From Germany to Hungary to Russia

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Agenda

- Germany to Hungary
  - Why
  - When
  - Where

- Hungary to Russia
  - Why
  - When
  - Where

- How to research Germans from Hungary

- Photos from German village in Hungary - Gyönk, Schwäbische Türkei
Germany – Why Leave?

- Marriage
- Lack of land
- Military duty
- Threat to existence
- Religion
- Recruiting activity

Danube Swabian Farmers

Source: http://www.geocities.com/werner_family2001/genw5.html
Why Hungary?

- Early immigrants recruited
- Travel stipends
- Loans for seeds, implements, and tools
- Houses in master-planned villages
- Fields allotted in farmlands surrounding the villages
- Freedom from serfdom
- Initial exemption from taxes
Leave Germany – When?

The Great Swabian Trek – 3 phases

- 1718–1737 - Karolininische Ansiedlung
  - Lands were recently liberated from the Turks; goal was to create a buffer area
  - Officially limited to Catholics
  - Unofficially Karl welcomed Protestants and promised freedom of religion
  - Banat – Crown land, travel costs subsidized
  - Schwäbische Türkei – Private estates, travel costs not subsidized (but more open to Protestants than Banat)
  - Mostly from Hessen

- 1744–1772 - Maria Theresianische Ansiedlung
  - 75,000 Germans rebuilt what was destroyed by Turks in the Banat
  - Settled in Banat and eastern Batschka
  - Restricted to Roman Catholics

Source: Children of the Danube by Henry A. Fischer
Karolínische Migration
From Germany to the Banat
& Schwäbische Türkei

Source: *Children of the Danube* by Henry A. Fischer
Maria Theresianische Migration
From Germany to the Banat

Source: *Children of the Danube* by Henry A. Fischer
Leave Germany – When?

The Great Swabian Trek – 3 phases

- 1782-1787 - Josephinische Ansiedlung
  - Emperor Joseph issued Edict of Toleration in 1781
  - Officially open to both Protestants and Catholics
  - Settled primarily in the Batschka, some new settlement in the Banat
  - Settlers came from Germany and other areas within Hungary

- After 1789 – government sponsored colonization closed
  - 500 Guilders cash needed to resettle

- More than 1,000 German villages established in Southern Hungary

(Source: Children of the Danube by Henry A. Fischer)
Josephinische Migration
From Germany & Schwäbische Türkei to the Batschka

Source: Children of the Danube by Henry A. Fischer
The “Hungary” of our Ancestors
Current National Boundaries

Source: http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/ops/bosnia.htm
German Settlement Areas

Source: Donauschwäbisches Zentrummuseum Ulm
Vojvodina province is situated in the northern part of Serbia.
Villages in the Batschka – Bulkes

- Official name Maglic
- Hungarian name Bulkesz
  - Variants: Buljikes, Bulkess, Bulkeszi, Keszi
- Earliest German settlement – 1786
- 95% German - 7 families to Russia
- Location now – South Bačka in Serbia
- Churches: Evangelical Lutheran/Bánya diocese
- Village name in FHL records – Bulkesz
  - FHL Census Microfilm: Bulkesz in 1828: 622963
Villages in the Batschka - Kleinker

- Official name Backo Dorbo Polje
  - German variants: Kleinker, Kischker, Klein Keer
  - Hungarian variant Kiskér
  - Other variants include Mali Ker, Pribicevicevo
- Earliest German settlement - 1787
- 98% German – 26 families to Russia
- Location now - West Bačka District of Vojvodina, Serbia near Kula
- Population in 1880 was 2,848
- Churches: Evangelical Lutheran/Bánya diocese
- FHL Census Microfilm: Kis-Ker in 1828: 622965
- Kleinker was the location of a prisoner camp for Germans held by Partisans during World War II
Villages in the Batschka - Milititsch

- Official name Srpski-Miletic
  - German variant Berauersheim
  - Hungarian variants Militics, Nemesmilitics, Ráczmilitics
  - Other variants: Svetozar Miletic, Rac-Milititsch, Srpski-Militic, Millitics

- Earliest German settlement - 1786

- Churches: Roman Catholic/Kalocsa diocese

- Location now - West Bačka District of Serbia
  - near Sombor

- Population in 1880 was 2,896
Villages in the Batschka - Milititsch

- Village name in FHL records: Roman Catholic Church: Nemetmilitics or Racs Militics
- Church records available at FHL: 1826 – 1895, 1826 – 1895; FHL Microfilm Nr.: 638204 – 638208; 638188 – 638191;
- Milititsch was the location of a prisoner camp for Germans held by Partisans during World War II
Milititsch
Villages in the Batschka – Neu Werbass

- Official name Novi Vrbas
  - German variant Neu-Werbass
  - Hungarian variant Ujverbász
- Earliest German settlement - 1784
- Evangelical from area of Upper Rhine
- Location now - South Bačka District in the province of Vojvodina
- 75% German – 22 families to Russia
- Population in 1880 was 5,050
- Churches
  - Roman Catholic/Kalocsa diocese
  - Evangelical Lutheran/Bánya diocese
  - Reformed/Dunnamellék diocese
Villages in the Batschka – Neu Werbass

- Village name in FHL records is Ujverbasz
  - Church records are available at FHL for 1875-1895, FHL Microfilm # 639140. FHL Census Microfilm Neu Verbacz in 1828 is 622966
Villages in the Batschka – Sekitsch

- Official name Lovcenac
  - Hungarian dialect Szeghegy
  - Other variants Winkelsberg, Szegegyhaz, and Sekics
- Earliest German settlement – 1786
- 95% German – 14 families to Russia
- Location now - North Bačka District near Topola
- Population in 1880 was 3,395
- Churches: Evangelical Lutheran/Bánya diocese
Sekitsch

Lutheran (German) Church until 1946
Villages in the Batschka – Tscherwenka

- **Official name Crvenka**
  - German variant Rotweil
  - Hungarian name Cservenka
  - Other variants Cervenka

- **Earliest German settlement -1784**

- **Protestants from area between Mosel & Rhine**

- **80% German – 35 families to Russia**

- **Location now - West Bačka District of Serbia**

- **Population in 1880 was 7,025**

- **Churches: Evangelical Lutheran/Bánya diocese, Reformed/Dunamellek diocese**
Villages in the Batschka – Torschau

- Official name Torza
  - Hungarian name Torzsa
  - Variants: Savino, Selo, Torscha, Thorzateleke, and Tharcsa
- The earliest German settlement – 1784
- All Evangelical from Rhine Palatinate & Zweibrücken
- 70% German – 22 families to Russia
- The population in 1880 was 3,068
- Location now - West Bačka District in Serbia
- Churches: Evangelical Lutheran/Bánya diocese, Reformed/Dunamellék diocese
Other Villages in the Batschka

- Apatin – now in West Bačka District of Serbia
  - Web site: http://www.dvhh.org/abthausen/
- Jarek – now in South Bačka District of Serbia
- Neu-Schove
  - 90% German – 8 families to Russia
- Neu-Siwatz - West Bačka District, Serbia
  - 98% German – 2 families to Russia
- Palanka – now in Serbia
  - Web site: http://www.feldenzer.com/palanka.htm
Banat
Official name Kacarevo, Kraljevicevo, Banatsko Kraljevicevo
- Hungarian dialect Francfold, Ferencfalva, Ferenchalom

Location now – Serbia in South Banat District

Founded in 1792 - mainly Evangelic

The population in 1921 was 4,450 (97.7% Germans)

Population 2002 – 7,624
Villages in the Banat – Franzfeld

- Village name in FHL records: Franzfeld, Francfold, Ferencfalva.
- Church records available at FHL
  - Christenings 1793-1835
  - Marriages 1793-1835
  - Deaths 1793-1835
  - films also contain approximately 86 pages of christening records of original settlers. FHL Microfilm Nr. 1190286, 1190287
Franzfeld

Center of town

Orthodox church in Kačarevo

Source: Wikipedia.org
Villages in the Banat – Liebling

- **Official name Liebling**
  - Variants include Liebling, Kedvencz, Bászt
- **Founded in 1786**
- **Location now - Romania, 31 km SE of Temeswar**
- **Population in 1910 was 4,351 (95.5% Germans)**
- **Mainly Evangelic**
- **FHL records - Liebling, Bászt**
  - Church records: Christenings 1786-1857, Marriages 1787-1864, Deaths 1786-1857; Index of christenings 1858-1944. FHL microfilm # 1271554; Index 0488237
Why Leave Hungary?

- Living conditions not favorable
- Hard feudal service
- “The first encounters death, the second need, only the third has bread”
- Stumpp pg 103-104
  - escaped by climbing over 9 ft. wall middle of night
  - False documents
  - About 240 families departed
Migration to Russia
From the Banat & Batschka to GDO & Glückstal

Source: *Children of the Danube* by Henry A. Fischer
Emigrant Families

- Odessa = 184 families
  - Alexanderhilf – 21 Families
  - Freudental – 78 Families
  - Güldendorf – 3 families
  - Josefstal – 7 families
  - Neuburg – 29 families
  - Peterstal – 5 families
  - Bergdorf – 1 family
  - Glückstal – 27 families
  - Hoffnungstal – 1 family
  - Neudorf – 11 families
  - Katharinental – 1 family
Emigrant Families

- **Bessarabia = 33 families**
  - Alt-Postal – 2 families
  - Arzis – 3 families
  - Beresina – 1 family
  - Brienne – 1 family
  - Friedenstal – 5 families
  - Hoffnungstal – 2 families
  - Klostitz – 2 families
  - Teplitz – 16 families
  - Wittenberg – 1 family
How to Research Germans from Hungary?

- **GDO RIG Web site – Hungary to Russia Database**
  - [http://www.grhs.org/riq/gdo/hungary-russiaDB.htm](http://www.grhs.org/riq/gdo/hungary-russiaDB.htm)

- **Donauschwaben Villages Helping Hands**
  - [http://www.dvhh.org/glance/index.htm](http://www.dvhh.org/glance/index.htm)

- **Donauschwaben Genealogical & Historical Records**
  - [http://www.genealogienetz.de/reg/ESE/dsrec.html](http://www.genealogienetz.de/reg/ESE/dsrec.html)

- **AKdFF**
  - [http://www.genealogienetz.de/vereine/AKdFF/ortsfamilienbuecher.htm](http://www.genealogienetz.de/vereine/AKdFF/ortsfamilienbuecher.htm)

- **Hungary GenWeb**

- **RootsWeb Hungary Archives**

- **Reading Hungarian church records**
  - [http://www.bmi.net/jjaso/index.html](http://www.bmi.net/jjaso/index.html)

- **Donauschwäbisches Zentralmuseum Ulm**
  - [http://www.dzm-museum.de](http://www.dzm-museum.de)
Gyönk (aka Jink), Hungary
Gyönk (aka Jink), Hungary
Gate leading into German-Hungarian farm (now a museum)
German-Hungarian Farm
The House
The Kitchen
Main living area
Another view
The Barn
The Summer Kitchen
Gate leading to the road & fields
Family data inside the cupboard!