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The Jacob Brunn Family

Researched and Records Kept By Dr. Marie E. (Huebert) Siemens
(27 July 1896-1 Oct 1981)

Originally Compiled and Typed by Anna Daisy (Suderman) Siemens

Recompiled, Retyped, and edited by

Bennie J. and Jean L. (Nelson) Siemens

Historical information concerning Norka and Saratov Russia
came from Family Histories and books written by the people who lived there.

The original Photographs are in the possession of Bennie J. Siemens

Oct - Nov 1994

BENNIE J. SIEMENS
757 E. 350 S.
CLEARFIELD, UT 84015

--THE JACOB BRUNN FAMILY--

JACOB BRUNN He applied for U.S. citizenship in 1893
Born; 29 mar 1833 Died; 27 Mar 1910 (Easter Sunday)

married to

ELIZABETH GRUEN Born; 25 Nov 1838 Died; 21 Feb 1925

CHILDREN;

I. Louise Brunn Born; 27 Feb 1861 Died; 21 Feb 1925

II. Marlena Brunn No Data Known.

III. Jacob Brunn Born; 1866

IV. Christina Brunn No Data Known.

(Twin)V. Emilie Brunn Born; 18 Jun 1876 Died; 7 Aug 1943

(Twin)VI. Kunrad Brunn Born; 18 Jun 1876 Died; 1880 (4 Years)

These children were all born on a farm near Saratov, Russia

I. LOUISE BRUNN Was married 16 or 26 Nov 1886 to;

HENRY RATZLAFF Born; 24 Apr 1851 or 52 Died 10 Mar 1927

CHILDREN;

1. Jacob Ratzlaff No data available

2. Marie H. Ratzlaff Born; 10 Dec 1889

3. Elizabeth Ratzlaff Born; 18 Nov 1892

4. Infant girl (Twin) Born; 1893 Died 1893

5. Infant girl (Twin) Born; 1893 Died 1893

6. Henry E. Ratzlaff No data available

1. JACOB RATZLAFF was married 23 Apr 1913 to
ANNA H. (no surname) Born; 23 Dec 1890 Died; 14 Dec 1967
CHILDREN:

- A. Infant Died; 8 Dec 1913
B. Walter Ratzlaff Born; 14 Feb 1915
was married to Rebecca Shuerman in Jan 1942
C. Ruth Ratzlaff Born; 21 Nov 1916
D. Robert Ratzlaff Born; 17 Nov 1922
was married to Gertrude Plushke on 27 Aug 1965

2. MARIE RATZLAFF was married 28 Nov 1912 to
FRANK W. SCHROEDER Born 1 Jan 1886 Died 20 Dec 1948
Marie was remarried 7 Jun 1959 to
JACOB F. SCHMIDT Born; 26 Dec 1883 Died; 13 Oct 1969
No Data Available on children born to either of these marriages

3. ELIZABETH RATZLAFF was married 6 Jun 1912 to
JACOB NACHTIGAL Born 18 Oct 1891 Died 18 May 1930

- Elizabeth remarried to
FRED HOEME Born 25 Jan 1891
Fred Hoeme's children from a previous marriage
A. Leonard Hoeme married to Millie Miller
a) Jerry Hoeme
b) Larry Hoeme
B. Pauline Hoeme married to Verner Hoke
a) Linda Hoke
C. Roland Hoeme married to Bonita Parwin
D. Irene Hoeme married to Clyde Tatom
E. Cecil Hoeme married to Bonnie Humble

4. TWIN DAUGHTER Born and Died in 1893
5. TWIN DAUGHTER Born and Died in 1893

6. HENRY RATZLAFF was married 24 Nov 1921 to
LAURA BULLER Born; 6 Apr 1902 Died 17 Jul 1946
CHILDREN

- A. Harold Earnest Ratzlaff Born; 2 Apr 1923 Died 2 Apr 1923
B. Bernice Ratzlaff Born; 30 Mar 1926
Bernice was married 30 Sep 1959 to
Arthur Newman (no data available)
C. Esther Lorene Ratzlaff Born; 13 Sept 1928
Died; 2 Apr 1929
D. Roland W. Ratzlaff Born; 29 May 1932
Roland was married 3 Jun 1958 to

Lilly Ruth Falcon Born; 1935
 Died; 14 Sep 1966
 Roland was remarried 26 Sep 1969 to
 Deloris (No surname available) Born; 6 Feb (no year)
 HENRY RATZLAFF remarried 26 Nov 1950 to
 LUCILLE (UNRUH) EWERT Born; 23 Aug 1908
 CHILDREN
 A. Clint Ewert Born; 20 Sep 1933 (Mrs Ewert's son
 by previous marriage)
 B. Kathryn Elizabeth Ratzlaff Born; 6 Jun 1959

 II. MARLENA BRUNN (No Data Known)

 III. JACOB BRUNN Born; 1866
 Jacob was married, in Russia, to
 ELIZABETH CHLIEGER (No Data Known)
 CHILDREN
 1. KATIE BRUNN Born; 10 Jun 1887 in Russia, Died 22 Apr 1954
 Katie was married 16 Dec 1908 to
 HERMAN LOEPP Born; 27 Nov 1887
 CHILDREN
 A. Theodore Loepp Born; 18 Dec 1909
 Theodore was married 15 Aug 1934 to
 Elizabeth Peters Born; 25 Mar 1911
 Children
 a) Virginia Mae Loepp Born 22 Apr 1935 married 7 Nov 1953 to
 John Raymond Olson Born; 22 Apr 1935
 1) Johnneeta Kay Born; 7 Nov 1954
 2) Michael Ray Born; 11 May 1957
 3) Sandra Rae Born; 22 Oct 1962
 b) Shirley Jo Rene Loepp Born; 15 Nov 1939
 Shirley Jo was married 14 Feb 1959 to
 Jakie Lee Greer Born; 14 Apr 1937
 1) Gregorie Scott Greer Born 19 Aug 1962
 2) Tracie Renee Greer Born; 23 Sep 1969
 B. Peter Loepp Born; 28 Feb 1911
 Died; 27 Jul 1927
 C. Clara Loepp Born; 12 Feb 1913
 Clara was married 6 Dec 1937 to
 Herman Siemens Born; 16 Feb 1913
 1) Loretta Faye Siemens Born; 20 Aug 1938
 Loretta was married 23 Aug 1959 to
 Loren Kuehny Born 7 Dec 1936
 a) Brent Loren Born; 19 May 1960
 b) Byron Lee Born; 19 Jul 1963

c) Brad Allen Born; 19 Dec 1968
 2) Janice Lavonne Born; 8 Aug 1941
 Janice was married 26 May 1962 to
 John Emory Albertson Born; 27 Nov 1941
 a) Jason Scott Born; 28 Mar 1964
 b) Janelle Rae Born; 21 May 1965
 c) Jo Lynn Denise Born; 30 Apr 1970
 3) Larry Herman Siemens Born; 5 Oct 1943
 Larry was married 6 Mar 1965 to
 Deanna Srausz Born 27 Dec 1945
 a) Rustin Wade Born; 11 Nov 1968
 4) Ellen Kaye Siemens Born; 9 Oct 1945
 Ellen was married 2 Aug 1970 to
 John Robert Malloy
 D. Hilda Loepp Born; Aug 1914
 Hilda was married 29 Aug 1937 to
 John A. Pauls Born; 5 Apr 1912
 1) Allen Ray Pauls Born; 1 May 1939
 Allen was married 23 Apr 1961 to
 Karlene Kay Regier Born; 3 Jun 1941
 a) Gary Allen Pauls Born; 16 Sep 1961
 b) Diane Kay Pauls Born; 8 Nov 1963
 2) Elda Jane Pauls Born; 28 Jun 1941
 Elda was married 26 Aug 1962 to
 Marvin Dean Rich Born; 15 Apr 1940
 a) Connie Jo Rich Born; 11 Jun 1964
 b) Kevin Lee Rich Born; 16 Dec 1967
 3) Mary Jean Pauls Born; 29 Aug 1950
 E. Herman Loepp Born; 3 Aug 1916
 Died; 25 Feb 1963
 F. Marie Loepp Born; 17 Mar 1918
 Marie was married 11 Jun 1918 to
 Arnold Wall Born; 14 Aug 1917
 1) Mary Kathleen Wall Born; 22 Aug 1958
 2) LuAnn Fern Wall Born; 9 Jun 1958
 G. Gertrude Loepp Born; 30 Oct 1921
 Died; 24 Sep 1924
 H. Arnold Loepp Born; 17 May 1923
 Arnold was married 11 May 1943 to
 Helen Schroeder Born; 21 Jul 1922
 1) Joleen Kay Loepp Born; 7 Oct 1947
 Joleen was married 24 Jun 1965 to
 Richard Smith Born; 18 Jan 1946
 a) Michelle Lynn Born; 19 Oct 1969
 2) Arlen Dean Loepp Born; 30 Nov 1949

Arlen was married 21 Jun 1970 to
 Lisa Lou Bowles Born; 24 Jul 1951
 3) Leslie Wayne Loepp Born; 21 Sep 1951
 I. Edward Loepp Born; 16 Sep 1924
 Edward was married 8 May 1948 to
 Mary Dennis Born; 18 Oct 1922
 1) Herschel Edward Loepp Born; 18 Sep 1951
 2) Herman Albert Loepp Born; 30 Sep 1953
 3) Katherine Elizabeth Loepp Born; 19 Dec 1958
 4) Cynthia Diane Loepp Born; 22 Sep 1960
 5) Stanley Wayne Loepp Born; 9 Jul 1962
 J. Edna Loepp \ Born; 17 Feb 1926
 Edna was married 22 Jun 1952 to
 Bill French Born; 31 Mar 1928
 1) Randall Lee French Born; 11 Jul 1956
 K. Mathilda Loepp Born; 14 May 1927
 Mathilda was married 1 Jan 1945 to
 Clayton Albert Bailey Born; 18 Jun 1925
 1) Robin Lee Bailey Born; 10 Dec 1945
 Robin was married 22 May 1960 to
 Meryl (Jones) Bailey Born; 18 Mar 1945
 a) Dawn Kathleen Born; 25 Dec 1967
 2) Tony LaMarr Bailey Born; 10 Nov 1950
 3) Katherine Christine Bailey Born; 30 Dec 1962
 4) Clayton Albert Bailey Born; 8 Jun 1956
 Died; 3 Nov 1956
 L. Rosella Loepp Born; 3 Sep 1928
 M. Katherine Loepp Born; 11 Jun 1930
 Katherine was married 20 Nov 1948 to
 Glenn D. Upton Born; Unknown
 1) Calvin R.L. Upton Born; 2 Oct 1949
 2) Bruce Glen Upton Born; 22 Sep 1951
 3) Debra Lynn Upton Born; 12 Aug 1952
 After Elizabeth (Chlieger) Brunn Died (date Unknown) Jacob Brunn
 married;
 KATHRINE (KLAUS) HOENSTEIN
 CHILDREN
 1. Jacob Brunn Born; 10 Jul 1914
 2. Alex Brunn (No Data Available)
 3. Herman Brunn (No Data Available)
 4. Frank Brunn (No Data Available)
 5. Infant Girl (Twin) (Died at Birth)
 6. Infant Girl (Twin) (Died at Birth)
 7. Alvin Brunn (No Data Available)
 Aunt Katherine had two Daughters by a previous marriage;

1. Mollie Hoenstein-Schroeder -- Lived in Challiwick, B.C.
2. Marie Hoenstein-Schafer -- Lived at Hillsboro, Kansas
1. Jacob Brunn Born; 10 Jul 1914

Jacob was married (Dated unknown) to

Helen Alberta Eilert Born; 25 May 1912

CHILDREN

A. Laveta Ann Brunn Born; 23 Aug 1941

Laveta was married 2 Nov 1962 to

Charles Franklin Horner Born; 3 Apr 1940

a) John Michael Born; 11 Jul 1963

b) Janet LeAnn Born; 4 Aug 1969

B, Vivian Marie Brunn Born; 18 Jul 1943

Vivian was married 27 Aug 1967 to

Daniel Ray Smith Born; 1 Jan 1943

a) Danielle Dianne Denise Smith Born; 1 Jan 1968

b) Jason Jacob Jerome Smith Born; 29 Jan 1969

C. Robert Lee Brunn Born; 13 May 1945

Robert was married 14 May 1966 to

Gayle Lynn Wiens Born; 3 Mar 1945

NO OTHER DATA IS KNOWN ABOUT THE REST OF THE
JACOB BRUNN FAMILY, EXCEPT ADDRESSES FROM A
NEWSPAPER CLIPPING DATED 1965

2. Alex Brunn Anaheim, Calif

3. Herman Brunn 1500 West 4th St, Hastings, Neb.(Died in 1970)

4. Frank Brunn Torrence, Calif.

5. Twin Infant girl who died at birth

6. Twin Infant girl who died at birth

7. Alvin Brunn Carlsbad, Calif

IV. CHRISTINA BRUNN Born; Unknown, Died; in 1925 or 1926

Christina was married to

FRED WUNSCH Born; 1 Jan 1864

CHILDREN

1. JACOB WUNSCH Born; Unknown, Died; 11 Jan 1956

Jacob was married to

RUTH PROPP

2. HERMAN WUNSCH

V. EMILIE BRUNN Born 18 Jun 1876, Died; 7 Aug 1943

Emilie was married 11 Feb 1897 to

JACOB B. SIEMENS V Born; 27 Feb 1876, Died; 13 Feb 1930

CHILDREN

1. Elizabeth E. Siemens Born; 13 Nov 1897, Died; 29 Sep 1958

2. Jacob J. Siemens VI Born; 17 Dec 1898, Died; 29 Mar 1969

3. Dietrich E. Siemens Born; 7 Sep 1900, Died; 12 Jan 1970

4. Herman Bennie Siemens Born; 4 Oct 1903, Died; 2 Jun 1979
5. John E. Siemens Born; 29 Apr 1907, Died; 23 Apr 1972
6. Annie Siemens Born; 25 Sep 1911, Died; 29 Jan 1913

1. Elizabeth E. Siemens Born; 13 Nov 1897, Died; 29 Sep 1958

Elizabeth was married 17 Aug 1919 to

John L. Reimer Born; 2 Mar 1898, Died; 15 Jun 1960

Children

A. Florence Elda Reimer Born; 11 May 1951

Florence was married 28 May 1950 to

Paul Vogt Born; 1 Feb 1929

1) Gail Yvonne Vogt Born; 28 Mar 1951

Gail was married 28 Dec 1971 to

Rex Flaming Born; 21 Sep 1951

a) Colby Joe Flaming Born; 5 Apr 1978

2) Kari Ann Vogt Born; 13 Jan 1964

3) Jackie Paul Vogt Born; 30 Apr 1967

B. Johanna Emilie Reimer Born; 24 Nov 1932

Johanna was married 25 Mar 1951 to

Edwin P. Frantz Born 26 Jul 1931

1) Roger Wayne Frantz (Twin) Born 19 Aug 1952

Died; 14 May 1976

2) Jeanette Kay Frantz (Twin) Born; 19 Aug 1952

Jeanette was married 17 Jul 1976 to

Charles Ray Ferguson Born; 22 Nov 1954

a) Christopher Wayne Ferguson Born; 26 Feb 1978

b) Erin Rae Ferguson Born; 31 Jul 1980

2. Jacob J. Siemens Born; 17 Dec 1898

Jacob was married 2 May 1926 to

Marie E. Huebert Born; 27 Jul 1896

Died; 1 Oct 1981

Children

A. Virginia Mae Siemens Born; 31 May 1927

Virginia was married 30 Oct 1948 to

Evan J. Hurt Born; 26 Jul 1922

1) Roger Allen Hurt Born; 19 Jan 1950

Roger was married 9 Aug 1975 to

Elizabeth Straube Born; 14 Sep 1951

2) Carolyn Sue Hurt Born; 14 Dec 1952

Carolyn was married 9 Mar 1973 to

Raymond Noel Hirschman Born; 24 Aug 1947

B. Helen Marie Siemens Born; 13 Mar 1932

Helen was married 17 May 1953 to

August Eugene Dreschler Born; 25 Oct 1928

1) Patricia Jean Dreschler Born; 2 Oct 1955
 Patricia was married 18 May 1974 to
 Clayton Charles Thompson Born; 16 Jun 1955
 a) Leslie Ann Thompson Born; 3 Apr 1981
 2) Catherine Ann Dreschler Born; 30 Apr 1958
 3) Janet Lynn Dreschler Born; 10 Nov 1961
 Janet was married 17 Jan 1981 to
 Jackie Dean Marshall Born; 24 Sep 1960

3. Dietrich E. Siemens Born; 7 Sep 1900
 Dietrich was married 30 Oct 1921 to
 Selma Balzer Born; 16 Aug 1902
 Children
 A. LaVern Ray Siemens Born; 16 Jan 1923
 LaVern was married 27 Sept 1941 to
 Addie Mae Brence Born; 13 mar 1924
 1) Peggy Jean Siemens Born; 23 Jul 1943
 Died; 30 Jul 1944
 2) Eddie Ray Siemens Born; 3 may 1945
 Eddie was married 10 Nov 1962 to
 Delia Ann Fields Born; 5 Jan 1945
 a) Clifton Dean Siemens Born; 12 Jul 1963
 b) Melinda Rae Siemens Born; 14 Jan 1966
 c) Trenton Lee Siemens Born; 23 Feb 1967
 Eddie Ray and Delia Ann were divorced in July 1972
 Eddie Ray remarried 20 Dec 1974 to
 Sharon Nipp
 3) William Ellis Siemens Born; 17 Aug 1948
 William was married 3 Aug 1968 to
 Donna Liegh Ragsdale Born; 23 Feb 1951
 William Ellis and Donna were divorced Sep 1970
 William Ellis was remarried 6 Jun 1973 to
 Edith Lucero No Birth date Known
 a) Manuel Siemens Born; 1 Sep 1973
 B. Iola Beatrice Siemens Born; 3 Jul 1925
 Died; 19 Aug 1926
 C. Ruby Gladys Siemens Born; 13 Jul 1926
 Ruby was married 14 Apr 1946 to Died; 30 Jun 1967
 Billy A. Bannister Born; 23 Feb 1924
 1) Jeannene Bannister Born; 27 Nov 1948
 Jeannene was married 11 Aug 1967 to
 Robert Lee Bernard Born; 30 Sep 1944
 a) Shawn David Bernard Born; 15 Aug 1969
 b) Scott Dietrich Bernard Born; 21 Mar 1972
 2) Terra Sue Bannister Born; 15 Feb 1963

Terra was married 29 Dec 1974 to
 Robert Reo McMinn Born; 20 Sep 1952
 D. Delmar Ray Siemens Born; 5 Dec 1927
 Delmar was married 23 Sep 1949 to
 Wilma Delia Ewing Born; 6 Mar 1929
 1) Linda Kay Siemens Born; 25 Aug 1951
 Linda was married 3 Mar 1972 to
 Drew E. Ratcliff Born; 29 Nov 1947
 a) Travis J. Ratcliff Born; 26 Jun 1973
 E. Gordon Gene Siemens Born; 10 Jun 1934
 Gordon Gene was married 30 Aug 1956 to
 Glenda Fields Born; 15 Sep 1938
 1) Gena Gay Siemens Born; 17 Jan 1962
 2) Gig James Siemens Born; 17 Dec 1964
 3) Grant Glen Siemens Born; 28 Sep 1968
 4) Garrit Reid Siemens Born; 4 Oct 1974
 F. Kenneth Dale Siemens Born; 10 May 1937
 Kenneth Dale was married 9 Mar 1957 to
 Alfreda Joan Compton Born; 8 Feb 1938
 1) Rhonda Evyette Siemens Born; 14 Dec 1957
 2) Miriam Denise Siemens Born; 22 Jul 1960
 3) Leland Gerard Siemens Born; 13 May 1962
 4) Kenetha Jo Siemens Born; 29 Dec 1969
 5) Gregory Nathan Siemens Born; 17 Dec 1971
 Gregory was a foster Child

4. Herman Bennie Siemens Born; 4 Oct 1903
 Herman was married 22 May 1928 to
 Anna Daisy Suderman Born; 4 Jul 1907
 A. Emily Ann Siemens Born; 16 Jun 1929
 Emily Ann was married 1 Feb 1952 to
 Edgar Frank Combs Born; 22 Oct 1925
 1) Daniel Gene Combs (Twin) Born; 27 Nov 1952
 Danny Gene was married 21 Apr 1973 to
 Linda McGuinn (No Data Available)
 a) Coley Combs Born; 6 Jan 1970
 b) Demian Jamal Combs Born; 27 Jan 1975
 c) Caitreona Deeyan Combs Born; 27 Jan 1980
 2) Donald James Combs (Twin) Born; 27 Nov 1952
 Died; 27 Nov 1952
 3) Paul Michael Combs Born; 15 Aug 1954
 Paul was married 3 Oct 1976 to
 Mary Elizabeth Parkhouse Born 3 Apr (Year Unknown)
 a) Sarah Elizabeth Combs Born; 18 Jun 1977
 b) Hannah Elisa Combs Born; 31 Jul 1978

Paul and Mary were divorced in 1981

4) Timothy Mark Combs Born; 15 Aug 1955
Timothy was married 31 Dec 1977 to
Karen Weder

5) Anna Kathleen Combs Born 10 Oct 1956
Anna was married 22 Dec 1979 to
Thomas Brent Payne Born; 29 Dec 1956

B. Bennie James Siemens Born; 17 May 1930
Bennie was married 15 Apr 1953 to
Jean Loretta Nelson Born; 29 May 1930

1) Carla Jean Siemens Born; 29 Jul 1955
Carla was married 5 Sep 1980 to
Walter Allen Dodge Born; 26 Jul 1956

a) Nathaniel Brandon Dodge Born; 25 Aug 1981
b) Rachel Lynn Dodge Born; 25 Jul 1983

2) James Wayne Siemens Born; 10 Oct 1956
3) Herman David Siemens Born; 14 Jan 1959
4) Linda ann Siemens Born; 13 Jun 1964

C, Donald Gene Siemens Born; 15 Jun 1932
Donald Gene was married 12 Sep 1953 to
Barbara Jean Veale Born; 8 Aug 1937

1) Michael Gene Siemens Born; 15 Mar 1956
Michael Gene was married 4 Dec 1976 to
Vivian Elaine Chlarson Born; 21 Jun 1958

a) Heather Vitress Siemens Born; 26 Sep 1979
b) Elizabeth Ann Siemens Born; 9 Mar 1981

2) Mark James Siemens Born; 2 June 1958
Mark was married 25 Feb 1978 to
Jodine Denise Moelk Born; 22 Nov 1958

a) Candice Holly Siemens Born; 26 Jan 1980
b) Justin Mark Siemens Born; 7 Jul 1981

3) Matthew Paul Siemens Born; 2 May 1969

5. John E. Siemens Born; 29 Apr 1907
John was married 9 Jun 1929 to
Mathilda R. Nikkel Born; 16 Oct 1908

Children

A) John E. Siemens, Jr Born; 17 Mar 1930
John was married 1 Mar 1957 to
Cynthia Rae Hartwick Born; 11 Apr 1936

1) John Christopher Siemens Born; 13 Jul 1967
2) Mark Damon Siemens Born; 1 Oct 1974

B) James Burt Siemens Born; 13 Aug 1935
James was married 30 Dec 1967 to
Stephanie Evans Born; 28 Sep 1945

1) Patrick Timothy (Adopted 6 Mar 1970)

Born; 5 Aug 1969

VI. Kunrad Brunn Twin) Born; 18 Jun 1876, Died; in 1880

NORKA

Colonist who left Luebeck, Germany in 1764, took a year to reach their destination. From Leningrad (St Petersburg) they traveled through Novgorod and Tver to Moscow and Pensa, or by boat down the river to Saratov.

They had expected a "paradise", but were surrounded by the steppes, and fearful solitude. All of the settlements at first had Russian names, but after a few years they began to call the villages by the first mayor's ("Vorsteber") name. Norka was the exception, it was named after a river that flowed nearby. Norka was the largest of the 104 original villages, consisting of 251 families, totaling 957 people. The average size of most other villages were around 250 inhabitants.

Stump, who was the author of one of our research books, says the people of Norka came from Gelnhausen, Hesse (an area of Germany) in the middle 1700's, which was ravaged by war and high taxes. The Hessian Prince appropriated male family members for his armies to rent out to the highest bidder, or whoever tried to invade his principality. (The Prince of Hesse sold the services of his army to King George of England, to fight in the American Revolutionary War. He could not trust his army to fight their cousin in America.) The Prince of Hanover, Germany stuck it to the Hessian Prince, charging him the same toll per head for his Army, as he charged per head for cattle. "You treat them like cattle, I charge you for cattle."

Many intermarriages took place, so in all probability everyone was related to each other in the villages. Marriages between cousins were common and even encouraged so the wealth and property could stay in the family.

The early inhabitants built "semliken", a partially underground hut. In Norka, a crown colony, a few log houses were already built when the settlers arrived.

In 1774, the outlaw Pugachev, almost destroyed Norka. Afterward, the children were frightened by the threat that Pugachev would get them unless they behaved.

As the result of poor living conditions and the above mentioned disasters, many wanted to return to Germany. A few managed to escape, but the rest were forcibly brought back by the Cossacks. People gradually became accustomed to life along the Volga river. In 1880 Norka was divided into three sections, the "Oberdorf", the "Mitteldorf", and the "Unterdorf". The important people lived in the central part of town and the poorer on the outskirts.

Norka extended in an East/West direction along the river. It was two miles wide and four miles long. There were nine blocks to the length of town and five blocks to the width. (See Map in this book.) Each block had room for four households, which included a

house and several barns. There were few houses that had grass or flowers, because all the water had to be carried from the well.

In 1880, the large Lutheran Church was built between 8th and 9th Streets and was surrounded by beautiful shrubbery and trees. The dome could be seen miles away and the white Doric columns and stately doorways made it beautiful. The basement walls, made of stone and mortar were 3 feet thick. It was 127 feet wide by 175 feet long and took three and a half years to build. The cornerstone was laid 24 June 1890. Across the street was the parsonage, the bell tower, a cemetery, and the fruit garden of the minister. The Church had three bells of different sizes which were rung every evening at seven O'clock. They called people to worship, to funerals, telling the age of the deceased in measured tolls, to announce a fire, and it rang for hours at a time to guide people to the village during blinding snow storms. Because of the expense of heating such a structure, all Church services were held in the schoolhouse during the winter months. Further West was the "Mitteldorf" School and the home of the teacher. The few stores were in the yards of the wealthier people. There were fifteen blacksmith shops whose shops were in the gulches North and South of town. The village also contained four windmills, seven oil mills, two steam mills, about four leather shops, and a government saloon, in which a picture of the Czar hung. There were also wagon makers (who also made Sleighs), harness makers, basket weavers (who also made corn brooms), and cobblers. Cobblers came around twice a year (spring and fall) to repair old shoes and make new ones. Wheat and rye was taken to the mills and made into flour. Sunflowers were taken to the oil mills and made into cooking oil. Spinning and weaving were the second most important industries.

There were also the County Courthouse, the fire station, and the City Jail called "Kulmucken Hans", because the first offenders to inhabit it were Kalmucks.

On either side of the latest cemetery were the threshing floors and a few private granary. Every family possessed one of these threshing floors because everyone was entitled to an equal share of land no matter what his occupation. The exception to this rule were a few families who rented their land to some else or whose ancestors had not helped to found Norka in 1767. In Back of the Church were eight municipal granary called "Magayiens". Each family contributed to these so there would be food in times of distress. It was also possible to borrow from these, but you were expected to pay it back. They were guarded by watchman.

In the 19th century, the Russian Miru system was followed. All the farming land was divided by lot every ten years among the male inhabitants, each of whom received equal shares called a "Dusch". As the population grew the shares became smaller and smaller. In 1859, land on the Wiesensite was acquired to relieve the situation. When immigration began to drain away the population, no one received any money for their land. About 1910, the village decided that the right to a "Dusch" could be sold.

The Mir: This Russian Institution is of unknown origin. It was the village commune and may go back into the communal land tenure that was a stage of culture ay one time in all the countries of Europe. Under this system all arable land, and usually pasture and woodland, was owned by the village and periodically apportioned in equal shares to every male member of the community who was listed on the last census roll.

The historian Klaus indicates that the mir was introduced into the Volga colonies at the end of the eighteenth century.

The German colonists called this system the *Dusch* method since the land assignments were based on the *duscha*, the Russian word for "Soul". Therefore the villagers called mir land *Seelenland* -- "soul land". (The Russians were alleged to have said that women had no souls, hence were not entitled to land shares under the mir.)

Only a male, regardless of age or physical fitness, could hold a share (*dusch*) of soul land. This put families with mostly daughters at a disadvantage. The family with six males in it was entitled to six *dusch* of community land at the time of property division and distribution. The individual shares of the household's males however, were held conjointly as one super share, farmed by the entire household.

Meanwhile, with the 1763 Manifesto's thirty year exemption period expired, the settlers had begun meeting their tax obligations. It is not known how the Tsar did this, probably directly from the head of each household, since the original allocations had been on the family basis.

What put all of the families in the mir system was the law of March 12, 1812, which placed the German colonists on the same basis as the Russian land owning peasants in the payment of taxes. This act provided for a uniform head levied tax against each male, but collected from the village instead of the individual.

Whether it was the Government or the settlers who determined the adoption of the mir is not known.

The new head tax was collected in 1813, and while the records are silent on the matter, there must have been turbulent times in the colonies during the period when the land-use-rights were transferred from the family to the *Dusch*. Each village had to be resurveyed.

The ground designated for grain crops was divided into three main categories: the best, the mediocre, and the poor soils. In every community there was usually better ground suited for other use, such as, "cabbage" ground; so this was set aside and divided too. Also land for potatoes. If there was woodland it was shared as also the meadow land that the colonists mowed each May for their supplies of fodder as well as grazing ground.

It became very complicated to divide the land over time. Some families would form a unit of perhaps 24 souls. Frequently these family units were related by blood or marriage. Each unit drew lots against other units in each land category. In turn each family in a unit made their own subdivisions. This enabled members of a household to keep their shares together instead of having a *Dusch* in a different location. Even so the families holdings were widely scattered. As land shortages grew the divisions became quite small.

The colonial law of 1764 prescribed the allocation of land in circular patterns, but this was impossible on the east side, where most of the colonies lay strung out along the rivers. The town domain had to be laid out in long narrow strips and could stretch far out into the steppe.

The various parcels of land were not fenced. The demarcation between land was effected with a deep furrow. Because a households patches of ground were scattered throughout the village's domain, each strip had to be identified. This was done by plowing the family initial or some identifying mark into a corner of the larger tracts and using various other methods to identify the smaller tracts.

The male colonist's entitlement to use of an allocated share of the village land under the mir was bracketed by life and death. He was born into ownership of a claim, but

it was not allocated to him until the first village census following his birth. That could be the next day or not for years. The names of males deceased and those no longer resident were removed from the village register and their shares reverted to the community for immediate re-apportionment.

Mir members who emigrated to the New World and became citizens of another country, but, disillusioned, returned to their native villages to reside there were ineligible to share in the village mir lands as long as they retained their foreign citizenship. However, they could purchase and possess home-sites and businesses and property that was not owned by the villages under the provision of the mir. They were also free to engage in a trade or profession.

A male of one village could not change his residence to another without permission from his home community. If all his debts were paid and his civic responsibilities in order, this could usually be obtained; but it was extremely difficult, as a rule to win acceptance as a land-sharing member by the new village. However, when a widow married into another village, her male children were enrolled there as land eligible members in the next following revision without special permission since they now belonged to an established household in this village.

The community reserved the right to expel any member for gross misconduct. This was severe punishment because it was unlikely that he would be taken in by another colony. It meant that his only chance of survival lay in some Russian village or town or emigration, a very difficult undertaking before the 1860s.

The mir system pretty well excluded inter community population shifts; as a rule one found only widows making such interchanges. Single girls rarely married outside their own communities- it was risky and dangerous for a young swain to go courting in a village other than his own. The mir also prevented the intrusion of non -Germans into the colonial towns and villages.

A share in the community soul land could not be sold, purchased, given away, or bequeathed. However, it could be leased to another member of the same mir. In spite of equal opportunities of the mir there were still those who were not diligent and did not do as well as other.

In this colonial region only the diligent and industrious could prosper against a capricious climate and the perpetual land shortages.

The mir had its advantages and its drawbacks. The Russian mir injected a form of ownership into the Volga German economy that was a combination of sorts of State socialism and private enterprise. He enjoyed all the fruits of the croplands sharing them with the community only as he chose, aside from taxes and assessments. He paid no rent of fee to the "landlord" for its use.

In all other aspects of the economy the colonist practiced capitalism. All capital good and means of production were privately owned. The colonial home industry, and larger commercial and manufacturing enterprises were operated on strictly capitalistic principals. Water mills were owned by the town but were leased to private individuals to operate - since streams lay in the public domain.

The household economy: Not all the real estate within the boundaries of a village was seelenland. Every family possessed outright title to the ground upon which its courtyard was located and everything on this ground, as well as its threshing site in those

instances where it was located on the edge of the village. Orchards too were privately owned. The patriarch of a household could sell, exchange or bequeath any of these properties. Many colonists disposed of their orchard land while others who were interested in raising fruit acquired this land through exchange and purchase.

No family ever needed to be homeless under the mir, and it could never be "landless". That a colonist now and then permitted his house to deteriorate, that he leased away his land share, let his livestock degenerate and perish, and neglected to produce those products in his garden and on cabbage and potato lands that would have made him largely self-supporting- these facts cannot discredit the mir.

In those early years such shiftlessness would have been punished by the Kontor, which would have decreed that a "wastrel's and sluggard's" land should be allocated to an industrious settler, and furthermore, that the person be forced to do labor service for the recipient of his land, in the actual status of a serf. The Germans, all of whom had been given the privileges of free persons by the manifesto, scorned this aspect of the Instruction on village administration, tempting as it may have been at times to make use of it.

Except for the few who later ventured into the grain trade, commercial milling, commerce or substantial industrial production, there were no wealthy colonists on the Volga, money wise, they ranged from poor to moderately well-to-do. Neither in extent or depth did poverty become a critical problem. Riches were not measured so much by money as by the colonists possessions "in natura". His principal wealth lay in the number of sons he had, and eventually the number of daughters-in-law, for the sons brought in land shares to the family, and their wives augmented the labor force required to farm the household's parcels of land.

An exemplarily inventory of farm equipment in tip-top shape; a well-kept home and plenty of farm buildings in good repair; a balanced and adequate number of cows, hogs, and sheep for the household's needs; sleek, fattened horses, and perhaps a yoke or two of sturdy oxen; shiny, well-made, and decorated harness; nicely crafted, newly painted wagons and sleighs; a courtyard well-fenced with its wide vehicle portal topped by ornamentations; warm sheepskin coats and felt winter boots for the entire family; glistening knee-high leather boots that their male owners wore with particular pride if the soles creaked long after they came off the shoe-maker's last. All these things ranked the household high on the scale of opulence. A well-run successful husbandry had a filled granary after threshing; tall straw stacks well-topped against the weather; a crammed cellar; smokehouse rods sagging; flour bins full, brine barrels brimming with meats, sauerkraut, apples, pickles, and watermelons, and earthen crocks filled with syrup made from beets and watermelons.

The marketed grain surplus provided the household's money that paid the crown taxes and all local assessments; it enabled the family to buy at the neighborhood store (*lavka*) its sugar, tea, spices, accessories, and other goods and wares that could not be grown, raised, or made by the colonists. Also, if he was so inclined, the patriarch of the family (but seldom one of the sons, unless it was by permission) might buy a bottle of vodka at the government controlled liquor outlet.

The cash crop, grain, also provided the funds needed to improve and increase the inventory of farm equipment or make purchases at the open-air market, which was held in his own neighborhood or a neighboring community; and if the colonist planned on

attending the annual market in one of the so-called cities, like Balzer or Katherinenstadt, the purse (*geldsack*) had to bulge still more with silver and gold and paper rubles. After 1860, district banks were established in several larger colonies. Most settlers, however, kept their modest cash wealth, such as it was, on their premises.

Offsetting the security factor inherent in the mir was the absence of an incentive to improve the land—since it would be assigned to another villager when the community decided on redistribution. Much of the soil was so rich that for many years it would bear yield after yield without rest or fertilization. The most that was done was a kind of crop rotation. In later years the field would be cropped twice, sometimes three times, and then fallowed for one season. However, there was no fertilization throughout the lifetime of the colonies, and, furthermore, no fertilizer. If any sort of soil builder was needed, the manure that might have been used was already required for a more important function; to heat the colonists' homes throughout the long winters.

Whereas there had been no shortage of firewood in some colonies during the first two or three decades, the uncontrolled and wasteful cutting in existing woods began to alarm the settlers. Gradually, regulatory measures were adopted in village after village, so far as to draw lots on trees marked for cutting, and restricting the gathering of firewood to dead and broken branches. The select timber was reserved for the carriage and sleigh makers, the coopers, the loom builders, the wheelwrights, and the cabinet makers, and other home craftsmen.

It was not had to tell that the dwindling woodlands would not be able to meet the fuel needs of the growing population. Fortunately, a colonist named Risch from Messer on the Bergsite came up with a solution that was adopted not only in the Volga area but also through the treeless Black Sea German colonies in later years. He invented a new fuel called *mistholz* — "manure-wood". In some villages it was called *mistshtahn*—high German for *miststeine*, "manure bricks."

There was always a large accumulation of manure in a normally stocked barnyard. In due course this became mixed with litter from the barn stalls. In the spring this conglomerate was spread out evenly over a hard, level surface to a depth of about a foot or more. It was wet down and then horses were driven round and round over the mass until it was well mixed and compacted. When the layer was dry enough it was rolled and tamped firm and flat. Next it was cut into bricks with a flat spade; after further drying, these were stacked like firewood and allowed to "cure" under the burning sun throughout the summer. By fall they were ready to use in both heating and cooking stoves. The *Mistholz* was slow-burning, had a high heat value, and was virtually odorless. In his book published in 1907, Bauer states that this fuel had been used a hundred years. It continued to be the principal heating fuel until the Bolshevik revolution, when the stock of horned and draft animals were reduced to near extinction through confiscation, starvation and disease. With the depletion of farm animals the destitute colonists lost their fuel supply and had to tear down parts of homes and unoccupied buildings to provide heat for survival.

Colonist Risch received a medallion from the Russian Government for his invaluable discovery that created fuel not only for the German colonists but for others also.

There was little contact with Germany, where they had been forgotten. Their literature and other advancement of the world had little impact. Their own activities and

interests were centered in the simple social and agricultural life of the community. They were isolated and of a self centered environment, basically German, but with Russian overtones. This was the status of the people before the migration to America began.

Family groups were of the patriarchal order. Fathers, mothers, and sons with their wives and children. There was a great respect for the elders. Everyone was subservient to the head of the house.

Village family plots. The yard (hof) was built in a square and was about half a city block in size. Each yard had a big house, a bake house, and a barn. The big house had a tin roof, while the bake house roof was thatched--- Rye straw tied and fastened on. The center was hard packed dirt which was swept once a week. In front was a small garden with lilacs and elm trees. (See diagram later in this book.)

The Adam Miller residence in Norka was located in the eighth row (street) and eight blocks from the East. It was built of timbers four inches square by ten feet long. The ends of the timbers were dovetailed and fitted together with dowel pins. The walls were plastered inside with clay mud and whitewashed. It had ceilings eight feet or more high, with wide boards supported by two beams, and covered with clay for fire protection. It had a gabled roof covered with thatch. The floors were made with wide boards. Kettles in the stove were used to heat water in the winter. Cooking pots were used in the summer. Racks on the wall above the stove held dishes. The oven in the large room was used for bread baking. Sausages were smoked in the chimney. Only one window could be opened. (See diagram at the end of this story.)

The Church customs were strictly adhered to. Men sat on the right side and women sat on the left side. Easter and Christmas were the chief holidays. Christmas trees were decorated with sweets, apples, and candles. In areas with no evergreens, cherry trees were cut and placed in warm water so they would bud and bloom by Christmas and they were decorated also.

A holiday festival of fall was "Kerb". It was celebrated by three days of dancing and merrymaking, as it had been in Hesse. It was frowned on by the Church and the brotherhood.

Researched by:

Jean (Nelson) Siemens
for the Utah Chapter of
the American Historical
Society of Germans from Russia

The Adam Miller Residence
in Norka

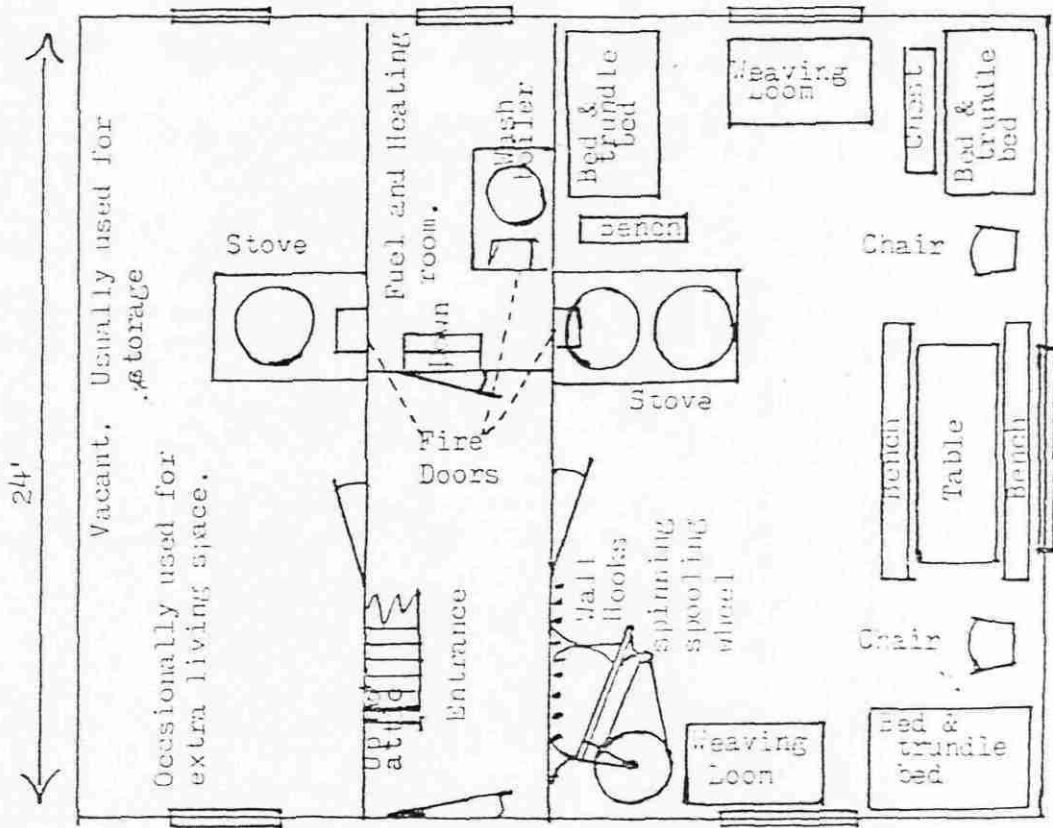
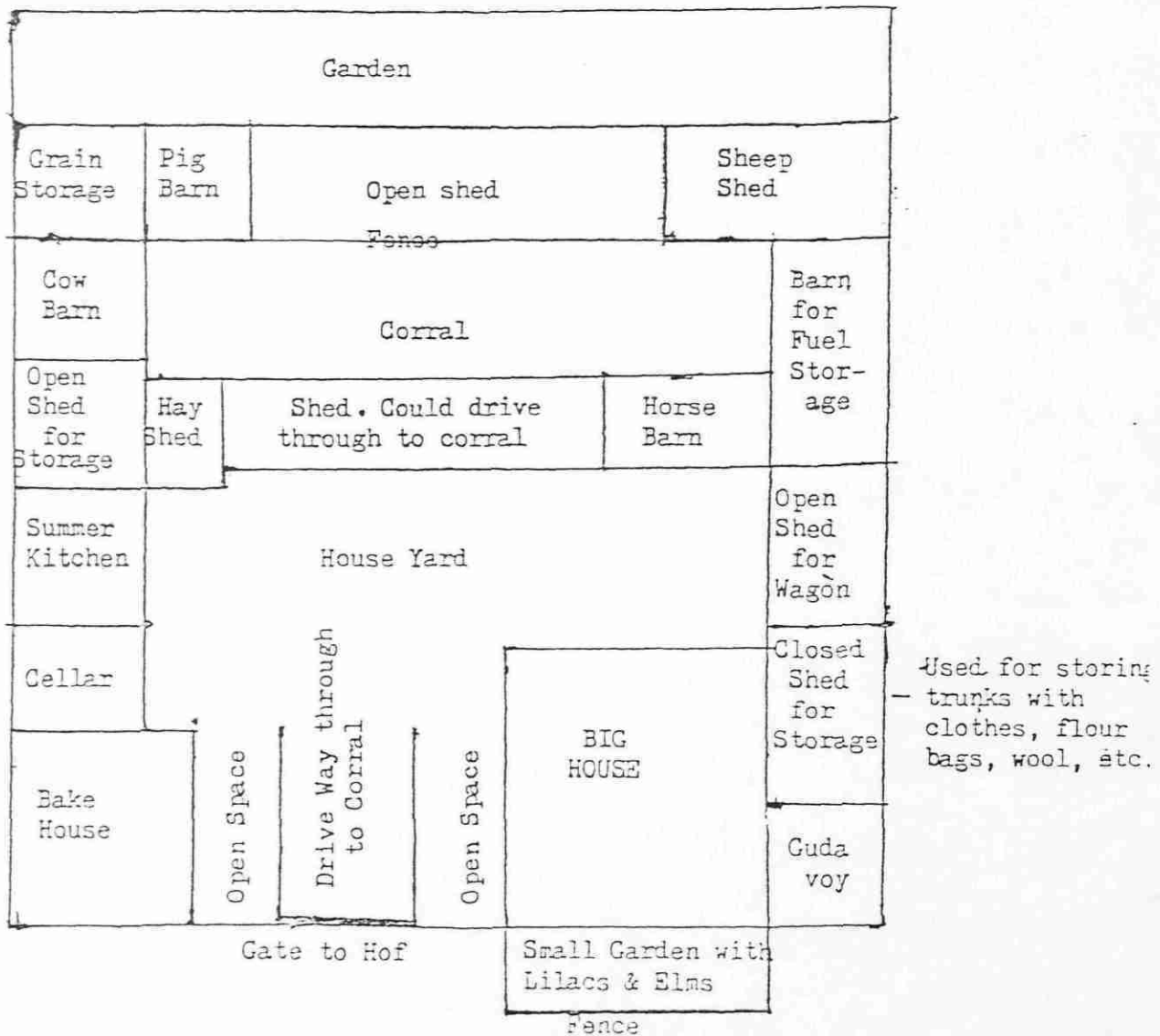


Diagram of yard (hof)



UNTERDORF →

[illegible]

Threshing Floors

| General- Ministry | Ministers |
|----------------------|-----------|
| 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 3 |
| 4 | 4 |
| 5 | 5 |
| 6 | 6 |
| 7 | 7 |
| 8 | 8 |
| 9 | 9 |
| 10 | 10 |
| 11 | 11 |
| 12 | 12 |
| 13 | 13 |
| 14 | 14 |
| 15 | 15 |
| 16 | 16 |
| 17 | 17 |
| 18 | 18 |
| 19 | 19 |
| 20 | 20 |
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| 93 | 93 |
| 94 | 94 |
| 95 | 95 |
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| 99 | 99 |
| 100 | 100 |

Granaries

Threshing Floors

Caird

Elle Born River

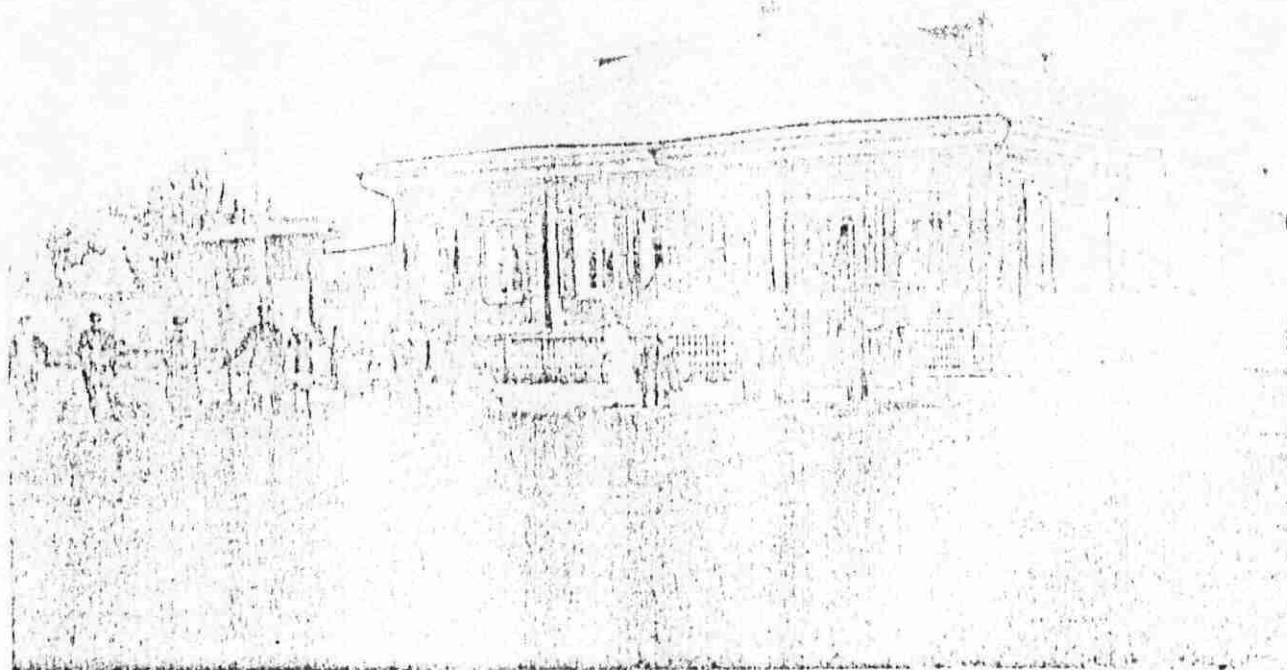
Gardens

Elle Born River



Courtesy Marie M. Olson

The Norka Reformed Church

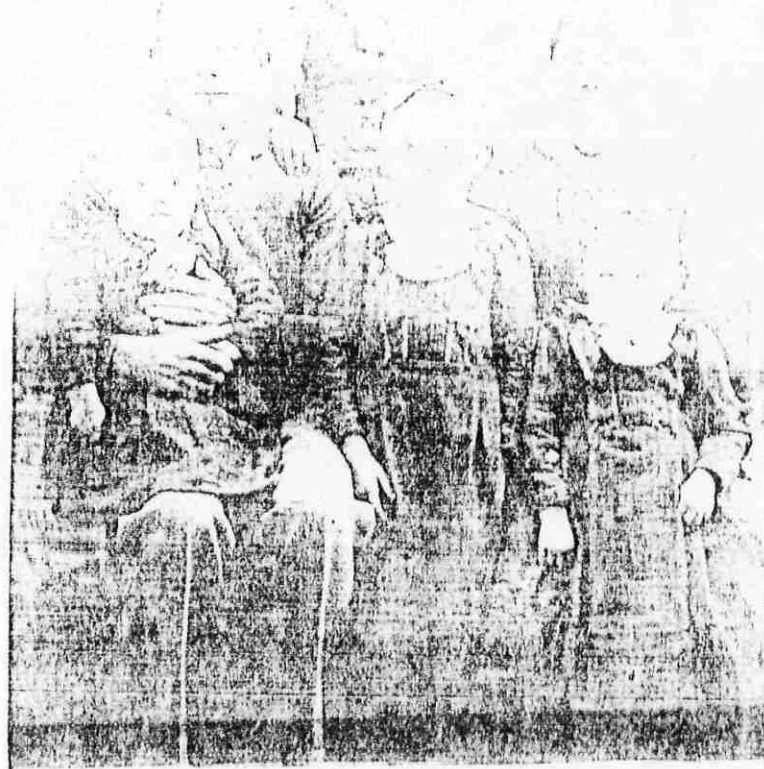


Courtesy Marie M. Olson

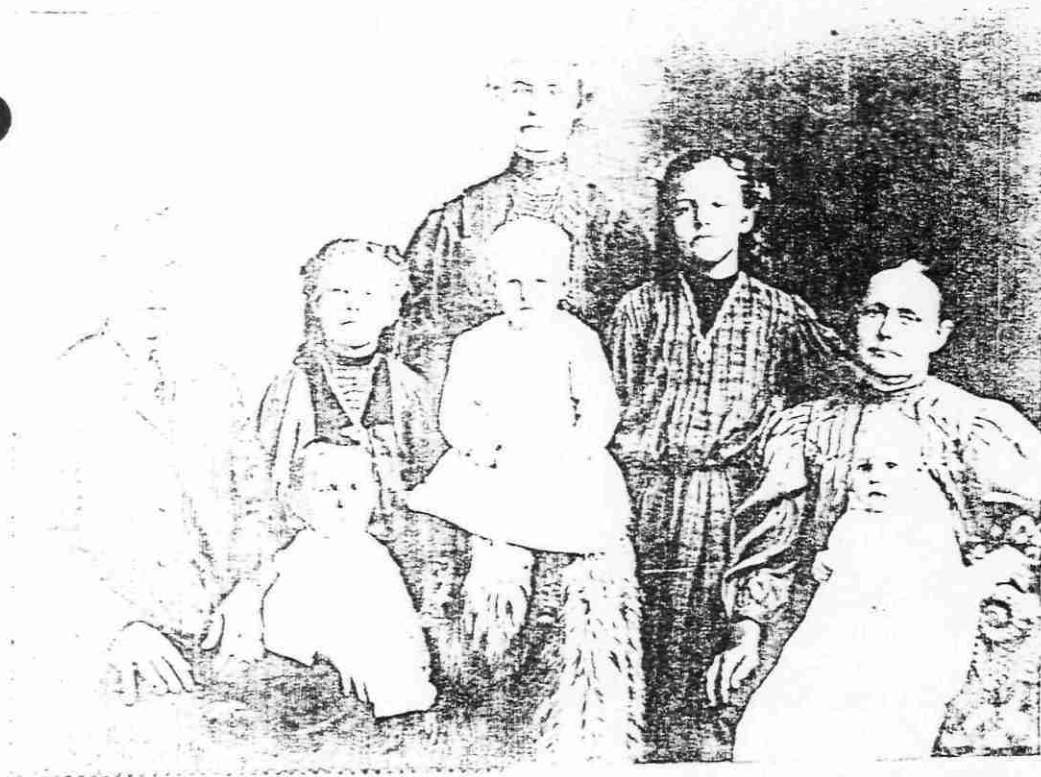
The Norka Parsonage



Jacob B. Siemens (5)
Emilie (Brunn) Siemens



Henry Ratzlaff and Louise Brunn Family
 Born 24 Apr 1852 Born 27 Feb 1861
 Died 10 Mar 1927 Died 21 Feb 1925
 Jacob Born Unknown
 Marie Born 10 Dec 1889
 Elizabeth Born 18 Nov 1892
 Henry Born Unknown



Jacob & Katherine Brunn
with Katie, Marie, Mollie
Jacob, Alex, & Herman

John Fred Wunsch
& Christian Brunn-
Wunsch



Christine Wunsch





EMILIE (BRUNN) SIEMENS AND CHRISTINE (BRUNN) WUNSCH
18 JUN 1876-7 AUG 1943 1872-1926
NORKA RUSSIA- CLINTON, OKLA. NORKA RUSSIA
ELIZABETH SIEMENS
13 NOV 1897-29 SEP 1958



Katie (Brunn) Loepp and Jacob Wunch
Born 10 Jun 1887 Born Unknown
Saratov, Norka, Russia
Died 22 Apr 1954 Died 11 Jan 1956



HENRY AND LAURA (BULLER) RATZLAFF
NO DATES AVAILABLE (6 APR 1902-17 JUL 1946)
MARRIED ON 24 NOV 1921



JACOB WUNSCH AND RUTH (PROPP) WUNSCH
(UNK-22 JAN 1956) (DATES UNKNOWN)



Elizabeth (Elsie) (Ratzlaff) Hoeme
Born: 18 Nov 1892

ANCESTRY CHART

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      <JACOB SIEMENS I-168
      <JACOB SIEMENS II-147
      <  <CATHERINE ENNS OR ENTZ (1)-163
      <JACOB SIEMENS III-76
      <  <ELIZABETH REMPLE-149
      <JACOB SIEMENS IV-150
      <  <ELIZABETH HARDER-77
      <JACOB "B" SIEMENS V-14
      <  <ANNA WILLEMS [WILMS]-24
<HERMAN BENNIE SIEMENS MF-3
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      <PHILLIP BRUNN (FARMER)-476
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      <ADAM BRUNN-35
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      <  <ROSINA HEINRICH-477
<  <
      <HEINRICH BRUNN-209
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      <  <CATHARINA PFEIF-221
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      <JACOB BRUNN-216
<  <
      <  <
      <MARTIN ADAM-480
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      <GEORG MARTIN ADAM-478
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      <  <MARIA ANNA-481
<  <
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      <
      <ISAAC LOEWEN-175
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      <JACOB LOEWEN-78
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      <  <
      <MARGARETHA WIENS-176
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      <JACOB LOEWEN (DR.)-60
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      <ANNA PENNER-79
      <ANNA LOEWEN-22
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      <HEINRICH LEPPKE-80
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      <SALOMON DERKSEN-74
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      <ISAAC DERKSEN-182
      <
      <  <
      <ANNA-181
      <JUSTINA (Christina) DERKSEN-81
      <JUSTINA (KATHERINA) REIMER-183

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| Name | RIN | Born/ Chr | Died/ Bur | Chart Number |
|---------------------------------|-----|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| ,ANNA | 181 | 1774 | | 6 |
| ,ANNA MARGARETHA | 483 | 1739 | | 4 |
| ,MARIA ANNA | 481 | 1743 | | 4 |
| ADAM,GEORG MARTIN | 478 | 1762 | | 4 |
| ADAM,MARIE BARBARA | 210 | 1804 | 1846 | 1 |
| ADAM,MARTIN | 480 | 1740 | | 4 |
| BRUNN,ADAM | 35 | 1780 | | 3 |
| BRUNN,EMILIE (TWIN) | 15 | 1876 | 1943 | 1 |
| BRUNN,HEINRICH | 209 | 1806 | 1875 | 1 |
| BRUNN,JACOB | 216 | 1833 | 1910 | 1 |
| BRUNN,PHILLIP (FARMER) | 476 | 1738 | | 3 |
| DERKSEN,ISAAC | 182 | 1799 | | 6 |
| DERKSEN,JUSTINA (Christina) | 81 | 1828 | 1908 | 1 |
| DERKSEN,SALOMON | 74 | 1772 | | 6 |
| ENNS OR ENTZ,CATHERINE (1) | 163 | 1765 | 1813 | 2 |
| GRUEN OR GRUN,ELIZABETH | 36 | 1838 | 1914 | 1 |
| HARDER,ELIZABETH | 77 | 1798 | 1848 | 1 |
| HEINRICH,ROSINA | 477 | 1739 | | 3 |
| LEPPKE,HEINRICH | 80 | 1827 | 1900 | 1 |
| LEPPKE,JUSTINA | 61 | 1857 | 1947 | 1 |
| LOEWEN,ANNA | 22 | 1880 | 1970 | 1 |
| LOEWEN,ISAAC | 175 | 1787 | 1873 | 5 |
| LOEWEN,JACOB | 78 | 1820 | 1901 | 1 |
| LOEWEN,JACOB (DR.) | 60 | 1855 | 1941 | 1 |
| PENNER,ANNA | 79 | 1822 | 1907 | 1 |
| PFEIF,CATHARINA | 221 | 1780 | | 3 |
| REIMER,JUSTINA (KATHERINA) | 183 | | 1925 | 6 |
| REMPLE,ELIZABETH | 149 | 1798 | 1848 | 2 |
| SCHLOTHAUER,WILHELM | 482 | 1734 | | 4 |
| SCHLOTHUER,MARIA BARBARA | 479 | 1766 | | 4 |
| SIEMENS,BENNIE JAMES (sgt-USAF) | 1 | 1930 | | 1 |
| SIEMENS,HERMAN BENNIE MF | 3 | 1903 | 1979 | 1 |
| SIEMENS,JACOB "B" V | 14 | 1867 | 1930 | 1 |
| SIEMENS,JACOB I | 168 | 1764 | 1832 | 2 |
| SIEMENS,JACOB II | 147 | 1795 | 1881 | 2 |
| SIEMENS,JACOB III | 76 | 1823 | 1895 | 1 |
| SIEMENS,JACOB IV | 150 | 1849 | 1930 | 1 |
| SUDERMAN,ANNA DAISY | 11 | 1907 | | 1 |
| SUDERMAN,GERHARD WIENS | 21 | 1874 | 1950 | 1 |
| SUDERMAN,JACOB | 42 | 1841 | 1907 | 1 |
| WIENS,Aganetha | 43 | 1842 | 1923 | 1 |
| WIENS,MARGARETHA | 176 | 1790 | | 5 |
| WILLEMS [WILMS],ANNA | 24 | 1854 | 1936 | 1 |

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PEDIGREE CHART

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Chart no. 1

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | 8 JACOB SIEMENS IV-150----- |
| | | < B: 22 Apr 1849 |
| | | < P: Elizabethtal, M, R, UKRAINE |
| | | < M: 5 Dec 1872 --24 |
| | 4 JACOB "B" SIEMENS V-14----- | < P: |
| | < B: 27 Feb 1867 | < D: 13 Aug 1930 |
| | < P: BUHLER, RENO, KS | < P: CORN, WASHITA, OKLAHOMA |
| | < M: 11 Feb 1897 --10 | < |
| | < P: BUHLER, RENO, KS | 9 ANNA WILLEMS [WILMS]-24----- |
| | < D: 13 Feb 1930 | B: 22 Feb 1854 |
| | < P: CORN, WASHITA, OK | P: ,MOLOTSCHNA, RUSSIA |
| | | D: 22 Jul 1936 |
| | | P: CORN, WASHITA, OK |
| 2 HERMAN BENNIE SIEMENS MF-3----- | < | |
| < B: 4 Oct 1903 | < | |
| < P: INMAN, MCPHERSON, KANSAS | < | |
| < M: 22 May 1928 --2 | < | 10 JACOB BRUNN-216----- |
| < P: HILLSBORO, , KANSAS | < | < B: 29 Mar 1833 |
| < D: 2 Jun 1979 | < | < P: NORKA, SARATOV, K, RUSSIA |
| < P: WATONGA, BLAIN, OKLAHOMA | < | < M: Abt 1831 --27 |
| < | 5 EMILIE BRUNN (TWIN)-15----- | < P: NORKA, (VOLGA), S, RUSSIA |
| < | B: 18 Jun 1876 | < D: 27 Mar 1910 |
| < | P: NORKA, SARATOV, RUSSIA | < P: BUHLER, RENO, KANSAS |
| < | D: 7 Aug 1943 | < |
| < | P: CLINTON, WASHITA, OK | 11 ELIZABETH GRUEN OR GRUN-36--- |
| 1 BENNIE JAMES SIEMENS (sgt-USAF)-1- | | B: 25 Nov 1838 |
| < B: 17 May 1930 | | P: NORKA, SARATOV, V, RUSSIA |
| < P: CORN, WASHITA, OKLAHOMA | | D: 14 Aug 1914 |
| < M: 15 Apr 1953 --1 | | P: INMAN, Mc Pherson, KS |
| < P: OGDEN, WEBER, UTAH | | |
| < D: | | 12 JACOB SUDERMAN-42----- |
| < P: | | < B: 28 Dec 1841 |
| < JEAN LORETTA NELSON t-2----- | | < P: Ladekop, MOLOTSCHNA, RUSSIA |
| < Spouse | | < M: 27 Feb 1862 --37 |
| < | 6 GERHARD WIENS SUDERMAN-21----- | < P: MOLOTSCHNA, RUSSIA |
| < | < B: 23 Nov 1874 | < D: 21 Jan 1907 |
| < | < P: Pordenau, MOLOTSCHNA, Russ | < P: EBENFELD, H, MARION, KANSAS |
| < | < M: 8 Mar 1900 --11 | < |
| < | < P: EBENFELD CHURCH, N, , KANSAS | 13 Aganetha WIENS-43----- |
| < | < D: 16 Mar 1950 | B: 2 Apr 1842 |
| < | < P: HILLSBORO, MARION, KS | P: Neuteicherwald, WP |
| 3 ANNA DAISY SUDERMAN-11----- | < | D: 5 Feb 1923 |
| B: 4 Jul 1907 | < | P: EBENFELD, HILLSBORO, KANSAS |
| P: HILLSBORO, MARION, KANSAS | < | |
| D: | < | |
| P: | < | 14 JACOB LOEWEN (DR.)-60----- |
| | < | < B: 5 Oct 1855 |
| | < | < P: WALDHEIM, M, RUSSIA |
| | < | < M: 15 Dec 1878 --47 |
| | 7 ANNA LOEWEN-22----- | < P: HILLSBORO, MARION, KS |
| B: 10 Jun 1880 | < | < D: 19 Jun 1941 |
| P: HILLSBORO, MARION, KANSAS | < | < P: HILLSBORO, MARION, KANSAS |
| D: 2 Feb 1970 | < | < |
| P: HILLSBORO, MARION, KANSAS | | 15 JUSTINA LEPPKE-61----- |
| | | B: 30 Aug 1857 |
| | | P: Einlage, NC, RUSSIA |
| | | D: 12 Feb 1947 |
| | | P: HILLSBORO, MARION, KANSAS |

Name and address of submitter:

Chart no. 2

Name and address of submitter:

person number 1 on this chart is a
continuation of number 10 on chart 1

PEDIGREE CHART

14 Oct 1994

Chart no. 3

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| < P: GERMANY | 9 ----- | |
| < D: | B: | |
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| < B: Abt 1780 | < | |
| < P: Kurpfalz (Volga), S, RUSSIA | < | |
| < M: Abt 1805 --65 | < | 10 ----- |
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| < | 5 ROSINA HEINRICH-477----- | < P: |
| < | B: 1739 | < D: |
| < | P: GERMANY | < P: |
| < | D: | < |
| < | P: | 11 ----- |
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| < P: NORKA (VOLGA), S, K, RUSSIA | | D: |
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| < P: NORKA, NEKRASOW, K, RUSSIA | | |
| < D: 27 Jan 1875 | | 12 ----- |
| < P: NORKA (VOLGA), S, K, RUSSIA | | < B: |
| < MARIE BARBARA ADAM-210----- | | < P: |
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| < | < D: | B: |
| < | < P: | P: |
| | | D: |
| 3 CATHARINA PFEIF-221----- | < | P: |
| B: Abt 1780 | < | |
| P: FRM GRIMM COL, S, K, RUSSIA | < | 14 ----- |
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| P: | < | < P: |
| | < | < M: |
| | 7 ----- | < P: |
| | B: | < D: |
| | P: | < P: |
| | D: | < |
| | P: | 15 ----- |
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| | | P: |
| | | D: |
| | | P: |

Name and address of submitter:

person number 1 on this chart is a
continuation of number 10 on chart 1

PEDIGREE CHART

14 Oct 1994

Chart no. 4

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|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------|
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| | < M: | |
| 4 MARTIN ADAM-480----- | < P: | |
| < B: Abt 1740 | < D: | |
| < P: | < P: | |
| < M: Abt 1760 --110 | < | |
| < P: GERMANY | 9 ----- | |
| < D: | B: | |
| < P: | P: | |
| 2 GEORG MARTIN ADAM-478----- | D: | |
| < B: Dec 1762 | P: | |
| < P: GERMANY | | |
| < M: 8 Oct 1784 --109 | 10 ----- | |
| < P: | < B: | |
| < D: | < P: | |
| < P: | < M: | |
| < | < P: | |
| < | | |
| < | 5 MARIA ANNA-481----- | |
| < | B: Abt 1743 | |
| < | P: GERMANY | |
| < | D: | |
| < | P: | |
| 1 MARIE BARBARA ADAM-210----- | 11 ----- | |
| < B: 13 Nov 1804 | B: | |
| < P: NORKA(VOLGA),S,K,RUSSIA | P: | |
| < M: 10 Feb 1825 --63 | D: | |
| < P: NORKA,NEKRASOW,K,RUSSIA | P: | |
| < D: 14 Feb 1846 | | |
| < P: NORKA,RUSSIA | 12 ----- | |
| < HEINRICH BRUNN-209----- | < B: | |
| < Spouse | < P: | |
| < | < M: | |
| < | < P: | |
| < | | |
| < | 6 WILHELM SCHLOTHAUER-482----- | |
| < | < B: Abt 1734 | |
| < | < P: GERMANY | |
| < | < M: Abt 1755 --111 | |
| < | < P: GERMANY | |
| < | < D: | |
| < | < P: | |
| 3 MARIA BARBARA SCHLOTHUER-479----- | 13 ----- | |
| B: 1766 | B: | |
| P: BEIDECK,NORKA,RUSSIA | P: | |
| D: | D: | |
| P: | P: | |
| | 14 ----- | |
| | < B: | |
| | < P: | |
| | < M: | |
| | < P: | |
| | | |
| | 7 ANNA MARGARETHA-483----- | |
| | B: Abt 1739 | |
| | P: GERMANY | |
| | D: | |
| | P: | |
| | 15 ----- | |
| | B: | |
| | P: | |
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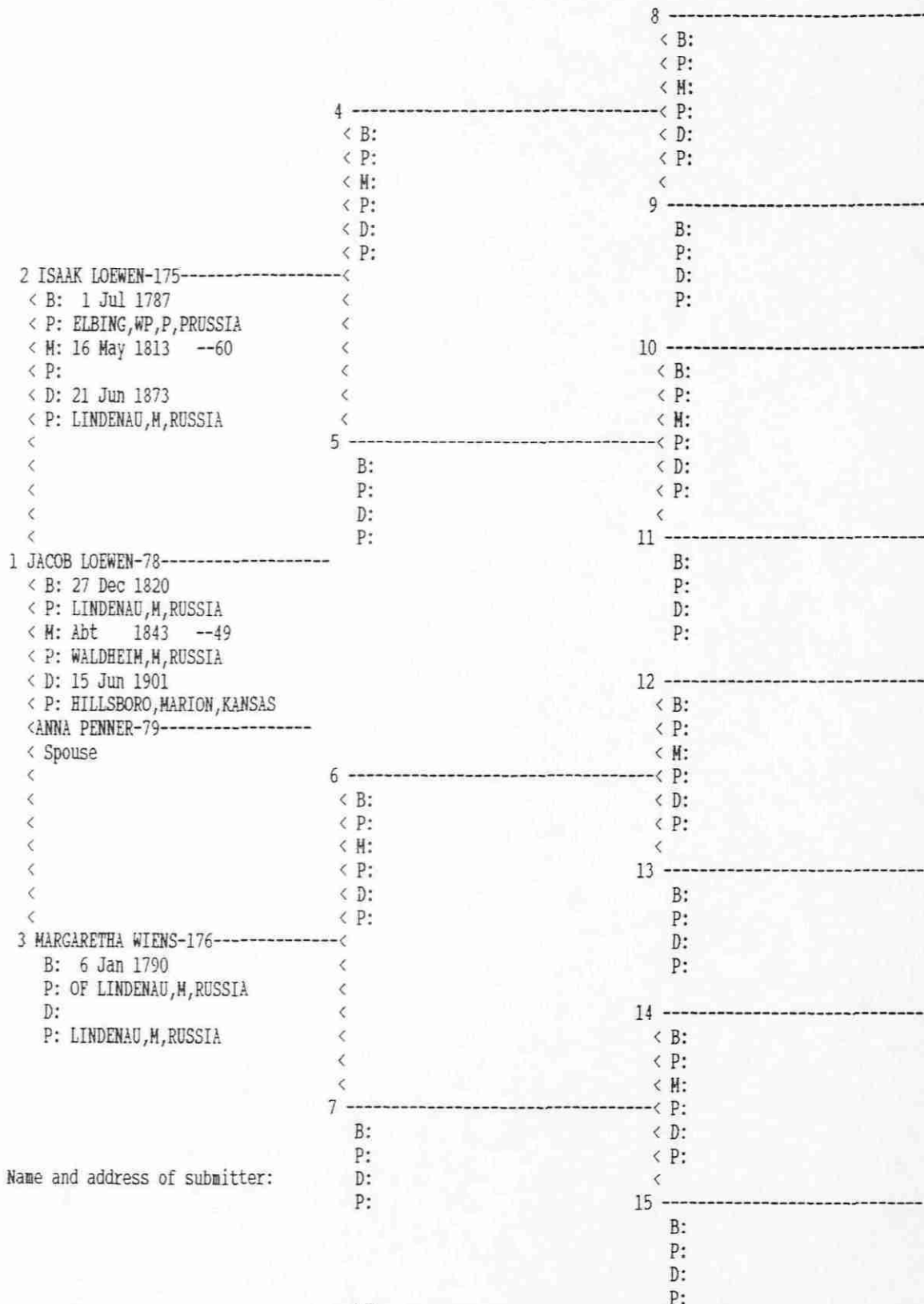
Name and address of submitter:

PEDIGREE CHART

person number 1 on this chart is a
continuation of number 14 on chart 1

14 Oct 1994

Chart no. 5



Name and address of submitter:

Chart no. 6

38

Appendix Number 1

The information on chart 1 of this appendix is information received from:

Lillian Bailey

18050 South East Tibbetts

Portland, Oregon 97236

She stated she received this information from Dr. Pheleve, who translated Russian "Committees to watch foreigners" instituted by the Czar, to German.

This is the latest information that I have been able to find. I thought I would pass it along in this book.

Bennie J. Siemens

21 Oct 1994

Chart no. 1

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--------|
| | | | 16 --- |
| | | | < |
| | 8 PHILLIP BRUNN (FARMER)-476----- | < | |
| | < B: 1738 | < | |
| | < P: GERMANY | | 17 --- |
| | < M: Abt 1760 --108 | | |
| | < P: GERMANY | | |
| 4 ADAM BRUNN-35----- | < D: | | |
| < B: Abt 1780 | < P: | | 18 --- |
| < P: Kurpfalz(Volga),S,K,RUSSIA | < | | < |
| < M: Abt 1805 --65 | | | |
| < P: (VOLGA),SARATOV,K,RUSSIA | 9 ROSINA HEINRICH-477----- | | |
| < D: | B: 1739 | | 19 --- |
| < P: | P: GERMANY | | |
| | D: | | |
| 2 HEINRICH BRUNN-209----- | P: | | 20 --- |
| < B: 13 Jan 1806 | | | < |
| < P: NORKA(VOLGA),S,K,RUSSIA | | | |
| < M: 10 Feb 1825 --63 | 10 ----- | | |
| < P: NORKA,NEKRASOW,K,RUSSIA | < B: | | |
| < D: 27 Jan 1875 | < P: | | 21 --- |
| < P: NORKA(VOLGA),S,K,RUSSIA | < M: | | |
| < | < P: | | |
| < | < D: | | |
| < | < P: | | 22 --- |
| < | < | | < |
| < | 11 ----- | | |
| 1 JACOB BRUNN-216----- | B: | | 23 --- |
| < B: 29 Mar 1833 | P: | | |
| < P: NORKA,SARATOV,K,RUSSIA | D: | | |
| < M: Abt 1831 --27 | P: | | 24 --- |
| < P: NORKA,(VOLGA),S,K,RUSSIA | | | < |
| < D: 27 Mar 1910 | 12 MARTIN ADAM-480----- | | |
| < P: BUHLER,RENO,KANSAS | < B: Abt 1740 | | |
| < ELIZABETH GRUEN OR GRUN-36---- | < P: | | 25 --- |
| < Spouse | < M: Abt 1760 --110 | | |
| < | < P: GERMANY | | |
| < | < D: | | |
| < | < P: | | 26 --- |
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| < | 13 MARIA ANNA-481----- | | |
| < | B: Abt 1743 | | 27 --- |
| 3 MARIE BARBARA ADAM-210----- | P: GERMANY | | |
| B: 13 Nov 1804 | D: | | |
| P: NORKA(VOLGA),S,K,RUSSIA | P: | | 28 --- |
| D: 14 Feb 1846 | | | < |
| P: NORKA,RUSSIA | 14 WILHELM SCHLOTHAUER-482----- | | |
| | < B: Abt 1734 | | |
| | < P: GERMANY | | 29 --- |
| | < M: Abt 1755 --111 | | |
| | < P: GERMANY | | |
| 7 MARIA BARBARA SCHLOTHUER-479----- | < D: | | |
| B: 1766 | < P: | | 30 --- |
| P: BEIDECK,NORKA,RUSSIA | < | | < |
| D: | 15 ANNA MARGARETHA-483----- | | |
| P: | B: Abt 1739 | | 31 --- |
| | P: GERMANY | | |
| | D: | | |
| | P: | | |

Name and address of submitter:

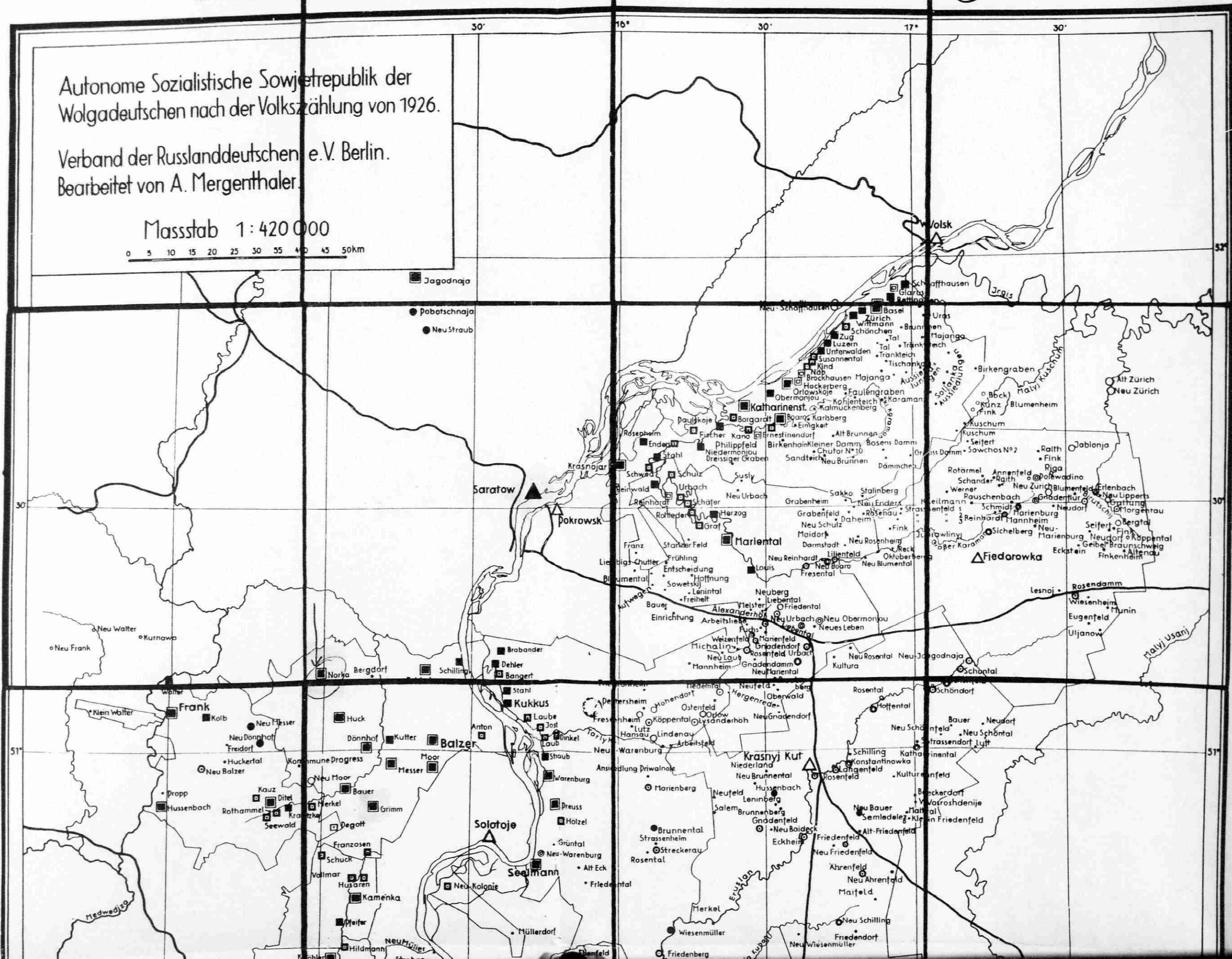
Die deutschen Kolonien an der Wolga

Autonome Sozialistische Sowjetrepublik der
Wolgadeutschen nach der Volkszählung von 1926.

Verband der Russlanddeutschen e.V. Berlin.
Bearbeitet von A. Mergenthaler.

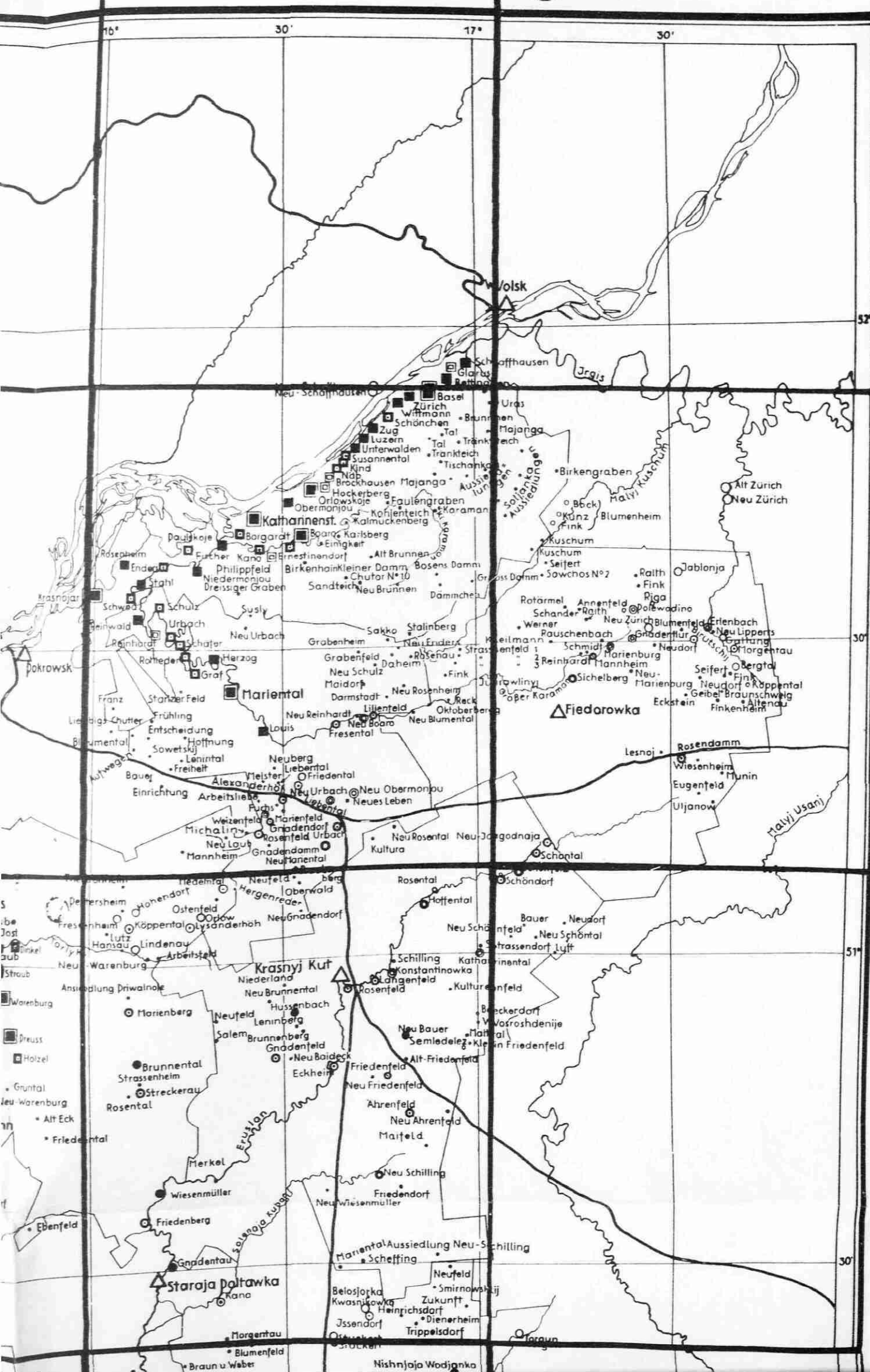
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IMPORTANT DATES IN THE HISTORY OF THE VOLGA GERMANS

April 21, 1729, Sophia Augusta Frederica Anhalt-Zerbst born. She later ruled Russia under the name Catherine II.
1756-1763, Seven Years War. It was an important factor in bringing the Germans to the Lower Volga to establish colonies.

June 28, 1762, Catherine II ascends the throne of Russia.
December 4, 1762, First Manifesto issued. It invited foreign settlers to come to Russia. This manifesto, issued by Catherine II, brought no results.

July 22, 1763, Catherine II issued her second manifesto inviting foreigners to settle in Russia. It spelled out the conditions under which they could come, and granted special rights and privileges. It was successful.

1764-1767, Founding of German colonies along the Lower Volga.

1771-1774, Kirghiz Raids and Pugachev's rebellion, called the Pugachevschina, ravished the colonies.

November 6, 1796, Death of Catherine II at age sixty-seven.

1796-1801, Reign of Tsar Paul I, son of Catherine II.

1801-1825, Reign of Tsar Nicholas I, Grandson of Catherine II, and brother of Alexander I.

1825-1855, Reign of Tsar Alexander I, the well-beloved, grandson of Catherine the Great.

1855-1881, Reign of Tsar Alexander II, great-grandson of Catherine the Great; son of Nicholas I.

June 4, 1871, Imperial Russian Government issues decree repealing the Manifestos of Catherine II and Alexander I, terminating, after a period of ten years' grace, the special privileges of the German colonists.

January 13, 1874, Imperial Russian Government issues second decree which amended the one of June 4, 1871. The second decree instituted compulsory military conscription for the German colonists. These two decrees impelled thousands of Germans to emigrate to North and South America.

1881-1917, Reign of Tsar Nicholas II, great-great-grandson of Catherine the Great. He abdicated during World War I. On July 16, 1918, he and his immediate family were executed by the Bolsheviks. Nicholas II was the last monarch to rule Russia.

July 28, 1914, Outbreak of World War I.

December 13, 1916, Volga Germans ordered banished. This order was never carried out because of internal troubles in Russia.

February 1917, Revolution comes to Russia.

November 7, 1917 [October 25, 1917 by old-style Russian Calendar] Bolshevik Revolution in Russia led by Nikolai Lenin and the beginning of the Communist regime.

1920-1923, Period of famine in Russia claiming hundreds of thousands of lives. Death by starvation in the Volga-German colonies estimated at 166,000 lives, one third of the

