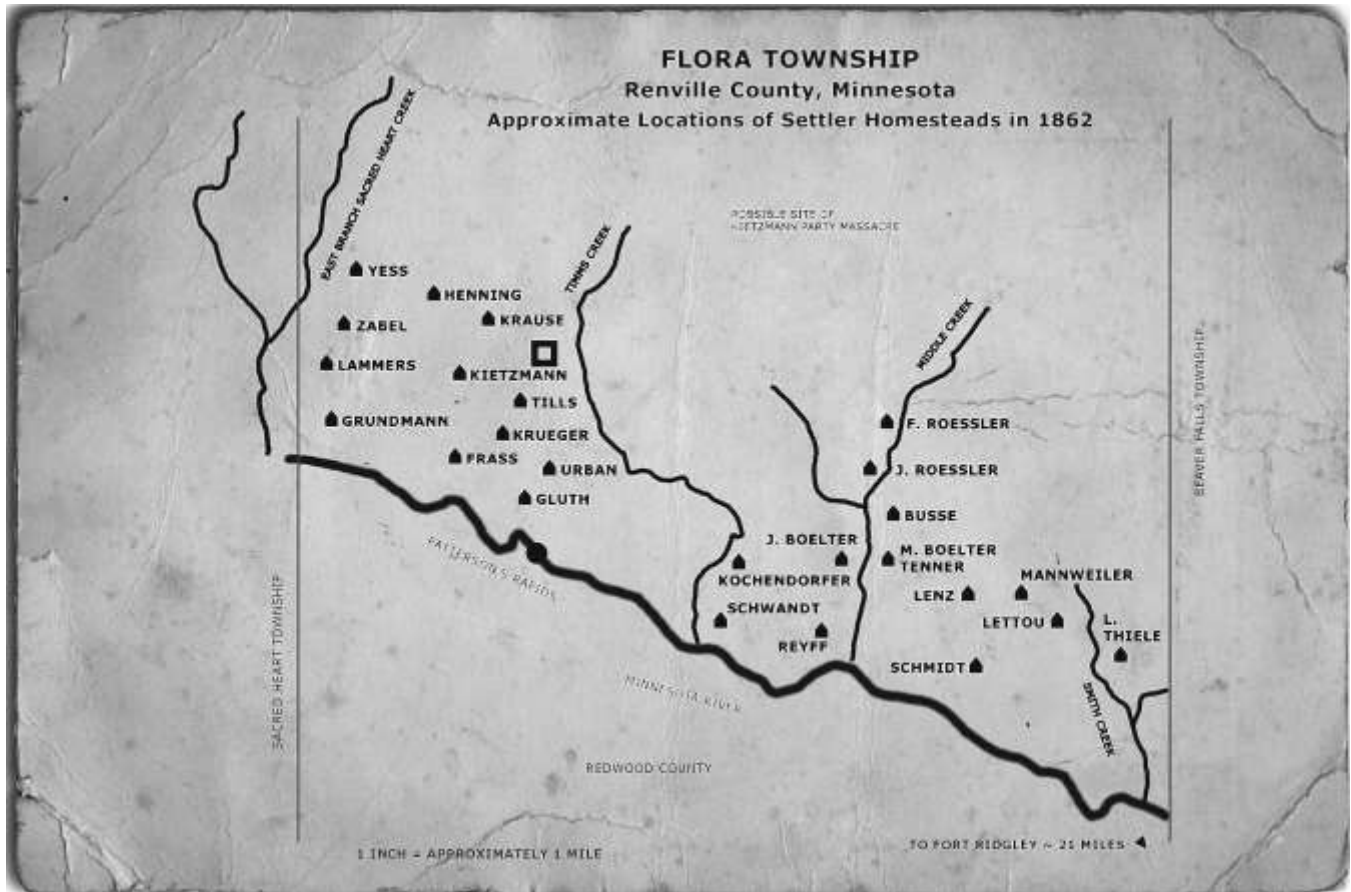


## Flora Township



Source: Mary McConnell - 2013

This township was the hardest hit during the outbreak, when approximately 74 settlers, including three unborn children, were killed. The settlement was composed almost entirely of German immigrants. The killing of the Kietzmann party was the largest slaughter of civilians in such a concentrated area, according to Curtis Dahlin. This probably occurred in the northern half of Section 20, and the party included thirteen families including the Frass, Grundmann, Henning, Kietzmann, Kraus, Krueger (Krieger), Lammers, Tills (Tille, Thiele) Untermach, Urban, Yess and Zabel families. Of the thirty families who lived in Flora Township, only Louis Thiele and Michael Gess (Yess) filed claims for their original property after the war. Minnie Busse returned to Flora Township after she married Owen Carrigan but not to her homestead. Sophia Lammers married George Rieke after the uprising, but they settled on his family's land in Cairo Township. Returnees are notated by an \*asterisk by their name below.

There were two distinct settlements in Flora Township. One was called the Sacred Heart settlement and included the Frass, Grundmann, Henning, Kietzmann, Kraus, Krueger (Krieger), Lammers, Tills (Tille,) Untermach, Urban, Yess and Zabel families. The other, known as the Middle Creek settlement included the Boelter, Busse, Kochendorfer, Lentz, Lettou, Mannweiler, Reyff, Roessler, Schmidt, Schwandt, and Thiele families.

Of interest, there were perhaps two sets of three sisters who lived in Flora Township: Rosina Henning, Dorothea Krause and Justina Roessler, daughters of Paul and Anaria Maria Draheim Fleming; Amelia Lange, Justine Frass and Paulina Urban were said to be sisters but it hasn't been proven by descendants tracing this family.

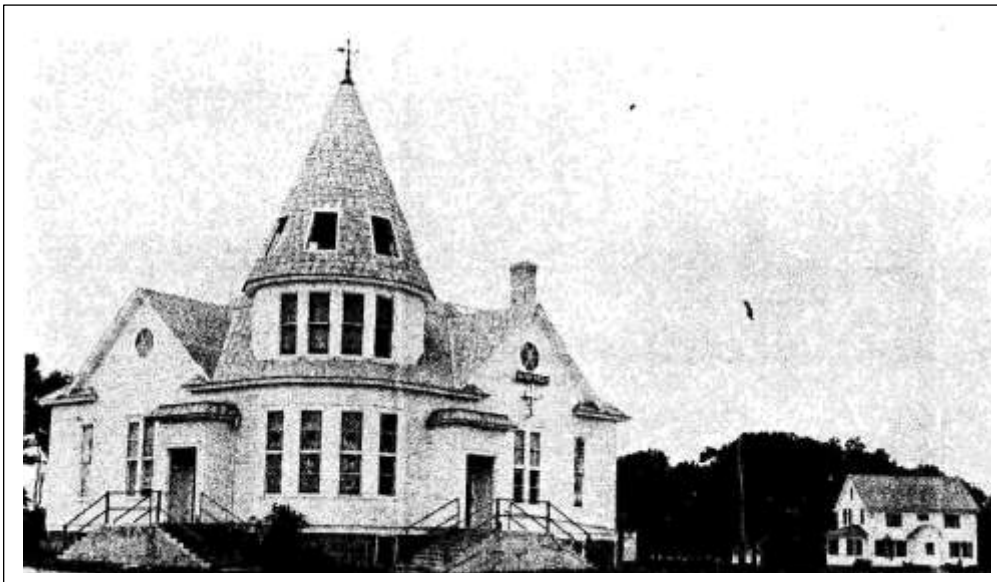
## Flora Township

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An important document called *Middle Creek and Sacred Heart Settlers Involved in the 1862 Dakota Conflict* was used in gathering information on this township and comes from the German Evangelical Association or Middle Creek Church records. These records were charted and organized by Gayle Coyer, great-great grandniece of Pauline Wallner. Gayle submitted the Excel document to our webpage [www.dakotavictims1862.com](http://www.dakotavictims1862.com), and it can be found under the tab, What's New. Gayle has also provided the following to introduce the document:

"Many of the German settlers who moved into the Middle Creek and Sacred Heart settlements in Flora Township in Renville County in the early 1860s were members of the German Evangelical Association church. Many of these German settlers were Lutherans when they immigrated to America but were converted to the Evangelical Association after arrival. This German-speaking church was founded in Pennsylvania and stressed a personal salvation experience and strict behavior codes. The German settlers came to this area to settle in large groups of inter-related families. They were not missionaries -- church membership grew only from German-speaking people.

There was a congregation in the Middle Creek area and one in the Sacred Heart area. Each congregation had services twice a month from a traveling minister. On Sunday, August 17th, 1862, a joint service was held at John Lettou's cabin with the Reverend Christian L. Seder as minister. About 100 people were present. About 70 of these people would be killed in the next two days. After the Dakota Conflict, only a handful of settlers returned to the area."



**Middle Creek  
United Methodist  
Church, Established  
August 1861, Photo  
and history  
courtesy of the  
Renville County  
Historical Society  
More photos can be  
found in the  
Historic Sites  
chapter.**

From the Middle Creek Church history: "The work began by Rev. Brill among the German pioneers in Floral Township in 1861 has survived many trials, including an Indian massacre. It is the oldest congregation in Renville County, Minn. The first building was erected in 1880. The present structure was built in 1911. It was part of the New Ulm Mission until 1871 when it became a part of the Redwood Mission. Realizing self-support in 1887 they became part of the Renville Circuit, with Olivia, Salem and North Redwood. In 1894 they and North Redwood became the Redwood Circuit. This continued until 1950 when the North Redwood work was moved to Redwood Falls becoming Redwood Falls-Middle Creek. In 1967 it became part of the Danube church. In 1997 it became the Danube-Middle Creek-Renville charge. In 1946 the Evangelical Church merged with the United Brethren Church, becoming the Evangelical United Brethren denomination. In 1968 they merged with the Methodist Church, and is now known as the United Methodist Church"

## Flora Township

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### **Gottlieb and Justina Boelter**

#### **Michael and Beata Boelter, Justine, Pauline, Wilhelmina and Two Unborn Children**

##### **John and Justina Boelter, Julius, Otilie and Amelia**

Prussian immigrants Gottlieb and Justina Boelter immigrated to the United States from the Grand Duchy of Posen, Prussia in 1855, settling first in Wisconsin and then Minnesota. They had two grown sons, Michael, age 39 and John, age 31. Both sons lived near Middle Creek, John in Section 34 and Michael on Section 35. The families had moved to their claims in June, 1862 and were members of the Middle Creek Church. The parents, Gottlieb and Justina, lived with John and Justina.

Three generations and nine members of the Boelter family were victims of the Dakota. Gottlieb Boelter and John Tenner, the probable father of Beata, were killed while haying on the bottomland. Gottlieb's wife Justina, was killed at Michael's cabin and found beheaded by her daughter-in-law, Justina. Michael's wife, Beata (or Justina) was pregnant with twins and killed, and her three children, Justine, Pauline and Wilhelmina were found dead lying in the yard. John died after a skirmish with Cut Nose. John's wife, Justina, escaped with her brother-in-law Michael and her children Julius, Otilie and Amelia. They became separated and were not found until October 27 when some soldiers came upon her and Otilie. Little Amelia had died of starvation during the 5 week perilous journey. Michael, carrying Julius, became separated from Justina and reached Fort Ridgely.

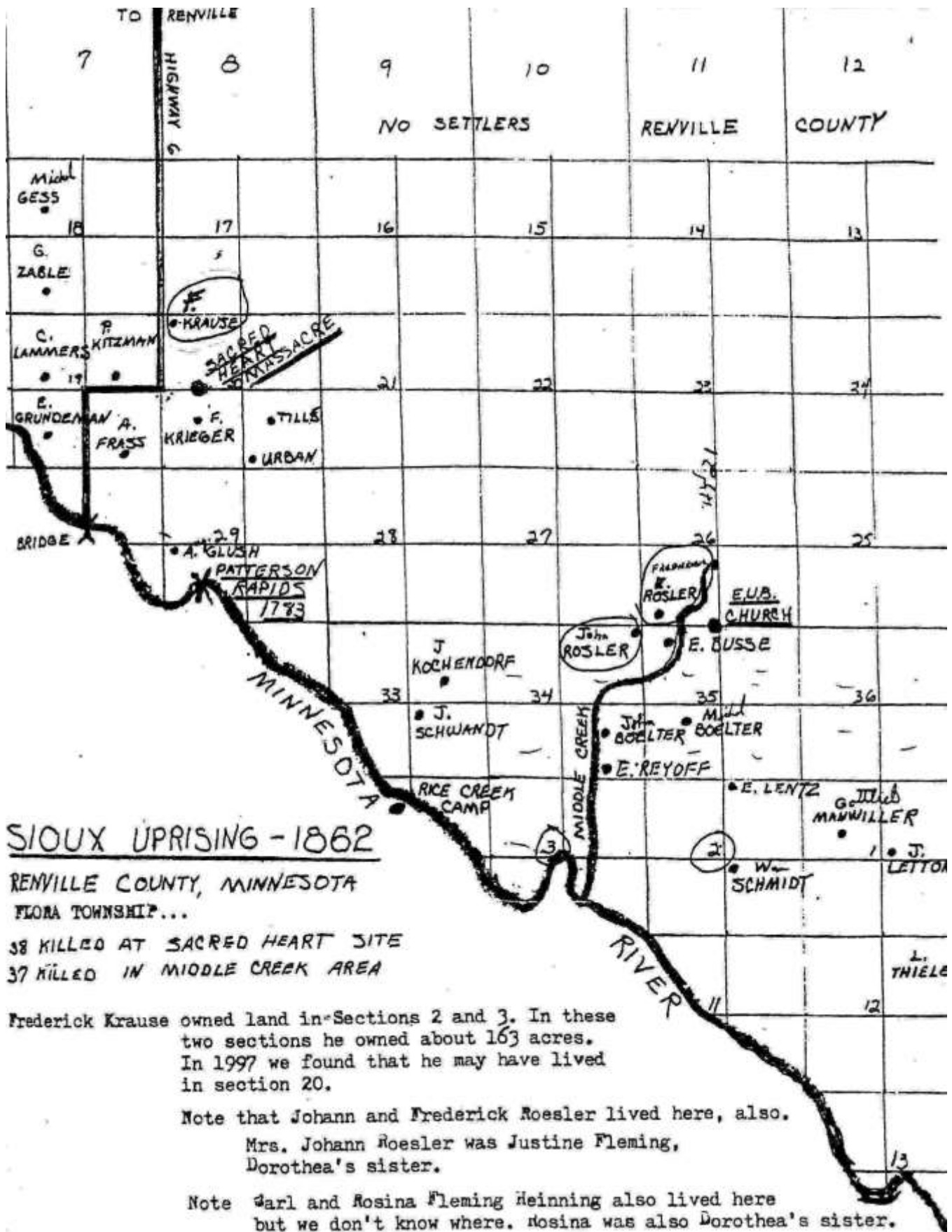
About a year after the massacre, Justina married her brother-in-law Michael and had two more children. The family moved to Holden Township near Kenyon in Goodhue County, MN, never to return to Renville County. The children consisted of Otilie and Julius J. as well as seven additional children that Justina had by Michael: John Julius, Elizabeth, William Frederick, Henry, George, Simon and Lydia.

Justina and Michael are buried in the Kenyon Cemetery in Goodhue County. Otilie died from an accidental gunshot wound on March 25, 1880, one day before her 21<sup>st</sup> birthday. Julius married Sophia Dora Fellman on December 26, 1889, and they had four children, Erwin, Mable, Clarence and Harold. He died in 1908 at the age of 47. Julius and Otilie are buried in the Evangelical Cemetery in Nerstrand in Rice County. Justina's children by Michael are buried in various places. Justina's story can be found in Daniel Buck's book, *'Indian Outbreaks'* found on-line. There are some variations in the name of Michael's wife, whether it is Beata or Justina Boelter.

Evangelical church records from Middle Creek list Beata, but other researchers say Justina. Justina Boelter, as Administrator, filed a Claim #137, for \$775.00 on behalf of John Boelter, deceased, and received full payment on March 15, 1865, for relief of depredation damages. Michael Boelter also filed a Claim #205 for \$1,000.00 and received full payment for relief of depredation damages.

Bill Cox has done extensive memorials on the Boelter family on Find A Grave. Michael's Memorial is #58091447. Nick Cannon contributed to this narrative.

# Flora Township



This map is from the book, "Frederick and Dorothea Krause, Immigrants to America" written by Paul William Krause and Jeanette Roesler Krause, 1998. Submitted courtesy of Gayle Coyer.



## Flora Township

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### **Gottlieb and Wilhelmina Busse, August, \*Minnie, Augusta, Amelia, Bertha, and Caroline**

The Busse family immigrated to the United States from Brandenburg, Prussia in 1857 settling first in Fox River, WI. Daughter Minnie later wrote in her narrative that her family came to Minnesota with the “Kitzman” and “Lentz” families among others in the spring of 1860. The family was living in Holden in Goodhue County, MN in 1860. In 1862, they were living on the northwest quarter of Section 35, very near Middle Creek and the Middle Creek Church, where they were members.

Upon hearing of the uprising, the family fled to a cornfield in an attempt to reach the woods when they were discovered by the Dakota. Gottlieb and Wilhelmina and siblings, Bertha, Caroline and Augusta were shot and killed. The three surviving children, August, age 14, Minnie, age 12, and Amelia, age 7, were taken captive, released at Camp Release and were adopted separately by relatives.

Minnie married Owen Carrigan and she went on to write the book, *Captured by the Indians: Reminiscences of Pioneer Life in Minnesota* in 1912. Her story can be found in the book *German Pioneer Accounts of the Great Sioux Uprising of 1862*, edited by Don Heinrich Tolzmann.

Minnie and Owen returned to Boon Lake Township in Renville County where she died in 1912. Both are buried in the Evergreen Cemetery in Renville County, MN. August was said he wanted revenge on the Indians, and it is thought he perished with Custer’s command at the Battle of Little Big Horn. It is not known who adopted Amelia. The Busse name is often spelled Buce in historical accounts.

### **August and Justina Frass, John, Bertha and Amelia**

August and Justina Frass and their children lived in the southeast quarter of Section 19, sharing that section with the Lammers, Grundmanns and Kietzmans. They joined up with the Kietzmann party and August was killed. Justina and her children, Bertha and Amelia, were taken hostage and released at Camp Release. She was thought to be a sister to Paulina Urban and Amelia Lange. Son John was a hired man at the Schwandt homestead and was killed at the same time that the Schwandt family was killed. Justina may have remarried as there is no further trace of her family. A Depredation Claim #67 was filed on behalf of August Frase (decd.) for \$500, and full payment was made to claimant for relief of depredation damages.

### **August Gluth, Son of Christoff and Henrietta**

August Gluth was captured while herding stock above the Redwood Agency in Renville County and released at Camp Release six weeks later. He lived in Milford Township at the time of the outbreak, but was working away from home that day. August married Minnie Porth and they raised a family of seven children in Eden Township, in Brown County, MN. It is thought he moved to Oregon to be with his daughter Huldah Reetz. August testified against Sna mani at the military trials. He was found guilty and hanged later that year in Mankato.

### **Emil and Henrietta Grundmann, Johanna, Wilhelmina and Augusta**

The Grundmann family lived in the southwest quarter of section 19. The morning of the outbreak, Emil, Michael Boelter and John Frass had been to the Lower Sioux Agency for supplies. On their return, they found the bodies of their neighbors. Emil rushed back to warn his family and joined the escaping Kietzmann party. The entire Grundmann family was killed. Their young 4-year old daughter had her hand shot off and was with the children who were burned to death when the Dakota torched the Krueger (Krieger) cabin along with six other injured children. The family belonged to the Middle Creek Church.

## Flora Township

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### **Carl August and Rosina Fleming Henning and Three Children**

August and Rosina Henning were born in Radsitz, Lobsens Parish, Posen Province, Prussia according to the Middle Creek Church records. Rosina was born in April, 1833, the daughter of Paul and Anaria Maria Draheim Fleming. She was a sister to Justine Roessler and Dorothea Krause. This family immigrated to Wisconsin in 1856 and then to Minnesota in 1862. They were members of the Middle Creek church and were living in the upper northwest corner of this township on the west side of the Sacred Heart Creek. The Hennings been identified as Heining, Hennig and Horning in some historical references.

The Hennings were part of the Kietzmann Party, 13 families who fled from the Dakota in 11 oxen wagons on August 18 and 19, 1862, initially heading for Fort Ridgely. After a change of course returning back to their homes, the group was attacked by the Dakota at about 4:00 in the afternoon on Tuesday, the 19th within 1 1/2 miles of the Krieger home. Carl August and Rosina were killed at the same time that many others in their party were also killed or wounded and many captives were taken. It is unclear how many children the couple had. One source accounts for two young sons, ages one and three, both wounded. Another account shows three children.

Other older children in the party who escaped being killed or taken captive were three Krieger children, Lizzie Lehn, August Urban, and Mrs. Anna Zabel, who tried to assist the wounded and dying. She gathered the young children including the Henning children and put them in the Krieger cabin. They were left there while the older children went for help at Fort Ridgely. Later the Dakota came upon the house with the traumatized young ones inside, and burned it. Carl August and Rosina and their children were buried in unmarked graves, probably where they died, but locations are unknown. Wendy Ulrich, great-great grandniece, contributed to this narrative.

### **Paul and Dorothea Kietzmann, Paul, Jr., Paulena, Wilhelmina, Louis and Gustav**

The Kietzmann (Kitzman) family lived in the quarter section of land that lay adjacent to Friedrich and Justina (sister to Paul) Krueger in Section 19 in Flora Township, the first to settle at Sacred Heart Creek, arriving from Cannon Falls. Late in the day on August 18, settlers got word that the Dakota were killing whites. A number of families from this area gathered at the Kietzmann house and that evening, eleven wagons headed toward Fort Ridgely, a perilous journey for these 60 people from 13 families. This became the well-known Kietzmann party.

They travelled all night and were near Beaver Creek, some 14 miles from their homes when they came upon eight Dakota shortly after sunrise. The Dakota convinced them to return to their homes and while they were travelling back, the Indians made demands of money. They then began to fire on the group. Even though some of the settlers were armed, three men and many women and children were killed. Some escaped and returned to the Krueger cabin. In all, twenty-seven were killed that day and twelve managed to make it to Fort Ridgely. Twenty-three were taken captive. A number of the Kietzmann party members testified at the Dakota trials, including Paulina Urban, August Gluth, Sophia Lammers and Louis Kietzmann.

Those who were killed from this family include parents Paul and Dorothea, Paul, Jr., Paulene, Wilhelmina and Gustave, who was taken captive and brutally killed in captivity. Eleven-year old Louis was also taken captive and released at Camp Release. Louis was referred to as "Ludwig" in the Minnie Buce narrative. In addition, Michael Wagner, brother to Dorothea Kietzmann, was killed while escaping.

## Flora Township

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Louis died at the age of 75 in 1926 in Homer in Winona County, MN. He was a railroad conductor. He and his wife Charlotte were the parents of Albert, Flora, Frederick, Benjamin, Harry and Pearl. In an ironic twist of fate, Louis' son Fred was killed at the age of 17 while hopping a train car, fell and was crushed to death. The only child of Louis and Charlotte that lived to adulthood was their youngest daughter Pearl. Louis testified at the Dakota trials against Sna mani who said he saw him shoot his mother. This family belonged to the Middle Creek Church. A Depredation Claim #2256 was filed on behalf of Paul Kittsman (decd.), amount not known, and full payment was made to claimant for relief of depredation damages. . More on this family can be found in the New Settler Stories chapter. Sheri Kennedy, 2<sup>nd</sup> great-granddaughter, contributed to this article

### **John and Catherine Lechler Kochendorfer, Sarah, John, Rosena, Catherine and Margaret**

John (Johan) and Catherine Kochendorfer lived in the northeast quarter of Section 33, on a bluff near Middle Creek and were members of the Middle Creek Church. They had moved there in April, 1862 and were close neighbors to the Schwandt family. On the day of the outbreak, John was home with his family when a Dakota, to whom he had earlier shown hospitality, shot him. When his wife screamed, she was shot along with young three-year-old Sarah.

John motioned his four remaining children, John, 11, Rosena, 9, Catherine, 7, and Margaret, 5 to run. They escaped to Fort Ridgely accompanied by the Boelter and Lenz party. When they arrived that night, they were not allowed to enter the compound for fear the Dakota would rush in. So they spent a frightening night sleeping under the wagons. This family also belonged to the Middle Creek Church.

John and Margaret were raised by friends, Gottfried and Louise Schmidt in St. Paul; Rose and Kate lived with other friends. In 1891, John had his family's remains from the farm at Middle Creek moved to Oakland Cemetery in St. Paul.

John married Phillipena L. Bach in Woodbury in Washington County, MN on September 12, 1877. They eventually had five children, and lived on a farm in section 16 that would later become part of South St. Paul, MN. They were prominent citizens of South St. Paul. John participated in the development of the city, and was a member of the Board of Education. For several years they lived in a large brick home at 965 18th Ave. N., and were still living there at the time of their deaths. John is buried in Oakland Cemetery, St. Paul, MN. He wrote his narrative and it can be found on-line.

Rosena married Theodore Keller in 1869 and died in 1934. Theodore died in 1906. Both are buried in the Trimbelle Cemetery in Pierce County, WI. They were the parents of Elsie and Sarah, the child of Theodore's first wife who died during childbirth.

Catherine married Jacob Staph and died in South Branch in Watonwan County, MN in 1896. She is buried in Emmanuel Cemetery in Dakota County, MN. They were the parents of John, Emanuel, Walter and Seybert.

Margaret married John Erchinger of St. Paul in 1882, and they had five children: Raymond, Cora, Olive, Serena, and Dewey. In 1898, they moved from St. Paul to Tacoma, WA, where they spent the rest of their lives. Maggie died in 1937, and John died in 1933. She is buried in the Tacoma Cemetery in Pierce County, WA.

## Flora Township

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These four orphaned children moved on to lead productive lives. John, Jr. has written an account that was published in *The History of Renville County*. Several Kochendorfer narratives are found in the New Settler Stories chapter and under Descendant Stories on the website. Joyce Keller, 2<sup>nd</sup> great-granddaughter, contributed to this narrative.

A Depredation Claim #1960 for \$1,100.00 was filed on behalf of John Kochendorfer (decd.) by S.R. Randolph, Administrator, and full payment was made to claimants for relief of depredation claims.

A new book written by Daniel C. Munson called *Malice Toward None: Abraham Lincoln, the Civil War, the Homestead Act, and the Massacre -- and Glorious Survival -- of the Kochendorfers* was published this summer.

### **Frederick and Dorothea Fleming Krause, Frederick Jr. and Emma, and Pauline Wallner, Their Niece**

Frederick (Friedrich) Krause was born August 7, 1830 in Polichno, Nakel Parish, Kreise Witsitz, Posen, Prussia. Dorothea Fleming was born February 1835, in Radsitz, Lobsens Parish, Kreise Witsitz, Prussia, according to Middle Creek Church records. Dorothea was the daughter of Paul and Anaria Maria Draheim Fleming and sister to Rosina Henning and Justina Roessler. The surname has been misspelled as "Kraus" and "Krus," and Frederick has been misidentified as "T. Krause" or "T. Krus." He has also been confused with a Ferdinand Krause of Milford Township.

Rosina and Carl August Henning and three children, Justina and Johann (John) Roessler and two young sons, Gustav (4) and Albert (2 1/2), and Johann's single brother Frederick Roessler (21) came from Prussia as a large family group with the Krause family. In approximately 1856, Frederick and Dorothea immigrated to Wisconsin, likely by way of the Great Lakes as many Germans did, spending time in Marquette and Sheboygan Counties. In 1862 they moved to the Sacred Heart Creek settlement area on the north side of the Minnesota River in the northwest corner of Section 20.

On August 18, 1862 the Krause family met with other families of the neighboring area at the Kietzmann farm and formed what is known as the Kietzmann Party, 13 families who fled the Dakota in 11 oxen-pulled wagons across the prairie. After being met once by the Dakota on their journey, the threat of attack seemed imminent. Frederick, having the only horse in the group, rode away from his family and neighbors to look for help at Fort Ridgely about 30 miles away. He is listed as a refugee there and later made it to St. Paul after the two battles at Fort Ridgely.

The attack on the Kietzmann Party came minutes after Frederick left. Most of the group were killed or taken captive. All of the Henning family (Dorothea's sister) were killed when the attack occurred or subsequently died when injured children were placed in the nearby Krieger cabin that was burned by the Dakota. Dorothea and children Frederick Jr. (4) and Emma (2) and niece Pauline (12) were taken by the Dakota to live in their camps until being freed by Sibley's forces on September 26th at Camp Release after six weeks of captivity. Pauline and another young 12-year old girl, Henrietta Nichols, were found by soldiers as much as two weeks later in other Dakota villages after Dorothea said she wouldn't leave Camp Release until they were found.

A depredation claim was paid to a steamboat operator for passage between St. Paul and St. Peter for Frederick Krause. The direction of travel wasn't indicated; however, this tells of his refugee time in St. Paul. The Krause family was reunited at Fort Ridgely. They then spent the winter at Fort Snelling, where two-year old Emma died



## Flora Township

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in November. In the several months immediately after the war, Dorothea received several \$2.00 refugee money payments, as listed in the depredation claim records. A Federal depredation claim #195 was filed by Fred Krause, amount unknown, and full payment was made to claimant for relief of depredation damages.

The family moved to Holden Township in Goodhue County for several years, then to Wilton Township in Waseca County, and engaged in farming. Beginning in August 1863, Frederick and Dorothea had five more children: Maria (Mary), Sara, Paul, Rachel and Ida. Frederick Sr. and Dorothea's niece Pauline lived with them until 1871 when she married Frederick Roeske. They had ten children. Frederick Jr. died in 1893.

Later in life, Frederick, Sr. suffered emotionally, most likely from the war, and in 1885 became a patient at the state mental hospital in Rochester, Minnesota until his death in December, 1905. That same year Dorothea applied for a State of Minnesota pension based on Frederick Sr.'s attempt to ride for help at Fort Ridgely for his family and the rest of the fleeing Kietzmann Party. Several affidavits given by family and friends on behalf of the applicant stated that Frederick "was never quite the same" after the war. Two affidavits were given by niece Pauline Wallner Roeske and former young neighbor Louis Kietzmann, son of Paul Kietzmann. Dorothea received a \$12.00 pension, frequency of payments unknown. She lived with one of her children and died in June 1916. Frederick and Dorothea are buried in the Wilton Cemetery, in Waseca County, Minnesota. More on the Krause family story is found in the New Settler Stories chapter. Wendy Ulrich, 2<sup>nd</sup> great granddaughter, contributed to this narrative.

**Friedrich and Justina Kietzmann Krueger, Henrietta, Daughter (age 2), Daughter (age 6 months)  
Gottlieb, John and Wilhelmina Lane (Lehn), Children of Justina Lane Krueger  
Augusta, Louise (Lizzie), Caroline and Emilie Delia (Tillie), Children of Friedrich**

Friedrich Krueger (Krieger) was born in 1823 in Osiek, Kreis Witsitz, Posen Province, Prussia, according to Middle Creek Church records. He immigrated to Marquette County, WI in 1853. His wife Justina was a sister to Paul Kietzmann. She had been married previously to Daniel Lane (Lehn) and was widowed. Children from this marriage were John, Gottlieb and Wilhelmine (Minnie) Lane. Frederick was also previously married and had four daughters from this marriage, Augusta, Louise (Lizzie), Caroline and Emilie Delia (Tillie). The blended families lived on a quarter section of land in Section 20, adjacent to Paul Kietzmans land located in Section 19.

The 19<sup>th</sup> of August, 1862 would end tragically for not only the Krueger family, but also for the other thirteen families that gathered at the Kietzmann house the previous night. Their plan to flee to the safety of Fort Ridgely was abruptly halted by a band of Dakota which resulted in bloodshed. Four-year-old Henrietta was taken captive after her father Friedrich and two unnamed siblings were killed. Gottlieb age 9, John age 7, Minnie age 4 (the Lehn/Lane children) and Louise (Lizzie) age 13, Caroline age 10, Tillie (Emilie) age 10 and Minnie, age 6, escaped to Fort Ridgely with Mrs. Zabel. It took the group 11 days to arrive at the fort.

Their mother Justina wandered, injured and delirious for 13 days before being discovered by Grant's "burial party" near Beaver Creek. She was nearly shot by the soldiers who first encountered her as they thought she was Dakota. She was draped in a buffalo robe with her long dark hair hanging loose. Justina was placed in a wagon and traveled with the soldiers into camp at Birch Coolie where she remained in the only wagon that remained upright. She lay in the wagon throughout the entire battle and survived without any major injuries.

## Flora Township

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On November 3, 1862, Justina married widower John Jacob Meyer who lost his wife and three children in Beaver Falls Township during the uprising. Justina met John in St. Paul. Three short weeks after being married, John enlisted in the 1<sup>st</sup> Minnesota Mounted Rangers, who accompanied Col. Sibley's expedition into Dakota Territory. He later served in the 4<sup>th</sup> Minnesota Regiment and was part of Sherman's March to the Sea.

The family then settled in Sharon Township in LeSueur County and lived there about 15 years, then on to Olmsted County and finally they moved to Hatton, Dakota Territory, near Grand Forks. John and Justina would go on to have a total of seven children, including a son and six daughters. John died in 1892 and Justina in 1908. Both are buried in the Holmes Methodist Cemetery in Grand Forks County, ND.

John (J.G.) Lane and Minnie Krieger (Krueger/Kreiger) wrote narratives of their captive days, and they can be found in the book *German Pioneer Accounts of the Great Sioux Uprising of 1862*, edited by Don Heinrich Tolzmann. Justina Krieger's (Krueger) narrative can be found on-line and in numerous publications. Sheri Kennedy, 2<sup>nd</sup> great-granddaughter, contributed to this narrative and a more complete story in the New Settler Stories chapter.

### **William and \*Sophia Lammers, Frederick and Charles**

The Lammers family settled in the northwest corner of Section 19, below the Zabel family. William was killed and Sophia, Frederick, age 7 and Charles, age 2 were taken hostage and released at Camp Release six weeks later. While in camp, Frederick saved his brother's life when he pulled him out of a fire the Dakota had thrown him into.

In 1864, Sophia married George Rieke in Cairo Township in Renville County. He was an escapee to Fort Ridgely and one of the gallant defenders at the fort. The family lived Cairo Township on Mud Lake, where they raised sheep. Sophia Rieke died in Fairfax in 1906 and is buried in the Bethel Cemetery in Cairo Township, alongside her husband who died in 1926. More on their story can be found in the Cairo Township chapter.

Frederick's wife was Mary. He died April 15, 1931 in Renville County and is buried at the Fort Ridgely Cemetery. He was a retired farmer.

Charles married Emma Durbahn. Lammers served as a Renville County Commissioner. He submitted an article to the Olivia Times newspaper called "Thrilling Experiences" where he shared his story about captivity and growing up on Mud Lake during the grasshopper invasions and prairie fires. Charles died in 1929 in Fairfax and Emma in 1936 in Nicollet County. Both are buried in the Fort Ridgely Cemetery. The Lammers family belonged to the Middle Creek Church. More on the Lammers and Rieke family is found in the New Settler Stories chapter. Dorothy Busch contributed to this narrative.

### **August and Amelia Lange, Wilhelmina and Frederica**

August Lange was in New Ulm at the time of the war. Amelia, Wilhelmina and Frederica were captured by the Dakota and were among the captives freed at Camp Release. She was perhaps a sister to Justine (Mrs. August) Frass and Paulina (Mrs. John) Urban. August Lange filed a Depredation Claim #718 for \$600.00, and full payment was made to the claimant for relief of depredation claims. Nothing further is known about this family.

## Flora Township

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### **Ernest and Wilhelmina Lenz (Lentz), Augusta, Amelia, H., and Louisa**

Ernest and Wilhelmina Lentz and their three children were members of the Middle Creek Church and were living in northeast quarter of Section 2 at the time of the uprising. It's been written Ernest was the only man who owned a gun in the neighborhood and the Dakota knew it. The family escaped to Fort Ridgely accompanied by Michael Boelter and the Kochendorfer children. Augusta was taken captive at Middle Creek and freed later at Camp Release.

Wilhelmina and Ernest were living in Featherstone in Goodhue County in 1870 with daughters Amelia and Louisa and in Lac Qui Parle County in 1880. Ernest and Wilhelmina Lentz died in 1895 in Pleasant Corner in Dodge County, MN and are buried in the Maple Grove Cemetery in Kasson, MN. Wilhelmina Lentz was the sister of Carolina Mannweiler.

### **T. and F. Lenz (Lentz)**

#### **Carl Lenz**

Only the initials identify this family but T. is thought to be a brother of Ernest. They were also members of the Middle Creek Church and fled to Fort Ridgely from Beaver Creek. It is not known who Carl Lenz was.

### **John and Anna Lettou, John, Charles, Gustav, Ferdinand, Augustus, Justine, Augusta and W. (infant)**

This family name is also spelled Leteau or Latto. The family immigrated to the United States from Neu Grunau, Marienwerder, Westprussia in 1857, according to the Middle Creek Church records. They were found enumerated as Letta in Brown County in 1857: John, age 43, Anna, age 46, Charles, age 16, John, age 14, Gustav, age 10, Ferdinand, age 13, Augustus, age 6, Justine, age 3, and Augusta, age 6 months. The Middle Creek Church records showed only these children: a son, F. A. August, and W.

Rev. Christian Louis Seder had stayed with the Lettou family the night of August 17. Lettou and a son were accompanying Seder to his home in New Ulm the morning of the 18th when they were attacked and killed. The father, John and his son (either John or Charles) were killed near Middle Creek. See Christian Seder's story in New Settler Stories for more on this attack.

The family was living on the northeast quarter of section 1, Delhi Township, according to Marion Satterlee's refugee list. *The History of Renville County* lists Anna, sons Ferdinand, August and W. (an infant) from Beaver Creek as refugees at Fort Ridgely. A Depredation Claim #68 was filed on half of John Letto (decd.) for \$1,150.00, and full payment was made to the claimant for relief of depredation damages. There is no further trace of this family.

### **Gottlieb and Carolina Mannweiler**

Carolina, age 23, was the daughter of Ernest and Wilhelmina Lenz. She was married to Gottlieb Mannweiler, who was the lay leader of the Middle Creek Church and also superintendent of the Middle Creek Sunday School. They were the parents of three children, all deceased before the uprising: Emilie, Johan Frederick and Wilhelmina.

The family was living on the northwest quarter of Section 1. On the day of the uprising, Ernest was shot in the chest and killed very near his home. Caroline escaped to Fort Ridgely. She then married Johannes Kienholz, and

## Flora Township

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they were the parents of six children. Carolina died in 1885 at the age of 46 in Lac Qui Parle County, MN and is buried in the Salem Cemetery in Lac Qui Parle County, MN.

Leaders of the denomination disinterred the bodies of Rev. Seder and Gottlieb Mannweiler and took them for reburial to the Evangelical Cemetery near Cottonwood, a few miles south of New Ulm, but there is no marker for Gottlieb.

### **John and Emma Neuman (Newman) and 3 children**

John Neuman was killed and Emma and her three children were taken captive, but Simon Anawangmani, a Christian Dakota, took them from the Dakota camp to safety at Fort Ridgely, arriving there on September 11, 1862. There is nothing further known about this family.

### **Mr. and Mrs. Nichols and Daughter, Henrietta and Unnamed Son**

Henrietta Nichols was taken captive but was not at Camp Release when the hostages were freed. She was held in another Dakota camp, and soldiers did not find her until two weeks later. She was then reunited with her father in St. Peter. Her mother and brother had been killed and her father either managed to escape or was absent from the home at the time. Henrietta was a cousin of Augusta Lenz. There is nothing more known of this family. The family was listed as members of the Middle Creek Church.

### **Eusebius, Jr. and Margreth Reyff, Eusebius III, Emma, Mary, Benjamin and Annie**

#### **\*Emanuel, son of Eusebius, Sr., and Anna Reyff**

Eusebius, Sr. and Anna Reyff had twelve children in Switzerland and immigrated to America in 1845 from Canton Berne to Jefferson County, WI, then to Forest City, MN before settling in Flora Township. The mother Anna did not survive this trip. This family also attended the Middle Creek Church. The family lived in the southeast quarter of Section 34, just west of the Boelters.

Eusebius, Jr. and his wife Margreth and two children, Benjamin and Annie were killed the morning of August 18. Emanuel witnessed the brutal killing of Benjamin and Annie and managed to escape to the fort. Eusebius III was working on a farm near New Ulm on that day. Mary and Emma were working at Dickinson's Boarding house at the agency, escaped to the fort and Mrs. Dickinson, one of the first to reach the fort, signed them in.

After the uprising, Eusebius III and Emanuel volunteered to serve in Co. K, 7<sup>th</sup> Minnesota that was sent out to bury the dead. They arrived at their family homestead, found the bones of their kin and buried them in one grave near the garden. These two brave men were then called upon to guard the 38 who were scheduled to be hung in Mankato. Emanuel's name was one of nine names called to place the ropes around their necks.

Emanuel married Margaret Wolfmeyer, and they lived in Harrison Township in Kandiyohi County with their two daughters, Emma and Minnie. He died in 1915, Margaret in 1927, and both are buried in the Saint John Lutheran Church Cemetery in Atwater, MN. Emanuel Reyff wrote a narrative, and it can be found in the book *German Pioneer Accounts of the Great Sioux Uprising of 1862*, edited by Don Heinrich Tolzmann. Emanuel filed a depredation claim #2165 in Renville County. The claim indicates he lived in Beaver Creek at the time of filing. Full payment by the commissioners was made for relief of depredation damages.

Emma and Mary went to live with an aunt in Ohio. (From Bob Reyff: "They had a Great Uncle, Samuel Reff (Ryf), and his family in the northeast corner of Indiana. Their proximity to the area in Ohio that Eusebius ended

## Flora Township

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up settling in after the war pretty much solves one of the biggest mysteries concerning our family history, how 'we' ended up in Ohio and never saw The Land Of 10,000 Lakes again."

Eusebius III became a carpenter and moved to Defiance County, Ohio and married Elizabeth; they were the parents of two known children, Belle and A. Glenn. He died May 1, 1925 in Sherwood and is buried in the Sherwood Cemetery in Defiance County, OH.

Descendant Bob Reyff adds this: "Emanuel followed the (Minnesota) river all the way down to New Ulm, bypassing the Fort, where he located nephew Eusebius. It appears the two men then headed to St Peter where they were signed up. We're presuming Eusebius saw his sisters in St Peter after they were evacuated from Ft. Ridgley. We presume that they were reunited there as we have no indication that either Emanuel or Eusebius were at Fort Ridgley until after they had joined up and gone through 'basic training,' but Eusebius went to Ohio after being released from the hospital later so he might have known of their plans before leaving St Peter as part of the 7<sup>th</sup>. I can only imagine both the joy and sorrow as he went through St Peter".

A depredation claim #251 was filed on behalf of Eusebius Reef, (decd.) for \$645.00, and full payment was made to the claimant for relief of depredation damages.

### **John and Justina Fleming Roessler, Gustav, and Albert Frederick Roessler**

Justina Fleming Roessler (Roesler) was born in Radsitz, Lobsens Parish, Kreis Witsitz, Posen, Prussia in April 1837, according to the Middle Creek Church records. Her parents were Paul and Anaria Maria Draheim Fleming and she was a sister to Rosina Henning and Dorothea Krause. John (Johann) Roessler was born in Radwonke, Kreis Kolmar, Posen Province, Prussia. The young couple immigrated to Marquette, WI in 1856 and then moved to the northeast quarter of Section 34 in the Middle Creek settlement area.

On Monday, August 18, 1862, the entire family of John and Justina and their children, Gustav, age 4 and Albert, age 2 were killed on their homestead. Justina and the youngest boy were found lying on the floor of their cabin by 14- year old neighbor August Busse, who arrived later that day to borrow sewing needles for his mother. The older boy was found in a clay pit covered with clay. The Roesslers probably never knew of their impending trouble, since their deaths and those of a few nearby neighbors served as warnings for the other families, who would band together as the Kietzmann Party for their terrifying escape.

John Roessler met his death by Cut Nose, a notorious Mdewakanton. When John stopped mowing to sharpen his scythe, Cut Nose approached him with a friendly, out-stretched hand. He then stabbed the farmer, and a death struggle resulted with Roessler nearly biting off the man's thumb, but Cut Nose ultimately killed him. His body was found pierced with the scythe. This was related by the Dakota, Cut Nose, to Samuel Brown.

Cut Nose's warriors also killed Frederick, age 21, probably a brother of John, who lived on the adjacent section of the southwest quarter of Section 26. All were buried in unmarked graves, probably where they died, but the locations are unknown. Wendy Ulrich 2<sup>nd</sup> great grandniece, contributed to this narrative.



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### **William and Louisa Schmidt, Charles, Henry, and Minnie**

William Schmidt was born in Pomerania and immigrated to America about 1857. The family farmed in what was then Brown County in 1860 with children Charles, 1 and Henry, 4 months, all noted as born in Germany. William and his wife Louisa and three children settled on the southeast quarter of Section 2 and were members of the Middle Creek Church.

On the day of the uprising, William apparently got ready to leave for the fort, but stopped to feed his team. He and Louisa and their two children were killed at their home, and their 4 year-old daughter Minnie was wounded and left there alive by the Dakota. She was later found by young 10-year old August Schwandt, and he attempted to carry her to safety. When he could go no further, he left her in a deserted house, promising to bring help. Minnie was eventually found by the Dakota, and taken to their camp where she was cared for by the women prisoners. After the captives were freed at Camp Release, Minnie was taken to Fort Ridgely where she died. Thus there were no survivors in this family.

### **Johan and Christina Schwandt, Frederick, Christian, Mary and August**

The Schwandts were German immigrants who lived in a somewhat isolated area, between the Middle Creek and Sacred Heart settlements, and their closest neighbor was the Kochendorfer family. They lived on the southeast quarter of Section 33. The family settled first in Wisconsin in 1858 and arrived in Minnesota in the spring of 1862.

Johan was killed while roofing his cabin and rolled off the roof after being shot. Christina was working in a newly plowed field near the house, and their sons, Frederick and Christian, were also killed at their home. They were all buried on the family farm. Their married daughter, Caroline and her husband John Walz and unborn child were also killed at the family farm that day and their hired man, John Frass, was also killed.

Mary, then 14 years old, was working at a school run by Joseph and Valencia Reynolds, about 9 miles west of the Sioux Agency and was taken hostage while escaping with the Reynolds family. Mary's time with the Dakota was richly described in her memoirs written in 1894. Her first account was published in Charles Bryant's *A History of the Great Massacre by the Sioux Indians in Minnesota* in 1864. Upon her release from captivity, she was sent to St. Peter and then on to family friends in Wisconsin where she was reunited with her brother, August.

Ten-year-old August had been severely beaten and sustained a head wound, but crawled away to safety, eventually reaching the fort after a perilous journey. In 1894, his sister recounted in her memoirs that he was a hardware merchant in Portland. See the Historic Sites chapter for information on the Schwandt memorial located in this township and Mary's efforts to establish that monument.

Mary married William Schmidt and died in 1939 in LeSueur County, MN. Both are buried in Oakland Cemetery in St. Paul, MN. Mary's story can be found in the book *German Pioneer Accounts of the Great Sioux Uprising of 1862*, edited by Don Heinrich Tolzmann. Her family attended the Middle Creek Church.

### **Christian Louis Seder**

Christian Seder was married to Ursula Saxe and was a travelling pastor who served families in three areas, Searles, New Ulm and Middle Creek. He was conducting services at the home of the Lettou family on August 17. He stayed over with the Lettou family until the next morning when Seder, John Lettou and his young son started

## Flora Township

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out for Seder's home in New Ulm. The Dakota spotted them, killing all three, and then stole Seder's horse, buggy, purse and watch. More than seventy of his parishioners were killed in the next several days and many were taken hostage.

The church records for the churches in Courtland, Nicollet, New Ulm, Searles, and Flora Township for the years around the 1862 war are kept at Oakwood United Methodist Church in New Ulm. Digital copies are available at the Minnesota Historical Society and the county historical societies for Brown, Nicollet, and Renville Counties. For more on Pastor Seder, see Richard Jacobson's narrative as found in the New Settler Stories chapter. Jacobson is the Pastor of the Oakwood United Methodist Church in New Ulm and contributed to this narrative.

A Depredation Claim #1085 was filed on behalf of Louis Seder of Nicollet County, (decd.) amount unknown, and full payment was paid by the commissioners for relief of depredation damages.

### **\*Louis and Elizabeth Hack Thiele and Two Children**

Louis Thiele was born August 18, 1820 and was the son of Carl Thiele. His family immigrated to Jefferson County, WI in 1857 and then came to Minnesota in 1861. Louis and Elizabeth lived on the northeast quarter of Section 12, near the Minnesota River. Elizabeth and their two children were killed the day of the uprising. Louis escaped to Fort Ridgely.

Thiele then served in the Civil War, with Company E, 6<sup>th</sup> Minnesota Volunteers. He married Fredricke Larson in 1863 in St. Paul. They were the parents of Paul, August, Elizabeth, Annie, Amelia, Carl and Emma.

Louis Thiele and Michael Yess were the only settlers in Flora Township who returned to establish homes on their old homesteads. Thiele returned in April, 1866. In 1869, he filed for a land patent for 160 acres on the southeast corner of Section 1 and also acreage in Section 12. His family also lived in Camp and Cairo Townships

Thiele served on a grand jury in Renville County in 1868, served as a postmaster, opened a general store in 1879 and was named Constable in Flora Township in 1888. Louis died at the age of 72 on March 19, 1902 in Fairfax. He and his wife Fredricke are buried in the Fort Ridgely Cemetery in Nicollet County, MN. Louis Thiele filed a Depredation Claim #451 for \$720.00, and full payment was made to claimant for relief of depredation damages.

### **John Tille (Thiele) Family**

It is thought that John and Louis Thiele were brothers but that has not been proven. Gregory Michno says he cannot locate his homestead place but assumed it was near the Krieger (Krueger) cabin. John's entire family was killed while trying to escape with the Kietzmann party. There are numerous references to this family in Justina Krueger's narrative. She called them Tille and said they lived near the woods. She went on to say that children found food at the Tille house during their escape, and two of their children, one, age 2 and one, less than a year, were left at the Krueger house that was subsequently looted and burned.

### **Uris Untermach**

Uris Untermach was a bachelor who attempted to escape with the Kietzmann party. He was a member of the Middle Creek Church and among the first to die. Untermach is often called Andermach but church records read Untermach.

## Flora Township

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### **Johann and Wilhelmine Pauline Urban, August, Ernestine, George Albert, Louisa and Rosina**

The Urban family lived very close to the John Tille (Thiele) family on the southeast quarter of Section 20. They were members of the Middle Creek Church. Johann Jacob Urban was working in a wagon shop in New Ulm the day of the rebellion, so his wife and five children faced the ordeal alone. His wife, Paulina and children Ernestine, Albert, Louisa and Rosina were taken captive. Young August, then 8 years old, was wounded and knocked unconscious and left for dead in the initial attack. He eventually made his way to Fort Ridgely.

Immediately after the end of the hostilities, they moved back to their previous home in Princeton in Green Lake County, Wisconsin. The family then moved to Pleasant Mound/Willow Creek Township in Blue Earth County, MN in 1868 or 1869 and had these additional children, Julia, Friedrich, Henry, Paulina, Marie, and Christina Dorothea (Dora). In 1885 (or 1888), the family moved to Antrim in Watonwan County, MN.

Johann (1820-1897) and Wilhelmine P. (aka Pauline, 1834-1925) are buried in the Antrim-St. John Cemetery in Truman, Watonwan, MN. Other family members in that cemetery are August (1853-1936), Fred (1866-1924), and Henry (1868-1941).

Johann served as a private in the WI Infantry during the Civil War from 1864-65 and was enumerated in 1890 as a veteran living in Antrim. Justine Frass, Amelia Lange and Pauline Urban were said to be sisters. None of the descendants have been able to find documents to confirm this. They may even have been half-sisters or step-sisters since Pauline's father remarried after her mother died in Germany.

John Urban/Urban filed a Depredation Claim #2291 for \$350.00 and full payment was made to the claimant for relief of depredation damages. For more on this family, see Volume I, p. 48-52. Marba Pogue, 2<sup>nd</sup> great-granddaughter contributed to this narrative.

### **John and Carolina Walz and their Unborn Child**

Caroline Walz was the married daughter of Johan and Christine Schwandt, and she and her husband, John and their unborn child were killed at her parents' home where they were living at that time.

### **\*Michael and Caroline Yess, August and Henrietta and August**

The Yess family was also known as Gess or Jess in early records. They were living on Section 18 in the northwest corner of the township, south of the present town of Sacred Heart at the time of the attacks. Michael, age 45, was away on business in New Ulm the day of the uprising or he would have been part of the doomed Kietzmann party. When his wife, Caroline, age 48, attempted to jump off the wagon, her dress got caught in the oxen chains. She freed herself and eventually crawled into the tall grass.

Fourteen-year-old August escaped with Gottlieb Krueger and the two of them went into hiding for six days, wandering around until they eventually found Fort Ridgely. Three-year-old Henrietta was taken captive and released six weeks later. Eventually the family became united at the fort, all safe.

In 1864, Michael was among the first to file for a claim on Section 18, under the name of Gess. In 1880, the family is found living in Flora Township but nothing further is found of them after that. In 1885, a Mikel, age 71, and Caroline, age 73, Gess were found living in Spring Brook, Kittson, MN but it is not certain if this is the same

## Flora Township

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family. Michael Yess filed a Depredation Claim #591, amount unknown, and full payment was made to claimant for relief of depredation damages.

### Gottlieb and Anna Zabel

Gottlieb and Anna Zabel lived on the southwest quarter of Section 18, below the Yess homestead. They were part of the Kietzmann escape party. Gottlieb was killed and Anna found herself caring for several surviving young children, some of who were wounded. Anna had been wounded herself in the hip and shoulder but she managed to help with their care. Eventually they headed for Fort Ridgely sustaining themselves on corn they had brought with them in a pail and on grass and red onions found in a garden. Their journey took them eleven days.

Anna's heroism is told in *German Pioneer Accounts of the Great Sioux Uprising of 1862*, edited by Don Heinrich Tolzmann. She may have remarried as there are no further records found.

### Those Who Were Killed

Gottlieb and Justina Meyer **Boelter**, parents of John and Michael

John **Boelter**, 39 and Amelia, 5

Mrs. Michael **Boelter**, 24, Justine, Pauline and Wilhelmina and two unborn children

Gottlieb, 33 and Wilhelmina **Busse**, 30, Augusta, 5, Caroline, 3 and Bertha, 3 months

August and son John **Frass**, hired man to the Schwandt family

Emil and Augusta **Grundmann**, Henrietta, Johanna, and Wilhelmine

Carl August and Rosina Fleming **Henning** and three children

Paul and Dorothea **Kietzmann**, Paulena, Wilhelmina, 4, and Gustave, 3, Paul Jr., infant and child

Johann, 38 and Catherine **Kochendorfer**, 36 and Sarah, 3

Friedrich **Krueger** and two children, 20 months and 6 months

William **Lammers**

John **Lettou** and son

Gottlieb **Mannweiler**

Mrs. **Nichols** and son

Eusebius II, 42 and Margreth **Reyff**, Benjamin, 10 and Annie, 8

John, 37 and Justine Fleming, **Roessler**, 25, Gustav, 4 and Albert, 2

Frederick **Roessler**, 21

William, 33, and Louisa **Schmidt**, 30, Charles, 6, Henry, 5, and Minnie, 4 (captured but later died at Fort Ridgely)

Johann and Christina **Schwandt**, Frederick, 7 and Christian, 5

Christian Louis **Seder**, 31

John **Tenner**, possibly father of Beata Boelter

Elizabeth Hack **Thiele**, wife of Louis and two children, one age 4

John and Mrs. **Thiele** (Tille) and two sons, 2 and less than 1

Uris **Untermach** (Andermach)

Michael **Wagner**, brother of Dorothea Kietzmann

John and Caroline **Walz**, 19, daughter of Johan and Christina Schwandt, and unborn child

Gottlieb **Zabel**

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### Those Who Were Captured

August, 14, Minnie, 7 and Amelia, 4 **Busse**, children of Gottlieb and Wilhelmina  
Justina **Frass**, wife of August, Berta, 5 and Amelia, 2  
August **Gluth**, 14, of Milford, son of Christoff and Henrietta Gluth  
Louis, 14 and Gustav, 3 (killed in captivity) **Kietzmann**, children of Paul and Dorothea  
Dorothea **Krause**, wife of Frederick, Frederick, Jr., 4 and Emma, 2  
Henrietta **Krueger**, 3, daughter of Friedrich and Justina  
Sophia **Lammers**, wife of William, Frederick, 7 and Charles, 2  
Amelia **Lange**, wife of August, Wilhelmina, 4 and Frederica, 2  
Augusta **Lenz** (Lentz), 15, daughter of Ernest and Wilhelmina  
Emma **Neuman**, wife of John, and three children  
Henrietta **Nichols**, 12  
Minnie **Schmidt**, 4-5, daughter of William and Louisa, later died at Fort Ridgely  
Mary **Schwandt**, 14, daughter of Johann and Christina  
Paulina **Urban**, wife of John, Ernestine, 7, Albert, 5, Rosina, 3 and Louisa, 1  
Pauline **Wallner**, niece of Dorothea Krause  
Henrietta **Yess**, 9, daughter of Michael and Caroline

### Those Who Escaped

Justina Wendland **Boelter**, 28, wife of John, Ottilie 3, and Julius, infant  
Michael **Boelter**, 31  
John, 11, Rose, 9, Catherine, 7 and Margaret, 5, **Kochendorfer**, children of Johan and Catherine  
Friedrich **Krause**, 32  
Justina Kietzmann **Krueger**, wife of Friedrich  
Caroline, 11, Emilie, 10, and Minnie, 6, **Krueger**, children of Friedrich  
Gottlieb, 11 and John, 9 and Lizzie, **Lane** (Lehn), children of Daniel Lane and Justina Kietzmann and  
step-sons of Friedrich Krueger  
Carl **Lenz** (Lentz), parents unknown  
T., 43 and F. **Lenz** (Lentz), 43  
Ernest, 45 and Wilhelmina **Lenz** (Lentz), 42, Amelia, 11, Louisa, 6 and son H., 1  
Anna **Lettou**, 42, wife of John, son F., 12, August, 10, Augusta, 5 and W., infant  
Carolina Lentz **Mannweiler**, 23, wife of Gottlieb  
Mr. **Nichols**  
Emanuel **Reyff**, 21, son of Eusebius, Sr., and Anna  
Emma and Mary **Reyff**, 16, children of Eusebius and Margreth  
August **Schwandt**, 10, son of Johan and Christina  
Louis **Thiele**, 33  
August **Urban**, son of Paulina and John  
Michael, 45 and Caroline **Yess**, 48 and August, 14  
Anna, wife of Gottlieb **Zabel**



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## Flora Township Descendants

Boelter	Keith Boelter, Barbara Cannon, Mike Cannon, Nick Cannon, Terri Lehner
Henning	Wendy Ulrich
Kietzmann (Kitzman)	Sheri Kennedy
Kochendorfer	Bob Keller, Judy Lindstrom, Jim Tegeder, Barry Nelson, Joyce Keller, Barry Keller, Pat Keller Jentzsch, Samantha Barents, Kyle Jentzsch, Mark Kochendorfer, Lee Kochendorfer, Roy Kochendorfer, Joyce Lubinski, Kathy Adams, Joann Steel,
Kochendorfer (cont.)	Edgar Kochendorfer, Bill Pugh. Jim Pugh. Dick Pugh, Marilyn Parmalee, Dave Pugh, Robert Anue, Bruce Kochendorfer, Kay Mayer, Barbara Kortess, Mary Morrow, Brenda Gensch, Lisa Kochendorfer, Ken Kochendorfer, James Kochendorfer, Jack Gerstkemper. Lynn Gerstkemper, Joseph Staph
Krause	Lynette Buchanan, Gayle Coyer, Paul Krause, Wendy Ulrich
Krueger (Krieger)	Sheri Kennedy
Lammers/Rieke	Dorothy Busch, Nancy Rieke Gulbranson
Meyer	Sheri Kennedy
Reyff	Robert Reyff, Randall Reyff, David Reyff, Katherine Reyff, Daniel Reyff, Karen Abichandani, Douglas Reyff, Eleanor Reyff, Patricia Tinsley, Kristen Zito, Ryan Reyff, Sarah Reyff-Pellegrini, Olivia Pellegrini, Nathan Pellegrini, Howard Reyff Jr., Steve Reyff, Mike Reyff, Kortney(Reyff) Lull, Dominique Reyff, Chelsea Reyff (Lewis), Eric Lee Reyff, Martha Reyff, Alexandra Banash, Sidney Reyff-Lloyd, Madison Reyff-Lloyd, Zoey Reyff-Lloyd
Roessler	Larry and Bob Roesler, Wendy Ulrich
Meyer	Sheri Kennedy
Urban	Danny Urban, Marba Sanders Pogue, Patricia Mees, Jamie Urban-Altenburg, Taylor Joramo-Tierney, Hudson Tierney, Brett Joramo, Jedric Altenburg, Jarred Urban, Kaitlyn Urban, Autumn Urban-Morrow, Austin Friedrich, Tristin Schumacher, Dominic Friedrich, Parker Friedrich, Macyn Hirschman, Paris Morrow, Anthony Urban, Kaine Urban, Ashton Urban, Gage Watson, Ashley Urban-Haberman, Maiah Hennager, McKenna Hennager, Lukas Haberman, Holdyn Haberman, Cindy Urban-Olson,

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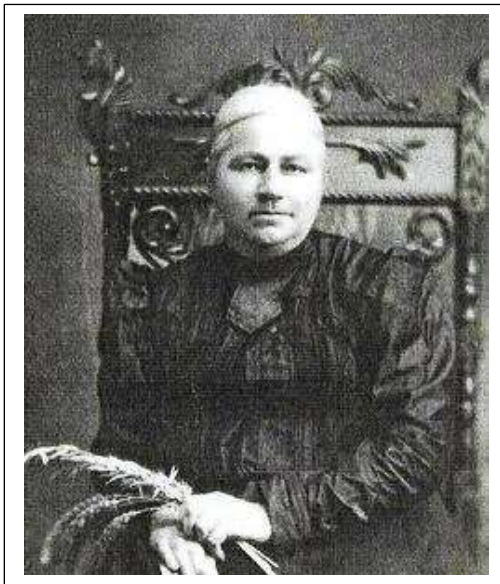
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Urban (cont.)

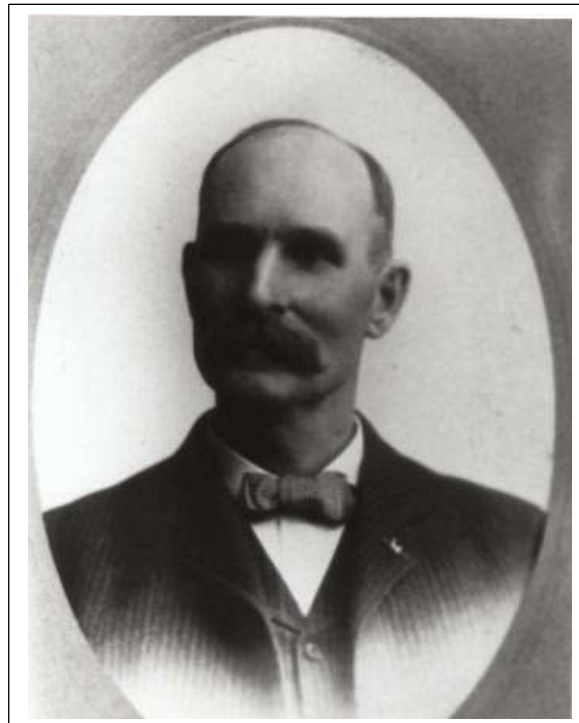
Suzanne Olson, Amanda Jordahl-Arndt, Julia Arndt, Addison Arndt, Carl Urban, Branden Urban, Makiyah Urban, Bradley Urban, Brian Urban, Kacee Urban, Lyndsy Urban, Sylvia Urban, Gerald Urban, Carol Grev, Jennifer Groh, Patricia Lamp

### Flora Township Survivors

**Left, Minnie Buce (Busse) Carrigan, photo courtesy of the Brown County Historical Society and right, Mary Schwandt Schmidt, photo courtesy of the Minnesota Historical Society and Louis Kietzmann, photo courtesy of Sheri Kennedy**



**Louis Kietzmann, photo courtesy of Sheri Kennedy**



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**Left, John and Catherine Kochendorfer Family, L - R Catherine holding Margaret, John, Johann holding Kate, and Rose. The photo was taken before Sarah was born; photo from the Brown County Historical Society Collection**



**Above, left, John Kochendorfer and his step-brother Charles Schmidt. John was adopted by the Schmidt Family; right, Rose, Margaret and John at their sister, Catherine's grave.  
Photos courtesy of Judith Lindstrom**

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Lane Family Photos, children of Justina Meyer's first marriage to Daniel Lane. Photos submitted by Sheri Kennedy



Below, John G. Lane and Family, Justina's son;  
left, John and Caroline (Zempel) Lane



Gottlieb and Anna Severson Lane, his second wife; Gottlieb and Ingrid Mastrud Lane, his third wife



Right, Gottlieb and Nancy Spicer Lane





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**Lane photos (cont.) Left, Henrietta Krueger Schrepel; center, Frederick and Minnie Lane Schrepel  
Photos courtesy of Sheri Kennedy**



**August Gluth and his family, Photos courtesy of Nancy Gulbranson**

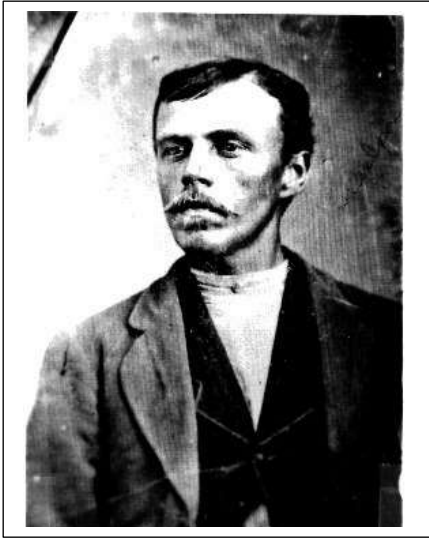




## Flora Township

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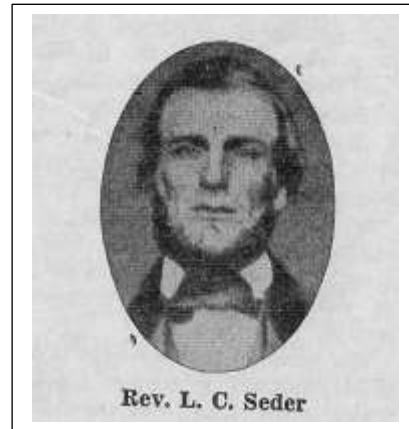
**The Reyff Family, Photos courtesy of Bob Reyff; left, Emmanuel at age 23; Mary, Eusebius and Emma**



**Below, Emanuel Reyff and his daughter, Minnie**



**Below, photo of Rev. Louis Christian Seder comes from a publication of Wisconsin Conference of the Evangelical Association.**



**Frederick and Dorothea Krause, photos courtesy of Gayle Coyer**



## Flora Township

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### Johan Jacob and Wilhelmina Pauline Urban Family, photos courtesy of Marba Pogue

Seated from left to right in this photo: Dorothea, Wilhelmine Pauline, Henry Otto (Marba's great-grandfather), Johann Jacob and Pauline (the daughter). Standing left to right: Louise, George Albert (commonly known as Albert) Marie, August, Rosine (Rose), Caroline Ernestine (known as Ernestine or Tina), and Fredrich. Those names underlined were attacked and/or captured during the Dakota War.



Below, left, Johan Jacob Urban in his Civil War Uniform. He fought with Company E of the 26th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He was wounded in his left ankle in the battle of Peach Tree Creek outside of Atlanta, Georgia on 20 July 1864. Right, Wilhelmine Pauline Doege Urban.



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Upper, Rose Urban and Gustav Urban, photo courtesy of Gregory Blomberg; lower, Rose and Gustav's family: the four boys are oldest to youngest: Gustav Jr., Wilhelm, James and Clarence. The girls oldest to youngest: Rosina, Grace, Isabelle and Myrtle. Taken circa 1897-1900. Photos courtesy of Marba Pogue.



# Flora Township

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## Flora Township Homestead Sections

Boelter – Sections 34 and 35

Busse (Buce) – Section 35

Frass – Section 19

Grundmann – Section 19

Henning – Perhaps Section 17

Kietzmann – Section 19

Kochendorfer – Section 33

Krause – Section 20

Krueger – Section 20

Lammers – Section 19

Lange – Section Unknown

Lentz – Section 2

Lettou – Section 1

Mannweiler – Section 1

Neuman – Section Unknown

Reyff – Section 34

Roessler – Section 34

Schmidt – Section 2

Schwandt – Section 33

Tille (Thiele) – Section Unknown

Thiele – Sections 1 and 12

Urban – Section 20

Yess – Section 18

Zabel – Section 18

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