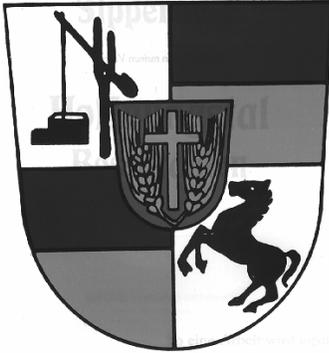


Bessarabian ~ Newsletter

April 2003

Volume 7 Issue 1



Heimatmuseum
der Deutschen aus Bessarabien
Florianstrasse 17
D-70188 Stuttgart GERMANY

Bessarabian Farming Spring and Summer Work

Translated by Ellen Hardy-Birt, with special assistance given by Dr. Elvire Necker-Eberhardt for some specific words in this article.

A. Spring Sowing

The icy cold winter is nearing its end. With renewed strength the sun is getting warmer. She is appearing earlier on the horizon during this season. As usual she is making her way along the blue sky. Bright red and also later than usual is she disappearing. The days are getting warmer. The few trees and the lilac trees are starting to blossom and bloom. The meadows are getting greener when the sun is dispensing her rays. All the plants are starting a new life. They are sucking up the water from the ground thereby speeding up the growing cycle. It doesn't take long and soon everything looks like a colorful carpet. Sheer splendor, a paradise, God's garden on this earth!

The lazy days are at their end for the farmer. He is putting his farming utensils in order. Everything is fixed or repaired. The barn doors are opening. The plough is taken outside. The ploughshares are sharpened and the harrows are renewed. The harness is being polished to make it more resistant. The horses, the pride of the farmer, are taken out of the stable and tied to the trough, which stands in the middle of the barnyard. The carts are being inspected from all sides. Anything missing is replaced and possible damages are fixed. The farmer is doing everything himself, except anything to be forged, which he must leave to the blacksmith, who is overrun with work at this time.

When all is done in the barnyard, the farmer goes into the loft. Here he inspects the grains, which are destined for sowing. He lets them run through his fingers. At the same time he thinks of where he is going to sow it and where he will need it. And of course, he's thinking also how much it will yield in the future. Sometimes he carries it down in front of the barn and cleans it again in the grain-cleaning machine (Putzmühle), to take out even the very last grains of weed because 'what man sows, he is going to reap.'

While the farmer gets everything ready for his work, the farmer's wife is getting restless in her home. She is getting ready the chicken, duck and goose eggs as well as their nests, because this year she has to pay for everything the household needs. If the farmer has bought land, he must pay the remainder out of the yield of the year. She also has to look after the pigs. She is not breeding them primarily to sell but rather for slaughter. "He who works, should also eat." And the food must be good and plentiful.

Besides this work she also has 'the small garden in front of the house.' This is the pride of the farmer's wife. Only a few vegetables

(Continued on page 4)

**Welcome to the start
of the 7th year of the
Bessarabian Newsletter!**

**If you have information
about your Bessarabian
ancestors that you'd like to
share in this newsletter,
contact the editor (see
page 2 for contact info)**

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Odessa Library Additions	3
Tech Talk & Tips	2



Terms, Shorthand & URLs

Organizational

Village CoordinatorVC
 Village Research Project.....VRP
 German Russian.....GR
 GR Heritage Society.....GRHS
 American Historical Society GR.....AHSGR

Internet

Odessa Digital Library (aka "the pixel")
<http://pixel.cs.vt.edu/library/odessa.html>
Bessarabian Web Site
<http://www.bessarabia.com>
GRHS homepage
<http://www.grhs.com/>
AHSGR homepage
<http://www.ahsgr.org/>
NDSU Libraries Ger-Rus Heritage Collection
<http://www.lib.ndsu.nodak.edu/grhc>
US GenWeb homepage
<http://www.usgenweb.org/>
Bessarabian Organizations in Germany
<http://www.bessarabien.de/bess/start.htm>

Genealogical Shorthand

* birth/born + death/died
 ♂ marriage
 Suggested dating convention - 23 Jan 1876



Tech Talk and Tips

Have you discovered these handy places?

Not specifically Bessarabian, but this museum, which includes a German farm imported from Germany, has a lot of good information about farms in Germany:

<http://www.frontiermuseum.org/german.htm>

An on-line version of the German telephone book:

<http://www.telefonbuch.de>

On-line list of Ortsippenbücher from various German villages:

<http://db.genealogy.net/ofb/>

On-line German maps from the 18th century:

<http://www.nrw-geschichte.de/deutschland/index.htm>

Bessarabian Newsletter

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News and Notes

Recent Additions to the Odessa Digital Library

16 Mar 2003	eider.txt	EIDER of Hoffnungstal Bessarabia (D. Wahl)
16 Mar 2003	eisenm.txt	EISENMANN of Hoffnungstal Odessa (D. Wahl)
16 Mar 2003	fiecht.txt	FIECHTNER of Hoffnungstal Odessa (D. Wahl)
16 Mar 2003	leib.txt	LEIBBRANDT of Hoffnungstal Odessa (D. Wahl).
16 Mar 2003	mueller.txt	MUELLER of Hoffnungstal Bessarabia (D. Wahl)
16 Mar 2003	naasz.txt	NAASZ of Hoffnungstal Bessarabia (D. Wahl)
16 Mar 2003	ormann.txt	ORMANN of Hoffnungstal Odessa (D. Wahl).
16 Mar 2003	rueb.txt	RUEB of Hoffnungstal Odessa (D. Wahl).
16 Mar 2003	schaf.txt	SCHAFFERT of Hoffnungstal Odessa (D. Wahl)
16 Mar 2003	scheuf.txt	SCHEUFFELE of Bergdorf Odessa (D. Wahl).
16 Mar 2003	stepper.txt	STEPPER of Hoffnungstal Odessa (D. Wahl)
16 Mar 2003	unger.txt	UNGER of Hoffnungstal Odessa (D. Wahl)
16 Mar 2003	vossler.txt	VOSSLER of Bessarabia (D. Wahl).
16 Mar 2003	wahlhb.txt	WAHL of Hoffnungstal Bessarabia (D. Wahl).
16 Mar 2003	wahlho.txt	WALL of Hoffnungstal Odessa (D. Wahl).
16 Mar 2003	wahlk.txt	WAHL of Kassel Odessa (D. Wahl).
16 Mar 2003	wutzke.txt	WUTZKE of Tarutino Bessarabia (D. Wahl).
8 Mar 2003	roth_gdo.txt	ROTH of Alexanderhilf, Peterstal and Liebental District (M.R. Schock)
8 Mar 2003	shfnr_gd.txt	SCHAFFNER of Neuburg and Liebental District (M.R. Schock). .
7 Mar 2003	neuarzis.txt	Neu Arzis Bessarabia - a Koblenz Extraction (E. Wise). . . .
7 Mar 2003	billersf.txt	Billersfeld Dnjepropetrowsk - DAI T81-739 (L. Kuhn).
7 Mar 2003	josefst.txt	Josefstal Dnjepropetrowsk Fragebogens - DAI T81-739 (L. Kuhn)
6 Mar 2003	tschrit1.txt	Tschritter GEDLIST (D. Poed) - Alt Elft.
2 Mar 2003	neudenn.txt	Neu Dennewitz Bessarabia - a Koblenz Extraction (E. Wise). .
2 Mar 2003	neuelft.txt	Neu Elft Bessarabia - a Koblenz Extraction (E. Wise)
2 Mar 2003	mintsch.txt	Mintschuna Bessarabia - a Koblenz Extraction (E. Wise) . . .
2 Mar 2003	misch.txt	Mischeny Bessarabia - a Koblenz Extraction (E. Wise)
2 Mar 2003	neufall.txt	Neufall Bessarabia - a Koblenz Extraction (E. Wise).
2 Mar 2003	neukloes.txt	Neu Kloestitz Bessarabia - a Koblenz Extraction (E. Wise). .
2 Mar 2003	neujos.txt	Neu Josephsdorf Bessarabia - a Koblenz Extraction (E. Wise).
1 Mar 2003	ewzmsc50.txt	EWZ Index for Miscellaneous Films 50 (E. Bischoff)
23 Feb 2003	geser.txt	Altpreussische Geschlechterkunde, S. Prussia (T. Stangl) . .

**Bessarabian Farming** (Continued from page 1)

are planted in it, the majority consists of flowers. The children are playing around her. The older children, though, must help. Already at an early age they are made accustomed to work, as it is said, 'Accustomed to work when young, it comes easy when old' (Jung gewohnt, alt getan).

When the father approaches, he looks with pride at his assiduously working wife and children, the foundation of the old folks.

Before evening he loads up the cart with grain to be sown. The horses are receiving better and ample fodder on this evening. The plough is either hooked up to or loaded onto the cart. Next to it stands the water cask. The harrow is put on the top.

At about 4 o'clock the next morning the farmer is already on his feet. His field quite often lies some kilometers away from the village.

As the fields are divided into "strips," he might have them at various positions around the village boundary. When the farmer's wife has served him a hearty and nourishing breakfast, at which the main staple is the home-baked white wheat bread, she gives him the vesper--the meals for the whole day. He cannot be home for lunch. Firstly, he cannot expect his horses to walk the long way and, secondly, it would take an enormous waste of time. The wine jug or wine bottle is not forgotten.

When the cart starts moving, he must hold the reins very firmly in his hands this morning because the horses have become mischievous during the long rest. On the way he is meeting other farmers from the village. They exchange a cordial "Good Morning" and a few other friendly words and continue in a slow trot. Arriving at his "strip," the plough is taken to the right spot and the horses are harnessed to it. Now it starts. The farmer feels very happy! Again he can breathe the fresh smell of the soil; an earthy odor is escaping from the ground. He hears the song of the lark again. Again he is experiencing such a beautiful sunrise over his land. The dewdrops on the grass are shimmering like crystal. The horses are going their usual pace. He continues like this until about 9 o'clock. Arriving back at the cart, he stops. The horses are given a drink. He eats. Today everything tastes a lot better.

Following this, he ploughs until almost lunchtime. Then the horses get their good fodder and the farmer eats up his lunch.

After a short rest, the work continues until it is finished. He unharnesses the horses and again they get their fodder. As long as the horses eat he is taking the sack with the seed and is sowing. He is walking with slow but still strong strides through his field. Each time after placing his left foot he takes a hand-full of grains with his right hand and scatters them around. When he is finished sowing, the seeds are harrowed under. However, mostly it is sown in the morning, so the seed can later be ploughed under.

Now he is finished for today. Again he loads up his cart, harnesses it and drives home. In the evening it goes slower because his horses are tired. On the way home he looks over his fields and pastures. The sun sets bright red in the west. It wants to become evening. He is driving through the village where some chimneys are already smoking promisingly, and he approaches his farm. Suddenly he sees his children, who are running towards him. He stops and they climb onto the cart. The oldest boy may take the reins. He sits blissfully, smiling, on his father's lap. The cart turns into the yard. The farmer's wife comes joyfully from the house and greets them as they return.

When the horses have been unharnessed and received their water, they are taken to the crib with the fodder, which the farmer's wife had already prepared. A few words are exchanged. The children are still sitting on the seat of the cart, with the whip in their hands and are "driving." At the same time they are consuming their father's leftover bread--the "Hasenbrot," because he told them that he has taken it away from a rabbit in the field. The farmer's wife runs back into the kitchen. The farmer is preparing the seeds for the next day.

After supper the horses, cows, sheep and everything else are again cared for. The children are taken to bed. Each one has to say a prayer. Now it is also time for the farmer and his wife.

Outside night has already fallen. A clear starry sky covers the earth. Life continues like this, day in and day out until the farmer has finished sowing. But he must hurry as his vineyards are already waiting for him. In autumn he had not cut the grapes, as he feared that the cut vine would freeze. Usually, he takes a few helpers for this kind of work. The farmer's wife comes often, as well, as she also can cut the vines. The hoeing of the vineyard (Weinberghacke) worries him a lot, as well. No sooner has he finished there, than he must start planting the corn.

Either he takes someone to help or he takes his corn-planting machine (Maissetzer). In the latter case, he

(Continued on page 5)

**Bessarabian Farming** (Continued from page 4)

doesn't need any helper. Only a few potatoes are planted. There is no market for them, and furthermore, he only eats very few. They are used for fodder only in the very rarest case. Sowing and planting are his spring labor. Whoever comes through our villages in these spring days and whoever drives through our fields, can hardly imagine how happy the people are during their work in the fields! He can satisfy himself that our homeland is a farmer's land and our Bessarabian-German Schwabs are farming people.

One of the first jobs in spring is the preparation of fuel for the fire made out of dung. During winter, every morning and evening, the dung from the horse stable and cattle shed is taken to the dung heap. A wheelbarrow is used to do this. There are one- and two-wheelers. A bed of straw is used as litter. The more that is used, the better it is for the fuel. After the straw is taken from the sheds, it is thrown onto the dung heap, which is mostly situated in the back of the farm. The heap is piled up in a neat square. Every day the area around it is swept, so that the farm is kept clean. In spring the heap is almost as tall as a man. The dung box is set up on the cart, sitting more towards the rear wheels. A long pole is sticking out towards the front. The box is loaded with dung. The cart driver drives onto the threshing yard. Here he takes the pole, which is sticking out, lifts it, and the dung lying in the box slides down. Again he drives back to the dung heap. There, his helpers are awaiting him. They are loading up. Meanwhile, the dung lying already in the threshing yard is spread out with the help of a dung-fork. When the whole dung heap has been spread out on the threshing yard, everything is harrowed so that it is lying evenly. In general, it is left there for a few hours in the spring sun until it has dried a little. The threshing stone roller (Dreschstein) is used. The dung is rolled so that it gets pressed together. It may not lie around loose. Every second day it is rolled again. In the course of a few days it gets firmer and firmer. And soon it is dry on top. Then it is cut into squares, which are mostly 25-30 centimeter squares.

These pieces are set upright and one corner is leaned against another. They dry quickly in the warm spring sun and the wind. They are nearly dry in a few days so that they can be set up into a few cross-shaped heaps. After a few more days they are rearranged. This time they are set up into rounds, which taper to the top and hollow inside. When they have stayed like this for one or two weeks they are totally dried out. Finally it is time to get them stacked in the dung stack.

Thus fuel prepared like this is of relatively good quality, whereby the sheep dung is an even better product, which after processing can be compared with peat.

Meadows - Mowing

As the warm spring sun burns down, the meadows shimmer again in fresh and living green. She lets the strength in the soil come alive again. The grass is getting thicker. The innumerable grasses are growing higher and more upright. Like waves in an ocean, the blades of grass are moving in the wind. It is soon blooming. The sun also awakens the variety and splendor of the flowers. All looks very much like a well-groomed garden. God's omnipotence speaks through her. The Bessarabian farmer thinks that he has to mow his meadows. He also needs to do some preparatory work for this, which he can perform only in the early evening hours. Above all he gets his sharpening utensil (Dengelstuhl) and his scythes. His son fetches the hammer to sharpen the scythe. He now starts to hammer. The scythe is little by little flattened with the hammer. When he has finished one, he takes the whetstone and sharpens the blade until it is sharp enough to mow. For this work he employs a few more mowers or he mows together with other farmers.

Early in the morning he drives to the meadow. He must start early because the grass mows more easily as long as it is still wet. The whetstone in its cover is buckled on. The farmer is the first to start mowing. The others are spaced out with 2-3 meters distance between them. He holds his scythe firm and draws the blade evenly and in a flat arc through the grass. Again and again is he drawing the same flat arc through the thick and dew-fresh grass, which forms thick swaths (Mahden) behind him. When the scythe goes far back it touches slightly on the grass. The scythe sings every time. As the scythes of all the mowers are drawn far back, all at once, a wonderful "music" arises. The small children, who may sometimes go with them, like to imitate all this. It is a delight and fun for them. Grass and flowers are trembling as if they are scared of the scythe.

In spite of that she hisses again and again through the grass. The water droplets shimmer like diamonds. From time to time the mowers stop to rest. During this rest the handle of the scythe is stuck into the ground. The blade stays up and is sharpened. The sweat is wiped from the forehead.

(Continued on page 6)

**Bessarabian Farming** (Continued from page 5)

At the same time he spits in a lofty spirit over the scythe. He gazes upon the sun. By the way she is positioned, he knows almost what time it is. They take an afternoon meal break. The vine invigorates him with renewed strength. After a short break, it's time to continue until they are done. This work is repeated often until everybody has finished. It is customary that the boys turn the mown swaths (Mahden) so that they dry more quickly. When they have been turned a few times they are as dry as they get so that the dried hay can be arranged into bigger heaps. The father loads the wagon high and guides it home. There the hay is stacked in a big barn. The farmer's wife can stack it with great skill. In the whole village the hay can be smelled. The children's biggest joy is when they can accompany their fathers. The raking is left to them, as well as treading the hay down on the cart. In a few days all meadows are mowed and cleared.

B. Summer
The pastures

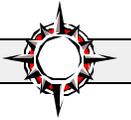
In spring the meadows look like green carpets stretching along a brook which meanders very slowly through the valley. Hotter and hotter the sun burns down on them. The flowers that adorned are gone. Green and luscious is the grass in rainy years. In dry summers the green carpet is transformed into a red one. The foot lightly touches the meager grass with a silent rustle. However, looking far ahead one can see various herds grazing. Every farmer owns a small flock of sheep. He has no time to guard them himself. For that reason he hires a shepherd from the shepherds master ("Schaefer Schulzen"). [Translator's note: a "Schaefer Schulzen" was a person (usually elected) from the village responsible for matters relating to sheep.] They are mostly Moldauer ("Moldawaner"). They are known to be the best shepherds.

The shepherd stands by his grazing flock with his cloak hung around him, the elongated skin hat on his head and "Papuschen" on his feet, and he leans on his shepherds-crook. We can see that the sheep have been shorn, which indicates that the shearing of the sheep is over. There are a large number of little lambs in the flock. They are hopping and jumping. The ewes are watching them contentedly. Again and again are they coming to be suckled. It is midday and the shepherd drives them to the river, the well or spring (Steppenbrunnen) to let them drink. During lunchtime, the sun sends down ever-hotter rays. The sheep huddle closely together with their heads hanging down. It is too hot for them or the flies, which are called "midges" ("Mucken"), torment them too much. The shepherd has to drive them apart again and again so that they don't become ill in this heat. In the afternoon when it is no longer too hot they start grazing once more. The little lambs are playing again. Not far away from the flock of sheep are the herds of cattle and horses. They also are standing in the midday heat. Evening is falling and the shepherds bring their herds back to the village.

Editor's Note: This article was taken from a section called "Agriculture" in the book, Wie's Daheim War—Der Schicksalsweg der Bessarabiendeutschen, by J. Becker, published 1950. This is part of an ongoing series of articles being translated for publication in this newsletter. If you would like to help translate other articles from this book about Bessarabian-German social history, contact coordinator Dwayne Janke by e-mail at dwayne.janke@3web.net.



*The fields of Bessarabia.
Photo by Elli Wise 2001.
Used with permission.*



Beresina, Bessarabia—2001



Street scene in Beresina



Beresina Memorial

*Photos by Elli Wise.
Used with permission*



Beresina, Bessarabia—2001



The Beresina church was used as a “Palace of Culture” (a place for entertainment) during Soviet times.

Although the statue of Lenin remains, the building is partially in ruins, and is no longer used.

Photos by Carolyn Schott



German Settlers from Hungary to Bessarabia (Continued from Issue 6-3 of the Newsletter)

Pages 9-11 of this issue of the newsletter includes the last installment of the list of those German settlers who came to Bessarabia via Hungary. Compiling this list was a joint effort between Gayla Ohlhauser Gray, Shirley Gibbard, and Carolyn Schott. The sources used to compile this list include: *Weiterwanderung deutscher Kolonisten aus Ungarn und dem Banat nach Sudrussland 1804-1816* by Karl Stumpp; *Die Torschauer Kolonistenfamilien* by Von Friedrich Lotz; *Emigration from Torza, Hungary to Russia, excerpted from Torza und seine Ansiedlung* by Gustav Adopf Famler (1884); *The Emigration from Germany to Russia in the Years 1763-1862*, by Karl Stumpp; *Vortrag gehalten auf der Jahrestagung der Sudostdeutschen Historischen Kommission in Oberwart (23. Bis 25. Oktober 1975)*; *Sammelwerk donauschwäbischer Kolonisten, Vol IV* by Stefan Stader, published by Arbeitskreis donauschwäbischer Familienforscher (AKdFF), Sindelfingen, 1997-2000. Some of the information was also found in the St. Petersburg record extractions and Koblenz record extractions, as well as the Bessarabian Origins List—all available at the Odessa Digital Library. [Note: Stader book is not yet available for the S—Z Names.]



German Settlers from Hungary to Bessarabia

Name	Date of Birth	Date of Death	Arrived in Hungary from:	Location in Hungary	Location in Bessarabia	Comments	Stader Book Info
Maurer, Johannes							(34773) MÄURER (Maurer) Johannes, grape grower (vine dresser), son of Johann or Valentin M. born 4.6.1758 in Grosskarlbach W of Frankenthal/Pfalz, about 1785 in Tschernweka/Batschka, died there 24.11.1843, married 28.3.1780 in Grosskarlbach Anna Margaretha, widow of Jakob WEBEL, born ULM, daughter of Christian ULM, born about 1750 from Heuchelheim SW of Landau, child from her first marriage Johann b. 21.4.1782. Passed Vienna 8.7.1784, farmer and grape grower 26 yrs., Lutheran, with wife, 3 sons, 100 Gulden, 5 persons to the Batschka.
Maurer, Peter							(34805) MAURER Peter, born about 1744, died 13.9.1805 in Tschernweka/Batschka. Wife Elisabeth Katharina SCHABEL, born about 1759, died 18.1.1834, child born in Tschwerenka, Adam 4.12.1801. Passed Vienna 17.5.1784, farmer and shoemaker, 37 yrs., Reformed, with wife, 2 daughters, from Ranzweiler/Zweibrück = Ransweiler, NW of Rockenhausen/Pfalz, to the Batschka.
Müller, Margaretha			Gundelfingen/Dilligen, Wü	Ungarn	Sarata		Not found - none from Gundelfingen/Dilligen, Wü.
Ohlhauser, Margaretha	1804	22.2.1871		Torschau	Brienne	Husband Jacob Schell (St. Pete extraction shows geb. name as Ohthauszno)	Possible?: Olhausen
Olhausen, Christop Friedrich							(39367) OLHAUSEN Christop Friedrich, son of Johann O and Katharina RETTWANDER, from Nordheim, SW of Heilbron, born 1756, from "Vadkert", Hungary, died 21.1.1806 in Liebling/Banat, married 15.11.1785 with Maria Margaretha KNODL, born 12.11.1762 in Harta, NE of Kaloessa, died 8.12.1826, children born in "Vadkert" Eva Katharina 1786, Johann Konrad 23.8.1787, Katharina Elisabetha 1790, Katharina Barbara 1792, Balthasar 25.4.1797, Andreas 1799. About 1800 went from "Vadkert" to Liebling/Banat. Note in Index: "Vadkert" = Komitat Pest
Oppels, Anna	1897			Ungarn	Teplitz		Possible: OPP in Tschernweka and APPEL in Torschau ?



German Settlers from Hungary to Bessarabia

Name	Date of Birth	Date of Death	Arrived in Hungary from:	Location in Hungary	Location in Bessarabia	Comments	Stader Book Info
Oster, (Christian) Michael	1799		Hermersberg/ Pirmasens, Pf	Zewitsch or Tschervenka	Hoffnung- stal	Freudental 1812 Census #39, Freudental 1816 RL 58	
Oster, Friedrich							(39547) OSTER Friedrich, single, son of Gerhard Oster and Elisabetha Katharina BALT, born 16.8.1760 in Schmittweiler N of Waldmo hr/Pfalz, married in winterquarters and then was on the missing (fled) list, in Tschwenka/Batschka from Sept. 178_, 2 persons. Passed Vienna 24.9.1784, single, registered with Adam Wolf.
Oster, Theobold							(39554) OSTER Theobold, tailor, son of Johann Nikolaus O. and Anna Katharina KIEFER, born 21.4.1751 in K�shofen, church book Lambsborn, N of Zwebr�cken/Pflaz, from 1785 in Tschwenka/Batschka and he died there 12.4.1798, wife Katharina ZIMMERMANN, born about 1752, died 13.6.1827, children born in Hemersberg, church book Horbach, SW of Kaiserslautern, Jakob 17.11.1775, Johann Adam 7.2.1777. Passed Vienna 25.6.1784, farmer and tailor, Reformed, 26 yrs. with wife and 4 sons, 6 persons from Hemersberg, to the Batschka.
Salomon, Elisabetha	1914			Mureseni	Sarata		Stader book not yet published
Schafer, Valentin	1793	17.6.1855		Ungarn	Beresina		Stader book not yet published
Schell, Jacob	1800		Hinzweiler/ Kusel, Pf	Dorschau (prob. Torschau)	Brienne	Neu Freudental, then Brienne	Stader book not yet published
Schell, Johann			Hinzweiler/ Kusel, Pf	Ungarn (maybe Torschau)	Brienne	Previously Freudental	Stader book not yet published
Schell, Philip			Hinzweiler/ Kusel, Pf	(Maybe Torschau)			Stader book not yet published
Scheufele, Johann Georg	1792		Dusslingen	Ungarn	Wittenberg ?	May or may not have come from Hungary	Stader book not yet published
Schnepf, Maria		27.4.1868		Ungarn	Tepnitz	From Brienne	Stader book not yet published
Schuetz, Adam	22.12.1798	13.9.1862		Tschervenka or Scherreuka	Alt Arcis	Gl�ckstal 1816 RL 81	Stader book not yet published
Schulz, Franz	1815	18.7.1862	Srassburg, El	Pest	Alt Postal		Stader book not yet published
Schulz, Katharina	1811	6.5.1877		Kourgr.	Alt Postal	Married name is Kroll	Stader book not yet published
Schwindt, Katherina	21.6.1806	14.11.1873	H�rdt, Germersheim, Pf	Sherbenu	Hoffnung- stal	Husband is Christian Eisenbeiss; Gl�ckstal 1816 RL 77	Stader book not yet published



German Settlers from Hungary to Bessarabia

Name	Date of Birth	Date of Death	Arrived in Hungary from:	Location in Hungary	Location in Bessarabia	Comments	Stader Book Info
Sperle, Heinrich	1803	12.10.1862		Ungarn	Beresina		Stader book not yet published
Staub (Straub?) Friedr.			Schnait(h)/ Waiblingen, Wü	Radzimititsch	Teplitz		Stader book not yet published
Staub (Straub?) Tobias	7.9 or 7.11.1811	1872	Schnait(h)/ Waiblingen, Wü	Radzimititsch	Teplitz		Stader book not yet published
Tann (Thom?) Victoria			Erpolzheim/ Ludwigsh (or Neustadt), Pf	Cervenka	Teplitz	Married name is Wilging	Stader book not yet published
Trango, Joseph		5.11.1874		Korlowa	Kischinew		Stader book not yet published
Valentin, Daniel von Schaffalitzky, Friedrich	1804			Detta/Banat Koemle	Klostitz Kischinew	Also spelled Walentin Teacher	Stader book not yet published Stader book not yet published
Wacker, Johann Friedrich	1799	16.6.1848	Straubingischen, Bay (or maybe Neusatz, Calw)	Ungarn	Brienne	Previously Freudental	Stader book not yet published
Walter, Jakob			Wingen a.d. Moder, El	Sekitsch	Klostitz	Freudental 1816 RL 74	Stader book not yet published
Weber, Christian	26.5.1802	21.1.1867		Liebling	Dennewitz	Freudental 1816 RL 88	Stader book not yet published
Weber, David	Abt 1800			Ungarn	Dennewitz		Stader book not yet published
Weber, Margaretha	1795	29.1.1845		Lieblingen	Hoffnung- stal	Husband Friedrich Berreth	Stader book not yet published
Wilgang, Leopold	1795	1848		Cerwinka	Teplitz		Stader book not yet published
Willg(k)ing, Daniel	1.3.1791	13.3.1876 or 12.7.1851	Nieder-Mehling/ Kaiserslauten, Pf	Cervenka	Arzis	Settled in Teplitz before Arcis?	Stader book not yet published
Zimmer, David	1782	1866	Münster (?), Wü	Franzfeld	Teplitz	May have sons Jakob (b. 1806) and Unknown (b. 1807) - both died in Freudental	Stader book not yet published
Zimmer, Theresia	1816	12.1.1869	Münster (?), Wü	Franzfeld	Teplitz	Married name is Kramlich	Stader book not yet published

This is the last installment of the list of Bessarabian settlers who immigrated from Hungary.

Bessarabian ~ Newsletter

**Carolyn Schott
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