

**Chapter 1 : Índice de emigración de Wuerttemberg, Alemania**

*The Wuerttemberg Emigration Index is an eight volume work that represents the thousands of German and Prussian immigrants to the United States that made application to emigrate at Wuerttemberg, Germany.*

Wuerttemberg, Germany Emigration Index [database on-line]. This collection, filmed at Ludwigsburg, contains the names of approximately 60, persons who made application to leave Germany from the late eighteenth century to The information supplied on each person includes: The Wuerttemberg emigration records are a unique collection of papers and documents on applicants who filed for permission to emigrate from Germany during the nineteenth century. These records are not alphabetized nor are the pages numbered, which makes a search through them complicated and time consuming. In many cases, as many as eight pages were written on one person, including a birth certificate or a family record, military release, and renunciation of citizenship rights. Often the handwriting in these documents is almost indecipherable for even an experienced German researcher. It is almost impossible for a layman to search through these records successfully. Emigrants leaving without permission are, of course, not listed at the time of emigration. Yet many of these emigrants, later in life, after having arrived in the land of their destination, sent word back to the Wuerttemberg state and town officials renouncing their citizenship rights. Such repudiation is also documented in the Wuerttemberg emigration records. There were as many as , people who emigrated to other parts of the world from Wuerttemberg since the late seventeenth century, including the period after World War II. A great number of those who emigrated to the German colonies in the Russian Empire, came to the United States in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Indeed, a significant percentage of all German emigrants to North America have come from Wuerttemberg. The researcher should be aware of an anglicized spelling change in the United States and check out several spelling possibilities. All names listed are spelled in the most common German way. One important fact should be observed when using a modern map of Germany or a map of Wuerttemberg: Within the last twenty years small villages have merged and often a new name was designated. For example, the village of Kaltenwesten in Oberamt Besigheim does not exist on any map or German gazetteer. It can only be located in conjunction with the village Neckarwestheim. Therefore, it is advisable to consult older maps in trying to locate a given area. The original Wuerttemberg emigration records were compiled according to the Oberamt to which the applicant belonged. An Oberamt is roughly equivalent to a district town or county seat in America. The country of destination for each emigrant is given and regions such as Maehren Moravia , Siebenbuergen Transylvania , Rumaenian Romania , Sudetenland and Czechoslovakia, which were all part of the Austrian empire, are designated as Austria. The actual emigration record gives more details on each single applicant. Some names may be difficult to locate because of peculiarities in the German language. German surnames that carry an "Umlaut," i. Surnames composed of two or more distinct words have been alphabetized under the final word. Thus, von Vogel is found as Vogel von. When a family or husband and wife applied jointly, the entry would be as follows: The wife would be listed separately by her maiden name in alphabetical order. In cases of a widow with children or a single woman with an illegitimate child, the listing will appear as follows: The date of application for emigration should not be assumed to be the date of emigration. In several cases, emigration was not granted until some time later, or the emigrant had already left secretly before that date.

**Chapter 2 : Immigration Indexes**

*GERMAN GENEALOGICAL INFORMATION WUERTTEMBERG EMIGRATION INDEX Compiled by Trudy Schenk and Ruth Froelke. The volumes are grouped by Oberamt. Vol.1 Backnang, Besigheim, Biberach, Blaubeuren, Beoblingen, Brackenheim, Calw, Horb.*

Wuerttemberg, Germany Emigration Index [database on-line]. This collection, filmed at Ludwigsburg, contains the names of approximately 60, persons who made application to leave Germany from the late eighteenth century to The information supplied on each person includes: The Wuerttemberg emigration records are a unique collection of papers and documents on applicants who filed for permission to emigrate from Germany during the nineteenth century. These records are not alphabetized nor are the pages numbered, which makes a search through them complicated and time consuming. In many cases, as many as eight pages were written on one person, including a birth certificate or a family record, military release, and renunciation of citizenship rights. Often the handwriting in these documents is almost indecipherable for even an experienced German researcher. It is almost impossible for a layman to search through these records successfully. Emigrants leaving without permission are, of course, not listed at the time of emigration. Yet many of these emigrants, later in life, after having arrived in the land of their destination, sent word back to the Wuerttemberg state and town officials renouncing their citizenship rights. Such repudiation is also documented in the Wuerttemberg emigration records. There were as many as , people who emigrated to other parts of the world from Wuerttemberg since the late seventeenth century, including the period after World War II. A great number of those who emigrated to the German colonies in the Russian Empire, came to the United States in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Indeed, a significant percentage of all German emigrants to North America have come from Wuerttemberg. The researcher should be aware of an anglicized spelling change in the United States and check out several spelling possibilities. All names listed are spelled in the most common German way. One important fact should be observed when using a modern map of Germany or a map of Wuerttemberg: Within the last twenty years small villages have merged and often a new name was designated. For example, the village of Kaltenwesten in Oberamt Besigheim does not exist on any map or German gazetteer. It can only be located in conjunction with the village Neckarwestheim. Therefore, it is advisable to consult older maps in trying to locate a given area. The original Wuerttemberg emigration records were compiled according to the Oberamt to which the applicant belonged. An Oberamt is roughly equivalent to a district town or county seat in America. The country of destination for each emigrant is given and regions such as Maehren Moravia , Siebenbuergen Transylvania , Rumaenian Romania , Sudetenland and Czechoslovakia, which were all part of the Austrian empire, are designated as Austria. The actual emigration record gives more details on each single applicant. Some names may be difficult to locate because of peculiarities in the German language. German surnames that carry an "Umlaut," i. Surnames composed of two or more distinct words have been alphabetized under the final word. Thus, von Vogel is found as Vogel von. When a family or husband and wife applied jointly, the entry would be as follows: The wife would be listed separately by her maiden name in alphabetical order. In cases of a widow with children or a single woman with an illegitimate child, the listing will appear as follows: The date of application for emigration should not be assumed to be the date of emigration. In several cases, emigration was not granted until some time later, or the emigrant had already left secretly before that date. Although all of the records were handwritten by German speaking people, the spelling of names varies from one document to the other. In cases where applicants used their own signature, that spelling was used.

## Chapter 3 : Baden, Germany Emigration Index,

*The Württemberg Emigration Index Originally published in book form as 8 volumes, The Wuerttemberg Emigration Index (compiled by Trudy Schenk), can now be searched on the Internet at Ancestry's website (as part of their subscription-based collection of world genealogy records).*

This collection, filmed at Ludwigsburg, contains the names of approximately 60, persons who made application to leave Germany from the late eighteenth century to The information supplied on each person includes: The Wuerttemberg emigration records are a unique collection of papers and documents on applicants who filed for permission to emigrate from Germany during the nineteenth century. These records are not alphabetized nor are the pages numbered, which makes a search through them complicated and time consuming. In many cases, as many as eight pages were written on one person, including a birth certificate or a family record, military release, and renunciation of citizenship rights. Often the handwriting in these documents is almost indecipherable for even an experienced German researcher. It is almost impossible for a layman to search through these records successfully. Emigrants leaving without permission are, of course, not listed at the time of emigration. Yet many of these emigrants, later in life, after having arrived in the land of their destination, sent word back to the Wuerttemberg state and town officials renouncing their citizenship rights. Such repudiation is also documented in the Wuerttemberg emigration records. There were as many as , people who emigrated to other parts of the world from Wuerttemberg since the late seventeenth century, including the period after World War II. A great number of those who emigrated to the German colonies in the Russian Empire, came to the United States in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Indeed, a significant percentage of all German emigrants to North America have come from Wuerttemberg. The researcher should be aware of an anglicized spelling change in the United States and check out several spelling possibilities. All names listed are spelled in the most common German way. One important fact should be observed when using a modern map of Germany or a map of Wuerttemberg: Within the last twenty years small villages have merged and often a new name was designated. For example, the village of Kaltenwesten in Oberamt Besigheim does not exist on any map or German gazetteer. It can only be located in conjunction with the village Neckarwestheim. Therefore, it is advisable to consult older maps in trying to locate a given area. The original Wuerttemberg emigration records were compiled according to the Oberamt to which the applicant belonged. An Oberamt is roughly equivalent to a district town or county seat in America. The country of destination for each emigrant is given and regions such as Maehren Moravia , Siebenbuergen Transylvania , Rumaenian Romania , Sudetenland and Czechoslovakia, which were all part of the Austrian empire, are designated as Austria. The actual emigration record gives more details on each single applicant. Some names may be difficult to locate because of peculiarities in the German language. German surnames that carry an "Umlaut," i. Surnames composed of two or more distinct words have been alphabetized under the final word. Thus, von Vogel is found as Vogel von. When a family or husband and wife applied jointly, the entry would be as follows: The wife would be listed separately by her maiden name in alphabetical order. In cases of a widow with children or a single woman with an illegitimate child, the listing will appear as follows: The date of application for emigration should not be assumed to be the date of emigration. In several cases, emigration was not granted until some time later, or the emigrant had already left secretly before that date.

## Chapter 4 : Indice dell'emigrazione di Wuerttemberg (Germania)

*Naturally, this emigration/immigration process generated records as countries attempted to keep track of who was leaving and where they were going. Most of these records have lain hidden in foreign archives and few have been indexed, as was the case with the Wuerttemberg emigration records.*

David Moberly 0 Comments Featured image: Portrait of Charles Gottlieb Kolb, who immigrated to America in My wife is a direct descendant of Charles Gottlieb Kolb. This man has many descendants in Iowa. Two certified Century Farms are still owned by his descendants, having been handed down within the family for over years. Germany is a large place. Each of these countries would become a part of a unified German state later on, but were now separate. Image created by Shadowxfox. Sometimes, they also include birth records and other information which may reveal even more about the emigrant and his family. Running a search for Charles Gottlieb Kolb in this index on Ancestry. This search required a World subscription to Ancestry. A free search, in German, is available here. It certainly looked like this was our guy! They are organized first by district, then chronologically. After that, the records, unfortunately, were not arranged by month or by number. There were numbers at the top of the pages, but the entry for Gottlieb Kolb did not correspond with the number referenced in the index. The other information matched, however. Thus, after a page-by-page search, we found Gottlieb Kolb. This search revealed that a Gottlieb Kolb born 29 Sep had indeed applied to depart for America with two companions: Each of them were 19 years old. These files can be more than one page long. Also, as with Gottlieb Kolb, more than one individual may be listed in the same file. All files are in German, and the handwriting varies in quality. Deciphering them can be a challenge for beginning German researchers. Charles Gottlieb Kolb had changed his name when he came to America. Johann Gottlieb Kolb and Barbara Veil. These books, which are common in German church records, are enough to make any genealogist weep. They feature on one page all of the birth, death, and marriage information for an entire family. This was our guy!

Chapter 5 : How do I find family genealogy in Wurttemberg, Germany? | Yahoo Answers

*Wuerttemberg Emigration Index, 8 Volumes. Originally published in book form as 8 volumes, The Württemberg Emigration Index (compiled by Trudy Schenk), can be searched on the Internet at Ancestry's website for a subscription fee.*

Applied May Destination: Ahrens, to Melbourne, Australien, with family ; -â€”d. Ahrens, to Melbourne, Australien, with family ; - m. Australia - - - -d. Victoria, Australia - d. Australia - - -d. Tenterfield Mary A. Sister Gibcke trained in England, and migrated to Australia twoyears ago. She says that since she took up nursing she cannot remember the number of babies she has helped into the world. Australia -to NSW -d. In Australia Gloz was trained as a Carpenter. The Gloz family were: Friedrich Lionel Gloz, b. Mounted Sergeant Rawlings [of Walhalla, writes: He married by mother when he became my stepfather. I have received my education at Walhalla and practically resided there all my life, considering myself an Australian, not having nay Idea that I as considered to be a German until a few weeks after the War broke out when I was informed by my Solicitor who I had instructed to proceed against a person for a debt, when I got the surprise of my life, when he informed me that I had no standing in Court as I was not Naturalized. Lately, however, the Police began pestering me to report myself weekly to which I strongly Object as I do not consider myself either as a criminal or German. I consider myself as good an Australian as the next man. I have an only son in camp who is anxious to do his best for his country and who begged me not to put an obstacle in his way which was likely to prevent him from going to the front. I had previously told him about the Police wanting me to Report, however I had not promised my son what I did. I would rather be Interned than report myself to the Police like a Criminal. My wife is a native of Walhalla. I may also inform you that my name is on both the State and Federal Electoral Rolls, and I have enjoyed all the privileges of a British Subject ever since I can remember. I have written you this as I wish you to let me know if there is any way by which I could overcome the Odium of reporting myself weekly. Gloz himself died in Moe, Gippsland at age 91 in Date of Birth - 27 April Date of Birth - 21 May First registered at Walhalla, J. Gmelin trained to become a Physician and Surgeon in Germany. On disembarking Gmelin went east to the South Gippsland Strezlecki foothills town of Foster, where he was in Medical Practice for nine years, and to the Yarra Valley vineyards and horticultural district to Lilydale, east of Melbourne, where he was in Medical Practice for five years. From the Yarra Valley Doctor Gmelin immigrated to North-eastern Tasmania and went into Practice, first at Beaconsfield for two years, and then at Scottsdale where he had been in Medical Practice for five years by After 22 years in Australian at the age of 51 working as a medical Practitioner at Scottsdale, Tasmania Doctor Gmelin petitioned for Naturalisation at Scottsdale on the 15th May She was married to James Godwin in Victoria in Service Number - R Date of birth - 07 May

Chapter 6 : German Immigration: Charles Kolb of Württemberg | The Handwritten Past

*This bar-code number lets you verify that you're getting exactly the right version or edition of a book. The digit and digit formats both work.*

Clemens, Telgte, Telgte, Westphalia. Hereinafter cited as Telgte Tote Hereinafter cited as "Lemminger Family Record. Hereinafter cited as Jacob Grun. Hereinafter cited as Langford, New York, St. Richmond Renaissance Drive Apt. Hereinafter cited as "E-mail, George Richmond. Hereinafter cited as Erie County Serogate. Baptisms, Marriages, deaths, communion and confirmations, Mequon, Wisconsin, St. Hereinafter cited as Mequon, Wisconsin, St. Hereinafter cited as "Hoffman correspondence. Hereinafter cited as Wuerttemberg Emigration Index. Hereinafter cited as Wisconsin Death Records, Pre Hereinafter cited as Jefferson County Marriage Registry. Hereinafter cited as Ashland News. Hereinafter cited as Dodge Death Registration. Hereinafter cited as Watertown Directory Hereinafter cited as Watertown Directory. Wright, - Hereinafter cited as "Watertown Gazette. Hereinafter cited as Watertown Daily Times. Hereinafter cited as "Roberta correspondences. Hereinafter cited as John Kellerman Marriage Record. Hereinafter cited as "Tracy Reinhardt email. Hereinafter cited as Bradford Era. Hereinafter cited as St. Hereinafter cited as Neosho Standard. Descendant of the Hertels," e-mail message from e-mail address to Dana Kellerman, 30 Apr

## Chapter 7 : Kellerman/Dana Genealogy - Source Page 6

*Missing young men of Wuerttemberg, Germany, some possible immigrants to America by: Smith, Clifford Neal. Published: () Emigrants from Fellbach (Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany), by: Smith, Clifford Neal.*

Contiene i nomi di circa Le informazioni fornite per ogni persona includono: The Wuerttemberg Emigration Index is an eight volume work that represents the thousands of German and Prussian immigrants to the United States that made application to emigrate at Wuerttemberg, Germany. This collection, filmed at Ludwigsburg, contains the names of approximately 60, persons who made application to leave Germany from the late eighteenth century to The information supplied on each person includes: The Wuerttemberg emigration records are a unique collection of papers and documents on applicants who filed for permission to emigrate from Germany during the nineteenth century. These records are not alphabetized nor are the pages numbered, which makes a search through them complicated and time consuming. In many cases, as many as eight pages were written on one person, including a birth certificate or a family record, military release, and renunciation of citizenship rights. Often the handwriting in these documents is almost indecipherable for even an experienced German researcher. It is almost impossible for a layman to search through these records successfully. Emigrants leaving without permission are, of course, not listed at the time of emigration. Yet many of these emigrants, later in life, after having arrived in the land of their destination, sent word back to the Wuerttemberg state and town officials renouncing their citizenship rights. Such repudiation is also documented in the Wuerttemberg emigration records. There were as many as , people who emigrated to other parts of the world from Wuerttemberg since the late seventeenth century, including the period after World War II. A great number of those who emigrated to the German colonies in the Russian Empire, came to the United States in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Indeed, a significant percentage of all German emigrants to North America have come from Wuerttemberg. The researcher should be aware of an anglicized spelling change in the United States and check out several spelling possibilities. All names listed are spelled in the most common German way. One important fact should be observed when using a modern map of Germany or a map of Wuerttemberg: Within the last twenty years small villages have merged and often a new name was designated. For example, the village of Kaltenwesten in Oberamt Besigheim does not exist on any map or German gazetteer. It can only be located in conjunction with the village Neckarwestheim. Therefore, it is advisable to consult older maps in trying to locate a given area. The original Wuerttemberg emigration records were compiled according to the Oberamt to which the applicant belonged. An Oberamt is roughly equivalent to a district town or county seat in America. The country of destination for each emigrant is given and regions such as Maehren Moravia , Siebenbuergen Transylvania , Rumaenian Romania , Sudetenland and Czechoslovakia, which were all part of the Austrian empire, are designated as Austria. The actual emigration record gives more details on each single applicant. Some names may be difficult to locate because of peculiarities in the German language. German surnames that carry an "Umlaut," i. Surnames composed of two or more distinct words have been alphabetized under the final word. Thus, von Vogel is found as Vogel von. When a family or husband and wife applied jointly, the entry would be as follows: The wife would be listed separately by her maiden name in alphabetical order. In cases of a widow with children or a single woman with an illegitimate child, the listing will appear as follows: The date of application for emigration should not be assumed to be the date of emigration. In several cases, emigration was not granted until some time later, or the emigrant had already left secretly before that date.

## Chapter 8 : Wuerttemberg Index

*The index says that Gottlieb Kolb applied for emigration in March in NÄ¼rtingen, so we had to first find the film for NÄ¼rtingen, and then locate the portion of the film that covered the year*

## Chapter 9 : WÄœRTTEMBERG-AUSTRALIA: G NAMES

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