

◆ The Hoffnungstal Odessa Newsletter ◆

Volume 7 Issue 3

February 2000.



INCLUDES;

Chutor Irenovka
 Chutor Ishitskoye
 Chutor Mardarovka
 Chutor Metzker
 Chutor Nehof
 Chutor Olrada
 Chutro Rath
 Eigenfeld
 Freiberg
 Grekovo
 Gross-Fontal
 Hoffnungsfeld
 Hoffnungstal
 Irenenfeld
 Klein Hoffnungstal
 Mararovka
 Malikhonovo
 Nesselrode
 Neu Beresina
 Neu Berlin
 Neu Glückstal
 Schaefer
 Schonfeld
 Seebach
 Sherebrovo
 Shiroyevo
(Many of these identified chutors and villages need much research. If you have any background information on them, please share with us.

Thanks)

Last Issue of a Year - 1st Issue of a Century

Yes - it is that time of year again!

Please take some time and go onto the next page, look at the subscription rates reflected there, and you will also find the address of your editor there or on the last page of this newsletter.

Many of you when you send your money in, often send a little extra.

I would like to ask those who do and are able to send the extra - please indicate if you have a preference as to where I apply the extra money - to either the newsletter or to the records retrieval efforts.

For those who send the extra money and do not tell me where to apply it, I will simply put it where I feel at that time it is needed the most, and in most instances in the past, that has been in the Records Retrieval pot.

However, with the flow of data, we may need more in the newsletter pot to keep the data coming to you!



Speaking of the flow of data, you will find enclosed with this newsletter, a copy of the names we derived from the 74-1-151 file we obtained.

There is much more in this file that has to be worked on yet, and when it is ready we will not want to share the whole item in the newsletter - too much mass!

***Please remember,
 it is an "our"
 newsletter!***

We have the very large marriage file coming our way soon too - and again, it will be too much mass to provide in the NL!

We will have to enlist aid in translating and preparing these files for sharing once they are received.

We will be sharing some in the newsletters, but most of the heavy data will be shared as reflected in the last newsletter . . . please review if you need to.

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 Ormann Larry Orman
 Perman Adeline Perman Weston
 Rosin* Leslie Callaghan
 Rüb* Dale Lee Wahl
 Wagner Kay Emel-Powell
 Wall Dale Lee Wahl
 Zwegygart* Dale Lee Wahl

(Should your name be here some place?)

Common Shorthand and Abbreviations

Genealogy Shorthand:

* - born/birth
 b - born/birth
 + - death or died
 d - death or died
 Ⓜ - marriage
 m - marriage

Abbreviations:

Wü - Württemberg, Germany
 geb. - geboren (born/birth)

CENSUS Data

For many years we have had the 1858 Census data available in the "Stumpp Book" for the village of Hoffnungstal.

As we reported here several months ago, we helped procure a copy of the original census ("Revision List") which was in the Russian hand.

We have had a major translation project undertaken by the GRHS Clearing House to put these census in a form that is easily used by the researcher.

The priority within this project was given to those village census that were not included in the Stumpp book so the census of Hoffnungstal has been handled as a "back burner" item.

By the time this newsletter is ready to go in the mail or shortly there after, the Hoffnungstal census (1858) will be ready to start selling at both the GRHS and AHSGR for the same price from both organizations.

The memberships of these organizations will receive copies for just a little more than costs to copy and mail them. The non-member will pay twice that rate. For any of the subscribers to this newsletter that is a non-member and desire my help in obtaining a copy, please let me know - I feel an obligation to you as we did pay the costs from your newsletter Records Retrieval funds to bring this census home for us to process. We will figure something out for those who need my help in this matter.

It should be noted - the quality of the data in the Stumpp book is pretty close to being perfect. We will at a later date make up a list of differences between the two publishings.

In with this issue of this newsletter you have a translated copy of a type of census that was four years earlier than the 1858. You are going to find there are some small additional pieces of information for some of the families.

Address:

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German Russian Research Internet Addresses

<http://pixel.cs.vt.edu/library/odessa.html>
**(This digital library is the most important site
for GR research on the Internet!)**

<http://www.bessarabia.com>
<http://www.ahsgr.org/>
<http://www.grhs.com/>
<http://www.beresan.com>
<http://www.state.nd.us/hist/inform.htm>
<http://www.usgenweb.org/>

*(we will slowly add addresses
to this list as time goes on!)*

This newsletter is being published and shared with those with an interest in the old Village and Parish of Hoffnungstal Odessa South Russia.

Your current editor of this newsletter is Dale Wahl (see address to the left). If any other person with an interest in the parish of Hoffnungstal would care to participate in the editorship of this newsletter, there is plenty of room - just make yourself known to Dale.

We will attempt to keep the copyright of the items carried in this newsletter as reusable as possible. That means you have the freedom to use this data in your family work, unless we have noted other wise. However, please examine the cited sources carefully and attempt to make sure you don't use anything in a manner that it was not intended to be used. You must stay responsible for clearing your own copyright use. Using any of this data for anyone to gain a profit is not the intent of this newsletter and should be avoided.

Current subscription rates are;

USA	\$3.00
Canada	\$4.00
Europe	\$6.00

(in U.S. funds please)

PLEASE ...

Remember to send in your dues for the coming year - it costs us both time and money to remind those who do not remember . . .

Village Data - 1866

data extracted by Allyn Brosz

Allyn Brosz has shared the following with us. Many who subscribe to this newsletter have a vested interest in the history of several of these villages, and so it was felt to be fitting to share here.

Friedrich Matthaei, Die deutschen Ansiedlungen in Russland, Leipzig, H. Fries, 1866. (Yes, the date is correct. This is an early overview of the settlement areas in Russia.)

Here's his information for the Glueckstal District. Note that Glueckstal and Kassel are two separate parishes. The numbers in front of the colony name are Matthaei's sequential numbering scheme.

p. 64

Kirchspiel Gluecksthal, Gouvernement Cherson, Kreis Tiraspol, Gluecksthaler Bezirk.

- 108) Kolonie **Gluecksthal** . . . 1,967 residents. [The colony has] a church and pastor's residence; a school with two classes: 184 boys and 172 girls = 356 children.
- 109) Kolonie **Neudorf** . . . 1,812 residents. A stone church; a school with two classes: 227 children. Six versts distant from the pastor's residence.
- 110) Kolonie **Bergdorf** . . . 1,430 residents. A stone church and schoolhouse; a school with two classes: 300 children. Twelve versts distant from the pastor's residence.
- 111) Kolonie **Neu-Gluecksthal** . . . 199 residents. Sixty-four versts distant from the pastor's residence.

Pachtsteppe near Grigoriopol . . . 190 residents

Kopeiker Pachtsteppe . . . 36 residents

Strahlers Pachtsteppe . . . 22 residents

Matthaei says: "Colonists live on these Pachtsteppe [leased acres]; however, they do not constitute a colony."

Kassel Kirchspiel, Gouvernement Cherson, Kreis Tiraspol, Gluecksthaler Bezirk.

- 112) Kolonie **Kassel** . . . 1,681 residents. Church and pastor's residence; a school: 250 children.
- 113) Kolonie **Klein-Neudorf** . . . 226 residents. Stone prayer and schoolhouse. The colony was established in 1854. A school with 67 children.
- 114) Kolonie **Piwowarowa** . . . 92 residents. Seventy versts distant from the pastor's residence.
- 115) Kolonie **Kurdumanowa** . . . 217 residents. Stone prayer and schoolhouse; School: 62 children. Sixty versts distant from the pastor's residence.
- 116) Kolonie **Michelsthal** . . . 51 residents. The children go to school in Maskalow. Thirty versts distant from the pastor's residence.
- Maskalows Chutor** . . . 63 residents. School and prayer room in an earthen hut; School: 37 children.

As an aside (and off the topic of Glueckstal Colonies Research, but certainly of interest to me because I hadn't heard this before), Matthaei mentions on p. 65 the following information about the "Israelite Colonies," without including them in his sequential numbering scheme:

Kolonie **Neu-Pultawa** . . . 38 German residents. Eighty four versts distant from the pastor's residence. [It's not clear to me what parish is being referred to, but they are listed immediately after the colony of Neu-Danzig, Kirschspiel Nikolajew, Gouvernement und Kreis Cherson.

Kolonie **Effengar**, Evangelical? . . . 76 German residents. Stone prayer house.

Kolonie **Dobroi**, Evangelical? . . . 47 residents.

Kolonie **Seidemanucha**, Evangelical? . . . 80 residents. Stone prayer house.

Kolonie **Gulfeld**, Evangelical? . . . 55 residents.

Matthaei then says: "The last five colonies are Jewish colonies in which some German colonist families have settled in order to serve as teachers for the Jews in agriculture."

Thanks much Allyn for sharing with us

Johann and Rosina (Schlaht) Ehrman

information submitted by the Ehrman family and Illene (Pahl) Schock

(data from page 205 and 206 of A New Beginning, Irvine & District - 1989)

Johann Ehrman was born on December 1, 1873 in Hoffnungstahl, in Russia and immigrated with his parents, Jacob and Johanna Ehrman, to South Dakota in 1885.

Rosina Schlaht was born July 15, 1875 in Odessa, Russia. She immigrated to Eureka, South Dakota with her parents in 1888.

Johann Ehrman married Rosina Schlaht (sister of Mrs. Fred Weiss, Irvine) at age 19, on April 8, 1894 in Campbell County, South Dakota.

John and Rosina Ehrman with Christina and John - about 1898 (pic)

In 1903 Johann and Rosina left Eureka, South Dakota with their family for Irvine. They had four children at that time. Their homestead, SE 14-11-2-4, southeast of Irvine, was eventually taken over by Christian Ehrman (son) in 1928, then by Emil and Meta (daughter) Paul in 1933, and finally by Stan (grandson) and Lillian Pahl.

In 1904 they built a log house on the homestead. Johann later bought a steam engine and did custom work, breaking land. He also bought a threshing machine for his own use and for custom threshing.

The Schlaht School was one quarter mile west of the homestead, which the Ehrman children attended only six months a year. This school was also used for church services, and the Ehrman children were all baptized there. The school was moved east of the homestead in the mid 30's, and in the early 40's was closed down and the children were bussed to Irvine.

There were many happy times and many hard working hours spent together to raise a large family of nine children by this young couple.

Johann and Rosina moved to Medicine Hat in 1928 where for eight short years he was retired and lived a comparatively "easy life". He prided himself in the good time that his pocket watch kept and always checked it with the "Noon Whistle" that sounded daily at 12 noon in Medicine Hat. One day he gave August his precious watch saying, "Here, I won't need this anymore". Shortly afterward he passed away at age 63 on December 22, 1936. August passed this watch on to his son, Bert.

Rosina stayed at 939 Elm Street with their daughter, Irene. Eventually Irene married Arnold Adams and the three lived together in harmony until Rosina's death at age 72 on May 1, 1948.

Johann and Rosina will probably always be noted for their hospitality to anyone who needed a bed and food in the days when travel was slow and few people had friends and family in the city of Medicine Hat. As a result they hosted not only family and distant relatives but friends of mere acquaintances. The spirit of hospitality was always evident in that home.

Twelve children were born to Johann and Rosina; one daughter in the United States and two sons in Canada died in infancy. Three sons and six daughters lived to adulthood: Christina (Christman/Iback), born in 1895, John Jr., born in 1897, Martha (Good), born 1900, August, born in 1902, Christian, born in 1904, Emma (Heinrich), born in 1906, Ida (Lutz), born in 1908, Meta (Pahl), born in 1910, and Irene (Adams), born in 1914.

Irene and Arnold Adams lived in Cranbrook, then Calgary and eventually retired in Medicine Hat. They have one daughter, Janice, Mrs. Don Adrian, and three grandsons: Shawn, Ryan and Kelly, great grandsons of Johann and Rosina. After Irene died Arnold remarried Lolita, a lady from the Phillipines, who has one son, Nathan.

(There are other great stories of descendants of this couple in the Irvine book.)



The Simon Heather Family

(data from page 257 and 258 of *A New Beginning, Irvine & District* - 1989)

Simon Heather was born January 22, 1856 in Petersthal, Russia to parents Nicolaus and Katharina (Bibelheimer) Heather.

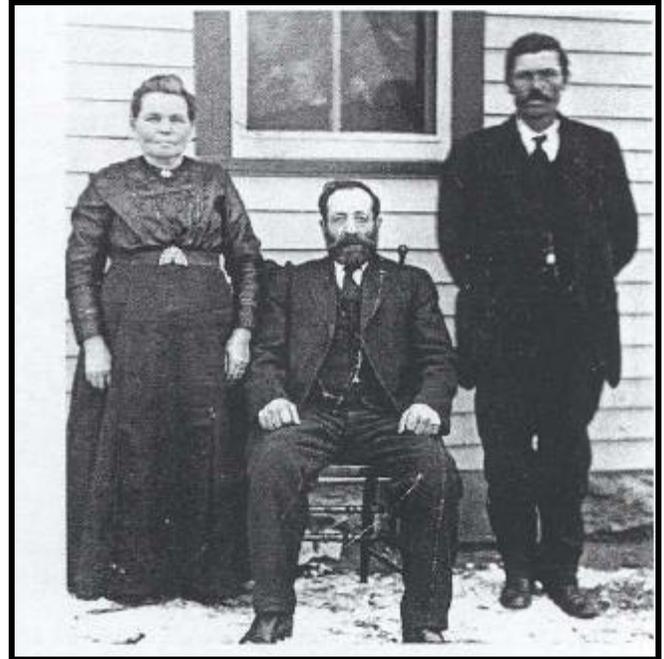
Friederika, Simon Sr., and Simon Heather (pic)

On June 15, 1882, Simon Heather married Friederika **Siegle** in Huffnungsthal, Russia. Friederika was born on June 15, 1860 to parents Gottlieb (born 1833) and Elizabeth (born 1837) (**Lutz**) Siegle.

In 1885, Simon and Friederika Heather moved to Eureka, South Dakota, U.S.A. Born to them were eight children: Elizabeth, Friedrich, Simon, Rosina, Johannes, Katharina, Lydia and Heinrich. All were born in South Dakota except Lydia, who was born in Santa Rosa, California, in 1896.

In 1901, the family moved to Canada and settled south of Irvine, on what was later the Henry Mayer farm. The Simon Heather farm was used as a NWMP stopover for many years. Simon Heather passed away in 1922 and is buried in Irvine. Friederika Heather later married George Sulz. She died in 1937.

Lydia Heather married George Gordon Schneider in 1917.



TSEBRIKOV: VILLAGE HOFFNUNGSTAL, ODESSA

(from the latest 1969 Ukrainian Encyclopedia)*

Translated by William Lewus

Submitted by Paul Reeb

(This material used with permission - from GRHS HR Volume 10, No. 4 - December 1980, page 11)

The rural town of Tsebrikovo is a metropolitan type of village. It is a county seat center. The stream Mali-Kuyalnik flows through it. It is located 21 kilometers from the "Rayon" (county) center and 12 kilometers from the railway station, Vesely-Kut, on the line Odessa-Kiev. It has a population of 4900. To the county seat belong the populated points of Malozimenovo, Malotsebrikovo, Olginovo, Polino-Osipenkovo and Tsibulivka.

Its collective farm bearing the name "20th Congress USSR," covering an area of 8925 hectares (22,044 acres), is engaged in agricultural farming and livestock breeding. Secondary enterprises are a machine repair shop and a lumber mill. The town affords a branch station for "Village Collective Farm Techniques," a poultry hatchery, a sunflower oil plant, a flour mill and a winery.

The town has an eighth-grade elementary school, also a tenth-grade high school, and for the working youth a correspondence school. There exists a library together with a cultural arts building which creates an academic-type setting. A building for the pioneer youth and a children's library has been opened. During the post-war years 350 residential buildings have been built. In recent years a TV relay station has been built. For the benefit of the inhabitants there is provided an open-daily services' center for TV repair, a radio shop, electrical supplies, etc. There is a hospital with 125 beds. A newspaper is published under the

(Continued on page 71)

Do you have any information or any interest in these folks in these pictures?

These are basically *LUTZ* folks

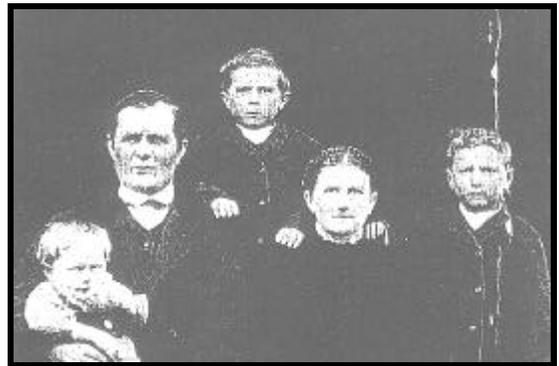
We are sorry that the quality of these are not what we would like them to be – but perhaps somebody who reads this newsletter can recognize some of these folks – if so please contact Dale!



John Jacob CONRAD family



Brother John LUTZ family

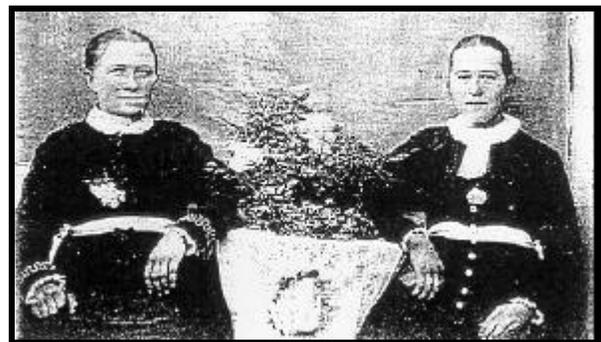


A B



Grandpa LUTZ's "sister" and family

C D



Grandpa LUTZ's "sisters"



E

Lutz of Hoffnungstal

PICTURES to the left have been provided by Linda R. Todd nee Lutz. The conversation here centers around her Grandfather Frederick W. LUTZ (W = Wilhelm?) who was born 4 Jan 1862 "in a German village near Odessa" - his father is also suppose to have been Frederick born about 1820 - 1830 and his mother Caroline(?).

There is much about these pictures we do not know and can only provide some insight from what has been passed down to Linda. In reference to the letters reflected, let us discuss the pictures;

A

This is the family of John Jacob CONRAD and Rosina Chritina LUTZ (taken about 1888?)

Back row - left to right

Rosie Conrad.....	1871-1950
John Conrad	1873-1962
Bill Conrad.....	1876-1960
Henry Conrad.....	1869-1952

Center row - left to right

Rosine LUTZ Conrad.....	1836-1928
Johannes Conrad	1881-1897 (died during diptheria epidemic)
Johann Jacob Conrad	1836-1894

Front row

Gustav Conrad	1879-1948
---------------------	-----------

Missing from picture

Mateldia Ripple.....	1864-1943
Caroline Fisher Dubarko.....	1861-1936

We probably have marriage information in the large marriage file we reflected in an earlier issue of this newsletter;

Fond 74, Inventory 1, File 164

Page 160 JACOB CONRADT 23 (s. of Johann Jacob & Dorothea)

ROSINA LUTZ 21 (d. of Jacob)

8 Nov 1857

2 deeds

It is thought that perhaps Frederick W. LUTZ was brother to this Rosina

We see in the Liebbrandt Hoffnungstal book, page 226, that Johann Jakob (C II,1) pretty well reflects this data above. From there we can go to Lu II, 3 to find that the book obviously has the wrong Rosine married to Jakob Conrad . . . it would appear that odds are that the correct family for Rosine is Lu II, 2!

We can see at Lu II, 2, that there is reflected a Friedrich Wilhelm born 29 May 1842. But at Lu III, 9 for this Friedrich, we do not see a son Frederick born at all nor any son until 1876.

The whole of this LUTZ data in this book must remain suspect for now, until we can some how gain better insight in the family.

- B** - Friedrich W. LUTZ's brother - John and his family
- C** - Friedrich W. LUTZ's sister - name not defined so far
- D** - Friedrich W. LUTZ's sisters
- E** - Friedrich W. LUTZ's sisters (same ladies as D above ?)

Lutz of Hoffnungstal

Before we leave Linda R. Todd's LUTZ chase, let us quickly examine some more data.

We find that Lu II, 1 on page 341 reflects a Friedrich * 1801, married a "Karolina" Holzwarth * 1801 also. Their 2nd son in the book is Jakob Friedrich * 1824 and is reflected as Lu III, 2 on page 343. Here it says that Jakob Friedrich married in Johannestal (no Frau name provided) and they moved to Worms in the Beresan District.

When we in turn go to the St Petersburg report indexes for this time frame, we do not see any Friedrich in Worms listed. When we go to the brand new 1858 census for Worms, again we do not see a LUTZ family there in 1858.

If we assume Friedrich Wilhelm * 1862 as being oldest son of Jakob Friedrich * 1824 and assume that the father married in Johannestal before 1861 . . . when we go to the parishes of Worms, Rohrbach and Johannestal for 1833-1861, and look for a marriage of a Friedrich or Jakob - we find nothing that fits. When we expand our search to all of the Odessa area parish St Pete indexes for a Friedrich born in 1862, we cannot find anyone who looks right any where.

We shall keep looking in any new data that comes to the surface, but right now we cannot explain the parents of Friedrich W. born in 1862.

☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆

Now to a new LUTZ conversation.

Hal Lutz of Minnetonka MN is looking for any data on Lu 13, Johann * Sep 1866 and his Frau Rosine Katherine SIEGLE * 26 Jan 1867.

☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆

Annie Rae of Edgerton Alberta Canada has searched hard and long for her LUTZ family connections and also has experienced some serious frustrations trying to resolve things. I think in part, though the expanse of the LUTZ data in the Leibbrandt book is greater than many of the families, is that it has some apparent errors and often does not help as much as we would like.

In her search, Annie has a list of one family that was provided to her several years ago by Anette (geb. Schaffert) Bamesberger of Lodi California.

The validity of some of this data cannot be now validated, but we will share here hoping that there is a clue or two for some of the readers who are interested in the LUTZ families. (First study Lu 27, Lu 28 and Lu 29 on pages 354 and 355 of the Leibbrandt book.)

Name	Born	Death
Jakob Friedrich LUTZ.....	12.7.1853 in Hoffnungstal	12.2.1933
Katharina EISENMANN	20.1.1856 in Hoffnungstal	_10.1918

Children and their Spouses;

Johann LUTZ	_____ in Hoffnungstal	_____
Margarete ACKERMANN	_____	_____

Jakob SAUER.....	27.12.1886 in Hoffnungstal	_____.1956
Christine LUTZ.....	12.3.1886 in Hoffnungstal	_7.1941

(Continued on page 45)

(Continued from page 44)

Friedrich LUTZ	5.12.1890 in Hoffnungstal	29.2.1976
Margarete BREMER.....	4.8.1893 in Ascheberg.....	27.12.1886
Gottlieb LUTZ.....	25.5.1893 in Hoffnungstal	25.7.1969
Margarete SIEGLE.....	1.1.1886 in Hoffnungstal.....	____.1950
Christian LUTZ.....	3.8.1896 in Hoffnungstal.....	_____
Margarete HARSCH	4.5.1896 in Hoffnungstal.....	20.11.1950
August LUTZ	11.8.1899 in Hoffnungstal	25.3.1969
Julia _____	14.8.1901 in _____	_____
Jakob LUTZ.....	5.12.1902 in Hoffnungstal	23.4.1938
Mathilde SCHAFFERT.....	19.1.1905 in Hoffnungstal	20-10-1976
Frieda LUTZ.....	12.25.1928	
Alida LUTZ (Frau ACKERMANN)	2.15.1932	
Jakob SCHAFFERT.....	3.9.1904 in Hoffnungstal	_____
Ida LUTZ	25.3.1905 in Hoffnunstal.....	19.8.1976
Anette SCHAFFERT		
(Frau BAMESBERGER)	2.25.1929	
Jakob SCHAFFERT	4.20.1931	

☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆

Annie Rae's LUTZ grandfather was Jakob Johann LUTZ born 23 April 1883 in Hoffnungstal, and his wife was Rosine Christine ACKERMANN born 2 February 1885 in Hoffnungstal. Jakob Friedrich – Lu III, 4 oldest son – appears to be where Jakob Johann * 1883 plugs into the LUTZ family tree.

Annie reflects that her grandfather died leaving Annie's mother and sisters about 9,10 and 12 years old with their mother Rosine. They lived with Rosine's aunt, Mrs. WANNER and family in SD. Then when they came to Canada they settled near the WANNER's daughter – the KNODELs near Schuler Alberta.

Annie also reports that cousins of her grandfather homesteaded about 8-10 miles from his homestead. She says that her mother and sisters do not remember family visits to these relatives – and then these LUTZ families moved from that area during the early 1930's so even that connection has been lost.

If anyone has any insight into Annie's LUTZ family, she would certainly like to hear from you.

☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆

We have tried to collect all the St Petersburg reports that refer to folks born or with attachments back to our Hoffnungstal Odessa. This data sometimes will help us find the trail of folks, but as a whole there is little LUTZ data in this file so far, and it has been of little value during this chasing of these LUTZ families. However, it is felt that there may be research value in that list for some other searches for LUTZ folks from Hoffnungstal, so here is the data with LUTZ in that file.

Last	First	B	D	M	d/m	year	Place	Parents	Film/lt	Page	Reg	Remarks
Dägele	Anna Maria		X		29-Sep	1870	Lichtenfeld	Jacob	1884111/2	634	12	6 yr 5 mo 18 da
Dägele	Christina	X			6-Feb	1874	Lichtenfeld	Jakob & Katharina Lutz	1884120/1	756	5	"Hoffnungstal"
Dägele	Johannes	X			11-May	1879	Lichtenfeld	Jakob & Katharina Lutz	1895629/1	787	14	
Dägele	Mathias	X			5-Sep	1867	Gnadenfeld	Jakob & Katharina Lutz	1884091/3	600	24	"Hoffnungstal"
Dägele	Rosine	X			19-Mar	1876	Lichtenfeld	Jakob & Katharina Lutz	1884070/1	790	10	"Hoffnungstal"
Degele	Jakob	X			20-Nov	1869	Lichtenfeld	Jakob & Katharina Lutz	1884111/1	558	23	"Hoffnungstal"
Engel	Anna Maria		X		14-Mar	1868	Glückstal		1884092/1	476	9	21 yr 3 mo 17 da/born Hoffnungstal as Lutz/husb Christian
Fin(c)k?	Christine		X		10-Dec	1885	Cassel	Friedrich & Elisabeth Lutz	1897695/1	878	144	* Hoffnungsfeld, + 11 yr 10 da
Fin(c)k?	Elisabeth		X		19-Nov	1885	Cassel		1897695/1	877	138	* Hoffnungsfeld as Lutz, husband Friedrich
Lutz	Christian	X			23-May	1876	Kl Neudorf	Christian & Magd. Mayer	1884070/1	717	5	"Hoffnungstal"
Lutz	Christoph Friedrich		X		12-Aug	1853	Grossliebental		1883188/2	119	52	21 yr 7 mo/ * Hoffnungstal
Lutz	Jacob	X			3-Mar	1874	Kl Neudorf	Christian & Magd. Mayer	1884120/1	696	106	"Hoffnungstal"

Obituaries from the Bowdle (SD) Pioneer

THE BOWDLE PIONEER Aug. 12, 1993

EDNA C. ALDINGER

Edna C. Aldinger, age 73, died Sunday, Aug. 8, 1993 at the Aberdeen Living Center.

Her funeral was Aug. 11 at Zion Lutheran Church in Aberdeen with the Rev. Dennis Hansen officiating.

Burial will be at 2 p.m. Thursday, Aug. 12, at the Black Hills National Cemetery in Sturgis under the direction of Miller-Huebl Funeral Home of Aberdeen.

Edna C. Aldinger was born Jan. 14, 1920 at Bowdle to John J. and Magdalena (Bossert) Buechler. She attended rural Yellowstone Country School near Bowdle and completed the eighth grade. She then moved to Rapid City. During World War II, she worked in the sugar refinery in California and also at the Ward Hotel in Aberdeen.

She married Arthur M. Aldinger on March 11, 1948 at Aberdeen. They lived in Rapid City, Mobridge and Aberdeen. When living in Rapid City, she worked at Anchors and the Green Stamp Store, and while living in Aberdeen, she worked at Gossards and K-Mart. Her husband died Jan. 22, 1972. After her retirement she did volunteer work at the hospital, nursing homes and church.

She was a member of the Zion Lutheran Church at Aberdeen where she was involved in many activities. She was also a member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars Auxiliary, Women's Relief Corps, the Moose Lodge, the American Legion Auxiliary and was active in the Retired Senior Volunteer Program.

Survivors include one nephew: Harvey Leidholt of Bowdle; one niece: Mrs. Leonard (Geraldine) Winchester of Aberdeen; several great nieces and nephews and one great-great niece.

Casketbearers, all great nieces and nephews, include Greg Nehlich, Kara Nehlich, Brenda Meyers, Debbra Davis, Thomas Leidholt, Douglas Leidholt and Michael Leidholt.

Internet address where this Obit resides;

<http://www.rootsweb.com/rootsweb/searches/sdbowdle/bowdle.html>

FIECHTNER, Viola

(This Obit provided by Clarence Bauman of Bismarck)

FIECHTNER, Viola (Age 82) -

Passed away November 13, 1998, in Spokane. Survived by her husband, Walter Fiechtner, at the home; two daughters, Marilyn Fiechtner and Marianne Angelo; son, Larry L. Fiechtner; two brothers, Arnold Zwiegardt and Melvin Aman, all in Spokane; two sisters, Laura Zwiegardt, Sun City CA and Alice White, Spokane; two grandsons, Ronald Fiechtner, Jr. in California and Larry Fiechtner Jr., Spokane; five great-grandchildren. Preceded in death by her parents and son, Ronald Ray Fiechtner. She was born April 13, 1916 in Java, SD, to Gottfried and Magdalena Spiry Zwiegardt. Mrs Fiechtner married Waldemar (Walter) Fiechtner, in Java, June 23, 1936, moving to Washington that same year. They lived in Reardan and Spokane. During WWII, Mrs. Fiechtner worked at Galina, she then operated the grocery store on West 6th for many years. She had also been a wrapper at The Crescent. A loving wife and mother, she had been a member of Emmanuel Lutheran Church. Visitation Sunday 12-5 PM, Monday 9 AM - 8 PM, Hazen & Jaeger Funeral Home, 1306 N Monroe. Funeral Service Tuesday, November 17, 1998 11 AM.

Editor's Notes:

We can dig down into the data for the many Hoffnungstal families that were in Java SD . . .

We can see where Gottfried and Magdalina (geb. Spiry) Zweygardt/Zwiegardt had several children in the Java area but seem not to be reflected in the Java book itself.

We can isolate on what we have available to us to see that indeed Viola Emma and "Walthemar" married 23 June 1936, and her being 20 years old and he 24.

However, we cannot find a trace of this Walter/Waldemar/Walthemar and who is parents and siblings were!

Does anyone know who his parents were?

Dr. George Leibbrandt

***The following is taken as it appears in the National Archives Microfilm Publications
- Microcopy 1019, Roll 41 pages 564-684 -***

This material was earlier classified as "Restricted" and it has been downgraded so the public can now view it. These pages contain the interviews of Dr George Leibbrandt in support of the Nuremberg Trials. (note, it appears that the rumor that persists that he too was tried - appears to be wrong information, he was used as a witness against others being tried)

Each of us must study this and another article found later in this newsletter and put it in our own personal data bank when sizing up who Dr George Leibbrandt was and what he did or did not do. There are many among us who hold very close and hard feelings towards the history of the man, while there are many others who have great appreciation of what he left behind for us so that we could better understand our peoples history and their lives.

We must note that the following data is only summary data that has been provided in English for us — there is much more information here in his interviews that has not been put into English yet, and if we gain the help we need to do so, we will translate the whole of this material and make it available to the readership - the whole of the file would be too massive to try to reflect all of it in the newsletter!

NOTE:

Please read —RESTRICTED— as if it had a strike-mark through it.

The heavy line indecates different interviews, while the lighter line indicates page breaks within an interview.

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OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES
APO 696-A
EVIDENCE DIVISION
INTERROGATION BRANCH
INTERROGATION SUMMARY NO 3493

Interrogation of : Dr. Georg LEIBBRANDT, Ministerialdirigent, MSDAP
Oberbereichsleiter, Chief of Main Political Department
in Reich Ministry for Occupied Eastern Territories,
Chief of Division for Occupied Eastern Territories in
NSDAP Foreign Policy Office, Index # 2018

Interrogated by : Mr. Tancos, 23 September 1947, Nuremberg

Division & Att'y : SS - Mr. Petersen

(Continued on page 48)

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Compiled by : V. Singer

PERSONS MENTIONED

BRAEUTIGAM, Dr. Otto	- Chief of P-1 (General) in Political Directing Staff of East Ministry	(p.4
KLEIST, Dr. Bruno	- Ministerialdirigent in Political Directing Staff of East Ministry	(p.4
KINKELIN, Dr. Wilhelm	- Chief of P-2 (Germanism) in Political Directing Staff of East Ministry	(p.4
NICKEL, Siegfried	- Chief of P-5 (Youth) in Political Directing Staff of East Ministry	(pp.4-6
MENDE, Professor Dr. Gerhard von	- Chief of P-3 (Foreign Races) in Political Directing Staff of East Ministry	(p.4
PETMECKY, Dr.	- Chief of P-6 (women) in Political Directing Staff of East Ministry	(pp.5
ZIMMERMANN, Job	- Chief of Main Press and Propaganda Department in East Ministry	(p.5
CRANZ, Carl	-Chief of Press Branch in Main Press and Propaganda Department of East Ministry	(p.5
SCHEIDT, Hans-Wilhelm	Chief of P-4 (Culture) in Political Directing Staff of East Ministry	(p.5
BERGER, Gottlob	- Chief, of Political Directing Staff of East Ministry	(p.6-8

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SUMMARY:

Georg LEIBBRANDT, born on 5 September 1899 in Hoffnungsfeld, studied theology, philosophy and economy at the universities of Tuebingen and Leipzig. He became Doctor of Philosophy in 1926 and was then a member of the Research Institute for Cultural History in Leipzig for several months. He studied at the University of Paris from the Fall of 1926 until the spring of 1927 and subsequently studied in London until 1928. After his return to Germany he worked for German-language American newspapers and then worked in the Reich Archives until 1931.

Subject went to the U.S. in 1931 and worked on social science problems for the Rockefeller Foundation. He then worked in Washington D.C. for the State Department, the Library of Congress and the American University. He wrote several essays on the emigration of Mennonites to the U.S.A. and Canada

Upon his return to Germany in 1933, he joined the Party and worked in the Foreign Policy Office of the NSDAP until 1941; His last title was Reichsamtsleiter and his last rank was Oberbereichsleiter.

LEIBBRANDT states that he came to the East Ministry after it was established on 18 July 1941 and remained there until June 1943. He claims that he left the East Ministry because of basic disagreements with the official policies, especially the question of treatment of the Eastern people.

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Subject was drafted into the Navy and served as sailor until the end of the war.

LEIBBRANDT was called to the Eastern Ministry by ROSENBERG as scientific expert for Eastern questions and foreign political questions. The East Ministry was composed of officials of various offices.

LEIBBRANDT says that his duties as Chief of the Main Political Department were the compiling of scientific material, preparing of memoranda on various subjects such as churches, schools, races, etc., and the compiling of maps and other information material. Subject further had to give his opinion of the various measures taken by other departments, and especially on the measures taken independently by the Reich Commissars.

LEIBBRANDT says that the Branches of the Main Political Departments were:

General - Consual General Dr. Otto BRAEUTIGAM;

Baltic countries - Ministerialdirigent Dr. KLEIST

Ukraine - first, Dr Wilhelm KINKELIN; later, BRAEUTIGAM

Germanism - SS Brigadefuehrer Dr. KINKELIN, Ministerialdirigent;

Youth - NICKEL;

Foreign races - Professor Dr. Gerd von MENDE;

Women - Miss PETMECKY;

Press and Propaganda (nominally subordinate to the Main Political Department until the middle of 1942) - Job ZIMMERMANN, with CRANZ as Press Chief;

Culture - SA Oberfuehrer Wilhelm SCHEIDT.

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Subject says that the Labor Policy Department was an independent section, and the Cultural Branch also received many of its directives directly from the Ministry. Subject says that some of the branch chiefs knew ROSENBERG from before and exploited this fact to "go over his head".

LEIBBRANDT states that NICKEL was strongly connected with the SS and also received directives directly from the Reich Youth Leader.

Subject claims that the Main Political Department was considered too soft to carry out the desired policy. A man had to be found who had the confidence of the Party Chancellery, the SS and HITLER's Headquarters; this man was SS-Obergruppenfuehrer BERGER. LEIBBRANDT did not consider BERGER the right man for the job because he did not have enough knowledge about Eastern countries and, furthermore, represented a policy which had to lead Germany to ruin. While subject always wanted to free the Eastern people from Bolshevism and treat them as Allies, BERGER, HIMMLER and BORMANN wanted to treat the people of the East as slaves.

LEIBBRANDT says that he was only a "little man" who had nothing to say because he did not have an SA or SS rank; the only thing he could do was to appeal to ROSENBERG.

After BERGER took over the Political Directing Staff, he worked there together with NICKEL. He believes that NICKEL received his orders directly from BERGER, ;since he was responsible to him as chief of the Youth Branch and was also a member of the SS.

After LEIBBRANDT had left, he was told by his former associates that BERGER led the Directive Staff along SS lines. He worked mainly in the SS Main Office, and very rarely came to the East Ministry.

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OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES
APO 696 A
EVIDENCE DIVISION
INTERROGATION BRANCH
INTERROGATION SUMMARY NO 3493

Interrogation of : Dr. Georg LEIBBRANDT Chief of Main
Political Department in East Ministry,
Index No. 2018-a

Interrogated by : Mr. Tancos, 23 September 1947, Nuremberg

Division & Att'y : SS Division - Mr. Petersen

Compiled by : V. Singer

PERSONS MENTIONED

BERGER, Gottlob - Chief, of, Political Directing
Staff of East Ministry (pp.1-3,9)
BRAEUTIGAM, Dr. Otto - Chief of P-1 General in Politics Branch
In Main Political Department (pp.2,8,9)
MENDE, Professor Dr. Gerhard von - Chief of P-3 Foreign Races Branch in
Main Political Department (pp.2,11)
BRANDENBURG, Walter - Personal Advisor to Chief of Political
Directing Staff (p.2)
WETZEL, Dr. Gerhard - Ministerialrat in Germanism Branch
of Main Political Department (pp.3,4,10)
GROSS, Dr. Walter - Chief of NSDAP Racial Policy Office
(p.5)
DEGENHARDT, Hugo - Chief of Bureau "West" in East
Ministry (p.11)
KAJUM-KHAN, Veli - Prince of Turkestan (p.11)

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NO. 3554

SUMMARY

LEIBBRANDT believes that the Political Directing Staff was founded in accordance with the SS desire to occupy all key positions. Subject was told by BRAEUTIGAM that BERGER turned his work in the East Ministry over to the SD liaison officer, Hauptsturmfuehrer BRANDENBURG, who became his personal advisor in the East Ministry. Since BERGER had too many other things on his hands, the SD, personified by BRANDENBURG, actually took care of the business in the Political Directing Staff.

While BERGER was still liaison officer between HIMMLER and the East Ministry, LEIBBRANDT discussed questions concerning Germanism in the East with him. One of the questions concerned the East Ministry detachment in Russia to aid in schooling matters. The SS had a similar detachment, Commando Hoffmeyer, which worked parallel with the East Ministry Detachment and ultimately took over the whole work.

Subject says that the Oststelle was an office which compiled economic data about the Soviet Union.

Dr. WETZEL joined the East Ministry in the fall of 1941 and was there until the end. LEIBBRANDT admits that WETZEL, by way of the chief of the Germanic Branch, was subordinate to him. Subject thinks that, after he left, WETZEL took over the Racial Policy Branch, which was similar to the office held by GROSS in the Party Chancellery.

LEIBBRANDT says that, since the Reich Commissars held the comparative rank of Minister, they took their orders from and reported to HITLER.

LEIBBRANDT states that the Departments for Agriculture, Forestry and Propaganda in the East Ministry all worked together with their respective ministries and could, therefore, exert influence with the Reich Commissars. It was different with the Political Department because the Reich Commissars would not accept advice from that side. The Political Directing Staff was then founded to increase the influence on the measures taken by the Reich Commissars.

LEIBBRANDT states that the liaison officers of the East Ministry with the various Army Groups were under BRAEUTIGAM. They had to see that measures carried out by the Army rear areas were in accordance with the

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Measures taken by the East Ministry. The reports of the liaison officers were sent to BRAEUTIGAM who then sent them either to subject or directly to the Minister. BRAEUTIGAM kept this position after BERGER took over.

DEGENHARDT once offered furniture from the Bureau "West" to subject who claims that he refused it.

LEIBBRANDT says that KAJUM-KHAN, the representative of the Turkestanians in Berlin, was the head of all Turkestanians within Germany who wanted to fight against the Red Army. He worked on these matters with MENDE.

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OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES
APO 696-A
EVIDENCE DIVISION
INTERROGATION BRANCH

INTERROGATION SUMMARY NO 3536

Interrogation of : Dr. Georg LEIBBRANDT Chief of Main Political Department
in East Ministry, Index No. 2018-B

Interrogated by : Mr. Tancos, 24 September 1947, Nuremberg

Division & Att'y : SS Division - Mr. Petersen

Compiled by : V. Singer

PERSONS MENTIONED

WETZEL, Dr. Gerhard - Ministerialrat in P-2 of Political Directing Staff
of East Ministry (pp.1,3
LOHSE, Hinrich - Reich Commissar of Baltic Countries (p.3
BERGER, Gottlob - Chief, of, Political Directing Staff
of East Ministry (pp.5-7
PEUCKERT, Rudi - Chief of Main Labor Department in
East Ministry (p.10

SUMMARY

LEIBBRANDT says that Dr. WETZEL exerted the influence of the Party Chancellery on his office. WETZEL also received information directly from the SD and frequently did things without consulting him.

Subject says that BERGER, even while he was still liaison officer, had more influence in the East Ministry than he did. In this position BERGER was responsible for all developments in the East Ministry which concerned the SS and the Police. LEIBBRANDT does not know if BERGER could decide upon any questions himself. In subject's opinion, BERGER only carried out the desires of his superior in the SS. While BERGER was still liaison officer, subject once pointed to the undesirability of the activities of the Special Commandos (Sonderkommandos); BERGER told him to keep out of it since this was in the hands of HIMMLER.

LEIBBRANDT says that the Political Directing Staff had much more power than the Main Political Department. He believes that the Political Directing Staff :with the backing of the SS, could issue direct orders to the Reich Commissars.

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#3536

LEIBBRANDT claims that he resisted the far from voluntary labor recruiting action of SAUCKEL. The latter demanded the consent of the East Ministry, on the basis of HIMMLER's orders. The recruiting was carried out by SAUCKEL's representatives with the Reich Commissary. Subject claims that the East Ministry was an office which had to give its consent to all orders which were brought to it. The office in the East Ministry which was responsible for the recruiting of laborers was the Main Labor Department, under PEUCKERT, who was subordinate to the State Secretary. LEIBBRANDT says that he compared the recruitings at that time to medieval slavery conditions.

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EVIDENCE DIVISION
INTERROGATION BRANCH

INTERROGATION SUMMARY NO 4513

Interrogation of : Georg LEIBBRANDT, Leiter der Hauptabteilung
Politik des Ostministeriums von July 41 - June 1943

Interrogated by : Dr. Kempner, 24 September 1947, Nuremberg

Division & Att'y : Ministries Division - Dr. Kempner

Compiled by : H.C. Schwarz

PERSONS MENTIONED

EHRT (pp.2,3

SUMMARY

(Continued on page 54)

(Continued from page 53)

Georg LEIBBRANDT started to work with EHRT in 1934/35. He states that he worked- on a book by Samuel: ROTH and on two other small things. The result was issued in pamphlet form under title of "Juedische, Weltpolitik in Selbstzeugnissen". (Jewish World Politics through Self-Evidence). Informant states that he only published things which he considered the truth. He regarded the Jews as a great danger in 1938. Informant claims that he had Jewish friends but that they had already left Germany in 1933 because they considered National Socialism a danger.

Informant considers inhuman the Einsatzgruppen reports, which stated that 500,000 Jews were to be liquidated. He thought that the final solution of the Jewish question was a policy of madness. The solution was to be carried out by Sonderkommandos which were to kill the Jews. Informant did not hear anything about Jews being killed in Poland. He heard only after

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#4513

the war that Jews were killed in Germany.

Informant claims that he never negotiated with the RSHA. He did go to the official conferences.

Informant states that he was at the dinner at Wannsee to which HEYDRICH was invited. Various subjects were discussed. Informant states that he did not involve himself in the discussion of the final solution of the Jewish problem. He did not think it the correct policy and at the first opportunity informed ROSENBERG of his opinion.

Informant states that he is shocked by the whole affair.

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OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES
APO 696 A
EVIDENCE DIVISION
INTERROGATION BRANCH

INTERROGATION SUMMARY NO 3567

Interrogation of : Dr. Georg LEIBBRANDT Chief of Main
Political Department in East Ministry,
Index No. 2018-c

(Continued on page 55)