneandpaul.net.

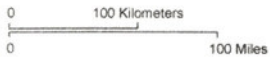
I have very special thanks and praise for my husband, Paul Stevens, who has helped me with endless computer problems and editing questions. Without him I never would have gotten this project together.

Dianne Zimmerman Stevens
Madison, Wisconsin
4 November 2013

ZIMMERMAN TREE BRANCHES

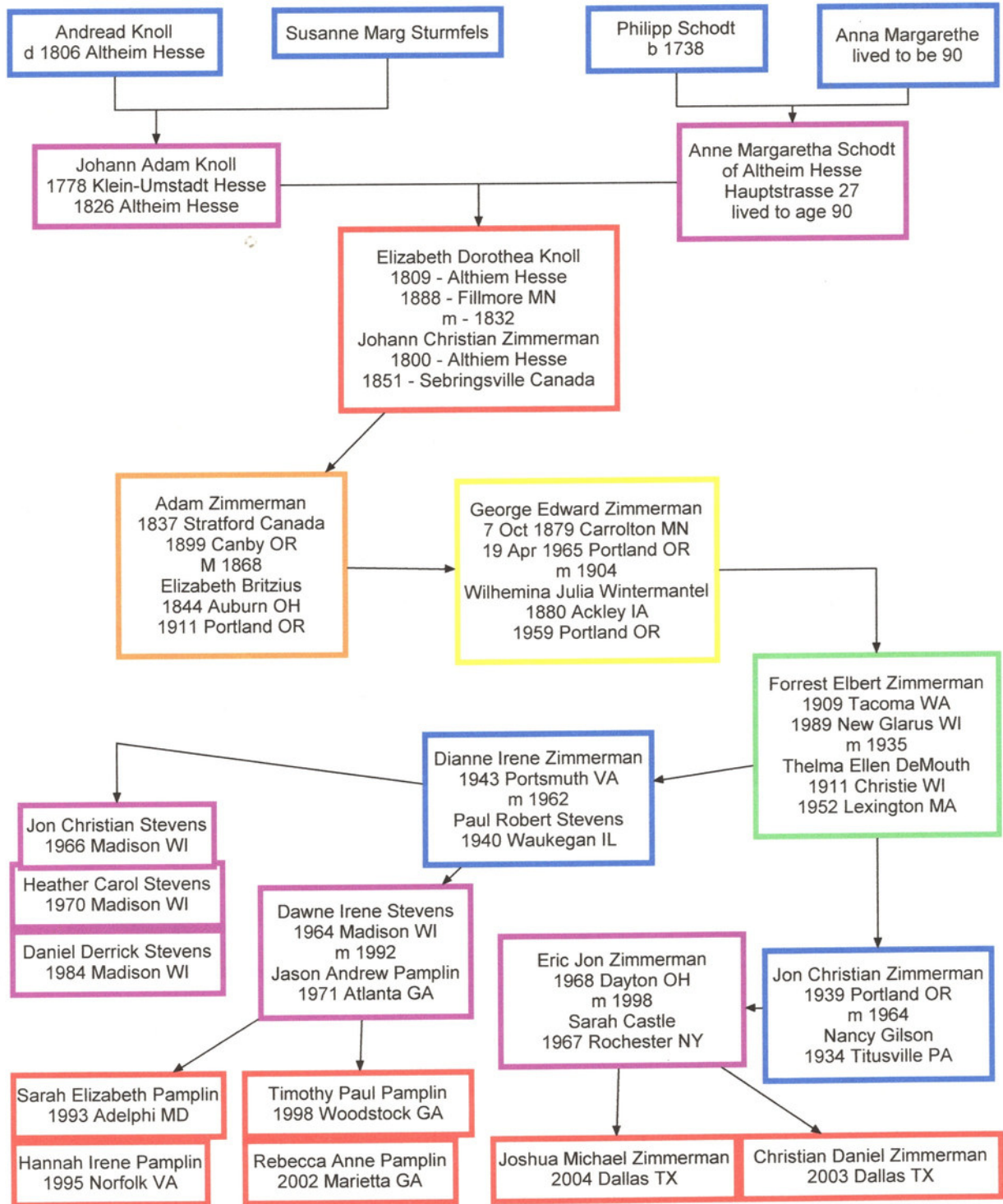


Germany



-  Altheim
(Zimmerman)
-  Bisterschied
Waldgrehweiler
(Britzius/Maurer)
-  Holzhausen
(Fey)
-  Fhringen
(Wintermantel)

KNOLL GENERATIONS



The Knoll Story

26 October 2013

Dear Children

Tonight I will tell you about our Knoll ancestors.

We're not really sure how this name was spelled. My dad thought it was Kneil. I've also seen it as Knell. Knoll seems the most popular so I'll go with the majority. This genealogical information is from Pfarrer Walter's *History of the Zimmerman Family in Altheim*:

The first Knoll that we know about was **Andread Knoll** who (**died in Altheim, Darmstadt, Hesse 1806.**) He married **Susanne Marg Strumfels**. Andread and Susanne had at least nine children. Seven survived to adulthood. The one that was our ancestor is:

Johann Adam Knoll (1778 Klein-Umstasdt, Darmstadt, Hesse, Germany – 1826 Altheim). He married in 1808 **Anna Margarethe Schodt (of Altheim, Hauptstrasse 27)** She was the daughter of:

Philipp Schodt (b 1738) and Anna Margarethe. This is what Pfarrer Walter told us about the Schodts (Elizabeth's maternal grandparents):

(They) owned what for Altheim was quite a good piece of property at Hauptstraze 27. ... The daughter, Anna Margarethe Schodt, stayed in her parents home and married Johann Adam Knoll from Klein Umstadt. In 1804 the property consisted of a two story house (that still stands today and has an arched gate), a barn and stable, one fourth Morgen (a measure of land six to nine tenths of an acre) garden, thirty four Morgen fields, three and three-fourths Morgen meadows, value of the property 200 florins.

This is the home where our Elizabeth grew up. Johann Adam Knoll and Anna Margarethe Schodt were the parents of our immigrant Knoll ancestor: **Elizabeth Dorteia Knoll (1809 Altheim, Darmstadt, Hessen – 1888 Preston, MN) .**

Part of Elizabeth's story is here and part of her story is bound up with that of her husband, Johann Christian Zimmerman (b 1800). Most of her story comes from Annie Marie Zimmerman Nelson's *Zimmerman Family Stories and History*. She told Elizabeth's story so well there's not much to add. Elizabeth was Annie's grandmother and what's more, Annie knew her personally! Annie was almost 14 when her grandmother died, and she lived with Annie's family much of the time.

Elizabeth's father had died and left the mother with a family to raise. Elizabeth had the same dream that many early colonists brought to America ... that this was a land where one could get rich quickly and then return home and make the lives of their loved ones easier. She was determined to come to Canada. Her mother was very opposed to this

idea. She feared she would never see her child again. Elizabeth told her Mother not to feel badly, that she would soon be back with a nice little fortune to help her fatherless family. But she never went back. Her mother and grandmother lived to be very old, both reaching the ... age of about ninety. In later years, she often spoke to her children about her brother, Philip, who seemed to have been an exceedingly clever and successful man.

And so Elizabeth Knoll left her mother and her brothers and sisters and traveled to Canada on the same ship as did her neighbor, Johann Christian Zimmerman. When Rolland Zimmerman visited Altheim in 1983 he discovered that Elizabeth Knoll's family home, Hauptstraze 27, (today Hergert), was about four houses from the Zimmerman home, Hauptstraze 35, therefore only a few houses farther on the same side of the street.. Whether the decision to come to Canada in 1832 was mutual, or whether, as Annie Nelson recalled, their friendship on the long trip was the inspiration for their later marriage, we will never know.

Elizabeth and Christian complied with the custom of those days which was that a wedding must be announced for three successive Sundays in the church before the young people could be married. They were devoted to each other, and their wedded life was exceedingly happy. Elizabeth was a great help to her husband, not only in making a happy home for him, but also in clearing the timber from the land. She helped him pile and burn brush, and sometimes get the logs off the land. She did whatever else there was to do that a woman could do. She was always well, happy and busy, being of the industrious type of woman. She was of medium size and weight, with slightly rounded shoulders. In her later years, she became decidedly round-shouldered. Her eyes were very dark blue, and her hair a very dark brown, almost black. Her hair never turned gray, even in her last days...

The next part of Elizabeth's story is united with that of her husband, Johann Christian Zimmerman (b. 1800). Here we will resume Elizabeth's story after Christian's death.

An inheritance came for Elizabeth from the old country, but a man by the name of Henry Zimmerman, no relative at all and who had no right to it whatsoever, succeeded in getting it away from her.

For a number of years, until Henry, the oldest boy, was ready to marry, the mother and family carried on the work of the farm together--.She built a large wooden barn, and made a few other improvements. Elizabeth had a little cow, "Daisy", that she kept for twenty-two years.

Then as the children became adults, some of them moved on to Minnesota and Elizabeth went with them. Annie continues:

Elizabeth lived with her children in Minnesota until her death, October 18, 1888, at the Adam Zimmerman home three or four miles north of Preston. She was ill only a very short time. Early in the evening of October 18, when asked how she felt and whether she would have any supper, she replied that she did not need any supper, and that by ten o'clock she would be gone to her home in Heaven. Adam's family thought she was

delirious, but really not seriously ill. Just before ten o'clock that evening, she passed quietly and peacefully away. No one realized she was going until she was gone. Then they remembered that she had said she would be gone by ten o'clock. She was 78 years and 9 months old. She is buried in the Preston cemetery, with services being held at the German Evangelical Church.

Elizabeth had a certain strain of severity in her nature which, occasionally when conditions were right, showed itself. She was a fine disciplinarian and seemed to understand human nature better than most people. She was very tidy about her person, and her room, and was quite saving. She was always fair in her dealings with her fellow-man, but she also expected them to be fair with her. She disliked pictures and statuary very much, and used to say, "ach solcha gotza" (Oh, such idols!) To her, they suggested images, and made her think of idolatry, which was considered a sin. This probably is the reason that we have only one photograph of her, and none of her husband. She was always glad to help along any good cause, but always had so little money to spend. Something always happened to her property because of Henry's mismanagement. She said she did not care much for money for her own use, but that she would like to have had money so that she might give to the church, and help the poor, and give wherever there was a need. She loved to go to church, but it hurt her not to have more to give.

Hers was a beautiful life of hardship, sorrow and trials, culminating in a great and glorious victory, and how can we know but that the discipline of this lower life perfected her, and made her ready for that higher service above.

"A home in Heaven; what a joyful thought
As the poor man toils in his weary lot,
His heart oppressed, and with anguish drives
From his home below to his home in Heaven."

We have come to the end of our Knoll story. They were comparatively well off citizens in the village of Altheim, Darmstadt, Hesse (now Germany). When her father died suddenly leaving his wife with many children to raise alone, his daughter Elizabeth, age 23 came to Canada with hopes of making a fortune and returning to help those she left behind. Instead she married and raised her own family and was left a young widow herself with many children to care for. She was a pioneer in Canada then she went with her children as they pioneered in Minnesota. She was a strong pioneer woman of great religious faith. We are happy to be among her hundreds of descendants.

Here is how we are related to our Knoll ancestors: Andread Knoll married Susanne and had Johann Adam Knoll. Johann Adam Knoll married Anne Margaretha Schodt and had Elizabeth Dorothea Knoll. Elizabeth Dorothea Knoll married Johann Christian Zimmerman and had Adam Zimmerman. Adam Zimmerman married Elizabeth Britzius and had George Edward Zimmerman. George Edward Zimmerman married Wilhemina Julia Wintermantel and had Forrest Zimmerman. Forrest Zimmerman married Thelma DeMouth and had Dianne Zimmerman. Dianne Zimmerman married Paul Stevens and had Dawne, Jon, Heather and Daniel Stevens. Dawne married Jason Pamplin and had Sarah, Hannah, Tim and Becky!

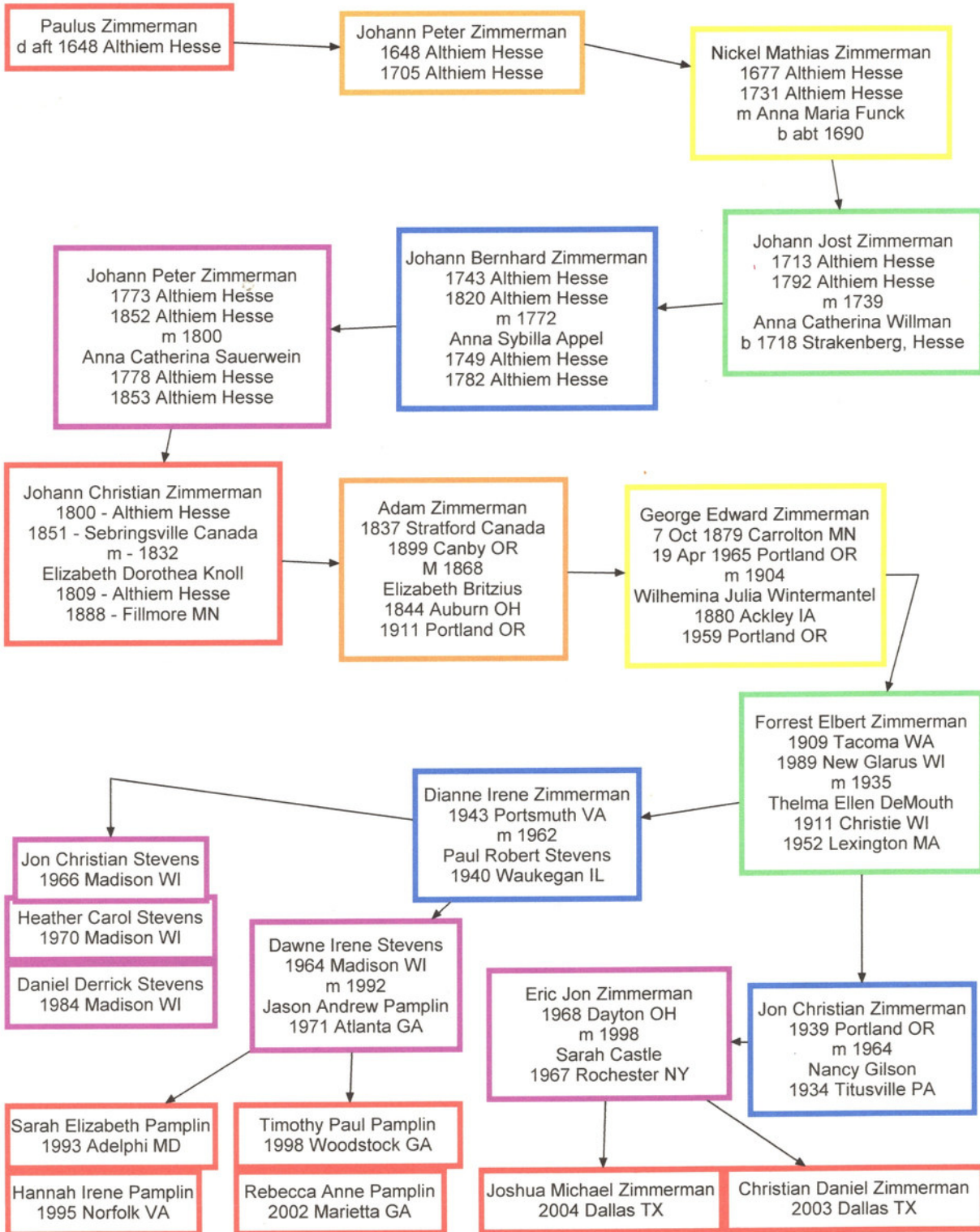
So Hooray for the Knolls!

Love

Granny



13 ZIMMERMAN GENERATIONS



The Christian Zimmerman Story

11 October 2013

Dear Children,

Tonight we will continue with the story of my father's people with the story of the Zimmermans from earliest times up through our immigrant Zimmerman ancestor and beyond. I will be referring frequently to the marvelous Zimmerman History written by my first cousin two times removed, Annie Marie Zimmerman Nelson (b. 1874). This is how she summed up the Zimmermans:

The Zimmermans did not as a rule die young. They had a great deal of vitality and resistance...They all had nice hair and did not turn gray until late in life....They were all of very good disposition except for a slight touch of severity which I noticed in my father's two oldest brothers. (Oh, Oh! Our line is the second brother!) ... Financially they were all quite successful, as they all had their own homes and a good living, and such conveniences as a family might need, and enough set aside for their old age. They were prosperous, but never stingy, not one of them. ... They were all fond of home life, and children and rather discounted entertainments and amusements.

Another person to whom we are grateful in searching out our Zimmerman history is my second cousin once removed, Rolland Lawrence Zimmerman (b. 1904). In 1983 Rolland and some of his family decided to visit Germany and see what they could find out about their Zimmerman ancestors. He had a letter written in 1905 by the above named Anna saying our Zimmermans had come to Canada in 1834 from Altheim, Germany, a town that had a church with a very high steeple. Unfortunately, Rolland discovered there are ten Altheims in Germany. Which one? He wrote to the central Lutheran church in Germany and asked in which Altheim was there a church with a very high steeple in the year 1834. Here is the rest of the story retold by Gordon Zimmerman, another second cousin, one time removed:

With this information Rolland went to Germany and visited the first two churches on the list. (In) these two Altheims in different states no Zimmermans could be found. He then hired another interpreter and went to Altheim in the state of Hessen. There was a note on the Parrish door saying (the pastor) would be back in one hour. So Rolland went to the town cemetery. He found Zimmermans all over the cemetery. He went back to the Parrish house and was told by the young pastor that there were no Zimmermans that were attending church there at that time. Rolland told him about all the Zimmermans in the cemetery. (The pastor) advised he had only been there a short time and the name was unfamiliar to him.

Rolland and his interpreter were crestfallen. All the time and money he had spent on this project were for nothing. Just as he got to the front gate of the little yard a car drove up. It was the former pastor. When he was asked if there had ever been any Zimmermans in that church (the pastor) replied, "Zimmermans - you have eight to ten women in this church that were gebornen Zimmermans, probably more than any other family if you go back a few generations." (There were probably only women) as so many male children were killed in the war.

This pastor was Pfarrer Walter. He spent much time going over all the record books kept in the old Altheim Lutheran Church and several weeks after Rolland returned home Pfarrer Walter sent Rolland copies of Zimmerman records going back to the 1500's. Part of his letter is in my sources for this chapter.

This Altheim is in the German state of Hesse. Sometimes it's written Hessen. People have been living in Hesse for 50,000 years. "Hessian" refers to the people who live in Hesse, the dialect of German spoken in Hesse, and also to the soldiers that originally came from Hesse, but later from all over Germany, and were rented out to whatever European army needed manpower.

The next section of this story relies on the Zimmerman records Pfarrer Walter discovered in the Lutheran church in Altheim, Hesse.

Hans Zimmerman lived in Altheim in the year 1558. It's not clear if he was our ancestor.

Paulus Zimmerman (d. aft 1648 Altheim, Darmstadt, Hesse) One story had it that Paulus was a Roman soldier that settled in Altheim. This makes sense because during his lifetime Germany was part of the Holy Roman Empire, and Paulus is the Latin version of the name 'Paul.' We think he was our ancestor but it's not certain. This is what Pfarrer Walter wrote about Paulus:

Due to war, hunger and disease only about 120 of the 360 inhabitants of Altheim remained alive in the Thirty Years War(1618-1648). A Paulus Zimmerman survived the war. (He was) a magistrate (and) ... a weaver. He was buried on April 11, 1666. One of his sons could have been Nikolaus Zimmerman of whom descendants still live at Kirchstraze 23 and 33. A Johann Peter Zimmerman about 1648 was most probably a son of Paulus Zimmerman, because he was also a magistrate in 1682, and later a village mayor.

Johann Peter Zimmerman (1648 Altheim, Darmstadt, Hesse - 1705 Altheim, Darmstadt, Hesse)

He died July 20, 1705 at the age of 57. In 1680 he, like other husbandmen (farmers), was assessed a tax of 70 florins, but he was not very able to pay. He owned a poor home, the worth of which amounted to only 30 florins. The worth of his land was 165 florins, and for livestock he had two pair of bad (poor) horses, one cow, one-year-old ox, three pigs. (A good beginning nonetheless, considering the poverty after the war.) In addition 25 florins borrowed from the church building and ten from the parsonage. He had five children. Of the five children of Johann Peter Zimmerman, the three sons Johann Peter, Nickel Matthias, and Andreas left numerous descendants. We are interested in the line of Nickel Matthias Zimmerman, which stretches into the present.

Nickel Matthias Zimmerman (1677 Altheim, Darmstadt, Hesse – 1731 Altheim, Darmstadt, Hesse) married **Anna Maria Funck (b. about 1690).**

Nickel Matthias Zimmerman was born October 16, 1677 and died April 13, 1731. He had seven children. Of the two sons, Johann Jost Zimmerman continues the line.

Johann Jost Zimmerman (1713 Altheim, Darmstadt, Hesse – 1792 Altheim, Darmstadt, Hesse) married **Anna Catharina Willman (b. 1718 Strakenberg, Hesse)**.

Johann Jost Zimmerman...had four children. Of his-two sons, Johann Bernhard continues the line.

Johann Bernhard Zimmerman (1743 Altheim, Darmstadt, Hesse – 1820 Altheim, Darmstadt, Hesse) married **Anna Sybilla Appel (1749 Altheim, Darmstadt, Hesse – 1782 Altheim, Darmstadt, Hesse)** on September 17,1772 in Hauptstraze 35, the house of her father. Johann Bernhard and Anna Sybilla had seven children in the following ten years. Anna died in childbirth with the seventh child who was born dead. Johann Bernhard married four more times in 1783, 1793, 1799 and 1802. I don't know how many more children he had.

Anna Sybilla was the daughter of **Johann Valentin Appel (1716 Altheim, Darmstadt, Hesse – 1772 Altheim, Darmstadt, Hesse)** and **Anna Christina Marie Ohl (1710 Hergershausen, Hesse – 1790 Altheim, Darmstadt, Hesse)**. When one of our cousins, Phillip Rolvang Nelson, visited Altheim in 1934 he found that Appel was one of the most common names in the village judging from the graveyard.

On the *Roll of Property and Proprietors*, the farm of Bernhard Zimmerman in Altheim/Hessen, Hauptstrasse 35, in the year 1792, has one dwelling house with two stories, a stable, a barn and a pigsty.

One of Johann Bernhard and Anna Sybilla's sons was:

Johann Peter Zimmerman (1773 Altheim, Darmstadt, Hesse – 1852 Altheim, Darmstadt, Hesse) married **Anna Catherina Sauerwein (1778 Altheim, Darmstadt, Hesse – 1853 Altheim, Darmstadt, Hesse)**. Johann Peter Zimmerman had only a small rural property which consisted of a two-story house, barn, cow-barn, pig pen, ten and one-half morgen field, two morgen meadows; worth of property was 960 florins. A florin was originally a gold Italian coin later adopted by much of Europe. According to Wikipedia, a "morgen" was traditionally about 60-70% of what a man could cover in a full day of ploughing. Of Peter Zimmerman's ten children we know a little of four of them and a lot about one of them. Here are the four:

Anna Maria Zimmerman (1804 – 1806) died as a toddler in the stream behind her family's house.

Johann Peter Zimmerman (1807 – 1810) died in the stream behind his family's house. Yes, that's right! Two children from this family died by drowning in their own backyard at two separate times.

Johann Valentin Zimmerman (1810 – 1837) stayed in the family home and passed it on to his heirs.

Johann Heinrich Zimmerman (b. 1815 Altheim, Darmstadt, Hesse), called Henry, came to America after his brother Johann Christian. Here is what Christian's granddaughter Annie Marie Zimmerman



Henry Zimmerman
1835 - 1909

Nelson said this about Henry:

(Christian's) brother Henry came in 1837. When Henry came, he took a farm about fifty miles farther up the railroad from Christian. He...received a farm with 100 acres of land from the English government near Sebringsville in Ontario. We...know that he frequently came down to visit my grandfather, and after my grandfather's death, sometimes visited the family. My father remembers seeing him when he was down on one of those visits, but as my father was only about five years old his recollections of what he said and did are not very vivid. My grandfather's brother Henry (1815) was a cabinetmaker by trade and during the long winters made such furniture as he could use or sell. He made a very wonderful bureau with secret drawers for keeping his money. Banks were not much used in those days, and hiding places for money were always in demand. In some way this piece of furniture came into the possession of my father's brother, Henry (1835). My father's brother, Henry (1835), also had a table made by (Henry 1815). It was a wonderful piece of work, and took the prize at a provincial fair or show, where Uncle Henry (1835) became very much interested in it, and bought it after the show was over. Uncle Henry's (1835) daughter, Lydia, remembers this furniture well.

My grandfather's brother Henry (1815) had a family. There was a boy, Dan, who was a very fine penman which was quite an accomplishment in those days. We also know there were several daughters in the family.

Annie Marie believed Henry (1815) eventually returned to Germany and died there.

The child of Johann Peter and Anna Catharina Sauerwein Zimmerman that we are most interested in is **Johann Christian Zimmerman (1800 Altheim, Darmstadt, Hesse – 1851 Sebringsville, Ontario, Canada)**, called Christian, and also his wife, **Elizabeth Dortha Knoll (1809 Altheim, Darmstadt, Hesse – 1888 Fillmore Co., Minnesota)**. They are our immigrant Zimmerman and Knoll ancestors.

Here follows the story of Christian Zimmerman as told by his granddaughter, Annie Marie Zimmerman Nelson.

During the year 1832, there came into the affairs of Christian Zimmerman a simple little circumstance which changed the course of his whole life.

One Sunday afternoon, Christian and his younger brother, Henry, were sitting on a fence not far from their home, when a group of young men about their own age joined them. These young men were discussing the fact that the English Sovereign was giving away one hundred acres of land in Canada to anyone who would go there and live on it. This looked like a wonderful opportunity to these boys who worked for a few cents a day, or perhaps received only thirty dollars for a whole year's work, out of which they had to furnish their own clothes, which were made by hand. It was not an unusual thing during the busy season for these boys to rise at three o'clock in the morning and thresh grain with a flail until late at night. So the Sovereign's offer of one hundred acres of land brought forth quite a discussion. Some contended that here there really might be a great opportunity. Others thought that the hardships to be endured were too great. The long and perilous journey to the new world was in itself considered dangerous, and if the trip were made

successfully, the hardships to be endured after arrival were almost insurmountable. Were there not great risks from sickness and hunger; from wild beasts and uncivilized people? So the discussion went on. The majority thought that they would like to avail themselves of this opportunity, if it were closer at hand; but that under the circumstances, the adventure to secure it was attended with too much sacrifice and danger. Christian was very much interested in this offer of the English Government, and finally decided that it was an opportunity which he must seize, and he made up his mind that he would go to Canada and have one of those farms. He realized that in Germany the opportunities of ever having a home of his own were not very good. Many of his friends tried to discourage him by telling him that rattle snakes and bears would kill him, and that he would never make the journey safely. The ocean voyage had to be made in sail ships at that time, and it took from six to fourteen weeks to come across the ocean. Christian could not be discouraged or turned from his purpose, and in due time made the journey.

Christian Zimmerman was born in 1800, so he was thirty-two years of age when he came to Canada and settled at Sebringsville, Ontario, Canada. His brother, Henry, came in 1837. Christian had his hundred acre farm.

The hundred acre plots were laid out in long narrow strips so that each farm would touch the highway. Christian's plot was one-fourth mile east of the present village of Sebringsville, on the south side of the road. The Buffalo and Lake Erie Railroad ran across the farm in later years. The old log house stood about ten rods away from the highway.

On the boat with Christian was Elizabeth Dorthea Knoll who had lived two houses down from him in Altheim. It is not known whether they planned to leave together or it just happened. Were they sweethearts leaving together on a great adventure? Or did they just happen to leave together and become better acquainted on the boat? We don't know for sure, but I have a feeling it was the former, since they were close neighbors. Annie Marie continues:

Elizabeth and Christian complied with the custom of those days which was that a wedding must be announced for three successive Sundays in the church before the young people could be married. They were devoted to each other, and their wedded life was exceedingly happy. Elizabeth was a great help to her husband, not only in making a happy home for him, but also in clearing the timber from the land. She helped him pile and burn brush, and sometimes get the logs off the land. She did whatever else there was to do that a woman could do. She was always well, happy and busy, being of the industrious type of woman. She was of medium size and weight, with slightly rounded shoulders. In her later years, she became decidedly round-shouldered. Her eyes were very dark blue, and her hair a very dark brown, almost black. Her hair never turned gray, even in her last days.

Christian had brown eyes, dark hair, and very pretty rosy cheeks with a nice clear complexion, better than many women have. He was not skinny, but was a slender man of medium height and weight.

They were both devoted Christians, and had a simple, beautiful faith in God, similar to that of other Christian people of their time. One Sunday during a heavy storm, the wind was beating the rain into the barn where the freshly threshed grain was lying. Elizabeth,

after watching the storm for awhile, suggested that they had better go out and try to keep the grain dry, but Christian thought that they ought not to break God's Sabbath by doing manual labor, and suggested that God knew that they needed the grain, and if He wished them to have it, He would save the crop without their breaking His Holy Sabbath Day.

In Germany they were Lutherans, but in Canada they joined the German Evangelical Church, and in this church they trained their children in Christian living and in the doctrines of religion. All their children joined the church and led Christian lives, probably much above average.

Christian was not a very good sportsman, not having had an opportunity for such things in his youth. In Europe, this privilege was reserved for the wealthy landlords. But in Canada there was an abundance of deer for all, and other wild game was very plentiful. He seldom shot anything, even if the deer fed on his garden. One day a big deer came into the yard, and with an old, rusty gun, Christian shot it. But the gun gave him such a kick, and he felt so badly as he saw the beautiful animal lying dead before him, that he never tried shooting again.

Elizabeth and Christian built a log cabin on their place. It had two windows, and on one side an addition which they used for a summer cookhouse. This was their happy home. In the winter they would clear the land of brush and timber, and in the summer they would raise their crops. After the grain was hauled into the barn and threshed, Christian would spend an hour or two daily during the Fall throwing grain to remove the chaff. (A method of winnowing - involves throwing the mixture into the air so that the wind blows away the lighter chaff, while the heavier grains fall back down for recovery)

Some years later they sold two acres of their farm, one acre for the erection of a blacksmith shop, and the other to build a tailor shop on. Then a school house was built across from the little log house and a short distance down the road. The little village of Sebringsville grew up about a quarter of a mile from the school house.

Elizabeth and Christian had a family of five boys and two girls... Phillip was the youngest of the family. He was born January 10, 1851. That spring when the plum trees were in bloom, which must have been in May or June, his father died. Christian was only about 48 years old. For almost a week he had been busy building a dam which had necessitated his standing in cold water and mud most of the time while he was at his work. This brought about his death. He was sick only three or four days. He was buried in the Sebringsville Cemetery with a wooden tombstone on the grave, but now the exact spot of the grave is not known. Around 1890, the old cemetery, which was back of the Sebringsville church, was moved to higher ground because the graves filled with water. Such graves as had no one interested in them were abandoned. There were no relatives of Christian living there when this was done, so those who might have been interested did not even learn of the change until long after it had been made. So the body was never moved, but lies somewhere in the old cemetery which has been abandoned. Who knows, but it may also be petrified. It is an interesting fact that of the bodies moved, three or four were found to be perfectly petrified, which often happens when bodies are buried in low ground. At the time of Christian's death, the older boys were fourteen and thirteen, and Phillip was only five or six months old. Very sad and lonely hours followed the break-up of the once so happy home.

Christian and Elizabeth had seven children and at least 55 grandchildren. Of those 55, thirteen did not live to adulthood. Of the 42 that did, twelve never married. Of the thirty that did marry five didn't have children. Out of 55 grandchildren, 25 reproduced.

There is more about Elizabeth Dortha Knoll Zimmerman in her own story. For now, we will consider the lives of Christian and Elizabeth's seven children:

The first child of Christian and Elizabeth Zimmerman was **Johann Heinrich Zimmerman**, called Henry, (1835 Canada – 1909 USA), the oldest. He married Mary Krusp in Canada in 1856. Mary's family had also come from Germany and settled first near the Zimmermans in Canada and later near the Zimmermans in Minnesota.

After Christian died the family ran the farm together for awhile. Then the church decided the farm should be Henry's property. He did not do well. Cousin Rolland tells us:

Henry started farming but lost the farm. He then went into the bee business, having as high as 400 swarms. He made good from the sale of honey for a long time. Canadian custom (adopted from England) expected oldest son to care for parents. When he lost his property his mother, Elizabeth, went to stay with other children at Preston, Minnesota.

Annie Marie adds:

Whatever property (Elizabeth) may have had was lost in some way through Henry's mismanagement...

Henry and Mary had a family of eight children; six boys, two girls. All married. One, Will, married the same woman twice! Three never had children, but the other five had a total of 11 children. All settled in Washington or California except Albert, the youngest. He moved to Australia and became very wealthy in the import-export business until he lost it all in the run-up to WWII.

There is some question of where Henry died. His great-grand-nephew Gordon Zimmerman says he has seen this Henry's grave at Canby Oregon. Annie Marie Zimmerman Nelson says this Henry Zimmerman is buried in New Mexico where he died while he was staying with a daughter. Another descendant, Katie Allen, says this Henry died in Watsonville, California, the same as his wife.

The second child of Christian and Elizabeth Zimmerman was **Adam Zimmerman**, our ancestor. More about him in a bit.

The third child of Christian and Elizabeth Zimmerman was **Katherine Zimmerman (1839 Canada – 1877 Martin Co., Minnesota)** Katherine came to Fillmore County, Minnesota from Canada with her brother Adam in 1859. Katherine and her brother Adam married a brother and sister of the family of George and Margaretha Strub Hopp, immigrants from Alsace, France. It was a double wedding ceremony. Katherine married George Hopp Jr. Adam married Eve Hopp. George Hopp Jr. was a

farmer. He and Katherine had ten children during the next eighteen years, six boys and four girls. Katherine died in childbirth with the tenth baby. Then George married again and had six more children, making sixteen altogether. Of the ten with Katherine, the first two died before the age of two (1st John and Michael). The second and third were twins (Michael and 2nd John). Three never married (John, Matilda and Katherine). Two married but never had children (Jacob and Emma). One (Henry) we have no record of except his birth and death. Two girls were nurses, one girl was a teacher. Only two of the ten had children of their own; Lydia married Charles Oxreider and had three children; George, a successful lawyer in Minneapolis, had two children. So out of ten children Katherine only had five grandchildren. This is what Cousin Annie Marie Zimmerman Nelson wrote about George Hopp III. :

"I knew Cousin George Hopp the best (of the children of Katherine and George Hopp). He was a very dear cousin and attended the University of Minnesota while I was attending Hamline University, and I saw him a great deal. He became an exceptionally successful lawyer and banker and traveled abroad a great deal in connection with his business.

Second John worked as a gold miner. The 1920 Census says he is the Manager of a Gold Mine. The 1930 Census show him living in Seattle with two single sisters, Matilda and Katherine, and still working in the Gold Mine. In Seattle! Except for George, who stayed in Minnesota, all these children ended up in the state of Washington.

The fourth child of Christian and Elizabeth Zimmerman was **Peter Zimmerman (1842 Canada – 1894 Racine, Minnesota) who** married Catherine Riehl (1844 Canada – 1902 Racine, Minnesota). It appears the Rhiel family was another family that migrated from Canada to Minnesota. This is what Cousin Annie Marie Zimmerman Nelson wrote about Peter:

Peter Zimmerman and his brother Christ, came to Minnesota after the Civil War ended in 1865. They worked in a shingle mill all summer in Stillwater, Minnesota. Each earned about \$14.00 a week, and Peter saved about \$1,000. The next spring, they went to Stillwater again, but the river was too high to work at the shingle mill, so the brothers came to Preston and found work there. Because he was afraid he would be robbed, Peter pretended to be poor, and worked his way down the Mississippi on a boat, and left the river at Winona...Christ decided to go west and pan for gold in Montana...Peter stayed in Minnesota where he bought 160 acres of land in Racine township of Mower County. It was the last section to be cleared, and he paid twice as much for it as others had paid for the land around it. At the same time, he could have bought land where St. Paul now stands for less than half of what he paid for the land he chose. He built a three-room house with a kitchen, bedroom and a pantry. Later, when he was courting Catherine Riehl, he walked twenty-five miles to Preston to see her. Another time he borrowed a buggy from old man Felch to make the trip. Catherine had come from Canada when she was twenty-one, and stayed with her half-sister, Mary Long. Peter and Catherine were married January 14, 1868, and lived in the frame house near Racine. The first winter, Catherine was so homesick that she rode to Preston in a bobsled, sitting on a box. She stayed a week and then was ready to come home.

Peter was a serious, quiet man with dark hair, a sandy mustache, and intense deep gray eyes. He was very proficient in reading and writing the German language, but



Peter Zimmerman
1842 - 1894



Catherine Riehl
1844 - 1902

sometimes had difficulty with English. He wanted his family to use the German language at home, but Catherine thought that this would be wrong, as they were Americans now.

Peter and Catherine's first child was **Anna Barbara Zimmerman (1869 Minnesota – 1949 Los Angeles, California)**. Anna Barbara married Sam Anstett. They got divorced after having three daughters, Pearl, Stella and Bessie. Anna lived with her widowed daughter Pearl in later years. One of Anna Barbara's grandsons, son of Bessie Anstett, was named Nardeth Pooley. He was a lieutenant colonel in the army, fought in WWII and Korea and is buried at Arlington Cemetery.

Peter and Catherine's second child was **George Zimmerman (1871 Minnesota – 1882 Minnesota)** who died at the age of eleven.

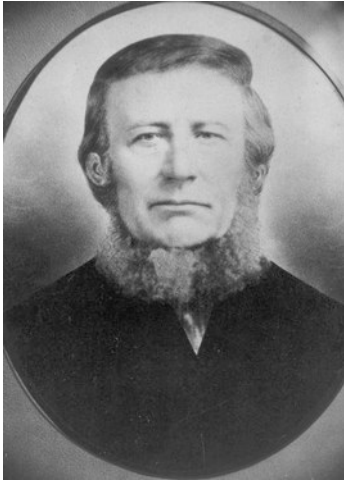
Peter and Catherine's third child, **Margaret Lydia Zimmerman (1873 Minnesota – 1935 California)** married Julius Krause. The Krauses are related to our Zimmerman's in another way too, which I'll explain later. Julius was an extremely successful farmer. There was some kind of feud that developed between Julius and Margaret's brother John Zimmerman, after which, Julius wouldn't have anything to do with the rest of the Zimmermans except Margaret's sister Ida and later on, some nieces. Immediately after telling about the feud, Annie Marie Zimmerman Nelson wrote the following:

The only one of my grandfather Krause's family now living is my mother's brother, Julius Krause, who lives in Santa Ana, California. My grandfather Krause's father and grandfather were very good-natured and of a most lovable disposition, but grandfather's father married a redheaded woman who was very nervous and excitable and could get very angry. She was ... a Schiller, a close relative of the poet and writer. Godleib, the oldest boy, was like his father and would almost never get angry or out of patience with anyone or anything. The second child, my grandfather, inherited the disposition of his mother and that brought into the family a nervous and irritable strain which partly overshadows the quiet lovely character of my great-grandfather.... in his children and grand-children the temperament of this woman is very conspicuous.

The Krauses are just in-laws to us, but she wrote this right after mentioning Julius which made me think perhaps he had an irritable disposition. I thought it was amusing she brought the grandmother's red hair into it.

Peter and Catherine's fourth child was **John William Zimmerman (1876 Minnesota – 1956 Minnesota)**. He married Zora Haas. Peter died of cancer while his children were still quite young, his only remaining son, John, just eighteen, took over the running of the farm. Annie Marie writes:

After Peter's death Catherine and her only son, John, who was in his teens at the time of his father's death, carried on the work of the farm for a while. Then he (John) married Zora Haas, and took over the farm with its beautiful home. Catherine died in 1902. Now at the time of this writing (1952) the son, John Zimmerman, is an elderly man. His wife has been dead for some time. He has sold the old home and lives in



Christian Zimmerman
1848 - 1934



Zimmerman Boys
Edward 1890 - 1985
George 1885 - 1976
Peter 1886 - 1950
Frank 1883 - 1947

Rochester, Minnesota. His daughter Ruth, who is an instructor in art in Rochester, and lives with him.

Ruth was a twin to Rolland, John and Zora's son who went to Altheim and found the Pfarrer who discovered all the old Zimmerman records. John and Zora's other two children were Vernon and Lloyd.

Peter and Catherine's fifth child was **Matilda Marie Zimmerman (1879 Minnesota – 1965 Montana)**. She married Will Huhnerkoch and they farmed in Montana. They had one child whom they adopted, Lillian.

Peter and Catherine's sixth child **Ida Catherine Zimmerman (b. 1885 Minnesota)** married Leroy Drummond, a teamster, and had three boys. I have recently been in touch with one of Ida Catherine's descendants who has a marvelous family tree on Ancestry.com.

The fifth child of Christian and Elizabeth Zimmerman was **Christian Zimmerman (1848 Sebringville, Ontario, Canada – 1934 Yamhill, OR)** who married Louisa Sophia Nolte (1857 Sebringville, Ontario, Canada – 1938 Yamhill, OR). This Christian was called Christ for short, and sometimes Cris. In case you're getting confused, this Christian is a son of our immigrant ancestor, Johann Christian Zimmerman (b.1800), and also called "Christian." The following story was written by Christian's son George: *Biography of Christian Zimmerman, brother of Peter Zimmerman*, by George S. Zimmerman written at age 90, 1974, 1975:

This story begins in spring of 1868, when father was 20 years old. He had been working in Minneapolis, Minnesota in flour mill and woolen mill during winter 1867-1868. He wanted to go west so traveled down Mississippi River to mouth of Missouri River. Voyage was by boat. As money was scarce with him, he took job on river boat going up Missouri River to Fort Benton Montana. One of his jobs was to load wood into boats boilers.

As they neared Fort Benton at a wood loading dock, he saw where a white man delivering wood on steamboat dock, was murdered and scalped. His clothes were stolen from his body and he was left laying by the wood dock.

At Fort Benton he took a job driving a team of mules hauling freight to Helena, Montana. This was the winter of 1868-69. This was a bitter cold job and he suffered greatly.

In the spring of 1869 or 1870 he quit the teamster job at Helena. He met a man by the name of Thomas Cruse. They took up a mining claim together and started working it at Nelson Creek.

This was a very lawless country. Father never carried a gun in his entire life. They worked this claim together. At night thieves would come and rob sluice boxes. There was lots of gun play around. Father was used to this rough life. But one morning he had had enough. He rolled up his blankets and started West. He left everything to his partner, Thomas Cruse. He never went back or remained in contact with Mr. Cruse.

After six months or a year, he learned that Thomas Cruse had struck it rich. He had quit the country for good and never regretted it. Lawlessness was everywhere. Would he be the next one to be scalped, or murdered by white men if he tried to protect his property at night. Before he left, he never signed any release papers with Thomas Cruse for his half of original claim.

He traveled westward, working his way as opportunity afforded. He landed in Palouse country of South East Washington at harvest time. After Harvest, he worked his way down the Columbia River basin to Portland, Oregon. Just how long it took him, we have no record. How long he stayed in Portland and later the Mt. St. Helens area, we have no record.

It was a rainy, cold winter and he took down with chills and fever. In Portland he met a man who advised him to go to Puget Sound country around Tacoma or Seattle. The chills and fever left him in this salt water country.

The first winter he and his partner fished for salmon and packed them in salt for boats that came into Seattle Harbor. How long he worked at this, I do not know.

The next record we have, he and another partner went up into Canada's Peace River Country and took up a mining claim. Just how well he fared there is not known. When I (George Zimmerman) was quite a small boy, I remember we had a teacup 1/3 full of gold nuggets from this undertaking.

He then returned to Puget Sound and secured work in a logging camp on Whidby Island getting out logs for California bound log rafts. The company for which he was working went bankrupt and for his accumulated wages he took title to 40 acres of timber believed to have been on Vashon Island. He worked long enough in the timber industry to learn business. Logging was done by ox team. He went out and purchased 3 or 4 yoke of oxen and was in the logging business.

We have his old time book which indicates he began logging June 12th 1877. We also have his old legal records that show he purchased a lot at Third and Bell Streets in Seattle and kept it until he had moved to Yamhill, Oregon during 1887. This land is now part of the Seattle Center Worlds Fair Complex.

The 1880 U.S. Census show Zimmerman Logging Company with 12 people working. It shows fathers age as 31. The census also shows a Chinese Cook and Oilers. (It also shows his nephew, John Hopp, working for him.)

He left to go up Missouri River in 1868 and (was) logging in 1877. These 9 years are very sketchy, and few positive dates can be set.

In 1910 he sold the family farm 2 miles North of Yamhill Oregon to me. He then built a new house on a hill just to the North of this farm, that he had purchased in 1887 from the John J. Burton Estate, the original homesteading family of this land.

In 1929 a man stopped at Zimmerman Bros. Elevator on Railroad East of Yamhill where my brother, Edward Zimmerman was working. He said his name was William A. Jackson

and he had lived in Helena, Montana. He wanted to know if the Zimmermans here had been in Helena, Montana in the very early days. He said in 1914 there was a suit to clear title of land held by Thomas Cruse in Partnership with Christian Zimmerman who could not be located, and was presumed dead.

My brother Ed took the man home and fed him, for Mr. Jackson was down on his luck. Ed then asked his father if he had ever been in Partnership with Thomas Cruse in Helena, Montana. Yes he had been a partner and the strike that made Thomas Cruse a Multimillionaire was made after Father had left.

Christian Zimmerman had never told his four sons of his life in Montana until this time in 1929. He had never contacted Thomas Cruse. He never realized that for years he still owned a share in a very large mining operation near Helena, Montana.

My Father, Christian Zimmerman died August, 1934 at Yamhill Oregon.

After Christian finished with his adventures in Canada , Washington and Montana he went back to the old home country in Sebringville, Ontario, Canada and married Louisa Sophia Nolte (1857 Canada – 1938 Oregon). Sophia was his childhood sweetheart. She had waited a long time for him. Christian and Sophia traveled west to Oregon on one of the immigrant trains on which the Wintermantels had traveled to Oregon. Perhaps the very same one! They settled in Yamhill, Oregon and had a prune orchard. Before he died in 1934 Christian had acquired several thousand acres of land in the Yamhill area. Christian was a civic minded community member and a great supporter of education. He had a school named for him and either he or one of his sons served on area school boards continuously from 1892 to 1960. Christian and Sophia had a family of three girls and four boys. They had bad luck with their girls. The first girl, Catherine, lived almost six months. The other two were twins, Mary and Emma, born in 1889. Mary lived almost three weeks; Emma, less than four. However, the boys all grew to be very successful adults and pillars of their communities.

Christian and Louisa's first son was **Benjamin Franklin Zimmerman (1883 Can – 1947 Seattle)** Frank as he was called made his home in Seattle where he worked in the hotel business. He and his wife raised three children. In later years they retired on Vashon Island.

Annie Marie writes:

Frank was noted for his kindly and lovable disposition and left many very devoted friends.

Christian and Louisa's second son, **George Samuel Zimmerman (1885 Oregon – 1976 Oregon)**, bought the family farm from his father. He developed a grain elevator business. He was very active in his community of Yamhill, Oregon, serving as a county commissioner, and working on the development of roads as the country moved from horse to automobile traffic. He and his wife, Oka Swingle, had two daughters and a son. Another son died in infancy. The son that lived, Gordon Zimmerman, is an operatic tenor and sang professionally for many years in the San Francisco area until he suffered from Bells Palsey and asthma. He has made many recordings and we have one of them. He has been a lifelong railroad enthusiast. He is the author of the book *A Song of Yamhill*

and furnished material for this Zimmerman History. George and Oka's daughter, Linola, also had a beautiful voice and sang in Opera. Her career was cut short by a mental illness. George and Oka's fourth child, daughter Celia, was very active in genealogy. She married Emmitt Dromgoole.

Christian and Louisa's third son was **Peter Christian Zimmerman (1886 Oregon – 1950 Oregon)**
This is what Annie wrote about Peter:

Peter was the third child in this family. He married Ethel Patey and they had one daughter whom they named Carolyn. She married Ben Larson. I am told that Peter was a very wonderful and good man; not only was he an electrical engineer and a good business man, but he became an important man politically in the state of Oregon. He was a liberal and stood for government control of electrical power so that electricity would be available to every farmer and poor person in the state of Oregon. In 1934 he was prevailed upon to run for Governor and received a very heavy vote, but not quite enough to win the election. He was a Republican, and (that) year the Democratic Party elected their man because there was a split in the Republican Party. Peter was a great orator and debater and fearless in presenting the truth as he saw it.

Christian and Louisa's fourth son was **Edward Orin Zimmerman (1890 Oregon – 1985 California)** Edward served in the Navy in WWII. Annie wrote the following about Edward:

Edward is the youngest of Uncle Christ's children. He married Cecil Deach and they have a family of five children...The boys are Orin, Clifton and Martin. The girls are Elnor, who married David Harlow; and Janette, who married Robert De Shazer... (Edward) has a large poultry farm near Yamhill, Oregon. Each year he raises about ten thousand fryers and four thousand turkeys and also has a large herd of cattle. He works for George (his brother with the Grain Elevator business) most of the time as George's business requires a few skilled and dependable mechanics and Edward is an electrical engineer and good workman.

The sixth child of Christian and Elizabeth Zimmerman was **Elizabeth Zimmerman (abt 1849 Canada- abt 1870)**, called Betsie. Betsie married Christ Regal and died in childbirth with her first baby. That's all I know about her. Both of Christian and Elizabeth's daughters died in childbirth.

The seventh and last child of Christian and Elizabeth Zimmerman was **Phillip Zimmerman (1851 Sebringville, Ontario, Canada – 1941 Spring Valley, Fillmore, Minnesota)**. We know a lot about Phillip and his family because he was Annie Marie Zimmerman Nelson's father!

Here is the Phillip Zimmerman Obituary:

Phillip Zimmerman, the youngest of seven children, was born in Ontario, Canada, January 10, 1851. His father, Christian Zimmerman, died when Phillip was five months old. At the age of 14 it was necessary for the boy to earn his own living, and he found employment on the farm of a kindly Scotchman, Robert Murray, at ten dollars a month. An older brother had earlier left for Minnesota and Phillip followed him. Phillip's first job was working for Dr.



The Phillip and Ernestine Zimmerman Family
seated: Fern, Phillip, Annie, Marie
standing: Alice, Albert, Edward, Julius, Minie

Von Lochen of Preston driving the doctor's team and caring for them. The following winter, at the age of sixteen, he joined a crew of lumberjacks in the pine woods along the Mississippi.

In 1874 he married Ernestine Krause of Racine. They made their home near Fairmont, Minnesota. For two successive years a plague of grasshoppers destroyed their entire crop, so they abandoned their farm and returned to Spring Valley.

They settled on what is known as the Zimmerman Homestead, the farm 3½ miles northwest of Spring Valley, where Mr. and Mrs. Jack Briggs have been living. Phillip placed his building on a hill above Deer Creek, close to a large spring which served for years as a refrigerator. As the children grew old enough to help with the work, more land was acquired until the original 160 became 360 acres. For the Zimmerman's and their seven children this was the good life known by the early settlers of our community. They "broke" (cleared) the land, planted crops, raised chickens and stock. They slept on cornhusk mattresses in summer and feather beds in winter. They canned from two to four hundred quarts of fruit yearly and made twenty gallons of sauerkraut. They boarded the crew of "Irish paddies" who laid the track for the Great Western railroad across their farm and built the high trestle. There were picnics in the "Jensen woods" and on the winter evenings, visiting back and forth with their good neighbors, the Thayers, the Hesses, and the Churchills. In winters with the sleigh, in summer with the "surrey with the fringe on top," they drove every Sunday to the first Methodist Church of Spring Valley.

In 1924, friends and neighbors celebrated the golden wedding anniversary of the Zimmerman's. Mrs. Zimmerman passed away in 1926, but Mr. Zimmerman reached the age of 90, passing away in 1941. Of the seven children three are living, Annie, Alice, and Fern. In 1905 Annie, the oldest child married a Methodist minister Fred Nelson. They are now retired and live in Los Altos, California. In 1899, Julius left for western Montana and worked with the sheep-herders and cattlemen, an era of the early west known today as "cowboy days." In 1906, Albert married Anna Thompson and farmed in the Buckwheat Ridge community, retiring to Spring Valley in 1946. Edward married Tressie Tabor in 1913 and took over the old home farm, for his father retired that year and moved to the northeast part of Spring Valley. Minnie first taught high school, then did graduate work and became the librarian at Winona State Teachers College. Alice and Fern taught for twenty years in Cloquet High School, Minnesota. They now make their home with a 92-year old uncle, Julius Krause, in Santa Ana, California.

Another story in Annie Marie's book tells about Phillip's schooling while in Canada and punishment:

For more than twenty years that school (in Canada) was conducted by a Mr. Hamilton. He was a school master of the old type, who did not believe in spoiling the child by sparing the rod. In the home too, children were punished most severely in those days, sometimes at very slight provocations. I have heard my father tell of how a lamp chimney was broken in some way. It was thought that he could have prevented it if he had been watching the children more cautiously, so he had to be whipped. Thirty-nine strokes was the punishment. Nowadays we would consider such treatment beyond all reason, and some people think that one should not punish a child at all. A generation or two makes a great change in people's thinking. ...

Another of Annie's stories tells about Phillip's first job:

(The) Scotchman paid him the salary in silver dollars. My father carried those sixty silver

dollars home six miles to Uncle Henry, who then gave him seventy five cents out of it for spending money. This was the first spending money that my father had ever had and it is interesting to note how he spent it. First he says he bought a comb for himself thinking how fine it would be to have one all his very own. Then as most boys would have done he bought a jackknife, and with what money there was left he bought candy to treat his brothers. He was badly in need of a suit of clothes at this time so that he could go to church and Sunday school, but that seems to have been out of the question. My Uncle Adam, who was next younger than Henry, and who was now living in the United States at Preston, Minnesota, made a visit to Canada about this time; and when he returned he took my father with him.

Phillip married Ernestine Krause (1853 Prussia – 1941 Spring Valley, Fillmore Co., Minnesota) I want to tell you a little about the Krause family. The Krause farm adjoined the farm of Phillip's brother, Peter Zimmerman. Peter's daughter married Julius Krause, brother to Ernestine Krause. Aside of their streak of irritability and the red-headed grandmother, Annie Marie describes the Krause family this way:

My grandfather Krauses family was musical, but as they did not have musical instruments in those early days they expressed their musical talent in song. They sang at their work and at their play. You could never be at their home for any length of time without hearing their song. It was as natural for them to sing as it was to eat. It was a part of their nature and their life. When the youngest child was about thirteen years old, grandfather bought an organ and she learned to play, and then they had many a family sing, with the organ. But I love to think of their song as I used to hear it in my childhood days when they were working in the fields or as they were preparing meals or making beds, or most frequently in the open as they did their work about the house and barn. I shall never forget their clear beautiful voices.

The Krause family is another of the group of families that appears to have migrated from near Sebringville, Canada to Fillmore County, Minnesota, along with Zimmermans, Riehls, and Krusps.

The Wilder Family Farm was also in Spring Valley, Minnesota. From May 1890 to October 1891 Laura and Almanzo lived with Almanzo's parents there and attended the Methodist church. So Phillip's family undoubtedly knew Laura Ingalls Wilder and the Wilder family.

Phillip and Ernestine's first child was **Anna Marie Zimmerman** (1874 Minnesota – 1964 Michigan). She married Reverend Alfred Christian Nelson, called Fred, a Methodist minister. Allan Van Lehn, Annie's grandson, wrote the following in his forward to his grandmother's book, *Zimmerman Family History and Stories*:

Grandma could speak German and taught us a few words. I remember her playing some 78 rpm records of German songs, especially Christmas carols. She didn't push a lot of German culture on us, I think, because of Hitler and the Third Reich. That was a sad and embarrassing period in human history especially to my grandparents who worked so hard to help people and spread the Gospel (good news of God's love). ..

Grandma was quite a prize because she was well educated, was a school teacher at

16 and school principal at age 27, was quite spiritual and religious, had a strong work ethic, was very accomplished in the domestic arts by virtue of being the oldest child, having to help her mother care for and raise her younger siblings. It has always been astounding that there was a 25 year age difference between grandma and the youngest child, my mother's aunt Fern. Grandma helped grandpa in the church by organizing and running the ladies aid society, running the Sunday school, and even giving the sermon when grandpa was sick or away. Very few ministers' wives (unless pastors themselves) had the training or inclination to do what grandma did. One of grandma's favorite causes was the appreciation of God's creation: the mineral and vegetable, but especially the animal kingdom. She talked eloquently about the importance of being kind to animals. She was very fond of guinea pigs.

The book is filled with humorous, sad, glad and heart-warming stories of her family with Fred, her birth family and her extended Zimmerman and Krause families. Annie Marie and her husband were both ministers and had some hair-raising adventures traveling to their various churches in Montana in the early 1900's. This one I just have to relate here:

Chapter 4, p. 14 - FORDING the GULCH

Soon after our arrival in Shelby arrangements were made for Fred to preach one Sunday at Chester and Lothair, and the next Sunday at Shelby. The Sunday that he was gone to Chester, I would take my baby on one arm and an ax and kindling in the other and go over to the church, sometimes through deep snowdrifts, to build a fire and then wait for Sunday school children to arrive. After Sunday school was over I would have to conduct the morning service. The surprising thing about that work was that there were usually about twenty men and only three or four women. The next Sunday Fred would keep the baby and do as I had done while I would go to preach in Chester and Lothair, and in this way we alternated the work all winter. In the spring the district superintendent wanted us to preach at Sweet Grass which was on the Canadian border 40 miles to the north, as a young student had filed on a claim near Chester, and could look after that work. Railroad connections were not very good to go to Sweet Grass so that brought on a problem.

Shelby was anxious for us to stay in their town and built a parsonage for us, but the problem of living on the claim had to be solved. We were supposed to live on our claim about six months out of every year for three years. There seemed to be no solution. Finally we borrowed money from Fred's father and bought a Ford [model T]. We established a residence on our claim and drove about 150 miles every week-end, holding a church service at Sweet Grass every Sunday morning, at Shelby every Sunday evening, besides preaching at a school house or two on the way. When we held service at the Sweet Grass Hills School House, all the dinner that Fred would have time to eat on Sunday would be a sandwich as he drove. There was no time to stop to eat. This life was terribly wearing on Fred, but we did not realize it at the time. Of course, we encountered all kinds of difficulties and storms on these trips. On one trip to Chester our car stalled in the middle of a big pool of water which recent rain had formed and which it was impossible to avoid as the railroad track was on one side and a high barbed-wire fence on the other. Fred had to take off his shoes and wade out and try to get a team of horses from the nearest farm house to pull us out. While he was gone a Great Northern passenger train passed and when the engineer and fireman saw us sitting in our car in the pool they reached out their hands to us in a most imploring manner. The situation must have looked ludicrous to them but not so to

us. On another occasion high water had removed a bridge which crossed a deep gulch over which we had to pass. There were several narrow thick boards lying near by. Fred laid these across the gulch as far apart as the wheels of the car and drove across while I stood in front of the car to tell him that he was staying on the boards. We both held our breath, but got safely over. It was two o'clock in the morning. We did not reach our destination that night until nearly day-light.

Annie Marie and Fred had two children, **Phillip and Joy**. Joy is the mother of **Allan Van Lehn** that I have quoted. Phillip was a concert pianist and played in Nazi, Germany before WWII. He wrote a letter home at that time. I share it with you here:

Darmstadt (Letter arrived in Oakland, California on August 30, 1934)

Bahnhof-hotel

Dear Folks,

I sent you a card from Heidelberg this afternoon and Lucerne before. I got on a train for Darmstadt at 3:10 P.M. or so and arrived after four. This letter is to tell you about Altheim while it is fresh in my mind. As I had no map showing it and have forgotten much of what you told me once, I didn't know how best to proceed. So I went to an "eis" stand and had an ice cream cone and incidentally said "Wo est Althein?" As they didn't know they talked about it until someone actually took me to the train. It was a small train, all third class, and the conductor showed me a seat (driving out those who were there first.) He was most interested in my case, and told an old woman who was going there about me. And so we arrived in half an hour and I walked from the station to the village with the old woman. Altheim is in Hessen not Hesse. The ticket read Altheim, Hessen, so that point we wondered about is clear. I asked several times about "Spitzaltheim." It is all one and the same town as Altheim. The only reasons I could get for the double name are that Spitzaltheim is the old and Altheim is the modern name and "It was called Spitzaltheim because the church was too high.

My visit was rather a sensation. I had about a dozen people crowded around me. A school teacher "Hermann Menges" stayed with me all the time, and he was the only one who could speak any English. I met no Zimmermans. I saw a Zimmerman house and it was one of the best. One of the Zimmermans is a doctor in this city. There seems to have been more than one family of Zimmermans known to the natives. I do not remember the name of the wife of Christian Zimmerman so could not ask about that. There are 800 people. All are peasant class. There are two main streets and some alleys. There are two teachers and 100 students. There is no music in the town (students or teachers.) Some houses are quite nice looking and there are 4 or 5 radios in evidence broadcasting Hitlers election speeches. The town is full of Hitler signs, etc. The streets are made of stones, the houses of brick or stone. There are forests near by. The country is quite flat. The peasants raise vegetables and are poor "because they can't get money for the vegetables." There are three main families. They are Funk, Roth, and Appel. Most of the graves are of these names. One grave is Nikolaus Zimmerman 1817 - 1896. There is Marie Zimmerman b. 1819.

As there are not enough pastors in Germany they have none just now. They could not look in the church register. Only the pastor can. If you wish to know when a certain person was born etc. and have a definite question write to "Pastor of Altheim in Hessen." I was in the church. It was built centuries ago, 1400 or 1500 A.D. and was

once Catholic. The church has very thick walls and the original windows are very tiny, as it was used as a fort. The large windows are from modern times. One can see at the windows how thick and fort-like the walls are. I have some postal cards. The natives are mostly blue-eyed and have hair of all shades from black to blond. The place is quite clean compared to Italian villages. I was there five hours and had some "abendessen" (evening food), paying for my school teacher friend, total less than 2 marks. We had bread butter and all kinds of cold meats and mustard.

They had a battle last year over Hitler and I was shown the grave of a young Hitler follower 20 years old.

I find I can say a few words in German but understand nothing, almost. The Zimmerman family was not at home (or in evidence) and I saw their old and new (1907) house, both nice brick houses but simple. As the church has a record one might prove a connection with these Zimmermans if it were worth while. The church is Lutheran of course.

Next day: I am sick today and shall stay in my room for a while. I have not seen anything of Darmstadt. Perhaps I shall start another letter to you now. The American Express in Berlin is 3 Unter den Linden.

Sincerely Yours,
Phillip

The Zimmerman house Phillip mentions (1907) was the ancestral family home of our Zimmermans. The Zimmerman family living there when Phillip visited in 1934 was George Zimmerman, a direct descendent of our Johann Christian Zimmerman's father, Johann Peter Zimmerman, as was Nikolaus Zimmerman who built the new part of the house in 1907.

Joy VanLehn (Phillip's sister) adds the following:

The next day he went on to Berlin where he gave a concert on Nov. 20, 1934. His friends there included American Ambassador William E. Dodd and his family and Louis Lochner, Bureau chief for the Associated Press in Berlin. All the Americans were getting nervous and advised him to get out of the country as soon as he could, so on Dec. 1, 1934 he left Berlin and went to Holland and Belgium on his way to London.

This concert is mentioned in *In the Garden of Beasts* by Erik Larson.

Phillip and Ernestine's second child was **Julius Benjamin Zimmerman** (1876 Minnesota – 1935 Minnesota). Julius never married. As a young man he went west to Montana and worked several years on the range herding sheep and cattle. Eventually he came back to the old home in Minnesota to care for aging parents.

Phillip and Ernestine's third child was **Albert Peter Zimmerman** (1878 Minnesota – 1951 Minnesota). He married Anna Thompson and had two children; Ernestine who never married, and

Phillip who served in the Navy in WWII and spent some time in Iceland.

Annie Marie tells this story about Albert:

My brother, Albert, had a serious accident the fall that [Williams Jennings] Bryan was running for president on the "16 to 1" platform. As the brothers were returning from a political rally the horse ran away and threw the boys out, breaking Albert's leg near the hip, and injured him otherwise so that he never completely recovered. He was in bed for months...

However, Albert did recover enough to farm until he was nearly seventy near Frankford, Minnesota. Annie calls him, "a kind and dear man."

Phillip and Ernestine's fourth child was **David Phillip Zimmerman** (1881 Minnesota – 1882 Minnesota). David died as a toddler of Scarlet Fever.

Phillip and Ernestine's fifth child was **Edward Walter Zimmerman** (1886 Minnesota – 1953). He married Theresa Tabor. Edward went to Northwestern University for one year but it was too expensive and he was homesick so he came home and took over his father's farm, eventually buying it.

Phillip and Ernestine's sixth child was **Minnie Etta Zimmerman** (1889 Minnesota – 1955 California).

Minnie first taught high school, then did graduate work and became the librarian at Winona State Teachers College.

Phillip and Ernestine's seventh child was **Esther Alice Zimmerman** (1891 Minnesota – 1960 California). Alice, as she was called, was also a college graduate, and taught for twenty years in Cloquet High School, Minnesota. Annie Marie relates this story:

Alice had a serious accident while traveling through Yellowstone Park. She happened to be near a hot spring when the crust on which she was standing gave way and she fell into the boiling water burning her legs badly. For some time there seemed to be no hope for her life, but she had the Zimmerman vitality and shocked her doctor by getting well.

Phillip and Ernestine's eighth child was **Fern Joy Zimmerman** (1899 Minnesota – 1996 California). Fern too was a college graduate, and taught for twenty years in Cloquet High School, Minnesota along with Alice. Annie Marie writes:

Sister Fern had a serious automobile accident from which no one ever expected her to recover, but after months of pain and suffering she too showed her Zimmerman vitality and got well. How she ever managed to get well no one can tell, but she did after

weeks of unconsciousness and untold pain.

And she lived a very long life, living to the age of 97. Fern Joy died 196 years after her grandfather Christian was born.

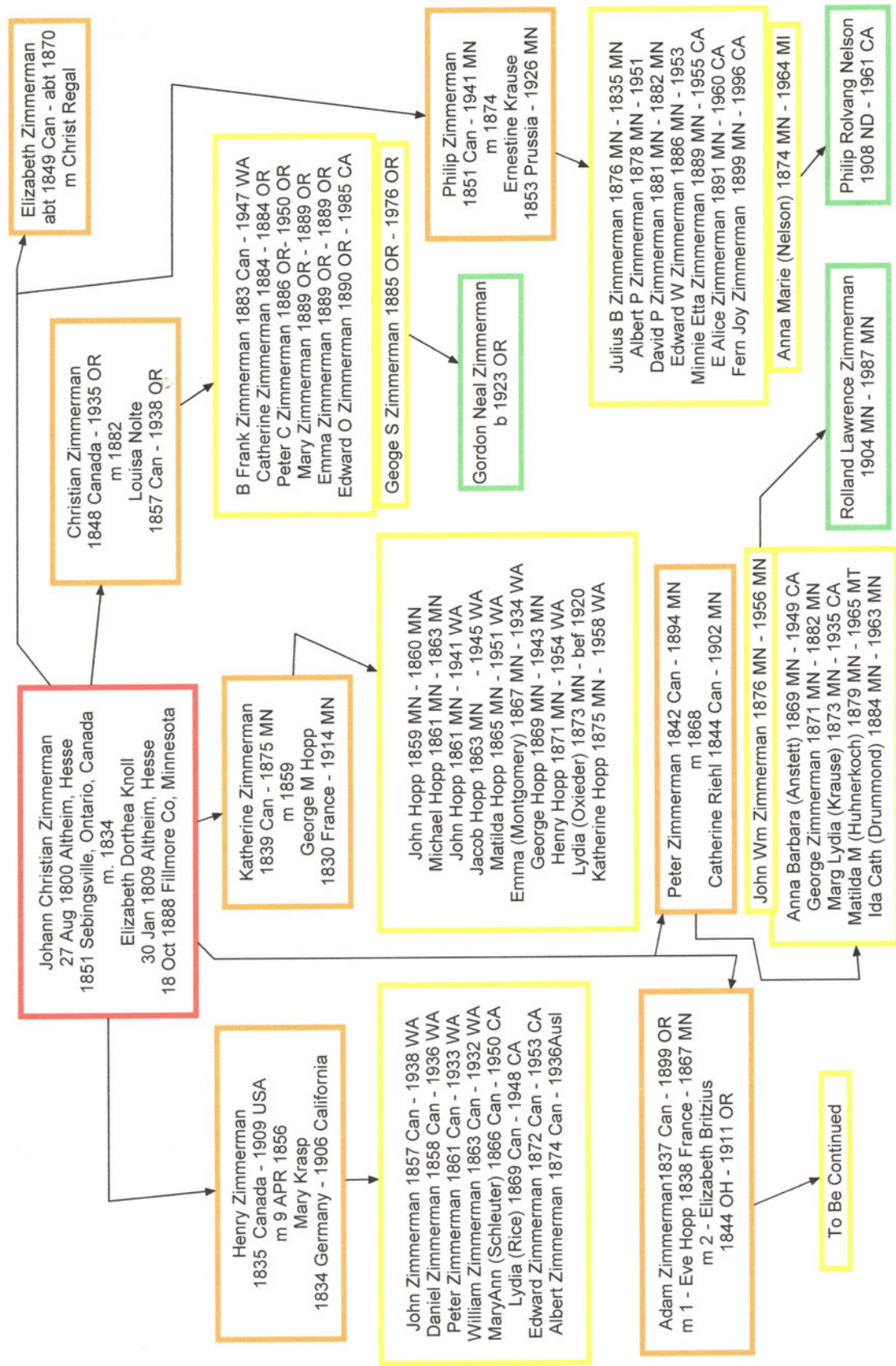
I've mentioned Julius Krause who had a redheaded grandmother and married Peter Zimmerman's daughter, Margaret Lydia. Julius and Margaret Lydia had one child, a daughter Mable Krause. The 1930 census lists Mable's occupation as "Music Teacher." But Mable had some kind of problem that made her an invalid. Some time after 1940, Uncle Julius came back to Minnesota and persuaded his three single nieces, Minnie, Alice and Fern, to come and live with him in Santa Ana, California, and care for Mable, so that's what they did., and I believe they cared for Uncle Julius as well.

Here we are at the end of the beginning of our Zimmerman line. Our Zimmermans had made their home in the village of Altheim, Darmstadt, Hesse which is now part of Germany. They lived there at least from the Thirty Years War until Christian came across the sea to Canada on the chance of having a better future. His descendants migrated to Minnesota and then, many of them, on to the west coast. They were all of very good disposition and they all had nice hair!

Here is how we are related to our Altheim Zimmerman ancestors: Paulus Zimmerman, who lived through the Thirty Years War in Altheim, is probably the father of Johann Peter Zimmerman. Johann Peter Zimmerman and Anna Maria Funck were the parents of Johann Jost Zimmerman. Johann Jost Zimmerman and Anna Catherina Willman were the parents of Johann Bernhard Zimmerman. Johann Bernhard Zimmerman and Anna Sybilla Appel were the parents of Johann Peter Zimmerman. Johann Peter Zimmerman married Anna Catherina Sauerwein and became the parents of our immigrant ancestor, Johann Christian Zimmerman. Johann Christian Zimmerman married Elizabeth Dorothea Knoll and had Adam who married Eve. We'll learn about Adam and Eve next time.

Love,
Granny

Christian and Elizabeth Knoll Zimmerman Descendants



History of the Zimmerman Family in Altheim

Pfarrer Walter of Altheim to Rolland Zimmerman

written in response to Rolland Zimmerman's visit to Altheim in October of 1983

translated by Mrs. Gerald Cleveland of Spring Valley , MN

There have been many families named Zimmerman from the Thirty Years War till modern times. Most were small farmers, or master wheelwrights, master carpenters, or master weavers. Through several generations, they lived in different houses in the village at Hauptstraze (street) 14, 34, 58, 35; Kirchstraze 11, 23, 25, 33, 35; Baben Hauserstraze 1, 3, and Kreuzstraze 8 and 10. Today there are no more Zimmerman families in Altheim.

When many inhabitants emigrated in the last century, two families from the Zimmerman circle, and a few single people, also left their hometown of Altheim and emigrated. One family Johann Peter Zimmerman (Family Book II, page 80) went to Slavonia and Yugoslavia, and one family, Leonhard Zimmerman (Family Book II, page 272) went to North America. Among the single people, Johann Christian Zimmerman from Altheim, Hauptstraze 35 (Haag) went to Canada in May of 1832. His brother, Johann Heinrich, followed him in 1837. Elizabeth Dorothea Knoll from Altheim, Hauptstraze 17 (Hergert) emigrated with Johann Christian Zimmerman in May 1832. The two married on their new farm in Canada. Christian Zimmerman, born August 27, 1800, died in 1851 in Canada. His wife, Elizabeth Zimmerman, maiden name Knoll, born January 30, 1809 in Altheim, died October 18, 1888 in Preston, Minnesota, U.S.A., on the Adam Zimmerman farm. A great grandson, Rolland Zimmerman, R.R. #1 Box 26, Racine, Minnesota, 55961, U.S.A., came to Altheim with his family in October, 1983, to visit the hometown of his ancestors. He also visited the house at Hauptstraze 35 from which his great grandfather emigrated with his brothers. His visit gave cause to research the history of the Zimmerman family in Altheim and to record it.

A Hans Zimmerman is mentioned in Altheim as early as 1558. Due to war, hunger and disease only about 120 of the 360 inhabitants of Altheim remained alive in the Thirty Years War(1618-1648). A Paulus Zimmerman survived the war, a magistrate (but from his handwork, a weaver). He was buried on April 11, 1666. One of his sons could have been Nikolaus Zimmerman of whom descendants still live at Kirchstraze 23 and 33.

A Johann Peter Zimmerman about 1648 was most probably a son of Paulus Zimmerman, because he was also a magistrate in 1682, and later a village mayor. He died July 20, 1705 at the age of 57. In 1680 he, like other husbandmen (farmers), was assessed a tax of 70 florins, but he was not very able to pay. He owned a poor home, the worth of which amounted to only 30 florins. The worth of his land was 165 florins, and for livestock he had two pair of bad (poor) horses, one cow, one-year-old ox, three pigs. (A good beginning nonetheless, considering the poverty after the war.) In addition 25 florins borrowed from the church building and ten from the parsonage. He had five children. (Family Book I,

page 64).

The wife of the emigrant Christian Zimmerman from Altheim, Hauptstraze 35, was Elizabeth Knoll, who likewise came from Altheim. She came from the house at Hauptstraze 27 (today Hergert), therefore only a few houses farther on the same side of the street. Elizabeth Knoll emigrated to Canada in May of 1832 as did Christian Zimmerman. Therefore they did not become acquainted on the emigrant ship as descendants assumed, rather they must have decided together, back in Altheim, to emigrate to Canada. Elizabeth Knoll was born in Altheim. In earlier times, Altheim was also called Spitzaltheim, because the church in Altheim had a high pointed (spitzen) tower. Elizabeth Dorothea Knoll was born January 30, 1809, and died October 18, 1888 on the Adam Zimmerman farm in the U.S.A. at Preston in Minnesota, allegedly at the age of 76 years, 9 months. Her father in Altheim was Johann Adam Knoll, born October 21, 1778 in Klein-Umstadt (a neighboring village) son of Andread Knoll and Susanne Marg, nee Strumfels. He died in Altheim on January 26, 1806. He married Anne Margarethe, nee Schodt, in Altheim on June 2, 1808. She was from Altheim Hauptstraze 27. Of the eight brothers and sisters of Johann Adam Knoll, two died while yet children, three girls married into families from Altheim, Schaatheim and Harpertshau. Johann Adam Knoll was born August 30, 1813, and remained in the house and continued the line. The oldest daughter, Elizabeth Dorothea Knoll went, according to the traditions of the descendants, to Canada to help out the fatherless family with money. The father died at age 48 in 1826. However Knoll family was not without means at that time. Her mother's parents owned what for Altheim was quite a good piece of property at Hauptstraze 27. The parents, Philipp Schodt, born 1738, and Anna Margarethe Schodt, (married 1760) had two sons. Johann Martin and Johann Philipp who married someone from outside Altheim. The daughter, Anna Margarethe Schodt, stayed in her parents home and married Johann Adam Knoll from Klein Umstadt. In 1804 the property consisted of a two story house (that still stands today and has an arched gate), a barn and stable, on fourth Morgen (a measure of land six to nine tenths of an acre) garden, thirty four Morgen fields, three and three-fourths Morgen meadows, value of the property 200 florins. In 1848 the property was passed on to the son (inherited) who was again called Johann Adam Knoll, born August 29, 1813, and married Katherine Elizabeth Appell on June 12, 1836 (first wife). The son, Johann Nikolaus Knoll I took over the house and farm in 1871. His son was Johann Nikolaus Knoll II. His oldest daughter, Anna Marie Knoll, born February 5, 1817 married the farmer, Friedrich Heinrich Funck, who died at an advanced age, and passed the property on to the Hergert family. The farm yard had 617 sq. meters and the meadow 428 sq. M.

It is understandable that from the many children in the family, two sons would decide to emigrate. At that time poverty ruled in the villages and there was a great lack of opportunities for work. The small farming businesses were not in a position to support families with many children.

The son who remained in the house, Johann Valentin (Family Book II, page 259) had two daughters and one son. The son, Johann Nickolaus, born February .21, 1859 and died April 10, 1916, remained again in the house. (Family Book III, page 74). On February 9, 1873 he married Marie Gobel, born August 22, 1848, and died April 2, 1924. The three children were Katharine, born October 21, 1873; Elise, born June 10, 1879, and Johann Georg, born October 5, 1882.

Georg Zimmerman, born October 5, 1881, died October 12, 1960 in Altheim. (Family Book III, page 232) George was the last descendant in the Zimmerman family line. On April .14, 1912 he married Friederike

Funck, born July 1, 1885 in Hergershausen. She died July 2, 1960. They left two daughters, Elizabeth Zimmerman, born April 6, 1913 and died January 12, 1962, and Katharina, born September 13, 1914. Katha Haag, nee Zimmerman, still lives to day in the parent house of the Zimmerman family at Altheim, Hauptstraze 35. On December 19, 1942 she married Jakob Haag, a civil servant, who died December 26, 1974.

In 1907, Nikolaus Zimmerman had the old half-timbered house torn down, and the present house built with attic and superstructure over the gate, finished on the outside with rock or brick. In 1973, the son-in-law, Karl Hunkel, gained extra living space by adding a construction over the gatehouse. In the upper story, Karl Hunkel and his wife Hildegard, nee Haag, and their children Regina, Matthias and Carmen, live. The yard has 621 square meters, the meadow and grassed area behind it has 767 square meters.

"What you inherit from your fathers you must pass on in order to keep."

"And I heard a voice from heaven say to me: 'Write: Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, Father, Master from now on. The spirit speaks, that they rest from their work, because their works follow them.'"

Of the five children of Johann Peter Zimmerman, the three sons Johann Peter, Nickel Matthias, and Andreas left numerous descendants. These can be followed in a tabular summary.

We are interested in the line of Nickel Matthias Zimmerman, which stretches into the present.

Nickel Matthias Zimmerman was born October 16, 1677 and died April 13, 1731. He had seven children. (Family Book I, page 66.) Of the two sons, Johann Jost Zimmerman continues the line.

6. Johann Jost Zimmerman, born. August 23, 1713 and died January, 1792 (Family Book I, page 66a), had four children. Of his-two sons, Johann Bernhard continues the line.

5. Johann Bernhard Zimmerman, born June 2, 1743 and died April 19, 1800. Married on September 17, 1772 in the house of Johann Valentin Appel at Hauptstraze 35, and was "coupled" with his daughter, Anna Sybilla. Johann Valentin Appel and Anna Sybilla, nee Appel, had seven children. Anna died in childbirth with the seventh child, who was born dead. Bernhard Zimmerman married four more times: 1783, 1793, 1799 and 1802. From the first marriage, Johann Peter Zimmerman continues the line.

4. Johann Peter Zimmerman, born December 11, 1773 and died July 7, 1852 in Altheim. He left ten children. (Family Book II, page 66.) Of them, Johann Christian Zimmerman, born August 17, 1800

went to Canada, in May of 1832. Elizabeth Knoll from Hauptstraze 27, born January 30, 1809, emigrated with him to America. They did not first become acquainted on the ship as assumed by descendants, but rather already knew one another in Altheim. The brother, Johann Henrich Zimmerman, born September 14, 1815 followed in 1837. He was not older as assumed by descendants, but fifteen years younger. Both brothers received a farm with 100 acres of land in Canada from the English government near Sebringville in Ontario.

The two sons that remained in Altheim have descendants, Johann Valentin Zimmerman, born January 11, 1810 and died August 27, 1837, stayed in the same house at Hauptstraze 35. The father, Johann Peter Zimmerman had only a small rural property which consisted of a two-story house, barn, cow-barn, pig pen, ten and one-half morgan field, two morgen meadows; worth of property was 960 florins. Of Peter Zimmerman's ten children, two drowned in the stream behind the house: Anna Maria,- born 1804 and drowned September 21, 1806; and Johann Peter, born 1807 and died December 9, 1810." translated by Mrs. Gerald Cleveland of Spring Valley

MY FATHER' S PARENTS

About the year 1825 there came into the human affairs of my grandfather, Christian Zimmerman, a simple little circumstance which changed the course of his whole life. He was then still living with his parents in Hessen-Darmstadt, Altheim, Germany. The town of Altheim was located about sixty miles East of Mannheim or about the same distance Southeast of Darmstadt. It was about twenty miles west and north of Nuremburg.

One Sunday afternoon my grandfather and his brother Henry were sitting on a fence not far from their home when a group of young men about their own age joined them. These young men were discussing the fact that the English Sovereign was giving away one-hundred acres of land in Canada to anyone who would go there and live on it. This looked like a wonderful opportunity to these boys who worked for a few cents a day, or perhaps received only thirty dollars for a whole years work, out of which they had to furnish their own clothes (which were made by hand). It was not an unusual thing during the busy season for these boys to rise at three o'clock in the morning and thrash grain with a flail until late at night. So the Sovereign's offer of one-hundred acres of land brought forth quite a discussion. Some contended that this really might be a great opportunity. Others thought that the hardships to be endured were too great. The long and perilous journey to the new world was in itself considered very dangerous; and if the trip were made successfully, the hardships to be endured after arriving were almost insurmountable. Were there not great risks from sickness and hunger, from wild beasts and uncivilized people? And so the discussion went. The majority of the group thought that they would like to avail themselves of this opportunity, if it were closer at hand; but that under the circumstances, the adventure to secure it was attended with too much sacrifice and danger. But my grandfather was very much interested in this offer of the English Government, and finally decided that it was an opportunity which he must seize, and made up his mind that he would go to Canada and have one of those farms. He realized that in Germany the opportunities of ever having a home of his own were not very good. Many of his friends tried to discourage him by telling him that rattlesnakes and bears would kill him, and that he would never make the journey safely. The ocean voyage had to be made in sailing ships at that time and it took from six to fourteen weeks to come across. But he could not be discouraged or turned from his purpose, and in due time made the journey.

My grandfather was born in 1803. Probably he was about twenty-two years old when he came to Canada. His older brother Henry, and also a younger brother came with him. The three brothers made the trip safely. Grandfather came to Sebringville, Ontario, Canada, where he took one of those one-hundred acre farms.

The hundred-acre plots were laid out in long narrow strips so that each farm would touch the highway. Grandfather's plot or farm lay one-fourth mile east of the present village of Sebringville on the south side of the road. This road is not a paved highway. The Buffalo & Lake Erie R.R. ran across the place in later years. The old log house stood about ten or twelve rods away from the highway. The older brother, Henry, took a farm fifty miles farther up the railroad, and the youngest brother was lost either at the time of landing or soon afterwards. Very little is known of him. Evidently he did not take a farm near the two older brothers, but went somewhere else, and soon was out of touch with the two older brothers. My father thinks that the younger brother was induced to go to the United States with a man and his wife whom he met on the ocean voyage, who took a fancy to him. He was only in his teens and they may have promised to help him. One of the relatives (Mrs. Lizzie Zimmerman Krack) through correspondence thought that she had found some of the descendants in

Illinois, but no one ever followed up the history or traced his descendants.

Modes of communication and travel were difficult in those days, and it was a very easy matter to get out of touch with one's relatives. Although the older brother lived only fifty miles away, we know very little about his family. He frequently came down to visit my grandfather, and after my grandfather's death, sometimes visited the family. My father remembers seeing him when he was down on one of those visits, but as my father was only about five years old his recollections of what he said and did are not very vivid. My grandfather's brother Henry was a cabinetmaker by trade and during the long winters made such furniture as he could use or sell. He made a very wonderful bureau with secret drawers for keeping his money. Banks were not much used in those days, and hiding places for money were always in demand. In some way this piece of furniture came into the possession of my father's brother, Henry. My father's brother, Henry, also had a table made by him. It was a wonderful piece of work, and took the prize at a provincial fair or show, where Uncle Henry became very much interested in it, and bought it after the show was over. Uncle Henry's daughter, Lydia, remembers this furniture well. My grandfather's brother Henry had a family. There was a boy, Dan, who was a very fine penman which was quite an accomplishment in those days. We also know there were several daughters in the family. On the ocean voyage which was long and tedious, my grandfather met a young lady six years younger than himself, who came from the same part of Germany from which he had come; in fact, she was from a neighboring village, probably Spltzaltheim. Her name was Elizabeth Knell. Her father was dead and her mother was a widow with a family. The mother was very much opposed to her daughter coming to America alone. She feared that she would never see her child again, but Elizabeth was determined and eager to come and try to earn a small fortune. She thought in America money could be earned quickly and easily. She told her mother not to feel bad, that she would soon be back with a nice little sum of money to help the fatherless family along; but she never went back. In later years she often spoke to her children of her brother Philip, who seems to have been an exceedingly clever and successful man. Her mother and grandmother lived to be very old; both reaching the ripe old age of about ninety years.

My grandfather fell in love with this young woman on the ocean voyage. They both came to the same part of Canada and after a time were married. They complied with the custom of those days that a wedding must be announced for three successive Sundays in the Church before the young people could be married. They were very devoted to each other and their wedded life was exceedingly happy. She was a great help to her husband not only in making a happy home for him, but also in clearing the timber from the land. She helped him pile and burn brush, and sometimes get the logs off the land, and did whatever else there was to do that a woman could do. She was always well and happy and busy, being an industrious type of woman. She was of medium size and weight, with slightly rounded shoulders. In her later years she became decidedly round-shouldered. Her eyes were very dark blue, and her hair a very dark brown, almost black. Her hair never turned grey even in her last days.

My grandfather had brown eyes, dark hair, and very pretty rosy cheeks with a nice clear complexion, better than most women have. He was not skinny, but was a slender man of medium height and weight. They were both devoted Christians, and had a simple, beautiful faith in God, similar to that of other Christian people of their time. One Sunday during a heavy storm the wind was beating the rain into the barn where the freshly thrashed grain was lying. My grandmother, after watching the storm for a while, suggested that they had better go out and try to keep the grain dry; but my grandfather thought that they ought not to break God's Sabbath by doing manual labor. He suggested that God knew that they needed the grain, and

if He wished them to have it He would save the crop without their breaking His Holy Sabbath Day.

In Germany they were Lutherans, but in Canada they joined the German Evangelical Church, and in this church they trained their children in Christian living, and in the doctrines of religion. All their children joined the church and lead Christian lives, probably much above the average.

My grandfather was not a very good sportsman, not having had an opportunity for such things in his youth. In Europe this privilege was reserved for the wealthy landlords. But in Canada there was an abundance of deer for all, and other wild game was very plentiful. He seldom shot anything even if the deer fed on his garden. One day a big deer came into the yard and with an old rusty gun he shot it. But the gun gave him such a kick and he felt so bad seeing the beautiful animal lying dead before him that he never tried shooting again.

My grandparents built a log cabin on their place. It had two windows and on one side an addition which they used for a summer cook-house. This abode was their happy home. In the winter time they would clear the land of brush and timber; and in the summer they would raise their crop. After the grain was hauled into the barn and thrashed, my grandfather would spend an hour or two daily during the fall, throwing grain. This was the method used to remove the chaff.

Some years later they sold two acres of their farm, one for the erection of a blacksmith shop and the other to build a tailor shop. Then a school house was built across from the little log house and a short distance down the road. The little village of Sebringville grew up about a quarter of a mile from the school house.

My grandparents had a family of five boys and two girls. Henry, the oldest boy married Mary Krusp. Adam, the second boy, married Eve Hopp; and for his second wife Elizabeth Britzius. Peter, the third boy, married Katherine Rhiel. Christian, the fourth boy, married Louise Nolte and Philip, my father, who was the youngest of the family, married Ernstine Krause. Katherine, the oldest girl, married George Hopp; and the younger daughter, Elizabeth (Betsie), married Christ Regal. Adam and Katherine both married into the same Hopp family, and had a double wedding at Preston, Minnesota. Betsie died at the birth of her first child, the child dying also. None of the boys ever smoked, or drank intoxicating liquors, or used profane language of any kind. They did not even use slang expressions. They believed in saying yea and nay as the bible teaches. It would have been hard to find a finer Christian family anywhere.

My father was the youngest of the family. He was born January 10, 1851. That spring when the plum trees were in bloom, which must have been in May or June, my grandfather (Christian Zimmerman) died. He was only about 38 years old. For almost a week he had been busy building a dam which necessitated his standing in cold water and mud most of the time while at his work. This brought about his death. He was sick only three or four days. I do not know what doctors would say caused his death. I only know the building of the dam was responsible for it. He was buried in the old Sebringville cemetery with a wooden tombstone on the grave, but now the exact spot of the grave is not known. About forty years ago, probably about 1890, the old cemetery which was back of the Sebringville church was moved to higher ground because the graves filled with water. Such graves as had no one interested in them were abandoned. There were no relatives of my grandfather living there when this was done, so those who might have been interested did not even learn of the change until long after it had been made. So the body was never moved, but lies somewhere in the old cemetery

which has been abandoned. Who knows, but it may also be petrified. It is an interesting fact that of the bodies moved, three or four were found perfectly petrified which often happens when bodies are buried in low ground. At the time of grandfather's death the older boys were fourteen and thirteen, and my father who was the youngest was only five or six months old. Very sad and lonely hours followed the breaking up of the once so happy home.

Zimmerman Family History and Stories by Mrs. F. C. Nelson Chapter 1 MY FATHER' S PARENTS Page 4 The church formed a council of which a man by the name of John Kastner was one of the leading men. The council decided that most of the property should go to the oldest boy, Henry, which was an English custom, and that the other boys should help Henry until they were sixteen, and go to school six months out of every year. But Henry was too youthful to understand and manage the family affairs properly, and the result was that the boys had very little opportunity for education. My father went to school only about three months out of the year. After he was thirteen, he never attended school again. He was anxious for an education and seemed to realize its value, but was too timid to insist that he be given the opportunity.

For more than twenty years that school was conducted by a Mr. Hamilton. He was a school master of the old type, who did not believe in spoiling the child by sparing the rod. In the home too, children were punished most severely in those days, sometimes at very slight provocations. I have heard my father tell of how a lamp chimney was broken in some way. It was thought that he could have prevented it if he had been watching the children more cautiously, so he had to be whipped. Thirty-nine strokes was the punishment. Nowadays we would consider such treatment beyond all reason, and some people think that one should not punish a child at all. A generation or two makes a great change in people's thinking.

An inheritance came for my grandmother from the old country; but a man by the name of Henry Zimmerman, who was not a relative and who had no right to it whatever, succeeded in getting it away from her.

For a number of years until Henry, the oldest boy, was ready to marry, the mother and family carried on the work of the farm together. She built a large wooden barn, and made a few other improvements. I was interested to learn that grandmother had a little cow "Daisy" that she kept for twenty two years.

The Greys were among their friends at this time. After Henry was married he built a brick house for himself, but my grandmother continued to live in the old house. Some time later Henry sold the place to a Mr. Strasser and my grandmother came to the United States to live with some of her children (most were living in Minnesota). She seemed to be grieved because Henry did not succeed as well on the old place as she thought he should. Whatever property she may have had was lost in some way through Henry's mismanagement.

When my father was fourteen years old, Henry being in need of money, advised him to work for someone who would pay him a salary. So it came about that he was employed by an old Scotchman for six months for ten dollars a month and board. When the six months were up the Scotchman paid him the salary in silver dollars. My father carried those sixty silver dollars home six miles to Uncle Henry, who then gave him seventy five cents out of it for spending money. This was the first spending money that my father had ever had and it is interesting to note how he spent it. First he says he bought a comb for himself thinking how fine it would be to have one all his very own. Then as most boys would have done he bought a jackknife, and

with what money there was left he bought candy to treat his brothers. He was badly in need of a suit of clothes at this time so that he could go to church and Sunday school, but that seems to have been out of the question. My Uncle Adam, who was next younger than Henry, and who was now living in the United States at Preston, Minnesota, made a visit to Canada about this time; and when he returned he took my father with him. From this time on my father earned his own living either by working for his brothers or some of their neighbors during the summer, and in the winter time he worked in the pine woods in Minnesota.

My father was working for his brother Peter when he met Emetine Krause, to whom he was married February 18, 1874. The Krause farm joined the Peter Zimmerman farm on the east.

My grandmother Zimmerman lived with her children in the state of Minnesota (most of the time with my parents) until her death, which occurred October 18, 1888 at Preston, Minnesota on the Adam Zimmerman farm, three or four miles north of Preston. She was ill only a short time. Early in the evening of October 18 when she was asked how she felt and whether she would have any supper she replied that she did not need any supper, and that by ten o'clock she would be gone to her home in Heaven. My uncle's family thought she was delirious, but really not seriously ill. Just before ten o'clock that evening she passed quietly and peacefully away. No one realized that she was going until she was gone. Then they remembered that she had said that she would be gone by ten o'clock. She was 78 years, 9 months old. She was buried in the Preston cemetery of the German Evangelical Church. My grandmother Zimmerman had a certain strain of severity in her nature which occasionally, when conditions were right, showed itself. She was a fine disciplinarian and seemed to understand human nature better than most people. She was very tidy about her person and her room, and quite saving. She was always fair in her dealings with her fellow men, but she also expected them to be fair with her. She disliked pictures and statuary very much and used to say "Ach solcha gotza" -- oh such idols. To her they suggested images, and made her think of idolatry which was considered a sin. This probably is the reason that we have only one photograph of her and none of her husband. She was always glad to help along any good cause, but always had so little money to spend as something had happened to her property through her son Henry's mismanagement. I remember her saying that she did not care much for money for her own use, but that she would like to have had money so that she might give to the church, and help the poor, and give wherever there was need. She loved to go to church, but it hurt her not to have more to give.

Hers was a beautiful life of real hardship, sorrow, and trials, to be sure; but culminating in a great and glorious victory, and how can we know but that the discipline of this lower life perfected her and made her ready for that higher service above.

“.And I heard a voice from Heaven saying unto me, 'Write, Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.' „Yea," saith the spirit, „That they may rest from their labors and their works do follow them.””

“A homein Heaven; what a joyful thought
As the poor man toils in his weary lot,
His heart oppressed, and with anguish driven
From his home below to his home in Heaven.”

Descendants of Johann Christian Zimmerman

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Page 1

1. Johann Christian Zimmerman (b.27 Aug 1800-Altheim,Darmstadt,H,Germany;d.1851-S,Ontario,Canada)

sp: Elizabeth Dorothea Knoll Kneil Knell (b.30 Jan 1809-Altheim,Darmstadt,H,Germany;m.1832;d.18 Oct 1888-AZF,Fillmore Co,MN)

2. Henry Zimmerman (b.16 Feb 1835-Sebringville,Ontario,Canada;d.Abt 1909-Canby,Clackamas,OR)

sp: Mary E. Crasp Krusp (b.31 Mar 1834-Germany;m.9 Apr 1856;d.Jan 1906-Oakland,California)

3. John Zimmerman (b.Jan 1857-Canada;d.1938-Washington)

sp: Parthenia (b.Abt 1860-Indiana)

4. Blessing Zimmerman (b.Abt 1894-Washington)

4. Margaret Zimmerman (b.Abt 1896-Washington)

3. Daniel Krusp Zimmerman (b.2 Apr 1858-Canada;d.23 Jun 1936-Everett,Snohomish,Washington)

sp: Lillian M Angevine (b.Abt 1871-Canada;m.14 Sep 1904)

3. Peter Zimmerman (b.Abt 1861-Canada;d.1933-Everett,Washington)

sp: Annie Rebecca Cannon (b.Jan 1868-Limehouse,Middlesex,England;m.22 Aug 1887)

4. Henry Eugene Zimmerman (b.9 Jan 1890-Seattle,King,Washington;d.18 Nov 1955-Seattle,King,Washington)

4. Edna C Zimmerman (b.Abt 1893-Washington;d.16 Nov 1969-Oak Harbor,Island,Washington)

4. Clarence Arthur Zimmerman (b.13 Aug 1896-Everett,Snohomish,Washington;d.Jun 1975-Yakima,Yakima,Washington)

sp: Marie

4. Albert Peter Zimmerman (b.27 Apr 1907-Washington;d.Feb 1977)

sp: Freida (b.Abt 1912-Washington)

3. William Zimmerman (b.Abt 1863;d.1932-Bothell,Washington)

sp: Lilah A Pitt (b.Abt 1882-Nebraska;m.13 Nov 1897(Div))

4. James Sidney Zimmerman (b.Abt 1903-Washington)

sp: Anna Louise Spreitzer (m.7 Aug 1926)

5. James C.m Zimmerman (b.Abt Jul 1928-Washington)

sp: Lilah A Pitt (b.Abt 1882-Nebraska;m.10 Oct 1911)

3. Mary Ann Zimmerman (b.Abt 1866;d.1950-Cloverdale,California)

sp: Otis Schleulter

3. Lydia Zimmerman (b.Abt 1869;d.1948-Oakland,California)

sp: Wilbur Rice

3. Edward Henry Zimmerman (b.22 Apr 1872-Canada;d.31 Jan 1953-Sonoma Co.,California)

sp: Edith Helgesen (b.Abt 1880-California;m.Abt 1903)

4. Lucille D. Zimmerman (b.Abt 1906-California)

sp: Edward Schleuter

5. William Schleuter

5. Cary Schleuter

4. Iva E. Zimmerman (b.Abt 1912-California)

sp: Louis Jacobson

5. Roger Jacobson

5. Caroll Jacobson

5. Shirley Jacobson

3. Albert Zimmerman (b.2 Aug 1874-Ontario,Canada;d.1936-Australia)

sp: UNKNOWN

4. George Zimmerman

4. June Zimmerman

2. Adam Zimmerman (b.2 Jun 1837-Stratford,Ontario,Canada;d.3 Apr 1899-Canby,Clackamas,OR)

Descendants of Johann Christian Zimmerman

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- sp: Eve Hopp (b.Ab. 1838-Quatmeineim,Strasburg,Alsace.;m.3 Aug 1858;d.16 Dec 1867-Filmore Co. MN)
- 3. Elizabeth Zimmerman (b.13 Jul 1859-Minnesota;d.11 Jul 1934-Cavalier,Pembina,ND)
 - sp: John Krak (b.2 Feb 1861-NY;m.Ab. 1888;d.17 Dec 1951-Los Angeles,California)
 - 4. Rosa Anna Krak (b.27 Sep 1888-ND;d.3 Apr 1980-Los Angeles,California)
 - sp: Allen Einarson (b.Ab. 1894-ND;m.Ab. 1921)
 - 5. Forrest A. Einarson (b.Ab. 1926)
 - 4. Ruben John Krak (b.23 Jun 1891-Hamilton,Pembina,ND;d.Aug 1974-Hamilton,Pembina,ND)
 - sp: Irene M. Schluchter (b.7 Oct 1893-Cavalier,Pembina,North Dakota;m.Ab. 1917;d.Aug 1955-North Dakota)
 - 5. Mildred Mae Krak (b.17 Aug 1922-Hamilton,Pembina,North Dakota;d.31 Oct 1998-Saint Louis Park,H,Minnesota)
 - sp: Wayne Everett Apuli (b.15 Dec 1900-Minnesota;d.24 Apr 1984-Minneapolis,Hennepin,Minnesota)
 - 5. Ruby L. Krak (b.1927-ND;d.2010)
 - sp: Vistad
 - 5. Jean K. Krak (b.Ab. Nov 1929)
 - 5. Norma F. Krak (b.Ab. 1932-North Dakota)
 - 4. Edna E. Krak (b.18 Sep 1894-ND;d.9 Feb 1987-Cavalier,Pembina,ND)
 - sp: Ernest Harry Carlson (b.1888-Kansas;m.Ab. 1920;d.1958)
 - 4. Flossie Eva Krak (b.6 Jan 1897-ND;d.14 Nov 1965-Los Angeles,California)
 - sp: Martin J. Gronos (m.Ab. 1924)
 - 5. Donald Krake Gronos (b.1925;d.2009)
 - 5. Loren S. Gronos (b.1928;d.1980)
 - 4. Dewey McKinley Krak (b.12 Jan 1899-ND;d.Oct 1971-Oregon City,Clackamas,OR)
 - 4. Miles Roosevelt A. Krak (b.26 Jun 1901-ND;d.29 Jul 1975-Hennepin,Minnesota)
 - 4. Pansy Pearl Katy Krak (b.13 Sep 1902-ND;d.20 Jun 1959-Red Lake,Red Lake,Minnesota)
 - sp: Olie Omvig
 - sp: Einar Sigurdson (b.Ab. 1902-Minnesota)
 - 5. Alice M. Sigurdson (b.Ab. 1932)
 - 5. Joan E. Sigurdson (b.Ab. 1937)
 - sp: Carleton L. Aafedt (b.Ab. 1934;m.17 Dec 1960)
 - 3. Mary Zimmerman (b.9 Mar 1861-Preston,Fillmore,Minnesota;d.15 Oct 1929-Portland,Multnomah,Oregon)
 - 3. Henry Zimmerman (b.Jun 1863-MN;d.20 Dec 1866-MN)
 - 3. William Zimmerman (b.Dec 1864-Minnesota;d.15 Aug 1865-Minnesota)
 - 3. Infant Daughter Zimmerman (b.9 May 1866-MN;d.15 May 1866-MN)
 - 3. William Zimmerman (b.9 May 1866-Preston,Fillmore,Minnesota;d.13 Mar 1900-Portland,Multnomah,Oregon)
 - 3. Sarah Zimmerman (b.9 Aug 1867;d.15 Feb 1868-MN)
 - sp: Elizabeth Britzius (b.30 Jul 1844-Auburn Twsp,Tuscarawas Co.,OH;m.25 Mar 1868;d.19 Mar 1911-Portland,MC,OR)
 - 3. John Zimmerman (b.4 Apr 1869-Fillmore County,Minnesota;d.14 Jul 1875-Fillmore County,Minnesota)
 - 3. Emma Zimmerman (b.17 Apr 1870-carrolton Twsp,Fillmore Co,MN;d.3 Feb 1962-Los Angeles,California)
 - sp: Charles W. Druschel (b.20 Dec 1865-Pennsylvania;m.Ab. 1891;d.6 Sep 1936-Portland,Multnomah,Oregon)
 - 4. William Druschel (b.1895;d.22 Jun 1907)
 - 4. Clifford Oliver Druschel (b.14 Apr 1897-Oregon;d.26 May 1963-Orange County,California)
 - sp: Freda S. Schwab (b.Ab. 21 Dec 1894;m.1919;d.23 Nov 1988-San Diego,San Diego,California)
 - 4. Mildred Dorothy Druschel (b.21 Feb 1901-Portland,Multnomah,Oregon;d.10 Jan 1967-Los Angeles,California)
 - 3. Katherine I. Zimmerman (b.22 May 1873-Fillmore County,Minnesota;d.6 Aug 1875-Fillmore County,Minnesota)
 - 3. Heinrich Aron Zimmerman (b.20 Dec 1875-carrolton Twsp,Fillmore Co,MN;d.18 Apr 1946-Waukegan,Lake,Illinois)

Descendants of Johann Christian Zimmerman

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- sp: Odilie Wilhelmine Johanna Hannah Kraling (b.2 Sep 1880-Big Spring,Fillmore,Minnesota;m.25 Dec 1901;d.23 Jun 1967-)
- 4. Rollin Eugene Zimmerman (b.21 Nov 1902-Hartline,Grant Co.,Washington;d.3 Nov 1970-Chicago,Cook,Illinois)
 - sp: Evelyn Lorraine Buck (b.Ab.1902;m.Ab.1921;d.1934)
 - 5. Jean Marilyn Zimmerman (b.9 Aug 1924)
 - sp: Leonard Ostrum (b.23 Oct 1922;m.23 Dec 1944;d.22 Jul 2005)
 - sp: Pearl A. Liming (b.17 May 1905;m.Aft 1933;d.3 Dec 1987-Glenview,Cook,Illinois)
- 4. Bernice Viola Zimmerman (b.1 Nov 1904-Hartline,Grant Co.,Washington;d.3 Sep 1974-Zion,Lake,Illinois)
 - sp: John Norman Poulsen (b.30 Dec 1902-Waukegan,Lake,Illinois;m.14 Mar 1923;d.1 Dec 1966-Zion,Lake,Illinois)
 - 5. Robert Lawrence Poulsen (b.24 Jul 1924-Waukegan,Lake,Illinois;d.Mar 1926-Zion,Lake,Illinois)
 - 5. Bernadine Marie Poulsen (b.15 Jul 1927-Waukegan,Lake,Illinois)
 - sp: Robert Edward Allen (b.28 Sep 1924-Waukegan,Lake,Illinois;m.18 Jun 1948)
 - 5. John Norman Poulsen Jr (b.3 Feb 1929-Waukegan,Lake,Illinois;d.11 Oct 1987-Zion,Lake,Illinois)
 - sp: Esther Jean Bishop (b.6 Feb 1928-Conklin,Micnigan;m.28 Oct 1950)
- 4. Gladys Evelyn Zimmerman (b.8 Dec 1906-Almira,Lincoln,Washington;d.27 Oct 1947-Kenosha,Kenosh,Wisconsin)
 - sp: Russell Robert Krueschner (b.29 Aug 1901-Kenosha,K,Wisconsin;m.14 May 1927;d.17 Oct 1999-K,K,Wisconsin)
 - 5. Lois Nora Lee Krueschner (b.25 Dec 1927-Kenosha,Kenosh,Wisconsin)
 - sp: Casimir J. Miechowicz (b.4 Mar 1925-Kenosha,K,Wisconsin;m.19 Oct 1946;d.25 Jan 2006-Kenosha,K,Wisconsin)
 - sp: Laurence Patrick Galbraith (b.8 Feb 1922;m.21 Feb 1969;d.4 Oct 1983)
 - 5. Richard Allen Krueschner (b.25 Dec 1928-Kenosha,Kenosh,Wisconsin;d.11 Apr 1989)
 - sp: Betty Boyke
- 4. Wesley Adam Zimmerman (b.19 Aug 1913-Almira,Lincoln,Washington;d.18 Nov 1990-Longmont,Larimer,Colorado)
 - sp: Miriam Nellie Koenes (b.28 Aug 1913-Kenosha,K,Wisconsin;m.22 Sep 1933;d.12 May 1994-CS,El Paso,Colorado)
 - 5. Mary Gail Zimmerman (b.22 Jul 1936-Kenosha,Kenosh,Wisconsin)
 - sp: Mervin Ernest Alexander (b.11 Mar 1931;m.25 Apr 1957)
 - 5. Constance Marie Zimmerman (b.11 Jul 1939-Kenosha,Kenosh,Wisconsin)
 - sp: Gerald Nicholl
 - sp: Shawn Birch
 - sp: Gerald Dean (m.15 Sep 1958)
 - 5. Dennis Edward Zimmerman (b.10 Aug 1944-Kenosha,Kenosh,Wisconsin)
 - 5. Victoria Jean Zimmerman (b.16 Jan 1956-Fort Collins,Larimer,Colorado)
 - sp: Ronald Lee Lenhardt (m.17 Dec 1977)
- 3. Clara Phoebe Zimmerman (b.3 Oct 1877-carrolton Twsp,Fillmore Co,MN;d.24 Mar 1917)
 - sp: George Johann Hoff (b.Jul 1865-Michigan;m.Ab.1895;d.19 Apr 1923-CALifornia)
 - 4. Clarence Walter Hoff (b.18 Apr 1895-Preston,MN;d.18 Oct 1895-Preston,MN)
 - 4. Emanuel Hoff (b.5 Aug 1897-Rochester,Minnesota;d.1 May 1902)
 - 4. Violet Mabel Hoff (b.26 Mar 1899-Wadena,Minnesota;d.5 Jul 1970-Portland,OR)
 - sp: Harold Worthington Moore (b.23 May 1892-Grants Pass,J,Oregon;m.26 Jun 1921;d.27 Oct 1992-Portland,M,Oregon)
 - 5. Muriel M. Moore (b.Ab.1923-Oregon)
 - sp: Charles Remo (m.15 Oct 1949)
 - 4. Harold Gladstone Hoff (b.26 Jun 1900-Canby,Oregon;d.15 Aug 1956-Cleveland,Ohio)
 - sp: Bernice Myrtle Huff (b.2 Jan 1900-Ohio Co,Kentucky;m.22 Aug 1921)
 - 5. Harold Gilbert Hoff
 - 5. Donald Kenneth Hoff (b.1 Sep 1923-Ohio;d.21 Nov 2009-Willoughby,Ohio)
 - sp: Lydia June Hoffman (b.18 Jun 1923-Collinwood,C,Ohio;m.19 Jan 1944;d.24 Mar 2004-Willouhby,Lake,Ohio)

Descendants of Johann Christian Zimmerman

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- 5. Evelyn M. Hoff (b.Sep 1927-Ohio)
- 4. Myrtle Agnes Hoff (b.9 Aug 1902-Latah,Washington)
 - sp: Jack Jackson (b.Ab 1891-NY)
 - 5. Jacqueline M. Jackson (b.Ab Jan 1927-California)
 - sp: Yank King
- 4. Kenneth Greenleaf Hoff (b.9 Apr 1904-Davenport,Washington;d.28 Apr 1977-Sacramento,California)
- 4. Lillian Evelyn Hoff
- 3. George Edward Zimmerman (b.7 Oct 1879-carrollton Twsp,Fillmore Co,MN;d.19 Apr 1965-Portland,Multnomah,Oregon)
 - sp: Wilhemina Julia Wintermantel (b.1 Oct 1880-Geneva Twsp,F,Iowa;m.28 Sep 1904;d.16 Feb 1959-Portland,M,Oregon)
 - 4. Forrest Elbert Zimmerman (b.28 Dec 1909-Tacoma,Pierce Co.,Washington;d.8 Mar 1989-New Glarus,Green Co,WI)
 - sp: Thelma Ellen DeMouth (b.10 Mar 1911-Christy,Clark,WI;m.16 Nov 1935;d.29 Oct 1952-Lexington,Middlesex,MA)
 - 5. Jon Christian Zimmerman (b.29 Oct 1939-Portland,Oregon)
 - sp: Nancy Gilson (b.26 Sep 1934-Titusville,PA;m.27 Jun 1964)
 - 5. Dianne Irene Zimmerman (b.23 Oct 1943-Portsmouth,VA)
 - sp: Paul Robert Stevens (b.6 Apr 1940-Waukegan,IL;m.25 Oct 1962)
 - sp: Kathryn Virginia Kleasner (b.24 Jul 1918-New Franklin,MO;m.16 Jul 1955;d.10 Feb 1992-Madison,WI)
 - 3. Margaret S. Zimmerman (b.17 Dec 1882;d.27 Mar 1964-Swedish Hospital,Seattle,King,Washington)
 - 3. Sarah R Zimmerman (b.1 Feb 1884-Preston,Fillmore,Minnesota;d.26 Jan 1948-Portland,Multnomah,Oregon)
 - sp: Edward A Gunther (b.Ab 1880-Wisconsin;m.22 Sep 1909;d.5 Apr 1963-Mulnomah Co.,Oregon)
 - 4. Eleanor R. Gunther (b.Ab 1913/1914-Oregon)
 - sp: Arthur Norlin (m.18 Apr 1953)
 - 4. La Verne E Gunther (b.Feb 1917-Oregon)
 - 3. Della C. Zimmerman (b.31 Aug 1888-Minnesota;d.22 Sep 1979-Seattle,King,WA)
 - 2. Katherine Zimmerman (b.1839-Sebringville,Ontario,Canada;d.Nov 1875-Minnesota)
 - sp: George M. Hopp (b.29 Sep 1830-Alsace Lorraine,France;m.3 Aug 1858;d.5 Feb 1914-Welcome,Minnesota)
 - 3. John Hopp (b.4 Dec 1859;d.28 Sep 1860)
 - 3. Michael Hopp (b.14 Aug 1861;d.10 Jan 1863)
 - 3. John Hopp (b.14 Aug 1861-MN;d.23 Feb 1941-Seattle,King,Washinton)
 - 3. Jacob Hopp (b.11 Mar 1863-MN;d.25 Sep 1945-Seattle,King,Washington)
 - sp: Emma E. Eby (b.Ab 1868-MN;m.22 May 1892(Div))
 - 3. Matilda Elizabeth Hopp (b.May 1865-MN;d.9 Sep 1951-Washington)
 - 3. Emma Rebecca Hopp (b.Jul 1867-MN;d.12 Dec 1934-Walla Walla,Walla Walla,Washington)
 - sp: Charles Thomas Montgomery (b.2 May 1851-W,Coos,New Hampshire;m.Ab 1902;d.5 Jan 1929-NL,Chelan,Washington)
 - 3. George Morton Hopp (b.30 May 1869-Fairmont,MN;d.1 Feb 1943-Northfield,Minnesota)
 - sp: Helen Read (b.Ab 1872-MN;m.16 Oct 1901)
 - 4. Emerson Fred Hopp (b.26 Jun 1904-MN;d.22 Feb 1991)
 - 4. Virginia Eleanor Hopp (b.Ab 1910-MN)
 - 3. Henry Gustad Hopp (b.28 May 1871-MN;d.25 Feb 1954-Seattle,King,Washinton)
 - 3. Lydia Hopp (b.1 Sep 1873-MN;d.Bef 1920)
 - sp: Charles Oxrieder (b.1866-Wisconsin;m.Ab 1893;d.1940)
 - 4. George Saintclair Oxrieder (b.2 Jul 1896-Welcome,Martin,Minnesota;d.Oct 1981-Spokane,Spokane,Washington)
 - sp: Wilma E. (b.29 Sep 1898;d.27 Oct 1989-federal Way,King,Washington)
 - 5. George S. Oxrieder (b.19 Jan 1921-Washington;d.11 Mar 2008-federal Way,King,Washington)
 - sp: Mary L. Fay (m.4 Sep 1943)

Descendants of Johann Christian Zimmerman

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- 4. Charles K. Oxrieder (b.Ab. 1899-Minnesota)
 - 4. Kathleen L Oxrieder (b.Ab. 1906-Minnesota)
- 3. Katherine Hopp (b. Nov 1875-MN; d. 20 Nov 1958-Des Moines, King, Washington)
- 2. Peter Zimmerman (b. 2 Aug 1842-Canada; d. 6 Feb 1894-Racine, Mower, Minnesota)
 - sp: Catherine Riehl (b. 8 Nov 1844-Canada; m. 14 Jan 1868; d. 28 May 1902-Racine, Mower, Minnesota)
- 3. Anna Barbara Zimmerman (b. Abt 1869-Racine, Mower, Minnesota; d. 12 Nov 1949-Los Angeles, California)
 - sp: Sam Anstett (b. Feb 1867-Minnesota; m. (Div); d. 6 Jul 1931-Fillmore County, Minnesota)
 - 4. Pearl L. Anstett (b. Jul 1891-Minnesota; d. Bef 1952)
 - sp: Francis A. Eggerich (d. Abt 1918)
 - 5. Anstett A. Eggerichs (b. 21 Apr 1914-MN; d. 20 Nov 1988-Peoria, Peoria, Illinois)
 - 5. Dorothy Frances. Eggerichs (b. 18 Sep 1915-SD; d. 21 Dec 1983-Tulare)
 - sp: William Dale Kissick (b. 3 Dec 1910-Lindsay, T, California; m. 17 Jan 1937; d. 8 Apr 1997-Porterville, T, California)
 - 5. Emerson E. Eggerichs (b. Sep 1918-SD)
 - sp: Johna Dee Stemler (b. 27 Jul 1916; m. 23 Nov 1941; d. 18 Feb 2001-East Lansing, Ingham, Michigan)
 - 4. Stella Anstett (b. Nov 1893-Minnesota; d. Bef 1952)
 - sp: Clarence Lunde (b. Abt 1894-MN; d. 1934)
 - 5. Paul Lunde (b. 1917)
 - sp: Elizabeth Van Geuder (m. 1 Jun 1940)
 - 5. Clarence Lunde Jr (b. 9 Oct 1920; d. Mar 1973)
 - sp: Allene Wolfe (m. 1943)
 - 4. Bessie Manetta Anstett (b. Oct 1899-Preston, Fillmore, Minnesota)
 - sp: Alvin Pooly (b. Abt 1896-SD)
 - 5. Milo Pooly (b. Abt 1925-MN)
 - 5. Nardeth Wayne Pooley (b. Abt 1921-Madison, Lake, SD; d. 22 Jan 2007-Alexandria, VA)
 - sp: Doris Marie Zimmer (m. 11 Jul 1944)
 - 5. Bonita Pooly (b. Abt 1924-SD)
- 3. George Zimmerman (b. Abt 1871-Racine, Mower, Minnesota; d. Abt 1882-Minnesota)
- 3. Margaret Lydia Zimmerman (b. Abt 1873-Racine, Mower, Minnesota; d. 6 Jan 1935-Santa Anna, California)
 - sp: Julius B Krause (b. Abt 1863-Green Lake, WI; d. 28 May 1959-Orange Co., California)
 - 4. Mable M Krause (b. Jun 1895-Minnesota; d. 24 Oct 1951)
- 3. John William Zimmerman (b. 19 Jun 1876-Racine, Mower, Minnesota; d. 8 Nov 1956-Rochester, Olmsted, Minnesota)
 - sp: Zora Henrietta Haas (b. 24 Jun 1878-Fillmore County, Minnesota; m. 2 Feb 1902; d. 7 Jan 1948-Rochester, O, Minnesota)
 - 4. Rolland Lawrence Zimmerman (b. 19 Oct 1904-Racine, Mower, Minnesota; d. 23 Sep 1987-Fillmore County, Minnesota)
 - sp: Helen Inez King (b. 12 Nov 1910-Racine, Mower, Minnesota; m. 3 Jun 1929; d. 17 Aug 1993-Spring Valley, Fillmore, MN)
 - 5. Eleanor Ruth Zimmerman (b. 25 Oct 1930-Racine Mower, MN)
 - sp: Le Roy Bernard (b. 4 Apr 1927; m. 30 Mar 1953)
 - 5. Donald King Zimmerman (b. 9 Aug 1932)
 - sp: Beth Mazel (b. 28 Jul 1936; m. 10 Jul 1955)
 - 5. Lawrence Curtin Zimmerman (b. 18 Nov 1934-Racine Mower, MN)
 - sp: Catherine Ambrose Omacht (m. 20 Feb 1977)
 - sp: Claudia J. (b. Abt 1935; m. (Div))
 - 4. Ruth Lydia Zimmerman (b. 19 Oct 1904)
 - 4. Vernon Leonard Zimmerman (b. 6 Jan 1909-Racine, Mower, Minnesota; d. 11 Feb 1991)
 - sp: Ruth Wilhelmina Beisser (b. 12 Jul 1904-Plymouth, WI; m. 8 Aug 1935; d. 26 Aug 1988-Appleton, Outagamie, WI)

Descendants of Johann Christian Zimmerman

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- 5. Lois Ann Zimmerman (b.22 Feb 1937-Plymouth,Sheboygan,WI)
sp: Marshall Lee Lind (b.1 Jun 1936-Appleton;m.22 Nov 1958)
- 5. Joanna Ruth Zimmerman (b.10 Apr 1938-Plymouth,Sheboygan,WI)
sp: Thomas Phillip Lake (b.3 Apr 1938-Rochester,Olmsted,MN;m.6 Jun 1960)
- 5. John Carl Zimmerman (b.20 Jun 1940-Plymouth,Sheboygan,WI)
sp: Joann Mae Wilson (b.15 Jul 1941;m.19 Jul 1964)
- 5. James Vernon Zimmerman (b.24 Apr 1946-Appleton,WI)
sp: Lisbeth Kintrup (b.9 Jun 1948-Denmark;m.20 Sep 1975)
- 4. Kenneth Lloyd Zimmerman (b.2 Jun 1912-Racine,Mower,Minnesota;d.1 Mar 1977-Rochester,Olmsted,Minnesota)
sp: Beulah Catherine King (b.6 Jul 1912-Sumner,Fillmore,Minnesota;m.6 Jun 1935;d.1 Oct 2001-R,Olmsted,Minnesota)
 - 5. Benjamin Franklin Zimmerman (b.13 Oct 1941-Stewartville,Olmsted,Minnesota;d.26 Jan 2001-Coppell,Dallas,Texas)
sp: Ruth Long (b.8 Nov 1937;m.11 Jul 1976)
 - 5. Kenneth Dean Zimmerman (b.26 May 1943)
sp: Adele Faupel (b.23 May 1945)
 - 5. Wayne Edwin Zimmerman (b.8 Jan 1946)
sp: Charlotte Johnson (b.2 Apr;m.4 Nov 1967)
 - 5. Robert John Zimmerman (b.4 Aug 1948)
sp: UNKNOWN
 - 5. Zora Zimmerman (b.19 Jul 1948)
sp: Joe Schultz (m.30 Aug 1975)
 - 5. Ethel Zimmerman (b.11 Jan 1954)
sp: Robert Bleimeyer (m.19 Jul 1978)
- 3. Matilda Marie Zimmerman (b.10 Mar 1879-Racine,Mower,Minnesota;d.22 Dec 1965-Helena,MT)
sp: Wiliam H Huhnerkoch (b.1881-of Red Wood Falls,MN;d.3 Dec 1954)
 - 4. Lillian Huhnerkoch (b.Dec 1916;d.1999)
sp: Arthur Stockburger (b.1908;d.1975)
 - 5. Kenneth Stockburger
 - 5. William Stockburger
- 3. Ida Catherine Zimmerman (b.22 May 1884-Racine,Mower,Minnesota;d.4 Jan 1963-Austin,Mower,Minnesota)
sp: Le Roy Alexander Drummond (b.27 Jun 1882-CC,MC,Minnesota;m.4 Sep 1906;d.10 Dec 1950-St Olaf Hospital,A,MN)
 - 4. Kenneth LeRoy Drummond (b.21 Mar 1909-Austin,MN;d.9 Sep 1972-Edina,Hennepin,MN)
 - 4. Everett William Drummond (b.21 Aug 1913-Austin,MN;d.7 Dec 1972-Oak Lawn,Indiana)
sp: Florence Katherine Erickson (b.16 Jan 1913-A,Douglas,Minnesota;m.10 Jul 1938;d.18 Nov 1997-S,SC,California)
 - 4. Robert Erwin Drummond (b.2 Aug 1918-Austin,MN;d.12 Oct 1952-S St Paul,MN)
- 2. Christian Zimmerman (b.22 Aug 1848-Sebringville,Perth Co.,Ontario,Canada;d.17 Aug 1934-Yamhill,OR)
sp: Louisa Sophia Nolte (b.1 Apr 1857-Sebringville,Perth Co.,Ontario,Canada;m.30 Mar 1882;d.1938-Yamhill,Yamhill,Oregon)
 - 3. Benjamin Franklin Zimmerman (b.Feb 1883-Canada;d.1947-Seattle,King,Washington)
sp: Carole Hayward (b.1885;d.1982)
 - 4. Erwin Eugene Zimmerman (b.21 Mar 1912;d.2 Mar 1955-Seattle,King,Washington)
sp: Verginia E. Pratt (b.1916;d.Aug 1986-Renton,WA)
 - 5. Verginia Emily Zimmerman (b.1939)
sp: Louis Frey
 - sp: Jerry Kartes
 - 5. Erwin Eugene Zimmerman (b.2 Nov 1940;d.24 Oct 1995)

Descendants of Johann Christian Zimmerman

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- sp: Madaline M. Cansian (b.1944)
- 5. Peter David Zimmerman (b.1942)
- 5. Diane Marie Zimmerman (b.1944)
 - sp: Ronnie L. Davis (b.1939)
- 5. Richard Pratt Zimmerman (b.1945)
 - sp: Cheryl Coates (b.1954)
- 5. Frances Carroll Zimmerman (b.1948)
 - sp: Mark D. Fern
- 4. Gladys C Zimmerman
 - sp: Ray A. Sebring (b.2 Aug 1912;d.9 Aug 1995)
- 4. Florice Zimmerman
 - sp: Al Swanson
- 3. Catherine Zimmerman (b.23 Feb 1884;d.17 Aug 1884-Yamhill,Yamhill,Oregon)
- 3. George Samuel Zimmerman (b.26 Feb 1885-Yamhill,Yamhill,OR;d.25 Sep 1976-Yamhill,Yamhill,Oregon)
 - sp: Oka Swingle (b.31 Aug 1891-Oregon;m.3 Jan 1911;d.Oct 1980-Yamhill,Yamhill,Oregon)
 - 4. Celia Ruth Zimmerman (b.13 Sep 1915-Yamhill,Yamhill,OR;d.17 May 2006-Milwaukie,Clackamas,Oregon)
 - sp: Emmitt C. Dromgoole (b.23 Aug 1915-Runge,Karnes,Texas;m.22 Feb 1943;d.14 Jul 2002-Clackamas Co,Oregon)
 - 5. Paul Dromgoole
 - 5. Gordon Dromgoole
 - 4. Norval Leonard Zimmerman (b.26 May 1919;d.24 Feb 1920)
 - 4. Linola C. Zimmerman (b.13 Oct 1921-Yamhill,Yamhill,Oregon;d.15 Oct 2003-Downey,Los Angeles,California)
 - sp: Walter
 - sp: Oliver Riggs (d.1968)
 - 4. Gordon Neal Zimmerman (b.10 Aug 1923-Yamhill,Yamhill,Oregon)
- 3. Peter Christian Zimmerman (b.17 Aug 1886-Oregon;d.28 Oct 1950-Yamhill,Yamhill,Oregon)
 - sp: Ethel F. Patey (b.1896-Oregon;m.1929;d.1980)
 - 4. Carolyn Zimmerman (b.Ab. Oct 1929-Oregon)
 - sp: Ben Larson
- 3. Mary Zimmerman (b.6 Jan 1889;d.26 Jan 1889-Yamhill,Yamhill,Oregon)
- 3. Emma Zimmerman (b.6 Jan 1889;d.1 Feb 1889-Yamhill,Yamhill,Oregon)
- 3. Edward Orin Zimmerman (b.10 Jun 1890-Yamhill,Yamhill,Oregon;d.18 Jul 1985-San Bernardino,CA)
 - sp: Cecil Deach (b.15 Mar 1901;m.8 May 1921;d.6 Jul 1993-Madras,Jefferson,OR)
 - 4. Orin Frank Zimmerman (b.3 Apr 1922-Yamhill,Yamhill,OR)
 - sp: Josephine Schumann (b.31 Dec 1923-Clarkston,Asotin,Washington;m.1943)
 - 4. Elnor Zimmerman (b.21 Feb 1925-Yamhill,Yamhill,OR)
 - sp: David Harlowe
 - sp: James Howard Kuykendall (b.30 Oct 1923-Yamhill,Yamhill,OR;d.27 Mar 1986-Seattle,King,Washington)
 - 4. Clifton Edward Zimmerman (b.10 Nov 1926-Yamhill,Yamhill,OR;d.12 Dec 2005)
 - sp: Marjorie Clair Kessey (b.4 Jun 1931-Port Townsend,Jefferson,Washington)
 - 4. C. Jeanette Zimmerman (b.19 Jul 1928-Yamhill,Yamhill,OR)
 - sp: Robert DeShazar (b.26 Jul 1921-Dilley,oregon)
 - 4. Charles M. Zimmerman (b.7 Jul 1930;d.16 Sep 1944)
 - 4. Martin Joseph Zimmerman (b.26 Oct 1931-Yamhill,Yamhill,OR)
 - sp: Dorothy Brabham (b.14 Jan 1932-Corvallis,Benton,Oregon)

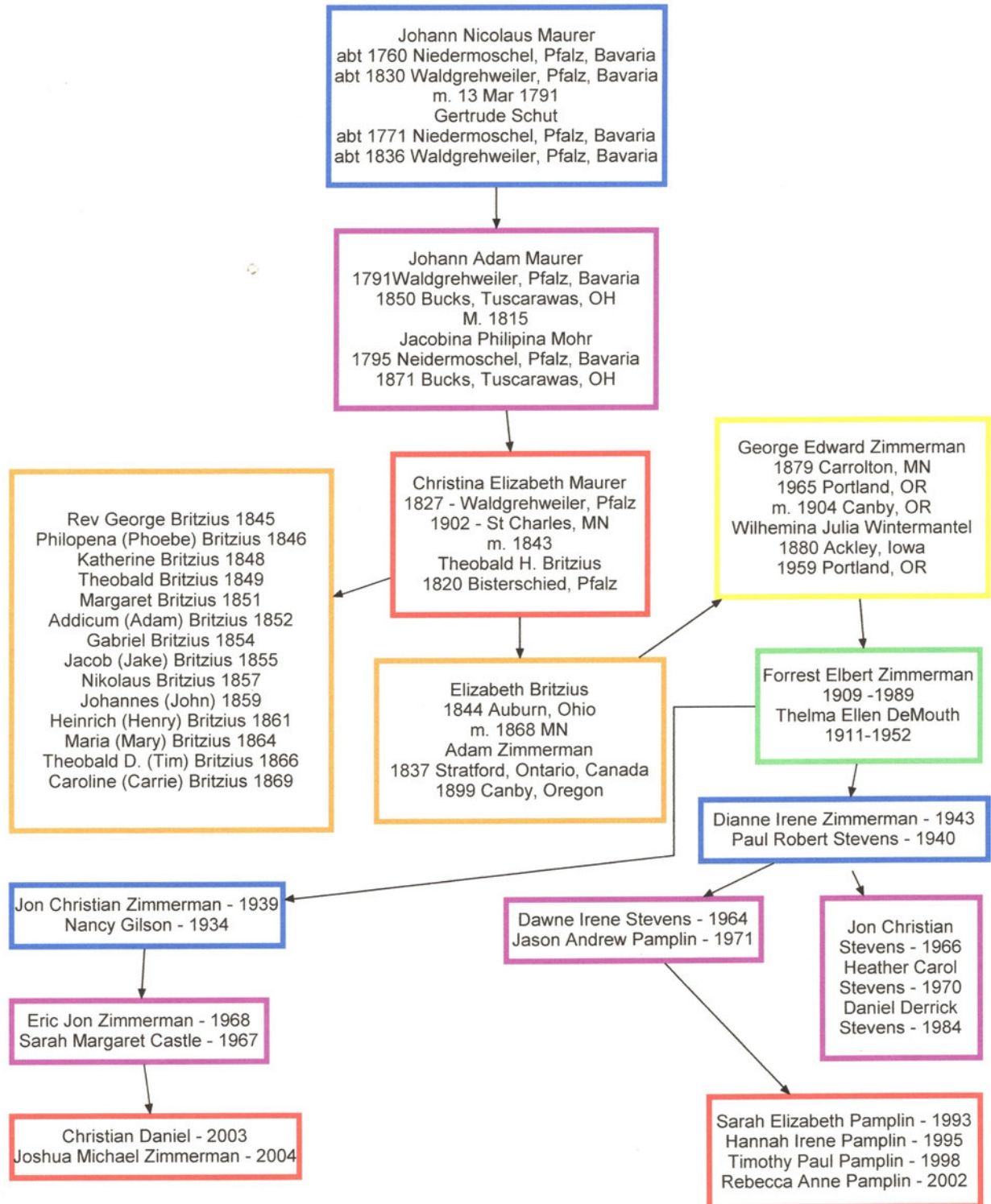
Descendants of Johann Christian Zimmerman

2 Dec 2013

Page 8

- 2. Elizabeth Zimmerman
sp: Christ Regal
- 2. Philip Zimmerman (b.10 Jan 1851-Sebringville,Perth Co.,Ontario,Canada;d.21 Aug 1941-Spring Valley,Fillmore,Minnesota)
sp: Ernestine Krause (b.25 May 1853-Schlaesingen,Prussia;m.18 Feb 1874;d.18 Aug 1926-Fillmore County,Minnesota)
 - 3. Annie Marie Zimmerman (b.19 Nov 1874-Martin Co.,MN;d.16 Feb 1964-Birmingham,Michigan)
sp: Alfred Christian Nelson Rev. (b.16 Jan 1879-HT,W,Minnesota;m.1 Aug 1905;d.30 Oct 1960-Oakland,Alameda,CA)
 - 4. Philip Rolvang Nelson (b.29 Apr 1908-Drayton,ND;d.16 Jun 1961-Oakland,Alameda,CA)
sp: Elizabeth Wilton (b.31 Jul 1918;m.15 Dec 1941;d.22 Apr 1981)
 - 4. Joy Marie Nelson (b.7 Apr 1914-Great Falls,Cascade,Montana;d.16 Sep 2008-Sonoma,CA)
sp: Leslie Van Lehn (b.12 Jun 1913-Oakland,Alameda,CA;m.26 Jul 1935;d.11 Mar 2005-El Verano,Sonoma,CA)
 - 5. Allan Leslie Van Lehn (b.18 May 1939-Oakland,Alameda,CA)
sp: Patricia Jean Gossett (b.10 Jun 1941-Oakland,Alameda,CA;m.30 Dec 1959(Div))
sp: Evelyn Marie Ahlee (b.21 Jul 1945-San Diego,CA;m.14 Feb 2002)
 - 5. Marilyn Joy Van Lehn (b.26 Jun 1943-Oakland,Alameda,CA)
sp: Edward William Poggensee (b.15 Oct 1936-Denison,Crawford,Iowa;m.14 Jul 1967(Div))
- 3. Julius Benjamin Zimmerman (b.6 Oct 1876-Fillmore County,Minnesota;d.11 Nov 1935-Rochester,MN)
- 3. Albert Peter Zimmerman (b.19 Apr 1878-Fillmore County,Minnesota;d.12 Dec 1951)
sp: Anna Thompson (b.Ab. 1885-MN;m.5 Jun 1906)
 - 4. Myrtle Ernestine Zimmerman (b.22 Jun 1907-MN;d.10 Apr 1996-Olmstead Co.,Minnesota)
 - 4. Philip Martin Zimmerman (b.22 Jan 1911-MN;d.30 Jul 1982-Denver,Denver,Colorado)
sp: Mercedes
- 3. David Philip Zimmerman (b.16 Jan 1881-Fillmore County,Minnesota;d.26 Jul 1882-Fillmore County,Minnesota)
- 3. Edward Walter Zimmerman (b.16 Feb 1886-Spring Valley,Fillmore,Minnesota;d.13 Jun 1953)
sp: Theresa Tabor (b.Ab. 1892-MN;m.11 Jun 1913)
 - 4. Charles Edward Zimmerman (b.24 Dec 1914-MN;d.Aug 1975)
sp: Ruth Eleanor Bucklin (m.14 Feb 1942)
 - 5. Mary Katherine Zimmerman (b.10 Mar 1948)
 - 5. Julie Kathleen Zimmerman (b.10 Mar 1948)
 - 5. Carol Susan Zimmerman (b.3 Jul 1952)
 - 4. Marie Esther Zimmerman (b.10 Dec 1918-MN;d.Jul 1985-San Leandro,Alameda,California)
sp: Stanley Allen Casey (m.24 Apr 1953)
 - 5. Patricia Marie Casey (b.1 Jul 1954)
 - 4. Dean Tabor Zimmerman (b.19 Aug 1921;d.6 Feb 1996-Oakland,Alameda,California)
sp: Viola Lorraine Hickstein (m.13 Feb 1944)
 - 5. Marsha Ann Zimmerman (b.5 Apr 1947)
 - 5. Barbara Jean Zimmerman (b.11 Apr 1952)
- 3. Minnie Etta Zimmerman (b.20 Jun 1889-MN;d.30 Jan 1955-Santa Ana,Orange,California)
- 3. Esther Alice Zimmerman (b.7 Oct 1891-MN;d.16 Nov 1960-Santa Ana,Orange,California)
- 3. Fern Joy Zimmerman (b.18 Jan 1899;d.22 Aug 1996-Newport Beach,Orange,CA)

8 MAURER GENERATIONS



The Maurer Story

September 15, 2013

Dear Children,

Tonight I want to tell you about my Zimmerman grandfather's mother's mother's family. That would be your great-great-great-great grandmother's family. (I think!)

The first Maurer we know anything about is **Johan Nicolaus (b. 1760)** in Niedermoschel, a few miles north of Waldgreweiler, Donnersbergkreis district, Bavaria. That's the part of Germany we know as Rheinland-Palatine or Pfalz for short. At the time Johan Nicolaus lived there it was part of Bavaria. He married **Gertrude Schut (b. 1771)** also in Niedermoschel. The two children that we know of from that union were both born in Waldgreweiler, Bavaria.

When our cousin, Bill Moyer, was in Germany he visited a very old house in Waldgreweiler that was said to have belonged to the Maurer family. Here's how he described it, "The original walls are three feet thick and it was nice and cool inside on an 85 degree day outside. The inside ceilings looked ancient except in the rooms he had redone. He said he didn't know when it was built - perhaps in the 1400's. It was used as an inn at one time, with a dance hall adjoining it." If you ever get to Germany and want to visit it, give me a call. He even sent a map of how to find it!

The elder child was **Johann Adam Maurer (b. 1791)**. He married **Jacobina Philipine Mohr (b. 1795)** in 1815 and they settled in Waldgreweiler. They had seven children, all but the last born in Waldgreweiler. The last, Adam, was born in Bucks Township, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio. According to the Ancestry.com tree of Walker/Iltis, Adam Maurer and his family arrived in New York from Bavaria on May 31, 1834. Johann Adam and Jacobina Mohr Maurer were among our immigrant ancestors. And so was their daughter, Christina, your great great great great grandmother.

Christina Elizabeth Maurer (b. 1827) lived to be 75 years old and died in St. Charles, Minnesota. You can read more about her life in the section about Theobald Britzius (b. 1820).

The Maurer family immigrated to America, Bucks township, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, between 1832 when 6th child, Margaretha, was born in Germany, and 1835 when 7th child Adam was born in America. This is about the time (1832) another Maurer and another Britzius family immigrated from the same area of Germany. In fact the Britzius family mentioned came from Bisterschied, same as ours! The letter is not about our ancestors exactly, However, the time, the places, the names are so close that they were undoubtedly cousins of some degree and the story it tells certainly gives the flavor of why our Maurer and Britzius ancestors left the Pfalz and what they endured to get here. So I copy it here:

My Trip to America

(This is a letter written by Carl Boesel, an emigrant from the Pfalz in 1832. It was found in an Illinois library by Roland Paul, director of Heimatstille Pfalz, Kaiserslautern. It was translated by Bill Moyer.)

In 1832 it seemed as if everything important in the world was gone. The liberal spirit that had given people such hope seemed to have been crushed and we appeared to be going back into the Dark Ages without a free press.

The previous year the government had given us the impression that we might have greater freedom. Men like Frederich Schuler, Savoy of Saarrueken, Dr. Siebenpfeifer in Zweibruecken, Barth in Lauterecken, Dr. Wirth from Homburg near Kaiserslautern, and the Protestant preacher Hochdoefer in Sembach responded with speeches and publications gaining the support of freedom-loving people everywhere. A big rally was planned to be held in the ruins of the old castle at Hambach near Neustadt on Sunday, May 27.

People came from all over, even from as far away as France, Holland, and England. There was a big parade in the morning with music, flags, guns saluting and bells ringing from the Neustadt market grounds to the castle at Hambach. The crowd sang the 387th Lied and wonderful speeches were made about human rights. However, the Government later had the leaders arrested and continued in it's old ways. The movement toward freedom had ended.

I hope with this background you can better understand why so many from Germany were willing to give up their historic homeland in that period and to seek a new life elsewhere.

On the 4th of April, 1833, a group of us left the Pfalz: Jacob Maurer; Adam Braun; Peter Stein; a Mr. Hoffman; clockmaker Waelde and Mr. Semon (or Simon) from Meisenheim (Meisenheim is about 6 Miles NNW of Bisterschied); Fuerster Lang and family from Zippersfeld (now well known in Tiffin, Ohio); the Ackert (Eckert) family and the Breceus (Britzius) family from Bisterfeld (Bisterschied) and Adam Paul from Shoerborn (Shonborn); so that altogether 135 souls arrived in (Le) Havre (France.) It took us 18 miserable days to make the trip to Havre.

There we had to wait a week because the ship Jefferson was not ready to put to sea. Mrs. Ackert from Bisterfeld died. I will always remember how six men had to carry the body and casket three miles for burial.

Finally, on April 25 we put out to sea with 45 days' supplies. It was a bad voyage and lasted 63 miserable days before we reached Baltimore. The food ran out and the water became so bad we could hardly drink it. As I said, it was a terrible trip. Smallpox broke out so that moaning and discomfort were everyday things. We lost one child which we wrapped in a sailcloth and gave up to the waves. It belonged to the Britzius family from Bisterschied.

The captain, who was from Norfolk, suffered a stroke and became lame, so we

went to Norfolk to drop him off before we went to Baltimore. We spent two days anchored at Norfolk, where for the first time we saw black people.

When we reached Baltimore we were in bad shape, especially the poor little children. I have never in my life seen children who looked so awful as these did—it made you shudder to see them. The authorities would not let us land in Baltimore but we were taken by flatboat a mile from the city and put ashore under God's free sky so that on the 27th of June towards evening we knew we were going to have the pleasure of spending our first night in free America sleeping in God's free world.

I'll pause now to tell you the story of a good deed. As we were coming ashore we noticed a few cattle. We had some resolute young women on the ship and two of them set off to obtain what would add to the skin and bones of our poor children—namely milk. It didn't take long for them to reach the herd and start to work. They were astonished to find the cows so different from in Europe, as no matter how hard they tried they could get no milk from the third one. It was a bull! One of those young women is dead now. The other lives in Sidney, Ohio.

On the 28th we continued our travel westwards, making a very difficult trip over the Allegheny Mountains which took 18 days. After that we split up and went different directions. Lang, Hoffman, and many others went to Tiffin, Ohio. Maurer, Paul and Stein stayed with our group. Paul hurried ahead of us to Cincinnati where he found a black man who spoke German and would transport some of our luggage free. However, when we reached Cincinnati, he said differently and wanted us to pay \$2.15 for each hundred pounds. Cincinnati was then still a small city, not yet having earned the name, "The Paris of America."

We rested there a few days and then went on to Hamilton, where we settled our families and set out to buy land. Our trip from there went via Dayton to Piqua. Here we heard that two German settlements were to be laid out. Next we went nine miles further through a thick forest to Fort Laramie (Ohio), passing an occasional blockhouse. Finally we came to a blockhouse on which there was a long sign pointing east. The sign was in bad shape and at first we couldn't make out the letters, but finally we read "Stallotown."

This town had been laid out in 1832 by a man named Stallow. If I remember correctly, he was the uncle of the present Judge Stallo of Cincinnati. He died, I'm sorry to say, of cholera in 1833, before his plan for development was carried out.

We marched on to new Bremen. We found it in no better shape than Stallotown, a pair of shabby blockhouses being the only signs of anything but wilderness. All around there was Federal land available at \$1.25 per acre. We determined finally to settle here because the land pleased us. We hurried to Wapokoneta and each of us bought as much land as he could afford. Maurer bought 960 acres.

Now we returned to Hamilton where we picked up our families and brought them to their new homesites in New Bremen, which took until August of the year 1833.

Bremen had been laid out the year before by a man named Schroeder who was originally from Bremen, Germany. He suffered the same fate as Stallo, dying before his town was settled. In 1833 Jacob Maurer also died of the cholera, which was a hard blow to our little group.

Our founding fathers of that time have all left this temporal blessing. May the earth rest lightly on their bones.

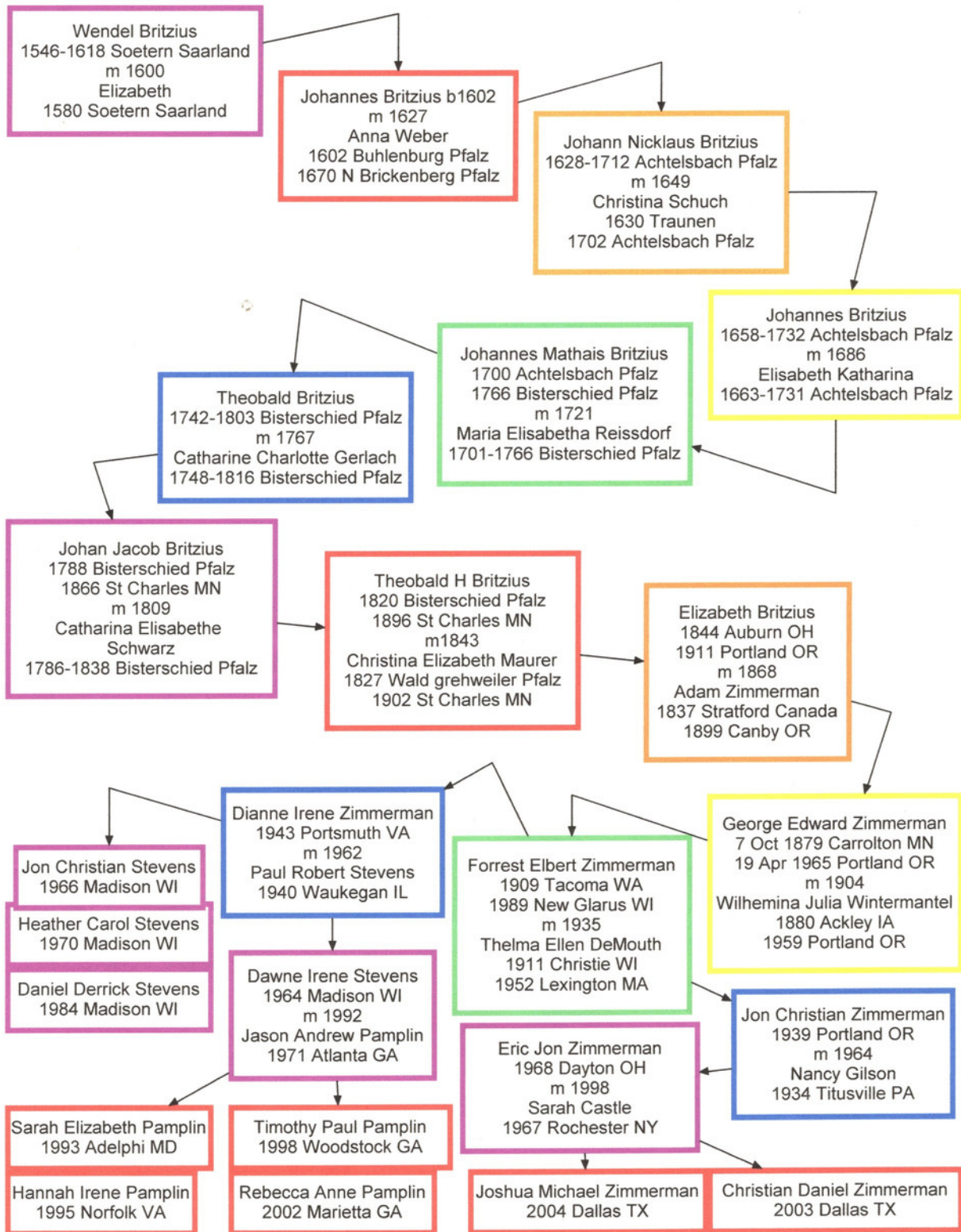
Johann Adam and Jacobina Mohr Maurer's daughter **Christina Elizabeth Maurer (b. 1827)**, our ancestor, was six years old when her family immigrated to America. Her story continues with the story of Theobald Britzius in the Britzius story.

Here's how you are related to the Maurer line of folks: Johann Nicolaus Maurer had Johann Adam Maurer, who had Christina Elizabeth Maurer, who had Elizabeth Britzius, who had George Zimmerman, who had Forrest Zimmerman, who had Dianne Zimmerman, who had Dawne Stevens, who had You!

So HOORAY for the Maurers! We wouldn't be here without them.

Love
Granny

14 BRITZIUS GENERATIONS



The Britzius Story

19 June 2013

Dear Children,

I am writing to tell you about our Britzius Family.. My great grandmother on my father's father's side was a Britzius. Almost everything we know about the Britzius line has come by way of Bill Moyer, a researcher in Dallas, Texas. Twice Bill and various family members traveled to Bisterschied, Germany in search of his wife's Britzius roots. Bill was able to uncover roots going back as far as 1546. He visited many sites of family history interest, brought back copies of original birth and death records, and wrote reams of descriptions and stories which I shall now try to summarize.

The first Britzius of whom we know anything was **Wendel Britzius (1546 Sötern, Saarland – 1618 Sötern, Saarland)**. His wife was **Elizabeth (b abt 1580 Sötern)**. Sötern is a small village just west of where the rest of our German Britzius story takes place in the German state of Pfalz. Sötern is in an important iron producing region along the Saar River. Bill writes, “A souterrain in French is a tunnel, and the town has deep tunnels under it, though nobody now knows why.” Previously an entirely Catholic region, the Palatinate accepted Calvinism under Elector Friedrich III during the 1560's, when Wendel was a boy. So all our Britzius ancestors were Protestants.

Our Britzius ancestors came from the Palatine. What is The Palatine? There was no Germany when Wendel was born. Look on the map on the next page and find Rheinland Pfalz. It's pink. Palatine is frequently abbreviated to "Pflaz." It's the same place. The Palatine is an area of what is now Germany that has very beautiful forests and very confusing history. It was a Celtic region of Europe when it was conquered by Rome in about 12 B.C. It was conquered by French people in 496. It was part of the Holy Roman Empire until 1806, when that empire dissolved. So our Wendel was born during the Holy Roman Empire period. By the time he was born the heart of the Holy Roman Empire had been split into realms of princes and states. The most important states belonged to the seven Electors. These were men who selected the Holy Roman Emperor. One Elector was the Elector Palatine or Count Palatine of the Rhine. Actually German princes (meaning old time princes of areas that are part of today's Germany) could do as wished. They were seldom interfered with by Rome. The Holy Roman Empire was dissolved in 1806 during the Napoleonic Wars. For a short while during the Napoleon era our ancestors homeland became French, part of Alsace, and Britzius was spelled Brisseau. After Napoleon the Palatine became a Bavarian Province until 1918. After WWII Rhineland-Palatine became a German state. At the time our Britzius ancestor emigrated in 1840 their area was part of Bavaria.

The word Palatine comes from Rome.

“In legend, the Palatine Hill in Rome was said to be the one on whose foot the twins Romulus and Remus were deposited when they escaped the flood of the Tiber River. It became the initial center of Rome and retained this importance for most of the life of the later Empire. The Roman emperors designated some of their local officials with the

title "palatine" after the name of the hill." (From an article, "Rhineland-Pfalz" on genealogy.net)

Later "Count Palatine" was used as a title for an official sent to report on a remote region owned by the Holy Roman Empire. Eventually the counts palatine became responsible for general government functions. Over the centuries the term came to be the name for a huge state in what is now Germany called Rhineland-Pfalz or Rhineland-Palatinate or Rheinland-Palatine or just Pfalz for short.

Origins

No matter how far you go back in any family history people always wonder about what came before. In the Britzius case there are several stories about where the Britziuses originated. I'll relate several and you can choose whichever you wish as there is no way to know for sure.

A granddaughter of a Britzius family in Bisterschied told Mr. Moyer that she believed the family had originally immigrated from Austria. Mr. Moyer thinks this theory came from a misreading of the name Sötern in Wendel's record.

Here's another story: A Gunter Britzius told Mr. Moyer that during the Thirty Years War (1618-1648) the loss of life in the Pfalz was so great that the nobles who owned the land sought immigrants from all over to come and repopulate so they could continue to receive their taxes and rents. The Britzius family immigrated at that time with other Huguenots from France because of the oppression of the Protestants by French King Louis the XIV. But wait! Louie XIV reigned from 1643 to 1715 and our Wendel had already lived and died in the Pfalz before that time.

Then there is the fairly tale origin, a legend passed down through Bill's wife's Britzius family. According to this legend the name was originally 'Brisseau.' Two of it's progenitors are said to have been a young soldier and a young lady attached to a French court. They eloped, a quite scandalous action in that time and place. In order to escape censure they fled from France to the Rhineland-Palatinate.

The final story is the one Mr. Moyer finds most believable. There is a type of rock called brescia. It is found in northern Italy in a place called Brescia. The area is named after an ancient tribe, the Brescii. This story is from a Rhineland-Pfalz Family Society magazine, April 1990. "In 1310-1312, Wirich, Lord of Sponheim, was a close associate of Kaiser Henry VII and of Henry's brother, Archbishop Baldwin of Trier, in the Italian campaign. In the fighting in Brescia, he took prisoner the leader of the opposition, Theobald of the Brusciati. . . For his valor he was given the new title, 'King of the Hill' by the Kaiser." The Italian leader he captured was Theobaldo de Brusciati, a name very close to Theobald Britzius, of which there are several in our direct line of genealogy. The Knight Wirich who captured him may well have brought him back to his home near Sponheim, Pfalz, very near to Sötern, Bisterschied, and all the other villages from whence our Britzius ancestors have been traced. In fact Sponheim is about 20 kilometers north of Bisterschied.

Johannes Britzius (b. 1602) was a son of Wendel and Elizabeth. He was also known as Hans. He married **Anna Weber (1602 Buhlenburg, Pfalz – 1670 North Brickenberg, Pfalz)** whose parents, **Johannes Weber (1578 Birkenfeld, Pfalz - 1634 Buhlenburg, Pfalz)** and **Elizabeth**, and grandparents, **Johannes Weber (abt 1550 Buhlenburg, Pfalz - 1602 Buhlenburg, Pfalz)** and **Katharina Trein (abt 1550 - 1587 Buhlenburg, Pfalz)**. Buhlenburg and Birkenfeld are little villages within a few miles of Sötern where Wendel Britzius was born.

It was when this Johannes (1602) was growing up that the Thirty Years War began. It lasted from 1618 until 1648. Initially it was about Catholics versus Protestants in the Holy Roman Empire. The Palatine at that time was Protestant. But the war gradually evolved into a conflict involving all the Germanic states, France, Spain, Holland, Denmark, even England and Sweden.. For thirty years all these armies were running back and forth over the land of our Britzius ancestors, killing, maiming, pillaging, burning.

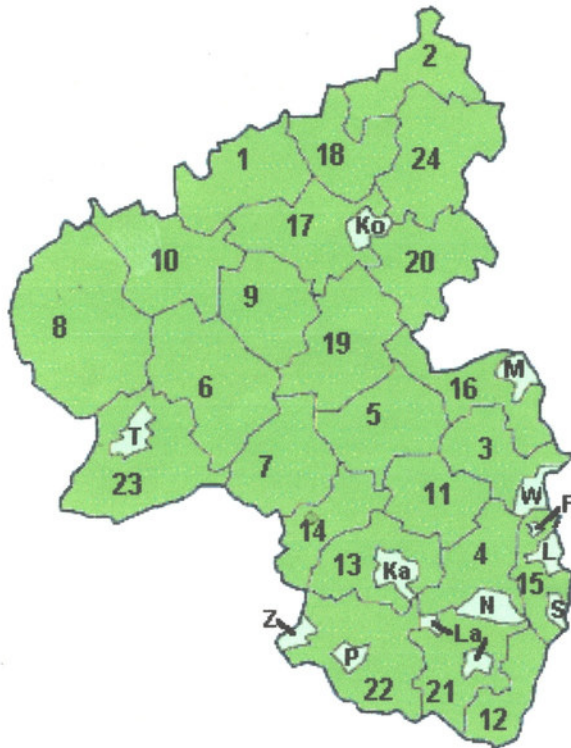
To understand how devastating this war was, it helps to know how armies operated at that time. The soldiers weren't paid wages. They were expected to support themselves by loot and tribute, whatever they could steal from the inhabitants. In other words, vicious lawlessness. Crops were destroyed leading to widespread famine and disease. Many villages in central Europe were literally wiped off the map during this time. The village of Altheim, further south, where our Zimmerman ancestors came from, lost two thirds of it's population. It was a horrible time!

Nevertheless, Johannes and Anna got married in the middle of all this madness on April 23, 1627 and had a son, Johann Nicklaus Britzius on January 6, 1628, in Achtelsbach another little village in the same neighborhood., about 2 km. northeast of Sötern. We don't know how long Johannes lived or how they coped with the war or whether he and Anna had any more children. By the way, there are 5 Johannes Britzius's in this story so it's important to note their birthdates. Then there are three more that have middle names as well. And not to be confused with the five additional Johann Britziuses!

Johann Nicklaus Britzius (1628 Achtelsbach, Pfalz – 1712 Achtelsbach, Pfalz) also known as Hans Nickel, was born during the Thirty Years War and married **Christina Schuch (1630 Traunen, Pfalz – 1702 Achtelsbach, Pfalz)** right after it was over on Jan 23, 1649. After this war the Pfalz was owned by Bavaria, a country far to the east. Mr. Moyer was able to trace Christinas ancestors back to **Johannes Schuch**, probably born about **(1530 Bruecken, Pfalz)**, even earlier than Wendel! Hans Nickel and Christina lived a long life in Achtelsbach and had at least six children, so life must have settled down a little. Johann lived to be 84 and Christina, 72. These were ripe old ages for that time and place.

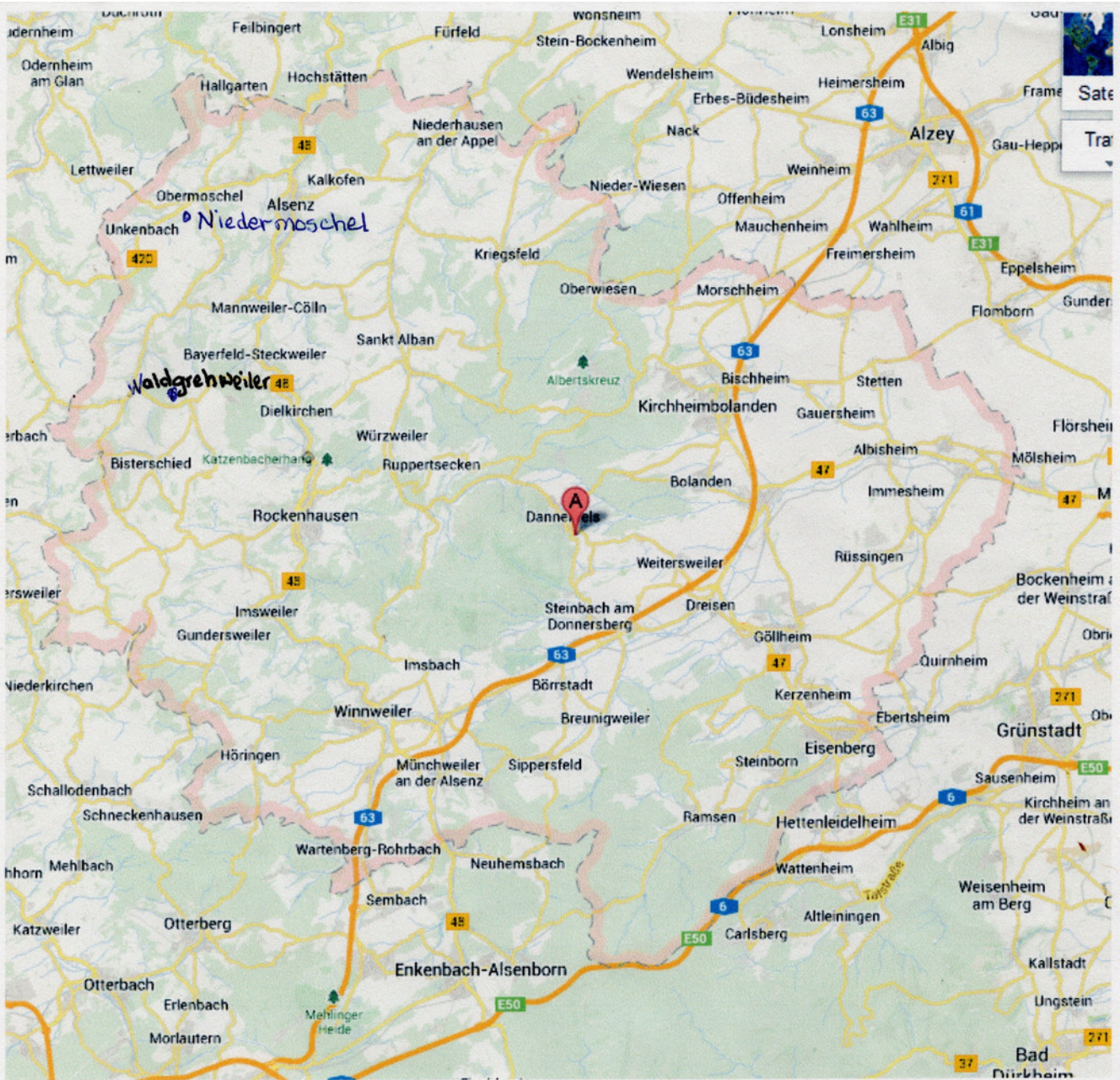
Another sign life had settled down, their son, **Johannes Britzius (1658 Achtelsbach, Pfalz – 1732 Achtelsbach, Pfalz)** and his wife, **Elisabeth Katharina (1663 - Achtelsbach, Pfalz – 1731 Achtelsbach, Pfalz)** were both born and died in Achtelsbach. I'm thinking that means they didn't need to become refugees from their home village. They also had at least six children including a Hans and three boys whose first names were Johannes. I don't claim to understand German names. Usually, if





Map of the districts of Rhineland-Palatinate:

- | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.  Ahrweiler | 9.  Cochem-Zell | 17.  Mayen-Koblenz |
| 2.  Altenkirchen | 10.  Vulkaneifel | 18.  Neuwied |
| 3.  Alzey-Worms | 11.  <u>Donnersbergkreis</u> | 19.  Rhein-Hunsrück |
| 4.  Bad Dürkheim | 12.  Germersheim | 20.  Rhein-Lahn |
| 5.  Bad Kreuznach | 13.  Kaiserslautern | 21.  Südliche Weinstraße |
| 6.  Bernkastel-Wittlich | 14.  Kusel | 22.  Südwestpfalz |
| 7.  Birkenfeld | 15.  Rhein-Pfalz-Kreis | 23.  Trier-Saarburg |
| 8.  Bitburg-Prüm | 16.  Mainz-Bingen | 24.  Westerwaldkreis |



Donnersbergkreis

they have two given names, they use the second one. This was true even of our German Kleasner relatives who were born in Missouri after 1900. Mr. Moyer explained it thusly, “I was told Germans name many boys Johannes in honor of John the Baptist, and many girls Maria in honor of the Virgin Mary, after which they append other names the children are more likely to use. The second name is usually the one kids go by.” All we know of this Johannes is the one given name.

Just because the Thirty Years War was over, don't think our Britzius ancestors ever had it easy. All the people lived at the whim of the nobles that owned the land. And your village, your district, your whole world as you knew it, could be inherited or given away. In 1685 the Palatinate was inherited by Philip William, Count Palatine of Neuberg. In 1742 the Palatine was inherited by Duke Charles Theodore of Sulzbach, who also inherited Bavaria. (Imagine inheriting Texas or Canada!) And then there was The War of the Grand Alliance in which Louis XIV of France claimed part of the Palatinate. It lasted from 1689-1697. Besides wars there was always the weather. It could be devastating and cause famine. During the winter of 1708-09 it was so cold “Wine froze into ice. Grapevines died. Cattle died in their sheds. Many Palatines traveled down the Rhine to Rotterdam in late February and March. In Rotterdam they were housed in shacks covered with reeds. The ones who made it to London were housed in 1,600 tents surrounding the city. Londoners were resentful. Other Palatines were sent to other places, such as Ireland, the Scilly Isles, the West Indies, and New York.” (from Genealogy.net) (This is when our Palatine DeMouth ancestors arrived in New York.) This was the more 'settled' time?

Johannes and Elisabeth Katharina had a son, **Johannes Mathias Britzius (1700 Ahtelsbach, Pfalz – 1766 Bisterschied, Pfalz)**. This Britzius went by the name of Mathias. He married **Maria Elisabetha Reissdorf (1701 Bisterschied, Pfalz – 1766 Bisterschied, Pfalz)**. Mathias, besides being a farmer, worked as a decorative gardener and a porter at the Castle Sötern. Early church records of this area are kept in archives in Speyer, Germany. These records are very interesting because as well as giving genealogical information, they also tell about occupations people have such as Matthias being a gardener at the castle.

Johannes Mathias and Maria Elisabetha had five children that we know of. The youngest was **Theobald Britzius (1742 Bisterschied, Pfalz – 1803 Bisterschied, Pfalz)**. In 1767 he married **Catharine Charlotte Gerlach (1748 Bisterschied, Pfalz – 1816 Bisterschied, Pfalz)**. Both her parents lived their whole lives in Bisterschied. A church record telling about this Theobald says he came from Teschenmoschel. That's about a mile SW of Bisterschied. That church record also tells us that besides being a farmer, Theobald was a cooper and a beer brewer.

Now I will tell you a little bit about Bisterschied. It lies in hilly country with many streams which flow northward and empty eventually into the Rhine River. When Bill Moyer visited he found it to be a quaint little village surrounded by bright yellow fields of rapeseed plants. This is the seed that canola oil comes from. The farmers also grow other grains and lots of cherries. For centuries the people of Bisterschied were known for the special care they put into cattle breeding. Millstones from local granite were manufactured here in the 1600's and 1700's. In the 1800's bricks were made from local

clay. And there was a great deal of metal mining around the mountain in earlier times, perhaps accounting for an heirloom pewter plate. (I'll tell you about that soon.) Another traditional occupation was linen weaving.

Bisterschied now belongs to a collective municipality with Rockenhausen as its seat. That is a group of little villages with all the main government functions centralized in one town. Several of these collective municipalities belong to the district of Donnersbergkreis, which is named for the Donnersberg, the highest mountain of the Pfalz, right near Bisterschied. Mr. Moyer tells a little about the mountain, "the Donnersberg. It's a pretty big mountain, ... but with gradual slopes and a highway going up. 'Donner' is 'thunder'... and 'Donnersberg' means 'Thunder Mountain' Once I was looking at the old records after Napoleon conquered that part of Germany, and the name of the mountain had become 'Mont Tennerre' which means the same thing in French...Peoples' names had changed too! 'Johann' became 'Jean' when written by a French clerk." In the Middle Ages, five castles surrounded the mountain: Tannenfels, Wildenstein, Hohenfels, Falkenstein and Ruppertsecken but today, only ruins remain. Another interesting feature of Donnersbergkreis is a fragment of an old Roman road just east of Bisterschied.

Theobald and Charlotte Gerlach Britzius had at least five children including our immigrant ancestor **Johan Jacob Britzius (1788 Bisterschied, Pfalz – 1866 St. Charles, Minnesota)** He married **Catharina Elisabeth Schwarz (1786 Bisterschied, Pfalz - 1838 Bisterschied, Pfalz)**. Johan Jacob, was a cooper making casks and tubs. In 1838 Catharina Elisabeth died. Two years later Johan Jacob became our Britzius immigrant ancestor, one of them. He and four children boarded the ship Leopard in LeHavre, France and arrived in New York on July 6, 1840. The ship's log lists the children and their ages as Catharina Britzius born 1813, Jacob born 1820, Dewold born 1821, and Lisbeth born 1823. We now know some of these names and dates to be not quite right, for instance Dewold was our second Britzius immigrant ancestor, Theobald.

This misspelling points up the various spellings of names in records. Here are some of the ways Britzius has been misspelled over the centuries: Bretzius, Printgins, Pritzius, Brizeau, Pretorius, Buzas, Pretzeus, Britzies, Brizius, Britzins, Britzions, Brytius, Bretches, and Pretzius.

When Johan Jacob arrived with his children, they settled in Auburn Township, Tuscarawas County Ohio, perhaps because extended family was already there. We don't know for certain. I did find an entry on the 1840 census for Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, Bucks township for, it looks like, Adam Pretzius. Jacob and Theobald are in Bucks Township on the 1850 census and Bucks is right next door to Auburn township. And we know how Britzius got misspelled! So this Adam could be the relative our Britzius family followed. We know there was another Britzius family in Ohio here from that part of Germany because of the letter *My Trip to America* which is posted with Christina Elizabeth Maurer's information.

Johan Jacob brought two heirloom items with him from the old country which survived at least until recently. One was a pewter plate inscribed with the date 1773 and the initials I. B. ('J' was often written 'I'). Perhaps it may have been made by Johann Jakob Britzius (b. 1737). He was not a direct ancestor .

We don't really know who made it. This plate was said to have been part of a set that ended up being used to feed the pigs when the family lived in Minnesota. I'm glad one was rescued! The other item is a pottery pitcher said to have been made by our immigrant Britzius ancestor, probably Johan Jacob. Both these items were last known to be in the possession of Ruth Britzius Wolfe, a great-granddaughter of Johan Jacob

Here is what we know about the children of Johan Jacob and Catharina Elisabeth Schwarz Britzius who all immigrated to America with their father.:

Catharina Britzius (b 1810- Bisterschied, Pfalz) married a man named Johann Schnell.

Jacob Heinrich Britzius (1812 Bisterschied, Pfalz – 1892 Mt. Vernon, Minnesota) married Catherine Elizabeth Wasem.

Here is a story about Jacob Heinrich that appeared in a book about Winona County, Minnesota in 1883.:

Jacob Brizius, farmer, was born in Germany in 1812. He was apprenticed to the cooper trade, working at the trade for some years. He enlisted in the Bavarian army and served twelve years, raising to the rank of sergent. In 1847 he came to America, settling in Ohio, where he worked at his trade for some ten years, when he came west to the Trout Valley. With his wife he trudged his way through the valley, becoming lost and almost discouraged by the difficulties he experienced, but like the old soldier he was, he pushed on until he found the place he thought would suit him, which he settled on and where he has remained ever since. He has by dint of hard work and perseverance gotten himself one of the finest farms in the valley. He was married in 1848 to Miss Catherine Wasem, by whom he has thirteen children, three of whom are dead. Jacob has held the position of supervisor. He is Evangelical in religion and a republican in politics. He is a man of sterling integrity and is looked upon as one of the fathers of the settlement. He is still a hale, hearty old man and takes an active interest in public affairs. (History of Winona County, page 714).

Theobald H is our 2nd immigrant ancestor. More about him later.

Elizabeth Britzius (1823 Bisterschied, Pfalz – 1891 Montrose, Minnesota), married Heinrich Jacob Wasem.

Heinrich Jacob Wasem and Catherine Elizabeth Wasem were brother and sister, children of Johann Heinrich and Charlotta Catharina Spitz Wasem who came from Teschmoschel, Pfalz about the same time as our Britzius family. I'm betting they all knew one another before they emigrated. The two Britzius-Wasem marriages took place in Tuscarawas County, Ohio.

Our next ancestor is the son of Johan Jacob and Catharina Elisabeth Schwarz Britzius, **Theobald H. Britzius (1820 Bisterschied, Pfalz – 1896 St. Charles, Minnesota)**. He came with his father, one brother and two sisters to America in 1840. They settled in Little Valley, Quincy Township, Tuscarawas

Britzius Immigrant Siblings

Jacob Heinrich Britzius b.1812

Elizabeth Britzius Wasem b.1823

Theobalb H. Britzius b.1820





Ten (of 15) children of Theobald Britzius and Elizabeth Maurer. The parents were born 1820 and 1827 in Bisterschied and Waldgrüweiler, Germany. Eliz. came to America in 1834 and grew up in Tuscarawas County, Ohio. Theobald came in 1840. Their first 12 children were born in Ohio, the others in Minn. I can't find the original picture with names, but will try to remember who is who. Front row, from left to right: George; Philippina ("Phoebe") who md. Jacob Harshman; Adam; Caroline, who md. Frederick Grimm. 2d row, from left: Henry; Eliz. who md. Adam Zimmerman; Theobald ("Tim"), Mary, who md. Gunter Schmidt; Jake, and John.

County, Ohio. On Dec 7, 1843 he married **Christina Elizabeth Maurer (1827 Waldgrehweiler, Pfalz – 1902 St. Charles, Minnesota)** in Fiat, Bucks Township, Tuscarawas County, Ohio. The most interesting thing I've found out about these two is they were the parents of 15 children! Can you imagine raising fifteen children without running water? Twelve survived to adulthood. Sometime between the birth of baby number twelve and baby number thirteen they moved, along with papa Johan Jacob Britzius (1788), to Quincy, Olmsted County, Minnesota.

Here is a little about each of their fifteen children:

1 – **Elizabeth Britzius** is our direct ancestor. More about her later.

2 - **George Britzius (1845 Ohio – 1924 Minnesota)** – Bill Moyer sent the following information about George.

(George) was a Lutheran minister in rural Minnesota, gave his sermons in German. Earned \$600 a year, sent \$100 to his 'boys' homesteading in Montana. George may have originally obtained the land in Montana (near Harlowton) for his sons to settle. . . Don Russell, grandson of George's, son of Lydia) wrote me in 1978 about his grandparents as follows: . . . 'And my grandfather had strong opinions about telling the truth--as well as card playing, booze, Catholics and Jews; all bad. He was a strong believer in honesty, hard work, his church, fairness as he saw it. And he was a pretty good natural physician (meaning he believed in the curative power of natural herbs). In some of his parishes he was the only 'doctor' in the area. He was also kind and generous, so it was only natural (one obituary said) that friends came to his funeral from as far away as 100 miles. His medical assistance was usually rewarded with farm produce; from laying hens to a barrel of fall apples - sometimes spring plowing help. His chief vanity was the ownership of the best looking pair of horses in his parish - he knew how to drive them, too. You could say he loved good horses the way I like my red Cadillac.

3 – **Philopena Britzius (1846 Ohio – 1928 Minnesota)** was called Phoebe. She married Jacob Harshman. They had five children and settled in Minnesota.

4 - **Katherine Britzius (1848 Ohio – 1882 Minnesota)** married Andreas Stefan. She died at the age of 34 of TB.

5 – **Theobald Britzius (b 1849 Ohio)** died as an infant while the family still lived in Ohio.

6 – **Margaret Britzius (1851 Ohio – 1879 Iowa)** married Peter Von Lackum, a physician from Prussia. He was a widower that brought 4 children to the marriage. Maggie and Peter had at least two children. They lived in Minnesota, Nebraska, and Iowa. Then Maggie died in childbirth at the age of 28. The 1880 census shows H. Von Lakum, Maggie's 8 year old son, living with the family of Theobald and Christina Maurer Britzius.

7 – **Addicum Britzius (1852 Ohio – 1912 South Dakota)**, known as Adam, married Luisa Haber and they had five children. One died as a two-year old. After the children were born they moved to Marshall County, South Dakota. Adam died at the age of 60 of a cerebral hemorrhage.

8 – **Gabriel Britzius (b 1854 Ohio)** - I have found no further record of Gabriel.

9 – **Jacob Britzius (1855 Ohio – 1925 South Dakota)** also called Jake bought land in Aberdeen, South Dakota in 1883. In 1898 he served on the committee that bought land for the Aberdeen town hall. He married Mary Merten and they had two children.

10 – **Nikolaus Britzius (1857 Ohio – 1864 Minnesota)** died six days after his sister Maria was born.

11 – **Johannes Britzius (1859 Ohio – 1936 Alaska)**, known as John, according to the 1920 census he was single and worked as a gas supplier for a gold dredger. He died in Nome, Alaska in 1936.

12 - **Heinrich Britzius (Dec 1861 Ohio – 1928 California)**, also known as Henry, was the last child of Theobald and Christina Elizabeth to be born in Ohio. He married Lettie Frances Moore in Faulkton, South Dakota and had four children. They moved to California. The 1920 census shows Henry is a jeweler running his own business in Gilroy, California.

13 – **Maria Britzius (1864 Minnesota – 1930 Minnesota)**, also known as Mary, was the first child of Theobald and Christina Elizabeth to be born in Minnesota. She was born in Quincy Township, Olmsted Co, MN. She married Gunter John Fredrick Schmidt and they had seven children all born in Minnesota.

14 – **Theobald D. Britzius (1866 Minnesota – 1930 Minnesota)**, called Tim, married Mary Schield and had two children. They stayed in Minnesota. Their son, Elmer died in the crash of a plane he was piloting in 1950. I found the following article on Ancestry.com. It is from June 28, 1950 Winona Republican - p. 1 and 4 The article has two photos of the mangled plane and also pictures of the two little girls.

Dover Mayor, Two Girls Killed in Plane Crash

(Photo Caption) - Dover's Mayor And Two Young Girls died when a plane crashed near St. Charles early Tuesday night. The twisted wreckage is shown in a ditch along highway 14 shortly after the crash. Traffic on the highway was blocked in both directions for some time as civil aeronautics officials investigated.

Dover, Minn. - (Special) - Three persons died in a plane crash near here Tuesday night, turning into tragedy an early evening pleasure ride for Dover's mayor and two little girls. Elmer A. Britzius, 57, candidate for the state legislature, widely known retired farmer and businessman, and Joan Herman, nine, were killed outright; Mary Rose Herman, ten, died en route to a Rochester hospital. The plane crashed on highway 14, two miles west of St. Charles about 6:45 p.m. Tuesday. Britzius was flying his own plane and had

been taking the two sisters for a pleasure ride to Winona and back. Witnesses said the machine came in for an apparent landing on a field next to the highway, its engine sputtered, and then a wing tip grazed the concrete highway, throwing the plane around and into a ditch.

Rush to Plane

Motorists reportedly rushed to the wreckage and succeeded in pulling Mary Rose from the debris unconscious but breathing. She died a short time later. Britzius was pinned under the engine and the other young passenger was also trapped in the wreckage. Both were dead when witnesses got to the plane.

The two sisters had often gone for rides with Britzius as had scores of other youngsters in the area. In fact, several were waiting at the landing strip on Britzius' farm near-by for the plane to return, having been promised rides last night.

Britzius held a pilot's license and had made a practice of giving neighborhood children free rides. He was a man of many interests, owning several farms in the area, a hotel in Dover, and having invented a number of articles.

When only 17, Britzius invented and patented a milk strainer. One of his later inventions - a cone-shaped paper popcorn sack -led to the opening of a small manufacturing plant here, which his only son, Edison, managed.

Mayor of Dover

A Life-long resident of this area, Britzius had been mayor here for three terms and had filed recently as a candidate for the state house of representatives. The two girls were daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Herman, Dover. There are four other children in the family: Oka May, Alvin, Rex, Rodney, all of Dover. Mr. Herman is a carpenter. Britzius is survived by his wife, three daughters and a son: Mrs. Burton Henry, Dover, Mrs. Vernon Anderson, Rochester, Mrs. T. R. Kangas, Guam, and Edison, Dover, and one sister, Mrs. Leroy Millard, Dover. A son, Harold, is dead. He married Mabel Cunningham at Viola, Minn., August 15, 1914. Britzius was born in Quincy township near here October 14, 1892. Funeral services for Britzius will be held Friday at 2 p.m. at the Dover Methodist church with burial in Evergreen cemetery. Friends may call at Rendernick's funeral parlor, St. Charles. Services for the two girls will be held at the school house here, but the time has not been set.

(Photo Caption) - A Wing Of Elmer A. Britzius' Plane, shown above after it crashed last night, reportedly grazed the concrete highway, throwing the ship around and into a ditch. Witnesses said the pilot apparently was coming in for a landing on a farm field and then changed his mind. As he tried to gain altitude the motor sputtered and the plane crashed.

15 - **Caroline Britzius (1869 Minnesota – 1940 Ohio)**, also called Carrie, married Frederick Grimm. They had twelve children. They started out in Minnesota but moved back to Ohio.

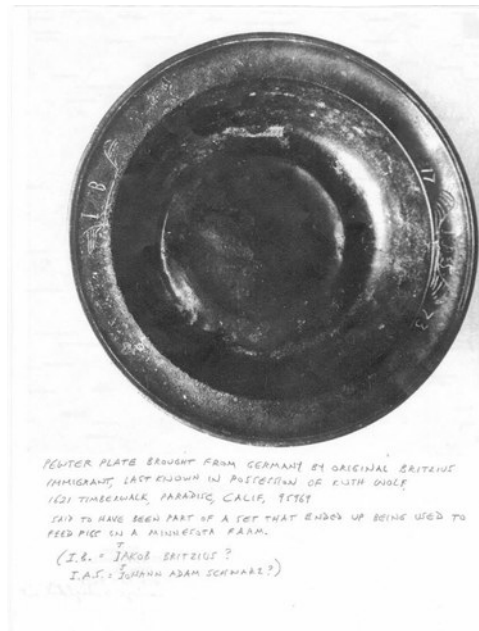
Elizabeth Britzius (1844 Ohio – 1911 Oregon) married **Adam Zimmerman (1837 Canada – 1899 Oregon)** in 1868 in Olmsted County, Minnesota. He had lost four children and his first wife, Eve Hopp, in the eight years from 1859 to 1867 at their farm home near Preston, Minnesota. Eve died in December of 1867. Adam married Elizabeth Britzius in March of 1868. He was no doubt, desperate

for help with his three remaining children, and you must remember there was no fast food in those days. Who better to get things under control than the eldest of fifteen siblings! We shall continue with Adam and Elizabeth's story when we get to Adam Zimmerman.

So for now, dear children, we come to the end of the story of our wonderful Britzius ancestors that struggled through centuries of war in Pfalz, Germany, survived their immigration to America and have left us with hundreds, perhaps thousands of cousins we don't know. Here's how you are related to the Britziuses: Wendel Britzius, had Johannes Britzius, who had Johann Nicklaus Britzius, who had Johannes Britzius, who had Johannes Mathais Britzius, who had Theobald Britzius, who had Johan Jacob Britzius, who had Theobald H. Britzius, who had Elizabeth Britzius, who had George Zimmerman, who had Forrest Zimmerman, who had Dianne Zimmerman, who had Dawne Stevens, who had... YOU!

So HOORAY for the Britziuses!!!

Love,
Granny



Pewter plate brought from Germany by original British immigrant. Last known in possession of Ruth Wolf, 1621 Timberwalk, Paradise, California, 95969

Said to have been part of a set that ended up being used to feed pigs on a Minnesota farm.

(I.B. = Jacob Britzius?)

(I.A.S = Johann Adam Schwarz?)

Some Britzius Sources

1850 U.S. Census - Auburn, Tuscarawas, Ohio

Name: Theobald Buzas [Theobald Britzius]
Age: 30
Birth Year: abt 1820
Birthplace: Germany
Home in 1850: Auburn, Tuscarawas, Ohio
Gender: Male
Family Number: 238
Household Members: Name Age
 Theobald Buzas 30
 Elizabeth Buzas 23
 Elizabeth Buzas 6
 George Buzas 4
 Phebe Buzas 3
 Catharine Buzas 2
 Theobald Buzas 0
 Jacob Buzas 62

1860 U.S. Census - Auburn, Tuscarawas, Ohio

Name: Delnalp Pretzeu [Theobald Britzius]
Age in 1860: 38
Birth Year: abt 1822
Birthplace: Bavaria
Home in 1860: Auburn, Tuscarawas, Ohio
Gender: Male
Post Office: Ragersville
Value of real estate: View Image
Household Members: Name Age
 Delnalp Pretzeus 38
 Elizabeth Pretzeus 35
 Elizabeth Pretzeus 17
 Geo Pretzeus 14
 Margaret Pretzeus 12
 Adam Pretzeus 10
 Jacob Pretzeus 7
 Nicholas Pretzeus 5
 John Pretzeus 2
 Jacob Pretzeus 69

1870 U.S. Census - Olmsted Co., Minnesota, Quincy
Twsp, PO Little Valley

Line 27

Britzius T.	age 51	Farmer	RE: \$7,000	PE: \$2,350	born: Biow
Elizabeth	44	keeping house	Biow		
Addicum	17		Ohio		
Jacob	14		Ohio		
John	10		Ohio		
Henry	7		Ohio		
Mary	6		MN		
Theobald	4		MN		
Caroline	1		MN		

Line 36

Britzius Geo.	24	Farmer	PE: \$300	Ohio
Margurite	20	Keeping House		Ohio

1880 U.S. Census - Olmstead Co., MN, Quincy ED 197

Name: Theobuld Britzins

[Theobuld Britzius]

[Theobald Britzins]

[Theobald Britzius]

Age: 60
Birth Year: abt 1820
Birthplace: Germany
Home in 1880: Quincy, Olmsted, Minnesota
Race: White
Gender: Male
Relation to Head of House: Self (Head)
Marital Status: Married
Spouse's Name: Elizabeth Britzins
Father's Birthplace: Germany
Mother's Birthplace: Ger.
Neighbors: View others on page
Occupation: Farmer
Household Members:

Name	Age
Theobuld Britzins	60
Elizabeth Britzins	53
John Britzins	20
Henry Britzins	18
Mary Britzins	16
Theobuld Britzins	14
Caroline Britzins	11
H. Van Lackum	8

Minnesota County History Name Index

Given Name: T.
Surname: Britzius
Book: OLMSTED CO. PLAT
Year: 1878
Town: Quincy
Section: 1 15

Descendants of Johan Jacob Britzius

3 Nov 2013

Page 1

1. Johan Jacob Britzius (b.27 Mar 1788-Bisterschied,Pfalz,Bavaria,Germany;d.5 May 1866-St. Charles,WC,MN)

sp: Catharina Elisabeth Schwartz (b.22 Dec 1786-Bisterschied,P,B,Germany;m.19 Feb 1809;d.16 Feb 1838-B,,,Germany, House #68)

2. Catharina Britzius (b.27 Mar 1810-Bisterschied,House # 51,Canton Rockenhausen,Bavaria)

sp: Johann Schnell (m.1844)

2. Jacob Heinrich Britzius (b.3 Sep 1812-Bisterschied,Canton Rockenhausen,R,Bavaria;d.5 Apr 1892-Mt Vernon Twsp,Winona Co,MN)

sp: Maria Catherine Wasem (b.10 Dec 1830-Teschenmoschel,D,R,Germany;m.4 Apr 1848;d.22 Dec 1909-MV,Winona,Minnesota)

3. Jacob Abraham Britzius (b.8 Aug 1861-MN;d.25 Apr 1925-Spring Valley,Fillmore,Minnesota)

sp: Ida (b.May 1867)

4. Herbert Britzius (b.Mar 1894)

4. Allen Britzius (b.27 Jun 1896;d.Oct 1970-Mokelumne Hill,Calaveras,California)

2. Theobald H. Britzius (b.12 Feb 1820-Bisterschied,Canton Rockenhausen,Rheinland-Pfalz;d.14 Jun 1896-St. Charles,Winona Co.,MN)

sp: Christina Elizabeth Maurer (b.8 Aug 1827-Waldgreweiler,CR,R,Germany;m.7 Dec 1843;d.7 Nov 1902-St. Charles,WC,MN)

3. Elizabeth Britzius (b.30 Jul 1844-Auburn Twsp,Tuscarawas Co.,OH;d.19 Mar 1911-Portland,Multnomah Co,OR)

sp: Adam Zimmerman (b.2 Jun 1837-Stratford,Ontario,Canada;m.25 Mar 1868;d.3 Apr 1899-Canby,Clackamas,OR)

4. John Zimmerman (b.4 Apr 1869-Fillmore County,Minnesota;d.14 Jul 1875-Fillmore County,Minnesota)

4. Emma Zimmerman (b.17 Apr 1870-carrolton Twsp,Fillmore Co,MN;d.3 Feb 1962-Los Angeles,California)

sp: Charles W. Druschel (b.20 Dec 1865-Pennsylvania;m.Abt 1891;d.6 Sep 1936-Portland,Multnomah,Oregon)

5. William Druschel (b.1895;d.22 Jun 1907)

5. Clifford Oliver Druschel (b.14 Apr 1897-Oregon;d.26 May 1963-Orange County,California)

sp: Freda S. Schwab (b.Abt 21 Dec 1894;m.1919;d.23 Nov 1988-San Diego,San Diego,California)

5. Mildred Dorothy Druschel (b.21 Feb 1901-Portland,Multnomah,Oregon;d.10 Jan 1967-Los Angeles,California)

4. Katherine I. Zimmerman (b.22 May 1873-Fillmore County,Minnesota;d.6 Aug 1875-Fillmore County,Minnesota)

4. Heinrich Aron Zimmerman (b.20 Dec 1875-carrolton Twsp,Fillmore Co,MN;d.18 Apr 1946-Waukegan,Lake,Illinois)

sp: Odilie Wilhelmine Johanna Hannah Kraling (b.2 Sep 1880-Big Spring,F,Minnesota;m.25 Dec 1901;d.23 Jun 1967-)

5. Rollin Eugene Zimmerman (b.21 Nov 1902-Hartline,Grant Co.,Washington;d.3 Nov 1970-Chicago,Cook,Illinois)

sp: Evelyn Lorraine Buck (b.Abt 1902;m.Abt 1921;d.1934)

6. Jean Marilyn Zimmerman (b.9 Aug 1924)

sp: Leonard Ostrum (b.23 Oct 1922;m.23 Dec 1944;d.22 Jul 2005)

sp: Pearl A. Liming (b.17 May 1905;m.Aft 1933;d.3 Dec 1987-Glenview,Cook,Illinois)

5. Bernice Viola Zimmerman (b.1 Nov 1904-Hartline,Grant Co.,Washington;d.3 Sep 1974-Zion,Lake,Illinois)

sp: John Norman Poulsen (b.30 Dec 1902-Waukegan,L,Illinois;m.14 Mar 1923;d.1 Dec 1966-Zion,Lake,Illinois)

6. Robert Lawrence Poulsen (b.24 Jul 1924-Waukegan,Lake,Illinois;d.Mar 1926-Zion,Lake,Illinois)

6. Bernadine Marie Poulsen (b.15 Jul 1927-Waukegan,Lake,Illinois)

sp: Robert Edward Allen (b.28 Sep 1924-Waukegan,Lake,Illinois;m.18 Jun 1948)

6. John Norman Poulsen Jr (b.3 Feb 1929-Waukegan,Lake,Illinois;d.11 Oct 1987-Zion,Lake,Illinois)

sp: Esther Jean Bishop (b.6 Feb 1928-Conklin,Micnigan;m.28 Oct 1950)

5. Gladys Evelyn Zimmerman (b.8 Dec 1906-Almira,Lincoln,Washington;d.27 Oct 1947-Kenosha,Kenosha,Wisconsin)

sp: Russell Robert Krueschner (b.29 Aug 1901-Kenosha,Kenosha,Wisconsin;m.14 May 1927;d.17 Oct 1999-)

6. Lois Nora Lee Krueschner (b.25 Dec 1927-Kenosha,Kenosha,Wisconsin)

sp: Casimir J. Miechowicz (b.4 Mar 1925-Kenosha,K,Wisconsin;m.19 Oct 1946;d.25 Jan 2006-K,K,Wisconsin)

sp: Laurence Patrick Galbraith (b.8 Feb 1922;m.21 Feb 1969;d.4 Oct 1983)

6. Richard Allen Krueschner (b.25 Dec 1928-Kenosha,Kenosha,Wisconsin;d.11 Apr 1989)

sp: Betty Boyke

5. Wesley Adam Zimmerman (b.19 Aug 1913-Almira,Lincoln,Washington;d.18 Nov 1990-Longmont,Larimer,Colorado)

Descendants of Johan Jacob Britzius

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Page 2

- sp: Miriam Nellie Koenes (b.28 Aug 1913-Kenosha,K,Wisconsin;m.22 Sep 1933;d.12 May 1994-CS,El Paso,Colorado)
 - 6. Mary Gail Zimmerman (b.22 Jul 1936-Kenosha,Kenosha,Wisconsin)
 - sp: Mervin Ernest Alexander (b.11 Mar 1931;m.25 Apr 1957)
 - 6. Constance Marie Zimmerman (b.11 Jul 1939-Kenosha,Kenosha,Wisconsin)
 - sp: Gerald Nicholl
 - sp: Shawn Birch
 - sp: Gerald Dean (m.15 Sep 1958)
 - 6. Dennis Edward Zimmerman (b.10 Aug 1944-Kenosha,Kenosha,Wisconsin)
 - 6. Victoria Jean Zimmerman (b.16 Jan 1956-Fort Collins,Larimer,Colorado)
 - sp: Ronald Lee Lenhardt (m.17 Dec 1977)
- 4. Clara Phoebe Zimmerman (b.3 Oct 1877-carrolton Twsp,Fillmore Co,MN;d.24 Mar 1917)
 - sp: George Johann Hoff (b.Jul 1865-Michigan;m.Ab. 1895;d.19 Apr 1923-CALIFORNIA)
 - 5. Clarence Walter Hoff (b.18 Apr 1895-Preston,MN;d.18 Oct 1895-Preston,MN)
 - 5. Emanuel Hoff (b.5 Aug 1897-Rochester,Minnesota;d.1 May 1902)
 - 5. Violet Mabel Hoff (b.26 Mar 1899-Wadena,Minnesota;d.5 Jul 1970-Portland,OR)
 - sp: Harold Worthington Moore (b.23 May 1892-Grants Pass,Josephine,Oregon;m.26 Jun 1921;d.27 Oct 1992-)
 - 6. Muriel M. Moore (b.Ab. 1923-Oregon)
 - sp: Charles Remo (m.15 Oct 1949)
 - 5. Harold Gladstone Hoff (b.26 Jun 1900-Canby,Oregon;d.15 Aug 1956-Cleveland,Ohio)
 - sp: Bernice Myrtle Huff (b.2 Jan 1900-Ohio Co,Kentucky;m.22 Aug 1921)
 - 6. Harold Gilbert Hoff
 - 6. Donald Kenneth Hoff (b.1 Sep 1923-Ohio;d.21 Nov 2009-Willoughby,Ohio)
 - sp: Lydia June Hoffman (b.18 Jun 1923-Collinwood,C,Ohio;m.19 Jan 1944;d.24 Mar 2004-Willoughby,Lake,Ohio)
 - 6. Evelyn M. Hoff (b.Sep 1927-Ohio)
 - 5. Myrtle Agnes Hoff (b.9 Aug 1902-Latah,Washington)
 - sp: Jack Jackson (b.Ab. 1891-NY)
 - 6. Jacqueline M. Jackson (b.Ab. Jan 1927-California)
 - sp: Yank King
 - 5. Kenneth Greenleaf Hoff (b.9 Apr 1904-Davenport,Washington;d.28 Apr 1977-Sacramento,California)
 - 5. Lillian Evelyn Hoff
 - 4. George Edward Zimmerman (b.7 Oct 1879-carrolton Twsp,Fillmore Co,MN;d.19 Apr 1965-Portland,Multnomah,Oregon)
 - sp: Wilhemina Julia Wintermantel (b.1 Oct 1880-Geneva Twsp,F,Iowa;m.28 Sep 1904;d.16 Feb 1959-P,M,Oregon)
 - 5. Forrest Elbert Zimmerman (b.28 Dec 1909-Tacoma,Pierce Co.,Washington;d.8 Mar 1989-New Glarus,Green Co,WI)
 - sp: Thelma Ellen DeMouth (b.10 Mar 1911-Christy,Clark,WI;m.16 Nov 1935;d.29 Oct 1952-Lexington,M,MA)
 - 6. Jon Christian Zimmerman (b.29 Oct 1939-Portland,Oregon)
 - sp: Nancy Gilson (b.26 Sep 1934-Titusville,PA;m.27 Jun 1964)
 - 6. Dianne Irene Zimmerman (b.23 Oct 1943-Portsmouth,VA)
 - sp: Paul Robert Stevens (b.6 Apr 1940-Waukegan,IL;m.25 Oct 1962)
 - sp: Kathryn Virginia Kleasner (b.24 Jul 1918-New Franklin,MO;m.16 Jul 1955;d.10 Feb 1992-Madison,WI)
 - 4. Margaret S. Zimmerman (b.17 Dec 1882;d.27 Mar 1964-Swedish Hospital,Seattle,King,Washington)
 - 4. Sarah R Zimmerman (b.1 Feb 1884-Preston,Fillmore,Minnesota;d.26 Jan 1948-Portland,Multnomah,Oregon)
 - sp: Edward A Gunther (b.Ab. 1880-Wisconsin;m.22 Sep 1909;d.5 Apr 1963-Multnomah Co.,Oregon)
 - 5. Eleanor R. Gunther (b.Ab. 1913/1914-Oregon)
 - sp: Arthur Norlin (m.18 Apr 1953)

Descendants of Johan Jacob Britzius

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- 5. La Verne E Gunther (b.Feb 1917-Oregon)
 - 4. Della C. Zimmerman (b.31 Aug 1888-Minnesota;d.22 Sep 1979-Seattle,King,WA)
- 3. Revrend George Britzius (b.4 Nov 1845-Rodgersville,Tuscarawas Co.,OH;d.27 Jan 1924-Minneapolis,MN)
 - sp: Margaret Brown (b.18 Feb 1850-Tuscarawas Co.,Ohio;m.28 Feb 1868;d.Abt 1930-Minneapolis,Minnesota)
 - 4. Henry Adam Britzius (b.Jan 1871-Minnesota)
 - sp: Eleanore Arns (b.Sep 1874-Iowa;m.6 Apr 1897)
 - 5. Harold A. Britzius (b.19 Mar 1897-Minnesota;d.5 Nov 1957-Minnesota)
 - 5. Kenneth Earl Britzius (b.17 Aug 1898;d.24 Dec 1988-Minneapolis,Minnesota)
 - 4. Ella Rosina Britzius (b.bet 1872 and 1876)
 - 4. Lydia Helena Britzius (b.2 Feb 1878-Morristown,Minnesota;d.1953-Bay Shore,Long Island,New York)
 - sp: Charles Daniel Russell (m.17 Apr 1905)
 - 5. Margaret Elizabeth Russell (b.23 Feb 1906-St. Paul,Ramsey,Minnesota;d.3 Feb 1995-St. Petersburg,FL)
 - sp: Edward Musgrave Sutton (b.27 Jul 1902-Bloomfield,NJ;m.15 Aug 1925;d.25 Apr 1990-St. Petersburg,FL)
 - 6. Susan Sutton (b.12 May 1935-Brooklyn,NY)
 - sp: William Finn Moyer (m.25 Nov 1955)
 - 5. Don Russell
- 4. Albert Charles Theobald Britzius (b.6 Jan 1878;d.Jun 1967-Harlowton,Wheatland,MT)
 - sp: Mary (b.Abt 1885-Minnesota;m.Abt 1905)
 - 5. James Britzius (b.9 Apr 1906;d.13 May 2001-Belgrade,Gallatin,Montana)
 - 5. Berniece Britzius (b.Abt 1918-Iowa)
- 4. Wesley Andrew Britzius (b.20 Dec 1879;d.Mar 1968-Harlowton,Wheatland,MT)
- 4. George W. Britzius (b.1881-Minnesota)
 - sp: Bertha L. Lausted (b.2 Feb 1885-Wisconsin;d.5 Jul 1964)
 - 5. Alvin G Britzius (b.6 Sep 1907-Melrose,Stearns,MN;d.5 May 1960-Chicago,Cook,IL)
 - sp: Lila May Lucas (b.13 Feb 1906;d.22 Dec 1991)
 - 6. Eugene Robert Britzius (b.19 Sep 1928-Helena,MT;d.6 Mar 1988-Washington)
 - sp: UNKNOWN
 - 5. Robert Britzius (b.21 Oct 1909-Minnesota;d.Jun 1985-Las Vegas,Clark,Nevada)
 - 4. Lillian Britzius (b.5 Jun 1884-Minnesota;d.Apr 1973-Redlands,San Bernadino,California)
 - sp: Emil Richard Lausted (b.7 Feb 1877-Wisconsin;d.10 Nov 1944-San Diego,California)
 - 5. Richard T. Lausted (b.24 Aug 1909;d.21 Mar 1991-California)
 - sp: Peggy (b.4 Apr 1910;d.Dec 1984-El Centro,Imperial,California)
 - 5. Luella Lausted (b.25 Jun 1917;d.28 May 2001)
 - sp: Ralph Winston Richmond (b.6 Sep 1917-Of Redlands,California;d.14 Sep 1998-Redlands,SB,California)
 - 6. James Richmond
 - 6. Patricia Richmond (b.25 Sep 1950)
 - sp: James Cresswell (m.1974(Div))
 - 4. Reuben B. Britzius (b.Nov 1886-Minnesota)
 - sp: UNKNOWN
 - 5. Ralph A. Britzius (b.4 Sep 1913;d.7 Oct 1988-Westport,Grays Harbor,Washington)
 - 4. Edwin Britzius (b.Oct 1888-Minnesota)
 - sp: Ruth (b.11 Oct 1892-Wisconsin;m.Abt 1907;d.Jan 1982-Longview,Cowlitz,Washington)
 - 5. Ellen Britzius (b.Abt 1905)
 - 5. Philip Britzius (b.Abt 1917)



Descendants of Johan Jacob Britzius

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- 5. Merle Britzius (b.Abt 1922-Montana)
 - 4. Milton C. Britzius (b.27 Feb 1893-Minnesota;d.Dec 1977-Dobbins,Yuba,CA)
- 3. Philopena Britzius (b.20 Dec 1846-Fiat,Tuscarawas Co,OH;d.7 Feb 1928-Dover,Olmsted Co.,MN)
 - sp: Jacob Harshman (b.11 Dec 1844-Bucks,Tuscarawas,Ohio;m.25 May 1871;d.9 Jan 1942-Dover,Olmsted,Minnesota)
 - 4. George Harshman (b.29 Mar 1872-Dover,Olmsted,Minnesota;d.27 Apr 1885-Dover,Olmsted,Minnesota)
 - 4. Elizabeth Harshman (b.Abt 1874-Minnesota)
 - 4. John Harshman (b.1 Jun 1877-Dover,Olmsted,Minnesota;d.26 Jul 1909-Dover,Olmsted,Minnesota)
 - 4. Clara Harshman (b.12 Jan 1882-Dover,Olmsted,Minnesota;d.16 Apr 1903-Dover,Olmsted,Minnesota)
 - 4. Mary Harshman (b.16 Dec 1884-Minnesota;d.21 Oct 1959-Dover,Olmsted,Minnesota)
 - sp: Otto Christoph Krueger (b.8 Feb 1876-Pommern,C,R,Germany;m.8 Sep 1910;d.8 Dec 1956-Dover,O,Minnesota)
 - 5. Celine Elizabeth Krueger (b.25 Jun 1911-Dover,Olmsted,Minnesota;d.26 Mar 2010-Redwood City,Alameda,California)
 - 5. Vernon Krueger (b.1914-Dover,Olmsted,Minnesota;d.27 Mar 1943-North Africa)
- 3. Katherine Britzius (b.20 Jun 1848-Bucks Twsp,Tuscarawas Co.,OH;d.21 Oct 1882-Oak Ridge,Winona Co.,MN)
 - sp: Andreas Stefan (m.Abt 1872)
- 3. Theobald Britzius (b.1 Sep 1849-Bucks Twsp,Tuscarawas Co.,OH;d.Abt 1850)
- 3. Margaret Britzius (b.4 May 1851-Bucks Twsp,Tuscarawas Co.,OH;d.20 Jul 1879-Cedar Falls,Iowa)
 - sp: Peter Von Lackum (b.Abt 1848-Prussia;m.Feb 1869)
 - 4. H Von Lackum (b.1872-Minnesota)
 - 4. Sarah Von Lackum (b.Oct 1874-Minnesota;d.Nov 1906-Omaha,Douglas,Nebraska)
- 3. Addicum Britzius (b.21 Oct 1852-Bucks Twsp,Tuscarawas Co.,OH;d.26 Sep 1912-Kidder,Marshall,South Dakota)
 - sp: Luisa Ann Haber (b.20 Apr 1857-Dover,Ohio;m.17 Apr 1877;d.28 Jul 1950-Marshall Co,South Dakota)
 - 4. Wesley Adam Britzius (b.30 Apr 1880-Dover,Ohio;d.20 Apr 1952-Minneapolis,Hennepin,Minnesota)
 - sp: Ella M. Bleifuss (b.8 Feb 1880;m.7 Sep 1904;d.Jan 1967-Mandan,Morton,ND)
 - 5. Avanelle Britzius (b.Abt 1908-Minnesota)
 - 5. Charles Wesley Britzius (b.26 Jun 1911-Rochester,Olmstead,Minnesota;d.14 Jan 2004-Spring Park,H,Minnesota)
 - sp: Bernice Adeline Borgeson (b.29 Jul 1915-Deephaven,H,Minnesota;d.27 Dec 1994-Deephaven,H,Minnesota)
 - 6. Linda Britzius
 - sp: James Bean (b.6 Dec 1946;m.Abt 1972;d.31 Jul 2010-Excelsior,Minnesota)
 - 4. Theodore Edward Britzius (b.2 Jun 1882-Minnesota;d.12 Aug 1954-Marshall Co.,South Dakota)
 - sp: Bertha Brabrook (b.20 Jun 1889-New York;d.Mar 1980-Forman,Sargent,ND)
 - 5. Norma Britzius (b.4 Jul 1915-White,Marshall,South Dakota;d.4 Sep 2005)
 - 5. Homer E. Britzius (b.21 Feb 1917-White,Marshall,South Dakota;d.23 Dec 2001-Seattle,King,Washington)
 - sp: Helen Rose Bosse (b.4 Jan 1919-Brampton,Sargent,North Dakota;d.14 Jul 2006-Seattle,King,Washington)
 - 6. Diane Britzius (b.4 Jan 1948-Seattle,King,Washington)
 - 6. Nancy Britzius (b.1952-Seattle,King,Washington)
 - 5. Bertha Britzius
 - 4. Rosa Britzius (b.1 Jan 1884-Minnesota;d.18 Jun 1888-Minnesota)
 - 4. Benjamin G. Britzius (b.14 Jun 1888-Minnesota;d.Jan 1971-Java,Walworth,South Dakota)
 - sp: Anna Augusta Chapin (b.10 Jan 1891-South Dakota;d.May 1974-Britton,Marshall,South Dakota)
 - 5. Benjamin Russell Britzius (b.11 May 1919-Marshall Co,South Dakota;d.23 Feb 2011-Austell,Cobb,Georgia)
 - 5. Ivalue Britzius (b.7 Feb 1926-Marshall Co,South Dakota;d.11 Dec 2006-Britton,Marshall,South Dakota)
 - sp: Alfred Eberhart (b.1 Jul 1922-South Dakota;d.11 Dec 2006-Britton,Marshall,South Dakota)
 - 6. Lynn Elliot Eberhart (b.11 Jul 1947-Minnesota)
 - 4. Pearl Henrietta Britzius

Descendants of Johan Jacob Britzius

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- sp: Peter Seibel
 - 5. Velva Seibel (b.Abt 1914)
 - 5. Nola Seibel (b.Abt 1916)
 - 5. Gordon Seibel (b.Abt 1917)
- 3. Gabriel Britzius (b.22 Jul 1854-Bucks Twsp,Tuscarawas Co.,OH)
- 3. Jacob Britzius (b.17 Oct 1855-Bucks Twsp,Tuscarawas Co.,OH;d.18 Jun 1925-Aberdeen,Brown Co.,South Dakota)
 - sp: Mary Merten (b.25 Mar 1861-Lomira,Dodge,Wisconsin;m.1886;d.5 Jun 1924-Aberdeen,Brown,South Dakota)
 - 4. Adelia Alvina Britzius (b.23 Oct 1887-Aberdeen,Brown,South Dakota;d.13 Jul 1936-Tieton,Yakima,Washington)
 - sp: Benjamin G. Kochendorfer (b.23 Sep 1883-O,C,North Dakota;m.12 Mar 1919;d.Jan 1966-Washington)
 - 5. Hazel M. Kochendorfer (b.Abt 1921-Washington)
 - 5. Donald Benjamin Kochendorfer (b.20 Feb 1922-Tieton,Yakima,Washington;d.Apr 1999)
 - 5. Richard Robert Kochendorfer (b.10 May 1923-Tieton,Yakima,Washington;d.15 Mar 1990-Seattle,King,Washington)
 - 5. Edward Kochendorfer (b.Abt Nov 1925-Washington)
 - 4. Arno Reuben Britzius (b.10 Feb 1889-Aberdeen,Brown,South Dakota;d.2 Feb 1959-Lake Co.,South Dakota)
 - sp: Lydia C. Sponholz (b.28 Sep 1890-Wisconsin;m.Abt 1914;d.Apr 1981-Madison,Lake,South Dakota)
- 3. Nikolaus Britzius (b.29 Nov 1857-Bucks Twsp,Tuscarawas Co.,OH;d.10 Jun 1864-Plainview,Minnesota)
- 3. Johannes Britzius (b.23 Oct 1859-Bucks Twsp,Tuscarawas Co.,OH;d.23 Jul 1936-Nome,Alaska)
- 3. Heinrich Britzius (b.3 Dec 1861-Bucks Twsp,Tuscarawas Co.,OH;d.29 Mar 1928-Gilroy,CA)
 - sp: Lettie Frances Moore (b.27 Aug 1869-Union,Delaware,Iowa;m.19 May 1903;d.6 May 1960-Morgan Hill,SC,California)
 - 4. Ruth Moore Britzius (b.31 Oct 1904-Faulkton,Faulk,South Dakota;d.13 Oct 2001-Paradise,Butte,California)
 - sp: Delbert Charlton Wolfe (b.13 Jul 1902;m.21 May 1924;d.4 Feb 2002)
 - 4. John H Britzius (b.20 Jun 1906-Riverside,Riverside,California;d.10 Jun 1963-Gilroy,Santa Clara,California)
 - 4. Wesley Britzius (b.10 Mar 1908-Riverside,Riverside,California;d.15 Feb 1937-Gilroy,Santa Clara,California)
 - 4. Milton Britzius (b.21 Feb 1910-Los Angeles Co.,California;d.25 Mar 1911-Los Angeles Co.,California)
- 3. Maria Britzius (b.4 Jun 1864-Quincy Twsp,Olmsted Co,MN;d.18 Feb 1930-St. Charles,MN)
 - sp: Gunter John Fredrick Schmidt (b.Oct 1862-WI;m.Abt 1882;d.3 Sep 1939-St Charles,Winona,Minnesota)
 - 4. Benjamin Carl Schmidt (b.15 Jun 1885-Quincy,Olmsted,Minnesota;d.8 Oct 1927-St Charles,Winona,Minnesota)
 - 4. Harry Schmidt (b.22 Sep 1886-Olmsted Co.,Minnesota;d.6 Oct 1902-St Charles,Winona,Minnesota)
 - 4. Milton J. Schmidt (b.7 Jun 1889-Olmsted Co.,Minnesota;d.1 Sep 1946-St Charles,Winona,Minnesota)
 - 4. Florence May Schmidt (b.16 Aug 1892-Minnesota;d.1968-Polk Co.,Wisconsin)
 - 4. Seldon Seath Schmidt (b.17 Oct 1896-Dover,Olmsted Co.,Minnesota;d.28 Apr 1941-St Charles,Winona,Minnesota)
 - 4. Margaret E. Schmidt (b.16 Nov 1901-Minnesota)
 - 4. Hazel Marie Schmidt (b.12 Dec 1909-Minnesota;d.2 Apr 1994-Mankato,Blue Earth,Minnesota)
- 3. Theobald D. Britzius (b.9 Jun 1866-Quincy Twsp,Olmsted Co,MN;d.12 Feb 1930-Dover,MN)
 - sp: Mary Schield (b.1869-Minnesota;m.30 Sep 1888)
 - 4. Elmer A. Britzius (b.14 Oct 1892-Quincy,Olmsted,Minnesota;d.27 Jun 1950-St. Charles,Olmsted,Minnesota)
 - sp: Mabel Cunningham (m.15 Aug 1914)
 - 5. Bernice A. Britzius (b.29 Jul 1915;d.27 Dec 1994-Wayzata,Hennepin,Minnesota)
 - 5. Harold Britzius (d.Bef 27 Jun 1950)
 - 5. Ivone C. Britzius (b.16 Feb 1917-Olmsted Co.,Minnesota;d.4 Mar 2009-Rochester,Olmsted,Minnesota)
 - sp: J. Burton Henry (m.4 Jun 1940;d.Bef 4 Mar 2009)
 - 6. Douglas Henry
 - sp: Susan
 - 6. Bradford Henry



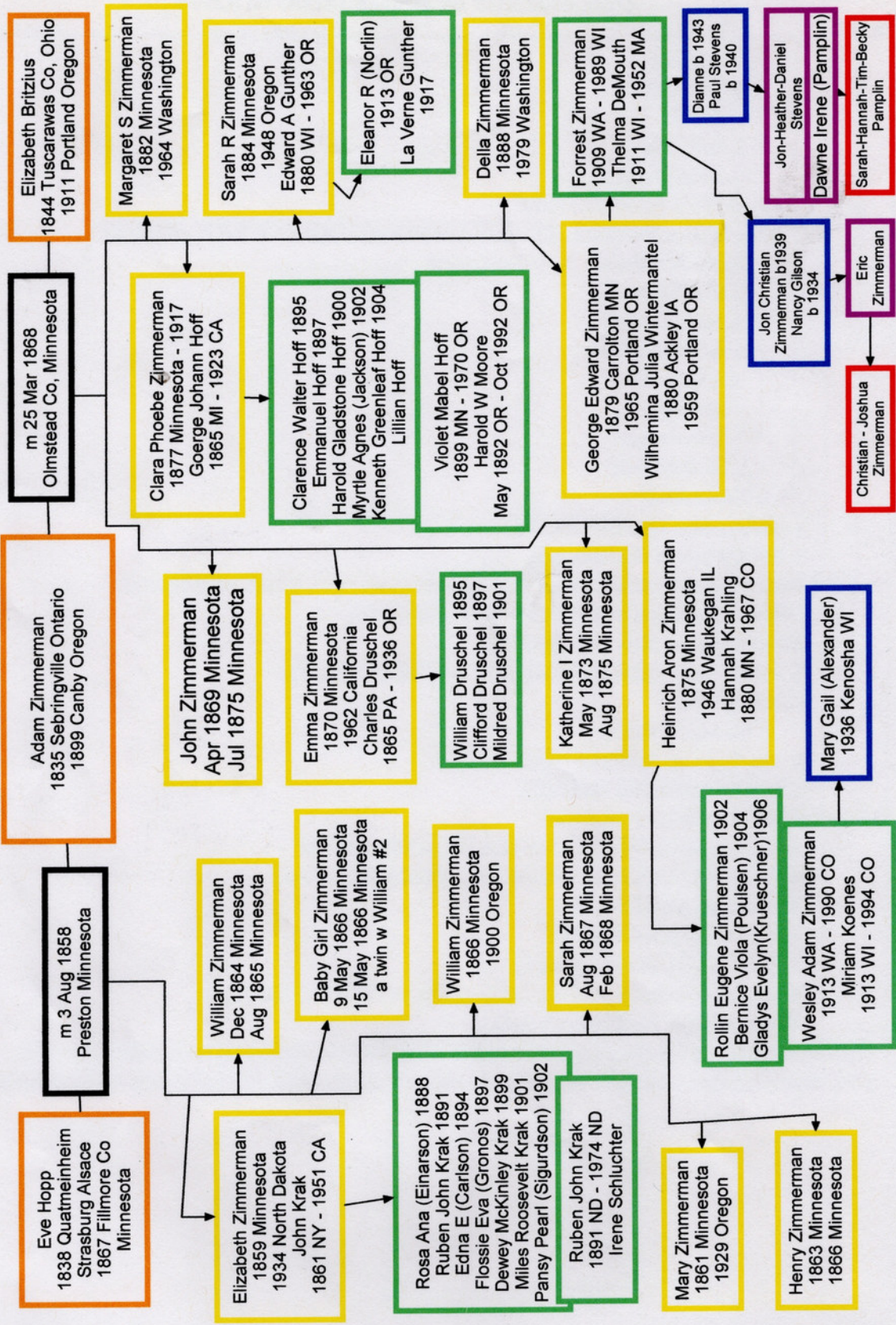
Descendants of Johan Jacob Britzius

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- sp: Diane
 - 6. Charles Henry
 - sp: Sue
 - 6. James Henry
 - 6. Donald Henry
 - 5. Lola Britzius (d.Bef 13 Jan 2004)
 - sp: Vernon L. Anderson (b.27 Jun 1915-Eyota,O,Minnesota;m.4 Jun 1940;d.13 Jan 2004-CH,R,Olmsted,Minnesota)
 - 6. Sharon Anderson
 - sp: Robert Muras
 - 6. Joanie Anderson
 - sp: Russell Ferree
 - 6. Craig Anderson
 - sp: Dawn
 - 6. Lori Anderson
 - sp: Greg Bunce
 - 5. Edison Britzius
 - 4. Harold D. Britzius (b.1895-Minnesota)
 - 4. Vera A. Britzius (b.1909-Minnesota)
3. Caroline Britzius (b.26 Jun 1869-Quincy Twsp,Olmsted Co,MN;d.10 Oct 1940-Canton,Stark,Ohio)
 - sp: Frederick Grimm (b.26 Jul 1865-Ohio;m.1887;d.15 Oct 1946)
 - 4. Mamie E. Grimm (b.Mar 1888-Minnesota)
 - 4. Walter F. Grimm (b.Jun 1889-Ohio;d.18 Jul 1947-Akron,Summit,Ohio)
 - sp: Ruby Smith
 - 5. Sherman W. Grimm
 - 4. Alfred H. Grimm (b.Sep 1890-Ohio)
 - 4. Ralph W. Grimm (b.Sep 1892-Ohio)
 - 4. Vernon Grimm (b.Feb 1894-Ohio)
 - 4. Earle Raymond Grimm (b.7 Jul 1897-Ohio;d.24 Apr 1957-California)
 - 4. Marrion F. Grimm (b.18 Jun 1899-Ohio;d.Apr 1973-Canton,Stark,Ohio)
 - 4. William Grimm (b.1902-Ohio)
 - 4. Teddy Grimm (b.Abt 1904-Ohio)
 - 4. Hazel Grimm (b.Abt 1905-Oklahoma)
 - 4. Paul Clifford Grimm (b.3 Aug 1907-Oklahoma;d.18 Jan 1964-Canton,Stark,Ohio)
 - 4. Margaret Grimm (b.Abt 1916-Oklahoma)
2. Elizabeth Britzius (b.8 Nov 1823-Bisterschied,Canton Rockenhausen,Bavaria;d.3 Feb 1891-Montrose,Wright Co,MN)
 - sp: Heinrich Jacob Wasem (b.8 Dec 1818-Teschenmoschel,Pfalz,Bavaria;m.4 Dec 1840;d.5 Oct 1885-Tower,Cass,North Dakota)

Adam Zimmerman(1837) Descendants





**Adam and Elizabeth (Britzius)
Zimmerman**

EVE & ADAM ZIMMERMAN

The Adam Zimmerman Story

2 Jun 1837 Sebringville, Ontario, Canada – 3 Apr 1899 Canby, Oregon, USA

5 February 2005

Dear Children

Tonight I will tell you about one of your great-great-great grandfathers. Even though he is our direct ancestor, I know less about him than I do about some of his brothers because nobody wrote too much about Adam. But here is his story as much as I have been able to uncover.

Adam Zimmerman was born in Sebringville, Stratford, Ontario, Canada, 2 June 1837, the second child of Christian and Elizabeth Knoll Zimmerman, both immigrants from Altheim, Darmstadt, Hesse (now Germany.) Adam and Katherine Zimmerman, his next younger sibling, went to Minnesota in or before 1858.

Why did Adam go to Minnesota, and why did he take his sister with him? During my research for this story I have discovered a number of families in the Preston, Minnesota area that migrated from near Sebringville, Canada to Fillmore County, Minnesota. Some of their names are Krause, Krusp, Reihl. We have heard some of those names when we learned about Adam's brothers in the last story. A Krusp family that came to Fillmore County recorded the following route (from memories of a Krusp grandson found on Ancestry.com):

1. They drove a team and wagon to Port Sarnia, Ontario, Canada.
2. They sold the team and wagon.
3. They crossed the St Clair river via ferry to Port Huron, Michigan.
4. From there, they took a train to Chicago, Illinois and on to LaCrosse, Wisconsin.
5. They took a steamboat to Winona, Minnesota.
6. They took a train to St. Charles, Minnesota
7. The final leg was a stage to Preston, Minnesota

Adam and Katherine very likely took this same route. Though we don't know exactly why they decided to move to Minnesota, we do know there was stress in the Canada family after the father died and the oldest son, Henry, was running the farm. Annie Marie Zimmerman Nelson wrote:

At the time of grandfather's death the older boys (Henry and Adam) were fourteen and thirteen, and my father (Philip) who was the youngest was only five or six months old. Very sad and lonely hours followed the breaking up of the once so happy home. The church formed a council of which a man by the name of John Kastner was one of the leading men. The council decided that most of the property should go to the oldest boy, Henry, which was an English custom, and that the other boys should help Henry until they were sixteen, and go to school six months out of every year. But Henry was too youthful to understand and manage the family affairs properly...

Henry was actually 16 the year his father died and Adam was turning 14, but hardly the ages that boys would be expected to have a lot of business sense. Since the farm was given to Henry, perhaps Adam was resentful. During that decade people were flooding into Fillmore County, Minnesota. Adam had no doubt heard of the opportunities there from other westward moving German neighbors. We don't really know the details. But he and Katherine went together and there they met the Hopp family.

The Hopps were a large family that had immigrated from the Alsace Lorraine area of eastern France/ western Germany. Sometimes it was French, sometimes German. On some censuses the Hopps said they came from France, on others, Germany. Adam and Katherine both married into the Hopp family, and had a double wedding at the Evangelical Church in Preston, Fillmore County, Minnesota on August 3, 1858. Adam married Eve Hopp, Katherine married George Hopp.

Adam and Eve had seven children on their farm near Preston in Carrrollton township. But, the stars were not aligned right for Adam and Eve. Four of their children died in early childhood or infancy. Then Eve died in December of 1867. I have a photo of Eve's tombstone in the Methodist Cemetery in Preston, her four little babies' tombstones roundabout her. Then in March of 1868, just four months later, Adam married again to Elizabeth Britzius, also of German descent. Elizabeth was the oldest of 15 children and no doubt brought some good homemaking skills with her. Though Adam had poor luck with his first family, he still had three little children that needed care, Elizabeth age 8, Mary 7, and William 2, so he was anxious to get a new wife.

Sometime around 1865 Adam took a trip back to visit his family in Canada. Things were not going well back on the farm with brother Henry in charge. When Adam returned he brought his 14 year old brother Philip with him. Soon after, brothers Peter and Christian arrived. Philip turned 14 in January 1865; Peter married in Preston, MN in Jan 1868, so it was within this time frame that the two middle brothers arrived. Peter and Philip stayed in Minnesota. Christian left for western adventures and eventually settled in Oregon. Meanwhile Henry lost the home farm in Canada and mother, Elizabeth Knoll Zimmerman, soon joined her sons in Minnesota. Annie Marie says mother lived mostly with Philip but she was living with Adam when she died in 1888.

Adam and Elizabeth had better luck at having children than did Adam and Eve. They had Emma, Aaron, Clara, George, Margaret, Sarah, and Della. But, they also had two babies die. Their children John and Katherine died in 1875. John was six when he died on July 14. Then Katherine, age 2, died on August 6, less than a month later. John and Katherine are also buried at Preston.

Back in the 1800's babies were much more likely to die before the age of 5 than they are today. The number of children up to age five who die out of every 1000 who are born is called the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR). In 1860 in the USA the IMR was 197. That means almost one out of every five babies died before they reached 5 years old. In 2012 in the USA the IMR was below 6. In the 1800's children died of many diseases for which we now have vaccines, like small pox, diphtheria, whooping cough and typhoid. So if Adam and Eve and Elizabeth had 16 children all together and 7 died before age 5 can you figure the infant mortality rate for that little part of our family? (I know, I'm counting John who had turned six!)

Adam's mother died in 1888 and is buried in Preston, Fillmore County. Adam's daughter, Emma, married Charles Druschel of Clackamas County, Oregon about 1891. Emma may have been the daughter that went out to Oregon with her half-sister, Mary. Annie Marie says Adam followed his children to Oregon. Adam's younger brother Christian had already gone west and settled in Yamhill, Oregon. If Adam followed his children, perhaps Emma was the one to find Canby. We don't know why Adam ended up there, but we know from our Wintermantel story, there was a growing German settlement there that included the Druschel family. Before 1899 it included the Zimmermans. Adam's home in Canby was about 25 miles to the west of Yamhill where his brother Christian had settled.

One summer when I and my family visited my grandfather in Portland, Oregon he took us to Canby to see the home where he lived with his family, and so I have a photograph of the Canby house.

Annie Marie wrote the following about Adam:

(The Zimmermans) were all of a very good disposition except for a slight touch of severity which I noticed in my father's (Phillip's) two oldest brothers. For example, Uncle Adam wanted to arrest people who according to his way of thinking desecrated the Sabbath. He thought it should not be allowed, and if people would not do right, they must be compelled to do right...

Adam Zimmerman, my father's second brother, lived near Preston, Minnesota on a farm until most of his children were grown. Then he followed them into the West to the state of Oregon, and bought a home for himself in that state at Canby. At one time he had been thrown from a horse and injured, causing hernia, so that for many years he was compelled to wear a truss. Shortly before he started for Oregon he came in touch with the Zionist movement in Chicago. They had a program of divine healing and told him to throw away his truss; that God was able to take care of him. He finally did throw it away and his old trouble, hernia, soon killed him. He died very suddenly in Canby, Oregon, at the age of about 67 years. He was a very robust, healthy man, and if he had continued to wear his truss, or if he had had an operation, he probably could have lived many years longer. He left a widow and eight children to mourn his loss...

Adam died at Canby on 3 April 1899. He is buried at Zion Cemetery in Canby.

We have a copy of Adam's estate papers. You can see it all by looking in Adam's sources in the family tree program. Here are the parts I found interesting:

Adam loaned out over \$6000 during 1898 and 1899. There are several familiar names on the list.

He loaned \$1000 to Charles Druschel. Charles Druschel was married to Adam's daughter, Emma.

He had two loans outstanding to John Krusp for property in Fillmore County, Minnesota, total \$4750. Krusp was the name of Adam's brother, Henry's, wife. John was probably one of her relatives.

He loaned \$30 to J. D. Britzius. Britzius is Adam's wife's maiden name. This is one of

her relatives.

He had loaned \$18.25 to Leonard Haas. A Leonard Haas was the father of Zora Haas who was married to Adam's nephew, John William Zimmerman.

George Hoff paid a debt of \$212. George was married to Adam's daughter Clara.

William Druschel paid a debt of \$6.63. William Druschel was the future husband of Adam's widow, Elizabeth.

The other names on the list of loans are Riep, Rappe, Tollefsen, Sauer and Morgan. At the time of his death Adam owned only a house and seven acres in Canby so this money may have been from the sale of his Minnesota farm.

All these loans were paid off by the time the estate was settled. Reading about them makes me wonder about the state of banking in 1898 in a less developed area of the country. People will tell you, "Never loan money to friends or family," however in an earlier time that may have been the only way to get money in an emergency.

Adam's property in Canby, house and land, was valued at \$550. Altogether his estate totaled about \$7000. Elizabeth got the home. After bills were paid half of what was left went to his widow, the remainder was divided up among his 10 children.

During the two years it took to settle the estate Elizabeth was allowed \$40 per month for the care of herself and her three under age children. You may not think an estate of \$7000 is not very large by today's standards and it wasn't huge even a hundred years ago. But when you consider four people being able to live on \$40 per month, \$7000 looks a lot larger.

Here is a bit about Adam's children:

Adam and Eve's first child was **Elizabeth Zimmerman (1859 Minnesota – 1934 North Dakota)**. She married John Krak and had seven children. She and her husband farmed near Cavalier in Pembina County, North Dakota. The children were Rosa Anna, Ruben, Edna, Flossie, Dewey, Miles, and Pansy Pearl Katy Krak. Elizabeth and John Krak are shown living with their daughter and husband, Harry and Edna Carlson, on the 1930 census. In Adam's estate papers, Elizabeth is credited with \$700 already received, which is more than twice as much as the other kids got.

Adam and Eve's second child was **Mary Zimmerman (1861 Minnesota – 1929 Oregon)** I have a whole story about Mary. In the meantime here is what Annie Marie wrote about her:

Mary, was never married. When she was eighteen she had a stroke of paralysis from which she never entirely recovered. After doctoring for a number of years and receiving very little help she came out to Portland with a half-sister, and went into business for herself. She always was successful and spent a very profitable life.

Adam and Eve's third child was **Henry Zimmerman (Jun 1863 Minnesota – Dec 1866 Minnesota)**

Adam and Eve's fourth child was **William Zimmerman (Dec 1864 Minnesota – Aug 1865 Minnesota)**.

Adam and Eve's fifth child was an **infant daughter** that lived from 9 May to 15 May 1866, **Minnesota**.

Adam and Eve's sixth child was a second **William Zimmerman (9 May 1866 Minnesota – 1900 Portland)** who was a twin to the baby girl that died (#5 above.) Here's what Annie wrote about William:

(William) was a boy whom they called Willie, who died of pneumonia contracted while he was drilling a well. He was about thirty years of age when he died, and had never been married. When he was a small child he lost an eye by getting lye into it while his mother was making soap.

Adam and Eve's seventh child was **Sarah Zimmerman (Aug 1867 Minnesota – Feb 1868 Minnesota)**. Sarah died two months after her mother died.

Eve Hopp Zimmerman died 16 Dec 1867 in Fillmore County, Minnesota.

Adam Zimmerman married Elizabeth Britzius 25 March 1868 in Olmstead County, Minnesota.

Adam and Elizabeth's first child was **John Zimmerman (1869 Minnesota – 1875 Minnesota)**.

Adam and Elizabeth's second child was **Emma Zimmerman (1870 Minnesota – 1962 California)**. Annie Marie seemed to believe that Emma was the half-sister with whom Mary went to Oregon. Emma married Charles Druschel in Canby, Oregon in 1891. Charles ran the Druschel and Klein Butcher Shop in Portland. Emma outlived Charles by 25 years. After he died Emma went to live with her daughter Mildred in Long Beach, California, where Mildred was a High School teacher. Emma's son, Clifford was also a high school teacher. He taught social studies and music, in Naperville, Illinois. Annie Marie says Emma only had two children, but I discovered she and Charles also had a son William who died at about age 13 in 1907.

Adam and Elizabeth's third child was **Katherine Zimmerman (May 1873 Minnesota – Aug 1875 Minnesota)**. I know it must have been horrible for these parents to watch so many of their children die. But I wonder what it must have been like for the children that lived. Adam's daughter Elizabeth was 15 when Katherine died. Mary was 14. They had experienced the deaths of six younger brothers and sisters.

Adam and Elizabeth's fourth child was **Heinrich Aron Zimmerman (Dec 1875 Minnesota – 1946 Waukegan, Illinois)**. He was called Aron. Sometimes his name is spelled Aaron and sometimes Arien. Here is a little about him from his obituary:

Aaron Zimmerman, 72, of 2712 Edina Blvd., Zion, died yesterday at Victory Memorial Hospital after a 12 day illness. He was born in Preston, Minn., and moved to Zion in 1914 from the state of Washington. A retired farmer, Mr. Zimmerman was affiliated with Masonic lodges in Rockford, Waukegan and Coolie Dam, Washington.

Mr. Zimmerman is survived by his wife, Hannah; two sons, Rollin of Chicago, and Wesley of Denver, Colo; two daughters, Mrs. Bernice Poulsen of Zion, and Mrs. Gladys Kreuzschner of Kenosha, Wis.; one brother, George of Portland, Ore.; four sisters, Della and Margaret Zimmerman of Seattle, Wash.; Sarah Zimmerman of Portland., Ore., and Mrs. Emma Druschel of Long Beach, Calif., and eight grandchildren.

His granddaughter, Mary Alexander, shared the following:

I got a copy of (Aaron's) land record in WA. He was a blacksmith, didn't buy the land until 1910 and then moved to Zion (Illinois) in 1914 and rented his land. . . .Aaron died in April 1946 of prostate cancer. He and Hannah had come to visit us in Denver for Christmas in December 1945 when I was nine and that was the last time I saw him. He was a quiet person and can't remember him stating his opinion or taking a stand on anything. Actually the only thing I really remember is he would let either my sister or me sit on his lap and when we weren't expecting it he would spread his knees and we would almost fall – he thought that was funny.

Zion is a small town just up the road from where I lived as a teenager in Waukegan, Illinois. It had a famous lace factory where Aaron worked part time as a mechanic, probably after he retired from farming. By the time we moved to Waukegan in 1955 Uncle Aaron was dead. Some of his children were still in the vicinity but we never met them.

Adam and Elizabeth's fifth child was **Clara Phoebe Zimmerman (1877 Minnesota – 1917)**. Here's what Annie Marie wrote about Clara:

Clara (next younger than Aron) died in 1917. She had been married to a man by the name of Huff (George Johann Hoff) who was a minister but turned out later to be a scoundrel. I am told that he deserted his wife and family many years ago and has not been heard from since. She had four children, Kenneth, Harold, Violet and Myrtle. Violet and Myrtle live in Portland, Oregon. Harold lives in Cleveland, Ohio. I do not know where Kenneth is; I think he was in the army.

On the 1910 Census Clara reports that she has given birth to six children but only four are still living. Clara's daughter Violet lived in Portland and helped her Uncle George, my grandfather, a great deal when he was elderly and trying to care for his bed-ridden wife, and his only child, my father, was half the continent away. I met Violet in 1954 when Aunt Musa took me on a vacation and we stayed in Portland for several days. Violet and her husband, Harold Moore, invited us to stay with them. They were lovely, gracious people. They had a sweet home with a beautiful garden full of flowers and a pool with fish in it. Harold lived to be over 100 years old. Violet and Harold had one daughter, Muriel.

Adam and Elizabeth's sixth child was **George Edward Zimmerman (1879 Minnesota – 1965 Portland)**. He was my grandfather and has his own story.

Adam and Elizabeth's seventh child was **Margaret S. Zimmerman (1882 Minnesota – 1964 Washington)**. Margaret never married. She worked as a private duty nurse and later, as an embalmer in a funeral home. Do you know what an embalmer is? It's a person that gets dead bodies ready to be buried. Margaret lived in Seattle from 1920 until she died in 1964.

Adam and Elizabeth's eighth child was **Sarah R. Zimmerman (1884 Minnesota – 1948 Portland)**. She married Ed Gunther who worked in the fruit wholesale business. They had two daughters, Eleanor and LaVerne, and they lived in Portland all their lives.

Adam and Elizabeth's ninth and last child was **Della C. Zimmerman (1888 Minnesota – 1979 Washington)**. Della never married. She worked in Seattle as a bookkeeper from 1920 on. She and her sister Margaret lived together part of the time. Later on she bought a home with her friend Carol Richmond. My brother, Jon Zimmerman visited her in Seattle when he lived nearby in the 1960's. At that time she had been working as a schoolteacher for many years.

I don't know if you kept track, but I figure Adam had 24 grandchildren. That's a pretty good number considering how he and Eve started out.

After Adam died, Elizabeth stayed in the home in Canby, at least for awhile. The 1900 Census shows her living there with Sarah, age 16, and Della, age 11. Several older children were living with their half-sister Mary, at her rooming house in Portland. By 1910 Elizabeth had moved to Portland and was living with her daughters Margaret and Della at 540 Clay Street. That is where she died on 19 March 1911. She is buried at Zion Cemetery in Canby.

Adam was a pioneer twice in his life; once as a young teenaged boy when he moved from Canada to Minnesota, and again when he moved his family from Minnesota to Oregon. Both moves were undoubtedly difficult. He saw a lot of grief in his life with the deaths of at least six children and one wife. Life on the frontier in the 1800's required courage, intelligence, and a lot of very hard work just to survive. Both Minnesota and Oregon were on the frontier when Adam moved to those places. Adam Zimmerman gave it all he had. We can all be proud of our Adam.

Here's how you're related to Adam. Adam Zimmerman married Elizabeth and had George Zimmerman. George married Minnie and had Forrest Zimmerman. Forrest married Thelma and had Dianne Irene Zimmerman. Dianne married Paul Stevens and had Dawne Irene Stevens. Dawne married Jason Pamplin and had . . . Sarah, Hannah, Timmy, and Becky Pamplin! So you can see that Adam Zimmerman was a very important person in our family.

Love,
Granny



Eve Hopp Zimmerman Grave

Methodist Cemetery

Preston Minnesota

also the graves of:

Henry Zimmerman 1863 - 1866

William Zimmerman 1864 - 1865

Infant Daughter Zimmerman May 1866

Sarah Zimmerman 1867 - 1868





Adam and Elizabeth Zimmerman Home
Canby Oregon



Irene and Ruben Krak
1893 - 1955 1891 - 1974

Ruben is a son of
Adam and Eve Zimmerman's daughter Elizabeth



Aaron and Hannah Zimmerman Home
2712 Edina Blvd, Zion, Illinois



Mary Zimmerman Alexander Aaron and Hanna Zimmerman



Aaron and Hannah Zimmerman Family
about 1916
Back: Bernice, Rollin, Hannah
Front: Aaron, Wesley, Gladys

Adam and Elizabeth Zimmerman daughters



Sarah R. Zimmerman
Gunther



Margaret Zimmerman 1882 - 1964
Clara Zimmerman Hoff 1877 - 1917
Della Zimmerman 1888-1979
and friend

Mary Zimmerman
1861 Minnesota – 1929 Oregon

February 4, 2005

Dear Children,

I want to tell you about my grandfather George's half-sister, Mary. The "half" part means they only shared one parent. They had the same father, but different mothers.

Mary was born about 1861 in Minnesota. She was one of only three children of Eve Hopp and Adam Zimmerman to survive to adulthood. Four others died as infants or very young children and then Eve died as well. Mary was Forrest's favorite aunt. The 1910 census shows Mary running a boarding house at 385 Third St., Portland, Oregon. She had 31 boarders plus her sister Margaret who was listed as "Nurse." A number of Zimmerman relatives lived at Mary's boarding house over the years. Mary and George were quite close, so George moved to Portland because Mary was there and he lived at her boarding house along with brother Aaron and sister Maggie. And after WWI he moved back to Portland because of Mary. The 1920 Census shows George's family lived at 1289 Morrison St. and Mary's Boarding house was at 410 Morrison St. She then had 50 boarders including her niece Violet Hoff.

Mary had what Forrest described as a "withered" arm, but he could not recall what had happened to it. According to her death certificate she suffered from paralysis of the left arm and leg and she had suffered with that problem for 43 years, which would mean something happened to cause it in about 1886 when she was 25 years old. According to Annie Marie Nelson's Zimmerman History, Mary suffered a stroke when she was 18 years old and did not totally recover the use of her arm.

She originally went to Portland to work as a domestic. Mary loved children and the people she worked for appreciated this fact and were very kind to her. They helped her get into the business of running a boarding house. Her small inheritance from her father of \$260.65 probably helped too.

At that time boarding houses were quite common in the United States. Single people could rent a room in a boarding house for much less money than a hotel room. Most boarding houses would also supply one or more meals throughout the day. There were few convenience foods then. Preparing a nice meal was a fair amount of work. It had to be started from scratch. So boarding houses were a nice solution for single men and working women who did not have the time or facilities to devote to cooking.

Mary bought a small desk for her boarding house. It supposedly went around Cape Horn three times. She bought it in Portland after it had come around the Cape once from the eastern US. Then she got the idea life might be better in Boston, so she shipped the desk back east, around the Cape a second time. She was wrong. Life was not better in Boston, so she returned to Portland, shipping it around the Cape for the third time. The Panama Canal opened for business in 1914, so these moves must have taken place before then. The desk had several unusual features to it and kids loved to play with it. George inherited the desk from Mary. Then Forrest inherited it and had it refinished. Now it belongs to her

grand half nephew, Jon Zimmerman in Plano, Texas.

In 2001 I did a skit for talent night at church based on Aunt Mary, her legendary kindness, and her boarding house. They loved it.

Aunt Mary died 15 Oct 1929 at the age of 68 of heart problems. At the time of death Mary was living at German Baptist Home at 201 East 82nd St. North in Portland. Mary is buried at the Zion Cemetery in Canby, Oregon along with her parents, and brothers William and George..

Even though Mary never married or had children, she has an important place in our family tree. We remember her because of her great kindness.

Love, Granny



Mary Zimmerman's Desk

Adam Zimmerman Sources

Adam Zimmerman Estate Papers

Clackamas County Court, state of Oregon; 3 Apr 1899 - 3 Mar 1902, County Court, State of Oregon, County of Clackamas - 28 Jun 1899 until 3 Mar 1902, page 1, Personal files of Dianne Z. Stevens, 1301 Reetz Road, Madison, WI 53711.

"Adam Zimmerman Estate Papers

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON, FOR THE COUNTY OF CLACKAMAS

Inventory and Appraisement - p. 5

Personal Property

One promissory note for \$1000.00 date of Jan 2nd, 1899, given by Chas Druschel, interest at 7% for 2 years valued at	\$ 1040.00
One promissory note for \$200.00 date of Jan 25th 1899, given by _____ at 6 % interest for 2 years valued at	202.00
One promissory note for \$4500.00 date of Nov 16th 1898, given by John Krusp with interest at 5% for 15 years, secured by mortgage or real property in Fillmore County Minnesota, valued at	4633.00
One promissory note for \$250.00 date of Nov 26, 1898 given by John Krusp at 7% interest one year, valued at	261.60
One promissory note of Theodore Riep for \$37.00 date of Nov 26th 1898, one year at 7% interest. Value	38.68
One promissory note of Wm Rappe for \$34.00 date of Nov 26th 1898 one year at 7% interest Value	36.74
One promissory note of J.D. Britzius for \$30.00 date of Nov 26th 1898, one year at 7% interest Value	31.25

One promissory note of Ole Tollefsen for \$22.50 date of Nov 26th 1898 One year at 7% interest Value	13.54
One promissory note of Leonard Haas for \$18.25 date of Nov 26th, 1898 One year at 7% interest Value	19.10
One promissory note of T M Morgan for \$10.50 date of nov 26th 1898, one year at 7% interest Value	11.00
Household Furniture	100.00
Real Property	
Seven acres of land and dwelling house situate in Canby, Clackamas County Oregon - Value	550.00
Amount carried forward	6946.91

p.9 of estate papers says the above list was submitted to the court on 7 Aug 1899
Elizabeth (widow and admistrator) submitted her final account of income and expenditures
of the estate on 23 Jan 1902.

A final petition to close the estate and distribute the assets as follows is dated 3 Mar 1902

P.11 Disposition

Elizabeth Krak (dau) already received	\$700.00
Elizabeth Zimmerman (widow) 1/2 \$4690.71	2345.35
Mary Zimmerman 1/9 of remainder of estate	260.65
Estate of Wm Zimmerman deceased	260.59
Mrs. Emma Druschel	260.59
Aaron Zimmerman	260.59
Clara Hoff	260.59
George Zimmerman	260.59

Maggie Zimmerman 260.59

Sarah Zimmerman 260.59

Della Zimmerman 260.59

"That said real property be decreed to descend according to law.".

1865 Minnesota State Census

108 Adam Zimmerman (Male)
Eve " (female)
Elizabeth " "
Mary " "
Henry " (Male)
William " "

Census, Federal - 1880 - Fillmore County, Minnesota, Carrolton twsp, p. 281A 23 Jun 1880.

Line 47 Dwelling 138 Household 138
Zimmerman, Adam age 44 Farmer Can Ger Ger
Elizabeth 35 wife Keeping House Ohio Ger Ger
Lizzie 20 dau MN Can Ger
Mary 19 dau MN Can Ger
William 14 son MN Can Ger
Emmie 10 dau MN Can Ohio
Arien 5 son MN Can OH
Clara 3 dau MN Can OH
George 8/12 son MN Can OH
Joseph, Emile 17 servant Farm hand Ger Ger Ger.

Census, Minnesota Territorial and State 1885 - Fillmore, Carrolton, pp. 4-5

Family 46
Adam Zimmerman age 49 b. Canada
Mrs. A 42 Ohio
Lizzie 26 MN
M.A. (mary) 24 MN
William 13 MN
Emma 14 MN
Aren 10 MN
Clara 8 MN
George 5 MN
Mage 2 MN
Sarah 1 MN

Census, Federal - 1900 - Clackamas Co, OR, Canby

Precinct, Town of Canby ED82, p. 4A 7 Jun 1900

Zimmerman, Elizabeth head Jul 1844 age 55 widow m. 33 yrs. 11 child b./7
living OH Ger Ger owns free

Sarah dau Feb1884 16 MN Can OH

Della dau Aug 1888 11 Mn Can OH

Elizabeth is living next door to her daughter Clara and family who are recent arrivals from Preston, MN.

Census, Federal - 1910 - Multnomah Co., Oregon,

Portland, ED # 163, sheet 4B 16 Apr 1910.

Line 82 540 Clay St.

Zimmerman, Elizabeth head age 63 widow living OH Can/Ger Ger/Ger
11 child b/8

Margaret dau 25 s MN Ger/Ger OH occ:Nurse

Della dau 21 s MN Ger/Ger OH

Portland Death Records for March 1911, p. 108

Date of Death: March 19, 1911

Deceased: Zimmerman, Eliz

age: 66 years, 7 mos, 19 das

civil cond.: W (widowed)

Nativity: Ohio

Name of Father: Theobold Britzies

Birthplace of father: Ger

place of death: 540 clay

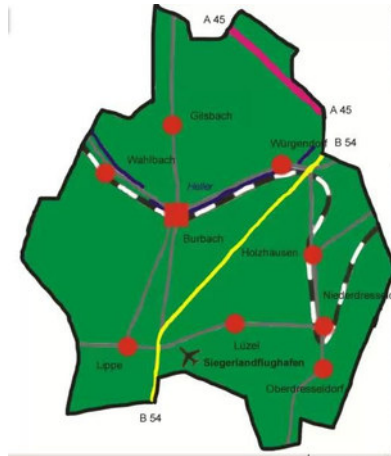
Occupation: Housewife

Cause of death: Carcinoma of Gall Bladder

Doctor: H.B.Furseton

Place of Internment: Canby, Ore.

Undertaker: Finley Olson



BURBACH

Burbach is located in Siegen-Wittgenstein district on the river Heller, about 15 km south of Siegen.

Constituent communities:

The community of Burbach consists of the following subdivisions: Burbach, Gilsbach, **Holzhausen**, Lippe, Lützel, **Niederdresselndorf**, Oberdresselndorf, Wahlbach, Würgendorf.

Country Germany
State North Rhine-Westphalia
Admin. region Arnsberg
District Siegen-Wittgenstein

The Fey Story

July 20, 2013

Dear Children

Tonight I want to tell you about our Fey ancestors.

Our Feys came from Prussia. Prussia was where Germany is now, but there was no “Germany” then. The kingdom of Prussia existed from 1701 to 1918. It varied in size over the years depending on who had won the latest battle, but at one time it was very large, stretching from the Baltic sea in to north, to Poland and parts of Russia in the east, and south into the Rhineland. At times it contained parts of Selesia, Pomerania, and even Lithuania. The part of Prussia our Feys were from is now in a German state called Nordrhein-Westfalen.

The earliest Fey we know about was a **Heinrich Fey**, probably born in the **late 1600's** in Prussia. We can guess his birth date because we know his son Johann Jost Fey was married in 1746. All we know about him is his name, but we can glean tidbits from the history of the region. For instance, there was a terrible outbreak of Bubonic Plague in Prussia when Heinrich was a boy (1708). One third of the people in Prussia died from the plague, but Heinrich survived. We don't know who Heinrich's wife was or who his children were except for:

Johan Jost Fey who married **Agnesa Joerg** on the 18th of August in **1746** in the village of **Niederdresselndorf, Prussia**. We know this because a man named Maxwell Andrae went to Germany and found old church records. Niederdresselndorf and Holzhausen were two little villages close together. Today they are part of the metropolitan community of Burbach in Siegen-Wittgenstein, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany. Nordrhein-Westfalen would correspond to one of our states in the USA, Siegen-Wittgenstein would correspond to a county. Burbach would perhaps correspond to our townships with the village of Burbach being the seat of government for itself and nine other surrounding villages. The river Heller runs through the Burbach community.

Johann Jost and Agnesa had a child, **Johann Georg Fey (1752 Niederdresselndorf, Westphalia, Prussia – 1822)**. He married **Catharina Junker (1761-1836)**. Their seventh child (that we know about) was :

Johann Adam Fey (1800 Holzenhausen, Westphalia, Prussia). He married **Anna Thomas (1804 Niederdresselndorf, Westphalia, Prussia - 1848 Prussia)** He was known as Adam. He was our immigrant Fey ancestor and so we know a little more about him. He was born during the Napoleonic War, when France under Emperor Napoleon tried to take over the world. Prussia was very involved in this war and sent many soldiers to fight so that when Napoleon met his Waterloo, Prussia was rewarded with lots of territory. This may well be the time when Westphalia became part of Prussia. This all happened when this Adam was a kid. It was all done by 1815 and then the French were gone.

The following is from Elbert J. Wardle, *Wintermantle Genealogy: Christian and Mathilda's Family Tree 1799 to 1986*, informal publication, July 1986.

" The Adam Fey Family

The Fey family lived on a wheat farm, near Bremen, in Westphalia province. Adam Fey was a wheat merchant who traveled all over the world. He made his first trip across the Atlantic when he was nine years of age. He and his wife, Katherine, had seven children."

Minnie told us her Fey grandmother's name was Anna and listed 9 children. Church records indicate there were 12 children. Eight are listed as coming along with Johann Adam in the ship Bremen when he came to America. His son John was already in the USA.

Here is the record from the immigrant ship's log record that brought Johann Adam Fey and the rest of his children to America:

ship: Bremen

From Bremen to New York

Arrived: 20 May 1854

Fey, Adam age 53, farmer, from Prussia, destination Illinois

Adam age 27, farmer, " "

Catherine age 26, unkown, " "

Anna age 21, " " "

Elisabeth age 19 " " "

Carl age 14 " " "

Caroline age 12 " " "

Charlotte age 9, child, " "

Mathilde age 7, child, " "

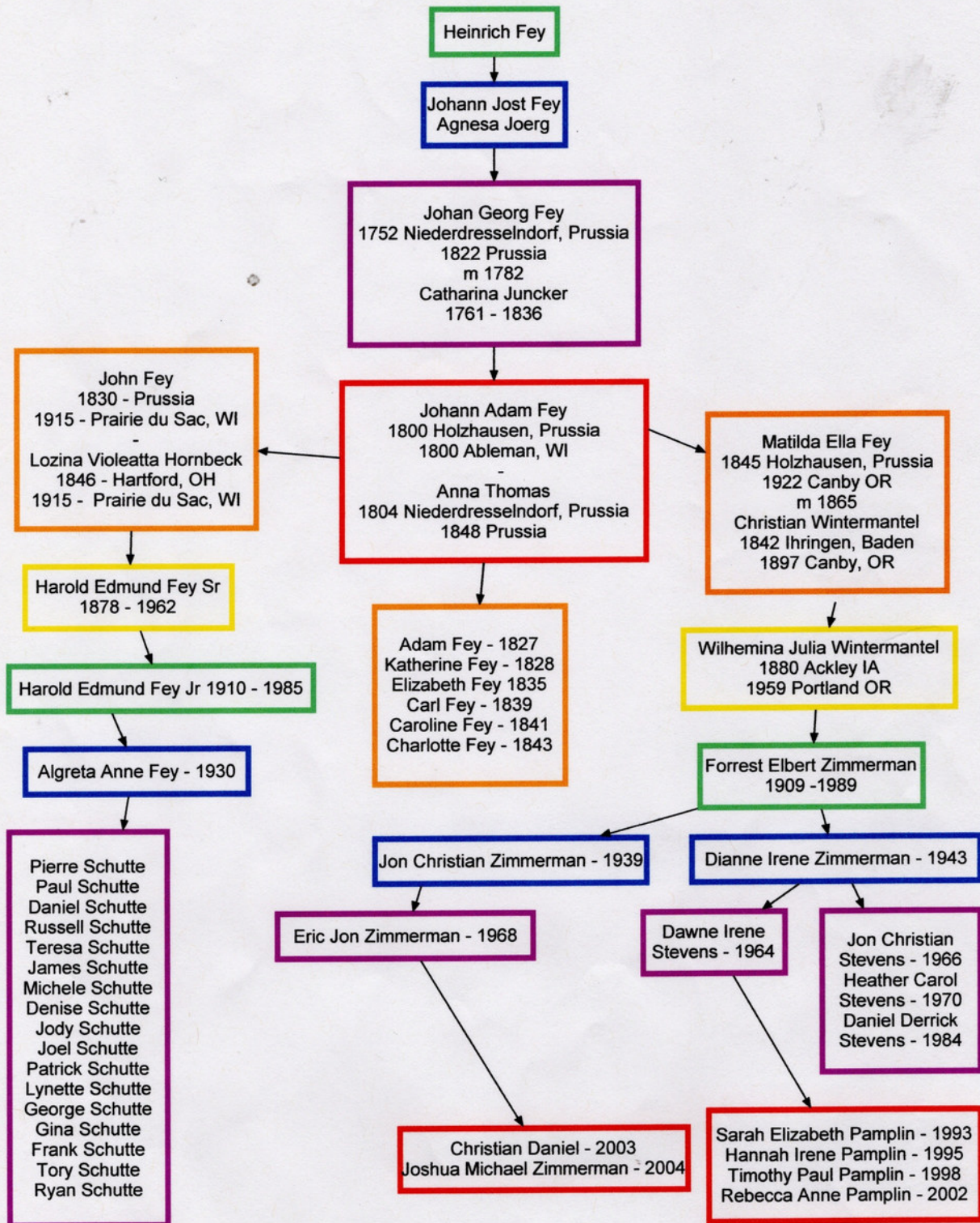
Here is the note left by my grandmother, Minnie Wintermantle about her mother's family:

Matilda Fey - daughter of Adam Fey and Anna Thomas Fey - Born in Westphalia, Prussia, May 2, 1845. She was the youngest of nine children Adam, John, Carl, Katherine, Caroline, Anna, Elizabeth, Charlotte, Matilda. Her mother died of TB when Matilda was three years of age. At the age of nine, she and the family came to America and settled in Wisconsin. When she was 20 years old she was married to Christian Wintermantel. For a time they lived in Ackley, Iowa, then in 1883, the family came to Oregon. They lived near Jefferson and in 1891 moved to the Canby district. In 1899 she was married to William Druschell. She died July 2, 1922 at the age of 77, and was buried in Zion Cemetery.

The 1860 census shows Johann Adam and his family living in Sauk County, Troy township, with real estate worth \$1500, not bad for 1860.

The 1870 census shows him living with his daughter Elizabeth in Dane County.

10 FEY GENERATIONS



In the 1880 census he is living with his son, Adam in the town of Ableman, township of Excelsior, Sauk County, Wisconsin. The town that was once called Ableman is now Rock Springs.

Here is what I found out about Ableman from Wikipedia::

Named for Col. Stephen Van Rensselaer Ableman, who settled there in 1851. The place was once called Ableman Mills, and once Rock Springs, and for a while Excelsior. The name of Rock Springs was given from the springs at the base of the rocky bluff, and Excelsior from the seal of New York.

In December 1880 there came to the family of Christian Wintermantel in Ackley, Iowa a letter edged in black. The "letter edged in black" was written on very special stationery that one would purchase to inform far away family members of a death. My grandmother, Minnie Wintermantel, wrote of this letter:

The black bordered stationery was almost a 'must' as was the black veil the widow wore. The bereaved gentlemen wore crepe bands on their sleeves but not very long.

This particular letter was especially for Matilda Fey Wintermantel, Christian's wife and the daughter of Johann Adam Fey who died on 4 December 1880 in Sauk County, Wisconsin. The letter is written in German. Here is an English translation:

(Envelope):

"Mr. Christ. Wintermantel
Ackley, Hardin Co, Iowa"

(Letter):

"Ableman, 7 December 1880

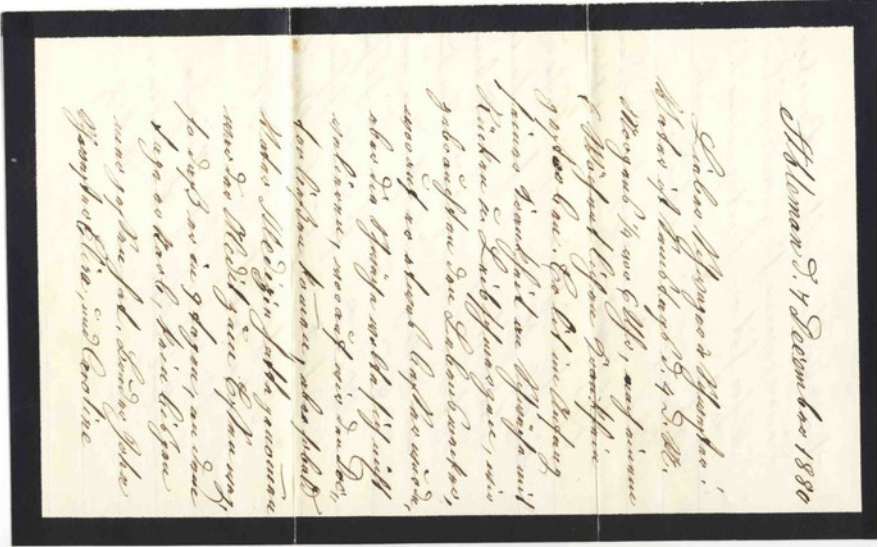
Dear Brother-in-Law and Sister:

Father died on Saturday the 4th (December) at 5:45 in the morning, after a 6 week-long illness. He had at the beginning of his illness a weakness with the back and stomach ache. We used the Lebenswecker*, whereupon he was better, but he does not lose the entire weakness, whereupon we let the doctor come, but as soon as father had the medicine taken away ? was to eat, so that in 9 days, he had forgotten he was to meet with Karl. Brother John, sister Eliza, and Caroline her 3 daughters, which serve in Baraboo, were here for the funeral. Father endured from Friday noon up to his end after much pain. Father died gladly, since he himself saw, that he cannot have much luck and more happy conditions with his handicap. Father was buried yesterday the 6th of the month, he now has overcome all pain and worries and the ground may be easy to him. The rest of us are well and hope that our letter, to you, finds you well.

Many cordial greetings from all of us to all of you.
Your brother, A. Fey"

The translator added this note about the Lebenswecker:

LETTER IN BLACK



* Originally invented in the 1850s by Carl Baunscheidt and called a Lebenswecker (German for "Life Awakener"), this counter-irritation device consisted of an 8" long turned ebony hollow handle, with 30 small needles in one end which the operator coats with Baunscheidt's inflammatory oil. A spiral spring concealed in the handle is then pulled back and let go to drive the 30 needles and their irritating oil into the skin."

Here follows a little of what we know of Johann Adam and Anna Thomas Fey's nine children:

Adam Fey (1827 Prussia – 1905 Ableman, Wisconsin) married Johanna Reuter. In 1880 the Wisconsin State Historical Society published *A History of Sauk County*. This is what they wrote about this Adam Fey:

Adam Fey, Merchant, Ableman, son of Adam and Anna (Thomas) Fey; born in Holtzhousen, Prussia, Feb. 10, 1827; lived in Prussia till 1854, when he moved to Iowa, where he remained till he came to Wisconsin in 1855, locating in the town of Troy, Sauk County, where he was engaged in farming for four years; in 1869, he moved to Spring Green, and opened a general store, and in 1871, removed to Ableman, where he now resides; he is dealing in general merchandise, and has a large, well-stocked store in company with L. Goedecke. He was married at Madison, Wis., May 5, 1872 to Hannah Rueder, daughter of Adolph Rueder; have had two boys - Adolph and one unnamed."

The boy unnamed would have been Maxemilian. It appears neither he nor five others of their children survived to adulthood. On the 1910 census his mother, Johanna Fey, reports she has given birth to six children and only one survived. That one was Gustave Adolph. He continued his father's business as a merchant in Ableman, Wisconsin and must have done quite well with it. The 1930 census shows him to be the owner of a \$15,000 home with two radios! A lot of wealth for that time.

Katherine Fey (1828 Prussia - USA) married Benedict Roth from Switzerland and had at least six children.

John Fey (1830 Prussia – 1915 Prairie du Sac, Wisconsin) married Lozina Violetta Hornbeck.. John was the son that came from Germany ahead of the rest of his family. Like some of our Wintermantel ancestors he was avoiding conscription into the Hessian army that was rented out to countries all over Europe.. He immigrated in 1853, one year before the rest of his family, arriving from Bremen in New York Harbor on May 2, 1853 on the ship Mathilde. Perhaps he was the one to find a good place for his family to settle in Sauk County, Wisconsin. In 1867 he married married Lozina Violetta Hornbeck.. John and Lozina had six children. The 1880 census shows him living with his family in Prairie du Sac, WI and he is a saloon keeper. By 1910 he and his family are still in Prairie du Sac but his occupation has changed to village clerk. By far the most amazing thing about John Fey is this: his great-granddaughter, A. A. Fey, had seventeen children! This was not back in the 1800's but in the 1950's and 60's. A.A. And her husband live in Monroe, Wisconsin. They are very active octogenarians and have fantastic family reunions.

Anna Fey (1833 Prussia - USA) We no nothing further about this Anna.

Elizabeth Fey (1835 Prussia - USA) married August Gastine Reuter and they had eight children in Wisconsin. August died in Dane County, Wisconsin in 1890. The 1880 census shows August working as a day laborer, their son Augustas working as a harness maker, and their daughters Emma and Rosette working as seamstresses. Just think how many seamstresses it must have taken to keep the world clothed before the advent of sewing machines!

Carl Fey (1839 Prussia – aft 1910 Reedsburg, Wisconsin) The 1860 census shows a Charles Fey living with the Johann Adam Fey family but no Carl. Since Charles is the age that Carl should have been I assume this person and Carl are one and the same. Carl appeared on the 1900 census and the 1910 census as a resident of the County Poor Farm in Reedsburg. His occupation - “pauper.”

Caroline Fey (1841 Prussia – 1891 Troy, Wisconsin) married Ludwig Diehl, a farmer from Prussia. They lived in the township of Troy, Sauk County, Wisconsin, and together raised at least twelve children.

Charlotte Fey (1843 Prussia - Wisconsin) The 1870 census shows Charlotte as a 26 year old seamstress living with the family of Louis Goedecke In Spring Green, Wisconsin. Her brother Adam is listed there as well. In the 1880 census she is living with her brother Adam and his family in Excelsior, Sauk County, Wisconsin and she is listed as Carlotta rather than Charlotte.

Matilda Ella Fey (1845 Prussia – 1922 Canby, Oregon) is the last child of Johann Adam Fey and is our ancestor.

This is what Elbert Wardle wrote about Matilda in his Wintermantel genealogy in 1986:

Matilda Fey
1845 - 1922
Niederdresselndorf, Prussia
Canby, Oregon



Fey Schuttte Family - abt 2012



Back Row: Michele, Russell, Joel, Paul, Tory, James, Patrick, Daniel, Pierre, Lynette (Rogers)

Middle: Parents – George and Algretta Fey Schutte

Front Row: Ryan, Jody, Teresa (Behm), Denise (Christopher), Gina (Gardner), Frank, George

Matilda, our grandmother, was the youngest child and was two and a half years old when her mother died. Her father, sisters and brothers took care of her. On their trip across the ocean she had her ninth birthday. They were on a sailing ship and the sea was stormy and very rough. Two icebergs were closing in on both sides of the ship and crashed together just behind them. Although Matilda was only nine, she remembers her father holding her and her sister Charlotte on his knees and comforting them while many of the passengers prayed. This trip took six weeks. Upon arrival in America the Fey family settled on a farm at Prairie du Sac, Wisconsin.

And there she grew until 9 November 1865 when she married a neighbor and returning Civil War soldier, Christian Wintermantel. Her story continues in the Wintermantel section of this history, but it also continues after that section, because Matilda outlived Christian by 25 years.

After 31 years of marriage Matilda Fey Wintermantel became a widow when Christian died in October, 1897. She married William Druschel in October of 1899. He died in June of 1907 and Matilda was a widow once again. Christian's pension file details where Matilda lived from the time her second husband died until her death. In 1900 Matilda and William are living in Canby. She lived there until March of 1908 when she moved to Seattle. She lived there until March 1910 when she moved to Tacoma, Washington. The 1910 census shows Matilda living at 1323 S. M Street, Tacoma, Washington with the families of both daughters, Minnie and Ella. A year later she moved to North Yakima, Washington for one year, then Tacoma, Washington again for two years, and then Portland, Oregon until December 1917. I suspect in all these moves she was living with various of her children. After that she moved back to Canby, Oregon with her daughter and son-in-law, Louisa and John Koehler. And that is where she died of heart disease on 2 July 1922.

I have a huge file of copies of Christian's pension file. She applied to receive benefits as Christian's widow after he died, to receive benefits for his two daughters who were still underage at his death, and to again receive widows benefits from Christian after the death of her second husband, William Druschel. It is very interesting reading. The number of depositions involved is truly astounding. Bureaucracy and paper work were not invented in the 20th century. On page 83 of the file, April 18, 1918, is a letter from Matilda to the Honorable C. N. McArthur. She writes:

Two years ago I applied to renew my pension with no results. Now they tell me I must submit the same paper work all over again. Can you please help me?

She did succeed in her claims and at the time of her death was receiving 30 dollars per month.

One more interesting thing about Matilda and William Druschel. They both lived in Canby, Oregon with their first families. Each of them had eleven children with their first spouses. Another neighbor family was that of Adam and Elizabeth Zimmerman. Adam and Elizabeth's daughter Emma married one of William Druschel's sons from his first marriage, Charles. Adam and Elizabeth's son George married one of Matilda Fey Wintermantel Druschel's daughters from her first marriage, Minnie.

So these are our Fey ancestors. We only have records of five generations, but very important

generations as they cover the time when the Feys came to America. They had a perilous journey across the ocean and braved many hardships. They established new lives in America and left many descendants, even us!

Here's how we are related to the Feys: Heinrich Fey, born was born in the late 1600's in Prussia. He was the father of Johann Jost Fey, who was the father of Johann Georg Fey, who was the father of Johann Adam Fey who came to America bringing his daughter Mathilda Fey, who was the mother of Wilhemina Wintermantel, who was the mother of Forrest Zimmerman, who was the father of Dianne Zimmerman, who was the mother of Dawne Stevens, who was the mother of ... Sarah, Hannah, Tim, and Becky!

So Hooray for the Feys!

Love, Granny



Fey-Wintermantel Marriage

RENEWAL
CIVIL WAR

3-1003. **WIDOW.** ACT SEPTEMBER 8, 1916
(Act of March 3, 1901.)

I, Matilda Druschel make oath that I am the identical person named in pension certificate No. 577 405 dated May 27, 1918, in my possession and now exhibited; that I was formerly the widow of the person upon whose service said certificate was issued; that I have not remarried since the date of commencement of the pension therein provided; that I am entitled to and hereby make claim for payment of four hundred forty one DOLLARS \$ 441#

pension now due at the rate of 20 dollars per month from Oct 2, 1916 to June 4, 1918
25 Oct 6, 1917 No fee

and that my post-office address to which I desire the check in payment mailed is as follows:

RJD #1
Street and No. or R. F. D. route
Canby
Post office.
Oregon
State.

Matilda Druschel.
Pensioner's signature must be written here in full as name appears in the head of this voucher.

DEPOSITION OF TWO WITNESSES.

We, the undersigned witnesses, do solemnly swear that the contents of the foregoing affidavit have been made known to us; that we are well acquainted with the affiant and know her to be the identical person she represents herself to be; that to our best knowledge and belief she has not remarried since the date of commencement of her pension, and that our acquaintance with her is such that had she resumed marriage relations after said date that fact would have become known to us.

Witness' signature: W. W. Whakar
Post-office address: Canby Ore
Witness' signature: Bruce C. Koehler
Post-office address: Canby Oregon RJD #1
State of: Oregon County of: Clatsop ss: -

Personally appeared before me this 13 day of June, 1918, the witnesses whose signatures and post-office addresses appear above, whom I believe to be credible persons, and made oath in due form of law to the truth of the foregoing statements subscribed by them in my presence, and I certify that the aforesaid pensioner has this day exhibited to me her pension certificate, above described.

[L. S.]
My Commission Expires June 5, 1920.
(Seal must be above this line.)

W. W. Whakar
Magistrate's signature.
Volney Smith, Clatsop Co. Ore
Official character.
Canby Oregon
Post-office address.

(If any erasures or alterations appear on this voucher, the magistrate must certify above his signature to the jurat that they were made before its execution.)

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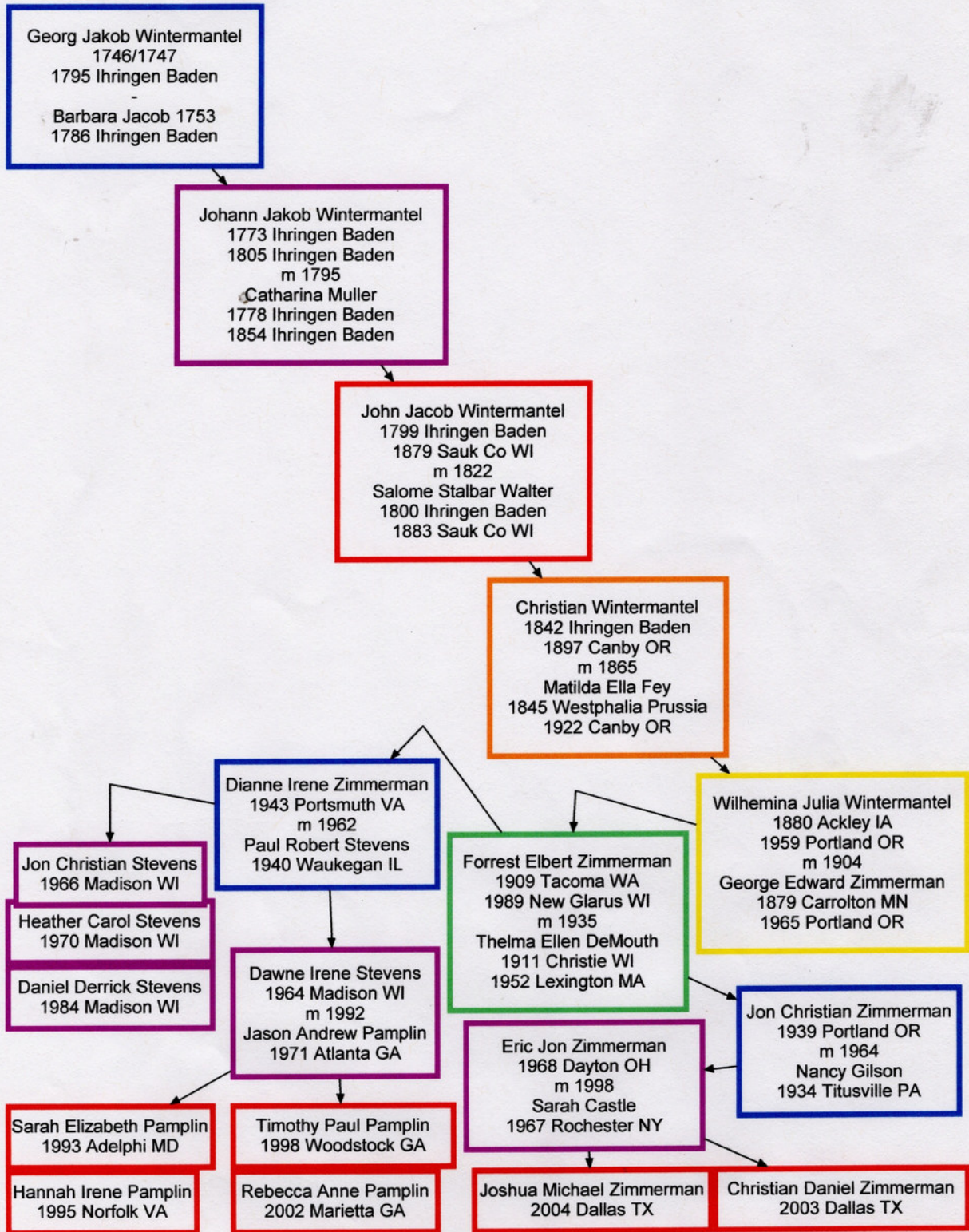
[L. S.]
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(Seal must be above this line.)

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Magistrate's signature.
Volney Smith, Clatsop Co. Ore
Official character.
Canby Oregon
Post-office address.

(If any erasures or alterations appear on this voucher, the magistrate must certify above his signature to the jurat that they were made before its execution.)

Matilda Fey Wintermantel Druschel
Pension Certificate - 1918

9 WINTERMANTEL GENERATIONS



The Wintermantel Story - Beginnings

17 August 2013

Dear Children,

My father's mother was a Wintermantel. Tonight I will tell you about her branch of the family. Wintermantel means winter coat in German.

The Wintermantels came from a part of Germany in the southern province of Baden-Württemberg. They lived in a little village called Ihringen which is about five miles northwest of Freiburg. Freiburg sits on the western edge of the Black Forest, so Ihringen is very near to it also. The Black Forest is a 3500 square mile area, almost rectangular area of mountains and forests. The Danube River originates in the Black Forest and the Rhine River Valley falls away to the west. The area is famous for its clock-making industry, especially cuckoo clocks, and also for the wood carving that adorns them. It has 14,000 miles of hiking, biking and skiing trails. The most interesting thing I learned about the Black Forest is it's inhabited by a species of giant earth worms called *Lumbricus badensis*. I wouldn't want to meet one on a dark and stormy night, would you? I imagine our Wintermantels were much too busy with day to day living to enjoy the trails, but perhaps they knew *Lumbricus*.

And I'll bet they did climb on the Kaiserstuhl! This series of volcanic hills rises from the the Rhine Valley and the southern end of the Kaiserstuhl is right at Ihringen!. Kaiserstuhl means king's chair. It was so named because King Otto III held court there in the year 994. I seems like our Wintermantel lived in a lovely and historic part of Germany.

The first Wintermantel we know of is **Georg Jacob Wintermantel (b. Ihringen, Baden 1746 – d. 1795)**. He died before he reached 50. His wife was **Barbara Jacob**. She only lived 33 years, from **1753 – 1786**. They had three children, the youngest only a year and a half when Barbara died. So then Georg Jacob married Catharina Hohweiler. They had three more children, the youngest being less than two when Georg Jacob died. (If you want to know the exact dates and places for any of these people go to my website at dianneandpaul.net or refer to the CD in this book) Who took care of all these siblings after Georg Jacob and Barbara were gone? We don't know. We don't know how long Catharina lived. But our ancestor Johann Jacob would have been 23 when his father and mother were both gone. He had two younger siblings and three younger half siblings to worry about. Hopefully, there were many aunts and uncles around to help out. So here is the next generation:

Johann Jacob Wintermantel (b. Ihringen 1773 – d. Ihringen 1805) - He only lived to the age of 33. He married **Catharina Mueller in 1795** and they had four children, the youngest six months old and then Johann Jacob died in 1805. We don't know how long Catharina lived or when she was born. Our ancestor, the second of these four children was only six when his father died. And that was:

Another **Johann Jacob Wintermantel (b. 1799 in Ihringen, Baden – d. 1879 Sauk County, Wisconsin)**, one of our two immigrant Wintermantel ancestors. We know about his birth because the Wintermantel researcher, J. E., went to Ihringen and brought back a copy of the church record. Here it is translated to English:

1799

Johann Jakob Wintermantel

The 28th of August between 10 and 11 p.m., born, and the 29th of the same (August) christened

father: Johann Jakob Wintermantel
citizen here.

Mother: Catharina nee Muller.

Christening Witnesses:

1. Jakob Walther, citizen and caregiver here
2. Wilhelm Muller, single here.
3. Salome Birmelin, single here.
4. Anna Maria nee Muller, wife of Johannes Mossner, citizen here.

In 1822 he married **Salome Stalbar Walter (b. 1800, Ihringen – d. 1883 Sauk Co., Wi)**. Johann Jacob was a farmer, and according to my grandmother, Minnie, he was the “Bürgermeister” or mayor, of “a small village in Germany.” That must have been Ihringen, as that's where he, his wife and all his children were born and lived until they came to America. However, the only time I ever heard or read that fact was when my grandmother told it to me. I don't know that there is any way to verify it.

Here is another story of the Wintermantel family in Germany. This one comes from a great-grandson of Johann Jacob (b. 1799), Elbert Wardle, who did research on the Wintermantles before the age of computers:

The Wintermantel Family

The Wintermantel family originated in Switzerland from around the late 1300's and were of the Aristocracy. Those we have record of were from the Freiburg area of Germany in the province of Baden Wurtemberg.

According to Paul Wintermantel, sometime prior to the Thirty Years War, which began in 1618, there were three Wintermantel brothers. One remained in Switzerland while another journeyed to Austria and the third emigrated to the Baden Wurtemberg region of Germany. As far as we are able to determine, all Wintermantels originating out of Germany are descendants of the brother who emigrated to Baden from Switzerland.

John Jacob Wintermantel lived close enough to the Alps that he could see them while herding the sheep and cattle. Like the Alsace region of France, the Baden area is wine growing country. John Jacob was a wine merchant, also. There are still many

Wintermantels in the Baden area to this day. Most Wintermantels were peasants or farmers. Many were Lutheran although some were Roman Catholic as documented by old birth records.

Beginning with the Thirty Years War until Bismark consolidated the German states in 1871, there was civil strife and religious fighting between the Lutherans and Catholics throughout Germany. During the 1800's there was a mass migration of people to America, including John Jacob Wintermantel and his family about 1855.

The route followed by the family was by wagon to Chur, Switzerland. From Chur, the family crossed into France traveling northward to the Alsace Lorraine area where they worked in the vineyards for a while. They traveled along the Seine River to the vicinity of Paris and on to England where they boarded a ship to America for the three week crossing. At the time this trip was made, it was more than likely a clipper ship. After reaching New York, John Jacob Wintermantel's family settled in Wisconsin at Prairie du Sac.

Another researcher I'll refer to as 'J.E.' has uncovered evidence that questions Elbert's version. Some think the description of the view from Ihringen and of the journey out of the country to America, was perhaps copied from another Wintermantel source that lived elsewhere. Following is what J. E. had to say about this issue:

'OK, so it looks like a consensus on the Chur journey being incorrect. And as far as being able to see the Alps from Ihringen, here is a reply from Werner Schmidlin, a Schmiedlin cousin, who was born and raised in Bischoffingen (next to Ihringen), and now lives in Australia, so he would know for sure. ...

“To your question could one see the Alps from Bischoffingen or Ihringen?

The answer is no. If you look behind you in Ihringen or Bischoffingen (He means north) you see the hills of the Kaiserstuhl. If you look west, you see the Vogue Mountains in France. If you go on top of the Hills on the Kaiserstuhl and look east, you see part of the Black Forrest. If you look towards Basel (south), about 50 Km away you do not see the Alps as the northern part of Switzerland is fairly flat or slightly undulated and the Alps are a fair way back.”

The part about Johann Jacob (1799) being a wine merchant, though, is very interesting and adds to our portrait of him.

Johann Jacob (1799) and Salome (1800) had nine children in Ihringen. In 1856 they decided to come to America. Their two eldest sons, John Jacob (1825) and George Frederick (1827) had already come. We don't know for sure why they decided to leave their homeland. We do know that many other Germans were coming to America at that time. According to the story my grandmother told me, and the same story I have found while researching others of our German ancestors, an important consideration was the matter of young men being conscripted into the German army and then being rented out as Hessians to fight in other people's wars. According to my grandmother, Minnie Wintermantel, the sons, John Jacob (1825) and George Frederick (1827), wanted to avoid that fate so they slipped away to the coast and caught a boat for America.



1856

Drawing of the Wintermantel Family Coming to America

by Doris Litscher Gasser

More information about John Jacob (1799) comes from the Wintermantel passport for the family when they left for America in 1856:

Passport No. 38 Hemisphere
No. 11413 Purpose: To travel to America
Canton Baden
Oberheim Section Passpot Bureau Breisach

Description: age - 55 years
 Height - 5 ft 9 in
 stature - slim
 face - longish, healthy
 hair - brown
 Forehead - high
 eyebrows - brown
 eyes - blue
 nose - pointed
 mouth - middlesized
 beard - small beard in cheeks
 chin - round
 distinguishing marks - none
 Personal affairs - married
Signature - Jacob Wintermantel

All native and foreign civil and military authorities are requested to let the holder of this passport -
Jacob Wintrmantel
and his wife, Salome Walter
and their six children -
Anna Maria - 26
George Jacob - 24
John George - 24
William - 17
Rosina - 15
Christian - 13
born in Ihringen, residing in Ihringen, who wish to travel to North America in order to settle there, travel free and without hindrance, also providing protection and help if needed. This pass was issued upon proper payment in triplicate, 9 April 1856.
Witnessed by Gortsch - Passport Bureau."
(translated by Meta Fashing.)

Our source, J. E., provides us a timeline for the family coming to America:

1846 - 1847 The 2 oldest Wintermantel sons, JOHN Jacob and George FREDERICH, traveled to America, together or separately. (And 3 Gugel sons came as well--Jacob in 1846, John in 1851, and George in 1854.)

1847 Frederich Wintermantel died in Louisville, Kentucky.

9 April 1856 The remaining members of the Wintermantel family (except the married daughter Salome and her husband Mathias Schmiedlin, and children, who remained in Germany...), were issued a passport at Breisach, Baden, Germany, near Ihringen.

24 April 1856 John Jacob Wintermantel, his wife, Salome (Walter), and children -- Anna Maria, George JACOB, John GEORGE, Wilhelm (WILLIAM) Frederick, Rosina and Christian, left Ihringen. Also, Jacob and Catherine Gugel's remaining family left Ihringen on the same day, with the following remaining children -- William, Christian, Kate, Barbara and Sarah. The oldest daughter, Anna May Gugel and her husband, George Wintermantel, a cousin of our Wintermantels, remained in Ihringen until 1857. The Wintermantel and Gugel families arrived in Kehl, Baden, by train that evening, and stayed there overnight.

25 April 1856 The families crossed the Rhine River and went to Strasburg, Alsace, France, and later that evening started for Paris.

26 April 1856 The families arrived in Paris, and that night the journey was resumed for le Havre, France.

27 April 1856 In the morning, the families arrived in le Havre, and spent several days there.

30 April 1856 In the evening the families boarded the sailboat "Hemisphere".

1 May 1856 In the morning the ship Hemisphere started for America.

7 June 1856 After a voyage of 37 days, the Hemisphere arrived in New York. Jacob Gugel had been ill before the voyage, but it was hoped the trip would improve his health. Instead, "he was taken to the hospital shortly after arriving in New York, where he died of palsy and a complication of diseases, at the age of 68 years, and was buried on Staten Island". (The rest of the Gugel family settled in Cass County, Indiana where the oldest Gugel son, Jacob, had been given a land grant for his service in the Mexican War.)

18 June 1856 The Wintermantels arrived in Little Prairie, Wisconsin."

The Gugels mentioned above were also from Ihringen. Jacob, John or George Gugel may have been part of the group that my grandmother told me "ran off to the coast one night when they heard the army conscriptors were coming, and left for America." The rest of the Gugel family came over the ocean aboard the Hemisphere with the rest of the Wintermantel family. There was intermarriage between the two families.

Doris Listscher Gasser, a Wintermantel descendant who still lives in Sauk County, wrote the following about the family's first home in America:

"The Wintermantels purchased a farm in Irish Valley and built a home. They sold the farm to Martin Yanke in 1907 and his descendants continue to live there. The house was in the path of the same tornado that destroyed the Catholic Church in Plain in 1918."

After the family had lived here for nineteen years, their son George wrote a letter home to relatives in Germany and someone saved it, translated it and shared it with us. It tells a lot about the early days of the Wintermantel family in Sauk County, Wisconsin.

January 31, 1875

Honey Creek, Sauk County, Wisconsin

Dear Relatives and Friends,

Since nearly 10 years have already passed since our emigration to America, and I have not entirely forgotten you who still live at my place of birth, I finally came to the thought to write again to you. Very likely, there are those of our relatives and acquaintances there who still think about us and would like to know how things are going with the Wintermantel family in America. This short report will give you some idea how we have fared.

After a wait of 2 days in New York we journeyed directly to Wisconsin and settled in Honey Creek, Sauk County, where we worked for the first few months for different farmers until August when our father moved a few miles farther and, in September, bought 40 acres of land for \$1.00 an acre. Next spring we built a house on this land, and that is where the parents now live.

The first years father broke up 20 to 30 acres of land and with the help of Jacob and William planted a vineyard and fruit trees, so that the parents have a pretty nice home. Both are still living. Father is still well and strong for his age. Mother is somewhat frail, but still pretty well. They live in well-to- circumstances and know nothing of want, for their land has produced MANY A GOOD HARVEST of wheat, oats, corn, wine and different vegetables with which you are acquainted too.

The land was still pretty wild when we arrived. The first ones came to this region about 10 years earlier, most of them from Switzerland, others from North Germany and South Germany and from the Alsace, still others from the eastern and southern states. Until 1846, wild people and wild animals were the only inhabitants of this region. And some of the original inhabitants are still present..."

He goes on to tell about the various children and I will share those other parts soon. And then...

"On January 13th I received a letter from Brother Christian in Iowa in which he enclosed

a letter from you which you sent to Christian Wintermantel in Iowa. Regarding this I wanted to write to you, and had a letter ready when I received 2 other letters from him, one was from you and one from my mother's oldest sister, Kathrina, very likely written by her daughter, Kathrina. The next morning I brought them to my parents and read them to them in the presence of their daughter, Salome, and the young Schmidlin. These 2 letters surprised us, and brought joy, but also sorrow. We blamed ourselves for great carelessness, that for such a long time we did not write to you, and if I should give the reason, I would not know what to say. After the letters were read, father gave me \$10 which I was to send to my mother's oldest sister. But if she should not be living any more, one half of it shall go to Rosina, the other sister of my mother, but the other half to go to the oldest sister's daughter, Kathrina.

Now I could come to a close, but I cannot send empty paper to Germany. I will, therefore, write something about the price of land. Last spring a farm of 120 acres was sold in our neighborhood for \$2,700. It is almost all level land, but perhaps 50 acres is usable, the other is woods. But the land is all fertile. Another farm of 200 acres, with 80 acres under plow was sold for \$4,250. On it was a 2 story stone house which cost \$1,200.

Now I shall also write something of the conditions of the state and church, but there isn't enough room. Finally, a hearty greeting from us all to you all. Next spring I want to write another letter, God willing. When you write again tell us how many gulden you received for the \$10. Our address is,

George Wintermantel, Prairie du Sac, Wisconsin."

You can read the entire letter in the section of this book called "Sources."

John Jacob and Salome Walter Wintermantel are buried in Black Hawk Cemetery, Troy Township, Sauk Co, WI, along with many of their descendants.

Now I want to tell you a little about each of John Jacob and Salome Walter Wintermantel's nine children.

John Jacob and Salome Walter Wintermantel's first child was **Salome Wintermantel (b. 1823 Ihringen, Baden – 1904 Sauk City, Wisconsin)**. Salome married Mathias Schmiedlin (b.1820 Ihringen – d. 1903 Sauk City, Wisconsin). They were married and had at least five children in Ihringen before they followed the rest of the Wintermantel family to Sauk County. Here is what brother George wrote about Salome and Matthias in his letter to Germany in 1875:

M. Schmidlins live close by our parents. He had father's farm in rent for several years, but then they bought out an Irishman. The two older daughters are married. Several children were born in America, and several have died. The parents and the rest of the children are healthy and well.

They had about nine children, four of whom survived to adulthood. One, their daughter Salome Schmiedlin and her husband, Emmanuel Kirschner, had nine children also. Five of them died before the

age of eight. During a two month period during the winter of 1880 three of their little boys died; Franz Kirschner, age 7, Herman Kirschner 5, and John Heinrich Kirschner, 3. Most likely a contagious disease like diphtheria swept through the community. We don't know for sure. Sad though this was there is also good news for Salome and Matt. Of their grandchildren who lived, many lived into their 80's and 90's, at least nine. And one granddaughter, Sara, lived to be 102. She was the daughter of Mary Magdalena Weber, Salome and Matt's first child. Sara Weber married Clint O. Belzer. Both Sarah and Clint lived past the 100 mark, Sara to 102, Clint to 103. They were married almost 80 years!

John Jacob and Salome Walter Wintermantel's second child was **John Jacob Wintermantel (b. 1825 Ihringen, Baden – 1894 Iowa)**. John Jacob and his brother, George Frederick, had come to America before their parents and family in 1846 or 1847. When John Jacob (1799) and Salome arrived with their six children in Sauk County one of their first thoughts was to find the two older brothers and unite the family.

Brother George wrote the following about his brother John Jacob:

Brother John Jacob was found by Brother William in Memphis in 1860 and they took the train to Wisconsin. He lived for several years with the parents. In 1865 he went to Iowa, bought land, married, sold the land again, moved farther west, bought other land at Winterset, Madison County, Iowa, where he now lives. He is a widower, but lives in well-to-do circumstances

John Jacob (1825) married Caroline Schoepflin. She brought 5 children with her to the marriage. Caroline and John Jacob had two more children. When the youngest was only 2 Caroline died. Then John Jacob married Eliza Jacquiss and had Katherine Ethel Wintermantel who married Harry Woodford. Kate and Harry had eight children including twins. In 1919 during the great flu epidemic, Harry, just back from WWI, and the twins, Elmer and Eleanor, who were then 2 1/2, all died.

John Jacob and Salome Walter Wintermantel's third child was **George Frederick Wintermantel (1827 Ihringen, Baden – 1847 Louisville, Ky)** Sadly, George Frederick never made it to Wisconsin. Brother George writes (1875 letter to Germany):

We never saw anything more of Brother Frederick. According to J. J. Angaben he died in 1847 in Louisville, Kentucky.

This comment has puzzled researchers. Who was J. J. Angaben?

One researcher, M. Jenstad, had the following insight (email 2009):

I've always just figured he must have been some researcher someone used before I was actively involved in genealogy. I've tried looking for that surname.....can't find it ANYWHERE! Today I had a new thought.....using Babelfish website I entered "angeben" as a German word, and it came back as the word, "indicate". Could this possibly mean that "according to J. J. (meaning John Jacob Wintermantel



Harry and Katherine Wintermantel Woodford Family
1871 - 1919 1875 - 1951

Back: Alice, Glen, Faye and John

**Front: Bernerd, Harry holding Eleanor, Kate holding Elmer, and
Gaye**

Katherine was the daughter of John Jacob Wintermantel (1825),
who was the son of
John Jacob Wintermantel (1799) and Salome Walter (1800)

2nd, who came to America before his parents), angeben (meaning "indicated") he died in 1847....so it might read:

'According to J. J. (Wintermantel), he indicated he (George Frederick) died in 1847 in Louisville, Kentucky.'

...This would then probably mean that John Jacob W. (2nd) and George Friedrich W. had found each other in America .

John Jacob and Salome Walter Wintermantel's fourth child was **Anne Marie Wintermantel (1829 Ihringen, Baden - 1870)** Only lived to age 40. She married Rudolf Yaeger. They had one son, Fred. Fred's daughter, Lillian Yaeger, married James Callaway and they had 10 children in Wisconsin and Canada.

John Jacob and Salome Walter Wintermantel's fifth child was **George Jacob Wintermantel (known as Jacob) (1832 Ihringen, Baden – 1916 Sauk Co, WI)**. **Jacob** was a shoemaker before the Civil War. He married Agnes Joos from Switzerland about 1860. Jacob and most of his descendants stayed in Wisconsin. And one of his descendants became a good friend of mine even before I knew she was a descendant! That may be why I have such a wealth of information about Jacob. I even have a wonderful story about how his wife's family came to America. You can find it all in “Sources.” In the meantime, I will condense some of it for you here.

Jacob and Agnes had three small children when he was drafted in October, 1864 and became part of Company H, Thirty-seventh Wisconsin Infantry. He fought with Ninth Army Corp in battles at Fort Steadman, VA and Petersburg, VA.

Jacob's brother George wrote about Jacob's Civil War service in his 1875 letter:

During the Civil War George JACOB'S lot came to go into the army, and he went to Petersburg and Richmond in Virginia. He returned to Wisconsin safe and sound at the close of the war. It was hard for him to leave wife and children. He told me that sometimes everything was a cemetery for the fallen soldiers.

In another letter, written in 1908 to his sister-in-law, Matilda Druschel, in Oregon, George writes again of brother Jacob:

The family of my brother Jacob has had much grief and heartache. He has about 118 acres, about 80 acres in hills and woodlands, and a few acres of swampland.

We don't know what that “grief and heartache” was.

Jacob and Agnes stayed in Sauk Co., WI. The 1870, 1880, and 1900 census shows them in Franklin Township. In 1910 they are living in Prairie du Sac; Agnes reports having birthed 9 children, 8 still living. (Their son William died at age 27.) All the children stayed in Sauk Co except for the eldest, Jacob, who moved to Iowa.



George Jacob Wintermantel (1832) Family

**Back: John Wintermantel, Sarah Sprecher, George Wintermantel,
Mary Mellentine, Christian Wintermantel, Rose Sprecher**

**Front: Salome Hudson, Agnes Joos Wintermantel, George Jacob
Wintermantel, William Wintermantel**

George Jacob was the son of
John Jacob Wintermantel (1799) and Salome Walter (1800)

**Rose Wintermantel Sprecher
(1877)**

and father



**George Jacob Wintermantel
(1832)**

**George Jacob Wintermantel
(1832)**

in Civil War Uniform



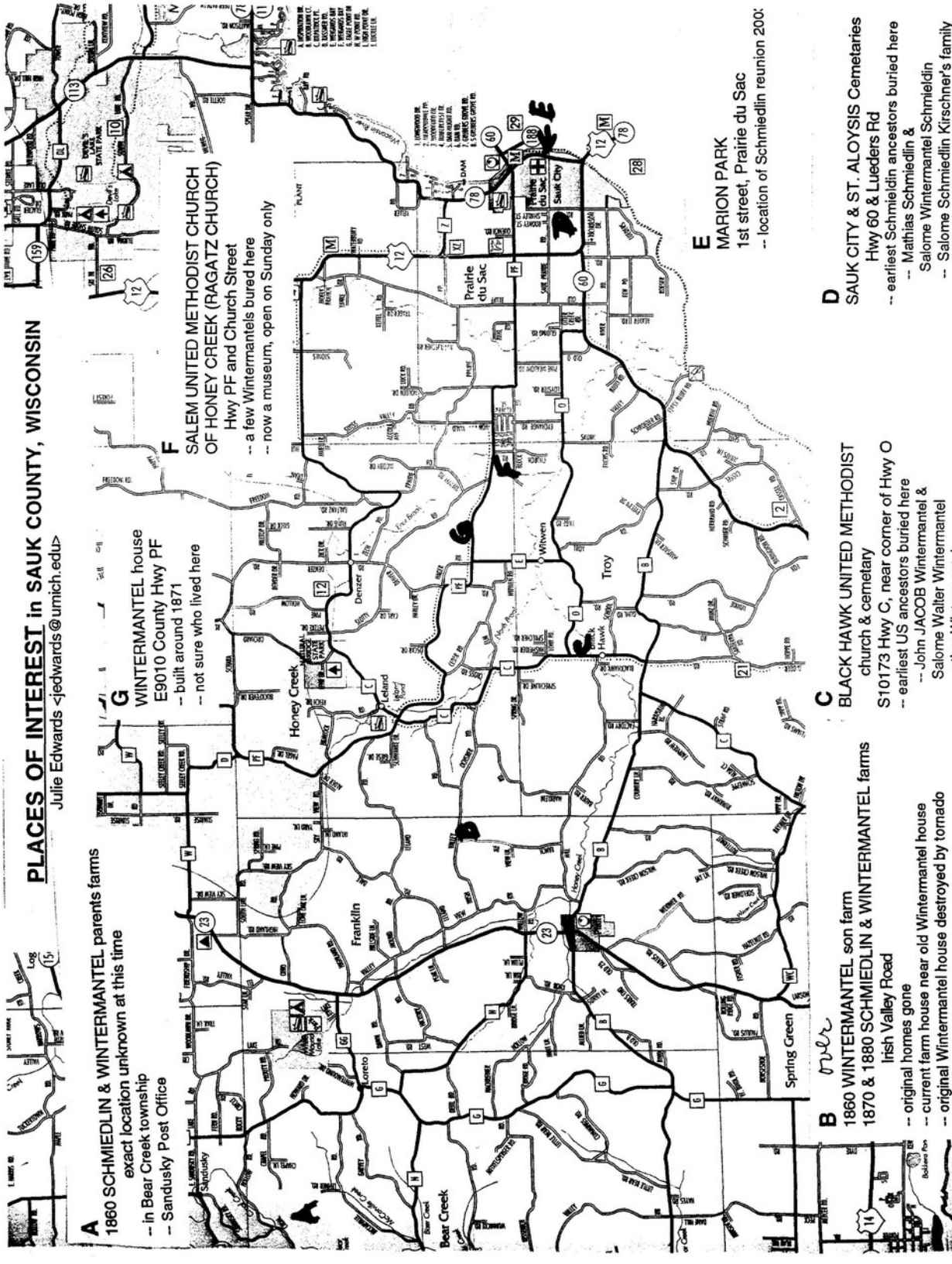
Jacob Wintermantel had to leave his wife and children to fight in the Civil War in Petersburg and Richmond, Va.



Rosina and Fred Sprecher Family

Back: Rosina, Wilbert, Viola, Clarence

Front: Ruth, Rosina Agnes Wintermantel, Fred



PLACES OF INTEREST in SAUK COUNTY, WISCONSIN

Julie Edwards <jedwards@umich.edu>

A 1860 SCHMIEDLIN & WINTERMANTEL parents farms
 exact location unknown at this time
 -- in Bear Creek township
 -- Sandusky Post Office

G WINTERMANTEL house
 E9010 County Hwy PF
 -- built around 1871
 -- not sure who lived here

F SALEM UNITED METHODIST CHURCH
 OF HONEY CREEK (RAGATZ CHURCH)
 Hwy PF and Church Street
 -- a few Wintermantels buried here
 -- now a museum, open on Sunday only

B 1860 WINTERMANTEL son farm
 1870 & 1880 SCHMIEDLIN & WINTERMANTEL farms
 Irish Valley Road
 -- original homes gone
 -- current farm house near old Wintermantel house
 -- original Wintermantel house destroyed by tornado

C BLACK HAWK UNITED METHODIST
 church & cemetery
 S10173 Hwy C, near corner of Hwy O
 -- earliest US ancestors buried here
 -- John JACOB Wintermantel &
 Salome Walter Wintermantel

D SAUK CITY & ST. ALOYSIS Cemeteries
 Hwy 60 & Lueders Rd
 -- earliest Schmiedlin ancestors buried here
 -- Mathias Schmiedlin &
 Salome Wintermantel Schmiedlin
 -- Salome Schmiedlin Kirschner's family

E MARION PARK
 1st street, Prairie du Sac
 -- location of Schmiedlin reunion 200:



**George Wintermantel House
County Highway PF*
Sauk County, Wisconsin**

***Designated by letter 'G' in "Places of Interest"
map in Wintermantel Sources.**



**Paul and Rosina Wintermantel Reitz
1838 - 1914 1840 - 1923**

**Rosina is the daughter of John Jacob and Salome
Walter Wintermantel**

Here is a very little bit about each of George Jacob's children:

Jacob married Amelia Buttke and raised a family of one child in Iowa

Salome married Albert Hudson. They raised a family of one child in Lodi, WI.

William never married. He died at age 27.

John lived in Prairie du Sac and clerked at Conger and Schoephorsters General Store. He married Emma Ragatz and had five children all of whom stayed in the area

Sarah and her sister, Rosina, married brothers, Felix and Fred Sprecher. Sarah married Felix and had three children. Sarah's granddaughter, Doris Listcher writes for the local paper in Prairie du Sac and has written articles about the Wintermantels and drew the picture of the Wintermantels Coming to America.

Mary married August Mellentine. They had no children. They stayed in Prairie du Sac.

George F. never married. He and his brother Christian ran a butcher shop in Reedsburg. George liked to tell limmericks.

Christian ran the Butcher shop with George. He also never married.

Rosina Agnes married Fred Sprecher, brother of Felix, husband of her sister Sarah. Rosina (Rose) had five children. One of whom, Wilbert, has a wife, Marcella Felix Sprecher, still living at 102. Another child, still living, is Rosina's daughter, Ruth. Ruth is the mother of my dear friend, Marilyn, that I know from church.

John Jacob and Salome Walter Wintermantel's sixth child was **John George Wintermantel (known as George) (1835 Ihringen, Baden – 1920 Sauk County, WI.)** We have two wonderful letters that George wrote, one to the folks back in Germany in 1875, the second to his sister-in-law, Matilda Druschel in Canby, Oregon in 1908. Those letters are the basis for much that we know about these Wintermantels and their circumstances.

The 1860 census shows George working on the farm of Frederick and Catherine Rose. They had a 15 year old daughter Charlotte he must have been sweet on, because he married her two years later. She gave birth to a baby girl, Charlotte, in Nov 1863, then died 23 Dec 1863. George's sister Salome took Baby Charlotte to care for. A year later George married Anna Kindshi. With her he had five girls, and then finally a boy, Frederick in 1881. Fred is said to have told that his father regarded his eight cows as being “a sizable herd.”

In 1871 George purchased a farm on Sauk County Hwy PF two miles west of the Ragatz Church. During the Wintermantel Reunion of 2003 we were able to tour the farmhouse that still stands. It is a Swiss style house made with very thick sandstone walls in a distinctive mode called Block and Stack.

John Jacob and Salome Walter Wintermantel's seventh child was **William Frederick Wintermantle (known as William) – (1838 Ihringen, Baden – 1927 Portland, OR).** He married Sarah Dengel and had eight children, four of which survived to 1900: George, Mary E. (married Stone), Rosa (married Finnigan), Sadie (married Enke). William and Sarah and all their children ended up living in Oregon. Like his brothers Jacob and Christian, William served in the Civil War. We have the following from

brother George about William's Civil War service and his life up to 1875:

Brother William enlisted in the army in the beginning of the war. He served 3 years in the 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry Regiment, mostly under General Bloncl in the southwest, in Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and in Indian Territory. He was in many battles and bloody situations, and in danger day and night between southern rebels and enemy Indians. In 1865 he moved with John Jacob to Iowa where he bought and sold farms several times, naturally not without profit. But two years ago he moved to Kansas where he again acquired 160 acres of land. Probably, according to law, every soldier with an honorable discharge was entitled to 160 acres of land. He sold a farm in Iowa, I think it was 730 acres. His wife was a daughter of a German preacher from Illinois.

William testified extensively during his brother, Christian's, pension case, of which we have the file. He testified that Christian and Matilda moved together from Wisconsin to Iowa after the war and they lived together with William's family in Iowa until 1874 when William and his family moved on to Kansas.

William and Sarah's daughter Mary married Andrew Stone and had six children. The third was a girl named Bercha. Bercha grew up and married a man named Earlyn Besaw, so her name was Bercha Besaw. I'll bet there weren't too many Bercha Besaws around.

Bercha's eldest sibling was a boy named Lawrence Orr Stone. Lawrence and his wife had four children. His wife may have died before 1940, I'm not sure. But the 1940 census shows him married to another woman with no sign of his children. I finally found one of them, 12 year old Betty Louise Stone, living in the Waverly Children's Home in Portland, Oregon. This was basically an orphanage. I shall continue to look for the other three children Cletus, Donald, and Marjorie Stone

John Jacob and Salome Walter Wintermantel's eighth child was **Rosina Wintermantel (b. 1840 Ihringen, Baden – 1923 Leola, South Dakota)**. Rosina married Paulus Heitz and they had eleven children. They moved to Minnesota in 1865. On the 1910 Census Rosina reports she has had 11 children/ 10 are still living. Their daughter Salome had died in 1894.

John Jacob and Salome Walter Wintermantel's ninth child was **Christian Wintermantel (1842 Ihringen, Baden – 1897 Canby, Oregon)** Christian is our second Wintermantel immigrant ancestor. He has his own story.

Here ends the story of the first three Wintermantel generations that we know about. They lived in a beautiful part of Germany, then called Baden, in the village of Ihringen. The first two generations were mostly farmers. Their lives were short and filled with hard work. Our immigrant ancestor, Johann Jacob (1799) was a farmer, a wine merchant and perhaps, "Bürgermeister." He and his wife Sally, to keep their sons from being conscripted as Hessian soldiers, packed up their lives and their family and followed their two oldest sons to America. They settled in Sauk County, Wisconsin where they lived together into ripe old age and their children produced many descendants now in Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Oregon and other places.

Here is how we are related to these Wintermantels: Georg Jakob Wintermantel married Barbara Jacob and had Johann Jakob Wintermantel. Johann Jakob married Catharina Muller and had John Jacob Wintermantel. John Jacob married Salome Walter and had Christian Wintermantel. Christian married Matilda Fey and had Wilhemina Wintermantel. Wilhemina married George Zimmerman and had Forrest Zimmerman. Forrest married Thelma DeMouth and had Dianne Zimmerman. Dianne married Paul Stevens and had Dawne Stevens. Dawne married Jason Pamplin and had...Sarah, Hannah, Timmy and Rebecca. So Hooray for the Wintermantels!

Love, Granny

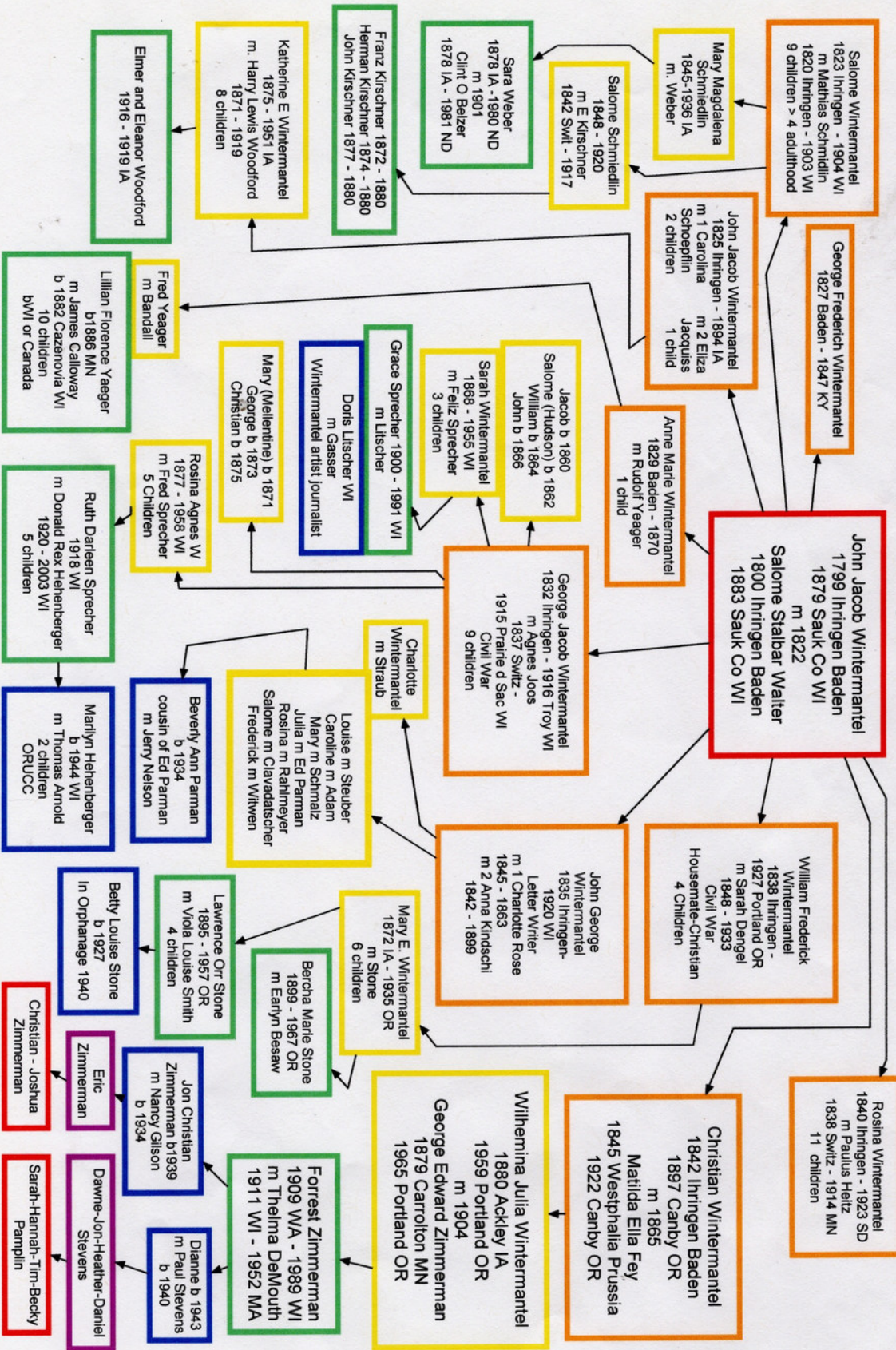


Rosina and Sarah Wintermantel

1875 - 1968 1878 - 1976

Daughters of William F. Wintermantel (1838) who
was the son of John Jacob Wintermantel (1799)

J J Wintermantel (1799) Descendants



Excerpt from: Schmiedlin Family Timeline

by J.E.

From booklet *Schmiedlin Reunion 2003*; Prepared for the Schmiedlin-Wintermantel Reunion held Saturday August 9, 2003 at Marion Park, Prairie du Sac, Wisconsin

1847 Frederich Wintermantel died in Louisville, Kentucky.

9 April 1856 The remaining members of the Wintermantel family (except the married daughter Salome and her husband Mathias Schmiedlin, and children, who remained in Germany...), were issued a passport at Breisach, Baden, Germany, near Ihringen.

24 April 1856 John Jacob Wintermantel, his wife, Salome (Walter), and children -- Anna Maria, George JACOB, John GEORGE, Wilhelm Frederick, Rosina and Christian, left Ihringen. Also, Jacob and Catherine Gugel's remaining family left Ihringen on the same day, with the following remaining children -- William, Christian, Kate, Barbara and Sarah. The oldest daughter, Anna May Gugel and her husband, George Wintermantle, remained in Ihringen until 1857. The Wintermantel and Gugel families arrived in Kehl, Baden, by train that evening, and stayed there overnight.

25 April 1856 The families crossed the Rhine River and went to Strasburg, Alsace, France, and later that evening started for Paris.

26 April 1856 The families arrived in Paris, and that night the journey was resumed for Le Havre, France.

27 April 1856 In the morning, the families arrived in Le Havre, and spent several days there.

30 April 1856 In the evening the families boarded the sailboat "Hemisphere".

1 May 1856 In the morning the ship Hemisphere started for America.

7 June 1856 After a voyage of 37 days, the Hemisphere arrived in New York. Jacob Gugel had been ill before the voyage, but it was hoped the trip would improve his health. Instead, "he was taken to the hospital shortly after arriving in New York, where he died of palsy and a complication of diseases, at the age of 68 years, and was buried on Staten Island". (The rest of the Gugel family settled in Logansport, Indiana where the oldest Gugel son, Jacob, had been given a land grant for his service in the Mexican War.)

9 June 1856 After a stay of two days in New York, the Wintermantel family left for Wisconsin.

18 June 1856 The Wintermantel's arrived in Little Prairie, Wisconsin.

15 July 1856 The Gugel family, after remaining in New York to care for their father, left for Indiana. The family took the steamer to Albany, New York, and then took the train west by way of Buffalo, Toledo and Ft. Wayne to Logansport, Indiana. The oldest son had obtained a land grant in Royal Center, Indiana for his service in the Mexican War, and he and his 2 brothers had been living there. Jacob went to Toledo to meet his family as they came from Germany, and traveled back with them from there. Though the Wintermantels had left New York earlier (than the Gugels), it is possible that they also traveled basically the same route that the Gugels took a few weeks later. So I suspect the Wintermantels arrived in Wisconsin by train.

13 June 1857 Anna May Gugel and her husband, George Wintermantel, arrived in America. Three of their children died in infancy (2 in Germany, 1 in America), and 3 lived to adulthood – Kate died at age 19 in Indiana, and Mary (Mrs. Rupe) also remained in Indiana. Jake Wintermantel later moved to Tacoma, Washington, and had at least one daughter.

Letter from Geo. W. to Germany Jan 1875

from papers received from Paul Wintermantel via Patsy Clark; June 2003.

January 31, 1875

Honey Creek, Sauk County, Wisconsin

Dear Relatives and Friends,

Since nearly 10 years have already passed since our emigration to America, and I have not entirely forgotten you who still live at my place of birth, I finally came to the thought to write again to you. Very likely, there are those of our relatives and acquaintances there who still think about us and would like to know how things are going with the Wintermantel family in America. This short report will give you some idea how we have fared.

After a wait of 2 days in New York we journeyed directly to Wisconsin and settled in Honey Creek, Sauk County, where we worked for the first few months for different farmers until August when our father moved a few miles farther and, in September, bought 40 acres of land for \$1.00 an acre. Next spring we built a house on this land, and that is where the parents now live.

The first years father broke up 20 to 30 acres of land with the help of Jacob and William planted a vineyard and fruit trees, so that the parents have a pretty nice home. Both are still living. Father is still well and strong for his age. Mother is somewhat frail, but still pretty well. They live in well-to- circumstances and know nothing of want, for their land has produced MANY A GOOD HARVEST of wheat, oats, corn, wine and different vegetables with which you are acquainted too.

The land was still pretty wild when we arrived. The first ones came to this region about 10 years earlier, most of them from Switzerland, others from North Germany and South Germany and from the Alsace, still others from the eastern and southern states. Until 1846, wild people and wild animals were the only inhabitants of this region. And some of the original inhabitants are still present.

Now I will give you a brief report of all our relatives. M. Schmidlins live close by our parents. He had father's farm in rent for several years. but then they bought out an Irishman. The two older daughters are married. Several children were born in America, and several have died. The parents and the rest of the children are healthy and well. Brother John Jacob was found by Brother William in Memphis in 1860 and then took the train to Wisconsin. He lived for several years with the parents. In 1865 he went to Iowa, bought land, married, sold the land again, moved farther west, bought other land at Winterset, Iowa County, Iowa, where he now lives. He is a widower, but lives in well-to-do circumstances. We never saw anything more of Brother Fredrich. According to J. J. Angaben he died in 1847 in Louisville, Kentucky. Sister Anna Maria has also died. She was married to Rudolf Jager, a cobbler from Hanover. He died 3 years earlier in 1867. Brother George JACOB lives

beside Schmidlin. He was married in 1859 to Agnes Joos, who as a little girl came from Switzerland with her parents. He does little as a cobbler, but in his farming he already has good help from his boys.

During the Civil War George JACOB'S lot came to go into the army, and he went to Petersburg and Richmond in Virginia. He returned to Wisconsin safe and sound at the close of the war. It was hard for him to leave wife and children. He told me that sometimes everything was a cemetery for the fallen soldiers. Brother William enlisted in the army in the beginning of the war. He served 3 years in the 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry Regiment, mostly under General Bloncl in the southwest, in Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and in Indian Territory. He was in many battles and bloody situations, and in danger day and night between southern rebels and enemy Indians. In 1865 he moved with John Jacob to Iowa where he bought and sold farms several times, naturally not without profit. But two years ago he moved to Kansas where he again acquired 160 acres of land. Probably, according to law, every soldier with an honorable discharge was entitled to 160 acres of land. He sold a farm in Iowa, I think it was 730 acres. His wife was a daughter of a German preacher from Illinois. Sister Rosina was married in October, 1861, and lives in Minnesota since 1865. This state is west of Wisconsin. And the place where Rosina lives with her husband, Paul Heiz, is probably 300 miles from here.

Brother Christian was also in the war. He served in the 26th Wisconsin Infantry Regiment He was in some of the largest battles of the whole war, near Fredricksburg and Chancellorsville in Virginia and at Gettysburg in Pennsylvania. He endured earthshaking cannon fire, he saw blood flow in streams in larger and smaller battles. After his three years of service in the army he came back home from the war unhurt. After the war he married Mathilda Fei who came with her parents from Prussia to America. In 1867 he sowed 2 acres of hops on Father's land and made more than a thousand dollars from the hops. In the fall of 1868 he moved to the other brothers in Iowa.

Iowa, our western neighbor state, draws the people there because there it is not necessary to make a farm out of woodland like in Wisconsin, in most cases, for there on the large prairies you can see only heaven and grass for hundreds of miles. There the settlers can prepare 40, 50 or 60 acres of the nicest and fattest land with the break-plow and two teams of horses in one summer, and harvest 800, 1000 or 1500 bushels of wheat the next summer, and so with one stroke come to easy street. Of course, it does not always go so -well, but it does in many cases. The harvesting as well as the sowing and threshing is done with machines. Ten horses (5 teams) and 12 to 14 men are used for threshing when the grain and weather are dry, and 400 to 500 bushels of wheat or 700 bushels of oats can be threshed in one day, and in most cases, so well cleaned that it can be taken to the mill or to the market. Of course, the grain is cheap in the west and the workers wages are high. From myself, I cannot report such famous deeds and thrilling experiences.

Not like my brothers, I stayed in the same town and county where we settled in June, 1856. For five years I worked as a hired man for \$140 a year. But in 1858 I already bought 43 acres of land for \$315. The following year I bought 20 acres more for \$45. These 20 acres are hilly with much timber on them. In 1861 I made the beginning on this piece of land, and with the help of Brother Christian I cleared 8 acres of hazelbrush and burned it all in 8 days. We broke the land with a large plow

and 5 yoke of oxen in 4 1/2 days. The next year I already threshed 157 bushels of wheat. The next spring I cleared five acres more on which I immediately planted corn and potatoes. Results were very good.

In December, 1862, I married Charlotte Rose, daughter of Fredrich and Katrina Rose, but after a short marriage of 1 year and 2 weeks, my dear Charlotte died. Eleven weeks before her death a girl was born whom I turned over to my sister, Salome, for her upbringing. She was a real mother to the dear child until I was married again the following year to Anna Kindschi. She came with her father and relatives from Switzerland to America. With her I have 5 girls. Two are going to school. They are being taught German and English.

On January 13th I received a letter from Brother Christian in Iowa in which he enclosed a letter from you which you sent to Christian Wintermantel in Iowa. Regarding this I wanted to write to you, and had a letter ready when I received 2 other letters from him, one was from you and one from my mother's oldest sister, Kathrina, very likely written by her daughter, Kathrina. The next morning I brought them to my parents and read them to them in the presence of their daughter, Salome, and the young Schmidlin. These 2 letters surprised us, and brought joy, but also sorrow. We blamed ourselves for great carelessness, that for such a long time we did not write to you, and if I should give the reason, I would not know what to say. After the letters were read, father gave me \$10 which I was to send to my mother's oldest sister. But if she should not be living any more, one half of it shall go to Rosina, the other sister of my mother, but the other half to go to the oldest sister's daughter, Kathrina.

Now I could come to a close, but I cannot send empty paper to Germany. I will, therefore, write something about the price of land. Last spring a farm of 120 acres was sold in our neighborhood for \$2,700. It is almost all level land, but perhaps 50 acres is usable, the other is woods. But the land is all fertile. Another farm of 200 acres, with 80 acres under plow was sold for \$4,250. On it was a 2 story stone house which cost \$1,200.

Now I shall also write something of the conditions of the state and church, but there isn't enough room. Finally, a hearty greeting from us all to you all. Next spring I want to write another letter, God willing. When you write again tell us how many gulden you received for the \$10. Our address is, George Wintermantel, Prairie du Sac, Wisconsin

**Letter from George Wintermantle, Prairie du Sac, WI
to Mathilda Fey Wintermantel Druschel , Oregon**

as translated by (someone found by Patsy Clark) July 2003

Prairie du Sac, Wisconsin - January 16, 1908

Dear Sister-in-law Mathilda,

God's grace and greetings.

I will take time today to write you a letter. I received the letter you wrote on October 16th. We had already heard of the death of your husband. That will mean an important change in your family's life and work as it usually does in such circumstances. Everything on this earth is subject to change - no exceptions. We are, thank God, healthy. Since last spring I have lived in Prairie du Sac with my eldest daughter, Lotte. She built a house in town last summer, and by the middle of September it was ready to move into and since then we have lived in it. It is built of red brick, 26x28, two story, and a basement. it is a nice-looking little house, nicely arranged, and cost (with the lot) a little over \$1900.

Here he changes the topic and without mentioning anyone goes on like this

The impact of a mentally disturbed person is such that he will run around town and talk constantly. This state will last for a few weeks and then there are weeks when he won't leave the house or talk to anyone and shows no interest in what goes on around him. I am of the opinion that he is not seriously ill, although he suffers a lot with blind hemorrhoids. You can imagine how much worry and heartache this causes, otherwise we could live quite comfortably in town. His pension was raised to \$20 a month and they have some capital from the farm so they have the means for a decent life. The Straub farm where Charlotte lived for almost 20 years was sold for \$10,000. The notice in the paper was that they were looking for an heir, so I wrote to the Milwaukee paper and it was a different Wintermantel they were looking for. I expected that, since I couldn't imagine how I could inherit anything. The crops in 1907 were not very good. Wheat is not used much. Oats was light. Because of too much rain and not enough warmth, the corn did not ripen satisfactorily. The price for cattle and pigs has fallen

by 1/3. It seems the upswing in business the last 8 or 10 years will go in the other direction now. It was to be expected. We have nice winters, very little snow, no severe colds, mostly sunny days, and few cold winds. We hear that Madison, Chicago, and Milwaukee have a lot of snow. On June 19th my son Friedrich got married to Laura Witwen, daughter of John Witwen, whose father built the (?) mill. Th wedding was in Baraboo where the family is living now. John is the county treasurer. It was a very small wedding with only the immediate family present. Soon after they went on a honeymoon trip to Nebraska where my daughter Rosina, and her husband, Ernst Rahlmeier, live, then to Hudson, Wisconsin where Julia and her husband, Edward Parman, live. Both of these men are farmers. Wilhelm Stueber,

who used to live in Prairie du Sac, traded in his nice house for a farm so now the family lives in the town of Lodi, Coilumbia County, Wisconsin, about 8 miles east of Prairie du Sac. Of all my sons-in-law there is only one who is not a farmer, namely....

Conrad Adam. He's a miller in Black Hawk. The family of my brother Jacob has had much grief and heartache. He has about 118 acres, about 80 acres in hills and woodlands, and a few acres of swampland. On my farm is Friedrich, who is renting it. He had some good years and made a lot of money, but he is not frugal. He wants to buy the farm, but I am reluctant to sell, although I don't intend ever to go back on it to live. I like it better in town. We live in a nice locality. About 300 steps from the house the railroad runs by that goes to Mazomanie, to Sauk City, and to Praire du Sac. When I awake at 7 in the morning I can see the train without raising my head - I just have to turn my face towards the window. In 15 minutes I can walk uptown or to church. In about 20 - 25 minutes I can be in the middle of Sauk City. Prairie du Sac is a nice little town. Pastor Buhler told me one could go far in America before finding a town as nice for its size as Prairie du Sac. The E. U. congregation and its surrounding community is a strong congregation. The church was built about two years ago and cost over \$19,000 and about a ... year after its dedication it was all paid for. Since then the congregation has brought up more than \$2000 for pastor's salary, missions, and support of Sunday school and misc. This fall I bought some more land not far from my house. We keep a cow and I hope there will be enough pasture for her next summer. Charlotte has a nice garden. She got 40 bushels of potatoes and other garden vegetables. I got 30 bushels of potatoes and 25 bushels of corn. Now I will close, hoping this finds you in good health. May God bless you with everything needed in time and eternity.

Greetings to you all.
Geo. Wintermantel

Christening Record

Johann Jakob Wintermantel

1799

Johann Jakob Wintermantel

den 28ten Augt Nachts zwisten 10 und 11 Uhr, geboren, und 29ten Eynod.
Getauft

Vater: Johann Jakob Wintermantel

Burger allhier.

Mutter: Catharina, gebohrne Mullerin.

Taufzeugen.

1. Jakob Walther, Burger und Allmsenphleger allhier.
2. Wilhelm Muller, ledig allhier
3. Salome Birmelin, ledig allhier
4. Anna Maria, gebohrne Mullerin, das Johannes Mossner, hiesiger Burgers, Ehefrau.

TRANSLATION:

1799

Johann Jakob Wintermantel

The 28th of August between 10 and 11 p.m., born, and the 29th of the same (August) christened

father: Johann Jakob Wintermantel
citizen here.

Mother: Catharina nee Muller.

Christening Witnesses:

1. Jakob Walther, citizen and caregiver here
2. Wilhelm Muller, single here.
3. Salome Birmelin, single here.
4. Anna Maria nee Muller, wife of Johannes Mossner, citizen here.

Jacob Wintermantel 1832 Obituary

Jacob Geo. Wintermantel was born in Germany, February 27, 1832. He came to this country June 18, 1856, to Sauk County, Wisconsin, and was united in marriage to Agnes Joos in 1859; to this union were born nine children. Over 50 years they shared the joys and sorrows of married life. His life's companion passed into the better world June 29, 1915, One son also preceded him in death.

In obedience to the call of his country, he joined the army in 1864, and served in that capacity nine months, or to the war's close. Having located in town Franklin, they made that their home until about fifteen years ago, when they moved to Prairie du Sac to retire from the strenuous farm life and rest from its labors. Since the death of his lifemate he made his home with children in town Troy. For sometime with his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Aug. Mellentine and Mr. and Mrs. Felix Sprecher, and the time just previous to his death with Mr. and Mrs. Fred Sprecher. Here his children did all in their power to make life pleasant and comfortable for him in his weakness and infirmity. He suffered much during the later years of his life, For the last few weeks his health failed rapidly, his strength left him and on the 17th of October, 1916, his end came due to apoplexy.

He affiliated himself with the so called Schlosser's church of the Evangelical association near Leland many years ago, and when they moved to Prairie du Sac with the Evangelical church there. He was faithful and loyal to the church of his choice, in which he served his God according to the dictates of his conscience, enlightened by the Holy Spirit.

He leaves to mourn his departure four daughters, four sons, one sister, two brothers, besides many other relatives and friends.

The daughters are Mrs. A. C. Hudson, Reedsburg; Mrs. Aug. Mellentine, Mrs. Felix Sprecher and Mrs. Fred Sprecher of Troy. The sons are Jacob of Hull, Ia.; John of Prairie du Sac; George and Chris. of Reedsburg. All were present at the funeral. Funeral services were conducted in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Sprecher and in the Evangelical church at Black Hawk by Revs Ph. Schneider and A. E. Happe. Internment was made in the Black Hawk cemetery.

Certificate of Service



Wm Wintermantle

The Official Record: ENTERED SERVICE JANUARY 18, 1862. ENLISTED INTO COMPANY M THIRD WISCONSIN VETERAN CAVALRY FROM MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN. TRANSFERRED TO ORIGINAL COMPANY F, MAY 1, 1862.

NO BATTLE RECORDS FOUND

Third Cavalry. The Third regiment of Cavalry was organized at Camp Barstow, Janesville, WI, and mustered into the service of the United States at various dates, the muster being completed on January 31, 1862. The regiment left the State on March 26 for St. Louis, MO. On its way there and near Chicago an unfortunate railway accident occurred in which twelve men were killed. The regiment remained at St. Louis until the latter part of May, when it was assigned to Ft. Leavenworth, KS, and here on the 27 of May, Colonel Barstow, the Commander, was appointed Provost Marshal of Kansas, and companies of the Third Cavalry were assigned to provost duty in several localities. In the month of September of that year six companies were detached and assigned to duty under General Salomon in southwestern Missouri and Arkansas, and with the Union forces with this command participated in the battle of Prairie Grove, December 7, 1862. The remainder of the service of this regiment was spent in southwestern Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas and Indian Territory, detachments being almost constantly on the move from point to point, engaged in very arduous duties of scouting, skirmishing and patrolling and in frequent contact with the enemy. The regiment was mustered out of the service of the United States by companies the final company being disbanded at Madison, WI, November 1, 1865.

Certificate of Service



William Wintermantle

The Official Record: ENTERED SERVICE MAY 1, 1862. ENLISTED INTO COMPANY F THIRD WISCONSIN VETERAN CAVALRY FROM MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN. FROM COMPANY M; CORPORAL; MUSTERED OUT OF SERVICE FEBRUARY 17, 1865, TERM EXPIRED

ENGAGEMENTS

MONTEVALLO, MO
TABERVILLE, ARK
COON CREEK, MO
CANE HILL, AR
PRAIRIE GROVE, AR
CARTHAGE, MO
CARROLLTON, AR
YELLVILLE, AR
THE ISLAND, MO
JACKSON CITY, MO
FORT GIBSON, I.T.
FORT BLUNT, I.T.
CABIN CREEK, I.T.

HONEY SPRINGS, KS
PERRYVILLE, AR
MARIADES CYGNS, KS
BAXTER SPRINGS, KS
WALDRON, AR
CHOCTAW NATION, I.T.
BRAZEL CREEK, I.T.
CLARKSVILLE, AR
OZARK, AR
BIG NORTH FORT CREEK, MO
CLAREDON, AR
BULL CREEK, AR
WHITE OAK CREEK, AR

JACKSONPORT, AR
OSAGE MISSION, KS
CLARKSVILLE, AR
LEXINGTON, MO
LITTLE BLUE, MO
INDEPENDENCE, MO
BIG BLUE RIVER, MO
MINE CREEK, MO
NEWTONIA, MO
DRY WOOD, MO

Third Cavalry. The Third regiment of Cavalry was organized at Camp Barstow, Janesville, WI, and mustered into the service of the United States at various dates, the muster being completed on January 31, 1862. The regiment left the State on March 26 for St. Louis, MO. On its way there and near Chicago an unfortunate railway accident occurred in which twelve men were killed. The regiment remained at St. Louis until the latter part of May, when it was assigned to Ft. Leavenworth, KS, and here on the 27 of May, Colonel Barstow, the Commander, was appointed Provost Marshal of Kansas, and companies of the Third Cavalry were assigned to provost duty in several localities. In the month of September of that year six companies were detached and assigned to duty under General Salomon in southwestern Missouri and Arkansas, and with the Union forces with this command participated in the battle of Prairie Grove, December 7, 1862. The remainder of the service of this regiment was spent in southwestern Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas and Indian Territory, detachments being almost constantly on the move from point to point, engaged in very arduous duties of scouting, skirmishing and patrolling and in frequent contact with the enemy. The regiment was mustered out of the service of the United States by companies the final company being disbanded at Madison, WI, November 1, 1865.

Certificate of Service



Jacob Wintermantle

The Official Record: ENTERED SERVICE OCTOBER 29, 1864. INTO COMPANY H THIRTY-SEVENTH WISCONSIN INFANTRY FROM FRANKLIN, WISCONSIN. DRAFTED; MUSTERED OUT OF SERVICE JULY 27, 1865.

ENGAGEMENTS
ASSAULT ON FORT STEADMAN, VA
ASSAULT ON PETERSBURG, VA

Thirtyseventh Infantry. The Thirtyseventh regiment of Infantry was organized at Camp Randall, Madison, Wisconsin. On April 28 six companies left the State, two companies following a few days later, proceeding to Washington, D.C. On the 30th of May it left for the front, being assigned to the Ninth Army Corps. On the 10 the Thirtyseventh marched to Cold Harbor where the regiment joined the Army of the Potomac and was assigned to the Ninth Army Corps. It reached the enemy's lines before Petersburg and participated in the charge on the rebel entrenchments on the 17 of June, 1864. From that time until the surrender of the Confederates in the following April, the regiment was frequently engaged with the Ninth Corps in the numerous battles about Petersburg and Richmond. After the surrender of Lee the Thirtyseventh participated in the Grand Review at Washington and remained about that city until the 26 of July, when it was mustered out of service of the United States, returned to Madison, WI, and was disbanded.

Drafted into the Civil War after Finally Reaching Freedom

by Doris Litscher Gasser

Sauk Prairie Star; Thursday, October 12, 2006

Probably a number of people in the area have stories to tell of their ancestors serving in the bloody Civil War. My great-grandfather, Jacob Wintermantel, who immigrated from Switzerland to homestead in a community that later became known as Irish Valley, was the only Civil War veteran whom I have heard much about, both from my grandmother and a letter circulated among relatives written by George Wintermantel to his people back home in Switzerland giving an account of the family life in the United States, in 1875. There are fine Wintermantel descendants, both in Wisconsin and outside of the state who have done and are doing a great job of research. The only great-granddaughter left as a descendant of Jacob Wintermantel is Ruth Hehenberger* of Sauk City. There are quite a number of Jacob Wintermantel descendants in the area with names as Bender, Becker, Moely, Sprecher, Ladd, Litscher, Steuber, Sorg, and Gasser.

After a long, hard, courageous, challenging journey, the Wintermantels from Switzerland were able to settle near Honey Creek, it wasn't long before Jacob and his two brothers found themselves soldiers in the Civil War.

If there would be anything glamorous about the bloody horrors of war it would be the uniform or the officer's club in time of peace. As the picture shows Jacob Wintermantel's uniform seems to be some kind of thrown together civilian outfit, that wasn't too durable for the battlefield. That was probably common attire for the soldiers. Yet, somehow, they managed to spruce up their "uniforms" the best they could and stand with pride and dignity to have their picture taken.

George Wintermantel, in his letter to his people back in Switzerland, explained that it was hard for Jacob to leave his wife and children when he was drafted into the Civil War. Jacob reported that sometimes everything on the battlefield was like a cemetery for fallen soldiers. He served in Camp Peterson and Richmond, Virginia for nine months.

The letter recorded that brothers Christian and William Wintermantel also served in the Civil War. William was in many bloody battles and was in danger day and night between the southern rebels and enemy Indians. Christian served in the 26th Wisconsin Infantry Regiment. He was in some of the largest battles of the whole war era, Fredricksburg and Chancellorsville in Virginia and Gettysburg in Pennsylvania. He endured earth shaking cannon fire and saw blood streams on large and small battles. He finally came back to Wisconsin after three years. Two years later he acquired 160 acres of land in Kansas. George believed that every soldier who had an honorable discharge was entitled to land.

The impact of the experiences of our ancestors in the Civil War lives on. And how they have handled situations help us along the way in our present time.

Jacob Wintermantel and his wife Agnes Yoss Wintermantel moved to Prairie du Sac in his retirement. His obituary, (1916) Sauk County News read, "He (Jacob) was faithful and loyal to the church of his choice, in which he served his God according to the dictates of his conscience, enlightened by the Holy Spirit."

*Ruth Hehenberger is Jacob's granddaughter not his great-granddaughter.

Christian left Wisconsin and went to Iowa, so I'm pretty sure his 160 acres were in Iowa.

Wintermantels: Schmiedlin Branch Reunion

by Doris Litscher Gasser

Feature Writer

Through the years family names have come and gone in the history of the community. So it is with the Wintermantel name. The local General Telephone Book of 1865 had two Wintermantel names. George Wintermantel and Fred Wintermantel. Today there are none.

John Jacob Wintermantel and his wife, Salome Walter Wintermantel sailed to the United States in 1865. It is uncertain as to how they came to Wisconsin or Irish Valley; perhaps on the train.

John Jacob, his wife and six of their nine children left from Baden, Germany, Oberlein section on Passport #38. John Jacob is described as being 55 years old, 5'9" tall with a longish, healthy face, brown hair, high eyebrows, blue eyes, pointed nose, middle sized mouth, small beard on his cheeks, bad teeth and no distinguishing marks. The passport was issued with the "Proper payment in triplicate" and requested that all native and foreign civil and military authorities allow his travel without hindrance and to provide help if necessary. The passport included John Jacob Wintermantel's wife and the names and ages of six of their nine children accompanying them, Christian - 13, Rosina - 15, William - 17, John George - 20, George Jacob - 24, and Anna Maria - 26. The other three children followed the family later, George Frederick, John Jacob and Salome Wintermantel. Another son, Frederick, came by himself via New Orleans and the Mississippi. He was never found by his family and is buried in Louisville, Kentucky.

The Wintermantels purchased a farm in Irish Valley and built a home. They sold the farm to Martin Yanke in 1907 and his descendants continue to live there. The house was in the path of the same tornado that destroyed the Catholic Church in Plain in 1918.

John George Wintermantel, known as George (1835-1920) son of John Jacob must have been the most dedicated and affluent writers in the family, for his work has provided treasured sources of information about life during their time. George purchased a farm two miles west of the Ragatz Church on PF in 1871. It was a typical Swiss style stone house brought to our attention recently as a block and stack design by Jane Eisley and Donald Kindschi.

George married Charlotte Rose in 1862. They had a daughter, Charlotte. When Charlotte Rose, the mother, passed away, George married Anna Kindschi. George and Anna had seven more children, six daughters and then a son, Fred, mentioned in the first paragraph of this account, "farmed his father's farm before he took over the John Deere Dealership in Prairie du Sac." According to Dr. Kindschi, Fred told that his father regarded his eight cows as being a sizable herd at that time. Fred sold the business to Les Sprecher about 1949. As a member of Sauk County Male Chorus, Fred was known for being an accomplished singer. Les reported that Fred had a unique way of dealing with irate customers, Fred just stood there and calmly sang a hymn." Fred's daughter, lone and son, John are both deceased. lone passed away at the Pines shortly after we worked on a short story with her for the Honey Creek Hamlets Sesquicentennial book.

The other Wintermantel, George, mentioned in the first paragraph of this article,

who many people remember, was the son of John Wintermantel (1866-1938) who lived in Prairie du Sac and clerked at Conger and Schoephorsters. John Wintermantel married Emma Ragatz and lived next to the EUB Church in Prairie du Sac.

John had two sisters living in Prairie du Sac, Mary, Mrs. August Mallentin who had no children, and Sarah, Mrs. Felix Sprecher, retired from the farm and had two daughters Grace, Mrs. Carl Litscher, who had four children and May who later in life became Mrs. Ray Meng. John's older brother, Jacob, went on to live in Hull, Iowa, married Amelia Buttke and had one son, Emmet, who married Annetta Hall and had live children. John's older sister, Salome, married Al Hudson from Lodi and they made their home in Reedsburg. After Al passed away Salome made a home for her two brothers George and Chris who were in the butchering and meat market business in Reedsburg. After Chris passed away in 1927, George went into the business of selling Mc Ness products. Salome and Al had one daughter, Jessie, who married Maurice Cowles and had two daughters; the younger one was born after Maurice had passed away. Jessie, her mother, Salome and her Uncle George made their home together in Reedsburg. John's brother, William, passed away at the age of 27. Rose, the youngest in the family, married Fred Sprecher, farmed near Black Hawk and had five children, Wilbert married Marcella Felix and they had four children, Viola, Mrs. Howard Sorg, had five children, Clarence married Argent Marks and they had three sons, Rosina, Mrs. Cecil Mc Cready had one daughter and Ruth, the sole living member of her generation, Mrs. Donald Hehenberger, has five children.

We'll leave George the banker, in Prairie du Sac and join his great Uncle George, the writer. George, in writing to his sister-in-law Matilda upon the death of her husband, wrote, "Everything is subject to change, no exceptions. We are thank God, healthy. Since spring I have lived with my oldest daughter Charlotte Straub. She built a house in town last summer and by the middle of September it was ready to move into. Since that time we have lived in it. It is build of red brick, 26'x28', a two story home with a full basement. It is a nice looking little house, nicely arranged and costing, with the lot, \$1,900."

That nice, little, brick house across the street from Marion Park on Grand Avenue is now the home of Rev Bill Richards.

In an earlier letter to his friends and relatives in Germany in 1975, George wrote about farming and life in the United States. Their family like many others, fled turmoil in their own country, only to have to participate in the Civil War soon after their arrival to the land of freedom and opportunity.

Without complaining George wrote, "Brother Jacob, in Irish Valley found it difficult to leave his wife, Agnes Joos and their children to fight in the war. Brother William fought in Mississippi, Kansas and Arkansas, in Indian territory in danger night and day in bloody battle. Brother Christian was in grave danger serving between southern rebels and enemy Indians with everything sometimes looking like a cemetery for fallen soldiers."

In the same letter he mentions that M. Schmiedlins were living next to his parents. There lies the tie-in with the Schmiedlins.

George Wintermantel, son of John Wintermantel, married Della Kindschi, lived in Prairie du Sac and was a key fixture in the Bank of Prairie du Sac for approximately 50 years. George and Della had two daughters, Shirley Finger in Madison, and Janice in Prairie du Sac Janice married Rev. Gordon Bender (deceased), lived in various places where he served as a pastor and returned to retire in Prairie du Sac.

Julie Edwards of Manchester, MI, planned a reunion for the Schmiedlin branch of the family tree in Marion Park in Prairie du Sac, Saturday, August 9, as a central location for Lodi, Madison and other places Schmiedlins live in the surrounding area.

About 50 relatives came to become acquainted, meet one another enjoy the potluck dinner and outing and hear of Julie's latest information in researching the family history.

Salome Wintermantel was the oldest daughter of Johann Jacob Wintermantel and Salome Walter Wintermantel. Salome Wintermantel and Mathias Schmiedlin were both born in Baden, Germany. Mathias was born in 1820 and Salome was born in 1823. They were married and came to the United States with their eight children several years after their parents and younger siblings. While the Schmiedlins first came to live near Salome's parents, they moved around a bit. By 1900 Salome and Mathias Schmiedlin were living in Sauk City. Their daughter, Salome, married Emanuel Kirschner. They lived in Sauk City with their children Josephine, Rosa, Ernest, Louisa and Irma. Their son, Mathias and his wife, Kate Schmiedlin and their children Fred, Mamie, Daisy and Mary lived in Lodi. Another son, Christian and his wife, Emma Schmiedlin and their children Clara Roy, Raymond and Emma also lived in Lodi. Their oldest daughter Magdalena and her husband Adolph Weber lived in Iowa.

Bill Kirsclner of Sauk City is the great grandson of Salome and Mathias Schmiedlin. His grandfather, Emanuel Kirschner, started a "meat market" in Sauk City in 1864 on a butcher block made out of the trunk of a tree, according to Bill. Bill's father, Ernie took over the bossiness in 1909. The Kirschner brothers, Bill and Phil (deceased) have a story of their family history in "People of Sauk Prairie" IV page 42 found in the local libraries.

**We've touched the of the tip of the iceberg as far as the Wintermantel and Schmiedlin history is concerned. There are some high energy level individuals throughout the country who are pursuing the study. Some of them are Margaret Ann Jenstad of Richfield Minnesota, great-great-granddaughter of Jacob Wintermantel and Agnes Joos Wintermantel, Julie Edwards, Manchester, Michigan, great-great granddaughter of Salome Wintermantel Schmiedlin and Mathias Schmiedlin and Patsy Clark, Woodbridge, Virginia, great-great- granddaughter of Rosina Wintermantel Heitz and Paulus Heitz. These ladies are searching and researching information on stories and lives of the Wintermantels so that future reunions will become progressively more fascinating.
auf Wiedersehen!**

JJ Wintermantel Census Record

1860 Federal Census-Sauk Co, WI, Township of Franklin, Post Office White Mound (near Plain) 31 Aug 1860

line 30 dwelling 1206 household #1187
 Wintermantel, Jacob age 61 farmer value RE \$400 born Baden
 Salome 60 Baden
 John Jacob 32 butcher Baden
 Mary 28 "
 William 22 "
 Rosa 18 in school "
 Christian 16 in school "

Census, Federal - 1870 - Sauk CO, WI, Twsp of Franklin, PO Plain 5 Jul 1870

Line 25 Dwelling # 144 Household #134
 Smitty, Matthew age 49 Farm Laborer value PE \$400 born: Bavaria
*(This is the family of Matt and Salome Schmiedlin, Jacob and Salome
 Wintermantel's eldest daughter and family)*
 Sarah 48 Bavaria
 Mathew 18 Farm Laborer Bavaria
 Christian 11 WI
 Catherine 4 WI

line 30 Household # 135
 Wintermantle, Jacob 70 Farmer Value RE \$600 PE \$150 Bavaria
(This looks like Jacob Salome Wintermantel were listed twice)
 Sally 70 Bavaria

line 32 Dwelling # 145 Household # 136
 Wintermantle, Jacob Jr. 38 Farmer Value RE \$1200 PE \$500 Bavaria
(This is Jacob and Salome Wintermantel's son, George Jacob and family)
 Agnes 33 Switzerland
 Jacob 10 WI
 Sally 8 WI
 William 6 WI
 John 4 WI
 Sarah 2 WI

Wintermantel Genealogy: Christian and Mathilda's Family Tree 1799 to 1986
Compiled by Elbert J. Wardle
July 1986

The Wintermantel Family

The Wintermantel family originated in Switzerland from around the late 1300's and were of the Aristocracy. Those we have record of were from the Freiburg area of Germany in the province of Baden Wurtemberg.

According to Paul Wintermantel, sometime prior to the Thirty Years War, which began in 1618, there were three Wintermantel brothers. One remained in Switzerland while another journeyed to Austria and the third emigrated to the Baden Wurtemberg region of Germany. As far as we are able to determine, all Wintermantels originating out of Germany are descendants of the brother who emigrated to Baden from Switzerland.

John Jacob Wintermantel lived close enough to the Alps that he could see them while herding the sheep and cattle. Like the Alsace region of France, the Baden area is wine growing country. John Jacob was a wine merchant, also. There are still many Wintermantels in the Baden area to this day. Most Wintermantels were peasants or farmers. Many were Lutheran although some were Roman Catholic as documented by old birth records.

Beginning with the Thirty Years War until Bismark consolidated the German states in 1871, there was civil strife and religious fighting between the Lutherans and Catholics throughout Germany. During the 1800's there was a mass migration of people to America, including John Jacob Wintermantel and his family about 1855.

The route followed by the family was by wagon to Chur, Switzerland. From Chur, the family crossed into France traveling northward to the Alsace Lorraine area where they worked in the vineyards for a while. They traveled along the Seine River to the vicinity of Paris and on to England where they boarded a ship to America for the three week crossing. At the time this trip was made, it was more than likely a clipper ship. After reaching New York, John Jacob Wintermantel's family settled in Wisconsin at Prairie du Sac.

Three of John Jacob Wintermantel's sons served in the Civil War. Christian ran away from home and joined the army when he was 17 years old (1859). He fought in Company K of the 26th division of the Wisconsin Infantry for three years. He was in many of the largest battles including Fredericksburg, Chancellorville and Gettysburg.

George Jacob left his wife and small children to serve in the Army at Richmond, Virginia during the War. He married at the age of 27 in 1859 to Angie Yoos.

Wilhelm (William) served three years in the Third Wisconsin Calvary Regiment. He fought in Indian Territory as well as Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas.

All three sons returned safely to Wisconsin from the War although all suffered from arthritis as a result of being in the cold and damp. George Jacob remained in Wisconsin while his brothers, John Jacob Jr. and William moved to Iowa in 1865. Christian met and married Matilda Fey in Sauk City, Wisconsin in 1866. They followed William and John Jacob, Jr. to Iowa in 1868 with their two daughters, Rosina and Tillie.

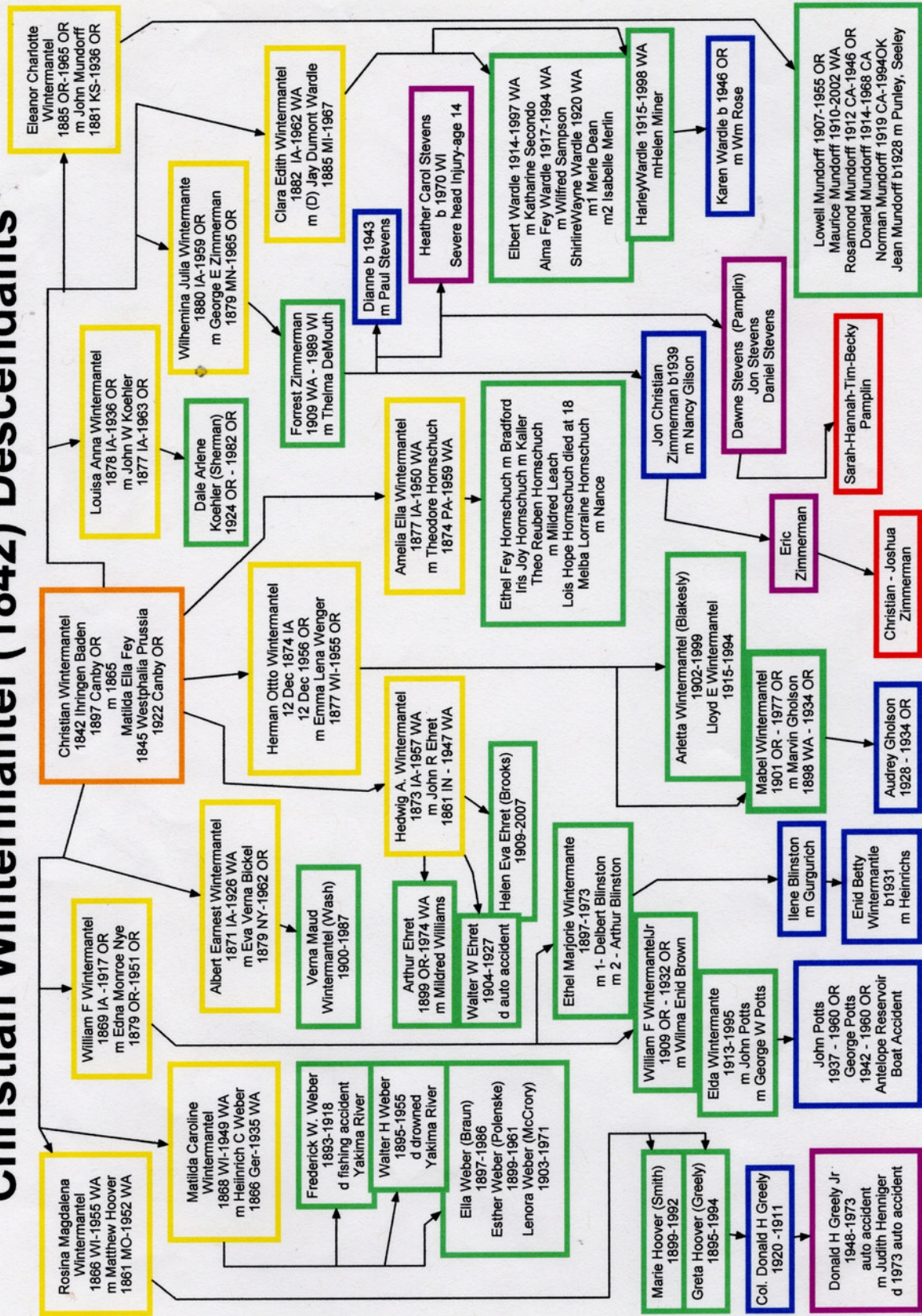
Christian moved around in Iowa as the records show his son William born in Hull, Iowa and Clara born in Blackhawk. Christian brought his family to Oregon on the first Northern Pacific train, probably to Portland. They washed their clothes on Sunday when the train did not run. The family moved to Jefferson, Oregon in 1883 and lived there before moving on to Canby, Oregon. Christian died in 1897 and is buried in the Zion cemetery in Canby.

Matilda Fey Wintermantel then married William Druschel. They raised his children since his wife had died in 1898. Matilda died in July 1922 and is buried with Christian in the Canby cemetery. Most or all of Christian's sons departed home as carpenters and eventually went into farming.

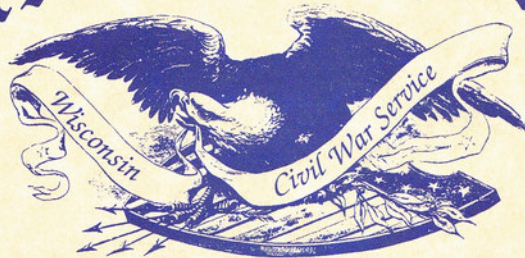


Christian Wintermantel
1842 - 1897
Ihringen, Baden - Canby, Oregon

Christian Wintermantel (1842) Descendants



Certificate of Service



Christian Wintermantle

The Official Record: ENTERED SERVICE AUGUST 20, 1862. ENLISTED INTO COMPANY K TWENTY-SIXTH WISCONSIN INFANTRY FROM FRANKLIN, WISCONSIN. CORPORAL; MUSTERED OUT OF SERVICE JUNE 13, 1865.

ENGAGEMENTS

CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA
GETTYSBURG, PA
FUNKSTOWN, MD
WAUHATCHIE, TN
MISSIONARY RIDGE, TN
BUZZARD ROOST GAP, GA

RESACA, GA
CASSVILLE, GA
NEW HOPE CHURCH, GA
GOLGOTHA CHURCH, GA
NOSE'S CREEK, GA
KENESAW MOUNTAIN, GA

PEACH TREE CREEK, GA
SIEGE OF ATLANTA, GA
SIEGE OF SAVANNAH, GA
AVERASBORO, NC
BENTONVILLE, NC

Twentysixth Infantry. The Twentysixth Infantry regiment was organized at Camp Sigel, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and mustered into the service of the United States on the 17 day of September, 1862. It left the State October 6 and proceeded directly to Washington, D.C. The regiment moved to Fairfax Court House, VA, October 15 and was assigned to service in the Eleventh Army Corps. It was among the reserve force at Fredericksburg, VA, December 15, 1862, and participated in the Chancellorsville, VA, Campaign April 27-May 6, 1863, and in the battle of Chancellorsville May 1-3. It was engaged in the Gettysburg Campaign June 11-July 4, and in the battle of Gettysburg July 1-3, 1863. In September, 1863, the Twentysixth was transferred to the Army in middle Tennessee in the vicinity of Chattanooga, and participated in the battle of Wauhatchie near Lookout Mountain October 28-29; Missionary Ridge, November 25 and in the movement for the relief of Knoxville November 27 to December 8, 1863. On the reorganization of the Army of the Cumberland in 1864 and prior to the Atlanta Campaign the Twentysixth was assigned to the Twentieth Army Corps, and continued a part of the army under Gen. Sherman, participating in the Atlanta Campaign May 1-Sept. 8, 1864, Savannah Campaign Nov. 15-December 21, 1864, and the Campaign in the Carolinas, and after the surrender of the Confederates under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston near Raleigh, NC, April 26, 1865, marched to Washington and took part in the Grand Review. The regiment was mustered out of service June 13, 1865. It reached Milwaukee on the 17 and was disbanded June 29, 1865.

Ifringyan den 2^{ten} October 1842.

Stamen
Herrman

N^o 67. Die Pastor Siedel hat mich beauftragt zu sein u. mir zu
den 2ten October, Morgens früh um 10 Uhr, wieder in
der Pfarrkirche Ifringyan nahel yabronen u. den 2ten
October, Mittags zu 12 Uhr, in der Kirche yabronen:
Christiana. die Eltern sind: Johann Jacob Wintermantel,
hiesiger Bürger u. Anna u. Hulden yabronen
Vollgar.

Christiana
Wintermantel.

Christophen u. Zuzana:

1. Johann Jacob, hiesiger Bürger u. Anna;
2. Maria Griebel, hiesiger Bürger u. Wolfram Griebel;
3. Maria Weibel, Gattin des hiesigen Bürger
u. Anna des Johann Jacob.

Ifringyan den 9^{ten} October 1842

Stamen
Herrman.

Christian Wintermantel 1842 - 1897
Birth Record
from Ifringen, Baden, Germany

The Christian Wintermantel Story

1 September 2013

Dear Children,

Tonight I am writing to you about our ancestor Christian Wintermantel. He, along with his father and mother, was one of our immigrant ancestors.

We have his church birth record from Ihringen, Baden, Germany:

Christian Wintermantel

No.67

In the year one thousand eight hundred forty-two, the 2nd of October, 8:30 am, was in the parish of Ihringen legitimately born, and on the 9th of October, 10 AM, in the church christened: Christian. The parents are: Johann Jacob Wintermantel, citizen and farmer here, and Salome, nee Walther.

Godparents and witnesses:

1. Johannes Jacob, citizen and farmer here
2. Martin Gybsun, citizen and gravedigger here
3. Maria Waibel, wife of citizen and farmer here, Johannes Jacob.

Ihringen the 9th of October 1842

Thomen

Pastor.

Christian Wintermantel (b. 1842 Ihringen, Baden – 1897 Canby, Oregon) was the last child born to Johann Jacob Wintermantel (1799) and Salome Stalbar Walter (1800). When he was thirteen years old he left his native home in Ihringen, Baden, and sailed across the sea to America with his mother, father, two sisters and three brothers. The year was 1856.

His brother, George, wrote to friends and family in Germany in 1875. We are very fortunate to have a copy of that letter in which he tells about the early days of the family in America. Here is the first part:

January 31, 1875

Honey Creek, Sauk County, Wisconsin

Dear Relatives and Friends,

Since nearly 10 years have already passed since our emigration to America, and I have not entirely forgotten you who still live at my place of birth, I finally came to the thought to write again to you. Very likely, there are those of our relatives and acquaintances there who still think about us and would like to know how things are going with the Wintermantel family in America. This short report will give you some idea how we have fared.

After a wait of 2 days in New York we journeyed directly to Wisconsin and settled in Honey Creek, Sauk County, where we worked for the first few months for different farmers until August when our father moved a few miles farther and, in September, bought 40 acres of land for \$1.00 an acre. Next spring we built a house on this land, and that is where the parents now live.

Soon the Civil War started in their new country of the United States. Although they had left Germany to avoid being conscripted into the Hessian army, three of the young Wintermantel brothers joined up to fight with the Union Army against slavery. Christian was the first. He ran away from home when he was just 17 in 1859, to sign up. His brother George writes:

Brother Christian was also in the war. He served in the 26th Wisconsin Infantry Regiment He was in some of the largest battles of the whole war, near Fredricksburg and Chancellorsville in Virginia and at Gettysburg in Pennsylvania. He endured earthshaking cannon fire, he saw blood flow in streams in larger and smaller battles. After his three years of service in the army he came back home from the war unhurt.

During the war he was promoted from Private to Corporal. I have his promotion certificate. And he stayed in the army until the war was over in 1865.

But he didn't have an easy time of it. And he was not exactly 'unhurt' as brother George wrote. Here are some of the comments from his Pension File that describe his difficulties. (Page numbers are mine)

p. 1a – 25 Jun 1889 - Christian Wintermantel testifies that during the Siege of Atlanta he contracted severe and chronic rheumatism from exposure, and during the march through North Carolina contracted bronchitis through exposure in the line of duty.

p. 1b – 6 Feb 1890 - Christian's official Civil War medical record: (times he was treated by medical personnel)

21 Jan 1863 – 20 Feb 1863 Pleurisy

19 Dec 1863 – 5 Jan 1864 Typhoid Fever

20 Nov 1864 - 18 Dec 1864 Chronic Rheumatism

31 Dec 1864 – 10 Jan 1865 Chronic Rheumatism

p. 2 – 27 May 1890 - Testimony of John P. Witwen. He was with Christian during Sherman's march through Georgia. Christian, at that time was taken by ambulance to the field hospital because of rheumatism. (John Witwen's daughter married brother George's only son.)

p. 3 – 30 May 1890 - Testimony of Theobald Fuchs who was Christian's corporal at Gettysburg and at Lookout Mountain, TN. He describes how he “carried (Christian's) musket and led him along.”

p. 5 - (No date) – J. Vand Vaart, physician who treated Christian during war. “(Christian)was a sound and healthy man when he enlisted. He (contracted) rheumatism and catarrh from exposure.”



Civil War Discharge Certificate

p. 6 – 6 Feb 1895 - Christian's Application for Pension Increase - “He suffers from rheumatism and bronchitis catarrh. He has pain in shoulder and chest. He expectorates blood and pus. One half his chest is larger than the other.”

p. 61 – 4 Feb 1903 - William Wintermantel (Christians brother) - “When he was first home from the army he was pretty badly run down. He was just skin and bone.”

p. 62 – 4 Feb 1903 - William Wintermantel - “ In Iowa he started coughing and spitting blood whenever doing hard work...In 1886 we took a trip east of the mountains and then his coughing irritated me so much at night that I offered him \$5 to stop it and he got angry. That cough hung to him and kept getting worse until it killed him.”

p. 65 – 4 Sep 1903 – Peter Smeller. He knew Christian since they were 12 years old. They served in army together. He testified, “Christian was very sick the winter of 1862-63, in his chest. He spit blood.”

p. 67 - John Knoll – neighbor from Ackley, Iowa – Christian said he got rheumatism from laying out in the rain in fields while in army and he got his cough after having lung fever.

p. 71 – 18 Mar 1904 – Henry Nolt. He was the Sargent of Christian's company and a Sauk County neighbor. Their families attended the same church. He testified that during Sherman's march Christian was in bad shape. He walked all doubled up and marched with a stoop thereafter.

p. 75 - Mrs. Dina A. Belzer - (as a small child was a friend of Christian children and frequently in their home) – “He was sickly and stoop shouldered and looked to me as though he might have consumption ... Neighbors used to speak of him as a man who was broken down as though it came from being in the war.”

The whole file goes on for 86 pages and 32 years. It's very interesting reading. You can read the full summary in the sources section of this history. In the first part Christian is trying to prove that his medical problems are the result of his Civil War service so he can qualify for a pension. He succeeded because the 1895 entry mentions he is receiving \$8 per month.

You have to understand when reading these comments that Christian and his supporters are trying to put forward the best case to get money from the government. But the Pension File definitely gives a very personal view of what it was like to be a soldier month after month, year after year, in the Civil War. Though Christian had health problems he always worked hard and provided for his family. Here's what we know of his life after the war:

In November of 1865, about four months after he got home from the war, he married Matilda Fey. She and her family were recent immigrants from Prussia and lived about four miles from Christian's home in Sauk County. The Fey's had been in America only two years longer than the Wintermantels. (See The Fey Story.) For the next three years Christian and Matilda lived in Franklin, Wisconsin with or near Christian's folks. Their first child, Rosina, called Rose, was born there in 1866 and also, their second,

Matilda, called Tillie, in 1868.

In Brother George's 1875 letter to Germany in he writes the following about Christian:

In 1867 he sowed 2 acres of hops on Father's land and made more than a thousand dollars from the hops. In the fall of 1868 he moved to the other brother's in Iowa. (That would be to William Wintermantel, born 1838.)

Iowa, our western neighbor state, draws the people there because there it is not necessary to make a farm out of woodland like in Wisconsin, in most cases, for there on the large prairies you can see only heaven and grass for hundreds of miles. There the settlers can prepare 40, 50 or 60 acres of the nicest and fattest land with the break-plow and two teams of horses in one summer, and harvest 800, 1000 or 1500 bushels of wheat the next summer, and so with one stroke come to easy street. Of course, it does not always go so well, but it does in many cases. The harvesting as well as the sowing and threshing is done with machines. Ten horses (5 teams) and 12 to 14 men are used for threshing when the grain and weather are dry, and 400 to 500 bushels of wheat or 700 bushels of oats can be threshed in one day, and in most cases, so well cleaned that it can be taken to the mill or to the market. Of course, the grain is cheap in the west and the workers wages are high. From myself, I cannot report such famous deeds and thrilling experiences.

Christian and William lived together in Winterset, Madison County, Iowa for four years. Christian and Matilda's sons William Frederick, named for Christian's brother with whom they were living, and Albert Ernest were born there. And William's wife, Sarah, gave birth to their first child, a little boy, George, who only lived a month. Perhaps the house was getting crowded, in any case, in the spring of 1872 Christian moved his family on to a new farm in Geneva township, Franklin Co., Iowa, near the



Christian and Matilda in their middle years

town of Ackley. William moved his family on to Kansas in 1874.

While they lived near Ackley five more children were born: Hedwig, Herman Otto, Amelia Ella, Louisa Anna, Wilhemina Julia, and Clara Edith. Christian was a hard worker even though he continued to suffer from rheumatism and his chronic cough. His wife testified in the Pension papers that Christian did not consult a physician because he had little faith in doctors. Instead he used his own remedies, patent medicines or those recommended by friends. Those remedies were not totally efficacious so in 1883 they decided to follow the lead of dear brother William and move to Oregon, hoping the milder weather would ease his suffering.

William states in the Pension Papers, page 60,

(Christian) came to Oregon the year...the Northern Pacific R.R. was opened. I think in October...It was in 1883 he came out here. He stayed with me that winter.

By that time Christian had ten children, William had three. Plus four adults! What a household that must have been for that winter. I hope they had a three-hole privy.

Christian and Matilda and their family came out to Oregon on the first immigrant train that ran from Chicago to Portland. I always pictured them riding along in a coach car with Matilda trying to keep all those little kids quiet. But it wasn't like that at all. In *The Song of Yamhill* our cousin, Gordon Zimmerman, describes that train ride (p. 9 -11).

. . . a most unique travel conveyance on the Northern Pacific Railroad and the C. B. & Q (Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy.) The lines had started to run immigrant trains from Chicago to St. Paul to Portland, Oregon. As soon as the new Northern Pacific Line opened in 1882, they charged only one dollar for a family to go west in a special boxcar that had water tanks overhead. The family's animals were stabled in one end of the car, their farming implements were placed in the other end, and their furniture, beds, and tables, etc. were placed in the center of the car for use. Coal stoves for cooking were also installed in these special boxcars. Straw, hay, and water were provided at division stops along the way.

Christian kept a journal during the trip. He describes leaving Geneva, switching trains in Mason City Junction, and staying in a hotel overnight in St. Paul, where they paid \$7.25 for 'soups and breakfast.' They boarded the immigrant train the next morning. The Journal was difficult to translate as it was written in the German language, in German script, in pencil, 130 years ago. But Dr. Rotter whom I asked to translate it, did a valiant job. There are many '?s' but overall you get the gist of what they saw on their journey. He mentions crossing the Missouri River, Mandan, North Dakota, the Badlands, following the Yellowstone River, passing snow peaked mountains, passing a chained bear, Indians, going through a mountain tunnel, crossing a 216 ft high bridge, Pikes Peak, the continental divide, crops, wildlife, scenery, crossing Snake River on a train boat, and Walla Walla, Washington, among other things. You can read the translated journal in the sources.

Christian Wintermantel's
wind-up pendulum clock



Canby German Evangelical
Church
1893



One thing Christian brought with him to Oregon was his wind-up pendulum clock that gongs every hour. It now sits in my kitchen and your grandpa, Paul Stevens, winds it every night.

After the first winter in Oregon, they settled in Jefferson, Marion County, Oregon. Their eleventh and final child, Eleanor Charlotte was born there in 1885. Mrs. C. C. Marlatt, a neighbor in Jefferson, was present at the birth of Ella, as she was called. Mrs. Marlatt testified:

Pension Papers pp. 49-50 - (Christian) appeared in good health while here, did lots of hard work. He had a hacking cough.

He must have worked hard in Jefferson. At the time of his death he still owned property in Jefferson in the amount of 640 acres!

Matilda testified that his rheumatism didn't bother him after they got to Oregon. However his cough continued.

In the pension papers, pp. 53 and 54, Dr. W. C. Hawk testified that he treated Christian while he lived in Jefferson but he did not keep a record and that Christian suffered from advanced TB.

In 1892 Christian moved his family for the final time, to Canby, Clackamas County, Oregon. They moved to the old Henry Kraft farm on Union Hall Road. The children attended the Mundorf School.

They came to Canby just as a new German Evangelical Church was being formed. The church, still standing, was built in 1893. Many of the families that formed or led the congregation became very important to the Wintermantel family as Christian's daughters reached marrying age. Among those families were Weber, Ehret, Hornschuch, Mundorf and Koehler. They were all upstanding, devout, German members of the church. In the 'Sources' section is an article written in 1952 telling about the early years of that church.

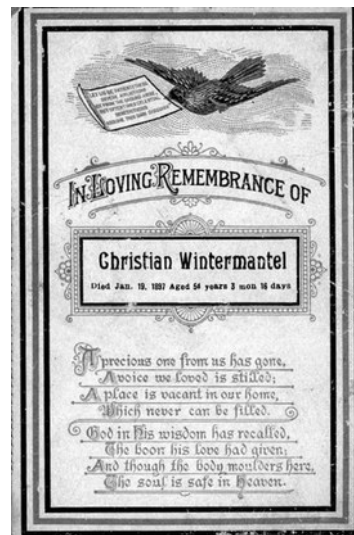
In Oct of 1896, page 23 of the Pension Papers, Dr. White testifies that he examined Christian in Canby, in Oct 1896 and found he had bronchial and lung problems. He also says Christian "expectorated freely," a frequent occurrence that a number of other people describe in the Pension Papers. Christian continued to go downhill through November and December. His wife testified on page 35 of the Pension Papers:

(Christian) was confined to bed last 3 months of life...We had to keep windows open in January because of the foul odor.

Dr. White testified:

He became emaciated and expired in January of exhaustion and "consumption of the lungs."

Christian's Grave
Zion Cemetery
Canby, Oregon



Funeral Card

Christian Wintermantel, immigrant ancestor, Civil War soldier, pioneer, farmer, husband and father of eleven, died of tuberculosis on January 19, 1897 at Canby, Clackamas County, Oregon. He was only 54 years old. Two of his daughters were still underage. But he did not leave his family without resources. His property at death as reported in the Pension file amounted to:

640 acres of land in Marion Co., OR assessed at \$2841, real value \$8500
Assessed value of property in Clackamas County for taxation purpose is: 38 acres tillable land and 48 acres non-tillable together valued at \$860, improvements at \$150, personal property including livestock, \$175.

His wife, Matilda, testified on page 34:

At date of death CW left property: 490 acres of land near Jefferson, OR; 80 acres at Canby; Will left all property to me (Matilda Wintermantel); 130 acres of the property at Jefferson was under cultivation. I rented that for 1/3 of the crop. On average I would get 300 bu wheat at 50cents/bu and 10 bu oats at 30 cents/bu. This place (Canby) I worked myself for the first few years. There was about 40 acres under cultivation. I have since sold most of it. My taxes were on both places about \$70 - \$80 per year. There was no insurance. There was indebtedness of \$2600 with interest of 7 and 8%. No other property except a few head of stock, farming implements, and household goods... There was no money in bank or investments of any kind.

I don't know why there's is a discrepancy in the amount of land in the two reports, but either way, it's a lot of land.

The Pension board decided she had too many resources to receive a pension. But later on she did receive a pension because of Christian's Civil War service.

I have photos of a number of items related to Christian in the photo section of this story including "Resolutions of Respect" from the Warner Grange, his Funeral Card, and some army certificates.

Did Christian get the Pension that required so much ink. Paper and testimony? According to Pension File pages 82 and 83, Christian drew a pension starting sometime after the war until his death. At the time of death he was receiving \$8 per month. After Christian died, Matilda was refused a pension at first, but then drew a widow's pension until she married William Druschel. After William's death she again applied for a pension as Christian's widow and had the following correspondence with the Pension Board, p.83:

Two years ago I applied to renew my pension with no results. Now they tell me I must submit the same paper work all over again. Can you please help me?

And we thought the Bureaucracy was a new invention!

Christian and Matilda are buried in Zion Cemetery just out of Canby, Oregon. Christian was the first

buried there which had been a corner of his farm land, along with corners of three other farms, set aside for the purpose of a new cemetery. In the earlier cemetery a Presbyterian woman had been buried alongside a German Evangelical pastor. This incident was incendiary. They HAD to have a new cemetery just for German Evangelicals. According to an article, *Visiting Zion*, two other men involved in starting the cemetery were Jacob Mundorf and John Koehler. (remember those names.)

All of Christian and Matilda's children stayed in the Pacific Northwest, Oregon and Washington. Many of them settled near one another at various times through the years. Herman and Amelia lived in Tillamook County, Oregon at the same time (1930). In 1910 four siblings, Amelia, Minnie, Clara and Ella lived in Tacoma, Washington along with their twice widowed mother. Tillie and Hettie were living in the same community near Yakima, Washington in 1940.

Here follows a little bit about each of the eleven children of Christian and Matilda Wintermantel:

Christian and Matilda's first child was **Rosina Magdalena Wintermantel (1866 Franklin, WI – 1955 Okanogan, WA)**, called Rose. She married Matthew Hoover (1861 Missouri – 1952 Bridgeport,



Rosina Magdalena Wintermantel
Hedwig A. Wintermantel
Matilda Caroline Wintermantel

Washington). Rose and her husband farmed wheat land in North Central Washington. Later they lived at Ocean City, WA, and rented tourist cabins. They retired at Okanogan, WA. They had two daughters, Greta and Marie, both of whom graduated from college. Marie taught school for 47 years. She never had children. Her husband, Prater Hilliard Smith, grew orchards in Washington state. Greta also taught school. She married Harold F. Greely. They lived in Okanogan, Washington where Harold ran a Richfield Service Station for many years. They had only one child, a son, Donald Hoover Greely who became an Army Colonel, receiving many honors for his service in WWII, Korea and Viet Nam. Colonel Greely's only son, Donald Hoover Greely Jr., and daughter-in-law died in a car accident in 1973. Colonel Greely also had a daughter by a second marriage.

Another person, Ora Greely, is related to this family in some way. Ora's obituary says that Greta and Marie are her sisters. Ora also lived in Okanogan. She was born in 1883, ten years before Matt married Rose, so perhaps she was a child from a former marriage of Matt Hoover.

Christian and Matilda's second child was **Matilda Caroline Wintermantel (1868 Franklin, WI-1949 Spokane, WA)**, called Tillie. The 1940 census shows us that Tillie only stayed in school through 6th grade. She married Heinrich C. Weber in Canby in 1892. Henry, as he was called, was an Evangelical pastor. Most of his adult life he earned a living as a fruit farmer near Yakima. He was one of the founders of the Canby church. Tillie and Henry had six children. One died at birth. Wayne Wardle, Tillie's nephew wrote to me about two other sons:

(Tilly and Henry) had 2 sons, Walter and Fred, that drowned in the Yakima River.

But not at the same time. Walter was 60, old enough that he left Tillie five grandchildren. Fred was only 26. Here is an article about Fred's drowning from *Yakima Daily Republic*, Part 1, p. 3, Wednesday, July 17, 1918:

"HEROIC EFFORT TO SAVE CHUM'S LIFE - Fred Weber drowns while trying to ford Naches River at Horseshoe Bend - Though his companion, Samuel Shuman, made heroic efforts to save his life Fred Weber was drowned late yesterday afternoon while attempting to ford the Yakima River at Horseshoe Bend.

When the water at Clear creek, where they were fishing, became muddy early in the afternoon, the two young men started for Yakima in their car. At Horseshoe Bend they saw clear water and decided to try their luck. Weber, lured by a deep hole on the opposite side of the river, suggested fording the stream. Shuman at first objected, but finally expressed his willingness to go. When he was across he saw Weber floating down the stream a distance below him.

HOW IT HAPPENED

"Weber was carried under the water for about 100 feet," says Mrs. George Longmire who was called to the scene of the accident by Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Pontius, the only eye-witnesses."Shuman went after him as fast as he could. Part of the time he went under water. Later he said that he could not have done it at any other time and wondered how he was able to do it at all.

"When he reached the body, wedged in between rocks, he was still 20 feet from the shore. He pulled Weber to the surface, though the current there is strong, and picked him up in his arms as he started to walk the remaining distance. We who watched did

Sister Minnie,
There is sunshine after shadow,
Roses follow winter's shrouds,
And though dark the day, and dreary
There's a rainbow in the clouds
Nov. 13, 1891
Your loving Sister
Louisa Wintermautl
Jefferson

Sister Minnie.
Luck is ever waiting for
something to turn up
Labor with keen eyes and
strong will, will turn up
something
Your sister Rosa

Tillie and Rose's Signatures
Minnie's Autograph Book

not think he could get across at all. The stream is so swift that it is not easy at any time. Hampered by the weight of the body, Shuman staggered slowly along, at times appearing to stand still for several minutes while gathering his strength for another step.

Funeral Services Tomorrow

"First aid measures were tried the minute he reached the shore. B. J. Coe, who had been fishing, and saw Shuman on the rocks, swam across to help; but it was too late. Weber's body had a bad bruise between the eyes and also a bruise over the heart, so it may be that he did not die from drowning at all. He may have slipped as a result of a sudden attack of heart trouble, which he had.

After the unavailing efforts to resuscitate his comrade, Shuman went to Yakima and back to look after affairs. H. A. Shaw, acting coroner, brought the body to Yakima last night. Funeral services will be held tomorrow at the Evangelical Nob Hill Church at one o'clock. Fred Weber, 26 years old, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Weber of Nob Hill. He and Shuman are neighbors and were chums during their years at the Yakima high school, of which both are graduates. George Longmire, Mr. Pontius, Shuman, and Coe carried the body to the Fechter cabin.

In 1910 Tillie and Henry were fruit farming in Yakima County, Washington. By 1920 they were settled on their place at West Summitview, Yakima County, WA, where they remained the rest of their lives.

Christian and Matilda's third child was **William Frederick Wintermantel (1869 Winterset, IA – 1917 Marion Co., OR)** married Edna Monroe Nye, from Jefferson, Oregon. He's the one who was named after his father's brother, William Frederick Wintermantel (b. 1838) with whom Christian's family was living when William F. (1869) was born. They had three children. The first was Ethel Marjorie. Ethel was the news correspondent for her community newspaper for many years. Ethel had two husbands named Blinston. When the first died she married his brother so she was always Mrs. Blinston. Ethel had one child.

William and Edna's second child, William Frederick Wintermantel, Jr., died of pneumonia when he was only 23. But he was married at the time and did leave one descendant.

William and Edna's third child was Elda M. Wintermantel. Elda had an interesting life. When she was young she was a barnstormer and did trick flying. She married John Potts who died of cancer within a month, so then she married his brother, George Potts. Isn't that strange that two sisters would each marry twice, the second husband of each being the first husband's brother! Elda and George had very bad luck with their children. Elda gave birth three times. In 1941 their baby daughter was stillborn. In 1960 their two sons John Gary Potts, 22, and George Potts, Jr., 17, died in a boating accident on Antelope Reservoir in NE Oregon. William Wintermantel (1869) ended up with one grandchild.

Christian and Matilda's fourth child was **Albert Earnest Wintermantel (1871 Winterset, IA – 1925 Spokane, WA)** married Eva Bickel. They had only one child. According to the censuses they lived in Lincoln County, Washington most of their married life. Albert also had his mother-in-law living with him most of his married life. They had only one child, Verna Maude. One of Verna's children, Earl Wash, sent this illuminating story about his grandfather, Albert Earnest Wintermantel:

The Germans, at least at that time, were a very clannish group. That is to say, "We will all speak German in our schools and churches, all our sons and daughters will marry



William, Edna, and Ethel
Wintermantel
About 1900

Note on back of photo is to
William's sister Hettie and husband

Hettie and John Christ
I will send you one of your
pictures. They are not a good one
as all the things all in London
but if you are having any better ones
I will send you one. I would
like to have one of your pictures.
I will write you a letter soon
as I have time to write now.
Edna W.

only to Germans and will all be very happy ever after.” (Or until further notice.) “Further notice” came one day in 1895 when son Albert decided to fall in love and marry a pretty little auburn haired Scottish girl by the name of Eva Verna Bickal. As a result of this union, she was by most of the family treated as an outcast. There were three of his siblings she did manage to befriend. Albert (granddad), being somewhat of a young rebel, tired of what he found was happening, decided to remove an edge of the German stigma by changing ever so slightly the spelling of his last name. Others around him were told that, “In the presence of my wife, we will speak English.”.

Christian and Matilda's fifth child was **Hedwig A. Wintermantel (1873 Geneva twsp, Franklin Co, IA – 1957 Chehalis, WA)**, called Hettie, married John Ehret, a minister involved with the Canby church. Throughout his life he worked as either a clergyman or a farmer, probably both at the same time. The 1930 census shows him as a fruit farmer near Yakima, Washington. In the 1940 Census he and Hettie are living in West Summit View, Yakima County, Washington, the same municipality as Hettie's sister Tillie. In 1940, John lists his occupation as retired minister. They had three children Arthur William Ehret was a teacher and administrator in Centralia, Washington and was a very active community member. Their second child, Walter W. Ehret died in an automobile accident at the age of 23. Are you counting how many of Christian's grandchildren and great grandchildren died in accidents? Their daughter, Helen married a railroad worker and was living and raising her family in Spokane in 1940.

Christian and Matilda's sixth child was **Herman Otto Wintermantel (1874 Geneva Township, Franklin Co, IA – 1856 Portland, Multnomah, OR)** married Emma Lena Wenger. Wayne Wardle told me, “Emma and Herman lived on a small farm in the Portland area.” But in the 1920 census, Herman was working as a house carpenter in Yakima, Washington, and in the 1930 census, working as a carpenter in a box factory in Tillamook County, Oregon. That is the county his sister, Amelia, was living in. Perhaps they moved to the farm when Herman retired. Herman and Emma had three children: Mabel, Pearl and Lloyd. Mabel had a great tragedy in her life when her husband, Marvin Gholson and six year old daughter Audrey drowned in a boating accident on the Columbia River. Here is an article I found about it; Idaho Falls-Post Register, Monday Aug. 20, 1934:

FIVE DROWN WHEN BOAT OVERTURNS

Four Other Members of the Portland Party are Saved From River

Portland, Ore. Aug. 20 (AP) Surviving members of three Portland families today mourned five relatives drowned on a Sunday afternoon boating party on the Columbia River. One family lost mother and son; another mourned a father and daughter; and a third lost a son.

The five were drowned when a narrow 15-foot outboard motor boat turned suddenly and capsized. Mrs. O. G. McCann and her son Delbert, were killed. Mr. McCann and his daughter Orva, were saved. Police still were dragging the river for the bodies of Marvin Gholson, 37, and his six year old daughter, Audrey. Mrs. Gholson and her daughter, Jean, 7, stayed afloat with an automobile inner tube until they were pulled to shore. Billy Nelson, a youth, clung to the overturned boat for a time, but sank before rescuers could reach him.

C.G. Johnson, a witness to the accident; Arthur Reeves, Robert Blair and Jack Buckner, caddies from a nearby golf course, and a man known only as "Carl" rescued the four persons and also pulled out three bodies. Police resuscitation equipment proved ineffective.

Herman and Emma's other two children were Pearl and Lloyd. Herman died on his birthday, in Portland at the age of 82.

Christian and Matilda's seventh child was **Amelia Ella Wintermantel (1877 Geneva twsp, Franklin Co, IA – 1950 Longview, WA)** married another one of the church men from Canby, Theodore Robert Hornschuh called Theo. According to the census Theo was a clergyman in Tacoma WA in 1910, a dairyman in Tillamook County, Oregon in 1920 and 1930, and a Presbyterian minister in Portland in 1940. Perhaps people didn't pay their ministers enough for them to be full-time all-the-time pastors. Remember when Christian was the first person buried in the Canby cemetery because the good German Evangelicals did not want to be buried next to Presbyterians? My how time changes us all!

Amelia and Theo had five children. So far as I know, none of them died in horrible accidents, although their fourth child, Lois Hope Hornschuch, died at age 18. I don't know why.

A great granddaughter of Amelia sent me this description of Amelia, quoting her mother, Amelia's granddaughter:

"Amelia was very quiet and was always working hard, tending the family, feeding road crews, and being a minister's wife. She also said, though, that her grandmother was very witty and had a wonderful sense of humor."

Christian and Matilda's eighth child was **Louisa Anna (1878 Geneva twsp, Franklin Co, IA – 1936 Clackamas Co., OR)** married John Koehler, who was active in the Canby Evangelical Church. The 50th Anniversary article about the Canby church mentions John Koehler as being the first Class Leader when the Canby Class was formed. That statement may well have been referring to John's father, who also lived in Canby and was also John Koehler or Johann. John and Louisa lived in Canby their entire lives. Louisa took care of her mother, Matilda Fey Wintermantel Druschel, in her final years and Matilda was living with the Koehlers when she died in 1922. Besides being active in the church, John worked as a carpenter and building contractor. Louisa and John had one adopted daughter, Arlene, who married a blind man. John's brother, Johann George Koehler (b. 1871) married a step-sister of Louisa's, Matilda Druschel (b. 1877) (Louisa's mother's step-daughter).

Christian and Matilda's ninth child was **Wilhemina Julia Wintermantel (1880 Geneva twsp, Franklin Co, IA – 1959 Portland, OR)** is our ancestor and she has her own story.

Christian and Matilda's tenth child was **Clara Edith Wintermantel (1882 Geneva twsp, Franklin Co, IA – 1962 Selah, WA)**. She married Jay Dumont Wardle (1885 Michigan - 1967). In Christian pension papers pp 55-58 Clara testified she did not know what was wrong with her father,

she did not know what he died of. He coughed a lot. She thought he had a stomach tumor or cancer. She was asked extensive questions about how old she was and how did she know how old she was because her mother was trying to get pension benefits on the basis of her having minor children when Christian died. Clara was 15 at the time. Clara told them over and over, the way she knew how old she was and when her birthday was is that her mother had told her.

Clara married Jay Wardle in 1913. They had four children together; Elbert, Harley, Alma Fey Louise, and Shirlye Wayne. Sometime after Wayne was born in 1920 and before the 1930 census, they divorced. The following information comes from Clara's granddaughter, Karen Rose:

Clara and Jay Wardle could not get along with one another so they got a divorce. Jay took the two older boys, Elbert and Harley, and left. They traveled around from place to place. Jay worked as a cowboy on various ranches, but he was frequently without work and the boys had to work to support themselves and their dad. Neither one made it past the first year of high school.

Clara had had polio as a child and one leg was shorter than the other. She was left to make do with two children. Jay never wrote or sent a nickel of child support. The younger ones did not see the older ones for nearly thirty years. The older ones didn't see their mother for thirty years either. On the very rare occasion when they would find themselves at the same place at the same time, one would make a point to be going out the backdoor while the other was coming in the front.

In the 1930 and 1940 censuses Clara says she is a widow. There was a stigma to being divorced in those days. The 1940 census shows Clara living in Yakima, WA, and working as a house maid in a private home. She says she has completed 2 years of high school and she owns her own home worth \$1800. All four of Clara's children are in the photo of some adult Wintermantel cousins. They are:

Elbert Wardle - Elbert Wardle was a career Army Air Force mechanic. he maintained bombers and spent two years during WWII in the South Pacific. He was in charge of maintenance for a group of planes. Elbert wrote *Wintermantel Genealogy*, published informally in June 1986.

Harley Wardle was a gifted mechanic who could fix anything. He worked as a lumber mill maintenance manager. He was the father of Karen Rose with whom I correspond and who visited in our home in August 2013.

Alma Fey Wardle married Wilfred Lawrence Sampson (called Larry). They lived in Washington and had two children.

Shirlye Wayne Wardle - Wayne's first employment was as a Yakima area orchard worker. He thinned and harvested apples. He enlisted in the Army Air Force in 1940. He spent 5 years in the Air Force and attained the rank of Master Sgt. He was in charge of records for the Second Air Force Hdqrs and was based in Colorado Springs. After the war he was employed by the State of Washington Employment Security Dept. When he retired he was in charge of the Wenatchee office. He retired to run a small pear orchard.

Wintermantel Cousins about 1970 (guess)



PICTURED WINTERMANTLES
JEAN MUNDORF ?
HARLEY WARDLE
ELLER WEBER BRUN
PEARL WINTERMANTLE ?
MUNDORF
WAYNE WARDLE
HELEN EHRET BROOKS
MUNDORF
ALDR WARDLE SIMPSON
LLOYD WINTERMANTLE
ELBERT WARDLE

Wayne Wardle with
Children

Wayne Jr.
Patricia (Wheeler)
Wayne Sr.
Larry
Allen



Christian and Matilda's eleventh child was **Eleanor Charlotte Wintermantel (1885 Jefferson, OR – 1965 Corvallis, OR)** called Ella or Ellen. She married John Mundorf, of Canby (1881 Kansas – 1936 Oregon). The Mundorfs were an important family in Canby. Jacob and Paulina came from Kansas in 1883 and the school was named for them, Mundorf School, where the first German Evangelical services were held. Jacob Mundorf was the first Sunday School superintendent. Jacob and Paulina's son, John, married Ella Wintermantel in 1904. John and Ella raised seven children in the Cornelius, Oregon area where they farmed. John died in 1936 leaving Ella with several underage children. The 1940 census shows them living in Cornelius, no longer on the farm. Son John, 18, is the only member of the household employed. He is working as a farm laborer and in the canning industry. Ella, the last surviving child of Christian and Matilda Wintermantel, died in Cornelius in 1965.

Here ends the story of Christian Wintermantle, our immigrant ancestor, a Civil War soldier, an enterprising farmer, and an Oregon pioneer. He suffered mightily as a result of his three years of Civil War service, but that didn't stop him from accumulating a fine legacy of land that his family inherited. His eleven children gave him a total of thirty-six grandchildren. Christian survived the bloody misery of the civil War but at least nine of his grandchildren and great-grandchildren, participating in harpy pastimes like boating and fishing died in violent accidents. Among his descendents were many teachers, preachers, housewives, carpenters, farmers and US!

Here is how we're related to Christian Wintermantel. Christian and Matilda had Wilhemina Wintermantel. Wilhemina had Forrest Zimmerman. Forrest had Dianne Zimmerman. Dianne had Dawne Stevens. Dawne had Sarah, Hannah, Timothy and Rebecca Pamplin.

So Hooray for Christian Wintermantel!

Love,
Granny

Christian Wintermantel Census

Census, Federal - 1860 - Sauk Co, WI, Township of Franklin, Post Office White Mound

P. 9 of 14 line 30 dwelling 1206 household #1187
 Wintermantel, Jacob age 61 farmer value RE \$400 born Baden
 Salome 60 Baden
 John Jacob 32 butcher Baden
 Mary 28
 William 22
 Rosa 18 in school
 Christian 16 in school

Census, Federal - 1870 - Madison Co, IA, Webster TWsp, PO Winterset

Page 11 of 13 Line 31 Dwelling # 75 Family # 76
 Wintermantel, Wm age 31 Farmer born Baden
 Sarah 21 NY

Family # 77

Wintermantel, Shristian age 27 Farm Laborer born Baden
 Matilda 28 Prussia
 Rosena 3 WI
 Matilda 2 WI
 William 7/12 IA

Census, Federal - 1880 - Franklin Co., Iowa, Geneva Twsp

p. 5 line 33 Dwelling 33 Household 34
 Wintermantel, Christian age 38 Farmer Baden Baden Baden
 Matilda 35 wife Prussia Prussia Prussia
 Rose 13 dau WI Baden Prussia
 Matilda 12 dau same
 William 10 son IA Baden Prussia
 Albert 8 son same
 Hedwig 7 dau same
 Herman 5 son same
 Amelia 3 dau same
 Louisa 1 dau same

Census, Special, of Civil War veterans and widows - 1890 - Oregon, Marion, Jefferson;

p. 1 of 2 Line 3 44 44
 Christian Wintermantle private Co K 26th Wis Infantry
 enlisted 20 Aug 1862
 discharged 28 Jun 1865 length of service 2 yrs 10 mos 8 das

Christian Wintermantel Journal

(Journal kept on the family's journey from Iowa to Oregon in the fall of 1883. This small notebook was left to Dianne Stevens by her grandmother, Minnie Wintermantle Zimmerman. It is in very fragile condition being handwritten in German script in pencil. It was translated several times. The most convincing and most recent translation was by Dr. Marcel Rotter, Associate Professor of German at the University of Mary Washington in Virginia in 2005.)

On my journey (meditations)

At 20:20, we left Geneva. In Mason City Junction, we changed cars. We arrived in St. Paul at 7 PM. We stayed in a hotel. It cost us \$7.25 for soups and breakfast. At 8:30 in the morning, we were boarding the Emegrand Train [Emigrant train?] and now we are traveling N. West through wide open, very beautiful land, black sandy soil with [??]underwood and [?? ??] marshland with rotten wood. The grass is approximately 4 foot high here. We just passed a huge pond. This pond is one of the [??] that I ever visited [means probably "saw"]. Another crops field, almost [??] [??]

[2a]

I just saw a pine on the left [?? ?? ??]

Parham - nice area; the other deserts were all the same -all Sand. [?? ?? ??] Yesterday we were in Mandan until the evening. This morning, we crossed the central Missouri. We stopped at a station in Dakota. They call the land The Bad Lands. [?? ?? ??]

[2b]

Monday 10 am

10 am we crossed the line between Dakota and Montana. The land is better. Still more than 1,000 miles to Portland. The buffalo grass is all white now; now we go towards the Stone river to the west; it's strange how [??] the land is. ... Yellowstone ... the surrounding mountains with the coal are visible. We are going 20-30 miles per hour behind an Express Tradet Train I bought land for 1 Th [=Thaler] at the value of 50 cents compared to yesterday's land for \$135

[3a]

The soil of this desert seems to be empty. One can see villages or single dwellings only rarely. The last night, we made only 125 miles. We just passed a snowy mountain. The Yellowstone River is still on our right. We went through a tunnel in a high mountain. The Yellowstone Valley is very pretty, but not good for farming. The [?? ?? ??] has a child [?? ??] in our car. 3 PM - we are following the Yellowstone river. The weather is nice. The far away mountains are covered with snow.

[3b]

This area is somewhat inhabited. We are passing high grass and potatoes in a garden as well as a chained bear. We are now halfway from St. Paul to Portland. Today, I bought again land for \$1. Now it snows again. We just saw an Indian camp with a ranch. The strange thing about this desert is how the nutrition[??] let the grass grow: buffalo grass, Pinsh[?]grass, which has [??] instead of fruit. Some Indians just came by on horses. Edon station, evening. It snows, the ground is white. Today, we climbed [by train] over a chain of mountains. From 118 feet on all the way up to the top were 2 inches of snow on the

ground.

[4a]

Now, we are at in the station Juwesand, where very pretty farms are. 20 ar [=German agricultural measurement] of wheat in heaps and additional 100 of oats. But everything has to be irrigated. We always see the snow-covered mountains. It is cold, the water [=lakes, ponds] has ice on top, and the ground is frozen. Last night, two cracks broke. It is dangerous. At times, we are passing rocks that hang over 100 feet high over the cars. Today, October 10, we are in Helen. An old place, where they do mining. Now, we have to go over the Kedloy[?] mountains. The mountains are white, no snow in the valley.

[4b]

The whole sale at auction brought

\$153663

Discount \$ 7433

146230

Hammer 284.73, for the tickets

for the auctions 2804

Duts [name?] 150

Releas 50

for Glaken \$10.00

Ghetty \$ 1:50

1462.30

338.33

1123.67

295.85 the Nob to Kirby [names?]

[5a]

¼ to 3, we just left Helene, we go between the high forelands of the Rocky Mountains. After 16 miles, we made it. We just arrived on top of the Rocky Mountains, the fifth place in the United States. This road is a miracle to walk on. From now on, the waters run westward. We are now on the Pikes Pecks, 5773 feet above sea level. From the foot of the mountains up to here, we climbed 1000 feet, 26 feet the mile. We should [??] more. Now, 8 PM, we are going [?? ?? ??] 11 October; today we are still in good health. Last night, we [??] movement [?? ??] over ..,

[5b]

... 100 miles down. At 4 PM, we passed the highest bridge of the road; 216 feet high. One lane wide. We are now going from Clark Fork alongside Lonegarb[?]. On both sides large mountains covered with pine trees. There are, for example, bears, elks,

and stags in this area. We passed [??]. There, the [??]wood stands over 100 foot high, and higher. [?? ?? ??] Now, we have been going for 30 miles along the L pond. It's supposed to be 40 miles long. There is a steam boat that transports wood to the mills.

[6]

Thursday, October 12, 9 am. We are now in the W[estern] Terr[itory] and go towards the Cascade Mountains. For hundreds of miles is nothing but sand - a desert. The water is warm and beautiful. In the distance, we see a mountain with yesterday's snow. 12 noon in Ainsworth, our train is being carried over the Snackriver [=Snake river] by a train boat. Now, at 1/2 3, we are leaving Wallela. Only one more night and one more day, and we are in Portland. Here is a sandy desert, where the wind blows the sand into the houses. Just like in Iowa the snow. Today, it is very warm.

[7]

Index

	Years old
Rosina September 26/ 83	17
Mathilde	15
Willy	13
Albert	12
Hedwig	10
Herman [?]	8
Emilie	6
Luise	4
Minna	2
Clara	1

[8a]

the taxation of the class for 1883
the income of the preachers \$100
the odd jobs 25

[8b]

income for the presiding elder at the camp meeting

from brother Altstadt	50
-- -- Britz	50
-- -- Henrichs	50
-- -- Rubb	25
widower Reicko	50
broth. Osterland	1.00
Werter Fischer	1.00
John Knoll	50
brother Hennrichs	50
brother Altstadt	50

[9a]

Index of Income of the Preacher for 1883

Widow Reicko	\$2.00
Broth. J. Knoll	\$5.00
Brother Hennrichs	\$5.00
Chris Wintermantel	\$7.00
10 for bread	90
11 -- --	50
the 12 of October	1.00
the 13 of October	85

[9b]

The apprentice of Mr. Haufa worked 3 days until April 12 .".

Christian Wintermantel Pension Papers – Summary

page

1a – 25Jun1889 – Declaration for an Invalid Person – Christian Wintermantel testifies that during the Siege of Atlanta he contracted severe and chronic Rheumatism from exposure, and during the march through North Carolina contracted bronchitis through exposure in the line of duty.

1b – 6FEB1890 - Medical record

21 Jan 1863 – 20 Feb 1863 Pleurisy

19 Dec 1863 – 5 Jan 1864 Typhoid Fever

20 Nov 1864 - 18 Dec 1864 Chronic Rheumatism

31 Dec 1864 – 10 Jan 1865 Chronic Rheumatism

promoted to Corporal 13 Jun 1865

after his round of Pleurisy (above) he was returned to duty as “Christian Winterman”

2 – 27May 1890 - Testimony of John P. Witwen. He was with Christian during Sherman's march through Georgia. CW, at that time was taken by ambulance to the field hospital because of rheumatism.

3 – 30 May 1890 - Testimony of Theobald Fuchs who was CW's corporal at Gettysburg and at Lookout Mountain, TN. Describes how he “carried his musket and led him along.”

4 – 12 July 1890 – Testimony of CW affirming he is CW. He needs pension because he is unable to work because of rheumatism and catarrh. His disability is not the result of his own “vicious habits.”

5 – No Date - Physicians Affidavit – tended CW during war. He suffers from rheumatism and catarrh.

** 6 – 6Feb1895 – Application for Pension Increase. States CW currently receives 8 per month. He suffers from rheumatism and bronchaitis catarrh. He has pain in shoulder and chest. He expectorates blood and pus. One half his chest is larger than the other.*

7 – Continuation of 6.

8 – 12Apr1897 – Testimony of Matilda Wintermantle (MW) that CW died on 19Jan1897. MW is CW's widow and accrued pension of \$8 per month has not been paid to her.

9- 12Apr1897 – Claim for Accrued Pension – Testimony of George Wintermantel (brother of CW) – he was present at the wedding of C & MW on 9Nov1865.

9B - 12APR1897 - misc page signed by H.C. Weber (Husband of MW's daughter Matilda) and H. E. Hornschuh (Brother-in-law to MW's daughter Amelia) – supporting MW

10 – 17Apr1897 – Application of MW for widow's pension.

11 – 1Jun1897 – testimony of William Wintermantel, brother to CW, witnessing to lawful marriage of CW and Matilda Fey (MW).

12 – 25Jun1897 – Testimony of John M. Hammetter that he performed the marriage ceremony for CW and MW

13 – 12Apr1899 – copy of marriage certificate of CW and MW

14 – 22May1899 - Certification of property in Marion Co., OR CW owns 640 acres of land assessed at \$2841, real value \$8500

15 – 15Jun1899 - Thomas P. Randall, Recorder of Conveyances, Clackamas County, Oregon – Assessed value of property in said county for taxation purpose is: 38 acres tillable land and 48 acres non-tillable together valued at \$860, improvements at \$150, personal property including livestock \$175.

16 – 15Jun1899 - Testimony of Matilda Wintermantel – discusses problems related to proof of birth of her two underage daughters. There are no official records.

17 - #16 continued

18 – 15Jun1899 - Testimony of Kate Knoll, neighbor of MW in Hardin Co, Iowa, infant named Clara Wintermantel was born about 28 Oct 1882.

19 – Copy of certificate of marriage of Christian Wintermantel and Matilda Fey.

20 – 16Mar1900 – Declaration for children under sixteen years of age – It appears Matilda is applying for a pension for her children who were under age 16 when their father died.

21 – 4Apr 1900 – statement from MW of when she first saw CW after war – what were his problems – Did they continue. - MW replies he complained about “his brest and caufe.” She also states they moved to Oregon because of his health.

22 – 4Apr1900 – Affidavit from William Wintermantel (brother of CW) – CW had rheumatism immediately after war and stomach complaint. He improved for 1 and ½ yrs then went downhill. He was one half disabled, had hacking cough and spit blood.

23 – 12Apr1900 – statement from Dr.White – He examined CW in Canby, OR in Oct 1896 – Found bronchial and lung problems, “expectorated freely”, became emaciated, expired in Jan of exhaustion and “consumption of the lungs.”

24 – 27Mar1901- Affidavit by MW about the ages of her dependent children

25 – copy of William Druschel and Matilda Wintermantel Marriage Certificate

26 – 30Sep1901 – Matilda Druschel appointed guardian for Ellen C. Wintermantel

27 – 30Mar1901 – Matilda verifies she has married and birth dates of minor children

28 – 5Apr1901 - Testimony of Adam Ehret – Ella and Clara were under 16 at time of father's death

29 – 25Jan1902 - Matilda Druschel swears to spelling of her name

30 – 5Mar1902 – Matilda Druschel testifies CW did not consult a physician because he had little faith in doctors. Instead he used his own remedies, patent medicines or those recommended by friends.

31 – 19Jan1903 - Testimony of Matilda Druschel – when she knew CW, about his service record

32 – MD cont – Her application of 5 years ago was rejected because she had too much property.

33 – MD cont – refers to a German Bible where dates of children's births are written

34 – MD cont – witness to births of Clara and Ella, At date of death CW left property: 490 acres of land near Jefferson, OR; 80 acres at Canby; Will left all property to MW;”130 acres of the property at Jefferson was under cultivation. I rented that for 1/3 of the crop. On average I would get 300 bu wheat 50cents/bu and 100bu oats 30 cents/bu. This place I worked myself for the first few years. There was about 40 acres under cultivation. I have since sold most of it. My taxes were on both places about \$70 - \$80 per year. No insurance. There was indebtedness of \$2600 with interest of 7 and 8%. No other property except few head of stock, farming implements, and household goods... No money in bank or investments of any kind.”

35 – MD cont – CW confined to bed last 3 mos of life – describes final weeks – had to keep windows open in January because of the foul odor.

36 – MD cont – CW disabilities during war – who were his comrades

37 – MD cont – first met CW 4 Jul 1865; married Nov 1865; lived 3 yrs near Sauk City in Franklin; moved to Winterset, Madison Co, Iowa fall of 1868; moved to Ackley, Hardin Co, Iowa

spring 1872; moved to Jefferson, OR fall of 1883; Clara was 1 yr old; one year later Ella was born; moved to Canby 11 yrs ago (1892?)

38 – MD cont – No written record of Clara or Ella's birth; there is a baptismal certif for Ella.

39 – MD cont – how rheumatism affected CW after his marriage and in Iowa

40 – MD cont – describes CW's cough

41 – MD cont – had scarlet fever and dropsy when first in OR; first spit blood in Iowa and ever afterward

42 – MD cont – who knew of CW's condition and when did they know it

43 – MD final – sometimes eyes were yellow.

44 – 19Jan1903 – Ella C. Wintermantel – CW's pension \$8/mo; much coughing and spitting from consumption

45 – ECW cont – How do you know how old you are?

46 – 20Jan1903 – Matilda Buckner, neighbor in Jefferson, OR – A daughter was born while they lived here.

47 – 20Jan1903 – Mrs. C. C. Marlatt, neighbor in Jefferson, present at the birth of Ella

48 – CCM cont – how do I know when this happened

49 – CCM cont – CW appeared in good health while here, did lots of hard work, had a hacking cough

50 – CCM cont – CW's health in Jefferson; conflicting testimony over Ella's birth

51 – 20Jan1903 – RP Nye, Jefferson neighbor – date of Ella's birth

52 – RPN cont – CW's health – don't recall him being sick, was always working

53 – 20Jan1903 – Dr. W.C.Hawk – treated CW in Jefferson, did not keep record

54 – CWH cont – called CW's condition advanced TB

55 – 1/23/1903 – Clara Wintermantel – Didn't know what was wrong with Dad, thought maybe he had

a stomach tumor or cancer

56 – Clara cont – How do you know how old you are

57 – Clara cont – How do you know how old you are continuation

58 – Clara cont – He always had a cough. Don't know what caused death of CW.

59 – 4Feb1903 – William Wintermantel – brother – lives in Bingen, Wash.

60 – WWcont - “(Christian) came to Oregon the year...the Northern Pacific R.R. was opened. I think in October...It was in 1883 he came out here. He stayed with me that winter.”

61 – WWcont – describes how he and Christian moved to Iowa together and lived together until 1874 when WW went to Kansas, then on to Oregon in 1878. Christian followed him to Oregon. “When he was first home from the army he was pretty badly run down. He was just skin and bone.”

62 - WWcont - In Iowa started coughing and spitting blood whenever doing hard work. “In 1886 we took a trip east of the mountains and then his coughing irritated me so much at night that I offered him \$5 to stop it and he got angry. That cough hung to him and kept getting worse until it killed him.”

63 – WWcont – treatment for rheumatism in army, rheumatism in Iowa, none in Oregon

64 – WWcont – Feys and Wintermantels lived four miles apart in Sauk County

65 – 4Sep1903 – Peter Smeller – knew CW since 12 years old – served in army together – very sick winter 1862-63, in his chest – spit blood.

66 – PeterS cont

67 – 19Oct1803 – John Knoll – neighbor from Ackley, Iowa – CW said he got rheumatism from laying out in the rain in fields while in army. Got his cough after having lung fever.

68 – 19Oct1903 – Margaretha Hendricks – neighbor Ackley, Iowa – When Clara was born CW complained of rheumatism

69 – 11Dec1903 – Dr Simon Van DerVaart – surgeon of the 26th WI Volunteer infantry – does not remember CW

70 – Dr SVDVcont

71 – 18Mar1904 – Henry Nolt – Sgt CW's company and Sauk Co neighbor – same church -During Sherman's march CW was in bad shape, walked all doubled up, marched with a stoop thereafter

72 – HNcont

73 – 2Apr1904 – someone in Waco, Texas (Signature is illegible) - Letter submitting the above evidence in pension claim for guardianship of the minor children of CW.

74 – above cont

75 – 5May1904 – Mrs. Dina A. Belzer (as a small child was a friend of CW's children and frequently in their home) – “He was sickly and stoop shouldered and looked to me as though he might have consumption...Neighbors used to speak of him as a man who was broken down as though it came from being in the war.”

76 – DAB cont

77 – 13Jan1905 – Dept of Interior – Matilda Druschel was appointed guardian of minor children on 3Sep1901

78 – 19Jun1913 – William Wintermantel - document written in German. WW submits it as a transcript of his family record verifying his birth

79 – above cont.

80 - 9Jul1913 – translation of part of #78 above as it pertains to the birth of William Wintermantel

81 – 15Feb1917 – copy of Oregon death record for William Druschel.

82 – 17Jul 1913 – Herbert Cochran – letter to Pension board asking if MD is eligible for pension again as CW's widow since WD (2nd husband) has died. Spells out these details:

CW drew a pension starting sometime after war until his death.

After CW's death, MW drew a widow's pension until she married WD

WD has now died. Is MD (formerly MW) again entitled to a pension?

83 – 18Apr1918 – MD to Hon. C. N. M. Carthur – two years ago I applied to renew my pension with no results. Now they tell me I must submit the same paper work all over again. Can you please help me?

84 – 8May1918 – MD to Commissioner of pensions – biographical facts. Also tells where MD has lived since Druschel's death, 22Jun1907:

Jun 1907 – Mar 1908 – Canby, OR

Mar 1908 – Mar 1910 – Seattle, WA

Tacoma, WA – one year

N. Yakima, WA – one year

Tacoma, WA – 2 yrs

then Portland, OR until Dec 1917

Dec 1917 – now - Canby, OR

85 – 6SEP1922 – Mrs. John W. Koehler (MD's daughter Louisa) to Bureau of pensions: Matilda Drushel, holder of pension #577405 passed away on 2 JUL 1922

86 – 4SEP1922 – Bureau of Pensions – Drop Report – states MD's pension was \$30/mo at end

Canby Church History

Historian is U. A. Gueffroy September 26, 1924

This brief historical record of the Canby Zion Evangelical Church is the result of research by the writer and is the product of the mind of one of the members who had been active with the church since the beginning.

First Families Living Here: In 1878 the family of John Koehler from Iowa and Jacob Mundorf, 1883, from Kansas, both Evangelicals, located near Canby, also in 1878, Wm. Vorpaugh from Nebraska, a Methodist. Being Germans and no German services in this community, they sought the services of Rev. Axthelm, then pastor of Portland Clay Street church and began to hold meetings in the schoolhouse.

Organization of First Sunday School: A Sunday School was organized in 1884 with Jacob Mundorf as superintendent. The first class organization was held about this time with John F. Koehler elected class leader.

First Church Erected: The above mentioned families constituted the charter members of the church. The church was built in 1893, of frame construction. H.C. Weber was pastor and it was dedicated as the Canby Zion Evangelical Church by H. Schuknecht in the spring of 1894.

Pastors Who Have Served the Church: Axthelm, Uelihe Johnson, H. R. Bittner, Dr. Bittner, J. Price, A. Ernst, Weber, H. E. Hornschuch, J. Ehret, A. A. Engelbart, J. K. Elm Ross, E. G. Hornschuch, Nettlauffer, S. Cook, F. Hievisick, G. U. Plumer, F. W. _____, E. Maurer, H. E. Able, G. U. Plumer, _____, G. F. _____ Sr., F. F. McClure.

Canby

In the year 1878 Vorpaugh family came from Nebraska and the JohnKoehler family came from Iowa and settled in the vicinity of Canby, and in the year 1883 Mundorfs came from Kansas. These were Germans. Koehlers and Mundorfs were Evangelicals and Vorpaughs were Methodists, but all desired German services. It is stated the W.B.Axthelm who was stationed on the Portland Mission did visit and preach in the community but regular services were not held.

At the session of the Pacific Conference held at Sacramento, Calif. convening May 31st, 1883 with Bishop Thos. Bowman presiding the committee on Boundaries formed the Milwaukie Mission composed of Milwaukie, Beaver Creek, and Canby and R. I. Bittner was stationed on the mission who served for one year, but he did not establish preaching appointment at Canby. May the 23rd, 1884 the Oregon Conference was organized at Corvallis, with Bishop R. Dubs presiding at this conference A. R. Johnson was assigned to the Milwaukie and served until the annual session of 1886. He began holding services in the Mundorf School house. P. Bittner was appointed to the Milwaukie Mission at the session of 1886 and served until the conference held at Albany, 1890. It was during his ministry that the Canby

Class was formed and John Koehler became it's first Class Leader. A Sunday School was organized in about 1884 and Jacob Mundorf was the first Superintendent.

At the conference held at Albany, 1890, when the conference divided, a new Mission was made known as Oregon City Mission made by the Evangelical Association's division; in this mission Oregon City, Canby, Beaver Creek, Highland and Hubbard were included. and _____ Preiss was appointed and served for one year. A. _____ rnts, who had come from the Kansas Conference as Deacon in 1889 became pastor in 1891 of the Oregon City Mission. The second year of his ministry he had an assistant _____ who served Canby. At the conference of 1893 Canby became a separate mission composed of _____, Beaver Creek, Highland and Canby and H. C. Weber, an original _____, was appointed to the field. During this year he built the church now (1954) occupied. This church was dedicated early in the spring of 1894 by H. Schuknecht as the Zion Evangelical Church of Canby. In 1883 when the Milwaukie Mission formed and Milwaukie, Canby, Beaver Creek nad Hubbard composed this mission, Hubbard never was developed but but Beaver Creek was already a growing community. It is stated that S. Heininger was sent west in 187_ and organized a class at Beaver Creek. Axthelm, who was the pastor of the _____ Mission 1879 - 1881 built a church at Beaver Creek and it was visited July 4th 1880 by Bishop R. Dubs. In 1882 A. C. Washlte was appointed to the Portland Mission and R. I. Bittner became his assistant and he served at Beaver Creek then in 1883 he became the pastor of this he formal mission and held a successful revival meeting during his pastorate in which some sixty souls accepted Christ and six of his converts became ministers. This church was served from Canby or Oregon City for many years and later many _____ and more moved to other parts, and the work of the church has opened _____. Beaver Creek was no longer served by the Evangelical Church.

Needy _____ for a time with considerable interest, also Highland was a promising point for its size with _____ interests grow.

At the _____ conference 1894 _____ --- -- Bever Creek and Cl _____ from _____ Church and R. B. Hornschuh was appointed the _____ of 1895 _____ J.R. Ehret to Canby _____ H.E. Hornschuh was sent to Oregon City the conference just reversed these men in _____ church _____ in Canby.

Visiting Zion

Located on South Township Road just before the South Walnut Street crossroad is Zion Memorial Cemetery and Mausoleum. The property covers about 20 acres, 11 of which are developed. The old section is mostly filled and now there are only infrequent burials in remaining family plots. The new section is currently being used and has been added to over the years with growth to the north and east and a new mausoleum was dedicated in 1989. Groundbreaking has just begun on a companion mausoleum that will mirror the existing building and it is hoped to be completed by Memorial Day of 2002. The cemetery is over one hundred years old, organized by the Zion Cemetery Association in January of 1897. The first burial was that of Christian Wintermantel, the individual who originally proposed the cemetery on January 19, 1897. The cemetery was owned by the Canby Evangelical United Brethren Church until it became too labor-intensive to maintain, and was handed over to the City in 1937. Rules and regulations were adopted on January 10, 1938 and it has remained in City hands since that time. A fire destroyed some of the paperwork and over the years, the City has reconstructed the records. Our present sexton, Ken Robinson of KR Maintenance, is on duty full time at Zion. He has reestablished the Memorial Gardens and has added a lovely waterfall and reflection pond with benches for quiet mediation. He has been diligent to mow, prune, paint, remove damaged trees, and open up areas that have been overgrown. For the past four years, has has planted a garden and shares his harvest with some of Zion's frequent visitors who sill long for fresh produce, but can not longer plant a garden of their own; The area even attracts picnickers. Please call Mr. Robinson at 503-266-8480 if your are interested in locating relatives, purchasing property, or just viewing the premises."

Visiting Zion, City of Canby, Oregon website : <<http://www.ci.canby.or.us/Departments/cemetery/Cemeterynews.htm>>.

The Wilhemina Wintermantle Story
1880 – 1959

January 2005 – edited 6 Nov 2013

Dear Sarah, Hannah, Timmy, and Becky,

Tonight our Wintermantel story continues with my grandmother, Wilhemina Wintermantel! Isn't that a marvelous name? Try to say that five times fast. I'm not certain I've spelled it correctly. Actually, she was usually called Minnie, but my brother Jon and I called her "Maw."

Wilhemina Julia Wintermantle was born **1 October 1880** in **Ackley, Iowa**, or as the 1880 census shows her family in June of that year, Geneva township, Franklin County, Iowa, p. 5 of the listing for that township. Ackley is right across the border in Hardin County, but it's the nearest town to where the Wintermantels lived, so they said she was born in Ackley. She was the ninth child of Christian and Matilda Fey Wintermantel, joining 5 sisters, Rose, Tillie, Hettie, Amelia, and Louisa, and three brothers William, Albert, and Herman.

In 1883, after her next sister, Clara, was born, the family traveled to Oregon on the first immigrant train in 1883, to become pioneers in Jefferson, Oregon. I wrote about that trip in the Christian Wintermantel chapter. Jefferson, Oregon is south of Salem, the state capitol. Minnie's youngest sister, Eleanor Charlotte, was born there in 1885. The family stayed there for 9 years. I have a small remembrance book that Minnie had her friends sign. The signatures are from 1887 – 1892.

In 1892 the family moved on to Canby, Oregon in Clackamas County south of Portland. Christian farmed there until he died in 1897. Minnie attended the Mundorff School in Canby and later taught there. Her sister Eleanor, whom they called Ella, married a Mundorff. In those days a young woman did not need a lot of education to be considered a capable schoolteacher. Many young women taught after they graduated from 12th grade until they were married. We don't know why Minnie taught only one year, nor what she did between that time and the time she married George Zimmerman in 1904. We do know that she was an accomplished pianist and highly skilled in needlework. Perhaps she was filling her hope chest during those years. Or, her father having died in 1897, perhaps she had to help the older boys with the farm work. Knowing my grandmother even as little as I did, it is very hard to imagine her doing outside farm work. She was always a very proper lady. She always waited for her gentleman (husband or son) to open the door for her and carry her packages into the house. This fact was reported to us by one of her neighbors when my family visited the Zimmerman home in the late 1950s.

In 1904 she married my grandfather, **George Edward Zimmerman**, who had lived on a nearby Canby farm. Judging from the account of their moves given by my dad (see George's story) the early years of her marriage must have been challenging. They were married in Canby, but lived in Asotin and Anatone, Washington, which are two towns in the far SE corner of the state. And my dad, their only child, was born in Tacoma, Washington which is on the Puget Sound south of Seattle. And remember,

people didn't have cars to run around in in those days. At another time my dad spoke of living at Outlook, Washington which is in the south central part of the state south of Yakima. And he wrote about living in Astoria, OR, which is NW of Portland near the mouth of the Columbia River. So Minnie had to move her household around many times before they finally settled in Portland, Oregon after WWI. The 1920 Census shows them living on Morrison St. By the 1930 census they were settled in their home that George built at 3142 NE Wasco St. in Portland. Minnie lived there the rest of her life.

I never had the opportunity to know my grandmother well. She was my only grandmother as my mother's mother had died before I was born. I especially cherish the few memories I do have of her which I will share with you now. Thelma (my mother) lived with the Minnie and George Zimmerman family after her mother died and until her marriage to Forrest (my father). She told about Minnie helping her sew her wedding dress. Minnie insisted that every stitch be perfect. She checked them. The imperfect ones had to be torn out and resewn.

After Forrest joined the Navy in 1942 and before Dianne was born, Jon lived with Maw and Dad, as we called them. When Forrest was sent to Hawaii for the duration of the war Thelma and Dianne joined Jon and they lived with Maw and Dad until 1946 when Forrest returned and moved the family to Boston. Since I was less than three years old by that time, I have very few memories of that time and those few don't include Maw.

When we lived in Massachusetts I can remember our excitement when the mail brought a box from Maw and Dad. Sometimes she sent handmade little dresses for me. Another time she sent a huge peppermint candy. Our Mommy said we had to save it to make ice cream. We didn't want to wait but the ice cream was wonderful when it finally appeared.

Another time while Maw was talking on the telephone to us, she was in the attic and accidentally stepped between the joists and put her foot through the downstairs ceiling. We all thought that was terribly funny to think of Maw stuck in the ceiling. I'm sure she didn't! Another thing she sent was little stories she had written for Jon and me. One was *Goldbug Sam* for which our mother started to make illustrations. I have assembled those drawings and transcribed the story into a book. Others of these stories that I still have are *The Candy Trees*, *The Flying Dutchman*, and *Puffy the Kitten*.

When we lived in Lexington, Massachusetts she came to visit us once for about a month. I was in first grade at the time so it would have been 1949-1950. She taught me to make folded strings of paper dolls. I was enchanted and was soon making strings of boys and girls, dogs and cats, houses and cars. Also during that trip she tried to teach Jon and me a little German. I still remember *Du bist wie eine Blume* and *Du bist ein Essel!* (You are like a flower and You are a jack ass!). She told us stories about growing up in a large family. Unfortunately all I can remember is that her older brothers were pretty naughty at times and there were an awful lot of dishes for the girls to wash. She lavished attention on us children and we were sad to have her leave us.

Wilhemina Julia
Wintermantel
1880 - 1959
Ackley, Iowa - Portland
Oregon



Minnie's Autograph Book
1889 - 1891

Sister Minnie,
There is sunshine after shadow,
Roses follow winter's shrouds,
And though dark the day, and dreary
There's a rainbow in the clouds
Nov. 13, 1891
Your loving Sister
Louisa Wintermantel
Jefferson

Miss Minnie Wintermantel
Jefferson
Oregon

Minnie and Louisa Signatures

When our mother died in 1952 it was very hard on Minnie and George to be so far away and so helpless. This is the letter she wrote to Forrest soon after.

Dear Darling Folks - That was hard news to take. She was beautiful and sweet and everybody loved her. We can never forget her. I suppose from what I wrote you that I'm not able to work but George has developed into a GOOD cook and gets well balanced meals. He sure is good. We and others wonder why God lets these things happen. We will never know until that glad morning when we will meet again. I'd like to be of some comfort to you.

What can we tell the children? All my love goes to the children. How can they understand? About us coming back there, it just makes us feel there is some good we still can do. God bless and help all of you. Maw

It's not clear from this letter why she isn't able to "work." I believe she was recuperating from a sprained or broken arm. Thelma died at the end of October. About three weeks later Minnie suffered a severe stroke. Jon and our dad went out to Portland at that time and Jon remembers that she was comatose. She regained consciousness but was bedridden for the rest of her life. Grandpa George took care of her at home for six years with some help from his niece, Violet Moore. Twice after my Dad remarried we drove out west to visit. I remember that Maw was pleased when I played the piano and she gave me all her old piano music. I wish I had kept it all. Judging from that music, she must have been a quite talented pianist. It's funny my dad never said much about it. Maybe it's because she had tried so unsuccessfully to get him to play piano. Another thing I remember is that although Maw was in her late seventies, totally bedridden, and unable to speak more than an occasional word at a whisper, she still had her black hair.

Minnie loved to collect beautiful dishes. My brother and I have quite a number of pieces that we inherited from her. There is a set of pre-WWII Limoge china for 12, a footed glass jewelry box, and a lovely plate with a picture of a lady in it, and many other items. I also have her metronome and several pieces of jewelry. The gold locket is one of my very favorite pieces. I have some lace that she made. I included a bit of it in the wedding quilt I made for Dawne and Jason. She left a little box with my name on it. Inside were pictures of each of her parents and the names of her grandparents and the names of all their children, her aunts and uncles. This information was very helpful when I began to research my family tree. She died at home on the 16th of February, 1959 and was buried at Canby near her parents.

Minnie was a good wife and a devoted mother. She was very proud of her brilliant son. It must have been disappointing to her to have her only child take his family off to the other side of the continent. In those days people didn't just tear across the country for a visit like they do now. I am glad for the one visit we had with her at Lexington. I didn't get to hear all her stories or to know her well but I know she loved me very much and I'm grateful for the time we did spend together.

Love,
Granny

Minnie Wintermantel



Minnie's Gold-footed Glass
Treasure Box

Minnie Wintermantel



Minnie's Jewelry



Lace made by
Minnie by a
Process called
Tatting



Minnie's Limoge China

First Grave in Zion in 1897 Recalled in Daughter's Death

Unknown Newspaper - Unknown date

Internment in Zion Memorial Park was given Friday to Mrs. George Zimmerman, nee Minnie Wintermantle, 79, of Portland, whose father, the late Christian Wintermantle, was the first person to be interred in the Canby cemetery.

Mrs. Zimmerman was 11 when she came to Oregon with her parents in 1892. She attended Mundorff school after the family moved from Jefferson in 1894 to live on the old Henry Kraft farm on Union Hall road, and later taught classes for a year at Mundorff. Her father was a Civil war veteran, a corporal with the 26th Wisconsin infantry. He and several other Canby E.U.B. church members, including Jacob Mundorff and John Koehler, a Civil war veteran who died in 1905, bought the original acre for cemetery use in 1897, and Wintermantle's grave was dug that fall - the first in the now city-owned cemetery.

Mrs. Zimmerman's widower and son, Forrest, who flew from Chicago for the funeral were here Saturday to visit Mr. and Mrs. John Koehler. Mr Koehler's first wife, Louise, who died in 1936, was the sister of Mrs. Zimmerman. Of the eight daughters and three sons of the Christian Wintermantles, only two survive - Ella Mundorff of Cornelius and Clara Wardle of Yakima."

Minnie's Note

This note was left to me, Dianne, by Minnie in an envelope with my name on it.

1) Matilda Fey - daughter of Adam Fey and Anna Thomas Fey - Born in Westphalia, Prussia, May 2, 1845. She was the youngest of nine children Adam, John, Carl, Katherine, Caroline, Anna, Elizabeth, Charlotte, Matilda. Her mother died of TB when Matilda was three years of age. At the age of nine, she and the family came to America and settled in Wisconsin. When she was 20 years old she was married to Christian Wintermantel. For a time they lived in Ackley, Iowa, then in 1883, the family came to Oregon. They lived near Jefferson and in 1891 moved to the Canby district. In 1899 she was married to William Druschell. She died July 2, 1922 at the age of 77, and was buried in Zion Cemetery.

2) "Christian Wintermantel, youngest son of Jacob (?) Wintermantel was born in Baden, Germany on Oct 3, 1843. The family came to the U.S. in 1855(?) settling in Wisconsin. At the age of 18 he volunteered in the Union forces, was with the Union army at Gettysburg, and Shermans march to the sea. He was appointed corporal of his company, and when the army was mustered out, he returned to Wisconsin. In 1866 he married Matilda Fey and was the father of eleven children

Rosina

Matilda Caroline

Frederic William

Albert Ernst

Hedwig Ottilia

Herman Otto

Amelia

Louisa Anne

Minnie Julia

Clara Edith

Elienor Charlotte"

(The handwriting is very hard to read on some of those names, particularly Frederic, Ottilia, and Elienor.)

3) This is a book that my father, Christian Wintermantel kept on our journey from Iowa to Oregon. (Christian's Journal)

4) This note accompanied the "Letter Edged in Black" telling of the death of Minnie's grandfather, Johann Adam Fey b. 1800

The blackbordered stationery was almost a "must as was the black veil the widow wore. The bereaved gentlemen wore crepe bands on their sleeves but not very long."

"Matilda Fey - daughter of Adam Fey and Anna Thomas Fey - Born in Westphalia, Prussia, May 2, 1845. She was the youngest of nine children Adam, John, Carl, Katherine, Caroline, Anna, Elizabeth, Charlotte, Matilda. Her mother died of TB when

Matilda was three years of age. At the age of nine, she and the family came to America and settled in Wisconsin. When she was 20 years old she was married to Christian Wintermantel. For a time they lived in Ackley, Iowa, then in 1883, the family came to Oregon. They lived near Jefferson and in 1891 moved to the Canby district. In 1899 she was married to William Druschell. She died July 2, 1922 at the age of 77, and was buried in Zion Cemetery."

Minnie Wintermantle Autograph Book

Small blue book- well worn- notes written in pencil-Mostly from Jefferson-dates from Oct. 1887 to Nov. 18,1892. The Nov 1892 note is definitely marked Canby. Nov 13, 1891 is marked Jefferson.

Names:

Perry Nye

Mollie Metcalf

John Tyler

Mrs. Perry Nye

Cora Hosman

Miss Mattie Myers

Edna Nye

Avis Hudelson

Janey Hudelson

Datus Myers

Tillie (sister)

E J Harmes

Ida Klaetsolr (Canby)

Lottie French

Mary Campbell

Eric Kleppin

Louise Wintermantle, Jefferson, Nov 13, 1891 - sister

Jenny R.

Clara Stanley

Eliza Harmon

Myrtle Smith

Truda Metcalf

Amelia – sister

Ella Kammerer

J. J. Klein

Eva Marlatt

Nellie Sedgwick, Albany Oct 29,1890

Annie Heitz Nov 13, 1891

Celestia

Carrie Miller, Butteville, apr 23, 1890

Lizzie, Butteville

Perry N, Jefferson, Apr 19, 1889

J.E., 11/18, 1892, Canby.

Shows family moved from Jefferson to Canby between Nov. 1891 and Nov 1892.

Minnie's Dishes

circa 1885 Glass footed jewel box - The fabric lining in the box has been replaced. The green ribbon fish was made by Heather. appraised at \$50.00 in 1974

P.S. Prussia "Spandau" plate- scalloped edge, cut-out - delicate pastel flowers

R. S. Prussia "Spandau" plate - matches above but smaller

Portrait plate Bavaria - On the back the words "Royal Bavaria China P.M./8." and the numbers "6Y" and "601" appraised at \$30.00 in 1974

R.S. Prussia Strasburg Luncheon plate

Royal Bavaria Fruit Bowl

Dresden Celery plate - Wheelock - I believe the back says "Wheelock" and some other things - appraised at \$75.00 in 1974

Berry Bowl and six individual bowls - Green border, floral center - This set includes a large serving bowl and 6 small bowls. On the back is an X with a crown in the top space, "R." in the left space, "C." in the right space and "Claire Bavaria" in the bottom space. Below are three sets of numbers and letters. One small

Limoge china - set includes

- 12 dinner plates

- 12 saucers

- 12 teacups

- 8 salad plates

- 8 bread & butter plates

- 8 sauce bowls

- 6 soup bowls

- 2 vegetable serving bowls

I believe this set may have been "seconds"

Chocolate Pot - In 1991 we had a wonderful Polish lady named Stasha Rosek living with us and helping to care for Grandma. I asked her to help me wash some of my pretty china. She said she was too nervous and afraid she'd break something. I said she'd do fine. When she washed it she broke the spout. We glued it back.

Cut Glass finger bowl - appraised at \$50.00 in 1974

small Eyelet plate

R. S. Prussia "cookie" Plate with chrysanthemums - appraised at \$85.00 in 1974 and called a cookie plate.

Minnie's Figurines - Stork bringing an infant.

Man on the Moon - Unfortunately this piece has been broken and mended several times

7 1/2 inch all-over-cut pink compote - This bowl has a number of chips missing, but is still beautiful. We used it for flowers at Dawne's wedding. This piece was appraised at \$125 in 1974.

4 glass candle holders

Glass House vase - This vase has a picture of a house on it.

Silverware - 6 dinner forks and 6 table knives marked "Community Silver -triple plus" Iris pattern

6 salad forks "Community Place" different pattern

Serving fork - I can't read its inscription.

Minnie Wintermantle Zimmerman Census

Census, Federal - 1900 - Clackamas Co, OR, Canby
Precinct, Town of Canby ED82, p. 8 of 16.

Line 54 Dwelling 89 Family 89
 Druschel William head b Apr 1834 age 66 m 0 yrs Ger Ger Ger
 imm 1855 Na Farmer
 Matilda wife May 1845 55 m 0 yrs Ger Ger Ger 1854
 Herman son Dec 1874 25 s IA Ger Ger
 Minnie dau Oct 1880 19 s IA Ger Ger at school
 Clara dau Oct 1882 17 s IA Ger Ger at school
 Ella dau Feb 1885 15 s OR Ger Ger at school

Census, Federal - 1910 - Pierce Co, Washington, Tacoma
, 2A (Ancestry p.3).

Tacoma Ward 3 ED# 244 1323 S. M Street Dwelling #
 28 Households #'s 29 and 30

Line 23 - 29
 Zimmerman, George E. Head 30 M1 5yrs MN Can PA
 OCC: Tinsmith at Hardware store R
 Minnie J wife 29 M1 5yrs IA GER GER
 Forrest son 3/12 WA MN IA
 Mundorf, John Head 28 M1 5yrs KS GER PA
 OCC: Laborer at odd jobs Rents
 Ella C wife 25 M1 5yrs OR GER GER
 Lowell L son 3 OR KS OR
 Druschel, Mitelda mother-in-law 65 wd GER GER GER

Census, Federal - 1920 - Multnomah, Oregon, city of
Portland, ED # 104, roll# T625 - 1501 p. 6A.

Line 20 1289 E. Morrison Dwelling # 115 Household # 137

Zimmerman, George E. Head 40 yrs MN Can OH
 OCC: Mechanic-Iron works
 Minnie J. Wife 39 IA Ger Ger
 Forest E. Son 10 WA MN IA

Census, Federal - 1930 - Multnomah Co., Oregon,
 Portland, ED# 26-322, Ancestry p. 3 of 14,
 3 Apr 1930.

Line 22	972 Wasco	Dwelling 37	Household 37					
Zimmerman, George E.	Head	age 50 m	at 24	MN	CAN	OH		
occ: Sheet metal worker in Bldg trade				Owns \$6000	Radio			
Minnie J.	wife	49	23	IA	GER	GER	None	
Forrest E.	son	20	s	WA	MN	IA	None	

Census, Federal 1940, Portland, Multnomah, Oregon.

Name: Minnie Zimmerman
 Respondent: Yes
 Age: 59
 Estimated Birth Year: abt 1881
 Gender: Female
 Race: White
 Birthplace: Iowa
 Marital Status: Married
 Relation to Head of House: Wife
 Home in 1940: Portland, Multnomah, Oregon
 Street: N E Wasco
 House Number: 3142
 Inferred Residence in 1935: Portland, Multnomah, Oregon
 Residence in 1935: Same House
 Sheet Number: 2A
 Attended School or College: No
 Highest Grade Completed: College, 1st year
 Weeks Worked in 1939: 0
 Income: 0
 Income Other Sources: No
 Household Members:

Name	Age
George E Zimmerman	60
Minnie Zimmerman	59



George Edward Zimmerman
1879 - 1965
Carrolton, Minnesota - Portland,
Oregon

George Edward Zimmerman

1879 Carrolton, Fillmore, Minnesota - 1965 Portland, Multnomah, Oregon

1 February 2005

Dear Sarah, Hannah, Timmy, and Becky,

Tonight I want to tell you about my Zimmerman Grandpa, George Edward Zimmerman.

George's father, Adam Zimmerman, had been married before, to Eve Hopp. Adam and Eve had seven children, 4 of whom died in early childhood or infancy. Then Eve died so Adam married again, this time to Elizabeth Britzius. Both Adam and Elizabeth were the children of German immigrants. Adam's parents had come from Altheim in Hesse, Elizabeth's from Bisterschied in Rheinland-Palatine. Adam and Elizabeth had nine children, so altogether Adam fathered sixteen children. George was number thirteen for his dad and number six for his mother.

George Edward was born 7 Oct 1879, Carrolton Township, Fillmore County, Minnesota, when his father was still rather young at only 42.

Adam's mother died at his home in Minnesota in 1888. And George's youngest sister, Della was born in Minnesota in 1888. It was sometime after that the family migrated to the Canby area in Clackamas County, Oregon. It is very likely they rode the same Immigrant train that Minnie's family took west in 1883.

As George reached adulthood, his father gave him a spinning wheel with which George hoped he could somehow make a living. It was a particularly nice spinning wheel and George carefully took it apart, tied the pieces together and stored it in the top of the smokehouse for safekeeping. The following winter it was lost in a fire. Soon after this event, George left home and went to work for J. J. Kaderly who ran a hardware store in Portland. In the 1900 Census George is living in Portland in his half-sister, Mary's, boarding house, along with his brother, Aaron, and his sister, Maggie.

After several years, in 1904, George married Minnie Wintermantle. She was from a neighboring farm in Canby. After his marriage he opened his own hardware store in Asotin, Washington. Now Asotin is in the far southeast corner of Washington. It's a long long ways from Canby, Oregon. Why did he decide to go there to open a store? I vaguely recall my father telling that George went to Idaho to work in a logging camp. Asotin is just across the state line from Idaho. Perhaps George was in Idaho working in a logging camp and saw opportunities for a merchant. He had inherited a small sum (\$260.59) from his father, Adam, when he died in 1899. Perhaps George had saved this money and invested it in his hardware store after he married Minnie.

Asotin was the county seat of Asotin County and George served there as a judge for several years. There was a logging camp nearby and the town could be a rough place on Saturday night when the loggers came to town and got drunk. Judge Zimmerman frequently had to throw them into jail. The



George and Minnie's
House
3142 NE Wasco
Portland, Oregon



G E Zimmerman at Work with
Angle Iron Cutting Die at Portland
Shipyard

George E. Zimmerman
About 1882



George with
Grandchildren Jon and
Dianne Zimmerman
1960



logging camp manager was one of George's biggest customers at the hardware store. He was also a very shrewd trader. To avoid going bankrupt George loaded his hardware store onto a large wagon and moved it to the neighboring town of Anatone. By the time Forrest, their one and only child, was born in 1909, George and Minnie had moved clear back across the state to Tacoma. According to the 1910 census, George, Minnie and Forrest are living with Minnie's mother, and sister Ella and her family at 1223 South M Street. George is working in a hardware store as a tin smith. He doesn't own the store, someone else does, so he must have not done so well with the store in Anatone either. When I asked my dad what his father was doing in Tacoma, he told me George was working as a flour salesman. Maybe that was after he worked as a tin smith. Or before. The first home Forrest remembered was in Outlook, Washington, which is in the south central part of the state. There George tried farming.

During World War I George and a cousin worked in a shipyard in Astoria, Oregon for the Astoria Marine Iron Works. The cousin was a general superintendent for construction of the ships. The ships were wooden with a reinforced steel band around the outside. George was a steam fitter. He ran an assembly line to put up ladders and gratings around the ship's boilers. The weather in Astoria was awful. George said, "The wind there could drive the rain through a pine door!" Forrest wrote some of his recollections of days in Astoria for Dawne when she was a young girl working on a Girl Scout badge. You can see that letter if you go to "Forrest Zimmerman."

After the war George moved his family to Portland where his half-sister, Mary, was living. George and Mary had always been close. The 1920 census shows Mary running a boarding house at 410 Morrison St. George and his family are right down the street at 1289 Morrison. His occupation is listed as a mechanic in the iron works trade. Jon Zimmerman remembers George worked at a Portland shipyard. By 1930 they were living on Wasco Street and his job is listed as "sheet metal worker." George built their home at 3142 NE Wasco. It was a darling little house. The 1930 census lists its worth as \$6000.00. I imagine George put in every screw and nail and shelf in the place. He was very handy with tools. In the backyard he had a large vegetable and fruit garden. I especially remember that he grew many kinds of berries and that he composted all his vegetable scraps. That was their final family home.

When my dad was away in WWII, my mother, brother Jon, and I lived with George and Minnie (called Dad and Maw) until my father, Forrest returned from the war. I have one vivid memory of my grandpa George from that time, even though I was only two. I remember him asking me, with a twinkle in his eye, if I'd like to go with him for "bake stuff." I don't remember the actual "Going" part, but I sure remember the asking.

As George grew older he became deaf. By the time he was 50 his hearing was almost totally gone. This may have been due to all the noise involved with his job.

In November of 1952 Minnie suffered a severe stroke that left her paralyzed and unable to speak above a whisper for the rest of her life. George cared for her at home throughout her remaining years. He was a very patient and attentive nurse. When we went to visit we marveled at how, although George literally could not hear thunder, Minnie would call out, "Dad!" in her faint wispy voice and he would

come running, even from the backyard.

After Minnie died in 1959, George, approaching 80, gave up his home and moved into a hotel at 1405 SW Washington St. He could get his meals there and seemed to do pretty well. For several summers during that time he came back east and stayed with us in Waukegan, Illinois. But Forrest and Kathryn were unsuccessful at persuading him to move in with them.

When I suddenly got married in October of 1962, I received the following letter from her Grandpa George:

11-2-62 Dear Dianne and Paul,

Received your letter today, and nearly passed when I read it. But the nurse then came and took charge, and I was soon O.K. I wish you a long and happy life together. And I will have to find you a nice new Grandma. That will be Paul's job. We had a nice party Halloween here at the hotel. We are having fine weather. Just like spring so warm. I took a little cold and now my sinuses are troubling but think I will be well in a few days. Feeling fine otherwise.

With Love, Grandpa

Write again

In 1964 he was moved into a nursing home. He went downhill fairly rapidly after that. We thought a lot of it was due to his being so isolated by his deafness. He died in 1965 at the age of 85. In his wallet was a picture of Dawne, his first great-grandchild.

I remember my grandfather George very well, even though I didn't get to spend a lot of time with him while I was a growing child. If I had to choose one word to describe him it would be "sweet." If I could choose two the second would be "thoughtful." The next three would be "capable", "frugal," and "patient." I knew him when I was an older teenager and I thought of him as a very sweet old man. Age had adjusted his body so he appeared short-waisted with very long legs. He always held his trousers up with suspenders which no doubt heightened the effect. He was totally bald and had big soft brown eyes. He was not a smiley person. When you spoke to him he looked at you intently, probably reading your lips, and that probably accounts for the thoughtful part. Then he'd respond with one or two words. Most often, the word "No."

One only has to consider all the things he did in his life to see how capable he must have been. He built at least two of his homes, the one in Astoria and the one on Wasco Street. He worked on ships. He ran his own hardware store, and when the location became inconvenient, he picked up the store and moved it. He traveled back and forth across Oregon and Washington numerous times in the horse and buggy days. He made many of his own tools. We had a beautiful butcher knife he had made. Unfortunately it got stolen one time when Forest and Kathryn moved. His other tools ended up with his niece, Violet, who had helped him out when he was alone with Minnie. He grew a huge garden. He served as a frontier judge.

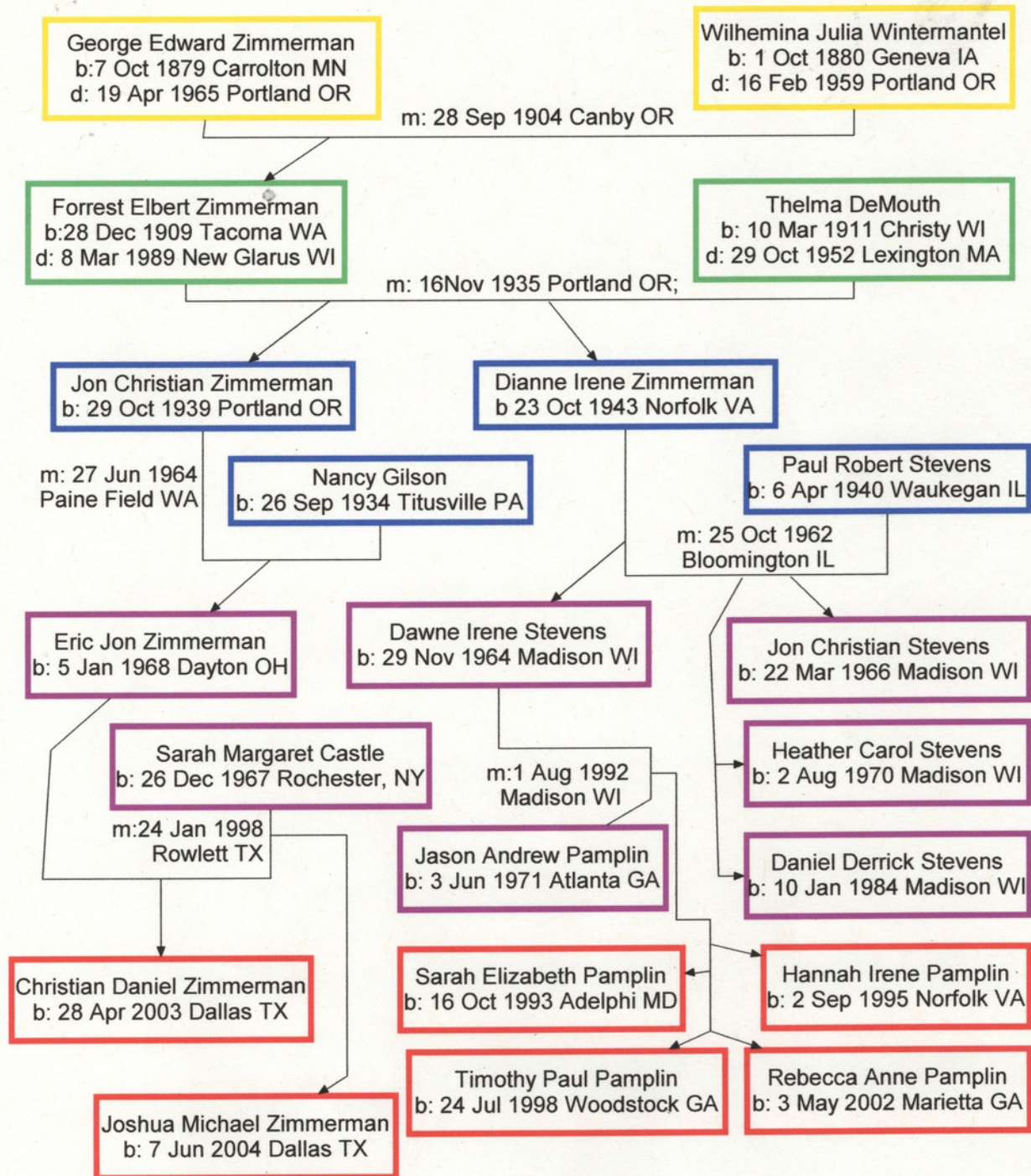
He was frugal in the way many who struggled through the depression were. He did not waste anything. He took what he could eat and he cleaned his plate. Coffee grounds and apple cores made good compost. He drove his old Studebaker til he was too old to drive. Any unusual item that came his way, he stored til he thought of some good use for it. When he had to give up his home, Forrest marveled at some of George's collections. The attic was full of old newspapers and bits of string carefully rolled into balls. He and Minnie never had a lot of money. They struggled, but they lived well and provided well for their son by being capable and frugal.

He showed his capacity for patience in the way he cared for his ailing wife. I don't believe he ever complained. He was faithful and steadfast to the end of her life. I only wish someone could have been there to so faithfully care for him.

So that's the story of George Zimmerman, the dear sweet man that was my grandfather. You wouldn't be here if it hadn't been for George because George and Minnie had Forrest, Forrest and Thelma Zimmerman had Dianne, Dianne and Paul Stevens had Dawne, Dawne and Jason Pamplin had....Sarah, Hannah, Timmy, and Becky!

Love,
Granny

GEORGE and MINNIE ZIMMERMAN DESCENDANTS



Forrest Elbert Zimmerman

1909 Tacoma Washington - 1989 New Glarus Wisconsin

February 18, 2004

Dear Children,

Today I am writing to you about someone I knew very well...my Daddy!

Forrest Elbert Zimmerman was born on 28 December 1909 in Tacoma, Pierce County, Washington. He was the one and only child of George Edward Zimmerman and his wife, Wilhemina Julia Wintermantel, called Minnie. George and Minnie were both from immigrant German families, so Forrest grew up speaking both German and English. His mother had taught school before her marriage and was an accomplished pianist. She tried to interest Forrest in the piano, but it didn't take. George was a very capable and clever young man who, over the years, supported his family in numerous different ways, including farmer, ship builder, and hardware store merchant. He shared with Forrest an interest in woodworking and in figuring out what makes things go.

I have a small Baby Book that his mother kept. In it is a lock of his surprisingly blonde hair, and a list of baby gifts. On the list is this entry, "Ring from Mrs. J. Ward." I have that ring. I also have a number of photographs of my dad as a small child. In them he has long curly hair and is wearing dresses! I was quite alarmed when I first saw these photos. Since then, however, I have learned it was the style at that time to dress little boys like that until they were about three years old.

Forrest's family moved around quite a bit when he was small. I have a Valentine's Day postcard addressed to Forrest in Thornton, Washington dated 1914. Thornton is a small town near the Washington/Idaho border and about 40 miles south of Spokane. I have no idea what the family was doing there. The next item I have is Dad's third grade report card from Astoria, Oregon. Astoria is right on the Columbia River very near its mouth where it meets the Pacific Ocean. According to his report card he was "Excellent" in reading and spelling and behavior and "Good" in everything else. We know a little bit more about the time in Astoria because of a letter written by Forrest to his granddaughter Dawne in 1974.

Dear Dawne,

Grandma is writing to you about when she was a little girl on a farm. I grew up in small towns so my life was different.

When I was nine years old your great grandmother and great grandfather and I lived in Astoria Oregon. This was during World War I and they were building wooden ships at Astoria. My father worked at the shipyard. When we first went to Astoria we couldn't find any house to rent or buy so my father bought a lot and built a house on it. He built a real simple house, and got a carpenter friend to help him. I remember when we first moved into the house there were no inside partitions.

The year I was eight we had an influenza epidemic that killed lots and lots of people. I remember every week when we went to school we would see another empty desk. Most of the time the kids got well and came back but not always. Several of my classmates died that winter.

My how it rained there and how the wind blew! I remember one time I started out for school wearing a raincoat, a rain hat, and rubbers. I got just a short distance from the house when the wind caught my hat and blew it off. Every time I tried to pick it up the wind caught it again just as I was about to pick it up.

Astoria is very hilly and our house was on the side of a hill, with the back of the house on dirt and the front of the house on stilts. We kept our wood under the front of the house. We had a wood burning stove that your great grandmother cooked on and that we used to heat the house.

The country around Astoria is a lot like that in the rain forest on the Olympic Peninsula that we visited, lots of trees, brush, moss, and grass. During the heavy rains the water would soak into the ground at the top of the hill and sometimes we would find the nicest spring bubbling out of the ground at the bottom of the hill. Other places you would see the water just flowing out of the side of the hill. After the rain stopped the spring would dry up and the water would stop flowing out of the side of the hill.

I remember when I was there I went with a friend of mine (he was five years old) and his father for a walk through the woods. We saw half a wooden sled and my friend asked his father what it was. Of course I was a big boy and I knew. It snows there about once every twenty years.

My friend and I explored all the woods around and picked flowers in the spring. We found trilliums, wild Iris, johnny jump-ups (yellow violets to you), mayflowers, and many more that I cannot remember.

One of our neighbors was a commercial fisherman and in the middle of the afternoon he would bring some of his catch around to sell. My mother would buy salmon, or rock cod, or ling cod, or some other fish and cook them for dinner. I can still remember how good they were.

This is about all I can remember now. Grandma and I hope you get a Girl Scout badge for this.

Love, Grandpa

The influenza epidemic Forrest wrote about was the influenza pandemic of 1918-1919. It killed more people than World War I, somewhere between 20 and 40 million people all over the world. It was the most devastating epidemic in world history. More people died of influenza in a single year than in four-years of the Bubonic Plague from 1347 to 1351.

By 1922 Forrest and his family were living in Portland, Oregon. I have his 6th and 7th grade report cards from Glencoe School. For High School, he attended an all boys school called Benson Polytechnic School. he graduated from there in 1928. Then he went on to college at Reed College in Portland

where he was one of seven students to graduate with a degree in Physics in 1932.

When Forrest first graduated from college it was the height of the Depression. Jobs were very hard to find. So he took a job working on the railroad and felt lucky to get it. If you had known Grandpa it would make you laugh to think of him working on the railroad. He was about the most non-athletic man I've ever known. He was very tall and looked strong but he wasn't cut out to be a physical laborer. But that was all he could find so that's what he did.

But in September of 1935 he went to work at the Bonneville Dam which was still under construction. The dam was one of President Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal projects. The New Deal attempted to provide recovery and relief from the Great Depression through many various government programs. The Bonneville Dam was one of the New Deal's public works programs. It is one of the major dams on the Columbia River where it passes through the Cascade Mountains between Oregon and Washington. It was built between 1933 and 1943 by the U.S. Corps of Engineers. It is used for navigation, flood control, and power production. It has locks that enable ships to pass the dam and fish ladders that allow salmon to spawn upriver. Forrest considered himself very lucky to get the job and worked his way up from the position of clerk to that of generator operator. It also enabled him to marry his sweetheart.

Thelma DeMouth was one of several young women working in the home of Forrest's physics professor, Marcus O'Day. They were married 16 Nov 1935 in the Reed College Chapel. Their first home was a very tiny one in the forest on the side of a mountain overlooking the Columbia River Gorge. They called it "The Shack". I have a photo of it around here somewhere. Here Thelma pursued her artistic career while Forrest worked at the dam.

This is what their friend, Dianne Joseph, wrote about their marriage on the occasion of Forrest's death.

Yes, your father did adore your mother and learned to love music, opera, art, ballet and all because of his deep love for her. Certainly with the academic mind and the brains he had, it would be very difficult for anyone to even bend enough to try to enjoy the fantasies and such of a woman, but not Forrie. He was kind and gentle and couldn't hurt anyone, nor could he see any bad in anyone. Your mother, too, was the same. When I first met them and grew to know them, they always maintained a certain amount of innocence that was refreshing, especially at that particular time of turmoil and war that we lived in. What a legacy he has left you.

That Forrest and Thelma were always very much in love was obvious even to me as a small child. She was his Dido. He was her Forrie. Here is how I wrote about them for Dad's Eulogy:

But the one central fact that I remember from those years is how he adored my mother. Even the foolish things she would do, he would somehow transform into something cute, clever, or artistic. Because he loved her, he learned to enjoy the things she enjoyed like art and ballet. And all through my teenage years he took me to art shows and every summer to the ballet because he wanted me to share this part of my mother that he had known..

On 29 October 1939 their first child Jon Christian was born and they left the shack and moved down to the grounds of the dam. World War II had already begun. It would be two years before the United States entered the war. But the time passed quickly for the little family and early in 1942 Forrest enlisted in the US Navy and went off to Officers Training School in Newport, Rhode Island, the same place as your mommy went about fifty years later.

Then he was sent to Norfolk, Virginia where he trained to be a gyro compass officer. Their second child, Dianne Irene, was born there on 23 Oct 1943. Soon after Forrest was sent to Pearl Harbor in Hawaii and Thelma and the two children went back to Portland to wait out the war with Grandma and Grandpa Zimmerman. The war finally ended and Forrest came out of the Navy with the rank of Lieutenant Commander.

Soon after that the family moved clear across the country to Boston. One reason for this move was that a number of friends from the Reed College days all there. There were Marcus O'Day and his family, Fred and Peg Nicodemus whom we called Peggy and Nick, Herb French, the Moores - they all went to Boston, so we went too. There Forrest worked for the Air Force Cambridge Research Center as an electrical engineer designing and testing transformers, chokes, and generators. We first lived in Jamaica Plains, a Boston neighborhood. We soon moved to a large housing project in Ayre, Massachusetts that was full of returning servicemen and their families. In the fall of 1949 we moved to our first house in Lexington, Massachusetts Here's how I explained my dad during that period to an old friend.

I lived on School Street. Number 44. We were probably the curse of the neighborhood. I love my father dearly and always have. I have to say that before I tell you how totally inept he was at managing the nuts and bolts stuff of everyday life. Perhaps he was more of an intellectual. Anyway, when we moved there in the fall of 1949 the house had a white front and dark green on the sides and back. My mother thought it should all be white. Someone told my dad that he couldn't paint white over dark green so he went out and bought a very tall ladder and a bucket of silver paint. He proceeded to paint one green side of the house silver - a base coat supposedly. I don't know if the effort overwhelmed him or exactly what the problem was but from then on we had a three color house - white, dark green, and silver. It must have been quite a sight. The neighbor behind us kept goats. One time they asked us to watch their goats while they went out of town. My dad brought them down to graze on the lawn so he wouldn't have to mow. Actually, that sounds to me very sensible. No pollution - not that we ever owned a gasoline lawn mower.

My brother says Daddy just talked about having the goats mow the lawn. It didn't actually happen. But more was going on than not wanting to paint or mow. It was becoming increasingly clear that Thelma's health was going downhill. She suffered from rheumatic heart disease and her doctor would put her on a regimen of bed rest for weeks at a time. In the spring of 1952 Forrest and Thelma came in contact with a doctor who thought he could correct the leaky valve with surgery but she would have to spend time in the hospital in Boston to build her strength prior to the surgery. Before the operation could be performed she suffered a major stroke. If only she could have had the surgery! It would have been one of the first open heart operations. Instead she died of a second stroke on Jon's 13th birthday, 29

October 1952. It practically killed Forrest. This is how I described it in the Eulogy.

When our mother died he grieved terribly. Sometimes at night I would hear him pacing the floor outside my door and I'd get up and play cards or chess with him. Those were very difficult times for him, coping with two active growing kids and trying to maintain a household while overwhelmed with grief. But he always came home to us at night. And he always managed to get a meal on the table. Potatoes were his specialty. He also tried to get us to church every week. These things were made more difficult by the fact that our old Studebaker konked out that winter. We took the bus a lot. And I can remember more than once carrying sacks of groceries a mile home from the store. Finally he did the only thing he could do. He left his friends and memories and came to Illinois so that Aunt Musa, my mother's sister, could help raise us.

He went to work for Gramer-Halldorson Transformer Corp, Chicago, designing and testing transformers. It was a long commute everyday on the train. It was ten months before we found a place where we could all live together, a flat in Highwood, IL. Until then Dianne lived at the YWCA in Highland Park with Aunt Musa and Forrest and Jon lived in a tiny upstairs apartment nearby and every night Aunt Musa and Dianne would walk the mile up St John's Avenue to cook and eat supper at the apartment. The next spring Daddy, Jon, Aunt Musa and I moved into a large apartment together in Highwood, Illinois. That was an interesting year. Dad was still feeling very forlorn and uprooted, Jon had turned into an awkward teenager, Aunt Musa was trying to maintain the household, put up with us all and keep up her job as a YWCA executive, and was kind of just there.

Sometime during that second year without our Mommy Forrest met, and courted Kathryn Kleasner. They married on 16 July 1955. After that our lives became much more peaceful and stable. These were probably the most contented years of my dad's life as under her sunny disposition and good organizing skills we all flourished.

When Forrest and Kathryn married we moved to a little house in Waukegan, Illinois. Also about that time Dad began working for Kleinschmidt Laboratories responsible for the selection of electrical components used in manufactured equipment for Signal Corps. In August 1957 he changed jobs again and began employment with the Ninth Naval District, Utilities Division, Great Lakes, Illinois as an electrical engineer, where he spent the rest of his working life. Two high points of his years at Great Lakes were being named Federal Employee of the year for the Chicago area and earning his professional engineer certification, both in 1965.

In 1969 he retired and he and Kathryn moved to the Seattle area. Forrest loved the Pacific Northwest where he had been raised and he had always wanted to retire there. He had drawn up plans for a retirement home he wanted to have built and he looked forward to trips and travel. But Kathryn's health was not good. Even though she spent four months in University of Washington Hospital, the doctors were unable to definitively diagnose her multiple sclerosis which was progressing rapidly. So instead of the retirement house, they found a beautiful apartment right on the beach in Edmonds, Washington. And instead of travel, Forrest enjoyed watching the boats on Puget Sound and visiting with all the older gentlemen he would meet while walking about town.

In 1975 they moved to Madison, Wisconsin because of Kathryn's health issues, coming to Oakwood Retirement Village in 1979. After the move to Oakwood it became more and more clear that Dad's mind was going. He was diagnosed as having Parkinson's Disease with dementia. By the fall of 1985 Kathryn, who had become quite crippled and was wheelchair bound, was no longer able to care for him and he had to be moved to a nursing home. He died on March 8, 1989 at the New Glarus Home in New Glarus, Wisconsin.

I close this story with a section from the eulogy I gave at his Memorial service.

My dad had kind of a fierce look about him that might have gone well with an ancient warrior or king. His bald head with the black fringe of hair, his dark eyes that looked out from deep wells, his heavy dark eyebrows, and his tall stature would have been impressive on a Roman soldier or a Spanish conqueror. I was a teenager before I began to appreciate the fact that his visage did not in any way match his demeanor. Yes he had a temper, but his bark was worse than his bite. And underneath it all he was a real pussy cat of a man that needed someone to take care of him. He was gentle and tender and affectionate. Sharon at the nursing home summed it up when she said, "So often when people get older and develop things like Alzheimer's, their true nature comes out and they can get very cranky and irritable. But your dad was always pleasant to everybody. He was a true gentleman in the truest sense of the word."

I'd like to share three things about my dad's character that I especially admire. First of all, he was basically I think, a man of simple pleasures and simple dreams. And in this world of people who seem to need more and more of everything to be happy, I find that very refreshing. He loved to read. He read voraciously science and history and literature and for many, many years he remembered everything he read. He had a wonderful mind. My dad was a good humored fellow who loved to razz and hear and tell a good story. We used to joke that Aunt Musa could remember the details of meals she had eaten 50 years ago. Well, Dad could remember the punch lines of funny incidents that had happened 50 years earlier. And especially as he grew older he enjoyed roaming around town and "shooting the breeze" with various older gentlemen of the same inclination. My dad enjoyed good food, gadgets, playing solitaire, and going for drives in the country. And he loved his country very much. He was also a man of simple dreams. He had a dream retirement home that was drawn but never built. He also dreamed of retiring in the Pacific northwest which he did for six years and heartily enjoyed it and gave us wonderful vacations there. And he dreamed of traveling. Though I know he didn't get to all the places he wanted to, he did get to Churchill, Canada and to Alaska. In our time these are simple dreams and pleasures.

The second thing I admire about my dad is that he had great respect for the women in his life. He was non-chauvinistic and that's why it took me so long to understand the women's lib movement. He always encouraged me academically and never led me to believe there was anything I couldn't do just because I was female. He always took time to help me with my homework in math and English. I wish I could say that because of him I went on to become a great scholar. It wasn't for lack of his encouragement that I didn't. I know he must have been terribly disappointed when I dropped out of school to get married, but he accepted it and was just as proud of me as a wife and a mother as he had been of me as a scholar.

The third thing that I admire is he was a man of steadfast affection who never wavered in his loyalty. He had two wives. He loved each of them very much. Each of them ended up in a wheelchair and required a great deal of care from him. And yet I don't believe he ever complained. He got Irritable at times, but it was a fleeting irritation. In each case he considered himself very lucky to have such a wonderful wife. And he did his very best as long as he could. I know there's a lesson here for me.

So this was my dad - a fine man that we loved very much. A man of steadfast affection - a true gentleman.

Oh, one more thing I admire --- his hair never did turn gray!

Love,

Granny

Forrest E. Zimmerman



Baby



Boy



Teen

Forrest Elbert Zimmerman



1932 Reed College
Graduate



F.E. Zimmerman
1909 - 1989
Takoma, Washington
New Glarus, Wisconsin

NOTICE OF SEPARATION FROM THE U. S. NAVAL SERVICE			
1. GRADE, PAY RATE, NAME CLASS, GRADE SYMBOL, A. RATE AND CLASS OR PAY AND CLASSIFICATION		B. PAYMENT ADDRESS FOR RELEASE PAYMENTS	
191308		ZIMMERMAN, Forrest Elbert	
Lieutenant Comdr., S(M), USNR		Officer Separation Center Exchange Building Seattle, Washington	
3148 N.E. Wasco St., Portland, 12, Oregon		Honorable-Released from Active 3148 N.E. Wasco St., Portland, 12, Oregon	
2. GRADE AND CLASSIFICATION			
A. GRADE		B. DATE AND PLACE OF GRADE	
W	M	Yes	1E-26-09 Thoson, Washington
3. HOME ADDRESS		4. HOME ADDRESS AT TIME OF LAST DUTY ASSIGNMENT	
Multnomah Co, Oregon		Bonneville Oregon	
5. DUTY ASSIGNMENTS			
A. DUTY ASSIGNMENT		B. DATE OF LAST DUTY ASSIGNMENT	
Cyro Compass Officer		9/20/42	
Naval Training Station Newport R.I.		1942	
6. SERVICE RECORDS AND TRAINING			
A. SERVICE RECORDS		B. TRAINING	
Cyro Compass School Navy Yard N.Y.		12	
Indoctrination - Newport R.I.		8	
7. EMPLOYMENT AND EDUCATIONAL DATA			
A. EMPLOYMENT		B. EDUCATION	
US Army Engineers Bonneville, Oregon		Power Plant Operator	
Undecided - Pacific Coast		Electrician four years	
C. OTHER EMPLOYMENT		D. OTHER EDUCATIONAL COURSE COMPLETED	
1/24/46		F. W. WOODSGH Ship's Clerk, USN	

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
WASHINGTON

February 15, 1946

My dear Mr. Zimmerman:

I have addressed this letter to reach you after all the formalities of your separation from active service are completed. I have done so because, without formality but as clearly as I know how to say it, I want the Navy's pride in you, which it is my privilege to express, to reach into your civil life and to remain with you always.

You have served in the greatest Navy in the world.

It crushed two enemy fleets at once, receiving their surrenders only four months apart.

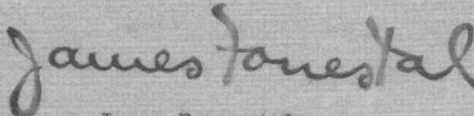
It brought our land-based airpower within bombing range of the enemy, and set our ground armies on the beachheads of final victory.

It performed the multitude of tasks necessary to support these military operations.

No other Navy at any time has done so much. For your part in these achievements you deserve to be proud as long as you live. The Nation which you served at a time of crisis will remember you with gratitude.

The best wishes of the Navy go with you into civilian life. Good luck!

Sincerely yours,



James Forrestal

Mr. Forrest Elbert Zimmerman
3142 NE Wasco St.
Portland 12, Oregon

Department of Registration and Education



State of Illinois
OTTO KERNER, GOVERNOR

CERTIFICATE NO.

This is to certify that

FORREST S. ZIEGERS

64-20220

IS AUTHORIZED TO PRACTICE AS A

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS



In Witness Whereof, The Director of the Department of Registration and Education has hereby signed his hand and the seal of the said Department this 23rd day of JULY A.D. 1965

Attest

John B. Sigel

DEPARTMENT OF REGISTRATION

John B. Sigel

REGISTERED

STATE OF WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES
ORIGINAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

LOCAL FILE NUMBER: **Forrest** DECEASED'S NAME: **Forrest Elbert ZIMMERMAN** SEX: **M** BOB. SEC. NUMBER OF DECEASED: **544-18-7631** STATE FILING DATE: **March 8, 1989** TIME: **2:35P** BODY FOUND: **24 hours after death**

AGE (Years): **69** UNDER 1 yr: **0** UNDER 1 day: **0** DATE OF BIRTH: **December 28, 1919** COUNTY OF DEATH: **Green** DEATH OCCURRED INSIDE: **New Glarus** NURSING HOME LICENSE NO.: **2605** MARRIAGE STATUS: **Married**

DEATH AT HOSPITAL: Inpatient D.O.A. From Nur. Hm. D.O.A. From Other M.H. Other **New Glarus** HOSPITAL (AND CAMPUS) OR NURSING HOME: **New Glarus** NURSING HOME: **2605** MARRIAGE STATUS: Married Divorced Never Married Widowed

RESIDENCE STATE: **Wisconsin** RESIDENCE COUNTY: **Green** RESIDENCE-INSIDE CITY, VILLAGE, TOWNSHIP: **New Glarus** (CHECK ONE) CITY: VIL: TOWNSHIP: NUMBER AND STREET: **700 2nd Ave.** ZIP: **53574**

STATE OF BIRTH: **Washington** FATHER'S NAME: **George Zimmerman** MOTHER'S NAME: **Minnie Wintermantle**

RACE (e.g. White, Black, Am. Indian, etc.): **White** HISPANIC ORIGIN? No USUAL OCCUPATION (Do not enter "Retired"): **Electrical Engineer** KIND OF BUSINESS / INDUSTRY: **Federal Government**

EDUCATION: High school graduate College (11-17) Other DECEASED EVER IN U.S. ARMED FORCES: YES NO SURVIVING SPOUSE (if wife, give birth, not married surname) (First, Middle, Last): **Kathryn Kleasner**

INFORMANT'S NAME: **Mrs. Dianne Stevens** MAILING ADDRESS: **1301 Reetz Rd. Madison, Wisconsin 53711**

METHOD OF DISPOSITION: Burial Cremation Other PLACE OF DISPOSITION (Name of cemetery, crematory, or other place): **Forest Hill Madison Wis.** DATE RECEIVED BY FUNERAL SERVICE: **March 9, 1989**

FUNERAL HOME LICENSE (if person acting as such): **4533** NAME AND MAILING ADDRESS OF FACILITY (Street and Number, City, State, ZIP): **Cress Funeral Service Inc. 3610 Speedway Rd. Madison, Wisconsin 53705**

CERTIFYING PHYSICIAN - To the best of my knowledge death was pronounced and occurred at the time(s) and due to the cause(s) stated: **3-8-89** MANNER OF DEATH: Natural Accidental Homicide Suicide Pending Other DATE OF INJURY (Mo., Day, Yr.): HOUR OF INJURY: PLACE OF INJURY (Home, Street, Farm, etc.): INJURY AT WORK: YES NO

CORONER/ME - On the basis of examination and/or investigation, in my opinion, death was pronounced and occurred at the time(s) and due to the cause(s) and manner stated: AUTOPSY PERFORMED? YES NO MEDICAL CERTIFIER SIGNATURE & TITLE (Sign in ink): **William Schoibel, M.D.** DATE SIGNED (Mo., Day, Yr.): **March 9 1989** LOCATION (Street or RFD/City or Vill. State where injury occurred): COUNTY: MEDICAL CERTIFIER'S NAME: LICENSE NUMBER (If Physician): **19362** REGISTRAR SIGNATURE: **Mardell Crotty RD** DATE RECEIVED BY REGISTRAR (Mo., Day, Yr.): **March 17, 1989**

PART I: Enter the disease, injury or complications that caused the death. Do not enter the mode of dying such as cardiac or respiratory arrest, shock or heart failure. List only one cause on each line. Do not list old age or senility as sole cause. Interval between onset and death: **1 Week** PART II: Other significant conditions contributing to death but not resulting in underlying cause given in Part I: **NDJ-HODGKIN'S LYMPHO. PNEUMONIA PNEUM.**

IMMEDIATE CAUSE (Final disease or condition resulting in death): **PNEUMONIA (DUE TO OR AS A CONSEQUENCE OF:)**

Sequentially list conditions if any, leading to immediate cause. ENTER UNDERLYING CAUSE LAST. (Disease or injury that initiated events resulting in death):

47. IF INJURY, DESCRIBE HOW INJURY OCCURRED.

STATE OF WISCONSIN
GREEN COUNTY

I, Mardell Crotty, Register of Deeds in and for said County and State, do hereby certify that this copy of Death is filed in Volume 44, Page and is a true and correct copy on file in our office.

In Witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal at Madison, Wisconsin this 17 day of March 1989.

Mardell Crotty
Mardell Crotty, Register of Deeds



Forrest Zimmerman - Kathryn
Kleasner Wedding
Howard Malik, Jon
Zimmerman, Forrest
Zimmerman, Kathryn Kleasner,
Dianne Zimmerman, Musa
DeMouth

Forrest Zimmerman
Thelma DeMouth
married
25 November 1935



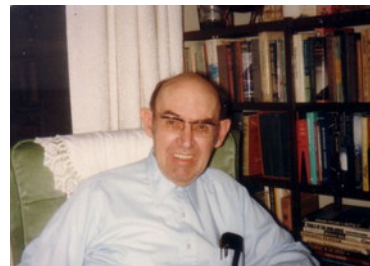
Forrest Zimmerman
Kathryn Kleasner
married
16 July 1955

Family - 1943
Dianne, Thelma, Jon,
Forrest



Family - 1951
Forrest, Jon, Thelma,
Dianne

Forrest in His
Favorite Reading
Chair
Oakwood Village -
about 1980





Kathryn Virginia Kleasner
1918 - 1992
New Franklin, Missouri - Madison Wisconsin

The Kathryn Virginia Kleasner Story

1918 New Franklin, Missouri - 1992 Madison, Wisconsin

3 November 2004

Dear Children,

Tonight I want to tell you about a very special lady that your Mommy loved very much. And I did too. And so did everyone that knew her. She is the person we call Grandma Zimmerman, Kathryn Virginia Kleasner Zimmerman. Kathryn was born to a poor young farming couple, Lewis and Mattie Lou Kleasner, in rural Howard County, Missouri near the town of New Franklin, on the 24th of July, 1918, at 5:00 o'clock in the morning. She was their second child, their first being 20 month old Lewis Junior. Kathryn's nickname in her birth family was always "Sis." Soon after Kathryn came Evelyn Lucille in 1920 whom everyone called "Tudie." Then it was eight years before the next child, Earl Wayne, was born in 1928, and two years later the last child, Kenneth. Sis and Tudie fought all the time. Sis took a scar to her grave that Tudie gave her once with a bite on the arm. However, they were both old enough to be little mothers to Kenny and Wayne, whom they both adored.

Farm life was hard for the Kleasners. I don't believe they were ever able to own their own farm. They rented. Everything they ate, they grew. This is the way Kathryn described life on the farm in the days of her childhood in a letter to her granddaughter Dawne in 1974:

Our way of life was rather primitive in some ways such as no electricity, running water, and definitely no modern conveniences of today. We had to grow all our food. That covered meat, (pork and beef) chickens, vegetables and fruits. Lots of our summer days were spent in the vegetable garden, hoeing and keeping weeds from taking over. We had to can all vegetables and fruits and place them in a food cellar. My mother was the kind that definitely canned enough food of all kinds to feed her family all winter.

Butchering time for the pigs and beef was a neighborhood affair. Neighbors helped one another as killing a big beef or porker was a big job. This could not be done until very cold weather started. You had to cool your fresh meat good before you cured it. This was done in what they called a "smoke house." After your pork was all trimmed and sugar and salt coated it was smoked by burning very small hickory logs in this tightly closed house. The trimmings were fat from the pigs so that called for a big session of cutting this fat into small chunks and cooking it in a big kettle over a fire. That was called lard and was long before Crisco was ever heard of. Some of the meat had to be canned. A lot was made into sausages and smoked. The farm ladies always made head cheese - truly a delicious part of fresh meat. My father usually butchered 5 or 6 big hogs. They usually milked about 6 Jersey cows and that meant lots of rich cream to be made into butter and sold at the grocery store.

As for fun, we had to make our own fun. We were always allowed to have neighborhood children over and we were luckier than some farmers as we had a car. My father was a

great lover of the model "T" Ford and also had a Ford tractor. Our dad was wonderful at going after our friends for us. One thing Grandma remembers so well that was so much fun - We didn't have paved highways and when a snow storm hit opening up roads was unheard of. One of our neighbors had a huge horse drawn sleigh. So he would start out and go from farm to farm gathering up all the children for school. We always sang songs. What fun!

Would you believe Grandma went to a one room school house where all eight grades were taught? How we did have fun when time came to put on our Christmas play. We all would take a sheet and would make curtains that would draw. Our plays were something to remember. Another thing that was a lot of fun - we always held a "pie social" every fall at school. The girls were to trim a box up pretty and make a pie. Then at the social the boys would bid on them. You never knew who would help you eat your pie.

One nice thing - we had telephones. Kids talked as much on them then as they do today. Another thing that was fun - Grandma and Aunt Tудie always built a "pretend" house under a big apple tree. That worked fine until my brother and his friends would come to visit us.

More memories of childhood come from an article I wrote about Kathryn in the Oakwood newsletter of June 1982:

The girls learned to sew on brightly printed flour sacks from which they made their dresses. They had fun, too, a play house under an apple tree, baseball in the summer, and on winter evenings playing cards and popping corn. The three older ones rode several miles to a one-room school on a little horse named Trixie. Her father allowed bands of gypsies who traveled the countryside to camp near the house and her mother gave them milk for their children. They told fortunes for a penny. When her Grandfather Brown went out to have his told in the evening, Kathryn worried about him, but he would be back in the morning and the gypsies gone.

During the Depression many men who were out of work walked the roads or rode the freight trains looking for odd jobs. Though her daddy couldn't afford to hire them, her mother always managed to find something for them to eat.

The Great Depression hit rural America earlier than it hit the cities. During the First World War (1914-1918) the United States had become a bread basket for the troops fighting in Europe. Farmers thrived and expanded their fields. After the war, which ended in 1918, farmers kept up the higher level of production, but with the war market gone, demand for farm products declined and prices fell - dramatically. Since farmers were getting less money for their crop they decided to make up for it by growing even more which caused prices to fall further. So the 1920's, when Kathryn was a little girl, were a time of depression on the farm. While people in the cities were getting running water and lights in their homes, these modern conveniences were not coming to the farms, at least not the ones in central Missouri where Kathryn lived. Everything had to be used very carefully. Nothing could be wasted. And although the Kleasners were poor by today's standards, they didn't feel poor because everybody they knew was in the same boat.

The following story comes again from the Oakwood newsletter article:

After finishing the eighth grade in 1932 Kathryn couldn't afford to go to the high school ten miles away. Besides, the family needed any money she could earn by working for families in the area. The pay was negligible and she suffered agonies of homesickness. In fact, in all the jobs she held over the next 20 years, she never got over being homesick.

In Kansas City she got a better job, earning \$6.50 a week out of which she saved enough to buy a radio for her father and brothers to listen to ball games. On her days off she enjoyed the local YWCA where she made two fast friends among the working girls. They were Agnes Quinlan and Esther Albers. Eventually the three friends went to the Chicago area to work for wealthy families along Lake Michigan. Though she worked for a kind family, the Angster's, with a huge house near the lake, Kathryn was so homesick that she took a bus to Missouri every time she could. The first year her family had electricity she saved enough money to buy her mother a refrigerator. And once again she found social life at the YWCA.

I want to tell you a little bit about the YWCA because it played such an important part in the history of our family. Young Women's Christian Association was formed in London in 1855 and was introduced to the United States in 1858. Throughout its history the YWCA has been in the forefront of most major civil rights movements in the United States as a pioneer in race relations, labor union representation, and the empowerment of women. Here are some highlights of the YWCA's history that I gleaned from their web page.

In 1860 - The YWCA opened the first boarding house for female students, teachers and factory workers in New York City as women moved from farms to cities. In the 1870s - Recognizing women's needs for jobs, the YWCA held the first typewriting classes for women, formerly considered a man's occupation, and opened the first employment bureau. In 1946 - YWCA adopted its Interracial Charter - eight years before the US Supreme Court decision against segregation. In the 1950s - As African countries became independent, the United States sent leaders who moved from village to village to tell the YWCA story and help women marshal their own leadership and resources to create indigenous YWCAs in Kenya, Uganda, Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe), South Africa and elsewhere. Uganda achieved remarkable participation - 90 percent of women were YWCA members by the 1990s. In 1960 - The Atlanta YWCA cafeteria opened to blacks, becoming the city's first desegregated public dining facility. Separate black YWCA branches and facilities were integrated into the whole.

I also want to tell you a little bit about the YWCA as we knew it in Highland Park, Illinois. It was a huge 100 year old house about six blocks west of Lake Michigan. Young women working in the area rented the upstairs rooms for a nominal fee like \$20 per month. There were programs and classes for many groups of people - the elderly, African Americans, women who worked in the wealthy North Shore homes. There were painting classes, bridge classes, dancing classes. There were always people, more kinds of people than I had ever known existed, coming and going. I learned right away that the motto of the YWCA was that it was for all women without regard to race or creed or religion.

It was at the Highland Park YWCA at 474 Laurel Avenue, which no longer exists because it was torn down to make room for a library expansion in the 1960's, that Kathryn met a little dark haired girl who had lost her mother and had come to live with her aunt who was the executive director of the YW. The girl liked the plump lady with the beautiful smile and would watch for her coming. A real love affair developed between the two. A year later when the girls' father and brother came to visit, Kathryn's cheerful ways captured the heart of the grieving father and in 1955 they were married. Instantly she became the mother of the girl (Yes, that's me, Dianne Irene Zimmerman Stevens) and the 15 year old boy (my brother, Jon Christian Zimmerman).



1743 Dickinson, Waukegan, Illinois

She joined the family in a project house in Waukegan, Illinois. It was a little 3 bedroom house exactly like 100 others in the neighborhood, but oh how happy we were there. It's hard to explain the magic Kathryn worked on our family. Under Kathryn's management, home became an oasis of peace and order and happiness. Kathryn was 37. It was her first and only marriage. She may have brought extra joy in knowing she no longer had to worry that her dreams of family and home would go unfulfilled. The Zimmerman family had been limping along without a mother for nearly three years. We truly appreciated the homemaking skills Kathryn brought with her. More than that we all thrived under the spell of genuine love that she brought.

The following spring the job of Resident Director of the Highland Park YWCA opened up. For 10 years, along with her home duties Kathryn ran the Y's residence for 15 girls, supervised the upkeep of the building and kept the books. She loved her job, though it was difficult to keep up both at home and at work. Kathryn rose at 5:30 every morning and seldom came home before 6 at night. For most of those years she commuted to work on the train - Chicago & Northwestern. People coming to the YW loved being greeted by her warm smile just as Dianne had. She was an extremely capable manager. Her talents were so appreciated that at one point when Aunt Musa DeMouth left the position of

executive director to take a job in Billings, Montana, that job was offered to Kathryn. She turned it down because she was intimidated at the prospect of standing up and giving reports to the extremely well-educated women on the board of directors. She was very aware of only having an eighth grade education. One highlight of her job was the Christmas bazaar held every year in the fall. Kathryn loved making things to sell. Another was the opportunity to work at the Americanization of Gilda Bosco. The first day Gilda, who was a new immigrant from southern Italy, worked at the Y she put the electric toaster in a sink of hot soapy water. Kathryn proved a patient and persistent teacher and we became life-long friends with Gilda and her family. One of the bizarre stories that I remember from those days was the time when the board had hired a fairly screwy executive director who kept believing the Y was being visited by an intruder every night. She talked Kathryn into staying overnight and hiding in her office closet to apprehend the said intruder...but only once. That Exec was gone soon after that incident.

By 1966 it was becoming clear that something was not right with Kathryn's health. She was having more and more trouble walking. She had had to give up traveling to work on the train and instead Forrest drove her back and forth everyday. In 1966 she had back surgery to remove a growth on her spine. Afterwards she needed a walker to walk and she sadly gave up her YWCA job .

In 1969 Forrest retired from his job as an electrical engineer at Great Lakes Naval Base. He had always dreamed of retiring in his beloved Pacific Northwest. So they packed up their belongings, sent them on ahead by moving van, and they took the train to Seattle. Kathryn arrived in pretty sorry shape. She could barely walk even with the walker and was in constant pain. She soon landed in the University of Washington Hospital's neurology unit. She was there for four months, lost 100 pounds, and came out in a wheelchair. Although the doctors thought she might have Multiple Sclerosis they weren't sure and no one told her it was a possibility.

In the meantime Forrest had moved them to a lovely apartment overlooking Puget Sound in the town of Edmonds, north of Seattle. That's where your Mommy and her brother and sister came every summer to visit for 4 years. And what wonderful visits they were! Grandpa was anxious to show his grandchildren every sight that could be seen. And Dianne and her mom no matter how hard they tried never ran out of things to talk about. But the years in Edmonds were lonely for Kathryn. She never got over missing the hubbub of her job at the YWCA. Forrest could come and go, make friends, and join in community activities. It was different for Kathryn. She was confined in her wheelchair now and it was difficult to get out and meet people. She got tired of looking out at "that old water." Forrest had had dreams of travel, but that was not to be for Kathryn. She encouraged Forrest to go without her and he did so. One time when he went on a trip to Alaska, Kathryn fell. Unable to get up she spent many hours on the floor before she was able to work her way to the telephone and call for help. Her health was not improving.

So in 1975 she and Forrest moved back east to Madison, Wisconsin to be near Dianne and her family. They enjoyed their grandchildren immensely but it seemed to be the beginning of a long slow decline for Forrest.

One of their first tasks in Madison was to get a new neurological report on Kathryn. She was in the University of Wisconsin Hospital's Neurology unit which was out on East Washington Avenue at that time. After many tests they came up with the diagnosis of neurological disorder of uncertain etiology. They said she might have Multiple Sclerosis but they weren't sure. So Kathryn kept trying to walk, walking up and down the hallway with her walker everyday. The next major event in Kathryn's life happened in late summer of 1976. She fell while transferring in the bathroom. She broke her thigh bone just above the knee. Dr. Breed put her leg in traction. She hung there for seven weeks. The leg never did heal properly. Eventually they sent her home and she never stood on her legs again. Forrest bought a hooyer lift and a van with a motorized lift and they learned to get along with the aide of this special equipment. Forrest was wonderful. He had to get Kathryn out of bed every morning and into bed every night, but like his father before him he never complained. Kathryn quickly learned to take care of all her other needs herself.

In 1979 they moved once more to Oakwood Retirement Home, 15th floor. Here Kathryn was truly happy. She and Forrest went to the dining hall every night, and with her warm smile and caring nature, Kathryn quickly made friends with almost everyone in the building. When Forrest's health declined to the point that he was no longer able to help Kathryn in and out of bed, she found outside help and remained very independent. Now it was her turn to take care of him. He could walk and move but could not remember what to do. She couldn't walk but knew exactly what needed doing. For the next several years they made a pretty good team. Eventually Forrest needed much more than Kathryn's supervision and in the fall of 1985 had to go to a nursing home. He died in 1989. Kathryn remained at Oakwood and flourished in the glow of friendships she had made inspite of numerous afflictions.

Besides her undiagnosed neurological disorder, Kathryn had terrific arthritis, occasionally suffered from TIAs (transient ischemic attacks) They are mini-strokes which supposedly to not leave permanent damage. Today they are treated much more seriously than they were in the early 1990's. She also developed sporadic decubitis ulcers on part of her body that had little feeling.. On the night of May 1, 1990 she suffered a TIA. It knocked out her ability to speak and did not seem to be reversing itself as previous ones had done. After several hours she decided perhaps she'd better go to the hospital. So I called the ambulance and off we went to St. Mary's Hospital. By the next day the TIA had totally disappeared but the doctor wanted to keep her in the hospital several more days to treat the decubitis ulcer on the back on one heel. The day before she was to go home, she was in her wheelchair on a platform having a whirlpool treatment for the ulcer. Someone came along and bumped her chair. The chair rolled off the platform and Kathryn fell out onto the floor. No one realized it till the next day, but both her legs were broken. She never returned to her apartment again. Instead she was sent to Oakwood's nursing home where she stayed for a month, rarely getting the proper care.

So in June of 1990, she came to live with the Stevens family. This made for a busy household as Heather had suffered a severe brain injury and needed constant care and Daniel was only 6 years old and Paul was still working. Cindy Maloy, Dianne Hess, and Elspeth Gordon were three people who helped us get through those days. Kathryn was not easy to care for. She had both legs out in front of her in splints. Being out of commission in the nursing home for a month, she had lost many abilities including the ability to sit up properly, feed herself, and to write. She had no bed mobility at all and

had to be turned. She had gone from being almost totally independent to being totally dependent. And then she developed terrific diarrhea which last for four months and was only then traced to the medication baclofin that had been prescribed in the hospital to keep her legs from spasming in the splints and rubbing on the decubiti. Fortunately Kathryn never remembered the diarrhea. It took two people to move her from bed to chair and back. And Heather still needed help too. I needed more help. Someone got us in touch with a group of Chinese students in town. We went through nine Chinese women helpers. Then we tried the Polish. We went through three Polish live-ins. Somehow we all survived and kept smiling. But life was a challenge. I remember one call I made home to Dianne Hess one evening when I had Dan at the doctor's for an ear infection. It went something like this: "After you get Grandma's diarrhea cleaned up and have given Heather her exercises, could you please clean up the cat vomit in the backhall?" We kept a diary of those days. All the volumes are carefully stowed away in the Box room.

After we conquered the diarrhea Kathryn had one fabulous year at the Stevens' home before beginning to go downhill in the fall of 1991. It's surprising how many threads of her life came together in her last few months. Her son, Jon, and his wife, Nancy, came to visit. Her brother Kenny, whom she hadn't seen in 25 years, came to visit her. A friend from childhood, whom she had not seen in 60 years, wrote to her. Her old friend from the Y, Viola Poore, whom she hadn't seen in twenty years, called and they had a wonderful telephone visit. A large group of Oakwood friends came over to Stevens' house for an afternoon party. And she made one last visit to the dining hall at Oakwood Village. She died of heart failure at University Hospital on the 10th of February 1992. An autopsy showed she had indeed suffered from multiple sclerosis.

You may be wondering what became of her dear farm family in Missouri. Grandpa Lewis Kleasner died only two years after Kathryn's marriage in June of 1957. Grandma Mattie Lou took it very hard and several months later attempted to swallow a bottle of aspirin, but was found in time to revive her. She moved into town with her younger daughter, Tudie, and lived for ten more years. Tudie was married to a man who drank too much. She supported him and herself and then her mother on her wages as a telephone operator. After her husband and her mother died, Tudie married again and seemed to be very happy. But she died of heart problems less than a year later. Lewis Jr. grew up just in time to get in on World War II. He drove a tank in the Battle of Romagen Bridge and the Battle of the Bulge and then on through Germany. He helped to liberate the concentration camps. Louie lived most of his life in California. Wayne and Kenny both loved to play baseball. Kenny was on a Yankee farm team for awhile. Wayne married a tiny woman named Gladys and they had two daughters - the only blood grandchildren from Lewis and Mattie Lou. Wayne had his own trucking business near Columbia for many years. Kenny was the only child who finished high school - and just in time for the Korean War. After the war he went to college and had a wonderful job for many years with Brown & Root, doing something with pipelines in Bahrain. He and his wife Johnnie live in Houston, Texas. The Kleasners were all wonderful people, cheerful and hardworking, just like Kathryn - just good-salt-of-the-earth people. My brother and I adored them. We always looked forward to our trips to Missouri with eager anticipation.

This is what I said about "Grandma" at her Memorial service:

My mom was a super nice lady with a big heart and a big smile. She had tremendous organizational abilities, she was a wonderful mother, and she radiated a courageous joyful spirit.

My mom had a big heart. She came from a poor Missouri farm family, She had to leave home when she was just 14 to help support her family. But she always had a heart for the poor. Maybe she got it from her dad whom she said would always find something to share with the hobos who would stop by their farm. When she was a very young woman she left Missouri and went to the Chicago area to work. She was upset for a long time by the experience of riding on the train through Chicago's slum neighborhoods. It made her so sad to think that anyone would have to live in such places. When we were growing up it seemed that whenever she received a request in the mail to help the poor she would always find a few dollars to send...

My mom had a big smile. Her smile could light up a whole room. The first time I ever remember seeing her was one day when she came through the big front door at the YWCA where I was staying with my aunt. She had such a beautiful smile and it seemed like it was just for me. After that whenever groups of people would come to the Y for meetings, I would always watch and hope that the lady with the beautiful smile would come.

My mom had tremendous organizational abilities. When she married my dad we were a forlorn raggle- taggle little group, my dad, my brother and me. And she made us such a good home. Though it was humble by material standards, she used her many skills to make it an oasis of peace and order and happiness in a bustling busy world. It was such fun to help her with the housework because she took such pride in it and enjoyed it so.

My mom was a wonderful mother. She made me feel I had no problem too large or too small for her to be concerned about. I remember when I was a full-grown high school girl I would look forward to each evening when she would get home from work, and while she changed her clothes I would sprawl across the bed and tell her everything that had happened to me all day long and she would help me figure out what it all meant. And we had such fun together! She really taught me to find the fun in everyday living.

My mom was a woman of tremendous courage and spirit. She suffered with various physical problems all her life. She spent her last 20 years in a wheelchair. But she didn't let these things stop her from enjoying her friends and family and from running her own life the way she wanted it to be. Because of her great spirit I always felt like people who knew my mom socially would have been very surprised to learn how very physically handicapped she really was - and those who knew what shape she was in physically would have been very surprised to see how resourceful and ingenious she was at caring for herself, and how independent she was able to be. She was a tremendous example for myself and many others of living with adversity.

A former minister at my church was fond of quoting a great theologian, Teilhard de Chardin, who said, 'Joy is the infallible sign of the presence of God.' Everytime I heard him say that the image of Grandma came to my mind. My mom was a person who found joy in life. And she radiated joy to everyone around her. She was surely one of God's special people.

So, dear children, when you hear your mommy or me talk about "Grandma" this is who we mean, Kathryn Virginia Kleasner Zimmerman. She lived a full and wonderful life and though she had many adversities, she never stopped smiling. I hope you will help us remember her because she never had birth children. She was a beloved mother to Dianne. Dianne had Dawne. Dawne had you. So she was your step-great-grandmother. And she would have adored you.

Love,
Granny

December 25, 2023

Dianne created this book in the form of a loose-leaf notebook. I did my best to maintain the same content without rearranging things too much. She did not include herself as a member of the Zimmerman family. Well, there was a bit of room at the bottom of this last page. So I am taking the liberty of adding a picture of my very beautiful wife. She died six months ago so she cannot complain about this rather minor alteration. I don't think she will mind.

She has another book telling the story of her own life. I hope to publish it someday.

Paul Robert Stevens
Madison, Wisconsin



Notes:

