

die Familien

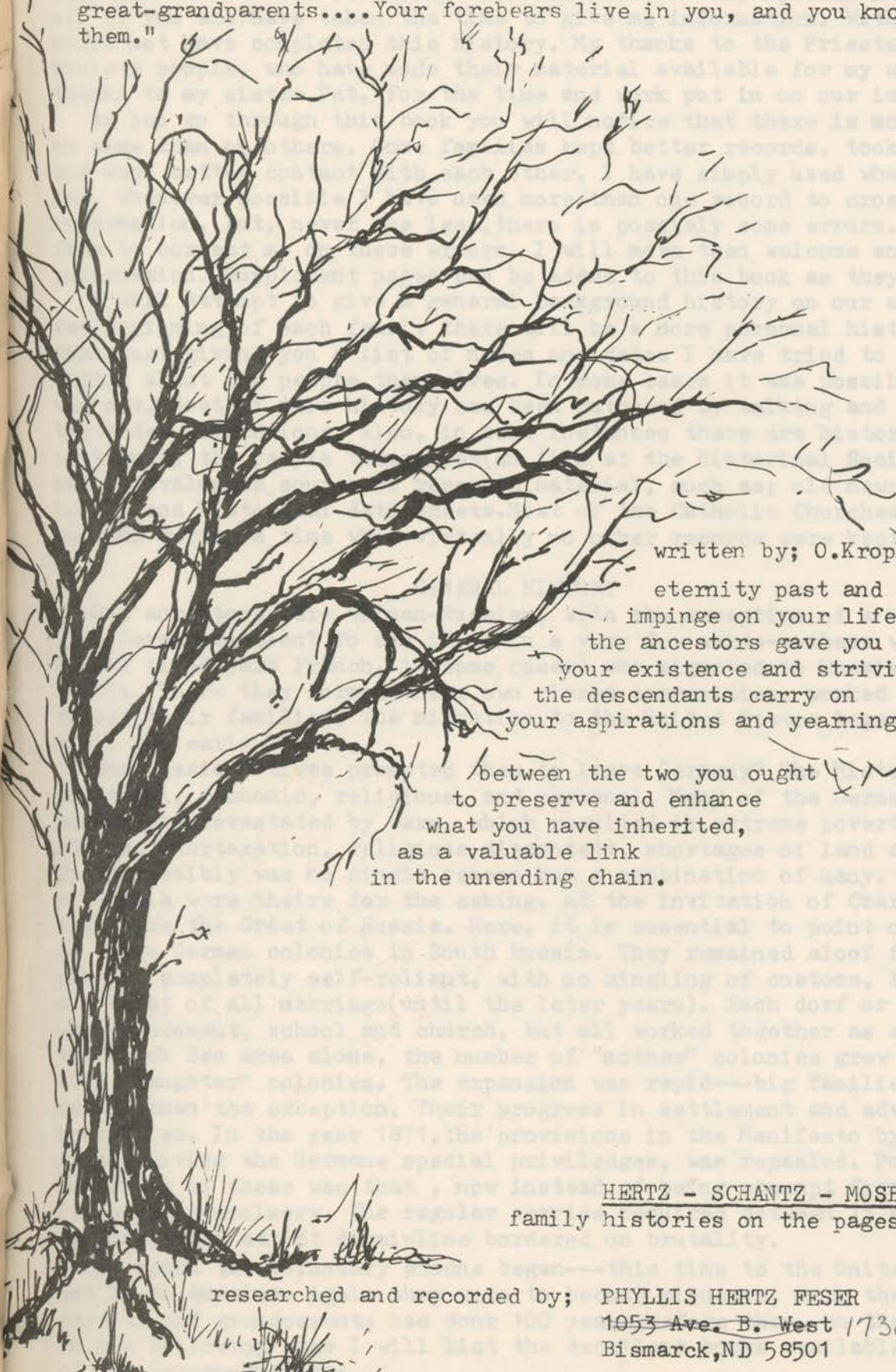
Hertz

Schantz

Mosbrucker

INTRODUCTION

Ludwig Finckh writes: "I know some highly educated men who were barely able to state the names of their grandparents, but were unable to tell me the names of their great-grandparents or anything significant about their lives. And yet you and I are composed of two parents, four grandparents and eight great-grandparents....Your forebears live in you, and you know nothing about them."



written by; O.Kropklin

eternity past and eternity to come
impinge on your life.
the ancestors gave you
your existence and striving,
the descendants carry on
your aspirations and yearning.

between the two you ought
to preserve and enhance
what you have inherited,
as a valuable link
in the unending chain.

HERTZ - SCHANTZ - MOSBRUCKER
family histories on the pages to follow

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P.H.F. (copywrite; 1975)

INTRODUCTION

I find it difficult to begin----where does one begin in writing a family history? After all it is a continuous thing---no real beginning and no end. The best I can do is, to pass on what I have learned in the past 10 years of research into my ancestors backgrounds. It has been enlightening and very rewarding. I have met so many great people, who I would possibly never have met, had it not been for doing this research. A very special Thank You, to all of you who have taken the time to give me information. Without you I could not have completed this history. My thanks to the Priests and Historical Society people, who have made their material available for my use, and also thanks to my sister Pat, for the time and work put in on our immediate family.

As you go through this book you will notice that there is more information on some than on others. Some families kept better records, took more photos, and kept better contact with each other. I have simply used whatever info. I had. Whenever possible I have used more than one record to cross-check the information. But, never the less, there is possibly some errors. Please feel free to correct me on these errors. I will more then welcome any additional information. Supplement pages can be added to this book as they are completed.

I will attempt to give a general background history on our ancestors. At the beginning of each family there will be a more personal history. Rather than just giving you a list of names and dates I have tried to find out some things about the people themselves. In some cases it was possible and some it was not. Most of this history has been gathered by talking and listening to the older generations. Also, in some instances there are histories available written by the people themselves (on file at the Historical Society). The NDSHS has invaluable sources of research material, such as; old newspapers, Jubilee books, and historical data sheets. Most of the Catholic Churches kept excellent records during a time when virtually no other records were kept.

GENERAL HISTORY

Our ancestors were German-Russian, with the exception of a very few. What is a German-Russian? To sum it up in a very few words---these were people of German blood (part French, in some cases) who migrated to Russia in the early 1800's. There they formed their own closed communities, worked the land and raised their families. The migration to the United States began about 1870 up until the early 1900's.

What basic motives prompted them to leave Germany? The Historians list four; political, economic, religious, and personal. Many of the German provinces were constantly devastated by wars, which resulted in extreme poverty, family separations, overtaxation, religious discontent, shortages of land and living space. There possibly was no single reason but a combination of many. The vast plains of Russia were theirs for the asking, at the invitation of Czar Alexander and Katharine the Great of Russia. Here, it is essential to point out the uniqueness of these German colonies in South Russia. They remained aloof from the Russian people, completely self-reliant, with no mingling of customs, language, religion and least of all marriage (until the later years). Each dorf or colony had its own government, school and church, but all worked together as a whole unit. In the Black Sea area alone, the number of "mother" colonies grew to 214, with over 1000 "daughter" colonies. The expansion was rapid---big families were the rule rather than the exception. Their progress in settlement and advancement was unequalled. In the year 1871, the provisions in the Manifesto by Katharine the Great, giving the Germans special privileges, was repealed. Possibly the most important of these was that, now instead of being exempt from military service it became compulsory. The regular service required between 15 and 20 years, and training with strict discipline bordered on brutality.

So again the voluntary exodus began---this time to the United States, Canada, and South America. Again they were to become pioneers, much the same as their parents and grandparents had done 100 years before them, on the Russian plains. On the following page I will list the excellent books available on the history of the German-Russians.

MANIFESTO ISSUED ON MARCH 20, 1804
by Czar Alexander of Russia

1. Complete religious freedom.
2. Exemption from taxes and other burdens for the 1st 10 years.
3. After 10 years the colonists will be treated like other subjects of the Crown, but will not be required to billet troops, except on battle-field routes.
4. The colonists are exempt from the military service, but may enter if they wish.
5. To get established, every settler will receive an advance loan, which he must repay in 10 years following exemption.
6. Every family is permitted to bring its movable property, duty-free, plus goods for sale not exceeding 300 rubles in value.
7. Craftsmen are permitted to join the guilds and associations, each may carry on his trade, anywhere, without hindrance.
8. All serfdom has been abolished in Russia.
9. Every family will receive from the Crown, 30-60 dessiatin (2.7 acres) of land. (they could also buy land from individuals) In addition to police dues each family will pay annual tax of 15-20 kopecks per dessiatin, after exemption has expired.
10. Any settler may leave Imperial Russia at any time, upon repayment of debts to the Crown, plus taxes for 3 years. (100 kopecks = 1 ruble = 20 25 cents)

Books available;
PARADISE ON THE STEPPE-Joseph S. Height
THE GERMAN-RUSSIANS-Karl Stump
IN QUEST OF FREE LAND-Adolph Schock
GERMAN COLONIES IN SOUTH RUSSIA-
Rev. Conrad Keller
RUSSIAN-GERMAN SETTLEMENTS IN THE U.S.-
Richard Sallet

ABBREVIATIONS AND EXPLANATIONS USED:

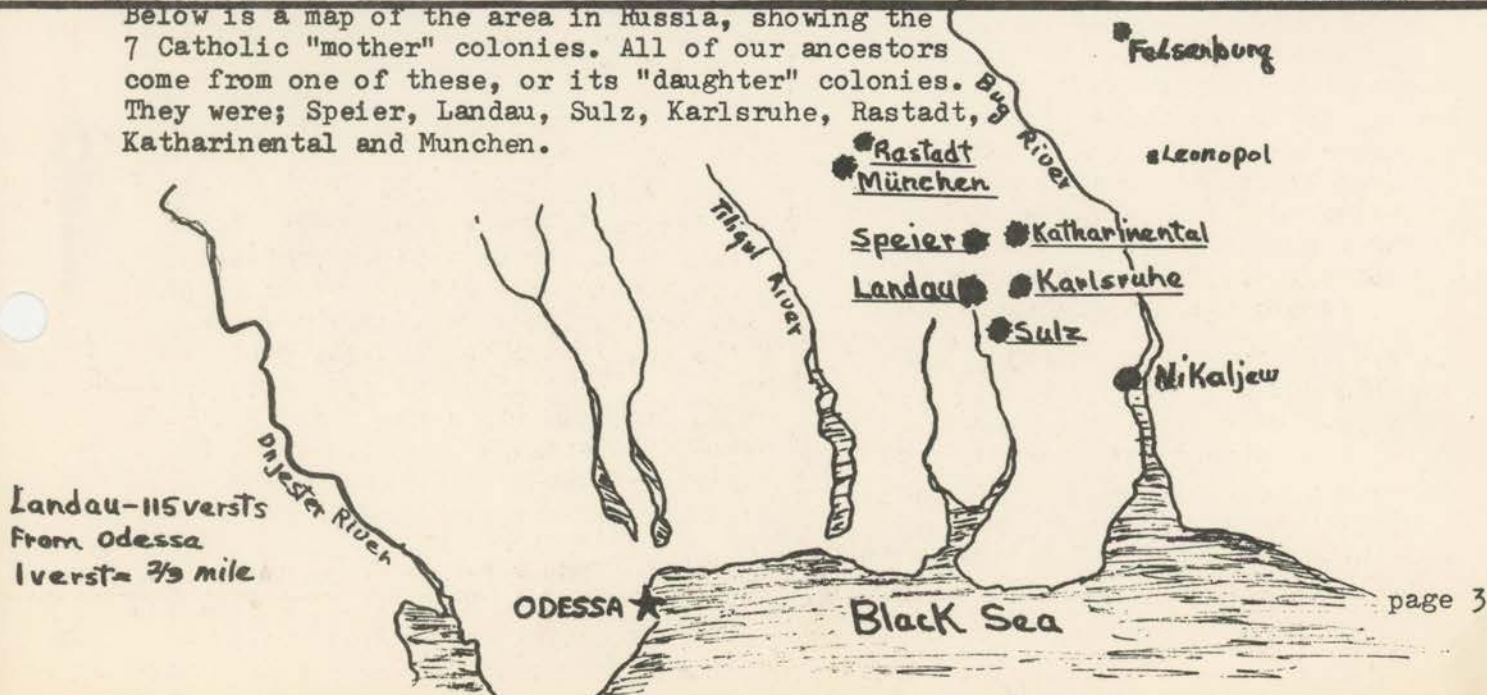
* = birth year
+ = death year
abt. = about that time
D. = divorced
P. = parents
M. = married
dau. = daughter
ch. = children

Note: Many children had their ages changed by the parents when they imigrated to the U.S. This was done to lessen the fares. (the younger the cheaper) Therefore some ages given on the records are not the same as the ones written by "Grandfather" in the Family Bible. Then again, "Grandfather" didn't know the actual date of birth and some are an approximate guess!

Blank pages were left at the end of each family so that you may add the additional information on your own families as they expand.

I have included some histories that are not related other than by marriage. These will be of interest to those who are related.

Below is a map of the area in Russia, showing the 7 Catholic "mother" colonies. All of our ancestors come from one of these, or its "daughter" colonies. They were; Speier, Landau, Sulz, Karlsruhe, Rastadt, Katharinental and Munchen.



ABOUT THE COLONIES AND THE COLONISTS

All of the following is a direct copy from "The German Colonies in South Russia", by Rev. Conrad Keller, Volumes I & II. These books were written by Rev. Keller in 1905 and 1912 while living in these Black Sea Colonies.

THE COLONY OF LANDAU (page 21, #11) The colony of Landau lies in the Province of Cherson, 110 werst from the city of Cherson, and 115 werst from the capital city of Odessa. The colony is located on both sides of the Beresan in a north-south direction. It is 3 werst long, and has several side streets. The main street on the left side of the river is interrupted by 3 ponds extending into it from the east; in the upper colony, it is interrupted by the Sheep Valley and Sheephill, in the central portion below the church, by the Valley of the Wells and in the lower section by the Lochbaum Valley. In the central portion of the colony on the right side of the river, opposite the church, is the Russian Valley, and in the lower colony, the Brilz Valley and plateau (Kurgan), extend into the Beresan. In the north on the right side of the river, is Hill Street, which the local citizens call "Bergler". South of this, is the Alley of Jonas, and still further south opposite the lower colony, the "Stehleritzsky." etc. The nicest buildings are in the central portion of the village. First is the lovely parish church, placed in a prominent position on Sock Hill. To the left and in front of the church, is the rectory; opposite the church, where the lower row of houses are, is the nice two story school for girls. South of the rectory, is the parish school and town hall. Across the dell in which the wells are located, and adjacent to the two story district office is the boarding school of Father Reichert. Opposite the district office, is the luxuriously built Beresan Central School, which was called the Beresan University in a Russian paper. Further south, there are many nice private homes, the pharmacy, the Co-operative Society Building, Post Office, Hospital, and the warehouse. Northward, above Potter Street, is the Russian Orthodox Church and School.

The colony of Speier is located 106 werst from the capital of Odessa and 4 werst from the border of the Landau district. The homes are similar to those in Landau, but there are many homes here with very high foundations and three windows on the front of the house. This is seldom seen in the other colonies. The yards are all surrounded by stone walls. Along the length of the street there is an alley of acacia trees, giving the colony a picturesque appearance. Good drinking water is plentiful in the colony. There are also stone quarries all around where the poor people are able to earn their daily bread during the winter.

The colony of Katharinental is located 110 werst from Odessa and 6 werst from the district of Landau. In the early days the lots were marked by a line of earthwork because of the lack of stone, but now all of the better lots are surrounded by stone walls.

The colony of Sulz is located 100 werst from Odessa and only 7 werst from Landau. There are rows of houses on either side of Main St. which runs in a north-south direction. In the early days there were only 6 houses in the north part of the colony, along with the stone windmill of Jacob Meckler. At the present time there are 15 mud houses and 7 more in the hollow of the cow well. In the mill hollow, where in the early days only cattle ranged, one now finds a small street named "Stehleritzsky" on which there are small houses, mostly owned by the landless cotters (tenant farmers).

The colony of Karlsruhe is located 110 werst from Odessa and 5 werst from the community of Landau. It is located on both sides of "Fox Valley Creek", which runs in a north-south direction. Fox Valley River originates approximately 15 werst to the north of the colony and debouches into the Beresan 10 werst to the south, near the colony of Sulz. Main St., on the left side of the river bank, is only 1.5 werst long, running in a north-south direction. Where the colony is located, the land is very uneven. 1 werst(verst) = 2/3 mile

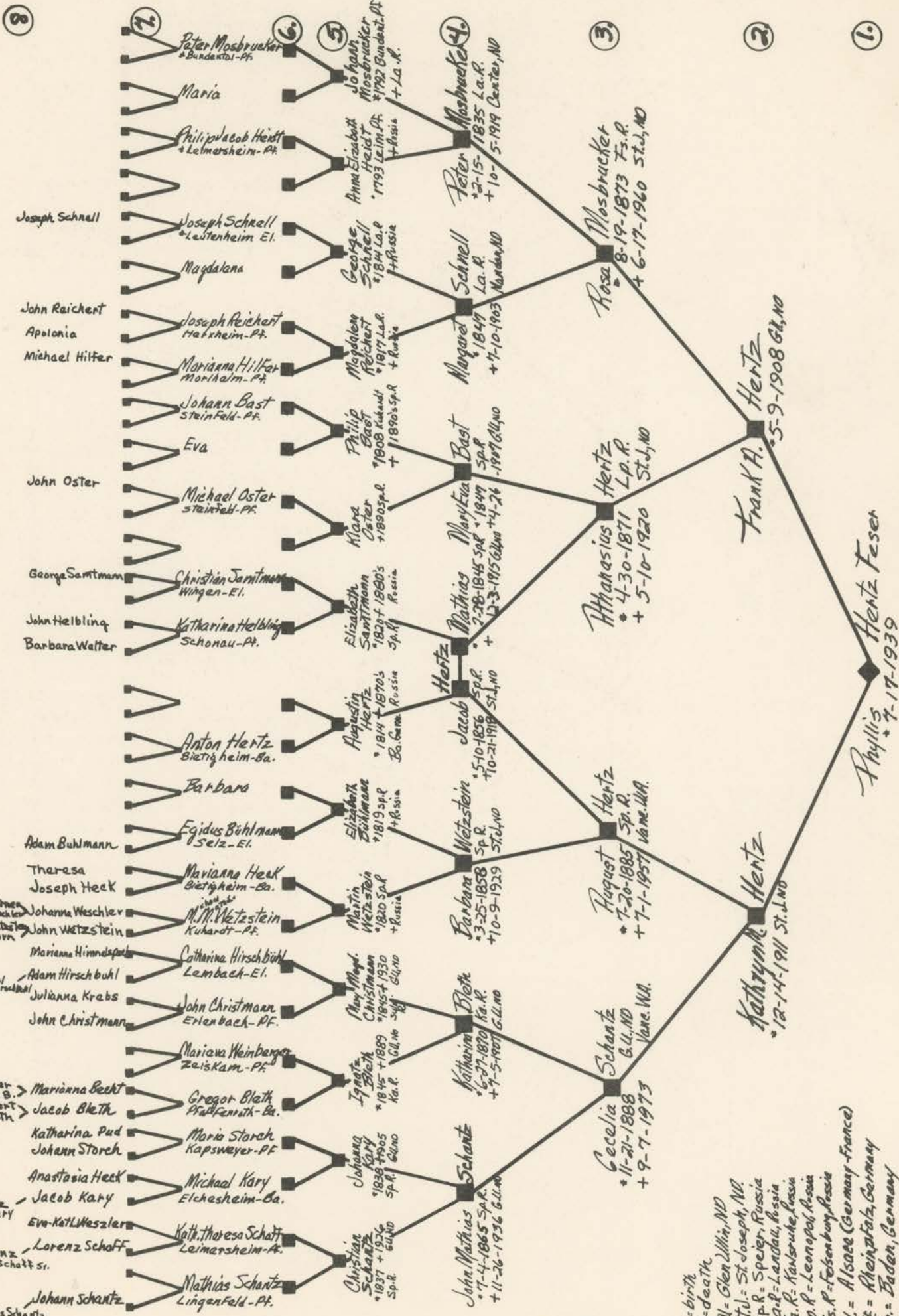
I have copied these descriptions of the layout and location of the colonies to give you an idea of what these communities looked like, and how they functioned. As you can see the "dorfs" were all quite close together and everyone lived there, farms as we know them today were unheard of. Also it seems our ancestors gave up much in the form of civilization to migrate to America and become homesteaders.

Since the German colonists of South Russia comprise representatives of all districts of great, aristocratic Germania in their good and bad traits, their character cannot, accordingly, be of only one sort. On that account I give only their general features. The German colonist as a generality is of good-natured character, honest & faithful, but only as long as his good nature is not put to the crucial test, whereupon it becomes rather dull. Mostly he is serious, seldom friendly and cheerful, charitable in small matters, neat in many respects, sparingly agreeable and hospitable toward strangers, wanton (as shown by the lewd language in the May-time parlours), proud, ambitious, boastful, vengeful, curious and superstitious. That goes for the general run of the German colonists, but there are a great many notable exceptions. Distinctive intellectual characteristics of the colonists are; keen understanding, sagacity (quick-shrewd), good memory and rather slow but intensive power of comprehension. Among the colonists the ability to learn foreign languages is rare, for the Russian language is mostly incorrectly pronounced by them, to be sure, even if well learned in school. The German colonist is not much good at associating with foreigners, at which time his behavior is mostly unnatural and awkward. He adapts himself easily among other peoples, but clings to his narrower homeland with devotion, and strains toward the possibility of visiting his relatives and friends there, on his vacation each year. The German colonist is courageous, valiant and able, and has a taste for order and discipline, which makes him an excellent and serviceable soldier, openly recognized as such by even the Russian officers. The general aspiration of the German colonists is directed more toward material than spiritual riches of life, for which reason even school affairs are still left far behind by them. "Money and land" is the cure-all cry among most German colonists.

OUTWARD APPEARANCES: The German colonists are, in the main, a handsome and healthily built race of men. The head of hair of the Alsations and the inhabitants of Baden is mostly blond, that of the Swabians and the Palatinate, dark. Their complexion is mostly fair, with gray, unusually blue, or black eyes, accompanied for the most part by regular features and often a sharply-defined profile. The forehead is seldom high and the eyes are moderately large with heavy eyebrows. The noses of blonde women are usually pointed, and of brunettes, blunt; the mouth and the ears are rather large. The facial expression is serious, frequently indifferent, and among many, crafty. The neck generally is short, the chest stately and broad, and the arms strong and muscular. The torso is mostly long, with broad shoulders, the legs short but solid, strong and somewhat bowed. Body stature is mostly moderate, and bearing, slovenly or unnatural. In former times the colonists were all clean shaven, but today many especially Lutherans, wear beards and mustaches. After the age of forty, many of the colonists tend toward corpulence (fat), which is especially true of the women, among whom there are many individuals weighing 8 to 10 Pud (Pud=40 pounds). Whatever this has to do with health, the fact remains that no race of people in South Russia measures up to the German colonists, for epidemic diseases are rare in the colonies. That is also a reason for the large number of children among the colonists, there being in Kleinliebenthal alone, 10 families, each having 10 to 12 lively and healthy children.

CLOTHING: Men's clothing used to be what was brought along from Germany. Nowadays things are different with the colonists. They dress stylishly today, in manly fashion, and if they really have no money, the Jewish merchant lends some to them until the next harvest. Much more varied and abundant is the clothing of the women colonists. The more moneyed wear clothes of silk and other expensive fabrics; the poorer ones usually buy cottons for clothing. The head scarfs, even among those lacking means, are mostly of silk. Among the Catholic women and girls, silver or gold crosses and medallions are worn as necklaces.

FOODSTUFFS: The most important food is baked bread of wheat or rye. Equally, the potato is everywhere an article of food among them. Foods made with flour are mostly; dumplings, pinched noodles, cream noodles, sliced noodles, cheese noodles, cheese buttons, egg muffins and pancakes. Meat dishes are prepared with potato, sauerkraut, and pork, roast pork, roast beef-veal, sausage, head cheese, and ham. Soups are boiled up with flour, rice, groats, beans, lentils, peas and potatoes. As far as is known to me, they have taken to only 3 dishes of other peoples (Russian); Borsch, plazinta and mamaliga. Among the colonists the drinks are wine and seldom beer; but they are much more fond of the Russian national drink, gin.



* = birth
 † = death
 Gll = Glen Lillian, ND
 St. J. = St. Joseph, ND
 Sp. R. = Speyer, Russia
 La. R. = Landau, Russia
 Ka. R. = Karlsruhe, Russia
 Lp. R. = Leonofol, Russia
 Fz. R. = Felsenburg, Russia
 El. = Alsace (Germany-France)
 Pf. = Rheinpfalz, Germany
 Ba. = Baden, Germany

SCHANTZ



Nina Farley Wishek, an American-born girl, who taught school in the early 80's among the settlers, pays tribute to the German-Russians.

They came into the west by the thousands from southern Russia, took up free land here and from the virgin soil built their homes, have developed the country (McIntosh) and endured privations with the rest of us. They suffered hunger and cold and passed thru years of heat, drought, and poor prices. They lived on bread and chicory, and their thrift and stoic fortitude saved the day and helped to establish McIntosh as one of the richest counties in North Dakota. Gladly and honestly do we give to those immigrant settlers their just due... We American pioneers thought we sacrificed, lived cheaply and enjoyed no luxuries, but I doubt if we could or would have lived the simple frugal life that was theirs. (p.229)

SCHANTZ HISTORY

Johann Schantz*1764⁶, son of Mathias, emigrated from Lingenfeld/Germersheim-Pf., Germany to the province of Cherson, Russia in June of 1809. With him were; his wife (name as yet unknown), children, Mathias*1802 and Peter, Mother-in-law and brother-in-law. They arrived at the site of what was to be Speier on July 20, 1809. As yet nothing existed on this empty expanse of land, which lay 106 vts. (1 verst = 2/3 mile), from the capital of Odessa, Russia. The settlers began by digging wells and building temporary shelters. This was the beginning of the colony which Johann Schantz named Speier, after the city in Germany not far from his former home. Between 1809 and 1814, Johann's wife died, as did many of these early settlers. He then married Julianna Sebold, they had 2 children, Anton and Katharina.

About 1825, Mathias Schantz*1802¹⁷⁹⁹, married Katharina-Theresa Schaf*1808^{Maria}. "Matresia" as she was called, was the daughter of Lorenz Schaf*1784+1813 and Eva-Katharina Wezler*1785 (living during 1840 census). Matresia had come to Speier in 1809, with her parents, brother, George-Adam, and her Father's 2 brothers. Two younger sisters were born in Speier, they were Maria and Margaretha.

Children born to Mathias Schantz and Katharina-Theresa Schaf; Jacob*1826, Elizabeth*1827, Johann*1829, Michael*1830, Kasper*1832, Katharina*1835, Christian*1837 and Marianna*1838.

The paragraph below was taken from Rev. Conrad Keller's book on the German colony of Speier. It reads; Chief Mayors of the Beresan District--Franz Marsal 1868-1871.

From this I learned that Mathias Schantz died before 1868 and his widow remarried. How much longer she lived is unknown. Of the children; two & one others children,

Franz Marsal came to Speier from Landau as a poor man. He married the widow, Matresia Schantz, whose maiden name was Schaf; he became a colonist in Speier. As mayor, he was orderly and strict. At this time the Baptists were prosely-tizing in Speier. Marsal took strict measures; he forbade gatherings in private homes, and had those "caned" who violated the order.

came to the United States and settled in Morton County of North Dakota. The first to leave Russia was Christian*1837, who with his wife, Johanna Kary, and eight unmarried children, arrived in Glen Ullin, ND on April 30, 1885. Christian Schantz had married Johanna Kary, the widow of John Philip Dietrich, in about 1862, she had 2 children, Elizabeth and Stephan, from her first marriage. They left Russia early in the year 1885 with 5 other families bound for the U.S. Those families were; Mathias Schafer, Gottlieb Mutschelknaus, Jacob Staiger, Phillip Heinle, and Gottlieb Kraus. They stopped at Menno, SD for about a month, then moved on to Dakota Territory with large quantities of supplies. After stopping in New Salem for a month they went on to Hebron, which was as yet only an immigrant house. From there the Christian Schantz family homesteaded some 11 miles SW of Glen Ullin. In the future the Schantz home was to give temporary shelter to many, many new German-Russian settlers.

On Dec, 28, 1899 the family of Philip Barth and Marianna Schantz arrived in Mandan. They had seven children and most of them were married, but all came as a group, so far as is known, except Margaret, who came over in 1906. They had sold their belongings and land and left Russia the last part of November, 1899. Upon arriving in Quebec, Canada they continued by rail to Winnipeg, Fargo, Mandan and settled in the Fallon and St. Anthony area.

Three children of Johann Schantz (brother to Christian & Marianna) and Katharina Kuhn also came to the U.S. during that time. They were, Peter Schantz, who left Speier and arrived in Mandan in April, 1893. He lived at Glen Ullin for a few years, then in 1903 built the Klondike Hotel in Mandan, which he operated until 1914, when he sold it to his nephew, Jacob Schantz. Casper Schantz and his wife Marianna Scholl, their 5 children, left Russia Sept. 11, 1900 and arrived in ND Oct. 26, 1900. Casper had been a carpenter but now bought a farm 3 miles South of St. Anthony, which he farmed until 1912. They moved to Mandan in 1916. Casper's sister, Julianna Schantz and her husband Michael Scholl, and 4 children came to

the U.S. in August of 1906. Also with them was Anna Mary Vogel Scholl, the Mother of Michael Scholl and Mrs. Kasper Schantz. The Michael Scholl's then settled in Fallon, where he operated a blacksmith shop until 1922.

In tracing bloodlines, it is interesting to note the dominant characteristics, both physical and in personality. The Schantz line appears to have strong traits in both, which carry on thru the generations. One very definite one is the curly hair that tends to be quite reddish (in some cases very red). Their build is quite stocky and strong, with the tendency to be shorter than average. The Christian Schantz family has a definite sound to their voices---sort of hard and "grainy", but not at all unpleasant to hear. "Grandma Cecelia" had it more than any I think and combined with her quick, sharp mind, I loved to listen to her. Mom says about Mathias, "When Grandpa talked, the walls shook." I like their straight forward ways, no "beating around the bush"----just be what you is! The Schantz's can have more fun and raise more "hell" than anyone I know. They seem to put all that they've got into whatever they do, be it work or fun.

CHRISTIAN SCHANTZ

*9-17-1837 Speier, Russia
+4-2-1926 Glen Ullin, ND

JOHANNA KARY

*6-25-1838 Speier, Russia
+10-31-1905 Glen Ullin, ND

Mathias Schantz-Katharina-Theresa Schaf PARENTS Michael Kary-Maria Storch
2nd wife; Helen Gross Wanner (no children) 1st husb; John Philip Dietrich

*1832+1860 Speier, Russia

Dietrich children; 1. ELIZABETH *abt. 1858---Anton Conrath
(lived in Canada)

2. STEPHAN *1860+1942---Marianna Homer
(*1866+1944)

SCHANTZ CHILDREN:

1. BARBARA *1863+1922---Frank Berger *1858+1927

Parents; John Berger-Catherine Kary

2. JOHN MATHIAS *1865+1936---1. Katharina Bleth *1870+1907

Parents; Ignatz Bleth-Mary Magdalena Christmann

2. Rose Christmann Hertz (no children)

3. Susanna Wetch Anton *1877+1936

Parents; John Wetch- ? Gustin

3. GEORGE *1867+1936---Anna Lantz *1873+1950

Parents; Joseph Lantz-Eva Freed

4. CECELIA *1869+1914---Peter Hermes *1859+1943

Parents; John Hermes-Maria Larsh

5. ELIZABETH *1871+1946---Jacob Bleth *1864+1926

Parents; Gregor Bleth-Marieva Weinberger

6. JOACHIM *1874+1948---Eugenia Gustin *1879+1961

Parents; John Gustin-Maria Eva Kreiger

7. CHRISTIAN *1876+1940---Angelina Kopp *1880+1926

Parents; Peter Kopp-Carolina Roether

2. Rose Froelich Pfau (no children)

8. MARIANNA *1878+1954---Heironymus Hellman *1875+1934

Parents; John Hellman-Magdalena Geiger

2. Schaner (no children)



Johanna Kary

Christian Schantz

Family



Eugenia Gustin

Joachim Schantz

Mathias Schantz

Katharina Bleth



Anna Lantz

George Schantz

Christ Schantz

Angelina Kopp



Peter Hermes

Cecelia Schantz Barbara Schantz

Frank Berger



Jacob Bleth

Elizabeth Schantz

Marianna Schantz

Heironymus Hellmar



Stephan Dietrich

Marianna Homer

Son of: Johanna Kany & John Philip Dietrich



Marianna Schantz



Troy Hertz

5 generations of "Schantz hair"
Hereditary Maybe?



Marianna (Schantz) Hellman's, Children



Elizabeth Schantz



Regina & Arlene Hertz



Vernon Hertz



JOACHIM SCHANTZ
*2-24-1874 Speier, Russia
+2-15-1948 Glen Ullin, ND



EUGENIA GUSTIN
*7-7-1879 Russia
+12-2-1961 Glen Ullin, ND

Married; 1895 Sacred Heart Church, Glen Ullin, ND

JOACHIM SCHANTZ

*2-24-1874 Speier, Russia

+2-15-1948 Glen Ullin, ND

Married; 1895 Sacred Heart Church, Glen Ullin, ND

Christian Schantz-Johanna Kary

PARENTS

John Gustin-Maria Eva Kreiger

CHILDREN: 1. MARY*1896---Wendelin Veitenheimer(P. Joseph Veitenheimer-Rose Doll)

1. Frances--1. Marcus Emter + 2. A. Freitag (Glen Ullin, ND)

2. Anna--Ervin Pietz

3. Rose--John Erhardt

2. GEORGE*1898+1974---Tecla Anton(P. John Anton-Susanna Wetch)

1. Eugene--Irene Bender (Glen Ullin, ND)

2. Patsy--Michael Glasser

3. Donald--Lorraine Hemmerick

4. Ernest--Mary Kokot

5. Richard--Loretta Schafer

6. Janice--Nick Mosbrucker

7. George--Joann Weige

8. Joann--Stan Heinemeyer

9. Mary Sue-----

10. Bonnie--Leroy Renner

11. Jerome--Susan Horst

12. Carolyn--Jim Opp

13. Nick--Barbara Fisher

3. CHRIST*1901+1962---1. Anna Geiss*1904+1950(P. Joseph Geiss-Eva Schaff)

1. Delores--Clarence Knopik (Glen Ullin, ND)

2. Kathleen--John Kopp

3. LaWayne--Jerry Haehn

2. Anna Erhardt(P. Mathias Erhardt-Johanna Olheiser)

4. Margie--Clarence Jaeger

4. JOHANNA*1904+1973---Nick Forster(P. Adam Forster-Anna Hellman)

1. Rose--Arnold Hueske

6. Anita--~~Clarence~~ Gunda (Richardton, ND)

2. James-----

7. Joann--Roger Zimmerman

3. Lucille--Al Begger

8. Lillian--Robert Hunke

4. Germaine--Randall Cole

9. Charles--Jeanette Stier

5. Rita--Bob Gress

10. Glenn--Joann Huck

5. EVA*1906---John Renner

no children

6. ANNA*1912+1969---Alvin DelaBarre⁺------(Glen Ullin, ND)

1. Duane--Betty Marie Hertz

2. Gerald--Deanna Erhardt

3. Dennis--Nadine Geck

7. ELIZABETH*1913---Edwin DelaBarre⁺------(Glen Ullin, ND)

1. Robert--Charlotte Geitzen

2. Jeanette--Richard Elmer

8. JOHN*1915---Lorraine Bader^{Penal}------(Glen Ullin, ND)

1. Chester--Bonnie Huber

2. Jeanne-----

3. Miles-----

9. JOACHIM*1919---Alice Forster------(Glen Ullin, ND)

1. Loretta--G. Bebeau

2. Rhoda-----

3. Howard-----

4. Gary-----

5. Randy-----

6. Leslie-----

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