

MARIENTAL & LOUIS

DAYS OF YORE

SEPTEMBER 2006

ISSUE TWELVE



Topics:

Editor's Comments
A German-Russian Proverb
Feature Story
Whispers

German Russian Proverb:

The older the fiddle,
The sweeter the tune

MARIENTAL – 1941

The map of Mariental showing the households in the year 1941 is incomplete. It is unknown why the names from the following lists were not noted on the map. This information was sent to Gerald Schmidt by his cousins in Neinstadt, Germany, Dr. Hans, and Anna Schleiff. They were found in the files of Anna's father, Adolf Gross, which were left behind when he died. They do not know how the lists were compiled, nor were they able to produce the missing pages.

Anna's father Adolf, was born in Mariental, then exiled to Siberia in 1941. He is the central figure in the article written by Gerald Schmidt, which(t appeared in the AHSGR Journal 2000, entitled "Against All Odds, A Family Reunited". Anna was born in Stalinsk in 1950 in Siberia.

Although the list of households is incomplete, I am listing the present information, and hope that someday the rest of the names will be found.

Asselborn, (Bank)
Asselborn, Martin
Backer, Johannes (Hannsersch)
Baecker, Mathias

Barbie, Aloysius
Barbie, Johannes
Barbie, Joseph
Barbie, Joseph (Spelled Barbje)
Barbie, Martin (Spelled Barbje)
Barbie, Martin
Barbie, Peter (Spelled Barbje)
Barbie, Peter (spelled Barbje)
Barbie, Peter (Fine)

Bernhard, Joseph
Bersch, Barthel
Bersch, Heinrich (Krahms)

Boxler, Peter
Boxler, Peter (Peter Michael)

Christophels, Hannes

Dillmann, Frederich
Dillmann, Jakob
Dillmann, Nikolaus
Dillmann, (Stechdillmann)

Eberle, Jakob (Dr alte Jing)
Franz, Kathel
Fritz, Aloysius

Gassmann, Barthel
Gerstner, Jakob
Gerstner, Joseph
Gerstner, Nikolaus

Goetz, Martin
Gosnitz, Peter

Graf, Nikolaus
Grenzer, Peter

Halle, Anton
Hansen, Anton
Hansen, Simon
Helwig, Franz
Helwig, Fritz
Helwig, Peter
Helwig, Peter
Helwig, Scholastica
Hermann, Andreas (Schwarze)
Hermann, Anton
Hermann, Jakob (Matze)
Hermann, Johannes (Husch)

Hermann, Joseph
Hermann, Joseph (Matze)
Hermann, Peter (Matze)
Hermann, Simon

Hild, George
Hild, Johannes
Hild, Katharine
Hild, Rosa

Hyronimey, Barthel
Hyronimey, Johannes
Hyronimey, Joseph
Hyronimey, Peter

Kinderknecht, Joseph (Huberts)
Konderknecht, Johannes
Kinderknecht, Peter

Korbje, Johanne
Krenzer, Martin

Krosch, ?

(Linke, Kruwel)
Maier, Jakob

Mertes, Anton (Lindenbergs)
Millersdh, Heinrich
Obholz, Adolf
Obholz, Barthel
Obholz, (Handelobholz)
Obholz, Heinrich
Obholz, Peter

Ortmann, Michael

Pfannensteil, Jakob

Rohr, Adolf

Rohr, Barthel

Rohr, Franz (Weisse)

Rohr, Peter

Salzmann, Alexander

Salzmann, Franz

Salzmann, Jakob

Schamne (Barbje)

Schamne, Jakob

Schamne, Simon

Schamne, Jakob

Schuler, Florian

Schneider, Jakob

Schuler, ?

Schuler, Karl

Schuler, Simon

Schunk, Alexander

Schunk, Georg

Schunk, Martin

Schunk, Nikolaus

Schunk, Peter

Schunk, Peter

Seitz, Jakob

Seitz, Martin

Seitz, (Sotnik)

Stertz, ?

Stertz, Aloysius

Stertz, Jakob

Stertz, Joseph

Stertz, Nickolaus

Stertz, Nikolaus

Stertz, Peter

Stertz, Simon

Stertzner, Thomas
Sulzbach, Alexander (Tale)
Sulzbach, Jacob
Sulzbach, Michael

(Valtins, Heinrich)
Weigel, Joseph
Wembert, ?

OUTDATED MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY

Over time, many disease names have changed. Below is a list of some of the old terms that you may come across and their current names.

OUTDATED TERM

CURRENT TERM

apoplexy

stroke

bad blood

syphilis

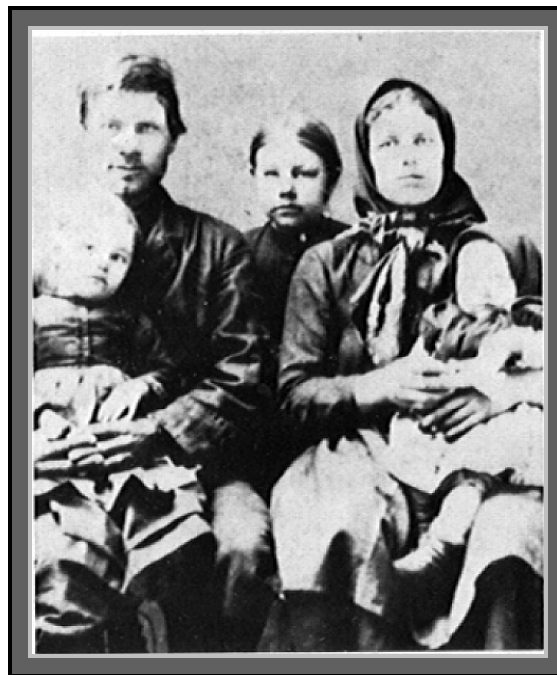
blood poisoning

septicemia (overwhelming bacterial infection)

Bright's disease	glomerulonephritis (serious kidney disease)
consumption	tuberculosis, pulmonary
cretinism	hypothyroidism, congenital
dropsy	congestive heart failure
fatty liver	cirrhosis
glandular fever	mononucleosis
grippe	influenza (flu) killed lots of people in 1918
jail fever	typhus
lock jaw	tetanus
lung fever	pneumonia
lung sickness	tuberculosis
plague/black death	Bubonic plague
podagra	gout
Pott's disease	tuberculosis of the spinal vertebrae
quinsy	streptococcal tonsillitis
scrofula	tuberculosis of the neck lymph nodes
toxemia of pregnancy	eclampsia (high blood pressure & seizures)

A Volga German family presented by Hope Berens and her cousin Sheila (Kreutzer) Derevage. Sheila is doing a book on the Kreutzer's and Hope was kind enough to submit this portion of the book for publication in my newsletter.

11. JOHANNES⁵ KREUTZER (ALOYSIUS⁴, ADAM³, JOHANNES², JOHANN GEORG¹)¹⁰ was born June 10, 1855 in Louis (Ostrogovka), Russia¹⁰, and died March 29, 1931 in Victoria Kansas¹⁰. He married KATHERINA ASSELBORN on Nov 24, 1874 in Liebenthal Russia, daughter of JACOB ASSELBORN and E. PFANNENSTIEL. She was born Dec 17, 1856 in Liebenthal Russia, and died Nov 02, 1940 in Victoria Kansas.



Johannes and his wife Katherina left Saratov, Russia on October 24, 1875 for Bremen Germany. On November 2, 1875 they left Bremen Germany for Baltimore Maryland, the United States of America. They traveled on the ship USS Ohio and arrived in Baltimore Maryland on November 23, 1875. Five days later Johannes and Katherina arrived in Topeka Kansas (November 28, 1875). They stayed in Kings Bridge for the winter and in the spring of 1876 they travel to there final home of Herzog Kansas.

Johannes died of an internal injury caused by an uncontrollable horse rescuing 3 of his young grandchildren. He was kicked and died of internal bleeding. My father, Marcellus Kreutzer, was one of them. Johannes was 76 years old when he died. On John's death certificated it states that he died of Chronic Myocarditis meaning

Inflammation of heart. John is buried in the Victoria Cemetery.

Johannes and Katherina Kreutzer are one couple of many of the original founding fathers of Herzog Kansas and were participants in the building of the St. Fidelis Church known today as "Cathedral of the Plains". **The church received it's name after President Roosevelt named the church after a visited to the small town of Victoria.** The church was also entered into the historical society.



Katherina was 19 years old when she arrived in the United States along with her husband John. Katherine was 84 years old when she died. She is buried in the Victoria cemetery.

WHISPER: Halloween

If you're one of the millions of Americans with Irish ancestors, you may want to give them a nod of thanks this Halloween as you carve your traditional Irish Jack-O-Lantern.

According to the History Channel, the tradition of pumpkin carving stems from a well-known Irish myth about a man named "Stingy Jack".

Apparently, says the legend, Stingy Jack and the devil were having a drink together one night. Jack, however, didn't want to pay, so he persuaded Satan to turn into a coin that Jack could use to pay for the drinks.

Instead, Stingy Jack dined and dashed, dropping the coin into a pocket that also held Satan's bane – a cross – which kept Satan from returning to his original form. Eventually Stingy Jack freed Satan (on the condition that Satan never bother Jack's soul) but tricked him again the next year.

Later when Jack died, the question arose of whether Jack would go to heaven or hell. But God didn't want him nor did Satan. So Satan sent Jack away one night with just a burning ember for a light. Stingy Jack put the ember in a carved out turnip and has been wandering with it ever since. He became known as Jack of the Lantern, or Jack-O-Lantern.

To frighten Jack, the people of Ireland, says the myth, carved creepy faces into lanterns of potatoes and turnips (the English used beets) and placed these lanterns outside their houses.

Today, Irish myth purists might be tempted to consider carving a large baking potato on Halloween. But be forewarned – authentic as it may be, the potato is still substantially smaller and has a much higher sugar content than the pumpkin, which means you'll have a better chance of a fire with a candle-lit potato than a pumpkin. Maybe that's why when Irish, Scottish, and English immigrants came to America and discovered pumpkins, they quickly decided that these giant squash would make better lanterns.

