

Our Wisconsin Ancestors

The German Immigrants
of the 1880's

Genealogy of

the

Buss, Dunst, Graewin, Mueller,
Stoeck and Wille

Families

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by Jon Stock

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A Preface and A Plea!

This book is not intended to be an academic or scholastic masterwork. It is not intended to be an outstanding example of genealogical source citation – though I do try to be accurate and cite sources when necessary. Instead this book is written for my distant cousins who may have only a passing interest in our common original immigrant ancestors. I have attempted to make the book accessible to the casual reader so feel free to skip whatever sections that hold no interest for you. I hope I have succeeded – to some extent – in making our immigrant ancestors as alive to you as possible.

I would ask one favor. If you find inaccurate information or if you have additional information or PHOTOS of our common ancestors, PLEASE CONTACT ME!

Sincerely,

Jon Stock
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Why the Interest in Genealogy?

I have spent a staggering amount of time digging through old records at county court houses, various archives and numerous libraries. I have looked at countless frames of microfilm. Most people would find the task boring and pointless. I would not. Think of the fact that two hundred years ago our country was a wilderness inhabited by indigenous people, yet one hundred years later it was settled and inhabited primarily by people of European descent! How did this happen? Who were these European ancestors? Why did they give up a life in the Old World and move to the New World? The questions have always fascinated me. As the United States melds into a more homogenous yet multicultural nation, we will lose the answers to these questions unless someone acts soon. I am attempting to do just that.

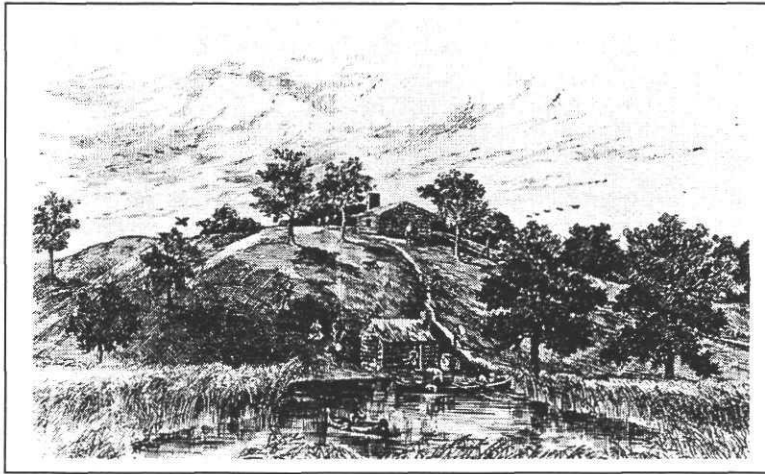


Figure 1. Milwaukee about 1800. Indians and French fur traders only.

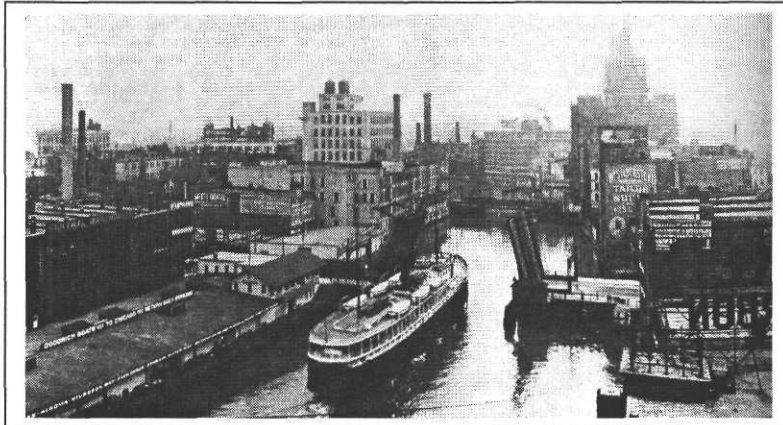


Figure 2. Milwaukee early 1900s. Quite the transformation!

I am old enough to remember my grandparents speaking to one another in either German – Mom’s side of the family – or Polish – Dad’s side. They would do this primarily when they did not want the youngsters – myself and my siblings – to know what they were saying (judging the tone of their voice they were arguing mostly). I also remember classmate’s asking one another “where did your family come from”? By asking, they wanted a label - Irish Catholic, German Lutheran, Polish Catholic etc. I think if I asked a young person that question today, their answer would be very different. So, I am probably the last generation with some meager ethnic ties to the Old World. As time waits for no man, best to pen my opus magnum sooner rather than later

Who Were These Immigrants ?

They were Europeans, primarily German and primarily from what today is northeastern Germany and northwestern Poland. The majority were from the Prussian State of Pomerania or Pommern and were ethnically German Lutheran.



Figure 3. Map of German Empire within Europe 1871. This should give the reader some idea of where Germany fit into mid 19th century Europe.

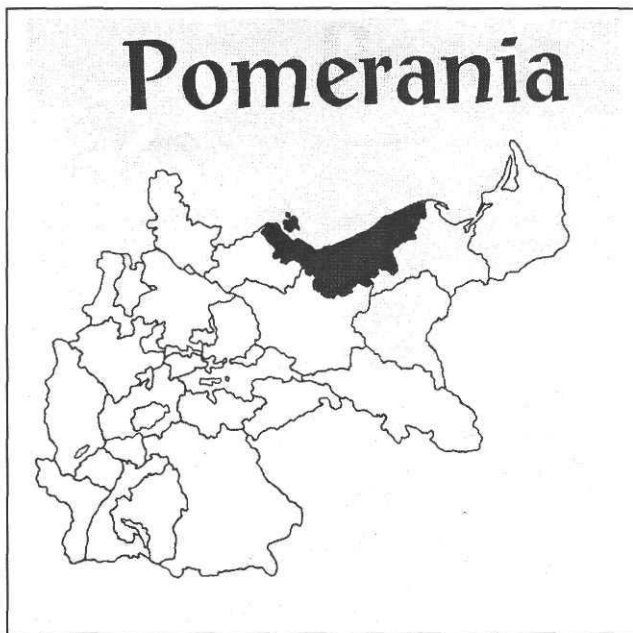


Figure 4. Here is how Pomerania fit into the German Empire in 1871.

A few families originated in other Prussian States such as West Prussia, Brandenburg and Posen. Three families were ethnically Polish Catholic and resided in Prussian occupied Poland. Two families originated in western Germany and one hailed from French Canada. The majority of the ancestors came from an area no larger in size than Wisconsin located in what today is northeast Germany and northwest Poland.

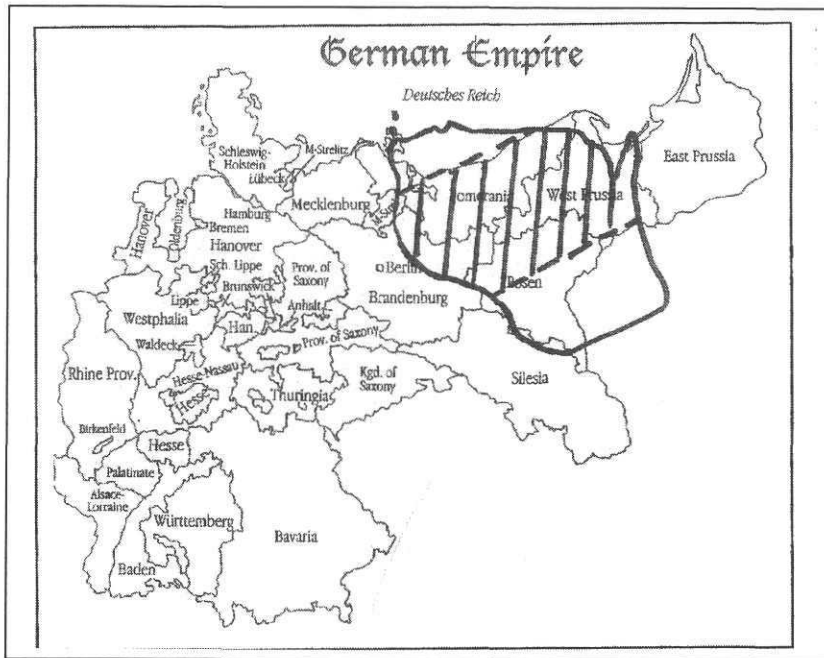


Figure 5. See Wisconsin overlying the 1871 German Empire? Now check the cross hatched area. Eighty percent of our ancestors came from here! An area half the size of Wisconsin!

Why Did They Emigrate from Europe?

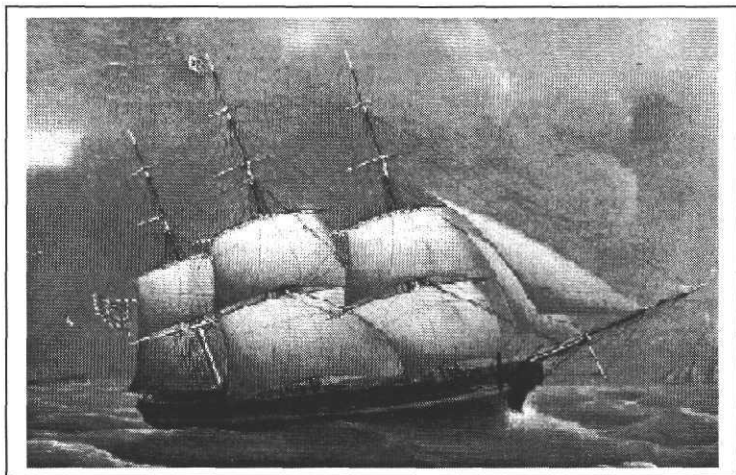
“It’s the economy stupid!” to quote late 20th Century political strategist James Carville. Most of us have heard the more romantic reasons for our ancestors leaving Europe and some of those stories contain a kernel of truth. The early German immigrants of the 1837 to 1850 era left Germany because their chances for economic improvement were better in the Americas. Land was becoming scarce in Germany due to population growth and crop harvests were poor for several years in the 1840s. The United States was offering cheap and plentiful land and the agricultural economy was booming. The early German immigrants were reasonably well off compared to later immigrants. They had some money, were literate and had some basic level of education. Religious and cultural persecution did play a role. I did uncover two immigrants whose stories of immigration survive - Carl Ludwig Hackbarth from Pomerania and Pierre Paul Desmarais from Quebec. Their stories are worth a read.

The second wave of German and Polish immigrants immigrated from roughly 1851 until 1870. These immigrants were less well educated and less well financed. They emigrated from the “Eastern Provinces” of Prussia either to less than desirable farm land in Wisconsin or to Milwaukee to provide labor for an industrializing city. Their hope was to escape the grinding poverty of Europe.

The third wave of German and Polish immigrants from roughly 1871 to 1888 were from the same general area of Europe as the second wave and were of similar economic and educational status. They came to provide labor to the factories of Wisconsin in the late 19th Century.

How Did They Emigrate?

The early immigrants would have had a difficult journey. They likely traveled by horse or ox drawn cart or by river to a sea port in Europe then by sailing ship to New York, Baltimore or Charleston.



If they landed in New York before 1842, they may have traveled up the Hudson River to the Erie Canal to Buffalo then by the Great Lakes to Milwaukee. After 1842 train travel from Albany to Buffalo would have eliminated a week's travel on the Erie Canal. Regardless of train versus canal travel, their journey would have taken from one to three months if they relied upon wind powered vessels. A description follows in Appendix A at the end of this book.

The second and third wave of immigrants would have taken similar routes but their journey was considerably easier due to the availability of railroad and steam ship transportation. This reduced transit time from three months by sail ship to perhaps three weeks by rail and steam ship. Many of these ancestors would have been processed through Castle Garden in New York City. A description of their experiences follows in Appendix B at the end of this book.

The German Immigrants of the 1880's

The Federal Government held the first "Green Bay Land Sale" in 1835 which included former Indian Lands that bordered Lake Michigan. The city that would become Milwaukee was included in that first sale of land at \$1.25 per acre. 1835 also marked the year the very first German immigrant arrived in Milwaukee – Wilhelm Strothmann – who walked from Chicago with all his worldly possessions on his back! By 1836 Milwaukee was little more than a marsh at the confluence of the Milwaukee, Menomonee and Kinnickinnic Rivers. This land was owned by three settlers – Solomon Juneau, Byron Kilbourn and George Walker.

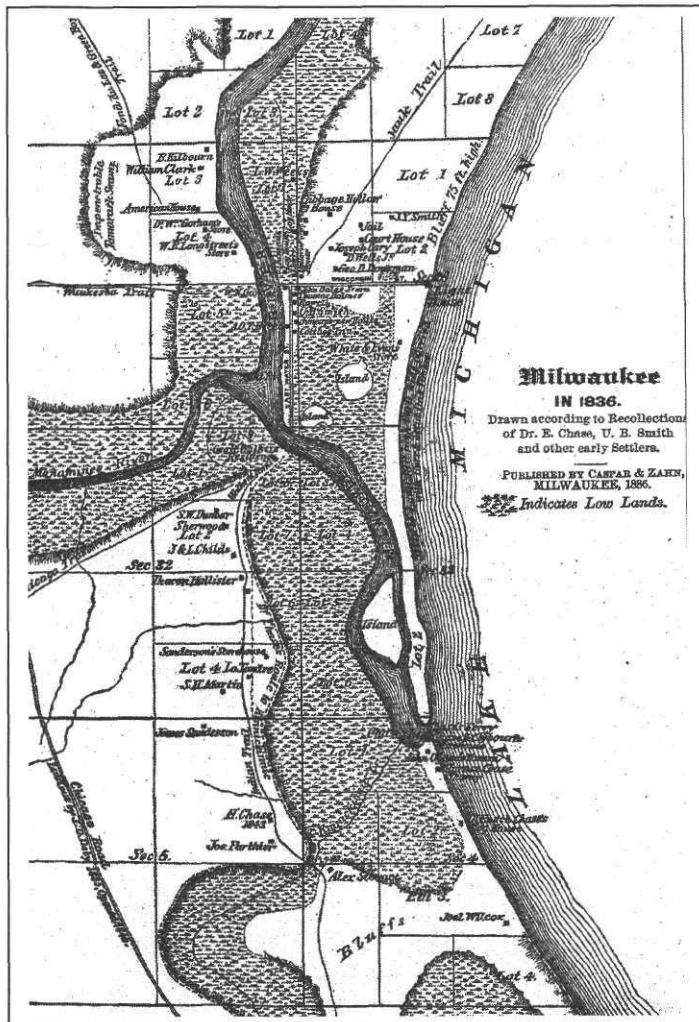


Figure 6. Map of Milwaukee 1836. Swamp land greeted the early ancestors!

The 1840s was boom time in Milwaukee with 1200 German immigrants arriving each week! This was the first wave of German immigrants to Milwaukee. These were not impoverished people for the most part, but they did wish to better their lives by joining the economic boom that was Wisconsin in the 1840s.

The 1850s and 1860s were a time of agricultural settlement in Wisconsin. Forests were cut and the land was tilled. Impoverished Germans in the eastern provinces of Prussia heard of the inexpensive but excellent farm land in Wisconsin. Land in Prussia was scarce and often one large family attempted to feed itself on only ten acres! Most often the men of the family worked as farm laborers for a wealthy estate owner. Wisconsin offered them the hope of

owning their own forty acre farm!

After the Civil War and particularly during the 1870 to 1890 time period, Milwaukee was industrializing very quickly. In 1870 the City had a population of about 70,000 by 1900 that number quadrupled to 285,000. Most of these new arrivals came to work in the large industries of iron foundries, tanneries, breweries and engine manufacturing. E. P. Allis, Harnischfeger and Bucyrus became household names during these years. Employment and the chance to earn a living wage was the attraction for Prussian immigrants during these years.

What was the incentive to leave Prussia? The usual suspects – high unemployment, grinding poverty and the probability of military conscription into the Prussian Army! Emperor Wilhelm I united most of Germany after his victory over France in 1871 into the German Empire. Technically this “Deutsches Reich” had a form of democracy but retained a three tier voting system in which the citizens of the House of Hohenzollern were able to dominate government. Our ancestors were not of this class and never would be. Their answer to this predicament – emigrate!

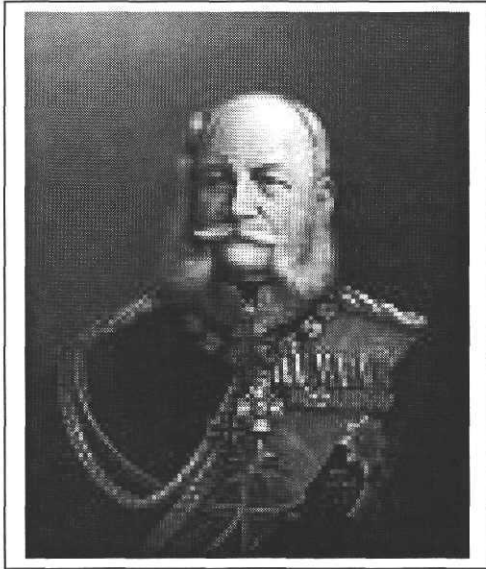


Figure 7. Emperor Wilhelm I ruled the German Empire in the 1880's.

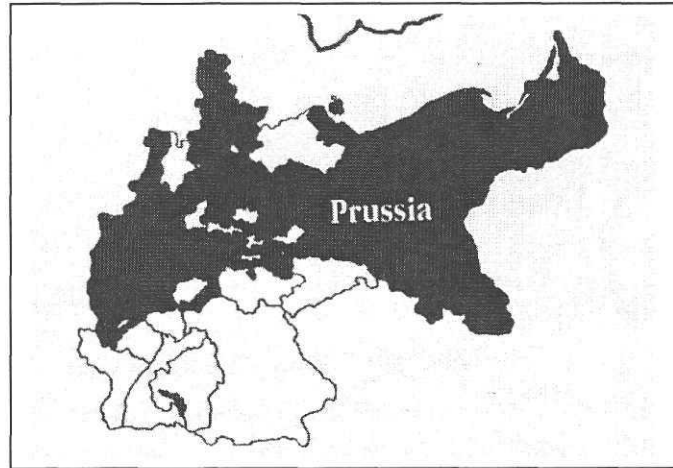


Figure 8. Prussian Empire 1871 – 1918

The Ferdinand Friedrich Martin Wille Family

Generation One

What I know about the Ferdinand and Auguste Wille family is strictly from genealogical sources. The only personal knowledge or family story I can apply is from my maternal grandmother Melinda Wille Johann (1904-1969) who died when I was but 13 years old. I can recall “Nana” telling me that her grandparents died “before I was born”. In retrospect this is not truly the case since Ferdinand passed in 1911 and Auguste in 1917 – a year when “Nana” would turn age 13 . I also know grandparents and grandchild lived only a few blocks away in the early 1900’s. Was the fact that Ferdinand and Auguste’s oldest son Otto – father to Melinda – an alcoholic the cause for this apparent lack of interaction? Perhaps Otto’s leaving Immanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church on 12th and Garfield to marry Minnie Stoeck in Bethesda Lutheran Church on 6th and Chambers St was the cause of some friction in the family. If there were family problems the story is lost to history.

The Wille family emigrated from Pomerania during the Third Great Wave of German immigration to the United States which began in 1880 and ended about 1892. Pomerania was a province of the Prussian Empire that historically was quite economically challenged having never really recovered from the Thirty Years War of 1618 to 1648. Nineteenth century Pomeranians were primarily rural, poor and lived a subsistence life style. A few wealthy people owned large estates which employed servants, day laborers as well as some craftsman. More fortunate Pomeranians owned small ten acre farms that somehow managed to feed large families. Many farmers rented land from wealthy estate owners. The Wille family was a member of the rural poor of Pomerania with Ferdinand Wille being labeled simply “worker” in the church record of his wedding in 1871.

To add injury to injury, most of Pomerania was given to Catholic Poland after World War II. Ethnic Germans were forced to flee Russians and Poles who wanted vengeance for Nazi atrocities committed upon them 1938-1945. Many Pomeranians were killed simply because they were German. Many Evangelical Lutheran Churches were destroyed by the Catholic Poles and many Protestant church records were lost. We are truly fortunate that the church records concerning the Wille family were preserved and are available on microfilm through the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints in their Family History Library.

Ferdinand Friedrich Martin Wille was born on September 9th, 1848 in or near Tressin, Greifenberg, Pomerania . Today that small village of some 200 residents is Trzeszyn, Zachodniopomorskie, Poland (former Szczecinskie province). Ferdinand was baptized in the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Zirkwitz, Greifenberg, Pomerania on the 17th of that same month. Martin David Zimdars, Freidrich Herrmann Scheer, and Henriette Kasten nee Erdmann were his sponsors. Today Zirkwitz is known as Cerkwica and is located in the same province of Poland as Trzeszyn. Zirkwitz had a population of only 36 residents in 1905, but apparently was home to a Lutheran Church of some size.

Both Zirkwitz and Tressin were located near the larger town of Karnitz which boasted a population of 451 souls in 1905. The capitol of Kreis Greifenberg was Greifenberg which in 1905 had a population of 6, 324 people. Today Karnitz is Karnice and Greifenberg is Gryfice. Both towns are located in province Zachodniopomorskie in Poland.

Figure 9. Zirkwitz or Cerkwica in Poland 2009

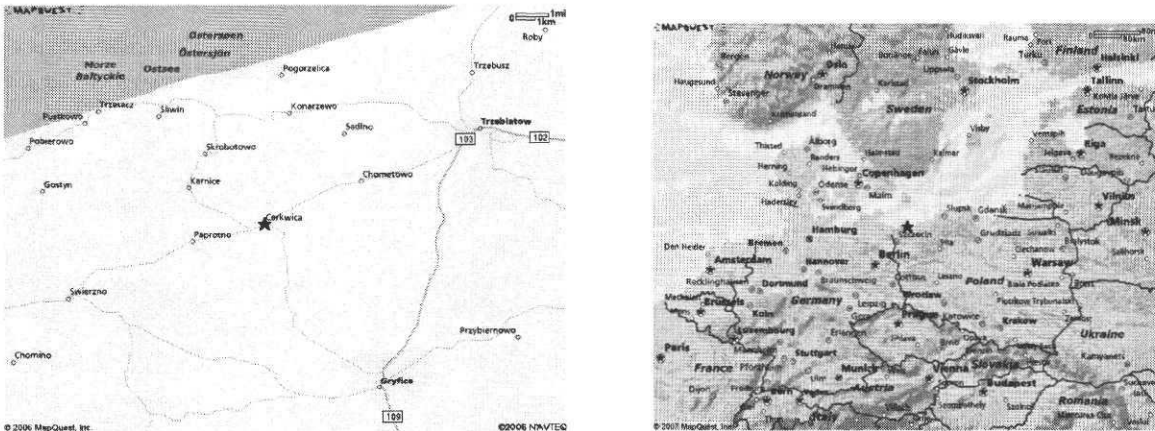
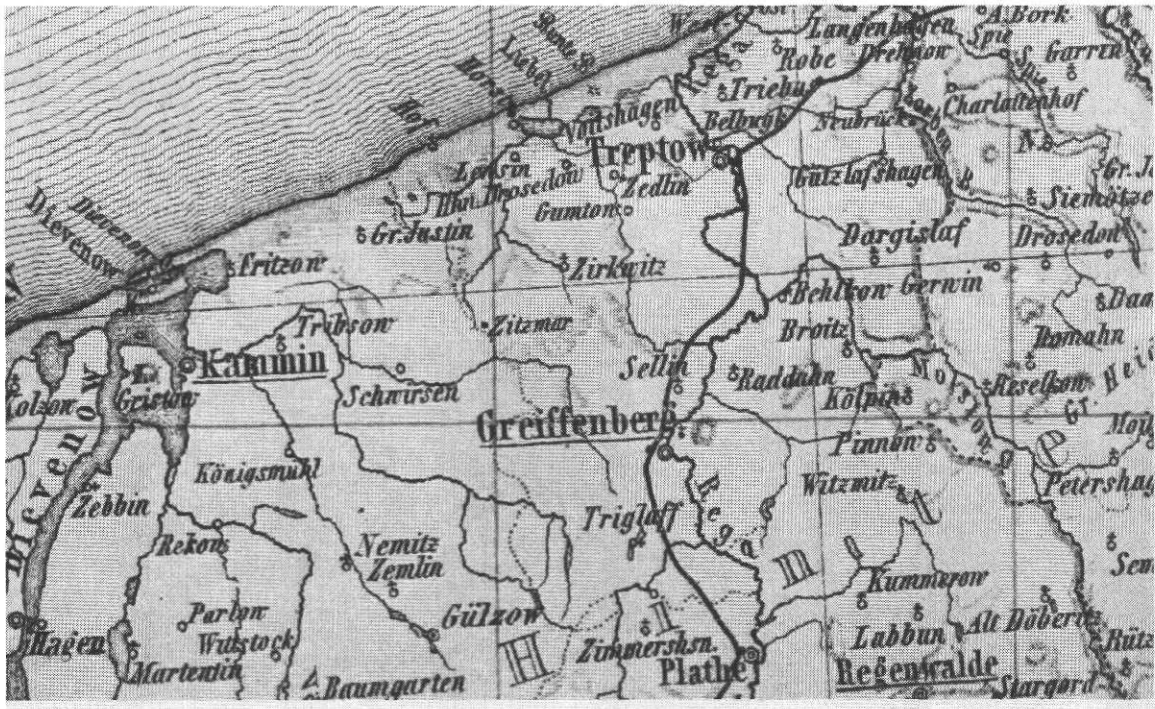


Figure 10. Zirkwitz, Greifenberg, Pomerania about 1883



Ferdinand's father was Carl August Wille born in Tressin November 27, 1823 and died probably after 1876 - the last year of records available at the Family History Library. Carl Wille was a buegner or small farmer who married Fredericka Dorothea Louise Scheer in Zirkwitz in November of 1844. Fredericka was born on May 9, 1823 in Borntin, Greifenberg, Pomerania and died in Muddelmow, Greifenberg, Pomerania on September 7, 1873. Ferdinand was the second child born to Carl and Fredericka and their oldest son. Ferdinand's siblings numbered eight – Wilhelmine Auguste b. 1846, Bertha Alwine b. 1850, Johann Friedrich b. 1852, Albert Wilhelm b. 1854, Liesette Fredericke b. 1857, Herrmann August Theodur b. 1862, Emil b. 1865 and Herrmann August Wilhelm b. 1868. Albert and Emil both died in 1867 and I suspect the eldest died before 1868 as it was common to reuse names if a child passed on.

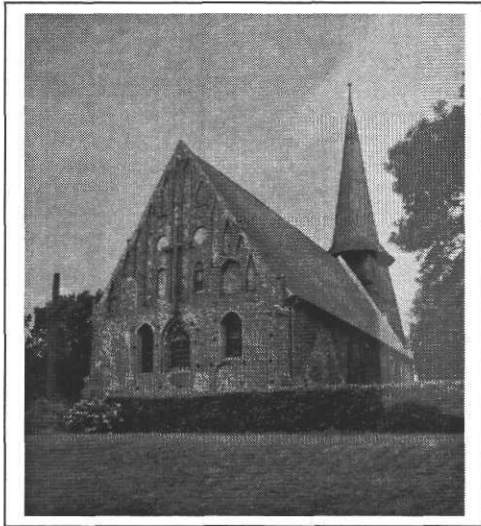


Figure 11. The Lutheran Church in Cerkwica or Zirkwitz.

Ferdinand married Auguste Wilhelmine Luise Batzlaff in Zirkwitz on November 14, 1871. The marriage record from the Lutheran Church in Zirkwitz states Ferdinand was from Gedde, Greifenberg, Pomerania. Today that town is Goscimierz, Zachodniopomorskie, Poland. As of 1905, Goscimierz had 56 residents.

Ferdinand and Auguste had four children born in Zirkwitz – Franz (Frank) 1871, Otto 1874, Ema Amanda 1876 and Martha 1880. Frank married Bertha Fehlhaber in Milwaukee and was a plumber. I recall my maternal grandfather John Davis Johann “Dave” speaking fondly of Frank during a 1984 interview. Otto was my maternal great-grandfather and a bit of a drinker, but more of him later. Ema married Emil Roseneau in Milwaukee. Martha married Charles Metz and lived in Racine. My mother recalls Aunt Martha fondly and would take the interurban train to visit the family in Racine.

Ferdinand, Auguste and their four children immigrated to the United States arriving in New York aboard the steam ship “Queen” on April 26, 1881 via Liverpool. A fifth child Louisa Bertha was born in Milwaukee in July 1882. Ferdinand is listed as living at 873 5th St. in the Milwaukee City Directory from 1883 until 1888. That address would be different today as Milwaukee renumbered its streets in 1932.

The Wille's added Anna b. 1884, Eddie b. 1887, Paul b. 1888, Ella b. 1890, Adela b. 1892 and Arthur b. 1895 to their family of eleven children. From 1889 to 1891 the Wille family resided at 513 Lee St. In 1892 Ferdinand and Auguste purchased a home at 1106 7th St. By 1900 ten people were living in the very small home including a demented and very elderly father in law Carl Batzlaff! The home still stands at 2804 North 7th St having just missed demolition in the 1950s when Interstate 43 obliterated much of the German north side of Milwaukee including the

venerated Borchert Field. As an aside, I went right by this home from 1956 until 2006 when exiting I43 on Locust St. on my way to Grandma Stock's house. It was not until March 2006 that I discovered my ancestral link to the home. My mother Hazel Stock, recalls going to visit an aunt and uncle who resided in that home in the 1930s.

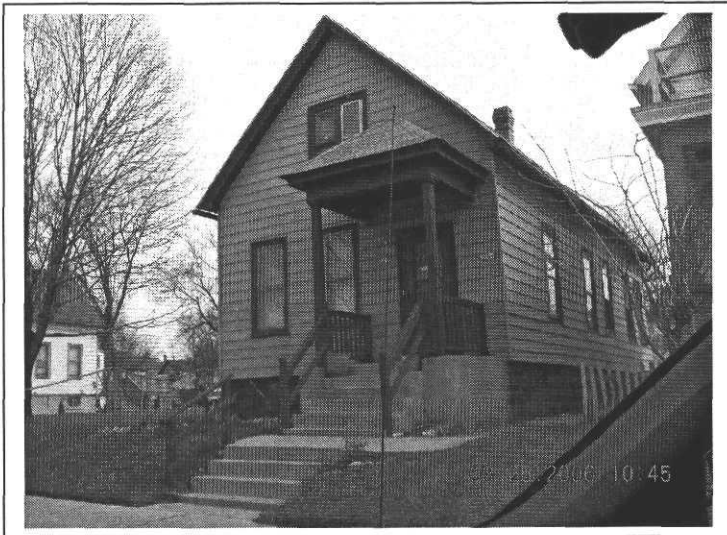


Figure 12. 1106 7th St today 2804 N 7th St. in Milwaukee.

Louisa Bertha married an Edward Holtz and later a Schumacher, Anna Wille married a Lutz, Paul a Lydia Kretzschmas, Adela married Edward Borth, and Arthur a Marie Thomes. Ella was a spinster and evidently lived in the 7th street home at least through 1930. Eddie may have died in childhood as his name disappears

from the census.

Ferdinand is listed as a tailor on his ship manifest of 1881, worked as a miller or millwright as of 1900 and in a machine shop in 1910. He was naturalized in 1884 with final papers dated 1906. The Wille's attended Immanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church on 12th and Garfield Sts. in Milwaukee. That church was demolished probably in the 1950s and the congregation merged with St. Peter's Lutheran Church – Missouri Synod - which is now at 76th and Mill Road in Milwaukee.

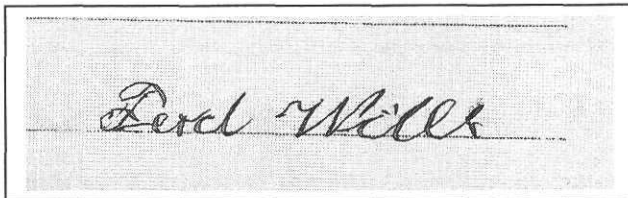


Figure 13, Signature of Ferd Wille on his 1906 Naturalization papers.

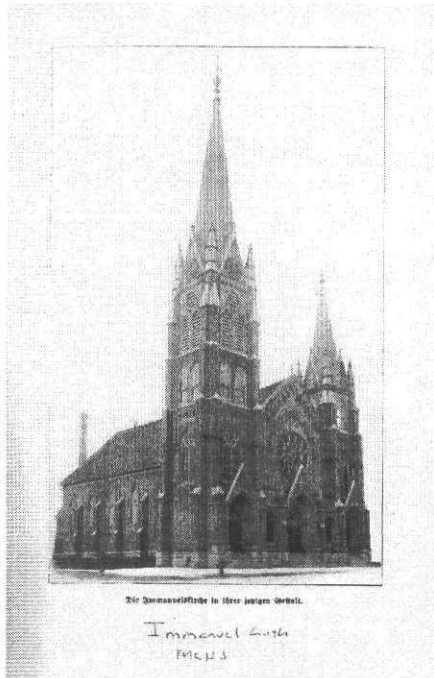


Figure 14. Immanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church c. 1910.

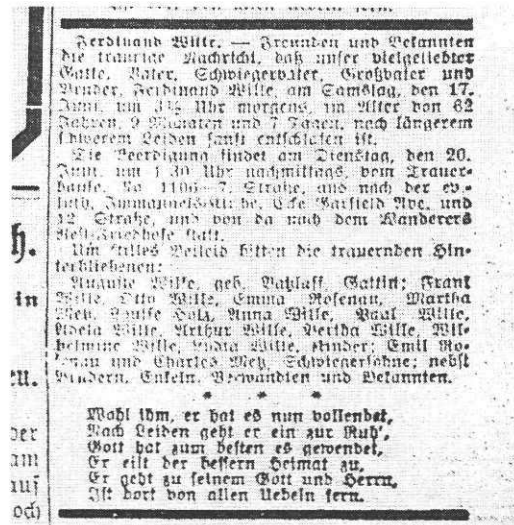


Figure 15. Obituary Ferdinand Wille 1911.

Ferdinand died on June 17, 1911 of “carcinoma of the intestines” and was buried at Wanderer’s Rest Cemetery on June 20, 1911.

His translated obituary reads:

Ferdinand Wille

We sadly inform our friends and acquaintances that our much beloved husband, father, father-in-law, grandfather and brother, Ferdinand Wille, died quietly after long and great suffering on Saturday, June 17 at 3:30 a.m. at the age of 62 years, 9 months and 7 days.

The visitation will take place on Tuesday, June 20 at 1:30 p.m. at the home of the deceased at 1106 Seventh Street and then to the Evangelical Lutheran Emanuel Church, at the corner of Garfield Avenue and Twelfth Street and from there to Wanderers' Rest Cemetery.

We the mourning survivors ask for your quiet sympathy:

Auguste Wille, nee Batzlaff, wife; Frank Wille, Otto Wille, Emma Rosenau, Martha Metz, Louise Holz, Anna Wille, Paul Wille, Adela Wille, Arthur Wille, Bertha Wille, Wilhelmine Wille, Lydia Wille, children; Emil Rosenau and Charles Metz,

sons-in-law; as well as their children, grandchildren, relatives and acquaintances.

Bless him, he has finished,
 He now rests after long suffering,
 God changed it to the better,
 He moves to a better home,
 He goes to be with his God and master,
 Where he shall be free from all suffering.

Auguste Wilhelmina Luise Batzlaff was born in Zirkwitz August 21, 1851 and baptized in the Lutheran Church ten days later. Auguste's father was Carl Friedrich Wilhelm Batzlaff born May 26, 1815 in Nitznow, Cammin, Pomerania and died at the Wille family home as a demented frail elderly man March 1, 1903. Carl was one of the multitudes of poor Pomeranian "day workers" as described in church records. Carl immigrated from Zirkwitz a year after his daughter in 1882 – probably with his son Franz or Frank Batzlaff. Carl was living with his daughter's family from at least 1884. He is buried with the Wille family in Wanderer's Rest in Milwaukee. I enjoyed his obituary which emphasizes his Christian faith.

The translation from German:

For our friends and acquaintances we have the sad news that our beloved father, father-in-law and grandfather, Karl Batzlaff, died peacefully after brief and painful suffering on Sunday, 1 March, at 1:30 in the afternoon, at 88 years of age. The funeral will take place on Thursday, March 5, at 1:30 p.m. The procession will start at the house of the deceased at Nr. 1106 7th St. and move to the Evangelical-Lutheran Immanuel Church at the corner of Garfield and 12th St. and proceed from there to Wanderer's Rest Cemetery.

The mourning family of the deceased asks for quiet commemoration by their friends. Wilhelmina, Augusta and Franz.

Children: Ferdinand Wille and Friedrich Retzlaff, sons-in-law; Bertha Retzlaff, nee Maas, daughter-in-law, as well as his grandsons, great-grandsons, relatives and friends.

**Christ is my life,
 Death is my gain,
 I join Him joyfully.**

Carl Batzlaff. — Freunden und Bekannten
 die traurige Nachricht, daß unser vielgeliebter
 Vater, Schwiegervater und Großvater Carl
 Batzlaff am Sonntag, den 1. März, um 1 1/2
 Uhr, nachmittags im Alter von 69 Jahren, 9
 Monaten und 2 Tagen, nach kurzem, leiblichen
 Leiden sanft entschlafen ist.
 Die Beerdigung findet am Donnerstag, den
 5. März, um 1 1/2 Uhr nachmittags beim Leichen-
 hause, No. 1100 7. Straße, aus nach dem an-
 häng. Ammanntische, Ede. Gottesd. Haus, um
 19. Straße, und von da nach dem Friedhofe
 des Friedhofes Mari.
 Um dieses Beileid bitten die trauernden An-
 erbt-Liebhaber:
 Wilhelmine, Auguste und Franz, Staben-
 hermann, Emilie und Friedrich Batzlaff, Schwa-
 gerkinder, Bertha Batzlaff, geb. Wenz, Schwie-
 gerkinder, nebst Erben, Verwandten,
 und Bekannten.
 * * *
 Christus der ist mein Leben,
 Sterben ist mein Gewinn,
 Dem du bist mein Erben,
 Mit Freud' soll ich leben.

Figure 16. Obituary Carl Batzlaff

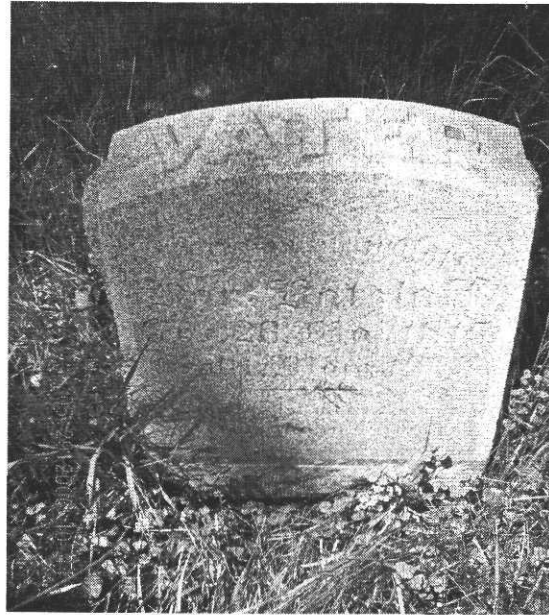


Figure 17. Tombstone Carl Batzlaff
Wanderer's Rest Cemetery

Auguste's mother was Caroline Wilhelmine Weber born April 29, 1817 in Zirkwitz. Caroline had one child out of wedlock Hanna Ernestine Luise in 1836. Caroline married Carl Batzlaff on November 3, 1837 in Zirkwitz, and six children followed that union – Carl in 1838, August 1843, Wilhelmine 1845, Albertine 1847, Auguste 1851 and Franz in 1854. I suspect Caroline died after 1876 – the last year of records for Zirkwitz – and before Carl's immigration in 1882.

As is typical of nineteenth century women, we know Auguste primarily through her husband, as noted above. Auguste died at the Wille home on 7th Street in Milwaukee on March 21, 1917 from a stroke. Auguste is buried with her father and her husband in Wanderer's Rest. Her obituary reads –

Augusta Wille, nee Batzlaff

To Friends and Acquaintances we relay the sad news that our dear Mother, Mother in law, Grandmother, Sister and Sister in law passed away on Wednesday the 21st of March at 12.45 noon. She was 65 years and 7 months old. She died after a prolonged illness.

Burial will be on Saturday March 24th from the residence No.1106-07 To Evang. Luth. Immanuel's Church corner of 12th Street and Garfield Ave and from there to the Wanderer's Cemetary per automobile.

Sympathy is appreciated by the family of the deceased.

Frank Wille, Otto Wille, Emma Rosnau, Martha Metz, Louise Schumacher, Annie Lutz, Paul Wille, Ella Wille, Adela Borth and Arthur Wille, children

Also Son in laws and Daughter in laws, 19 Grandchildren, relatives and friends.

Farewell Dear Mother

Your passing causes great pain for us.

You are resting now at a peaceful place.

You always trusted in God.

Through your work you provided us a home.

Accept our thanks in eternity.

Good bye until judgement day.



Figure 18. Obituary Auguste Wille.



Figure 19. Tombstone Augusta Wille Wanderer's Rest Cemetery.

Generation Two

Otto Friedrich Wilhelm Wille

According to the records of the Evangelical Lutheran church of Zirkwitz, Greifenberg, Pomerania, Otto Friedrich Wilhelm Wille was born on February 11, 1874. Otto immigrated with his family to Milwaukee in 1881 and lived with his parents until his marriage. The 1891 Milwaukee city directory lists Otto as living with his parents at 513 Lee St on Milwaukee's German north side. His occupation is listed as a buffer.

Otto was married at Bethesda Lutheran Church in Milwaukee on August 27, 1898 to Wilhelmine Johanna Stoeck.



Figure 20. Marriage Certificate Otto and Minnie Wille 1898.



Figure 21. Interior Bethesda Lutheran Church about 1900 11th and Chambers Milwaukee.

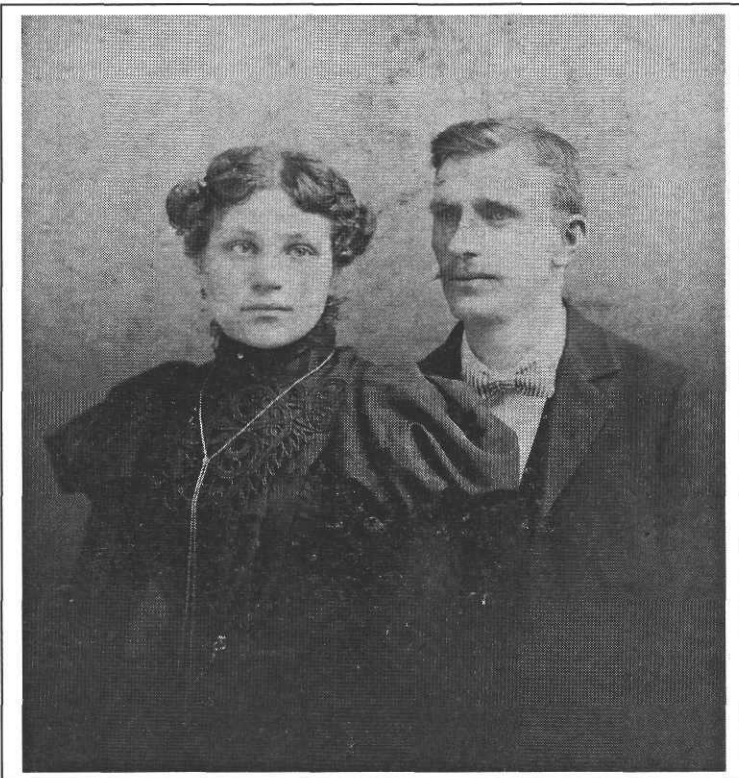


Figure 22. Otto and Minnie Wille about 1898.

The marriage began in tragedy as the couple's first daughter Lora died at age 10 months on November 26, 1899. Three other children were born to Otto and Minnie and each lived into adulthood. Lora's death must have left a lasting impression as one memory I have is of my grandmother Marge talking about how her older sister had died as a baby.

Otto and Minnie lived their life in the neighborhood of their youth – the old German north side of Milwaukee. In 1900 they are listed as renting at 1306 6th St in 1904

renting at 1149 7th St and by 1910 through 1930, 621 W. Burleigh. They lived the remainder of their life at 629 W. Burleigh St. which is the home the Wille's owned and the home in which my mother - their granddaughter - was raised.

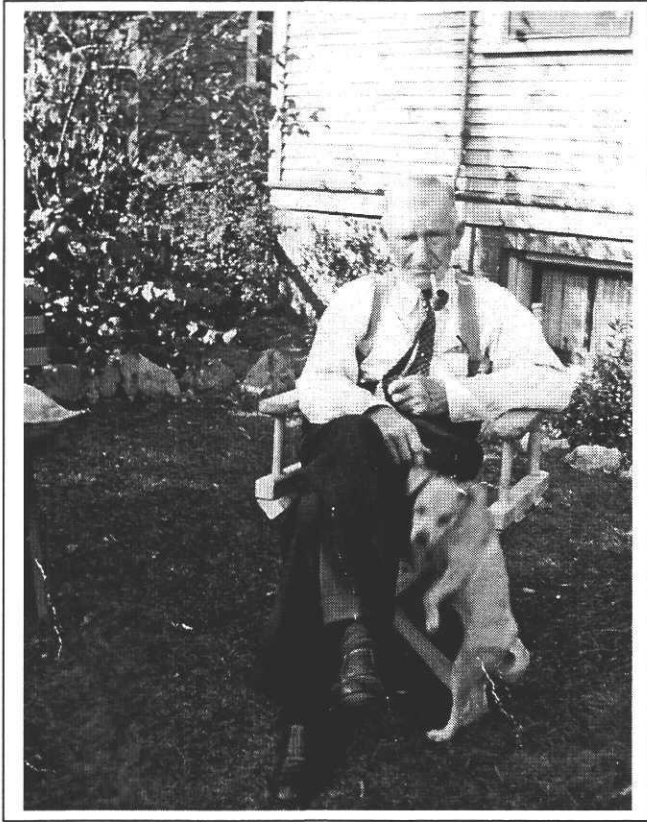


Figure 23. Otto Wille in his yard at 6th and Burleigh about 1945.

Otto was a plumber who struggled with alcohol but was generally kind. My mother has many stories about her grandfather. He would awake in his room as an older widowed man, stretch and say “Oh, Sh.....t!” before taking his toilet bucket to the bath. Once he fell into the coal bin before finding his way into the house on 6th and Burleigh causing his wife to announce “Pa fell into the coal he looks like a nr!”. When sober he evidently was a reliable plumber and helped build the Badger Ammunition plant south of Baraboo in 1940. He worked on the steam pipes that powered the plant. Otto died on December 18, 1958 at Milwaukee County Hospital and is buried near his parents in Wanderer’s Rest Cemetery in

Milwaukee.

Wilhelmene Johanna Stoeck was probably born near Heinrichswalde, Schlochau, West Prussia on August 11, 1878. Minnie immigrated with her parents and siblings to Milwaukee in 1886 and grew up near her future husband at 1305 N 7th St. on the old German north side of Milwaukee. Minnie was a kind and hard working old German who worked outside the home cooking at North Shore Country Club in Milwaukee. Minnie also made stollen - a German baked good - and sold them to restaurants in Milwaukee. Minnie died of a heart attack on August 25, 1947 at St. Joseph’s Hospital in Milwaukee and is buried in Wanderer’s Rest Cemetery next to her husband.

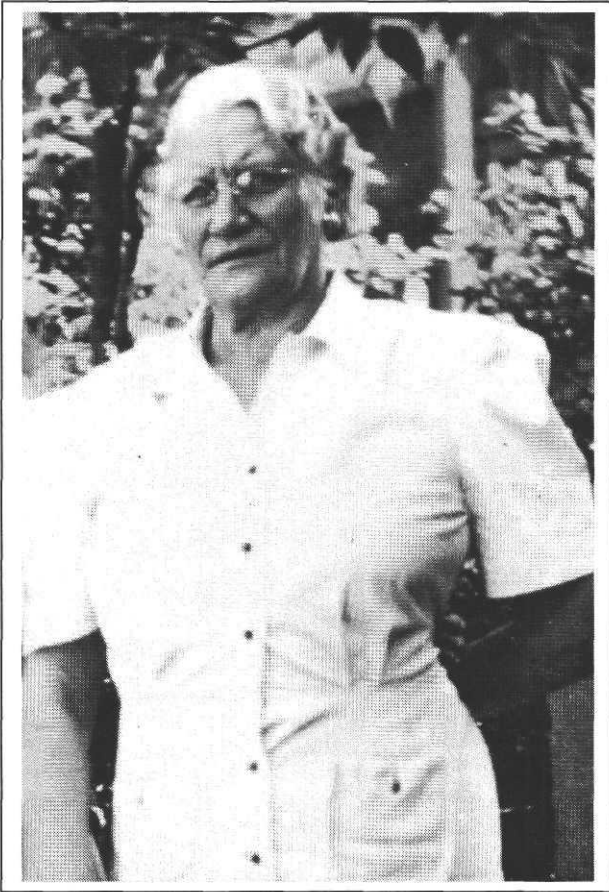


Figure 24. Minnie Stoeck about 1940.

Generation Three

Melinda Pauline Emilie Wille

Melinda “Marge” Wille was born on September 23, 1904 at 1149 N 7th St. in Milwaukee and was baptized at Bethesda Lutheran Church on 11th and Chambers. Marge graduated from Ring St. Public School in 1919. Marge was united in marriage to John Davis Johann on August 8, 1929 at Epiphany Lutheran Church on 2nd and Clark St. in Milwaukee. The marriage evidently could not be held at Bethesda Lutheran because Dave Johann was a Mason.



Figure 25. Marge Wille on left about 1907.

The marriage produced one daughter – Hazel Ellis – in 1930. The family lived most of their married life with the Otto and Minnie Wille family at 629 W. Burleigh in Milwaukee. Marge worked with her mother at North Shore Country Club in the 1930s and 1940s before accepting a position at the Boston Store in downtown Milwaukee managing the restaurant from which she retired in 1968.



Figure 26. Marge Wille Johann 1929.

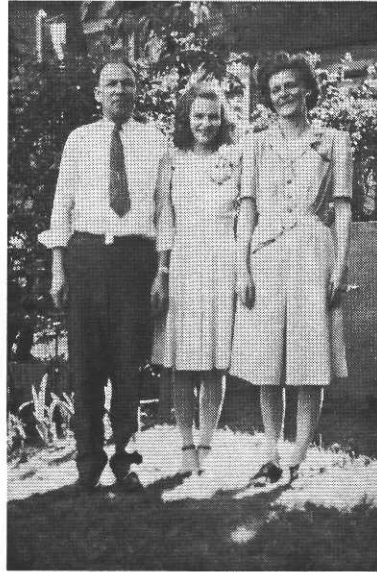


Figure 27. Dave and Marge Johann and daughter about 1943.

About 1959 the Johann family moved out of the rapidly deteriorating north side of Milwaukee to 4921 N. 63rd St. in Milwaukee. I recall that small home as very clean and very 1950s. Marge and Dave loved cards and dining out with friends. I recall Marge calling her sister Cora every morning when they often spoke German to prevent our small ears from overhearing those secret conversations. Marge died of a heart attack on April 14, 1969 and is buried at Wanderer's Rest Cemetery in Milwaukee.

The Johann Stoeck Family

Generation One

Johann Stoeck was probably born near Heinrichswalde, Schlochau, West Prussia on March 7, 1828 to Christian and Anna Beling Stoeck. This information is from Milwaukee County civil and Bethesda Lutheran church records. Apparently the Lutheran church records of Heinrichswalde did not survive World War Two. Johann married Witwa Renate Schewe in West Prussia probably in 1855. Six children blessed this marriage.

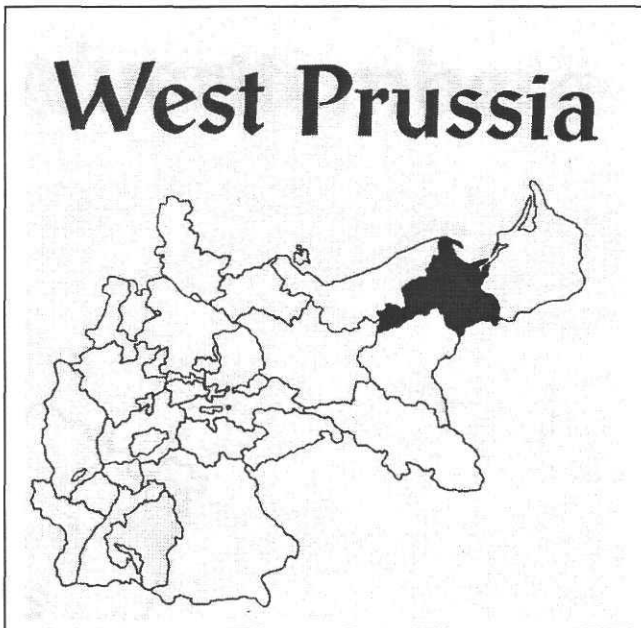


Figure 28. How West Prussia fit into the Prussian Empire about 1871.

The family immigrated to the United States leaving Liverpool aboard the steamship Illinois and arrived in Philadelphia on April 26, 1886. In 1889 Johann paid for a lot in the Pierce and Davis subdivision in Milwaukee and built a home at 1305 N 6th St. That home still exists today as 3137 N. 6th St. My mother recalls the home as occupied by Johann's son Edward during the 1930s. I do not know where the Stoeck family lived from 1886 until 1889 but perhaps it was not in Milwaukee.

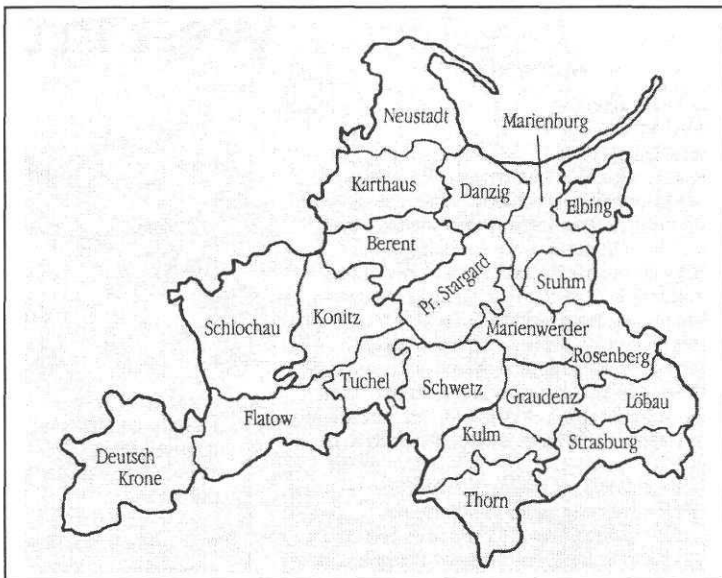


Figure 29. Heinrichswalde was in the extreme south west corner of Kreis Schlochau near the Pomeranian border.

I do not know what occupation Johann used to make his living though he listed as a laborer on his passenger ship list. I do know he did not naturalize as the 1900 census lists him as an alien and no naturalization records in Milwaukee were found in my research.

Johann died on February 12, 1908 in Milwaukee and is buried in Union Cemetery. No headstone exists, no obituary was found and no probate was found.



Figure 30. Home of Johann and Renate Stoeck on N 6th St. Milwaukee in 2006.

Witwa Renate Schewe was likely born in Kreis Schlochau, West Prussia on July 4, 1836 if the records cited above are correct. The 1900 census reports that Renate had 12 children but only 6 living. Evidently all the children immigrated with their parents in 1886. Renate died of cardiac insufficiency on December 31, 1914 in Milwaukee and is buried with her husband in Union cemetery.

No tombstone or probate papers exist though we do have an obituary published in the Germania Herold on January 1, 1915 which reads:

Sad news to friends and acquaintances that our much loved Mother, Mother in Law, Grandmother and Great Grandmother peacefully passed away after a long and difficult suffering on Thursday, December 31 at 3 am at the age of 78 years, 5 months and 27 days.

The funeral will be on Saturday, January 2, at 2 PM at the home 1305 6th St. and will proceed to the Union Cemetery. The mourning relatives ask for silent sympathy no visits or condolences desired. Fritz, Edward, Albert Stoeck, Johanna Rosenau, Minnie Wille are children. Julius Rosenau and Otto Wille are sons in law. Ernestine, Johanna and Ida Stoeck daughters in law along with grandchildren, great grandchildren and other relatives.

You my loved ones, do not mourn or cry over my death.
I did not die too early.
I simply have been released from my suffering.
My pain was great, more than anyone could have imagined.
Now I am rid of all my misery.
Thank God it is accomplished!

Generation Two

Wilhelmene Johanna Stoeck Wille

See Ferdinand Wille Family

Generation Three

Melinda Pauline Emilie Wille Johann

See Ferdinand Wille Family

The Carl Friedrich Dunst Family

Generation One

Carl Friedrich Dunst was born August 26, 1832 in Brugge near Schoenberg, Soldin, Brandenburg which is near Neuenburg which is near Soldin, Brandenburg. Carl married Auguste Henriette Becker in Schoenberg on December 14, 1856. Seven children blessed this marriage and all of the children immigrated to Wisconsin in the 1880s. Carl, Auguste and the youngest five sons arrived in New York aboard the Habsburg on June 1, 1882.



Figure 31. How Brandenburg fits into the Prussian Empire about 1871.

The Dunst family settled first in the Town of Trenton in Washington County but stayed there only two years before moving to the Town of West Bend. Unfortunately Auguste did not live to enjoy the new life her family was starting because she died on April 30, 1886 of a stroke. It appears from land records that Carl either never owned a farm or owned one for only a short time before moving into the City of West Bend by about 1891. Carl is listed as a retired farmer in the 1900 federal census.

Most of the Dunst sons were prosperous owning substantial farms in Washington County in the early 1900s. There is still a Dunst Drive that runs to the west of the City of West Bend which likely linked the William Dunst farm to the city. Son Carl had a large farm in Jackson Township and son Otto owned a large blacksmith shop in West Bend.



Figure 32. Farm of Son Carl, Jr. farm in Jackson Township. Carl Sr. lived here from about 1910 until his death in 1925. Photo 2006.

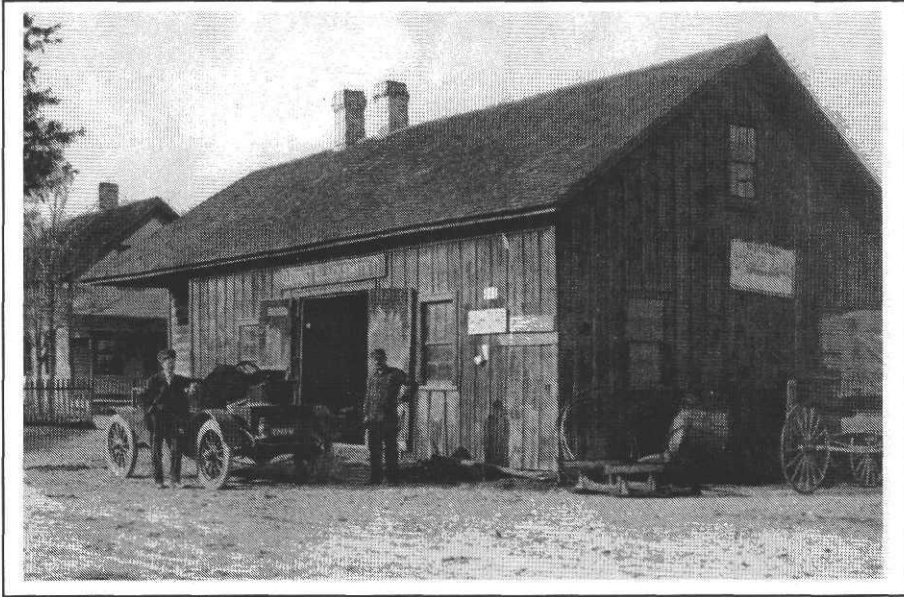


Figure 33. Son Otto was a blacksmith in West Bend. This is his shop about 1915.

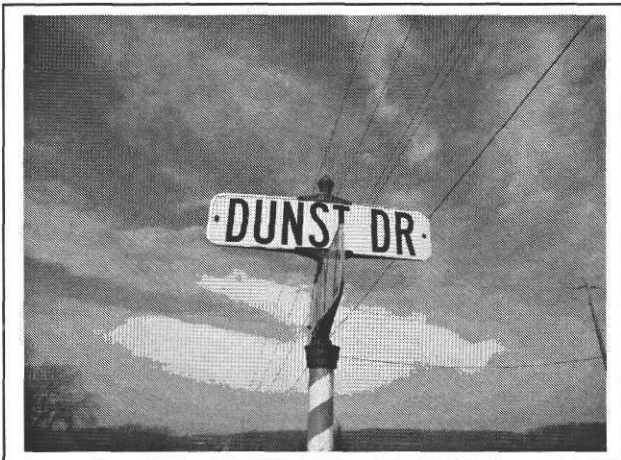


Figure 34. The site of the William Dunst farm was the corner of Dunst Dr. and Hwy Z West Bend. Photo 2006.

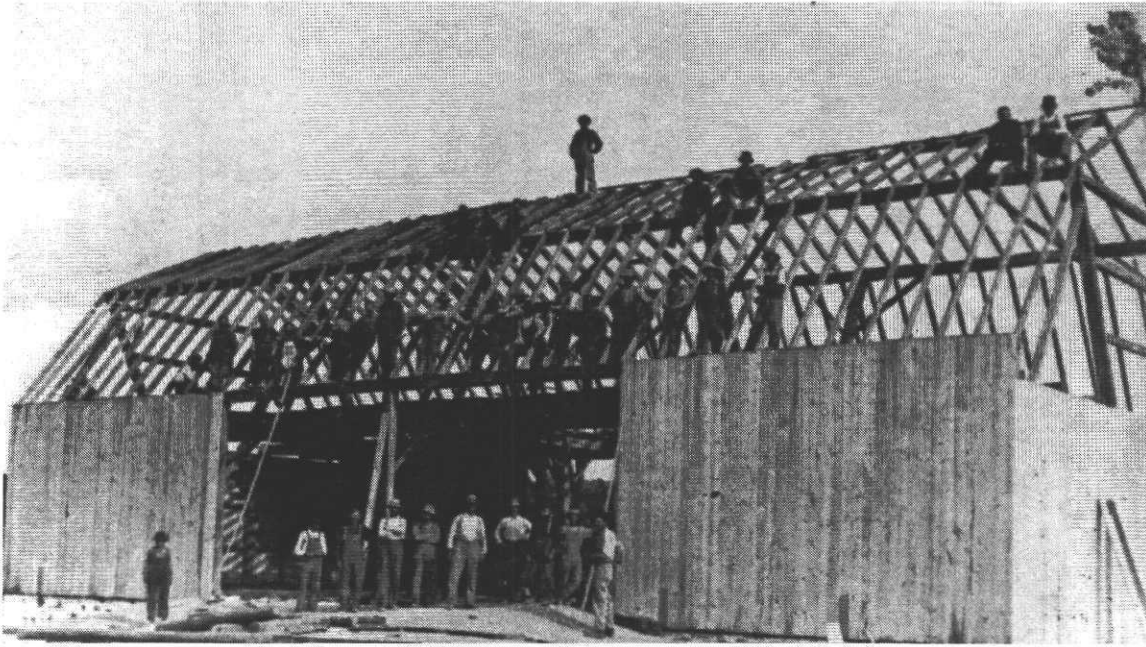


Figure 35. The William Dunst barn under construction about 1900.

Carl died of a stroke on December 6, 1925 and was buried at the Union Cemetery in West Bend next to his wife. I could not find probate records.



Figures 36 and 37. The Carl and Auguste Dunst Tombstone Union Cemetery West Bend.

Dunst Obits

West Bend Pilot
Thurs., Dec. 10, 1925

Carl Friedrich Dunst

Carl Friedrich Dunst, who for many years was one of West Bend's most familiar figures and one of the city's best residents, passed away in death last Sunday at the home of his son, Carl Dunst, in the town of Jackson, death resulting from infirmities of old age. Mr. Dunst was born in Schoenberg, Germany, on Aug. 26, 1832, bringing his age up to 93 years, 3 months, and 11 days. He grew to manhood in his native country and there married Miss Augusta Becker on Dec. 14, 1856. The couple and their children came to America in 1882, settling in the town of Trenton. After residing in that town about two years they moved into the town of West Bend, where Mrs. Dunst passed away in death. Mr. Dunst made his home in this city for a number of years, but during the last four years he made his home with the son named. Deceased was the father of seven sons, one of whom preceded him in death. Those surviving him are: Charles and Louis of the town of Jackson, William, Herman and Gustav of the city of West Bend, and Otto of Milwaukee. He is also survived by 27 grandchildren and 34 great-grandchildren. He leaves no brothers or sisters. Mr. Dunst's funeral was held from the home of his son Gustav, in this city, on Wednesday at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, services being conducted in St. John's (Lutheran) church, Rev. Anger officiating. Interment was made in Union cemetery. Mr. Dunst was a loving husband and father, a model citizen, whose aim in life was to do good to all of his fellowmen, and he at all times had the highest esteem of all who had the good fortune to become intimately acquainted with him. He lived a long and useful life and lived it so well that the reward promised to those who live as well is surely his now to enjoy forever. Grandpa Dunst has left us, but his memory will ever be cherished fondly by all who were near and dear to him, and he will be missed by relatives and friends alike. To his bereaved sons and other relatives we extend our heartfelt sympathy.

West Bend Democrat
Wed., May 5, 1886

AUGUSTE DUNST nee Becker, died last Thursday, aged 50 years, at her home in the town of West Bend. Deceased was born in 1838, in Schoenberg, Brandenburg, Germany, and emigrated with her husband, Carl Friedrich Dunst, to whom she was married in 1857, to the United States about four years ago. She was the mother of 12 children, 7 of whom survive her. Her funeral took place last Sunday under the auspices of the Lutheran church of which she had been a devoted member.

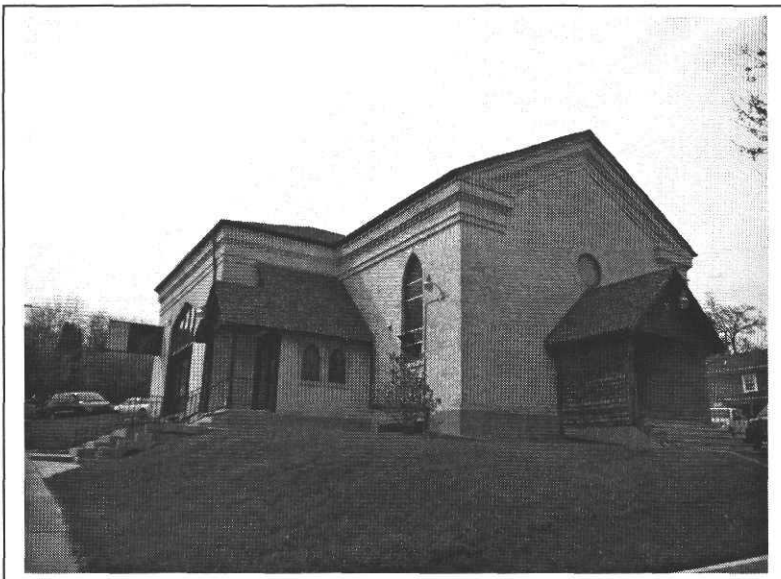


Figure 38. Above Obituaries Carl and Auguste Dunst.

Figure 39. St. John's Lutheran Church West Bend now the home of a hair salon. Photo 2006.



Figure 40. Carl F Dunst with a son and daughter in law. Carl is on the right.

Auguste Henriette Becker Dunst was born to George Becker and wife in Schoenberg, Brandenburg on September 9, 1836. Auguste bore twelve children but only seven sons lived into adulthood all of whom immigrated to Washington County, Wisconsin in the 1880s. Auguste died of a stroke on April 30, 1886 and is buried with her husband in Union Cemetery in West Bend.

Generation Two

Julius Dunst

Here is an interesting though tragic story. Julius was born on September 28, 1859 in Schoenberg, the oldest of seven boys. Julius married Therese Klagge in Schoenberg on January 2, 1881. Julius, Therese and three children immigrated to America aboard the Hohenstaufen from Bremen arriving in Baltimore on November 17, 1883. The family arrived soon after in Washington County, Wisconsin where the family probably worked on a farm owned by one of his brothers. Two more sons were added to the family in Washington County. To my knowledge, Julius never owned land and his family was likely not well to do.

Tragically Julius committed suicide on August 19, 1910 in Cedarburg, Wisconsin. We have interesting documents related to his death as his suicide made local headlines and Mr.

Armbruster wrote a compelling eulogy for him on his burial in Zur Ruhe Cemetery in Cedarburg. Mr. Armbruster evidently was given to writing eulogies for the unchurched or fallen away Lutherans of Cedarburg and Julius was just that. The original eulogy is in German which I had translated professionally.

John Armbruster
Resident Agent,
Cedarburg, Wis.

Julius Dunst
died Aug 19, 1910
born, Sept 28, 1859

Dear family and friends of the deceased who are assembled here today. Having stepped into this cemetery today, so we can bring his body, whose soul has already gone to a better place, to it's last resting place, always gives each and every one of us the opportunity for some soul-searching of our own. And our hearts are opened to take a look at parts of our lives, for which our busy lives leave us very little time anymore.

Here, in this small spot of earth, the home of the dead, the differences of each of our characters, which clash into one another, in the hustle and bustle of our every day lives, become a lot less obvious to the eye.

We all want to talk about a person's idiosyncrasies and stupid ways how he or she lives. But once the candle of his live has died, be it in a violent or a peaceful manner, we only want to remember what was loving and good about his life. Everything rough is erased, and only the good character trades remain before our mind's eye.

Murder is a very ugly word, if it relates to the attack on another life, or it relates to suicide, and both are therefore considered to be a sinful act to all civilized people. We look for means (sometimes questionable) and laws to prevent such a tragedy. We also try with all means available to us, to throw legal documents at the increase of murder or suicide. However, we still have to ask ourselves: do you, yourself know how your life will come to an end? Will we leave this life being of clear mind? Will we be so blessed, that we will live satisfied and in happiness among our descendants, friends and acquaintances. Or will the bad luck come into our lives and confuse our mind, so that we will become melancholy, forgetful or eccentric? We can't see into the future and know everything that will happen to us; and should a sad life as the above become our destiny, we will not able to change any of it.

It is our job on this earth, to try to live our lives in such a way, that when the day of our affliction meets up with us, it can be said of us: he has fulfilled his obligations as a decent human being. As long as we will keep our power of mind, which mother nature has so kindly provided us with, by giving us a healthy mind and great humor, so that we will be able to judge happiness and sorrow by using the correct words so say, we all should be intend to stand by our fellow men with a helping hand. If we are loyal and faithful people, we are supposed to nourish love and

kindness, instead of deliberately throwing obstacles in the life path of others, which will create nothing but bitterness. We should be guardians to one another, and pass on the hot chalice of friendly co-existence, just like Jesus Christ has passed it into our hands.

The lifeless Julius Dunst, to whose obsequies we are all assembled here, was born on December 28th 1859 in Schoenberg, in the province Brandenburg. There he grew up under the loving and devoted care of his parents. After he had served as a soldier for his country. On 2nd of January 1881 he married his wife, Therese nee Klage in Schoenberg, who now survives him. In 1883 he, and his wife and children immigrated to America and came straight to the town of Jackson where he settled down. His father and brothers had already settled here some time ago.

His wife bore him a total of 6 children, 4 sons and 2 daughters, of whom one little son preceded him to the afterlife. He is now survived by 3 adult sons and 2 daughters. His old father and his 6 brothers, as well as other relatives also survive him.

The deceased was strong and robust, and worked very hard. Already, when he was a young man, he had been severely injured on his head, by a falling tree, and in the year 1885 he was afflicted by severe sunstroke. Both of these accidents left him with a preexisting condition and caused him problems at times. Sometimes he escaped into a melancholy state of mind, was eccentric or became very angry and turned his rage against his family members and friends. A similar sudden attack of rage last Friday afternoon led to the disaster, that he committed suicide. He was 50 years, 7 months and 15 days old.

This horrific act caused great shock in his family, and led to severe sorrow. Many people came and gave their condolences to his immediate family, as well as to his very old father, who had been the father of 18 children, and his 6 brothers, relatives and friends. We hope that he found the peace he was searching for, and he will always be remembered with love.

May he rest in peace.

It is interesting that I heard the “10 gauge shotgun” story from my wife’s grandmother Luella Dunst Eichstaedt in the 1970s. Her version – as well as her other sibling’s version – was that a grandfather of theirs was a potato farmer who shot his unfaithful wife with a “10 gauge shotgun”. The 10 gauge shotgun part of the story turned out to be true in my research 30 years later!

Therese Klage Dunst was born in Prussia on August 8, 1858. Her life with Julius must have been less than ideal. Therese died at the home of her daughter Marie on November 24, 1919 of heart failure. She is buried in Zur Ruhe Cemetery in Cedarburg and respectful distance from Julius! The funeral was held at Immanuel Lutheran Church in Cedarburg.

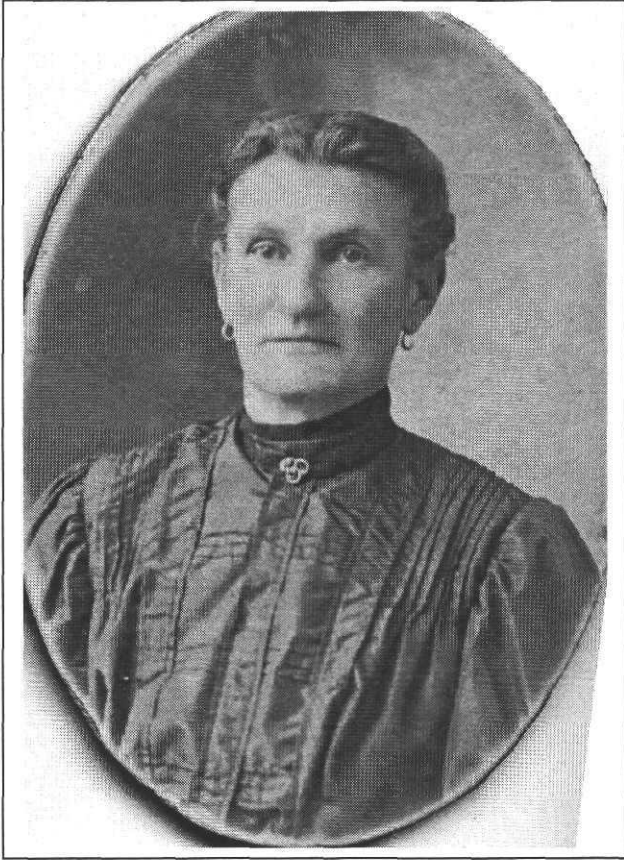
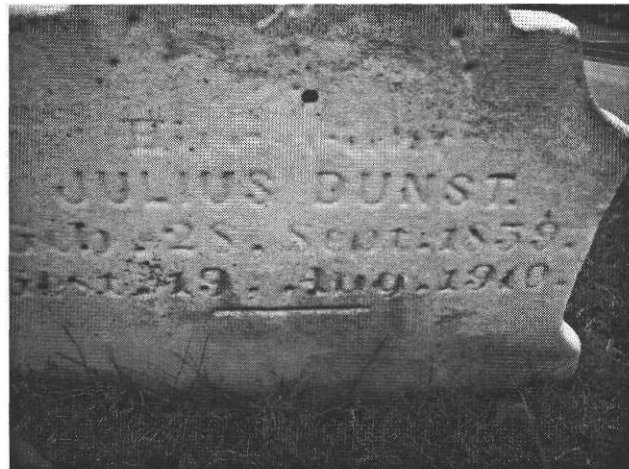


Figure 41. Probable Therese Klagge Dunst. Marie Mueller Dunst wrote “my mother in law – Marie” on back of this photo.



Figures 42 and 43. Theresa and Julius Dunst Tombstones Zur Ruhe Cemetery, Cedarburg, Wisconsin. They are not buried near one another.

Generation Three

Albert Rudolph Walter Dunst

Perhaps I should title this biography “Albert Dunst – A Short and Tragic Life!” Albert was born on December 28, 1891 in West Bend and was confirmed in the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the Town of Jackson near his birthplace. Albert wed Techla Marie Mueller in the Friedans Lutheran Church of Port Washington on July 9, 1910. Six children blessed this marriage, five of whom lived into adulthood.

Albert and family moved around south eastern Wisconsin quite a bit. Children were born or confirmed in Hartland, Cedarburg and Granville. In his 1917 draft registration, Albert was living in West Allis and working for Schoenecker Boot Company. In his last years, Albert was working for the Schlesinger Estate in River Hills north of Milwaukee. The Schlesinger family was very wealthy and had extensive land holdings in River Hills with opulent homes. Albert and family made due with small farm houses and worked on the estate farms and gardens.

Albert died of pancreatic cancer in Columbia Hospital in Milwaukee on March 9, 1932 and is buried in Zur Ruhe Cemetery in Cedarburg.

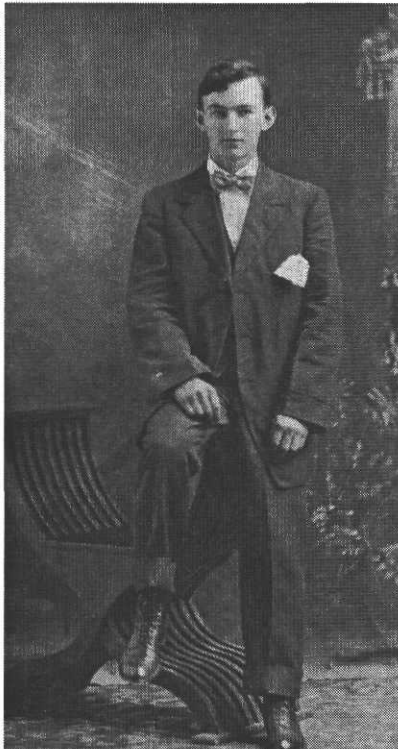


Figure 44. Albert Dunst about 1910. Figure 45. Albert, Marie with baby Alvin 1911.

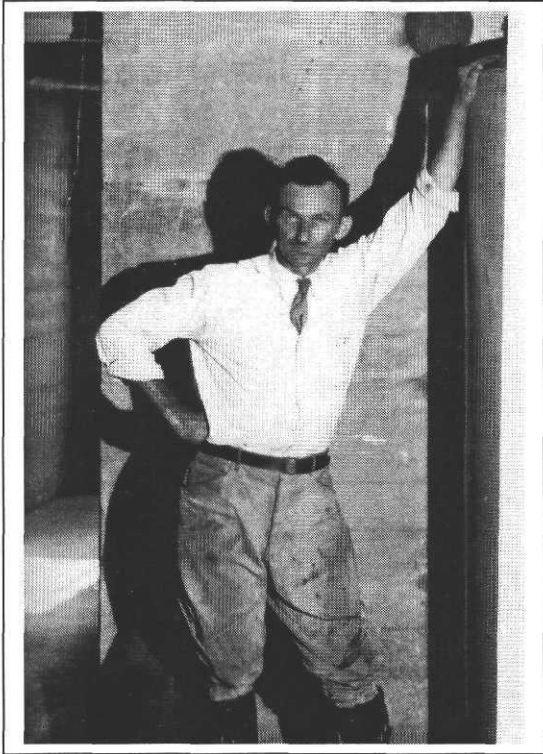


Figure 46. Albert Dunst about 1930.

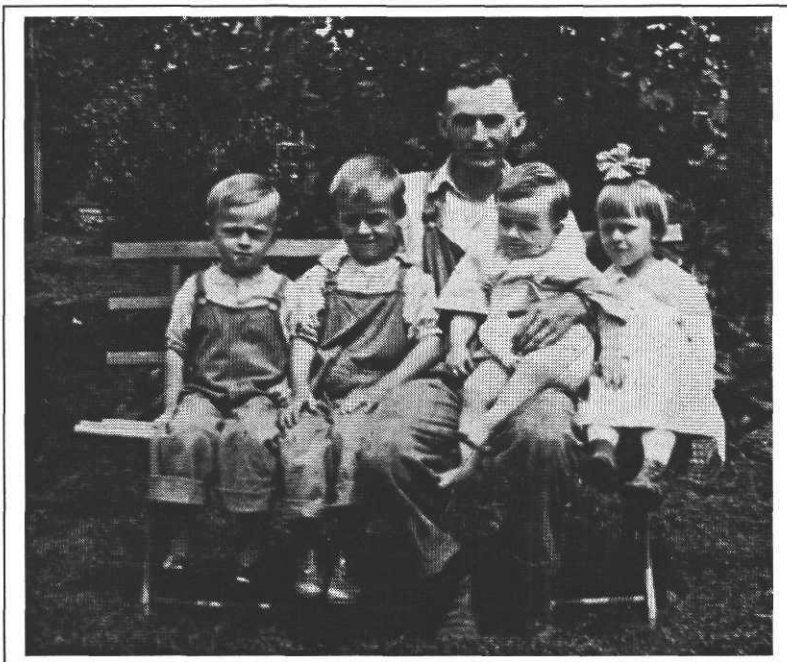


Figure 47. Albert Dunst with – from left to right – Leroy, Alvin, Earl and Luella about 1915.

Lutheran Church in Milwaukee on June 9, 1904. When she married Albert she was living in Grafton Township in Ozaukee County.

Techla Marie Mueller was born on November 9, 1889 either in Chicago or Kansas City. I do have a baptismal certificate from a Lutheran church in Kansas City noting her baptism on March 26, 1894. I also have a copy of her communion in St. Marien's



Figure 48. Marie Dunst 1943



Figure 49. Marie Dunst early 1940s.

Marie was evidently loved by her children as well as many others. I have heard only a few stories about Marie and all of those stories were positive. Marie apparently cared for her grandchildren quite a bit helping raise them as best she could. Marie died of stomach cancer on August 5, 1945 and is buried in Zur Ruhe Cemetery in Cedarburg. At the time of her death she was still living on or near the Schlesinger Estate at 8545 N. Range Line Rd. in River Hills, Milwaukee County.

Generation Four

Luella Theresa Dunst

According to baptismal records Luella was born in the Town of Hartland in Waukesha County on June 5, 1913. Luella was confirmed at St. Peter's Lutheran Church in Granville, Milwaukee County in 1927. Luella did not talk about her childhood very much. I suspect her family was of very modest means as her father held factory jobs or worked on other people's farms. Luella married Paul Eichstaedt in the "Capital Drive Church" in Waukesha County in 1932. It must be noted I could not find civil birth or marriage records for Luella in Waukesha County. The marriage produced one child in 1936 and ended in divorce in 1947.



Figure 50. One room school house the Dunst children attended in Granville in the 1920s.



Figure 51. Luella Dunst about 1916.



Figure 52. Luella and Earl Dunst about 1918.

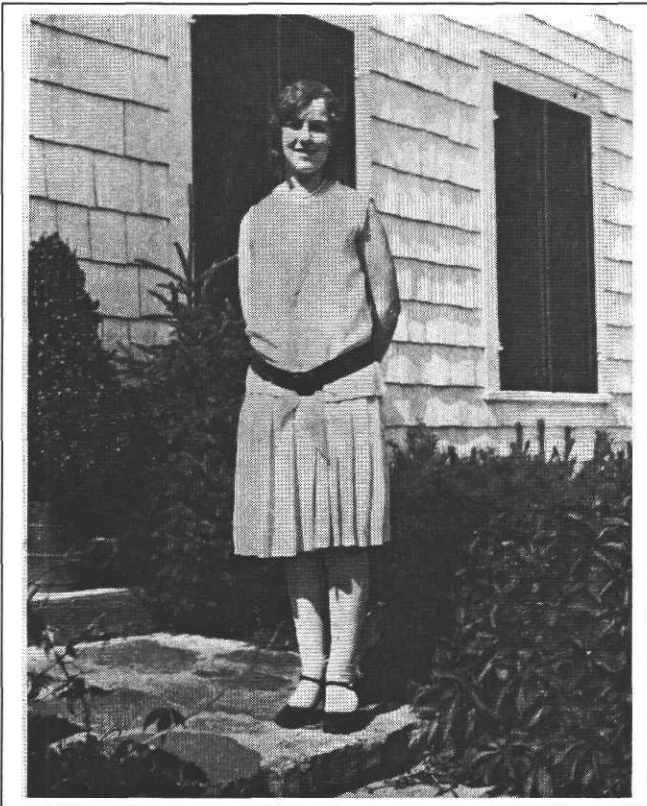


Figure 53. Luella as a teen about 1928.

Luella lived in Milwaukee after her divorce from Paul. Apparently she had a series of men in her life and probably married some of them. Luella supported herself as an owner of a breakfast and lunch diner on Green Bay Avenue in Milwaukee and later ran a lunch counter at the Bilshure Pharmacy in downtown Milwaukee.



Figure 54. Luella in her middle years probably taken in the mid 1950s.

Luella could be hard edged and loved to go to the horse races in Chicago. Many hours were spent playing Yahtzee by herself in her kitchen. Luella was instrumental in helping raise her grandchildren as her daughter often struggled in life. Luella died suddenly at her home in Milwaukee June 23, 1996. Her ashes were scattered on her parent's graves in Cedarburg, Wisconsin.



Figure 55. Luella as I remember her - cigarette and all! At her home on Milwaukee's north side 1995.

Ewald H. Mueller Family

Generation One

Ewald H. Mueller – later changed the name to Edward Miller – was born either April 16, 1853 or 1858 in Leibenschied near Nassau, Hessen, Prussia. From his naturalization papers filed in Milwaukee in 1919 we find out that Ewald left Antwerp, Belgium aboard the Switzerland and arrived – by himself – in New York on December 14, 1881. We pick up Ewald in February 1882 in Vincennes, Indiana where he filed his first naturalization papers.

A grandson did pass a couple of hints to me about Ewald in a phone conversation in 2008. Ewald apparently did serve in the Prussian military and was divorced before he married Anna Marie Bertha Abels in 1888. At some point in time he is alleged to have owned 1,000 acres of land near Hannibal, Missouri.

Ewald and Bertha had five daughters. From the birth places of the children it seems the family was in Chicago during the 1889 to 1892 era, Kansas City, Missouri about 1894 to 1895, Omaha, Nebraska in 1898 and in Milwaukee by 1899. The 1910 census lists Ewald as living with his family in Grafton Township in Ozaukee County and he was working in cement construction. Other records have the family renting various flats in Milwaukee from about December 1898 until Ewald's death in West Allis in 1937.

Earl Dunst wrote a brief family history in 2006 noting that Ewald or Edward liked the ladies and that the ladies liked Ed. Living sons of Edna Hathaway recall only vague stories about Ewald noted in paragraph one. We do know Ewald died of a stroke on January 19, 1937 while living at 1734 S. 60th St. in West Allis. He is buried in Zur Ruhe Cemetery in Cedarburg. I could find no probate and only a small obituary in the Milwaukee Journal that gave only basic information about his surviving family.



Figure 56. A rather handsome Ewald Mueller probably about 1890.

As for wife Marie Bertha Abels, she was evidently was born near Cologne, Germany in 1861 and immigrated to America in 1871. Her mother was allegedly French from Alsace Lorraine. Bertha apparently outlived some of her children as she was alive in August 1945 when daughter Techla Marie died. Her brief obituary states she died September 29, 1945 and is buried with daughter Edna Hathaway in Highland Memorial Cemetery in New Berlin, Wisconsin. At the time of her death she lived in the St. Joan Antida Home near 66th and Beloit Roads in Milwaukee.

My living contact states that “Grandma Becky” was a “pistol” who liked a cigarette and a highball from time to time. Grandma Becky was an insulin dependent diabetic who was cared for by daughter Edna when she lived at St. Joan Antida. Becky used the money Edna gave her to buy treats for the local children in the neighborhood and also liked to hand out treats to the local canine population. My contact states that once Grandma Becky was on a trip to Vilas County and stripped to her underwear to swim in a very cold lake with her great grandchildren.



Figure 57. I believe Bertha Miller is on right next to grandson Milo “Jim” Dunst with daughter Marie on left about 1944.

Generation Two

Marie Techla Mueller Dunst

see the Carl Friedrich Dunst Family

Generation Three

Luella Therese Dunst Eichstaedt

see the Carl Friedrich Dunst Family

Ernest Albert Rudolph Buss Family

Generation One

Ernst Albert Rudolph Buss was born to Carl and Johanna Kuhn Buss in Meesow, Regenwalde, Pomerania on March 19, 1869. Today Meesow is Mieszewo, Poland. Ernst's town of origin is found in his children's baptismal records in St. James Lutheran Church in Shawano, Wisconsin.

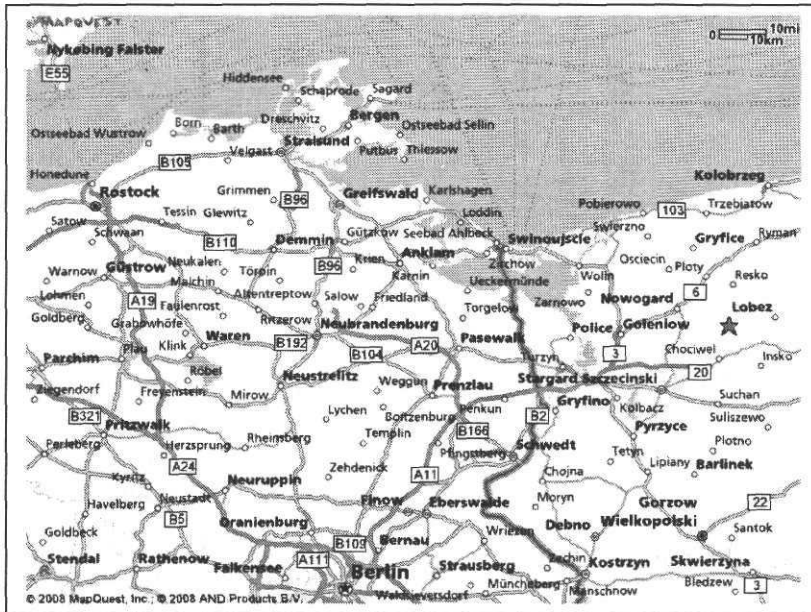


Figure 58. Meesow, now Mieszewo, is on right of star near Lobez.

Ernest arrived in Baltimore on the steam ship Weimar from Bremen on November 18, 1891. Ernest was traveling by himself. Ernest naturalized in September 1892 in Wausau, Wisconsin and was living near Shawano in a small town known as Marion in August 1894.

Ernst was united in marriage in August 1894 to Ernestina "Tini" Wilhelmenia Graewin at St. Paul's Lutheran Church in Tomah, Wisconsin. The couple lived in or near Shawano, Wisconsin from soon after marriage until about 1899 when they are noted to be living in Edgar, Wisconsin. In June 1900 the Buss family is living in Wausau and by 1903 and until their death in 1950, Ernst and Tini lived at 627 N Humboldt in Wausau.

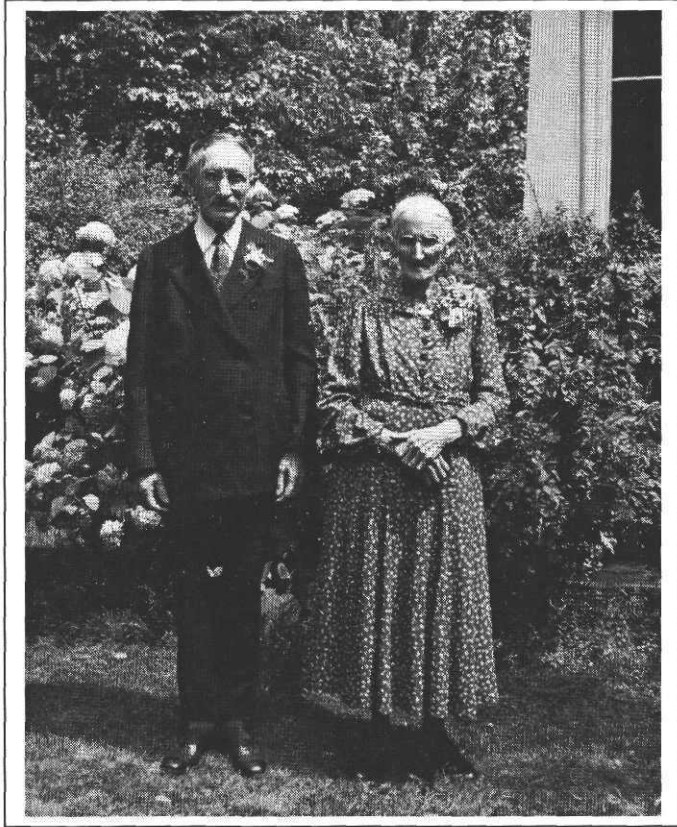


Figure 59. Ernest and Ernestine Buss on their 50th Wedding Anniversary in Wausau.

The Buss family had five children and all of them lived into adulthood. Ernst is always listed as a tailor. In 2007 an elderly grandchild recalled that Ernst was a kind man who loved to sit on his front porch swing and take long walks. Ernst died on January 2, 1950 and was buried in Pine Grove Cemetery in Wausau.



Figure 60. The Buss family about 1925. From left Dorothy, Herbert, Ida, Otto and Martha. Ernst and Ernestine seated front.

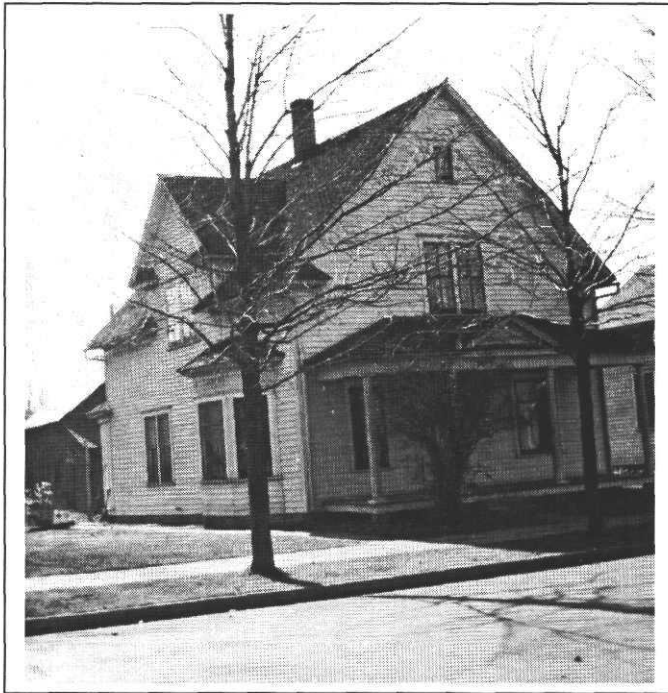


Figure 61. The Buss home on Humboldt St. in Wausau.

Ernestina Wilhelmenia Graewin was born on January 11, 1876 in Vehlingsdorf, Saatzig, Pomerania. Ernestine immigrated with her parents to Tomah, Monroe County, Wisconsin in 1881. "Tini" was apparently a bit of a "pistol" according to an elderly grandchild I interviewed in 2008. She died of myocarditis on April 30, 1950 and is buried with her husband.

Generation Two

Dorothy Emma Augusta Buss

Dorothy Emma Augusta Buss was born on December 13, 1908 in Wausau, Wisconsin. On February 14, 1931 she married Edward Reinicke in Wausau. To this union, four children were born - all living into adulthood. Dorothy lived a somewhat helter skelter life with Ed as he had a wunderlust that lead the family to life in a carnival for a period of time. There were some separations but always followed by reunions. Dorothy died on November 18, 1993 in Milwaukee and is buried at Pinelawn Cemetery in Milwaukee with her husband.



Figure 62. Left, Dorothy Buss 1909 in Wausau.

Figure 63. Below, Dorothy with children Milwaukee about 1945.



Figure 64. Left, Dorothy in Wausau about 1922.



Figure 65. Dorothy and Edward Reinicke 1972.

The Albert Julius Carl Graewin Family

Generation One

Albert was born on December 15, 1854 in Teschendorf, Regenwalde, Pomerania. Today the town is called Cieszyno, Szczecinskie in Poland. On June 5, 1878 Albert was united in marriage to Emilie Sophie Louise Schmidt in nearby town Vehlingsdorf, Saatzig. One daughter Ernestine was born in Pomerania and four more children blessed the marriage in the United States.

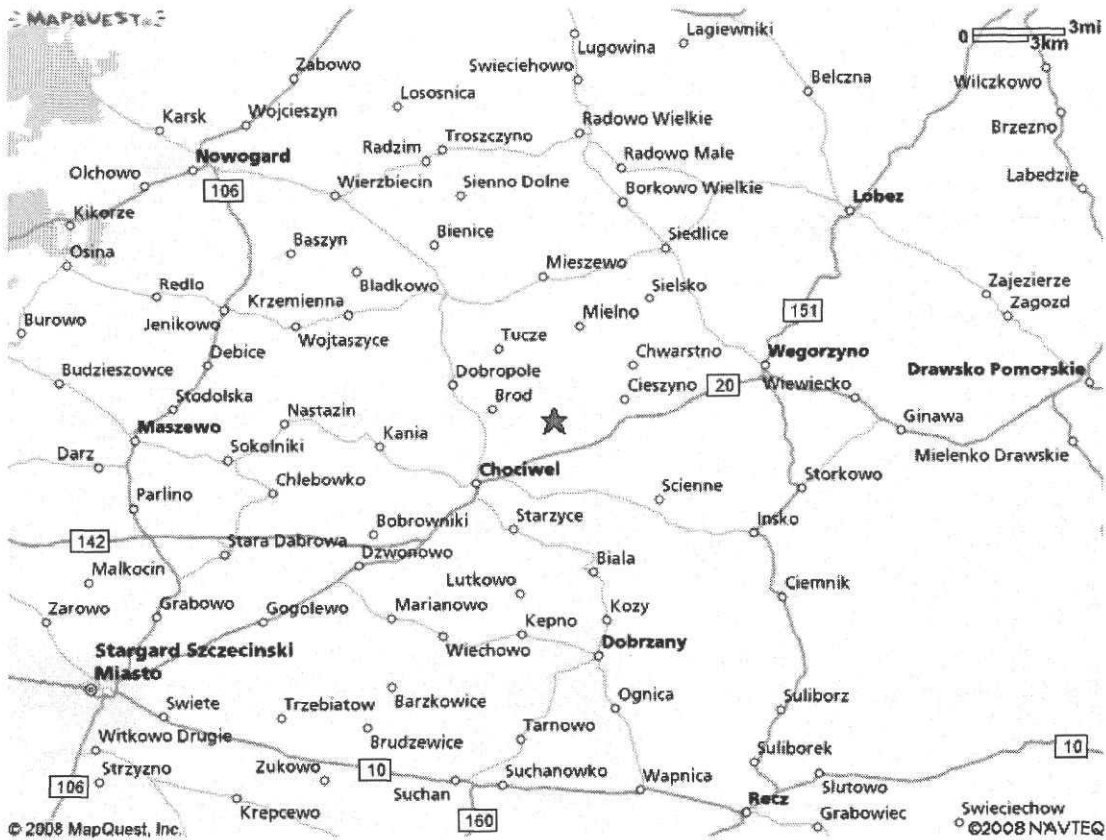


Figure 66. Vehlingsdorf is now Wielen Pomorski and is near Teschendorf now Cieszyno. Sadelberg, where Emilie Graewin Buss may have been born, was just to the right of Vehlingsdorf.

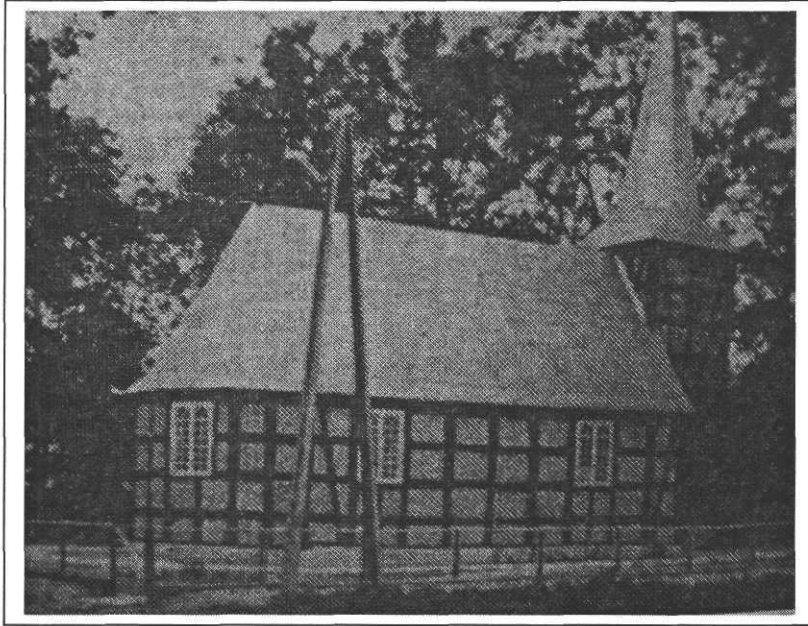


Figure 67. The Lutheran church at Teschendorf where Albert was baptized.

On June 20, 1882 the Graewin family arrived in New York aboard the *Katie* from Stettin, Pomerania. After a brief stay in Passaic, New Jersey, the family moved to Tomah, Monroe County, Wisconsin where Albert made his living as a laborer. The family rented several residences prior to purchasing a home at 209 N Glendale Avenue in Tomah. One elderly grandchild spoke of Albert making large potato pancakes which he would serve to young children by setting them on a chair and having them eat standing up. Albert died of a stroke on March 31, 1931 and is buried in Oak Grove Cemetery in Tomah.

Emilie Sophie Louise Schmidt was born in Vehlingsdorf, Saatzig on October 26, 1854 to Gottfried and Auguste Fuhrman Schmidt. Emilie and Albert had eight children, five of whom lived into adulthood. Emilie was remembered as a “pistol” by an elderly grandchild in a 2008 interview. Emilie died of old age on August 1, 1938 and rests next to her husband in Oak Grove Cemetery in Tomah.



Figure 68. The Lutheran Church in Vehlingsdorf today known as Wielen Pomorski, Poland.

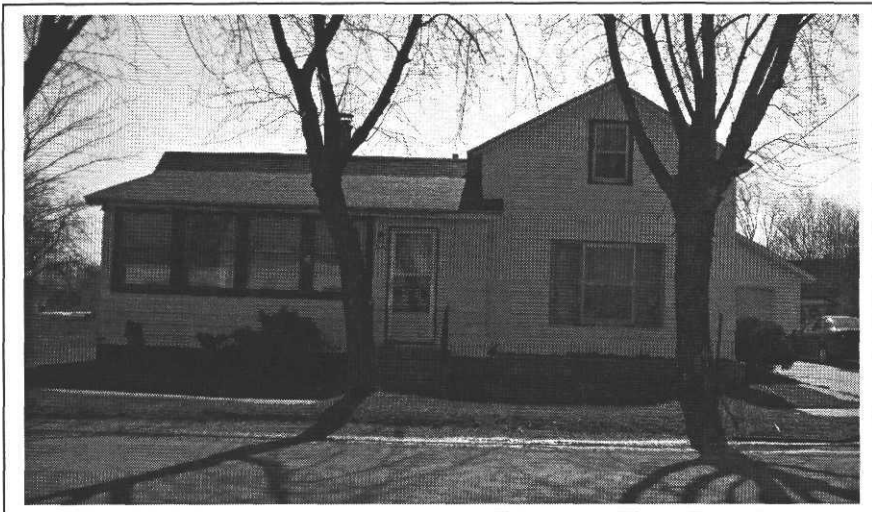


Figure 69. 209 Glendale Av in Tomah 2008.

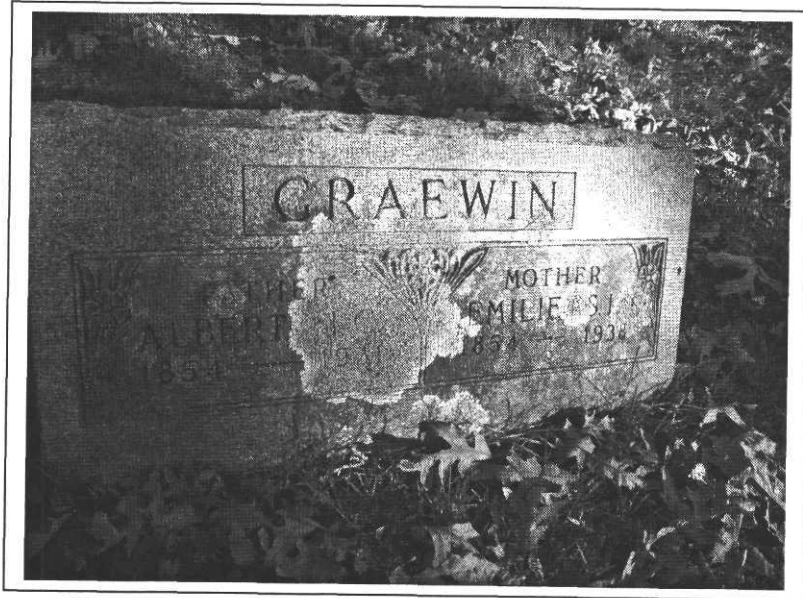


Figure 70. The Graewin grave in Oak Grove Cemetery, Tomah.

Generation Two

Ernestina Wilhelmenia Graewin Buss

See Buss Family

Generation Three

Dorothy Emma Augusta Buss Reinicke

See Buss Family

Appendix A

*The Emigration Story of
Hermann Heinrich Bohning
& Maria Eleanora Stoffer-Blase
And Their Children
From Barkhausen, Kingdom of Hanover, Prussia
To Cleveland, Ohio, 1842 and 1843
As Told By Their Third Son*

*From this website in 2008 <http://members.aol.com/sycophant4/bohn1843.htm>
this story was edited by the author of this book.*

By 1842, several people from our neighborhood had already gone to America, but we knew next to nothing about their reasons for emigrating. As far back as 1832 a tailor named Friedrich Borges had left. After several years, we heard he was living in Cleveland, Ohio, and doing well. He had become a master tailor and had his own shop. A couple of years before we left, two other people had gone. One of them was a musician. The other was a rich farmer who came back to Germany having lost everything.

Whenever we asked what America looked like and what the living conditions were like, we got contrary comments. The usual replies were:

So, you're thinking of going to America?

I wouldn't have thought you'd consider that.

My advice is stay in this country and earn your food honestly.

You know what you have here.

The main question is, are there enough boiled potatoes?

Get this stupid idea out of your head.

We knew very well what we had, namely eight morgen of good land, located by the river, and good enough to get by on. Nevertheless my Father was not satisfied, for life went on in an endless cycle of manure wagon, spinning wheel, pumpernickel, sour milk and boiled potatoes. What's more, there were nine children in the family, five of them boys. If we stayed, they might be drafted in the next war, and be shot to death for the King and the Fatherland. Father had been a soldier himself, and he did not want that fate for his sons. So the thought of leaving remained in his head. He knew enough about America to know that no one would be forced to become a soldier. However, it was a long way from these thoughts to making a definite decision.

My father had definitely decided to go in spite of much advice and many warnings against emigration, and the horror stories about America that were brought to our house every day. On

top of this negative advice, my mother began to have strong doubts. Luckily for us, Father was stubborn. He stood firm.

At last, we kids shouted, "Hooray, we are going to America!" We had no idea what lay ahead of us on the long journey. In the spring of 1843, we found a buyer who paid us 1600 Thaller for our house and land in Barkhausen but left us the crop. We began our trip to America in August 1843. The last things we sold were the family dog and cat. The kitty brought 24 Groschen, or 48 cents.

At that point we said, "I sadly cry, 'Old house, good-bye!' " In fact, tears flowed freely. The farewell from the church made the family especially heavy-hearted. By the way, we didn't go alone. Two other families from Barkhausen left with us, namely the Blases and the Langenkamps. So we were together with good friends.

Starting off to Bremerhaven

We began the trip to Bremerhaven with our chests and boxes in a big hay wagon. We were joined by other farm families, including some young guys who were a lot of fun. However, the children had to spend some very uncomfortable days sitting on the chests and in among the baggage, and we wished we were in Bremen where the beautiful ship waited for us. At least that is what they told us kids.

I had to sit on the edge of a chest with one leg stretched out and the other bent under me. What's more, we suffered from terrible heat and burning thirst in the linen-covered wagon. The trip to America was already starting to look a little less bright to me. "Just be patient until we get to Bremen," they told us. "Then we'll get on the beautiful ship that will take us quickly over the ocean. That's where all of our troubles will come to an end."

On the evening of the third day, we were finally there. Hungry, tired, stiff and sore, we stood at the corner of the restaurant where our wagon was unhitched. Whimpering, we waited for dinner and bed.

Early the next morning after we had eaten a really good breakfast, our belongings were loaded on a barge which would go that afternoon to Bremerhaven. Meanwhile, we had time to see the town. We roamed around at random until we came to a beautiful, big church. Of all the sights we saw, we liked this best. We stayed there for a long time, for it was a Lutheran church, and we prayed hard for a good crossing. We also saw the giant, Roland. "Roland the Giant" is a statue, standing straight and stiff, by the town hall in Bremen. Somebody told us this phrase, and it stuck in our minds.

After we had lunch at our lodgings, we continued on the fourth day of our journey. We went on a barge that floated downstream on the Weser River. Oh, this was a lot better than being under the boxes and chests in the wagon. For a while we were happy-go-lucky, then suddenly we got stuck on a sand bar. It seemed like the river was draining away. This frightened us children very much. But the sailors calmed us down and said, "In two hours there will be enough water, then we can go on." We hadn't heard about high and low tides before. They were right; in two hours, more water came into the Weser from the ocean, and we sailed happily on. It seemed wonderful to me that water could flow uphill.

Arrival at Bremerhaven

The next afternoon we reached Bremerhaven, and our barge was brought to the side of a large three-master. At last, this was the nice big ship that would bring us into the land of Canaan. We children were delighted and pleased with the big monster, where there was a lot going on. But for the time being, only our belongings were loaded. We had to go back temporarily into the town. We went to the Emigration House, where for some, the high life continued.

Those of us who preferred to see something roamed around the harbor and looked at the many ships that lay there. Most interesting to us, of course, was our own ship, and we happily watched the way the sailors were stowing our belongings. They were also friendly to us children and could even speak low German, which pleased me very much. One said, "You guys better step aside if you like your legs." I wouldn't have said anything even if he had spoken to me in a different way and said, "Rascal, why are you standing here staring?" -- or even if he had even given me a little kick in the backside.

Finally on the morning of the seventh day, with 182 [sic] passengers, we boarded the ship, and immediately afterward the sailors lifted anchor.

Across the Atlantic on the Ship Marianne

The quarters we had were not very nice, and did not come up to our expectations. They were made of rough lumber, nailed together to make compartments, each one holding four people. They were located directly below the upper deck, one compartment on top of another like in a barracks. In the upper compartment it was hardly possible to sit upright, while the lower ones were six to seven feet high. Here we had to live and sleep. These bunks were at the sides of the hold. In the middle were our boxes and chests and other luggage. In this "home" there were no windows. A steep ladder at each end led to the upper deck. There was only a little light coming through the stair hatches, and in the middle of the hold it was dark. So this was the "beautiful" boat we had dreamed about.

For a while we did not go below, but stayed on deck and watched the coast and the Fatherland slowly disappear. That's when nearly everyone's eyes became moist, and the women dabbed at their eyes with the corners of their aprons. We children and the young men were excited and in good spirits. I hoped the journey would last a long time, and when I asked my father how long the trip would be, he answered, "That's up to God."

Soon it was night and we crept into our bunks. But we didn't go to sleep for a long time because the young folks played tricks and joked, and it was late before nature took over and everyone fell asleep.

However, before long that night, a storm came up. It made the joints of the ship creak, and tossed everything back and forth. It made a racket I shall never forget. Our cooking pots, kettles, cans, plates and cups (which were fortunately all made of tin) flew around in the room as if they were being thrown by someone. The trunks did not stay in one place, but slid back and forth. In addition, there was the noise of the sea, the whipping and howling of the wind, the running of sailors over our head, and the shouted commands of the captain.

Below, it was really pitch-dark, and on top of everything else, we began to feel seasick. It was a miserable feeling that went into us and then poured out again through the heart and mouth. Every one of us thought his last hour had come. Everything the Old Adam had taken in before,

he now had to give back again. We prayed to the living God that he would rescue us from this danger. He did; toward morning the weather turned pleasant and calm and we felt moved to thank God for saving us. We began singing a hymn, and somebody read aloud from the Bible how our Lord Jesus and his disciples sailed over Lake Gennesaret and he stilled the rage of the storm.

The sermon was preached by a man named Koring, *{Köhring}* a farmer coming from *{Wetter}* Prussia. He and his wife were both short and fat and so were both of their children *{they actually had 3 on board ship}*, who also had very small slit-eyes. But they were good, pleasant people. Koring continued as our Pastor during the entire trip, and each Sunday we had a church service, with the captain and most of the sailors taking part as well.

Captain Weiting

God had heard our petitions and had led us to a ship with an honest and decent crew. The captain was a splendid man who was especially devoted to us children. He probably had a family of his own at home, and that's why he was so good to us. When he patted us on the cheek, he did it with such tenderness, it touched our hearts. The trip on the "Marianna," as our three-master was called, was very good, as far as the handling of the passengers and the food was concerned, and considering the conditions of the times.

Wieting, as the captain was called, once laid his hand on my head and said to me, "Boy, you are quite smart and strong. If you eat well for a few years, I could then use you on my ship." He impressed me so much, I would have gone with him right there. In the meantime, my brothers and sisters and myself helped ourselves to the plentiful supply of salted and preserved meat. The other food was not so tasty, but it was very filling. Syrup and plums were considered a delicacy, but we didn't touch them. We couldn't think of anything more unappetizing. There were plenty of potatoes boiled in their skins, and ship's hardtack bread which we softened in coffee. We couldn't have bitten into it dry; but soaked, and with butter added, it tasted delicious.

The captain let the old folks and those who were sick have special meals from his kitchen. Naturally, they were better than ours were, and this action really showed his humanity and goodness. As the master is, so are the servants. With the exception of one sailor, all the seamen were good-hearted people who were helpful in every way, and made our lives easier. Others, specifically my older brother, who had made the journey before us, had not had such good going. My brother complained later that he had an underhanded captain and a rough crew on his ship, and the passengers had almost died of hunger.

Chesapeake Bay Pilots Arrive

At last, in the middle of the sixth week of our journey, the pilots arrived. At first we wondered if they might be roving pirates. My fear turned into great joy when Christopher told me these were the pilots who would now command the ship and, in a few days, bring her into Baltimore. He added I should not say anything to anyone. He just wanted to see how soon I would tell. In fact, in about two minutes it was all over the ship. Those who were sick quickly started feeling better. This news was the best medicine. Mother came out on deck, and it seemed to us that our

little sister, who had become run down during the trip from a lack of good food, once again had a rosy glow on her face. Everyone began hoping for a speedy arrival. The news had such a powerful effect that we all went around with new energy.

Captain Wieting gave the command of the ship over to one of the pilots who had arrived. Then he delivered a short speech to us, saying he would go ahead to Baltimore on the two-master the pilots had brought, and would wait for us there, and give us the necessary instructions for further travel in America. We could have the same confidence in the new captain, who would take better care of us than he had been able to do. Then he swung on a rope down to the small rowboat lying below, and was brought on board the two-master. We wished him God's blessings as long as he could hear us.

The new captain -- I have forgotten his name -- then said to us, "I'm glad you have grown so fond of your Captain Wieting. You will always remember him. He is like gold, like love itself; if only God willed for all captains to be like him, a real father to his passengers. There are too many rough fellows out there."

A couple more days passed until Faber could climb up the mast again and announce land. The joy was universal. We were coming to the promised land. Our old captain received us, and helped us in word and deed until we were on our way to Ohio.

Appendix B

From Harper's Monthly June to November 1870

A DAY IN CASTLE GARDEN.



In the lower part of Broadway, on our way down to the Battery, we met groups of immigrants, newly landed, walking slowly along on the sidewalk, and bestowing a look of wonder on every thing they saw. Trinity Church and the new magnificent "Equitable Building" on the corner of Cedar Street seemed to be special objects of attention. In passing I heard a German woman say of the latter building, "Des muss der Palast sein," an opinion that seemed to be instantly shared by her companions. For a city without a "Palast" of some kind or other is an impossibility in Germany.

At length we passed through the venerable iron gate into the Battery grounds. Sad sight! What was years ago a blooming garden is now a barren waste, on which hardly a sprouting grass is to be seen. It looks like a large drilling field, with a few trees standing in clusters near the entrance on Broadway, and in the background looms Castle Garden, with its outbuildings, hospitals, and offices—all encircled by a large wooden wall. Before long the grounds will have assumed their old, almost forgotten, aspect; gangs of laborers are at work with pickaxe, shovel, and wheel-barrow, the whole ground is being surveyed and laid out, and before another summer we may hope to see the Battery as it ought to be—one of the most attractive parks in the city. The location could not be hotter. There is the fresh sea, with cooling breezes in the hot summer; nearly opposite lies Governor's Island; and in the distance the Jersey shore and the verdant hills of Staten Island.

Here the groups of immigrants became more frequent, and as we approached the entrance to Castle Garden we found it almost impossible to make our way through, the passage was so blocked up with vehicles, peddlers of cheap cigars, apple-stands, and runners from the different boarding-houses and intelligence-offices that abound in the neighborhood. However, we succeeded in getting through, after encountering an outpouring stream of new arrivals, and being nearly deafened by the repeated shouts of "D'ye want a conveyance?" "Hotel Stadt Hamburg!" "Zum goldenen Adler!" "This way, gents, this way!" etc.

We presented our passport to the officer on guard at the entrance, were admitted, and ushered into the yard of the Garden, amidst a crowd of passengers, children, and baggage of all kinds. Into this



yard, open the different offices connected with the Garden. We enter the main building, which a sign over the tremendous doorway announces as "Castle Garden" proper. Truly it looks like a "castle," but the "garden" is less observable. Open port-holes stare us in the face as we approach, but excite no alarm. In the good old times, when this pile was built for a castle, it must have answered its purpose pretty well; the walls are at least fully six feet thick, and built of heavy square blocks of brown stone, closely cemented. The old nail-studded gates of the fort are there yet, but they are never closed now, a lighter and smaller gate having been made to supersede them.

Passing through the gateway, we have on the left side a roomy and cleanly kept wash-room for females, and on the opposite side one for males, both plentifully supplied with soap, water, and large clean towels on rollers, for the free and unlimited use of all immigrants. From these rooms we emerge into the rotunda—the main feature of Castle Garden.

The steamer *Holland*, from Liverpool, had just arrived, and the steerage passengers were being landed. It was a motley, interesting throng. Slowly, one by one, the new-comers passed the two officers whose duty it is to register every immigrant's name, birthplace, and destination in large folios—a work that is often rather more difficult than it would first appear to be. In the first place, the officer in charge must be able to speak and understand nearly every language under the sun. This, however, can be learned and mastered; but then arises a second difficulty—the remarkable want of intelligence and the constantly recurring misapprehension shown by some of the passengers. These latter instances are very numerous, and to deal with them requires a great deal of patience. Some of their answers are exceedingly comical, as, for instance a young fellow in corduroy knee-breeches and nailed shoes was asked in my presence if he was alone. "No, Sir," he said, boldly; and upon being asked who was with him, then, he answered, "Sure my box!" Another wanted to register two game-cocks he had brought with him from Tipperary. "Sure I paid for their passage," he said. Still another—an old woman—on being asked her name, said that that was on her box, "an' if we wanted to know, sure we could go and see and upon being asked by a by-stander how, then, her box would be found, her answer was, "Ah, be jabbers, an' isn't me name painted plainly on it!" It was with difficulty that her name was finally ascertained.

Some do not understand a word of English, and can only speak Irish; but these are few, and are nearly always very old people.

On they passed, one by one, in single file, till a few steps farther down they came to the desk of the so-called "booker," a clerk of the Railway Association, whose duty it is to ascertain the destination of each passenger, and furnish him with a printed slip, upon which this is set forth, with the number of tickets wanted, and their cost in currency. Having received this, the passenger is passed over to the railway counter; where, if he so desires, he purchases his ticket. It is left to his own option what road he will patronize, and whether he will go by the first-class or the immigrant train. This arrangement is productive of much good, as by buying his ticket here he will be only charged the just price, and

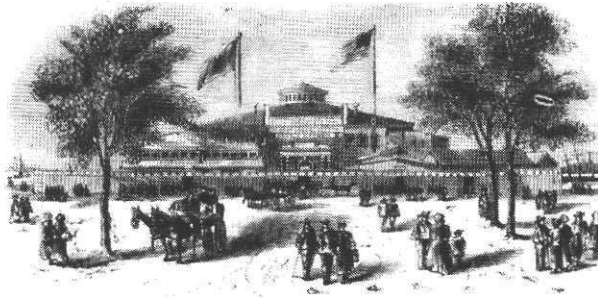
get the full value for his money, if he pays with a foreign exchange. It is too often the ease that passengers, buying their tickets in outside offices, are shamefully swindled; the daily press exhibits numerous instances of this fact.



That it is not always easy to furnish an immigrant with the proper and correct ticket, may be conjectured from one example. A passenger (a Swede) desired to go to Farmington. But as there are no less than twenty-one cities and villages of that name in the United States, this address was hardly satisfactory. He was asked by the Danish clerk attached to the Railway Bureau what State that particular Farmington lay in; but this he could not tell. He had no further address than Farmington, U. S. The probability was that it was away out West, as nearly all the Swedes are far travelers, and Illinois or Iowa were consequently suggested; but he did not know. Finally he remembered something about "Da," or "Dada," or "Dakota;" and it was found to be "Farmington, Dakota County, Minnesota," a fact which was proved correct by letters which he afterward produced from his trunk. He received a ticket accordingly, and went on his way rejoicing the same afternoon.

Instances of this kind—of passengers knowing only the name of the city to which they are destined, but not those of county and State—are of frequent occurrence, and give a deal of trouble to the railway employes. It is of the first importance to ascertain the right place, and it sometimes requires considerable skill and experience to avoid mistakes. In some instances it becomes wholly impossible to discover the destination, and forward the passenger. The Railway Agency is under strict control of the Commissioners of Emigration, and is held responsible to the purchaser of a ticket for any mistake that may occur. It will be readily understood that but few outside ticket offices, not so controlled, care about exercising the same care and vigilance in forwarding a passenger; they only want his purchase of a ticket and departure out of the way; if he arrives at his destination he is lucky, unless it is some such point as Chicago, or of similar importance, where mistakes can not easily take place. And if he gets a couple of hundred miles out of the way, what does it matter? he paid down his money, and is too far away and too unsophisticated to complain!

Directly opposite the railway counter are the desks of the exchange brokers, which are at present occupied by four firms, each working in its own interest. A blackboard conspicuously displayed announces the current rates at which foreign and domestic coin are exchanged—a rate that is but a trifle below the Wall Street quotation. Whenever a change takes place in the street it is instantly reported to the brokers in the Garden, and the rate on the blackboard altered accordingly. And this, too, seems to puzzle our transatlantic friends. An Englishman comes along and changes a sovereign, for which he receives, say \$5.70, according to the then present rate. A moment later gold goes down one per cent, or one and a half in Wall Street; it is instantly recorded at the Garden, and the prices are altered accordingly. Our friend comes along again with some more sovereigns to change for himself and comrades; but now he only receives \$5.65 for his gold. "Ay, Sir, you have made a mistake," he says. The broker's clerk says he has not, and tries to explain. But it is no use. Less than two minutes ago he got \$5.70 for his sovereign, and now he gets five cents less! That surpasses his comprehension. "No no," says he, shaking his head incredulously; "gold is gold. This 'ere is good British money; no change in that; that stands to reason." He is offered his sovereigns back if he chooses, but lets it pass, scratching his head and saying, "Blast the durned paper-money, that one can't make neither head nor tail out of!"



CENTRAL GARDEN.—EXTERIOR VIEW FROM THE OFFICE.

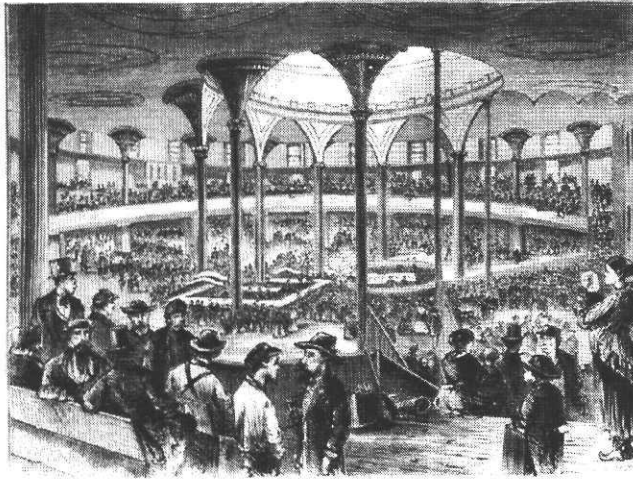
Often, of course, the opposite thing happens, and the price of gold is advanced in the interim between a customer's changing his coin. Then he gets the higher price for the last lot, but, in this case, never complains.

All kinds of money are here exchanged, and often in considerable quantities. One of the gentlemen doing business there informed me that as much as two to three hundred sovereigns, and one to two thousand Prussian thalers, were not unfrequently changed into paper-money by one individual. While I was there a passenger changed a bag of sovereigns containing at least fifty pieces, for which he received the full value in United States promises to pay, with a memorandum of the transaction signed by the broker. It is unnecessary to say that this department also is under the strictest control and surveillance of the Commissioners, who, with a jealous eye, look out for the interest of the immigrants.



Sovereigns and Prussian thalers form the bulk of exchange; but other coins, of nearly all countries and denominations, are also daily exchanged. American gold is very frequently brought over, and, if not changed at the Garden, often leaves the unsuspecting immigrant's pocket at par. Twenty-dollar pieces, eagles, and half-eagles are the denominations most used; but many bring over small one-dollar gold pieces, of which one out of every four or five is perforated with a hole, as if it had been used for a charm. This is an artifice frequently resorted to on the other side; the pieces are drilled, by which they lose on an average about fifteen to twenty per cent, of their value, but are still, of course, sold for the full price, and often more, to the emigrants at Liverpool. The fine dust thus drilled out makes a handsome extra profit for the unscrupulous broker. Others bring bags full of American silver of small denominations, which they have also obtained in Liverpool, where it is imported

at a considerable discount from Canada. Strange to say, spurious coin or paper is seldom found in the possession of the immigrants, although one would naturally suppose that there would be a wide and comparatively safe field for imposing these upon emigrants previous to their departure from Europe. Passengers vid Bramen very often bring with them American greenbacks, having changed their money previous to their departure, and the currency is almost always genuine. In some few instances a corner is missing, or a bill otherwise somewhat mutilated. Some time ago a Mecklenburg farmer arrived, who had quite a considerable sum of money in greenbacks on his person. To keep



it safe he had sewed it in the lining of his shirt, where he had worn it during the whole voyage. When he came to open his package he found that two fifty-dollar bills had become stuck together, caused by the perspiration of his body and some adherent matter probably sticking to the paper. It was found impossible to detach them. They stuck together as one bill as nicely as if they had been glued together by an artist. Loud were his lamentations and great his distress. He tried to peel them carefully asunder with his thumb-nail, but only succeeded in tearing the paper. He commenced crying, when somebody advised him to give the refractory bills a cold-water bath. He caught the idea, and did so, and lo the bills came apart as nicely as two sheets of mica, and his one fifty dollar-bill was made good for a hundred dollars. Great now was his joy, and he was shortly after seen treating at least a score of his shipmates to schnapps and lager.

One poor fellow, who came over in the Holland, a Frenchman, brought with him a Parisian bank-note for fifty francs—all the money he had. Under other circumstances the note would have been exchanged at the Garden at par; but owing to the present uncertain value of French paper-money, caused by the war, it could not be redeemed there. He could not possibly understand how a note for fifty francs on the Bank of France could not be equal to the same amount in bright silver or gold; it was at par at home when he left, and his faith in the Bank of la belle France was unshaken. He refused to change it at a discount, and left, doubting and disgusted, to be fleeced by some outside sharper. The paper-money of Prussia has also been depreciated by the war. Formerly the paper thaler stood a trifle above par (probably one-quarter per cent.), for the facility in carrying; but now it stands about two and a half per cent, below. This puzzles German immigrants. The thaler is in their country a thaler, whether silver or paper, and if the latter even a little more; and why should it be otherwise here? "Des kann ich ni't verstehen," they say. However, as a class, they are easily satisfied that it is correct, and accept their fate without grumbling. Most of them bring "harte" (silver) thalers; but when they do it is generally in large amounts. It is not seldom that one paterfamilias brings with him a chest full of bright thalers that it takes two or more men to carry. This money they exchange, purchase their railway tickets, and then go out West, buy lands, settle down, and form one of the most desirable classes of citizens of this great republic.

The German immigrants seem altogether to be those who give the least trouble in the Garden. They are willing, obey instructions, and try to help each other along. If one of their number is short a couple of dollars in the purchase of a railway ticket, it is very seldom that he can not raise that by the assistance and cooperation of a few countrymen. The Irish are a little more troublesome from



their innumerable and repeated questions; but the most troublesome and patience-exhausting fellow-creatures are undoubtedly the Swedes. They are an excellent class of people, and form excellent and most desirable citizens, but cause a great deal of trouble on their arrival. In the first place they smell of a compound of leather, salt herring, onions, and perspiration, difficult to describe, but most apparent to the sense. Than they talk a language that none but a native Scandinavian can understand. They are, moreover, though by nature rather suspecting and doubting, still made more so by parties in the old country who find it in their interest to guard them against the Castle Garden and its provisions, as if it were some terrible institution. Therefore they are very difficult indeed to deal with. They shun questions, and often refuse to give explanations. But after some time, when they learn to know the country and the character of its inhabitants better, they find out that we are not so bad as we are painted, and they assimilate with us, and become hardy laborers and honest citizens. They are nearly all far travelers, finding their way to Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and Minnesota, where they find a climate not unlike their own, and soon become settled down as thrifty farmers.

Of late years the Swedes have formed a very conspicuous part of our annual immigration. Not less than 23,453 arrived during 1869, nearly 10,000 more than arrived in 1868, and nearly 20,000 above the arrivals during 1867. Of these it is safe to say that ninety per cent, go out West as agriculturists. I may perhaps here remark that, according to the annual report for the year 1869, published by the Board of Commissioners of Emigration, the total arrival of immigrants landed at Castle Garden from foreign ports during 1869 was as follows From Germany, 99,605; Ireland, 66,204; England, 41,090; and all other countries together (including Swedes, Norwegians, Danes, etc.), 52,090—thus making a grand total for 1869 of 258,989 souls.

The arrivals from France are comparatively few, only 2870 arriving during that year. Among the other nationalities we find five from Greece, five from the Celestial Empire (whether shoemakers or not I do not know), twenty-three from Africa, four from Australia, two from Armenia, seven from Turkey, and two from Jerusalem—the latter probably the Wandering Jew and his brother.



Having got his money changed and his railway ticket purchased, if he is a traveler, our citizen in embryo proceeds to have his baggage weighed and checked through to his point of destination. But before he does that he has probably received a letter addressed to him at the Garden, which has been awaiting him there, or perhaps he desires to announce by letter his safe arrival at New York to friends far away. If so, he will find a clerk at his proper desk, ready to write for him and forward his letter free of charge. If there is a letter for him, his name is called Out loudly after the landing and registering are performed, and before he is permitted to leave the premises, and he is furnished with a card announcing that there is a letter awaiting him, which will be delivered upon presentation of the card at the letter desk. If there is money for him, it is paid him promptly, or a ticket is purchased for part of it, if the sender so desires. If he wishes to telegraph, there is a telegraph-office at hand, and the operator at his post. If, after having accomplished all this to his satisfaction, he feels faint and hungry, then there is a restaurant over in the corner. All these appliances are under one roof and one management. To be sure, the fare in the restaurant, or bread-stand, is of the plainest kind, consisting chiefly of white and brown bread, pies, coffee, milk, and sausages; but it is good, substantial, and cheap, and tastes well after the hard-tack

and salt mess on board ship. And if he, finally, wants a thorough ablution before he starts for his new Western home, then there is the washroom already mentioned, where cold water, stone troughs, and fresh towels invite him to a bath and a change of linen.

All this having been done, he prepares to start. Outside on the dock, where the passengers are landed, are the baggage - room and scales, where his boxes and "kistes" are weighed and checked according to his ticket. There, also, are several small wooden structures, containing offices for the Custom-house officers and police detailed for service at the Garden. There is one lady-inspector, whose duty it is to examine the dresses of suspicious-looking female immigrants; and often she makes a rich harvest of laces, pieces of velvet or silk, jewelry, or the like, that is concealed upon the person in the most ingenious manner. The police, in charge of one roundsman, are posted at the different entrances to the Garden, and serve on board of a vessel or steamship while the passengers are being transferred to the barge previous to their landing. There are two barges attached to the landing depot, of about 150 or 160 tons each, upon which the passengers and their luggage are transferred from the steamer and brought ashore by the assistance of a tug-boat. It is curious to see such a heterogeneous crowd land. The Swedes are easily distinguished by their tanned-leather breeches and waistcoats, and their peculiar before-mentioned exhalations; you can not miss the Irishman with his napless hat, worn coat,

and corduroy trowsers; the Englishman you know by his Scotch cap, clay pipe, and paper collar. The Teuton you detect at once by his long-skirted, dark blue woolen coat, highnecked and brass-buttoned vest, and flat military cap, or gray beaver. Indeed, one of the officers told me that he could tell exactly what part of Germany each individual came from by his dress alone, and I believe he could. Then there are the Bohemians (the genuine ones), with their many-colored scarfs and glaring jackets for the women, and natty military caps for almost all the men; the French in their blue linen blouses; and finally the Norwegians in their curious national dress, consisting of a gray woolen stiff-necked jacket, which covers only about one-third of their back, while in front it slopes down to a greater length, and is profusely ornamented with huge silver buttons set so close together that they overlap each other. Their breeches, of dark woolen stuff, therefore reach nearly up to their neck behind, only a small strip of jacket with an enormous stiff collar being between. You can not properly say a Norwegian in a pair of breeches, but must say a pair of breeches with a Norwegian in them. This, of course, only applies to the farmers from Use interior parts of the country, the "Dalkuller" and "Troensere," etc.

One of the most important bureaus of the Garden is the Ward's Island and medicinal departments. These offices are situated in a long wooden building of one story, on the right as you enter the Garden from the Battery. These departments have done a great deal of good, and allayed terrible sufferings and suspense. The Board of Commissioners own on Ward's Island (a little island in the East River, about five miles from the heart of New York) an immigrant refuge and hospital, both always densely peopled. Here immigrants who are without means of subsistence are kept and taken care of at the expense of the Board, until such time as assistance may come from their friends in the shape of money or tickets, or they can be disposed of as laborers. I shall not here go into the details of this particular institution, as these alone would fill up and justify a special description, but merely remark that the buildings are large and excellent, and that their inmates enjoy all the care and comforts suited to their circumstances. During 1869 there were admitted on the island 11,471 sick or destitute immigrants, 439 children were born, and 11,356 passengers discharged during the same period. On December 31, 1869, there remained in the institution 1959 souls.

On entering the Ward's Island department we pass through the offices set aside for the reception of immigrants by their friends. This is a large, well-ventilated room, with wooden benches for the accommodation of the visitors. A large blackboard shows the name of the steamers or ships that are reported "up," whose passengers are being or will be landed. If, for instance, you expect a friend in



the steerage of the City of Paris, all you have to do is to read the list of arrivals in your paper every morning about the time the steamer is due. When you find that she has arrived, you go down to Castle Garden to this office, to which there is a separate entrance from the Battery, and there you give to the clerk in charge the name of the passenger you are expecting. This will be called out inside in the rotunda, and if she has been on board she will be sent in to you, when there will be any quantity of questions to put and answers to make. It certainly is interesting to witness these meetings, as I did. Here is the name of a comely Irish girl called out, she enters blushing, and is the next moment in the arms of her faithful sweet-heart, who left her home in Ireland three years ago, and has now sent for her to make her his bride. There is kissing and crying and squeezing, and applause from the by-standers, who for the moment forget that they themselves in a few minutes will probably do the same sort of thing. That is a new version of "Pat Malloy," and, I think, the right one. Father and son, sister and brother, meet here in fond embraces, with tears of joy, after years of absence. What shaking of hands, and assurances of love, and inquiries for those dear to the heart, that are still thousands of miles away!

Opposite this building is located the so-called Labor Exchange, to which there is also a separate entrance from the Battery. Not only immigrants, but whoever else wants work, can apply here, and will generally succeed in finding an employer. Farm-hands and mechanics have the best chance, and there are always a number of them to be found there, mostly raw hands. Miners from Wales and other places are quite a specialty, and are always in demand. Weavers seem also to find ready employment. Next come laborers on railroads, farm-hands, and gardeners. There is but a poor chance for office clerks and other nondescripts. Servantgirls form a great proportion of the work-seekers, and may always be seen sitting there like hens on a perch, scrutinizing and criticising the employers who apply at the office for help. It is a mistake, however, to suppose that these girls are always green. To be sure, most of them were immigrants once, but that may have been five or perhaps ten years ago. As the office is open to all, it is liberally patronized. Applicants for help are plenty, and the officers in charge of the bureau do every thing in their power to suit both parties, and bring about a bargain. The interests of those soliciting work are well looked after. Every one applying for help must give

name and residence, and must furnish references. The amount of wages agreed on is stated, and entered in a book. In short, every thing is done to guard against the admission of parties of a doubtful character.

German girls lately landed are greatly in demand at this establishment, and I was told that there are applications for them ten deep on the books; hut they are very rarely to be found. It is seldom that German girls come to this country alone; they are nearly always in company with their father, mother, and the whole family, and go with them out to the Western States. If a stray one happens to stop in New York she is picked up immediately, and her services secured at high wages. The wages at which girls obtain situations from this exchange vary from nine to fourteen dollars per month, sometimes higher, according to worth and specialty of work; cooks and chamber-maids receive the highest pay. By far the greater portion of the applicants are Irish, and a good many of them are old "rounders," who take a place for perhaps a month, and then leave it without the slightest notice. Danish and Swedish girls are also in great demand, but difficult to obtain; they, as the German girls, very seldom leave the family where they are employed, if only decently paid and treated.

The female department of this office is in charge of a lady, who tries to accommodate both employer and employee, and no charge is made to or received from either. This makes the establishment extensively patronized, as will also be proved by the following statistics: In 1869 situations were obtained for no less than 11,673 house servants, 438 cooks, laundresses, etc. ; and, of the male branch, for 17,250 agricultural and unskilled laborers, and 5594 mechanics of various classes. This is a fair exhibit, and helps to illustrate the vastness of the operations conducted at Castle Garden.

From the Labor Exchange we proceed to the City Express office, and here a busy scene awaits us. Wagons are being loaded, heavy boxes and trunks rolled on trucks along the smooth asphalt flooring, bundles, beds, and baskets carried hither and thither, confusion and noise every where. For a trifling cost every immigrant can have his luggage carried by express to any point of the city, and but few fail to avail themselves of this opportunity. Consequently there is a steady asking for and delivery of addresses in all the languages of the world.

An important feature in Castle Garden is the attendance of boarding-house keepers. A certain number are admitted into the Garden, where they ply their vocation after the landing of passengers, and after these have passed the registering and railway officials, etc. They are all provided with cards setting forth, in several languages, the name of their house and the prices charged. These vary from \$1 to \$1.50 per day for board and lodging, or \$6 to \$9 per week, all payable in paper, which is distinctly put forth on the card. Their houses are mostly located in Greenwich and Washington Streets, in the immediate vicinity of Castle Garden, and most of them have very conspicuous and imposing names, announcing the nationality of the proprietor, as for instance, Hotel de Paris, Würtemberger Hof, Zum Grütli (Swiss House), Miners' Arms, and the Cork House. Some have a Masonic title, as the Square and Compasses. In these the immigrants can rest themselves for a day or two previous to their departure for the West. The board furnished is said to be good and substantial, and complaints of extortion, etc., are seldom made. Different it is, however, with the outside houses, or those not represented on the premises. Here complaints are frequent, and justly so, as in many instances these establishments are nothing but pitfalls for the unsuspecting immigrant, where he is fleeced of his last dollar, and then thrust out into the street, sent to a brick-yard, or "shanghaied" on board of some ship for a three years' cruise. The immigrants are in Castle Garden repeatedly warned against these outside dens; but, of course, sometimes they fall a prey to their own folly in not heeding these warnings. The outside labor exchanges or intelligence-offices, also in the vicinity of Castle Garden, are mostly nothing but swindles, where a dollar or two is exacted under the plea of procuring labor; but very seldom is this furnished, and if at all it is of the meanest sort and poorest paid for.

Above the wash-rooms, on the second-floor, are the various offices of the Commissioners of Emigra-

tion, their meeting - rooms, Treasurer's office, and the office of the General Agent and Superintendent. This gentleman has, for a number of years, managed and directed the interior working of this vast establishment to the benefit of hundreds of thousands of immigrants. He is a man unflinching in his duty, with years of experience, and with a warm heart for the true welfare of the immigrant. He is assisted by the Board of Commissioners, who form a body of the most experienced and esteemed men of the metropolis, including the Mayors of the cities of New York and Brooklyn.

On the occasion of my visit I had a good opportunity offered me for inspecting this establishment in all its details, and I availed myself of this in the fullest measure. I have tried to describe what I saw, and hope to have succeeded in imparting to the reader some idea of what Castle Garden really is, and how it looks on a busy day. The war in Europe has made sad havoc with the emigration, the German steamships having stopped running, and but very few of this nationality arriving. It was curious to notice the landing of about a hundred passengers, who had arrived in a sailing ship from Bremen. They were mostly Germans, with some few French and Italians, and had left their homes previous to the war being even talked of. Their astonishment upon hearing the news up to the hour of their arrival can better be imagined than described. The French looked downhearted and the Germans exultant; the Italians were neutral. Some few of the Germans, young, strapping fellows, inquired for the way to the German consul, as they wanted to go home again and fight for "Vaterland." Their enthusiasm, however, seemed to evaporate after some time, and they took tickets for Kansas. The French, on their part, in the mean time regained their faith in la belle France, and thought that it might not be so bad after all.

I can not refrain from adding a few figures out of the statistics of the Board of Emigration, as this will, better than any thing else, show the importance of this establishment and the quantity of business transacted. During the year 1869 there were written, for immigrants to their friends, 2884 letters, to which answers were received at Castle Garden containing \$41,615 55; remittances, amounting to \$50,549 49, were also received in anticipation of the arrival of passengers; 5393 telegraph messages were forwarded, to which 1351 answers were received; 504 steamers arrived with passengers, and 209 sailing vessels, during the year. For the passage of destitute immigrants back to Europe, or to their friends in the interior, \$10,876 89 were expended out of the funds of the Commissioners.

When we left the Garden our ears were again assailed by the same noises that had greeted us in the morning. As we came out among a large party of newly landed immigrants, and the light was but feeble, we were evidently supposed to belong to them. A fellow grasped my arm and tried in half English, half German, to persuade me to go with him to some obscure "hotel," "das baste in der Stadt!" Not till we came within the full glare of a gas-lamp did he discover his mistake, and let me go, though I had not spoken a word. A minute after I saw him carry off some really verdant ones with better success.

It is a common dodge among these runners to seize a portmanteau, or, better yet, a baby, belonging to some large family, for then the whole crowd is sure to follow. I encountered such a gang. The wily runner was carrying a huge bag in the left hand, and had on the right arm a yelling baby, which he vainly tried to pacify or smother, I do not know which; behind him came the mother with another baby in her arms, and a lot of children clinging to her petticoats; after her came "vater," smoking his Dutch porcelain pipe and carrying some bundles; and finally "grossvater" and "grossmutter" made up the rear,

The lights were shining feebly on the Battery. The lamps are but few and far between, and an almost total darkness prevails at some places. Behind me were the crowds of immigrants still emerging from Castle Garden, whose dome loomed up splendidly out of a sea of darkness—a beacon for the guidance of immigrants who arrive on our shores.



Day In Castle Garden. New York. Article removed from Harper's Monthly Vol XLII. June to November 1870.

Family Group Sheet

Subject* **Ferdinand Friedrich Martin Wille (61)**
 Birth* 9 Sep 1848 Tressin, Greifenberg, Pommern, Germany.
 Baptism: 17 Sep 1848 Ev Lutheran Church, Zirkwitz, Greifenberg, Pommern, Germany.
 Marriage* 14 Nov 1871 Ev Lutheran Church, Zirkwitz, Greifenberg, Pommern, Germany.
 Probate: _____ 1911
 Death* 17 Jun 1911 1106 7th St, Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Burial* 20 Jun 1911 Wanderers Rest Cemetery, Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Father* Carl August Wille (1020) (b. 27 Nov 1823, _____)
 Mother* Friedericka Dorothea Louise Scheer (1021) (b. 9 May 1823, d. 7 Sep 1873)

Spouse* **Auguste Wilhelmine Luise Batzlaff (313)**
 Name-Marr: Wille
 Birth* 21 Aug 1851 Zirkwitz, Greifenberg, Pommern, Germany.
 Baptism: 31 Aug 1851 Ev Lutheran Church, Zirkwitz, Greifenberg, Pommern, Germany.
 Death* 21 Mar 1917 1106 7th, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Death: 21 Mar 1917 Wanderers Rest Cemetery, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Burial* 24 Mar 1917 1106 7th St, Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Probate: 20 May 1918 Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Father* Carl Friedrich Wilhelm Batzlaff (319) (b. 26 May 1815, d. 1 Mar 1903)
 Mother* Caroline Wilhelmine Weber (1036) (chr. 4 May 1817, _____)

Eleven Known Children

M Franz Friedrich August Wille (63)
 Birth* 18 Dec 1871 Zirkwitz, Greifenberg, Pommern, Germany.
 Baptism: 20 Dec 1871 Ev Lutheran Church, Zirkwitz, Greifenberg, Pommern, Germany.
 Marriage* 29 May 1897 Bertha Fehlhaber (64) (b. 1873, _____), daughter of Albert Fehlhaber (607) and Friedricke Wilke (608); Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Son: 18 Oct 1897 Harry Albert Ferdinand Wille (954); 1135 7th St, Milwaukee.
 Son: 1 Feb 1901 Walter Frederick William Wille (66); 1185 6th St, Milwaukee.
 Son: 4 Dec 1907 Lawrence Wille (65); Milwaukee.
 Son: 13 Jun 1910 Carl Otto Gilbert Wille (951); Milwaukee.
 Son: _____ 1914 Kenneth Wille (1201); Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

M Otto Willy Wille (54)
 Name-Baptn: _____ 1874 Otto Friedrich Wilhelm
 Birth* 11 Feb 1874 Zirkwitz, Greifenberg, Pommern, Germany.
 Baptism: 22 Feb 1874 Ev Lutheran Church, Zirkwitz, Greifenberg, Pommern, Germany.
 Birth: _____ Feb 1875 Germany.
 Marriage* 27 Aug 1898 Wilhemene Johanna Stoeck (53) (b. 11 Aug 1878, d. 25 Aug 1947), daughter of Johann Stoeck (72) and Witwa Renate Schewe (320); Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Daughter: 6 Jan 1899 Lora Wille (955); 1306 6th St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Daughter: _____ 1900 Cora Wille (58)
 Daughter: 23 Sep 1904 Melinda Pauline Emilie Wille (21); Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Son: 28 May 1908 Ferdinand O Wille (55); Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Death* 18 Dec 1958 Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Death: _____ Apr 1959 County Gen Hospital, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Burial* _____ Apr 1959 Wanderers Rest, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

F Ema Amanda Wanda Wille (615)
 Birth* 7 Dec 1876 Zirkwitz, Greifenberg, Pommern, Germany.
 Name-Marr: 17 Jun 1899 Rosenau
 Marriage* 17 Jun 1899 Emil Ernest Rosenau (616) (b. Nov 1875, _____), son of Leopold Rosenau (617) and Elizabeth Steinke (618); Lutheran, Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Daughter: _____ May 1900 Laura Rosenau (1200); Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Death* after _____ Nov 1949

F Martha Caroline Wille (314)

Birth* 22 Jan 1880 Sequitz, Ernstal, Pommern, Germany.
 Name-Marr: 27 Aug 1904 Metz
 Marriage* 27 Aug 1904 Charles H Metz (443) (b. 21 Oct 1874, d. 8 Jan 1958), son of Casper Metz (619) and
 Christine Bauth (620); Immanuel Ev Luth, Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Son: 10 Apr 1908 Richard Edmund Metz (448); Racine, Racine, Wisconsin.
 Burial* ___ Nov 1949 Mound Cemetery, Racine, Racine, Wisconsin.
 Death* 23 Nov 1949 Racine, Wisconsin.
 Daughter: Mabel Esther Metz (444)
 Daughter: Lorraine Martha Metz (445)
 Daughter: Ruth Mabel Metz (446)
 Son: Walter Charles Metz (447)

F Louisa Bertha Wille (315)

Name-Marr: ___ ___ Schumacher
 Birth* ___ Jul 1882 Wisconsin.
 Name-Marr: 14 Nov 1903 Holtz
 Marriage* 14 Nov 1903 Edward Wilhelm Holtz (321), son of Julius Holtz (1033) and Bertha Plaeger (1034);
 Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Name-Marr: ___ ___ 1908 holtz
 Son: ___ ___ 1908 Elmer holtz (322)
 Name-Nick: ___ ___ 1910
 Marriage* before ___ Mar 1914 (--?) Schumacher (963)

F Anna Wille (316)

Birth* 17 Oct 1884 Wisconsin.
 Daughter: 5 Sep 1903 Hazel Blanche Wille (952); County Hosp, Milwaukee.
 Name-Marr: 23 Mar 1912 Lutz
 Marriage* 23 Mar 1912 John Lutz (964); Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

M Paul Wille (317)

Birth* 5 May 1887 Wisconsin.
 Baptism: 28 Nov 1888 Immanuel Ev Luth, Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Daughter: ___ ___ 1910 Hazel Wille (450); Milwaukee.
 Marriage* ___ ___ 1910 Lydia Kretzschmas (449), daughter of Gottlieb Kretzschmas (451) and Pauline (--?)
 (452)
 Death* 24 Sep 1938 Interstate Drop Forge Co, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

M Eddie Wille (956)

Birth* 15 May 1887 Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

F Ella Wille (62)

Birth* 20 May 1890 Wisconsin.
 Baptism: 28 Aug 1890 Immanuel Ev Luth Church, Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Burial* ___ Mar 1949 Wanderers Rest Cemetery, Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Death* 14 Mar 1949
 Marriage* ___ ___

F Adela Clara Margeret Wille (67)

Name-Marr: ___ ___ Borth
 Name-Var: ___ ___ Dahla
 Birth* 14 Nov 1892 1106 7th St, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Baptism: 10 Mar 1893 Immanuel Ev Lutheran Church, Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Name-Var: ___ ___ 1900 Adela
 Marriage* 12 Apr 1913 Eduard Richard Paul Borth (68) (b. 5 Oct 1890, ___), son of August Borth (1268) and
 Johanna Kirmitz (1269); Immanuel Ev Luth Church, Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Death* after ___ Nov 1949
 Daughter: Lorraine Borth (69)
 Daughter: Marlace Borth (70)

M Arthur Eriq Ermin Wille (318)

Birth*	7 Oct 1895	Wisconsin.
Baptism:	18 Dec 1895	Immanuel Ev Luth Church, Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
Marriage*	_____ 1920	Marie Thomes (453) (b. 1901, d. 2 May 1932)
Son:	13 Sep 1920	Arthur Wille Jr (454); Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
Son:	___ ___ 1922	Thomas Wille (455); Wisconsin.
Daughter:	___ ___ 1924	Jeanne Wille (456); Wisconsin.
Daughter:	___ ___ 1925	Mary Ann Wille (457); Wisconsin.

Family Group Sheet

Subject* **Otto Willy Wille** (54)

Name-Baptn: _____ 1874 Otto Friedrich Wilhelm
 Birth* 11 Feb 1874 Zirkwitz, Greifenberg, Pommern, Germany.
 Baptism: 22 Feb 1874 Ev Lutheran Church, Zirkwitz, Greifenberg, Pommern, Germany.
 Birth: _____ Feb 1875 Germany.
 Marriage* 27 Aug 1898 Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Death* 18 Dec 1958 Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Death: _____ Apr 1959 County Gen Hospital, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Burial* _____ Apr 1959 Wanderers Rest, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Father* Ferdinand Friedrich Martin Wille (61) (b. 9 Sep 1848, d. 17 Jun 1911)
 Mother* Auguste Wilhelmine Luise Batzlaff (313) (b. 21 Aug 1851, d. 21 Mar 1917)

Spouse* **Wilhemene Johanna Stoeck** (53)

Name-Marr: _____ Wille
 Birth* 11 Aug 1878 Germany.
 Burial* _____ Aug 1947 Wanderers Rest, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Death* 25 Aug 1947 St. Josephs Hospital, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Father* Johann Stoeck (72) (b. 7 Mar 1828, d. 12 Feb 1908)
 Mother* Witwa Renate Schewe (320) (b. 4 Jul 1836, d. 31 Dec 1914)

Four Known Children

F **Lora Wille** (955)

Birth* 6 Jan 1899 1306 6th St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Baptism: 11 Feb 1899 Bethesda Lutheran, 11th and Chambers, Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Death* 26 Nov 1899 Wanderers Rest, Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

F **Cora Wille** (58)

Birth* _____ 1900
 Name-Marr: _____ 1938 Mundt
 Marriage* _____ 1938 Arthur Mundt (60)
 Death* _____ 1971
 Burial* _____ 1972 Wisconsin Memorial, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Marriage* _____ Louie Richter (59)

F **Melinda Pauline Emilie Wille** (21)

Name-Marr: _____ Johann
 Birth* 23 Sep 1904 Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Baptism: 22 Jan 1906
 Marriage* 8 Aug 1929 John Davis Johann (22) (b. 9 Jun 1901, d. 21 Apr 1991), son of Albert Hilgen Johann (85) and Emma Davis (86); 11th & Chambers, Bethesda Lutheran, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Daughter: 20 Oct 1930 Hazel Ellis Johann (3); 629 W. Burleigh St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin, USA.
 Burial* _____ 1969 Wanderers Rest, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Death* 14 Apr 1969 Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

M **Ferdinand O Wille** (55)

Birth* 28 May 1908 Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Son: _____ 1940 Dennis Wille (57)
 Death* 26 Dec 1974
 Burial* 28 Dec 1974 Wanderers Rest, Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Marriage* _____ Myrtle Epke (56)
 Divorce* _____ Myrtle Epke (56)

Family Group Sheet

Subject* **Melinda Pauline Emilie Wille (21)**
 Name-Marr: Johann
 Birth* 23 Sep 1904 Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Baptism: 22 Jan 1906
 Marriage* 8 Aug 1929 11th & Chambers, Bethesda Lutheran, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Burial* _____ 1969 Wanderers Rest, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Death* 14 Apr 1969 Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Father* Otto Willy Wille (54) (b. 11 Feb 1874, d. 18 Dec 1958)
 Mother* Wilhemene Johanna Stoeck (53) (b. 11 Aug 1878, d. 25 Aug 1947)

Spouse* **John Davis Johann (22)**
 Birth* 9 Jun 1901 Green Bay, Brown, Wisconsin.
 Death* 21 Apr 1991 Waukesha, Waukesha, Wisconsin.
 Burial* 24 Apr 1991 Wanderers Rest, Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Father* Albert Hilgen Johann (85) (b. 2 Oct 1868, d. 6 Jan 1931)
 Mother* Emma Davis (86) (b. 2 Oct 1868, d. 4 Jul 1904)

One Known Child

F **Living**

Family Group Sheet

Subject* Johann Stoeck (72)
 Birth: ___ Apr 1827 Germany.
 Birth* 7 Mar 1828
 Marriage* ___ 1855 Germany.
 Name-Nick: ___ 1905 John
 Probate: ___ 1908
 Death* 12 Feb 1908 1305 6th St, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Burial* 14 Feb 1908 Union Cemetery, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Father* Wilhelm Stoeck (1038)
 Mother* Anna Beling (1039)

Spouse* Witwa Renate Schewe (320)
 Name-Marr: ___ Stoeck
 Birth* 4 Jul 1836
 Birth: ___ Jul 1837 Germany.
 Name-Var: ___ 1905 Rennata Schewe
 Death* 31 Dec 1914 1305 6th St, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Probate: ___ 1915
 Burial* 2 Jan 1915 Union Cemetery, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Father* Carl Schewe (1022)
 Mother* Louise Volkmann (1023)

Six Known Children

M Friedrich Theodor Stoeck (83)
 Birth: 25 Sep 1860 Germany.
 Birth* ___ Sep 1861 Heninreichswalde, West Prussia, Germany.
 Birth: 25 Oct 1861
 Marriage* ___ 1886 Johanne Ernestine Nix (458) (b. Mar 1865, d. before Nov 1929), daughter of Frederick Nix (602) and Frederiecke Kuchenbecker (603)
 Daughter: ___ Sep 1887 Amelia Stoeck (459); Wisconsin.
 Son: ___ Dec 1889 William F Stoeck (460)
 Daughter: ___ Dec 1891 Elsa Stoeck (461); Wisconsin.
 Daughter: 14 Dec 1893 Bertha Stoeck (462); Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Daughter: ___ Apr 1896 Martha Stoeck (463); Wisconsin.
 Name-Nick: ___ 1899 Fred
 Son: 13 Nov 1899 Otto Stoeck (84); 1299 6th St, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Death* 26 Nov 1929 1299 5th St., Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Burial* 29 Nov 1929 Evergreen Cemetery, Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

F Johanna Stoeck (825)
 Name-Marr: ___ Rosenau
 Birth* ___ 1868 Germany.
 Son: ___ 1890 Paul Rosenau (1219); Wisconsin.
 Death* ___ 1919 Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Burial* 3 Jun 1919 1082 28th St, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Marriage* ___ Julius Rosenau (826)

M Johann Erdmann Stoeck (330)
 Birth* 21 Feb 1869 Marienwerde, Germany.
 Marriage* 27 Apr 1891 Barabara Stroessner (604), daughter of Erhard Stroessner (605) and Margaretha Gemeinhardt (606); Ev Lutheran, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Daughter: 23 Sep 1893 Alma Hilda Anna Stoeck (936); 1304 6th St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Death* 27 Jun 1900 1304 6th St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Burial* 29 Jun 1900 Union Cemetery, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

M Edward Stoeck (73)

Birth*	28 Sep 1873	Germany.
Marriage*	10 Nov 1903	Johanna Loebel (74) (b. 14 Jan 1877, d. 15 Jan 1957)
Daughter:	22 Jul 1904	Irma Stoeck (79); Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
Daughter:	10 Jan 1906	Hertha Stoeck (75); Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
Death*	8 Nov 1950	Union Cemetery, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

M Albert Ludwig Stoeck (81)

Birth*	30 Jul 1875	Germany.
Marriage*	18 Dec 1897	Bertha Kittelmann (82); Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
Daughter:	1 Jun 1903	Margareth Frida Stoeck (929); 2404 Chambers St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
Marriage*	29 Apr 1905	Emma Schwerdt (326), daughter of Charles Schwerdt (327) and Frieda Koch (328); Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
Marriage*	20 Jul 1910	Ida Boldt (816) (b. 1880, d. Mar 1932), daughter of Charles Stofferman (817) and henrietta (--?--) (818); Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
Death*	__ Sep 1951	2791 C N 17th, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
Burial*	28 Sep 1951	Union Cemetery, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
Marriage*		Ida (--?--) (464) (b. 1880,)

F Wilhemene Johanna Stoeck (53)

Name-Marr:		Wille
Birth*	11 Aug 1878	Germany.
Marriage*	27 Aug 1898	Otto Willy Wille (54) (b. 11 Feb 1874, d. 18 Dec 1958), son of Ferdinand Friedrich Martin Wille (61) and Auguste Wilhelmine Luise Batzlaff (313); Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
Daughter:	6 Jan 1899	Lora Wille (955); 1306 6th St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
Daughter:	__ __ 1900	Cora Wille (58)
Daughter:	23 Sep 1904	Melinda Pauline Emilie Wille (21); Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
Son:	28 May 1908	Ferdinand O Wille (55); Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
Burial*	__ Aug 1947	Wanderers Rest, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
Death*	25 Aug 1947	St. Josephs Hospital, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Family Group Sheet

Subject* **Carl Freidrich Dunst** (990)
 Birth* 26 Aug 1832 Schoenberg, Bradenburg, Germany.
 Marriage* 14 Dec 1856 Germany.
 Probate: 1925
 Death* 6 Dec 1925 Jackson Township, Washington, Wisconsin.
 Burial* 9 Dec 1925 St Johns Lutheran, West Bend, Washington, Wisconsin.
 Father*
 Mother*

Spouse* **Augusta Henriette Becker** (991)
 Name-Marr: Dunst
 Birth* 9 Sep 1836 Schoenberg, Bradenburg, Germany.
 Death* 30 Apr 1886 West Bend Township, Washington, Wisconsin.
 Burial* 5 May 1886 Union Cemetery, Block 3 Row 13, West Bend, Washington, Wisconsin.
 Father* George Becker (1319)
 Mother*

Seven Known Children

M **Julius Dunst** (827)
 Birth* 28 Sep 1859 Schoeneberg, Brandenburg, Prussia.
 Birth: ___ Dec 1859 Germany.
 Marriage* 2 Jan 1881 Therese Klagge (828) (b. 8 Aug 1858, d. 24 Nov 1919); Schoenberg, Brandenburg, Prussia.
 Son: ___ Oct 1881 Herman Dunst (829); Germany.
 Daughter: ___ Aug 1882 Martha Dunst (830); Germany.
 Daughter: 28 Aug 1884 Marie Dunst (834); Trenton Township, Washington, Wisconsin.
 Son: ___ Mar 1888 Otto Dunst (831); Wisconsin.
 Son: 28 Dec 1891 Albert Walter Dunst (625); West Bend, Washington, Wisconsin.
 Burial* ___ Aug 1910 Cleveland Street, Kafehl residence, Cedarburg, Wisconsin.
 Death* 19 Aug 1910
 Probate: ___ Apr 2008

M **Charles Dunst** (998)
 Name-Var: ___ 1861 Carl August Dunst
 Birth* ___ Dec 1861 Schoeneberg, Germany.
 Marriage* 19 Jun 1884 Emilie Lemke (999) (b. Jun 1863,); Evan Luth Church, Jackson Township, Washington, Wisconsin.
 Son: ___ May 1888 Edward Dunst (1000)
 Son: ___ Apr 1890 Herbert Dunst (1001); Wisconsin.
 Daughter: ___ Feb 1892 Atelmo Dunst (1002); Wisconsin.
 Son: ___ Nov 1893 Adolph Dunst (1003); Wisconsin.
 Daughter: ___ Oct 1896 Irma Dunst (1004); Wisconsin.
 Daughter: ___ Sep 1898 Ida Dunst (1005); Wisconsin.
 Daughter: ___ 1901 Meta Dunst (1218); Wisconsin.

M **William Dunst** (992)
 Name-Var: ___ 1863 Carl Friedrich Wilhelm Dunst
 Birth* ___ 1863
 Name-Var: ___ 1886 Carl F W Dunst
 Marriage* 27 May 1886 Elizabeth Kobelt (1006) (b. 1 Oct 1867, d. 17 Mar 1932), daughter of John Kobelt (1244) and Anna (--?) (1245); Methodist Episcopal Church, West Bend Township, Washington, Wisconsin.
 Daughter: ___ 1887 Anna Dunst (1322); Washington, Wisconsin.
 Son: ___ 1897 John Dunst (1321); Washington, Wisconsin.
 Son: 9 Feb 1903 Arthur Dunst (1243); Barton Township, Washington, Wisconsin.
 Son: 4 Nov 1905 (--?) Dunst (1242); Town of Barton, Washington, Wisconsin.
 Death* ___ 1947
 Burial* ___ 1947 Union Cemetery, Block 4 Row 7, West Bend, Washington, Wisconsin.
 Son: William Dunst (1007)
 Daughter: Lillian Dunst (1008)
 Daughter: Amanda Dunst (1010)
 Daughter: Marie Dunst (1011)

M Louis Dunst (993)

Name-Var: _____ 1863 Ludwig Dunst
 Birth* _____ 1863
 Name-Var: _____ 1884 Johann F L Dunst
 Marriage* 8 May 1884 Maria Louise Wickert (1014), daughter of Friedrich Wickert (1248) and Julia Rosenthal (1249); Lutheran Church, Jackson Township, Washington, Wisconsin.
 Daughter: Ruth Hilda B Dunst (1254); Town of Trenton, Washington, Wisconsin.

M Hermann August Dunst (994)

Birth* 21 Nov 1868
 Marriage* 1 Jun 1894 Bertha M L Benicke (1015) (b. 20 Jul 1870, d. 6 Feb 1904), daughter of Carl Benicke (1246) and Johanna J A Wickert (1247); Evan Luth Church, Jackson Township, Washington, Wisconsin.
 Son: 23 May 1897 Arthur Julius Louis Dunst (1320); Washington, Wisconsin.
 Daughter: before _____ 1899 Esther Dunst (1241); Washington, Wisconsin.
 Son: 5 Nov 1899 Walter Dunst (1240); Town of Trenton, Washington, Wisconsin.
 Son: 15 Apr 1902 Hermann Carl August Dunst (2270); Trenton Township, Washington, Wisconsin.

M Carl Freidrich Gustave Dunst (997)

Birth* _____ 1872
 Name-Var: _____ 1899 Carl F G Dunst
 Marriage* 3 Oct 1899 Emily Kahl (1016) (b. 1873, d. 1940), daughter of Friedrich Kahl (1252) and Dorothea Kronberg (1253); West Bend, Washington, Wisconsin.
 Son: 13 Jan 1901 Elmer Dunst (1258); West Bend, Washington, Wisconsin.
 Daughter: 15 May 1903 (--?--) Dunst (1260); West Bend, Washington, Wisconsin.
 Daughter: 5 Apr 1905 (--?--) Dunst (1259); West Bend, Washington, Wisconsin.
 Son: 2 Nov 1906 Raymond Theodore Wilhelm Dunst (1262); West Bend, Washington, Wisconsin.
 Burial* _____ 1947 Union Cemetery, Block 5 Row 12, West Bend, Washington, Wisconsin.
 Death* _____ 1947 Washington, Wisconsin.

M Otto Carl Dunst (996)

Birth* 4 Apr 1874 Germany.
 Marriage* 6 Oct 1895 Bertha Louise Anna Lemke (1017), daughter of Wilhelm A Lemke (1250) and Wilhelmine C Schultz (1251); Evan Luth Church, Jackson Township, Washington, Wisconsin.
 Son: 11 Jul 1897 Charles Dunst (1238); Town of Polk, Washington, Wisconsin.
 Daughter: 5 Jun 1899 Lillian M Dunst (1239); Town of Mayfield, Washington, Wisconsin.
 Daughter: _____ 1902 Adelia Dunst (2226); Wisconsin.
 Daughter: 13 Nov 1903 Melinda E Dunst (1263); Town of Jackson, Washington, Wisconsin.
 Daughter: 22 Nov 1906 Leona Dunst (1261); West Bend, Washington, Wisconsin.

Family Group Sheet

Subject* Julius Dunst (827)
 Birth* 28 Sep 1859 Schoeneberg, Brandenburg, Prussia.
 Birth: ___ Dec 1859 Germany.
 Marriage* 2 Jan 1881 Schoeneberg, Brandenburg, Prussia.
 Burial* ___ Aug 1910
 Death* 19 Aug 1910 Cleveland Street, Kafehl residence, Cedarburg, Wisconsin.
 Probate: ___ Apr 2008
 Father* Carl Freidrich Dunst (990) (b. 26 Aug 1832, d. 6 Dec 1925)
 Mother* Augusta Henriette Becker (991) (b. 9 Sep 1836, d. 30 Apr 1886)

Spouse* Therese Klagge (828)
 Birth* 8 Aug 1858 Germany.
 Birth: 8 Aug 1861 Germany.
 Name-Marr: ___ 1881 Dunst
 Burial* ___ Nov 1919 Immanuel Lutheran Church, Cedarburg, Wisconsin.
 Death* 24 Nov 1919 Cedarburg, Ozaukee, Wisconsin.
 Father*
 Mother*

Five Known Children

M Herman Dunst (829)
 Birth* ___ Oct 1881 Germany.
 Marriage* 20 Sep 1909 Ida Barelmann (1098) (b. 1877,), daughter of Dietrich Barelmann (1099) and Mary Roebken (1100); Ozaukee.
 Death* 1 Jan 1957

F Martha Dunst (830)
 Birth* ___ Aug 1882 Germany.
 Name-Marr: 22 Oct 1904 Schubert
 Marriage* 22 Oct 1904 Edward Schubert (1102), son of Fritz Schubert (1103) and Barabara Sperber (1104); Evan Luth Church, Jackson Township, Washington, Wisconsin.

F Marie Dunst (834)
 Name-Marr: Schmidt
 Birth* 28 Aug 1884 Trenton Township, Washington, Wisconsin.
 Birth: 28 Sep 1884 Trenton, Washington, Wisconsin.
 Name-Marr: 29 Sep 1909 Schubert
 Marriage* 29 Sep 1909 Frank Schubert (1101) (, d. 6 Jun 1969); Cedarburg, Ozaukee, Wisconsin.
 Son: ___ 1911 Erwin A G Schubert (1745)
 Daughter: ___ 1917 Meta Schubert (1743)
 Daughter: ___ 1921 Arline Schubert (1741)
 Death* 23 Dec 1926
 Burial* 27 Dec 1926 First Immanuel Luth Ch, Zur Ruhe Cemetery, Cedarburg, Ozaukee, Wisconsin.
 Marriage* (--?) Schmidt (835)
 Daughter: Carol Schubert (1682)

M Otto Dunst (831)
 Birth* ___ Mar 1888 Wisconsin.
 Marriage* 9 Sep 1912 Clara Rick (1105) (b. 1893,), daughter of Albert Rick (1106); Ozaukee, Wisconsin.

M Albert Walter Dunst (625)

Name-Var:	___ 1891	Albert Rudolph Walther Dunst
Birth*	28 Dec 1891	West Bend, Washington, Wisconsin.
Baptism:	22 Jan 1892	Evangelical Lutheran Church.
Marriage*	9 Jul 1910	Marie Techla Mueller (626) (b. 9 Nov 1889, d. 5 Aug 1945), daughter of Ewald H Mueller (965) and Anna Marie Bertha Abels (1013); Port Washington, Ozaukee County, Wisconsin.
Son:	4 Apr 1911	Alvin Otto Dunst (627); Wisconsin.
Son:	11 Apr 1912	Le Roy Ewald Herman Dunst (628); Cedarburg, Ozaukee, Wisconsin.
Daughter:	5 Jun 1913	Luella Theresa Dunst (624); Hartland Township, Waukesha, Wisconsin.
Son:	29 Nov 1915	Earl W Dunst (629); Wisconsin.
Son:	21 Jan 1920	Milo J Dunst (630); Wisconsin.
Son:	___ 1925	Russell Dunst (911)
Probate:	___ 1932	
Death*	9 Mar 1932	Columbia Hospital, Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
Burial*	12 Mar 1932	Zur Ruhe, Cedarburg, Ozaukee, Wisconsin.

Family Group Sheet

Subject* **Albert Walter Dunst** (625)

Name-Var: _____ 1891 Albert Rudolph Walther Dunst
 Birth* 28 Dec 1891 West Bend, Washington, Wisconsin.
 Baptism: 22 Jan 1892 Evangelical Lutheran Church.
 Marriage* 9 Jul 1910 Port Washington, Ozaukee County, Wisconsin.
 Probate: _____ 1932
 Death* 9 Mar 1932 Columbia Hospital, Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Burial* 12 Mar 1932 Zur Ruhe, Cedarburg, Ozaukee, Wisconsin.
 Father* Julius Dunst (827) (b. 28 Sep 1859, d. 19 Aug 1910)
 Mother* Therese Klagge (828) (b. 8 Aug 1858, d. 24 Nov 1919)

Spouse* **Marie Techla Mueller** (626)

Name-Marr: _____ Dunst
 Name-Chg: _____ Miller
 Birth: _____ Nov 1888 Illinois.
 Birth: 9 Nov 1889 Chicago, Cook, Illinois.
 Birth* 9 Nov 1889 Kansas City, Missouri.
 Birth: _____ 1892 Wisconsin.
 Baptism: 26 Mar 1894 Evangelical Lutheran Church, Kansas City, Missouri.
 Name-Var: 27 Aug 1913 Thekla Mueller
 Death* 5 Aug 1945 8545 N Range Line Rd., River Hills, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Burial* 8 Aug 1945 Zur Ruhe, Cedarburg, Ozaukee, Wisconsin.
 Probate: _____ Feb 2008
 Father* Ewald H Mueller (965) (b. 16 Apr 1858, d. 19 Jan 1937)
 Mother* Anna Marie Bertha Abels (1013) (b. Sep 1862, d. 29 Sep 1945)

Six Known Children

M **Alvin Otto Dunst** (627)

Birth* 4 Apr 1911 Wisconsin.
 Marriage* 22 Feb 1936 Loretta Philomene Schraufnagel (836) (b. 22 Apr 1910, d. 21 Apr 2001)
 Son: 17 Feb 1937 Donald Alvin Dunst (837)
 Daughter: 6 Oct 1938 Shirley Ann Dunst (842)
 Son: 20 Nov 1939 Albert Joseph Dunst (850)
 Son: 10 Jun 1944 Leon Dunst (877)
 Daughter: 14 Sep 1945 Mary Therese Dunst (883)
 Death* 4 Jul 2000

M **Le Roy Ewald Herman Dunst** (628)

Birth* 11 Apr 1912 Cedarburg, Ozaukee, Wisconsin.
 Marriage* 15 Apr 1939 Mildred Hafemeister (895); St Peters Evangelical Lutheran Church, River Hills, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Son: 19 Jun 1941 Russell Craig Dunst (896); Mercy Hospital.
 Death* _____ Oct 1987 Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Son: Charles Dunst (897)

F **Luella Theresa Dunst** (624)

Birth* 5 Jun 1913 Hartland Township, Waukesha, Wisconsin.
 Baptism: 27 Aug 1913 Hartland Township, Waukesha, Wisconsin.
 Name-Marr: _____ 1932 Eichstaedt
 Marriage* _____ 1932 Paul Albert Johannes Eichstaedt (623) (b. 3 Dec 1912, d. 2 Jun 1991), son of Frederick Carl Eichstaedt (631) and Louisa Marie Emilie Burow (632); Capital Drive church, Waukesha, Waukesha, Wisconsin.
 Daughter: 5 Apr 1936 Jerry Lu Eichstaedt (6)
 Divorce* _____ 1947 Waukesha, Wisconsin.
 Death* _____ Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

M **Earl W Dunst** (629)

Birth* 29 Nov 1915 Wisconsin.
 Marriage* 17 Oct 1946 Jane Lango (898)
 Death* 16 Feb 2006 Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Daughter: Susan Dunst (899)
 Son: Thomas Dunst (903)
 Daughter: Deborah Dunst (907)

M Milo J Dunst (630)

Name-Chg:	_____	James
Birth*	21 Jan 1920	Wisconsin.
Daughter:	11 Feb 1949	Jody Dunst (824)
Divorce*	___ Nov 1968	Phyllis Archer (823)
Marriage*	17 Nov 1968	Lillian Binkley (987)
Death*	4 Apr 2007	
Marriage*		Phyllis Archer (823)
Divorce*	_____	

M Russell Dunst (911)

Birth*	_____	1925
Death*	15 Mar	1927

Family Group Sheet

Subject* **Luella Theresa Dunst** (624)

Birth* 5 Jun 1913 Hartland Township, Waukesha, Wisconsin.
 Baptism: 27 Aug 1913 Hartland Township, Waukesha, Wisconsin.
 Name-Marr: ___ 1932 Eichstaedt
 Marriage* ___ 1932 Capital Drive church, Waukesha, Waukesha, Wisconsin.
 Divorce* ___ 1947 Waukesha, Wisconsin.
 Death* ___ Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Father* Albert Walter Dunst (625) (b. 28 Dec 1891, d. 9 Mar 1932)
 Mother* Marie Techla Mueller (626) (b. 9 Nov 1889, d. 5 Aug 1945)

Spouse* **Paul Albert Johannes Eichstaedt** (623)

Birth* 3 Dec 1912 Brookfield, Waukesha, Wisconsin.
 Divorce* ___ 1947 Waukesha, Wisconsin.
 Marriage* 6 Mar 1948 Francine Klobucher (711) (b. 18 Feb 1916, d. 18 Feb 1997); Waukesha, Waukesha, Wisconsin.
 Burial* ___ 1991 Wisconsin Memorial Park, Brookfield, Waukesha, Wisconsin.
 Death* 2 Jun 1991 Hartland, Wisconsin.
 Father* Frederick Carl Eichstaedt (631) (b. 23 Sep 1866, d. 31 Oct 1918)
 Mother* Louisa Marie Emilie Burow (632) (b. 21 Jan 1886, d. 13 Jan 1974)

One Known Child

F Living

Family Group Sheet

Subject* Ewald H Mueller (965)
 Birth: 16 Apr 1853 Germany.
 Birth* 16 Apr 1858 Nassau, Hessen, Germany.
 Birth: 16 Apr 1858 Leibenscheid, Germany.
 Marriage* _____ 1888
 Name-Chg: before _____ 1920 Edward Miller
 Burial* _____ 1937 Zur Ruhe, Cedarburg, Ozaukee, Wisconsin.
 Death* 19 Jan 1937 1734 S 60th St., West Allis, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Probate: _____ Feb 2008
 Father* (--?--) Mueller (2191)
 Mother* (--?--) Mueller (2192)

Spouse* Anna Marie Bertha Abels (1013)
 Birth* _____ Sep 1862 Cologne, Germany.
 Name-Marr: _____ 1887 Mueller
 Name-Nick: _____ 1940 Becky
 Death* 29 Sep 1945 Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Burial* _____ 2008 Highland Memorial, New Berlin, Waukesha, Wisconsin.
 Father* (--?--) Abels (2193)
 Mother* (--?--) Abels (2194)

Five Known Children

F Marie Techla Mueller (626)
 Name-Marr: _____ Dunst
 Name-Chg: _____ Miller
 Birth: _____ Nov 1888 Illinois.
 Birth: 9 Nov 1889 Chicago, Cook, Illinois.
 Birth* 9 Nov 1889 Kansas City, Missouri.
 Birth: _____ 1892 Wisconsin.
 Baptism: 26 Mar 1894 Evangelical Lutheran Church, Kansas City, Missouri.
 Marriage* 9 Jul 1910 Albert Walter Dunst (625) (b. 28 Dec 1891, d. 9 Mar 1932), son of Julius Dunst (827) and Therese Klagge (828); Port Washington, Ozaukee County, Wisconsin.
 Son: 4 Apr 1911 Alvin Otto Dunst (627); Wisconsin.
 Son: 11 Apr 1912 Le Roy Ewald Herman Dunst (628); Cedarburg, Ozaukee, Wisconsin.
 Daughter: 5 Jun 1913 Luella Theresa Dunst (624); Hartland Township, Waukesha, Wisconsin.
 Name-Var: 27 Aug 1913 Thekla Mueller
 Son: 29 Nov 1915 Earl W Dunst (629); Wisconsin.
 Son: 21 Jan 1920 Milo J Dunst (630); Wisconsin.
 Son: _____ 1925 Russell Dunst (911)
 Death* 5 Aug 1945 8545 N Range Line Rd., River Hills, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Burial* 8 Aug 1945 Zur Ruhe, Cedarburg, Ozaukee, Wisconsin.
 Probate: _____ Feb 2008

F Jeanette Lucille Mueller (972)
 Name-Marr: _____ Miley
 Birth* 19 Apr 1891 Chicago, Cook, Illinois.
 Name-Marr: circa _____ 1912 Holtz
 Marriage* circa _____ 1912 Frank Holtz (2195) (b. 1891,)
 Daughter: _____ 1912 Leona Holtz (2196); Wisconsin.
 Daughter: _____ 1912 Leona Holtz (2196); Wisconsin.
 Death* 19 May 1940 2214 S 64th St, West Allis, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Burial* 23 May 1940 Holy Cross Cemetery, Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Marriage* _____ Cecil Miley (2282)
 Divorce* _____

F Edna Margerita Mueller (966)
 Name-Marr: _____ Hathaway
 Birth* 20 Sep 1894 Kansas City, Missouri.
 Burial* _____ Jan 1971 Highland Memorial, Greenfield Av, Waukesha, Wisconsin.
 Death* 22 Jan 1971 Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Marriage* _____ Charles Hathaway (967)
 Son: _____ Charles Hathaway (968)
 Son: _____ John Hathaway (969)

F Helen L. Mueller (970)

Name-Marr:	_____	Hamilton
Birth*	31 May 1898	Omaha, Nebraska.
Death*	__ Nov 1975	Appleton, Wisconsin.
Burial*	__ Nov 1975	Highland Memorial Park, Appleton, Wisconsin.
Marriage*		Max Hamilton (2176)
Son:		Richard L. Hamilton (2179)

F Maria Louise Mathilda Mueller (971)

Name-Nick:	_____	Loretta
Name-Marr:	_____	Thompson
Name-Var:	_____	Lori
Birth*	30 Sep 1900	Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
Death*	____ 1948	Chicago, Illinois.
Marriage*		Harry Thompson (2281)
Divorce*	_____	

Family Group Sheet

Subject* **Ernest Albert Rudolph Buss** (516)
 Birth: _____ Meesow, Regenwalde, Pomerania, Prussia.
 Birth: 19 Mar 1866 Stettin, Germany.
 Birth* _____ Mar 1869 Germany.
 Marriage* 4 Aug 1894 St Paul Lutheran, Tomah, Wisconsin.
 Burial* _____ Jan 1950 Pine Grove Cemetery, Wausau, Marathaon, Wisconsin.
 Death* 2 Jan 1950 627 Humboldt, Wausau, Marathon, Wisconsin.
 Father* Carl Buss (564)
 Mother* Johanna Kuhn (565)

Spouse* **Ernestina Wilhelmina Graewin** (517)
 Birth: _____ Sadelberg, Saatzig, Pomerania, Prussia.
 Name-Marr: Buss
 Birth* 11 Jan 1876 Felingsdorf, Pommern, Prussia.
 Death* 30 Apr 1950 Wausau, Marathon, Wisconsin.
 Burial* _____ May 1950 Zion Lutheran Church, Wausau, Marathon, Wisconsin.
 Father* Albert Julius Carl Graewin (566) (b. 15 Dec 1854, d. 31 Mar 1931)
 Mother* Emilie Sophie Louise Schmidt (567) (b. 26 Oct 1854, d. 1 Aug 1938)

Five Known Children

F **Ida Wilhelmine Buss** (557)
 Name-Marr: Ninnemann
 Birth* _____ Jun 1895 Shawano, Wisconsin.
 Marriage* 11 Oct 1919 Julius Ninnemann (558) (_____, d. 13 Jan 1977); Zion Lutheran, Wausau, Wisconsin.
 Death* 19 Apr 1976
 Son: Merlin Ninnemann (590); Wausau.
 Son: Gilbert Ninnemann (591); Wausau.
 Son: Gerald Ninnemann (592); Wausau.
 Daughter: Elora Ninnemann (593); Wausau.
 Daughter: Johanna Ninnemann (595); Wausau.
 Daughter: Elaine Ninnemann (597); Wausau.
 Daughter: Lois Ninnemann (599); Wausau.

M **Otto August Franz Buss** (518)
 Birth* 28 Feb 1897 Shawano, Shawano, Wisconsin.
 Death* _____ 1972
 Marriage* _____ Erma Callies (562)

M **Herbert William Richard Buss** (519)
 Birth* 7 Jul 1899 Edgar, Wisconsin.
 Baptism: 15 Oct 1899 Zion Lutheran, Wausau, Wisconsin.
 Marriage* 26 May 1934 Mildred Berth Augusta Kramp (563) (b. 1909, d. 1 Mar 1990), daughter of Ludwig Kramp (572) and Fredericka (--?--) (573); St Phillips Lutheran, Chicago, Cook, Illinois.
 Daughter: 24 Oct 1935 Lorna Ruth Buss (568); Swedish Covenant, Chicago.
 Daughter: 17 Feb 1949 Lynda Christine Buss (569); Swedish Covenant, Chicago.
 Death* 9 Oct 1996 Chicago, Cook, Illinois.

F **Martha Amanda Otilie Buss** (559)
 Name-Marr: _____ Berman
 Birth* 13 Jun 1903 Wausau, Wisconsin.
 Daughter: 4 Jul 1922 Ethel (--?--) (560); Wausau.
 Death* 12 Jun 1974
 Marriage* (--?--) Berman (1567)

F Dorothy Emma Augusta Buss (501)

Birth*	13 Dec 1908	Wausau, Wisconsin.
Name-Marr:	14 Feb 1931	Reinicke
Marriage*	14 Feb 1931	Edward William Reinicke (500) (b. 16 Jun 1904, d. 13 Jan 1977), son of William Frederick Reinicke (510) and Pauline Marie Henrietta Storm (511); Wausau, Wisconsin.
Daughter:	22 Aug 1931	Joan Reinicke (509); Wausau, Wisconsin.
Son:	6 Aug 1934	Danny Wayne Reinicke (507); Wausau, Wisconsin.
Son:	5 Apr 1936	William Roger Reinicke (5); 908 8th Av, Wausau, Marathon, Wisconsin.
Son:	16 Jan 1938	James Reinicke (508); Wausau, Wisconsin.
Death*	18 Nov 1993	Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
Burial*	___ ___ 2003	Pinelawn, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Family Group Sheet

Subject* Dorothy Emma Augusta Buss (501)
 Birth* 13 Dec 1908 Wausau, Wisconsin.
 Name-Marr: 14 Feb 1931 Reinicke
 Marriage* 14 Feb 1931 Wausau, Wisconsin.
 Death* 18 Nov 1993 Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Burial* ____ 2003 Pinelawn, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Father* Ernest Albert Rudolph Buss (516) (b. Mar 1869, d. 2 Jan 1950)
 Mother* Ernestina Wilhelmina Graewin (517) (b. 11 Jan 1876, d. 30 Apr 1950)

Spouse* Edward William Reinicke (500)
 Birth* 16 Jun 1904 Wausau, Wisconsin.
 Burial* __ Jan 1977 Pinelawn Cemetery, Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Death* 13 Jan 1977 Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Father* William Frederick Reinicke (510) (b. 4 May 1869, d. May 1938)
 Mother* Pauline Marie Henrietta Storm (511) (b. 9 Feb 1871, d. 20 Mar 1934)

Four Known Children

F Joan Reinicke (509)
 Birth* 22 Aug 1931 Wausau, Wisconsin.
 Name-Marr: circa ____ 1949
 Marriage* circa ____ 1949
 Son: 11 Aug 1949 John Lisinski deceased
 Daughter: 21 Jul 1950 Living
 Daughter: 13 Mar 1952 Living
 Son: 15 Aug 1953 Living
 Daughter: 16 Nov 1954 Living
 Marriage* 12 Feb 1967
 Death 3 Jan 2009 Milwaukee cremated

M Danny Wayne Reinicke (507)
 Birth* 6 Aug 1934 Wausau, Wisconsin.
 Marriage* 19 Nov 1960 12 Jun 1936); Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Daughter: 22 Feb 1963 Living
 Daughter: 25 Sep 1963 Living
 Daughter: 10 Apr 1965 Living
 Daughter: 26 Dec 1969 Living
 Death* 21 May 2004 Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

M Living

M James Reinicke (508)
 Birth* 16 Jan 1938 Wausau, Wisconsin.
 Marriage* 16 Sep 1961
 Son: 29 Mar 1962 Living
 Son: 24 Apr 1965 Living
 Son: 20 Feb 1967 Living.
 Daughter: 28 Feb 1968 Living
 Death* 3 Aug 2003 Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Family Group Sheet

Subject* Albert Julius Carl Graewin (566)
 Birth* 15 Dec 1854 Teschendorf, Pommern, Prussia.
 Marriage* 5 Jun 1878 Fehlingsdorf, Pommern, Prussia.
 Death* 31 Mar 1931 Tomah, Monroe, Wisconsin.
 Burial* ___ Dec 1931 Oak Grove Cemetery, St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Tomah, Monroe, Wisconsin.
 Father*
 Mother*

Spouse* Emilie Sophie Louise Schmidt (567)
 Name-Marr: Graewin
 Birth* 26 Oct 1854 Vehlingsdorf, Saatzig, Pommern, Germany.
 Burial* ___ Aug 1938 Oak Grove Cemetery, St. Paul's Luth Church, Tomah, Monroe, Wisconsin.
 Death* 1 Aug 1938 Tomah, Monroe, Wisconsin.
 Father* Gottfried Schmidt (1556)
 Mother* Auguste Fuhrmann (2107)

Five Known Children

F Ernestina Wilhelmina Graewin (517)
 Birth: ___ ___ Sadelberg, Saatzig, Pomerania, Prussia.
 Name-Marr: Buss
 Birth* 11 Jan 1876 Felingsdorf, Pommern, Prussia.
 Marriage* 4 Aug 1894 Ernest Albert Rudolph Buss (516) (b. Mar 1869, d. 2 Jan 1950), son of Carl Buss (564) and Johanna Kuhn (565); St Paul Lutheran, Tomah, Wisconsin.
 Daughter: ___ Jun 1895 Ida Wilhelmine Buss (557); Shawano, Wisconsin.
 Son: 28 Feb 1897 Otto August Franz Buss (518); Shawano, Shawano, Wisconsin.
 Son: 7 Jul 1899 Herbert William Richard Buss (519); Edgar, Wisconsin.
 Daughter: 13 Jun 1903 Martha Amanda Otilie Buss (559); Wausau, Wisconsin.
 Daughter: 13 Dec 1908 Dorothy Emma Augusta Buss (501); Wausau, Wisconsin.
 Death* 30 Apr 1950 Wausau, Marathon, Wisconsin.
 Burial* ___ May 1950 Zion Lutheran Church, Wausau, Marathon, Wisconsin.

F Minnie Amelia Graewin (1205)
 Name-Marr: Rudoll
 Birth* 17 Jan 1883 Tomah, Wisconsin.
 Marriage* 28 Aug 1902 Robert Rudoll (1558) (b. 1878,); Tomah, Monroe, Wisconsin.
 Son: ___ 1904 Herbert Rudoll (1559); Tomah, Monroe, Wisconsin.
 Daughter: ___ 1906 Lula Rudoll (1560); Tomah, Monroe, Wisconsin.
 Daughter: ___ 1908 Gertrude Rudoll (1561); Tomah, Monroe, Wisconsin.
 Death* 29 Sep 1951 Tomah, Monroe, Wisconsin.
 Burial* ___ Oct 1951 Oak Grove Cemetery, Tomah, Monroe, Wisconsin.

F Amanda Graewin (1203)
 Birth* 20 May 1885 Tomah, Monroe, Wisconsin.
 Name-Marr: 15 Jun 1914 Bucholz
 Marriage* 15 Jun 1914 Emil Bucholz (1553); St. Paul's Luth Ch, Tomah, Monroe, Wisconsin.
 Son: ___ 1922 Robert W. Bucholz (1554); Wilton, Monroe, Wisconsin.
 Daughter: 29 May 1929 Bernadine M Bucholz (1555); Wilton, Monroe, Wisconsin.

M Frank Graewin (1206)
 Birth* 17 Apr 1887 Tomah, Monroe, Wisconsin.

M Robert Graewin (1204)
 Birth* 17 Jul 1894 Tomah, Monroe, Wisconsin.

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