



Die Huckere

VOLUME 2 NO. 3

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VILLAGE NIGHT AT THE CONVENTION

IN THIS ISSUE

The conclusion of "My Huck Antecedents" by Glenn L. Sitzman.

"A Brief History of the Frick Family of Huck, Volga Region" by Adam Kindsvater of Bielefeld, Germany. Translated from German by R.G. Reider, of Laramie, Wyoming.

I am grateful to Mr. Reider for seeking permission from Adam Kindsvater to print his updated history of the Frick family for "Die Huckere".

CONVENTION NEWS

A very interesting all day meeting was held on July 24, 1997 at the Convention in San Jose for Village Coordinators.

Different subjects were discussed. Helpful advice on publishing a village newsletter, from how many pages to print to the correct way to number the pages.

SEND INFORMATION TO;
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It was suggested that village coordinators advise our readers to send copies of their ancestral and family group charts to international headquarters in Lincoln.

At our village night meeting I asked the Huck group what were some of the things they would like published in the newsletters. Suggested items were pictures of families, picture of the Huck church and school and genealogy charts. Does anyone have a picture of the church in Huck? I inquired at international Headquarters and with the help of Frances Amen who does the cataloging for pictures, articles etc. we searched, but could not find a picture of the church.

So, how about those Huck Pictures!

A special thanks to Lillian Bailey, of Portland, Oregon who at the convention gave me a full sheet of postage stamps along with ancestral and family group charts on a Huck family. Some of those stamps are on this mailing of "Die Huckere".

Thanks also to Marlene Michel of Calgary, Alberta, Canada for sending me the picture for the front page. Since Marlene was not in that picture I used the above from my prints. Marlene is standing in the back.

From several sources I have learned that the census material and church books from the village of Huck and Grimm cannot be found and are missing. So at this time I would suggest that you wait before you order any material from Russia and hope that soon these records will be found and available to us.

GOOD NEWS

Before the end of the convention we knew that funds will be available for Rick Rye from the AHSGR international office to return to Russia to continue his visits to the different archives there.

ANNA MARIE (KINDSVATER) SAUER

Anna Marie (Annie) Kindsvater married Nikolaus Sauer at Norka on 18 Feb 1872. He was born at Norka on 3 April 1854, and was the son of Conrad and Magdelene (Traudt) Sauer (source of information: AHSGR card from Sophie Traudt Schreiber). The U. S. Census of 1900 for Oklahoma Territory recorded that Nikolaus and Anna Marie immigrated to the U. S. in 1891, that Nikolaus could not speak English in 1900, that he owned his farm free of mortgage, and that he had filed for naturalization.

Anna Marie and Nikolaus lived first at Stanton, Nebraska, after their arrival in the U. S. In 1895 they moved to Oklahoma Territory during the land run and homesteaded a 160 acre farm near what is now the town of Weatherford, along with numerous other Russian Germans eager to own land.

My mother described her "Uncle Nick" as having black hair and beard. He had a full beard but no mustache. He wore his beard trimmed short, but he had such bushy hair on his chest and neck that the beard appeared to be long. He always wore a small earring in one ear. Judging from a photograph I saw of him, I think he must have been a large man. He died on his 55th wedding anniversary, 18 Feb 1927, at age 73.

Anna Marie lived till 23 July 1940. My Aunt Raye Hughes told me that Aunt Annie had rented a part of her house in Weatherford to a family. One day she told her tenant that they were making too much noise. The tenant became angry and shoved Aunt Annie, who fell and struck her head against a piece of furniture. Some of her children wanted to prosecute the tenant, but Aunt Annie would not agree to it. A few days later she died at age 83 yr., 7 mo., 1 day.

The 1900 census recorded that Anna Marie was the mother of 13 children, with 9 living. Her daughter Emily (Sauer) Kissler, however, told me that her parents had lost three children to death, not four, with one buried in Oklahoma. The Zion German Congregational Church Book gives the names of the three children who died as Emma, Katherine, and Henry. (I:134)

Surviving Children of Nikolaus and Anna Marie (Kindsvater) Sauer:

1. John Sauer was born at Norka, 3 July 1876, and died at Weatherford, OK, 10 Oct 1954, at age 78 yr., 3 mo., 7 days. On 27 Nov 1899 he married Anna Elizabeth (Alice) Traudt at Weatherford, Oklahoma Territory. Alice was born at Norka, 20 Oct 1877, and died at Weatherford, 23 Dec 1947, at age 70. She was the daughter of Peter (1852-1918) and Elizabeth (Brehm, 1854-1933) Traudt, both of Norka and Weatherford. Her grandparents were Henry and Elizabeth (Lofink) Traudt and Adam and Sophie Brehm. (Information on Alice's lineage from Chris and Mary Mills).
2. George Sauer, b. Norka, 15 Oct 1878; d. Weatherford, OK, 15 May 1951, at age 72 yr., 7 mo. On 20 Jan 1903, he married Anna Marie Adler in the Friesen School near Weatherford. Theirs was the first in the register of marriages in the newly organized Zion German Congregational Church, southwest of Weatherford. Anna Marie was born at Kolb, 18 Aug 1884; she died at Weatherford, 15 Dec 1903, at age 19, and was the first to be buried in the Zion Church cemetery. She was the daughter of Johann Peter and Anna Elizabeth (Alice) (Benzel) Adler and the granddaughter of Valentin (1830-1910) and Katherine Elizabeth (Schreiner) Adler (1834-1931). On 12 Feb 1905 George

married Katherine Elizabeth Adler at Campbell, NE. She was born at Kolb 20 Jan 1877; d. Weatherford, 4 Feb 1944, at age 67. Though both wives were from Kolb and both were named Adler, they were not close kin.

3. Magdalena (Lena) Sauer, b. Norka, 1 Oct 1880; d. Garden City, KS, 11 Jan 1955, at age 74 yr., 3 mo., 10 days. On 4 Oct 1898 she married, at Weatherford, Aloysius K. Ohmes, b. St. Petersburg, MO, 25 Nov 1870; d. Garden City, 30 Apr 1935, at age 64. He was the son of Joseph and Anna Mary (Amrein) Ohmes. (Source: Anna Mary (Ohmes) Lobmeyer, Garden City, KS)
4. Katarina (Katie) Sauer, b. Norka, 15 Sep 1884; d. Clinton, OK, 23 Apr 1961, at age 76 yr., 7 mo., 8 days. On 2 Nov 1902, at Weatherford, she married Lewis Hamburger, b. Hastings, NE, 27 Nov 1880; d. Clinton, OK, 3 Aug 1952, at age 71. He was the son of John Hamburger, Sr., b. Norka, 18 Feb 1855; d. Weatherford, 21 Dec 1927, at age 72; and Margaret (Bott) Hamburger, b. Norka, 11 Aug 1855; d. Weatherford, 19 July 1934, at age 78.
5. Elizabeth (Lizzie) Sauer, b. Norka, 24 Sep 1888; d. Portland, OR, 13 Sep 1971, nine days short of her 83rd birthday. On 2 Aug 1903 she married Alexander (Alex) Traudt, b. Norka, 2 Aug 1882; d. Portland, OR, 24 June 1955, age 72. He was the nephew of Peter Traudt and was raised as Peter's son.
6. Adam Sauer, b. Stanton, NE, 3 Aug 1892; d. Weatherford, 26 June 1973, at age 80 yr., 10 mo., 23 days. On 9 Apr 1914, at Weatherford, he married Elizabeth (Lizzie) Sauer, b. (Norka?), 5 July 1894; d. Weatherford, 16 July 1972, at age 78. (The Zion German Congregational Church Book has: married at Lincoln, NE, 28 Apr 1914) She was the daughter of Conrad and Anna Marie (Klaus) Sauer. Conrad and Nikolaus Sauer were first cousins. (Source: Mrs. John Baker of Portland, OR, cousin of Lizzie Sauer, 1975)
7. Marie (Mary) Sauer, b. Stanton, NE, 20 Nov 1894; d. Lawton, OK, 30 Apr 1967, at age 72 yr., 5 mo., and 10 days. On 21 Nov 1911, at Weatherford, she married Jacob (Jake) Adler, b. Hastings, NE, 19 Apr 1890; d. Lawton, OK, 28 Nov 1984, at age 94. He was the son of Johann Peter and Anna Elizabeth (Alice) (Benzel) Adler, and the grandson of Valentin and Katherine Elizabeth (Schreiner) Adler. (Cf. above at No. 2)
8. Conrad Sauer, b. Weatherford, OK Terr, 7 June 1896; d. Denver, CO, 3 Mar 1960, at age 63 yr., 8 mo., 27 days. On 10 Sep 1916, at Okeene, Ok, he married Marie (Mary) Katherine Winter, b. Russia, 6 July 1896; d. Denver, CO, 5 Dec 1972, at age 76. She was the daughter of Leonhardt (b. Tscherbakovba, Russia, 1855; d. Okeene, OK, 1936) and Katherine (Kuxhaus) Winter (b. Tscherbakovba, 26 Sep 1857; d. Weatherford, OK, 9 June 1922)
9. Emelie (Emily) Sauer, b. Weatherford, 7 Aug 1899; d. Fresno, CA, 23 May 1990, at age 90 yr., 9 mo., 16 days. On 16 Mar 1916, at Weatherford, she married Rudolf Kissler, b. Hastings, NE, 17 Feb 1893; d. Weatherford, 5 Dec 1964, at age 71. Rudolf was the son of Heinrich (b. Frank, 9 Oct 1865; d. Weatherford, 11 June 1947) and Maria Katrina (Herbst) Kissler (b. Frank, 1 Nov 1865; d. Hastings, NE, 1893)

NB: Information on the Sauers was received from various members of the Sauer family, and some discrepancies exist between that information and the information recorded in the genealogical section of the Zion Church Book II.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE FRICK FAMILY
OF HUCK, VOLGA REGION

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(Translated from German by R.G. Reider, March 1992, with annotations added in brackets, []; additional annotations in brackets made in July 1992, noted by a plus sign, +; additional annotations in brackets made in January 1993, noted by a pound sign, #; and in April 1997, indicated by a dollar sign, \$).

Before I begin the history, I will relate some information about several persons of an earlier time who contributed to the founding of Huck on the Volga in 1767.

There were three Frick brothers who left Germany in 1766. Two of these Fricks were married, while the third became engaged on the trip to a girl who was the only child of rich parents. This third brother went with his in-laws-to-be to Zaporozhye in the Ukraine. The other two brothers went to the Volga. Also here, things did not go according to plans. So one went to Huck and the other to Hussenbach.

I will begin the history with the one who went to Huck. But I really cannot begin with the first Frick settler because I do not know his first name [# this person is now known to be a Conrad Frick who came from the area of Budingen, Germany, near Frankfurt in Hesse]. But I will come back to him later.

Meanwhile, I will begin with a nameless Frick who had three sons [# this person, now known to be Lawrence Frick, may have had seven sons]. One of these sons was Oswald Frick. Which one he was of these three is not known. Oswald Frick (1823-1909) and his wife Elizabeth (Michel) Frick (1835-1921) are my mother's grandparents.

When one considers the birthdate of Oswald Frick, one can determine that his father, the nameless Frick [# actually Lawrence Frick], was probably born between 1790 and 1800. When one considers the time of the founding of the settlements on the Volga in 1767, and that 33 years passed between the date of the founding and the year 1800, then it is that Oswald Frick's father was the son of the first Frick who settled in Huck. Clearly, the chronology includes six generations up to me [\$ now known to be seven generations]. My children and grandchildren are the seventh and eighth [\$ actually eighth and ninth].

In the following I will describe the family of Oswald and Elizabeth Frick: The couple had five sons [and two daughters]. The oldest son was my mother's father, Jacob Frick (1869-1932). His wife was Elizabeth (Weber) Frick (1871-1960).

Another of Oswald's sons was in the Japanese War [1904-05],

but he returned to Huck in 1905, sold his inheritance, and went to America. [Adam now knows that this person was Conrad Frick.]

Another son [Johannes Frick] also sold his inheritance and went to Saratov where he became a businessman and founded a large department store. For obvious reasons, he was nicknamed the bearded Frick.

With his sons, Oswald Frick built a steam mill [for grain milling] in 1897 which was remodeled in 1910, and the second floor was enlarged. Later, a house was built for each of the three sons who remained in Huck [Jacob, Johann-Georg, and Philipp]. These I can remember seeing as a child. [The Frick brothers also had wind-mill-driven grain mills.]

In 1930, the three Frick families with house numbers 628, 629, and 630 were dispossessed by the Communists and driven out of Huck as kulaks*, and even the steam mill was seized by the government. I also know first-hand that in 1933 only two houses still stood in the town. The steam mill and the three Frick houses had fallen into disrepair and were put to other uses.

Now I will give the children of Jacob Frick:

- 1) Eva-Katarina (Evmkat) Kindsvater, b. Frick, 1891-1973.
- 2) Anna-Margarethe (Amkried) Hempel, b. Frick, 1894-1985, death approximate.
- 3) Elizabeth (Lisbeth) Kreik, b. Frick, 1897-1982.
- 4) Katharina-Elizabeth (Katrilis) Magel, b. Frick, 1900-1984.
- 5) Johann-Georg Frick (Hanjech), 1902-1990
- 6) Johannes Frick, 1904-1991
- 7) Jacob Frick, 1906-1980, death approximate.
- 8) Samuel Frick, 1908-1970, death approximate.
- 9) Katharina (Katje) Schleich, b. Frick, 1911-1933, death approximate.
- 10) Maria Fritzler, b. Frick, 1913-(still living) [\$ died in 1994]
- 11) Philipp Frick, 1915-1970.

Next I will give the fate of each of the 11 children as I have learned it first-hand and through the help of others. Four of the 11 children were able to remain in Huck until they were forced out in 1941. All others, even the elders, were deported [to other areas of the Soviet Union] or they escaped.

First I will give the fate of the elder Fricks [Jacob and Elizabeth], the wealthiest couple in Huck on the Volga.

* [Webster's Third International Dictionary defines a kulak as "a farmer characterized by Communists as having excessive wealth, usually by possession of more than a minimal amount of property and ability to hire laborers or sometimes by unwillingness to join a collective farm and as a result denounced as an oppressor of less fortunate farmers and subjected to severe penalties (as heavy fines and confiscation of property) <a large proportion of the kulaks of the twenties were liquidated -- L.K. Soth>"]

Jacob Frick and his wife, who lived well, were dispossessed and were forced to leave Huck in 1932. [+ A letter from Jacob Frick to his brother Conrad Frick in the U.S., written in 1932, indicates that Jacob was evicted from his house on October 1, 1929 and finally deported from Huck in December 1930.] In the same year, as a result of the loss of his property and all other adversities, he at last died at the Lukowoi Railway Station in Kasachistan, where he had been forced to go. His wife, our grandmother, then wished to return to Huck and was able, through her son-in-law (who had a high position), to do so. However, she was forced to leave Huck in 1941 and went to the area of Tjumen [in Siberia], where her son-in-law [Fritzler, the one mentioned above] was put into a labor camp, soon followed by her daughter [Maria]. The seventy-year-old woman, alone with two grandchildren, three and five, survived without a roof over her head and without any help from the authorities. She lived by scavenging and begging. I will return later to the grief of this old woman.

The children:

1) EVA-KATHARINA (EVKAT) KINDSVATER, born Frick, married Adam Kindsvater (b. 1899) of house 1 in Huck. They moved to house 99 following the partitioning of the Frick estate in 1921 [following the death of Oswald Frick's wife in 1921]. The couple had eight children:

- 1) Philipp Kindsvater, 1915-1984.
- 2) Maria Weisenburg, born Kindsvater, 1918-1980.
- 3) Georg Kindsvater, 1920-1920.
- 4) Adam Kindsvater [the author], 1921-
- 5) Jacob Kindsvater, 1923-
- 6) Emilie Dechand, born Kindsvater, 1925-
- 7) Alexander Kindsvater, 1928-
- 8) Nameless child, 1930-1930.

I have written about the life of my mother and father in my diary. It was a bitter life -- to pull six children through the horrible years of 1928 to 1935. These years I knew well from experience and have written about them in detail in my diary. I wish such a life on no human being.

2) ANNA MARGARETHE (AMKRIT) HEMPEL, born Frick, married Philipp Hempel (b. 1892) of house 140 in Huck. The couple remained childless. The family was driven from Huck as kulaks. In 1937-38, Philipp Hempel was arrested. To this day no one knows where his bones lie.

His wife then lost her mind and had to be taken to a mental hospital where she died and where my father was also cared for until he died. In 1946, the hospital also cared for brother Johannes.

3) ELIZABETH KREIK, born Frick, married Philipp Kreik (b. 1895) of house 156. The couple had three children, all of whom are living:

- 1) Philipp Kreik, 1922-
- 2) Emilie Kreik (her maiden name), 1924-
- 3) Woldemar Kreik, 1926-

The couple had an unhappy marriage because the husband was unfaithful to his wife. After the war broke out he was never seen again. He married a Russian, but their marriage was also not a happy one. This was the state of affairs until Elizabeth died in her eighties.

I must quote here something my Mama said: "If my sister Lisbeth had forgiven her husband, then he would have come back to his family."

4) KATHARINA-ELIZABETH (KATRILIS) MAGEL, born Frick, married Heinrich Magel (b. 1902) of house 40. His real father was not from Huck but from Balzer. His widowed mother married Jacob Sittner in Huck and they lived with the Magels.

The Magels had three children. I cannot remember their birthdates exactly. All children are still living:

- 1) Frieda Schleich, born Magel, 1929-
- 2) Alexander Magel, 1931-
- 3) Alwiene Tschekuschkin, born Magel, 1933-

The Magels were forced to leave Huck as kulaks in 1930 and went to Kirghisia, Dshangi-Pachta, where they are all living, except Katharina-Elizabeth who died a few years ago. I know a little of what happened to them. During the war, they were moved for some time to Frunze, but they later returned to Dshangi-Pachta [information from Heinrich Magel indicates that they always lived in Frunze; \$ but they immigrated to Germany in 1995]. They have lived there since 1930.

5) JOHANN-GEORG FRICK. I am able to relate more about him. He is my favorite uncle. I learned the most from him regarding the Frick history. During the last year that he lived, I questioned him without end about the past and the evil that befell the Fricks so that I would know everything. He was able to answer nearly all questions. For this I am thankful to him even after his death.

The two of us were very close. When I was a young boy, I would often go with my parents to the grandparent's home by the steam mill. There I was able to see everything, the mill, the house, and their farm. Best of all was when I would go into the engine room of the steam mill and Uncle Hanjech [Johann-Georg] would start the motor. To me, he had a very high position -- that he, with his machine, could set the whole mill in motion.

Georg Frick married Anna-Margarethe Hempel. I cannot remember what house she lived in. My mother said that they were childless for 10 years. Then a little girl was born who was their only child.

When the kulaks were driven from Huck in 1930, Uncle Hanjech fled to Saratov where he remained for some time and found work in a stone quarry. Afraid that he would soon be arrested, he fled again. How long he was on the move is not known. In hiding, he made his way to Moscow where he found work as a foreman in the construction of three large railway stations. Luckily, his father had taught him some Russian that enabled him to blend in with the general populace.

I do not know in which year work permits were required,

which he did not have. Without one, he had to return to Huck, but he was very fearful of being identified as a kulak. He would come into town during the night. He would hide out near us each day. I remember this very clearly.

Then Uncle Fritzler, a militiaman [policeman?], obtained a work permit for him which enabled Uncle Hanjech to return to Moscow without fear of being arrested. They lived in Ramenskoje until 1941, at which time all Germans were moved out of Moscow [in response to Hitler's invasion of Russia]. He was offered work as a construction foreman on the Akmolinsk-Kartali railroad, but when he declined, he and his family, along with other Germans, were sent to Kisil-Orda in Siberia. He, as with others, was then sent to a labor camp at Gorkino, Chelyabinsk. There he and his family remained after the war. Later he found his mother in Chelyabinsk, whose miserable condition I have described elsewhere in this history.

I will end the story of Georg Frick at this point, noting that there is truly much more that could be said. But much will never be known if he did not tell it to his family. After a difficult life, Uncle Hanjech died in 1989 [earlier Adam says 1990] in Gorkino and is buried next to his daughter and her husband and three grandchildren.

6) JOHANNES FRICK. I know little about the life of Johannes Frick. He was forced to leave Huck as a kulak in 1930 and was sent to Mai-Kuduk near Karaganda [Kasachistan]. There he, his wife, and children settled on the open steppe where they should have encountered little grief. I do not know whether he or his wife were sent to a labor camp during the war. They lived near an exile [deportation] center where others were sent. Indeed, all of Karaganda was one of these.

Johannes lived in Karaganda until 1990. His son moved to Germany in 1977. In 1990, the son brought both of his sisters, and at last, his father to Germany. Johannes died at his son's place in Germany in 1991.

7) JACOB FRICK. I have more to say about Jacob Frick but there is still much that I do not know. He was forced to leave Huck and was sent, along with his wife and son, to Lukowoi, Kasachistan. Because he could read and write Russian, he was made to work in a warehouse. One day, he could not account for the disappearance of 10 sacks of corn. So he was sent to prison for six years. In prison, he also was a warehouse worker. After serving his six years, he was released and he joined his family which had moved to Georgijewck in the Caucasus. There, he again worked in a warehouse. Soon, he was arrested again, the reason for which I do not know. He was then sent to an exile [deportation] center in Karaganda. There he married for the second time and fathered a second son, called Adam. Where this Adam is today is not known. The son from the first wife is with his family and mother in the Ukraine today. I have written this son letters, but I have never received any replies.

8) SAMUEL FRICK. Samuel Frick went to a Russian language school in Saratov. His teacher was a person named Tschastnikob.

Samuel opened, and taught in, a German high school in Engels on the Volga. How long he studied I do not know.

There came a time when all German students were sent back to their parents as kulaks. So Samuel returned to Huck, but his parents were already deported. He then went to the Caucasus where he became a teacher. For some time he taught in a German institute in Saotschno, and also, I know, in the Odessa Institute, where he had been sent before the war. At this time he married a Russian girl who was also a teacher.

Samuel once came back to Huck with his wife with a whole chest of books. These seemed to reach as high as the roof. I read all of them. The books were left behind in Huck when we were deported in 1941.

By the time Samuel and his wife were moved out of the Caucasus, he was a sick man. Where he got this sickness I do not know. It could have been on the trip from Engels to the Caucasus.

The deportation of Samuel from the Caucasus to Siberia was a difficult trip. They were taken to the Caspian Sea and were made to load perch for a month at different places. Where they went from there is not definitely known. I guess that they might have been taken to Krasnowodsk, and possibly Tashkent, Alma-Ata, Balkash, and to Zelinograd. His final destination is not known, but I do know that he finally ended up in a labor camp in Chelyabinsk, followed later by his family. He worked there for many years until his sickness took his life.

In closing, I must add a note about what Samuel's Russian wife thought of her husband. Her sister and her parents told me this. She said, "I have loved only my husband and have lost the father of my children. My children had a good father and he will always be so."

9) KATHARINA SCHLEICH, born Frick. This aunt had only a short life. She was married in Huck and, with her husband, was deported as a kulak to Dshangi-Pachta, Kirghisia. Both she and her child died during childbirth. Her husband then married Frieda Magel, the daughter of his sister-in-law [Katharina-Elizabeth Magel]. This second wife then gave birth to a daughter, but it was not a good marriage. He was found dead one day. He was a drinker and must have died from it. Frieda and her daughter still live in Dshangi-Pachta.

10) MARIA FRITZLER, born Frick. I can tell you much about her life. When her parents were dispossessed and driven from Huck, she remained behind and worked as a shepherd at the steam mill which the government had turned into a sheep farm. At this time, there was a militiaman [policeman?] by the name of Friederich Fritzler who had business in Huck. He came from the town of Krim [\$ Grimm] on the Volga. Johann-Georg Frick [Uncle Hanjech] had known him in his younger years in Krim and lived for some time with Fritzler. So, Maria and Friederich became acquainted and soon they were married. They lived with us for some time in our house, but later moved to the town of Kolb where he worked as a bookseller. Then in 1941, all Germans in Kolb

were shipped to Tjumen in Siberia. He was put into a labor camp (Trudarmee) [Turkey Army] in two different places, in Ivdel and later at Kemerovo where he worked in the slaughterhouse.

I return now to the seventy-year-old mother, my grandmother. She survived with two grandchildren, six and four years old, among foreign-speaking people, not knowing a word of Russian, without any money, and without any support from the government or any other source. To her, it seemed that this would be the end. All she had was the clothes she brought with her. She had to beg and scavenge to survive.

In 1945, her daughter [Maria] was released from the Trudarmee [Turkey Army or labor camp]. The old mother would have died from starvation if her son Georg [Uncle Hanjech] had not found her. When he did, he put her immediately to bed. She could no longer hold herself up. She said to him, "Ach mein lieber Junge, I no longer have anything to put on my head."

So this was the fate of the richest woman in Huck, the very one whose 11 children were committed at the same time to forced labor for the state, a most vile act perpetrated on the German people.

11) PHILIPP FRICK, the eleventh child of our grandmother, was a year younger than my oldest brother and six years older than me. When he was 14 years old [in 1929], he went to the town of Sprudel. When the elders in Huck were dispossessed and sent to Siberia, he was found guilty of some unknown thing and was sent to prison where he spent his early years. In prison, he heard about another Frick who was there. He sought him out and discovered that it was his brother Jacob. With them was another German by the name of Schutz, who was about 10 years older, and who had been a person of high distinction when he was put into prison.

After Philipp was released from prison [before 1941], he returned to Huck and was taken in by our family. He found work in Tischlerei. Then in 1941, he and the rest of us were sent to Kasachistan. A little later, he, my brother, and I were put into the Trudarmee [Turkey Army]. We were together for a year and then I was sent to Tula [south of Moscow]. Later he was sent back to prison, the reason for which I do not know. Here he must have been forced to work very hard. He became sick and was released to die, just like Uncle Samuel. After he was released, he sought out my mother, who then nursed him back to health. Then he met his first love and they had a child. They lived together and produced four more children who are all living today in Dshangi-Pachta in Kirghisia.

Here I will end the history of the Frick family of Huck on the Volga River. It contains a history of Grandfather Jacob Frick, his children, and those who followed him. But it also contains some information about other Fricks as well as the earliest settlers who went not only to Huck but also to Hussenbach.

This short history has been assembled from many letters sent out of Russia.

Adam Kindsvater, February 12, 1991

Additional notes made by Richard G. Reider, April 1, 1997:

(1) Adam Kindsvater is my second cousin. His maternal grandfather (Jacob Frick) was a brother of my maternal grandfather (Conrad Frick).

(2) From more recent information acquired by Adam and from information in the 1775/1798 censuses of Huck, the history written by Adam in 1991 about the earliest Fricks in Huck has changed somewhat. Current information is:

(a) The original Frick in Huck was Johann-Konrad Frick (b. 1739), a miller by trade, who came from Wolferborn/Gelnhausen in Hesse. He was the son of Konrad and Dorothy (Mueller) Frick. Johann-Konrad Frick married Elizabeth-Katharina Loos (of Leisenwald) on March 5, 1766 in Budingen, although the 1775 census of Huck gives his wife as Anna-Katarina. Only one brother of Johann-Konrad (a Johannes, b. 1738) is listed in records obtained by Adam in Germany, along with four sisters born between 1736 and 1746. Therefore, it does not seem true that there were three Frick brothers who went to Russia.

(b) The probable lineage from Johann-Konrad Frick to me and Adam is: (i) Johann-Konrad Frick; (ii) son Johannes Frick, b. ca. 1767; (iii) grandson Lorenz (Lawrence) Frick, b. ca. 1797; (iv) g-grandson Oswald Frick, b. 1823; (v) g-g-grandsons Jacob Frick, b. 1869 (Adam's grandfather), and Conrad Frick, b. 1871 (my grandfather); (vi) Adam's mother (Eva-Katarina Frick Kindsvater, b. 1891) and my mother (Natalie Frick Reider, b. 1913); and (vii) Adam (b. 1921) and me (b. 1941) -- a sum of seven generations.

(c) The 1798 census of Hussenbach does not indicate any Fricks in residence, shedding doubt that any Fricks settled there. However, Fricks are known to have settled in the village of Frank, but I have not researched this aspect.

(d) The assertion I made in an annotation in 1993 that Lorenz Frick had seven sons came from inferences I made from information compiled by Melva Jean Shults of Thornton, Colorado. This information stated that many Fricks (in Kansas, for example) claimed to be descended from a Lorenz Frick of Huck. I now believe, as mentioned by Adam in his brief history, that Lorenz

had only three sons: Oswald, Conrad, and Phillip. I believe that they were the sons of Lorenz, grandson of Johann-Konrad. Other Fricks tracing their lineage to a Lorenz Frick (but not through Oswald, Conrad, or Phillip) probably stem from Lorenz Frick, son of Johann-Konrad. Melva Jean Shults can trace her Frick heritage to g-grandson Conrad, and Adam and I to g-grandson Oswald.

(3) I have a contract with the Russian-American Genealogical Archival Service to verify (or change) the lineage that I have outlined in (b) above.



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