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The History of the German-Russian Colony in Lincoln

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THE HISTORY OF THE GERMAN-RUSSIAN COLONY IN LINCOLN.

THESIS
Presented to the Faculty of the Graduate School of the University of Nebraska in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts.

By

Hattie Plum Williams.

Lincoln
1909.
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INTRODUCTION

Standing at the corner of Tenth and O streets in the city of Lincoln, Nebraska, any week day morning between 7:30 and 8 o'clock, you may see pass by you from ten to twenty women with little black woolen shawls on their heads. Ask any citizen who they are, and ninety-nine times in one hundred he will tell you they are "Russians" who live down on the bottoms, that they are going out into the offices and homes to wash and scrub and clean house, and that their husbands are street laborers or work for the railroad. He may then grow confidential and tell you that he "has no use for these people", that "they are only half human", and that he "would just as soon see the Chinese come here as those people". As a matter of fact the greater part of his information is incorrect, partly through race prejudice but chiefly through ignorance of their history.

These people, of whom there are about 4,000 in the city (including "beet fielders"), are Germans, not Russians; they are Teutons, not Slavs; they are Lutheran and Reformed, not Greek Catholics. To be sure they and their ancestors lived in Russia for over one hundred years and they
came here directly from the realm of the Czar whose bona fide citizens they were— but they never spoke the Russian language, never embraced the Greek religion, never intermarried with the Russians, and many of their children never saw a Russian until they left their native village for the new home in America. They despise being called "Russians" just as an Italian resents "Dago"; a Jew, "Sheeny"; and a German, "Dutchman". Ask them where they came from and most of them children and not a few of the grown people will say, "Germany". If you pursue your questioning as to what part of Germany, they will tell you "Saratov" or "Samara"—two governments in the eastern part of Russia on the lower course of the Volga river.

The misconceptions concerning the desirability of these German-Russians as citizens arise from their unprogressiveness as compared with those Germans who come to us directly from the mother country. During their century's sojourn in Russia they have been out of the main current of civilization, a mere eddy in the stream of progress. They present a concrete example of arrested development. The characteristics which differentiate them from other Germans are not due to an inherent lack of capacity but to
different environment. Notwithstanding this, the German-Russians have some admirable qualities. They bring us large stores of physical energy and an almost unlimited capacity for work. The majority of them are literate although the amount of their education is limited. They are thrifty and independent, almost never applying for public aid. They are law abiding, their chief offenses being those which are traceable to their communal life in Russia. They are extremely religious, all their social as well as spiritual life being bound up in the church which they support right royally. To be sure, the saloon gets their vote (the prohibition vote among them is increasing); but "was not the first miracle that Christ performed the turning of water into wine? If they would shut up the shows (theaters), they wouldn't need to shut up the saloons".

The object of this paper is to give the historical setting in which the German-Russians have lived as one means to a better understanding and appreciation of them by our own citizens.
CHAPTER I.

GERMAN EMIGRATION IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

The average citizen of the United States thinks of Germany today as a strongly centralized power of highly organized efficiency along all industrial lines, and as a country whose resources are made to weigh for every available ounce in them. It is difficult for him to understand the political and industrial conditions which prevailed two centuries ago in the territory now comprehended within the German Empire.

At the beginning of the eighteenth century, Germany was in a state of political, religious, and social unrest. The Peace of Westphalia (1648) had marked the beginning of a new epoch in her history. Previously she had been a part of the Holy Roman Empire under which most of Western Europe had been ruled for centuries. She was still nominally in the same position, but in reality the treaty Germany after had shorn the emperor of his power, and sovereignty was now vested in the princes of Westphalia: the various states. To complete her seve-...
Germany thus became a confederation of the loosest sort, and for the next hundred and fifty years her history is the separate records of the three hundred petty kingdoms of which she was composed.

The Thirty Years' War (1618–1648) had affected the Rhine country most severely and had left the provinces of southwest Germany in a lamentable state. Homes were broken up, and provinces almost depopulated. The Palatinate, which had a half million population before the war, was now reduced to less than one tenth of that number. All restraint, moral and religious was removed and robbery, pillage, arson, and torture were common. Before the succeeding generation could restore normal conditions, southwest Germany again suffered, this time at the hands of the French. Louis XIV desiring to extend his territory northward, made war without warning or excuse against the Rhine country. In 1674 and again in 1688 his armies overran the Palatinate leaving it almost a desert. "How well this horde of murderers did his bidding is a matter of history. Even to the present day after a lapse of two centuries, the line of march may be traced from

'In 1688, Württemberg was included in the devastation.
the Drachenfels to Heidelberg. Crumbling walls, ruined battlements, and blown-up towns still remain as mementoes of French vandalism."

Domestic strife added to the distress which arose from foreign wars. "When we ask for an account of the political life of Germany in the eighteenth century we hear nothing but the scandals of buzzing courts, and the wrangling of diplomatists at never-ending congresses." The small prin-
cipalities of which Germany was at that time composed were frequently at war with each other. The rulers were sel-
fish, extravagant, and utterly regard-
less of the welfare of their subjects. Their one consuming desire was to ape the larger courts of Europe. To do this they must squeeze from their subjects the necessary revenue. In case this source was not sufficient, they sold them-
selves as tools for the French kings, and their Protestant subjects suffered the additional woes of religious persecu-
tion. The story of one is typical of all.

The Rhenish Palatinate, one of the richest and most beautiful parts of Germany, was an irregular disconnected territory lying on both sides of the upper Rhine. It had

1Pennsylvania German Society, Proceedings and Addresses, VII, 170.
2Cf Bryce, Holy Roman Empire, 399ff.
been a Protestant stronghold since the time the Elector Frederick II (1544-1556) had embraced the Reformed faith.

In 1685 the line of Protestant princes died out and was succeeded by the collateral line of Catholic rulers. The first of these latter was Johann Wilhelm who concerned himself not with the rehabilitation of his Kingdom but with petty persecutions of his Protestant subjects, playing Lutheran against reformed. Some were driven away,—among them the Huguenots, who had found an asylum there from French persecutions but joined the refugees to America. Others had their churches confiscated and attempts were made forcibly to convert them to Catholicism. "The Reformed were made incapable of holding office, the stipends were withdrawn from preachers and teachers, and following the illustrious example of Louis XIV, they were subjected to the dragonnade. But the Protestant stood firm and almost none became Catholics. The Elector meanwhile lived away from his country and spent his subjects' money gayly in private theatricals, buildings, and art collections".

Karl Phillip who succeeded him was one of the worst rulers the country ever had. In 1735 he remitted some of

Zittinger, Germans in Colonial Times, 19.
the feudal services in order that the peasants might till
their fields, but this they refused to accept for fear of

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{Karl} & \\
\text{Phillip} &
\end{align*} \]

losing their crops at the hands of French
invaders. When the foreigners paid the in-
demnity the Elector pocketed the entire sum
and left the people with neither their crop
nor damages for its loss. Such injustices were necessita-
ted by the extravagances of the royal court which maintain-
ed hundreds of servants, retainers, and officials at the
expense of its poverty-stricken subjects.

The last Elector of the eighteenth century, Karl
Theodor (1742-1801) was probably the worst of all the Pal-
atinates rulers. Subsidized by the French court, and in-

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{Karl} & \\
\text{Theodor} &
\end{align*} \]

fluenced by the Jesuits, his subjects' foes, he showed no consideration for his
own people. "Bribery was open in the gov-
ernment; in the court avarice, extravagance,
and immorality. He forbade his loving subjects to leave
his well governed land where he destroyed the peasants'
crops and fields with his magnificent hunts. His court far
exceeded in expense and extravagance that of his predecess-
or. This magnificent court, with innumerable fine rooms,

"The Rhenish and Bavarian electors were France's favor-
it tools": Bryce, Holy Roman Empire, 343.
stables with hundreds of horses, gardens and orangeries, was the resort of countless adventurers who were fed by scores at the monarch's table. Meanwhile every nineteenth inhabitant was a beggar; and the result of the census was concealed for it showed a progressive diminution of population."

It is not strange that with such elements of disunion in both church and state there should be no national feeling - no patriotism for the Fatherland which might induce the slow-going, patient Germans to endure further for

its sake. "Lessing who did more than any one else to create the German literary spirit says, 'Of the love of country I have no conception; it appears to me at best a heroic weakness which I am right glad to be without." Of political, social, and economic hardships there was no lack, but it remained for the religious impulse to move the masses in an attempt to better their conditions of life.

The religious situation in Germany was as unsettled as the political. The depressing economic conditions brought about by the Thirty Years' War finally affected the spiri-
tual life of the people. The established churches lapsed into a state of indifference and formalism, and a spirit of unrest, especially in the Evangelical sections, was ex-
perienced. Sects were proclaiming the
Religious wrongfulness of war, and with the history
Conditions in back of their country, one cannot wonder
Palatinate. at their protest. They advocated simpli-
city of church ordinances and church gov-
ernment, and carried the same thought into the personal
life, opposing ornaments of dress. They repudiated the
theological disputes into which the established churches
had fallen and emphasized the "inner light", "feeling",
and "works". Mennonites, Moravians, Schwenkfelders, Dunk-
ers, and numerous other sects included thousands who had
fallen under the sway of the Pietist movement. The doc-
trines they preached "separated them from the world" and
made them the target for religious persecutions. Driven
from one place to another, they finally despaired of ever
finding peace at home, and decided to accept at opportunity
opened to them.

This decision started a stream of migration from Ger-
many, which continued from various causes through two cen-
turies, and which came chiefly from the unhappiest part,
the Rhenish Palatinate and neighboring provinces.
It scattered thousands of German people through the American colonies and later through the United States, into various South American countries and also into Ireland, Spain, Denmark, Prussia, Hungary, and Russia. Only in the last decade has it showed signs of discontinuance.

The religious wave of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries which was felt all over Europe, resulted in the Pietist movement in the Rhine country of Germany, Jansenism in Holland, Quakerism in England, and Quietism in France. A sympathetic interest between these religious groups was brought about largely by the missionary effect of tours of William Penn through southern Germany, to Germany, in the years 1671, 1674, and 1677. These journeys of the English Quaker had a deep and abiding influence. They were like the shout of the traveller in the mountains which starts the avalanche whose weight of snows had been gathering for years. Four years after Penn's last visit to the continent he received his grant of land in the New World, and immediately began casting about for colonists. Of a despised

\[\text{Penn's Visit}\]
\[\text{Select Works. II.}\]
sect himself, he did not expect support from his countrymen, but turned his attention to the many excellent men and women of character, influence and similar religious beliefs whom he had met on his travels in Germany. The Mennonites in particular had been attracted to Penn since they held many principles in common, and were as unpopular in their home as the Quakers were in theirs. He, therefore, addressed a circular through his agent Benjamin Furly inviting them and all other persecuted sects to share his new home in Pennsylvania. Furly was stationed at Rotterdam where he carried out such an extensive advertising scheme for the new colony as would admit him into full fellowship in a present day "ad club".

The first response came from Mennonites who under their able leader, Francis Pastorius, founded the settlement of Germantown, 1683. Other sects followed each year and in 1709 there occurred a movement known as the "Massenauswanderung der Pfälzer", the great exodus of the Palatines. During this year some 15000 to 30000 Germans sailed down the Rhine, crossed over into England, and were there cared for until they could be shipped to

1. Fac simile copies of many of these pamphlets may be found in Penn. Germ. Soc., Proceedings and Addresses, XI.
Up to 1730 the immigrants were mostly sectarians; but after that year the Lutherans and Reformed began leaving for America,—the latter chiefly from Switzerland and the Palatinate, the former from Württemberg. Writing of this period, Gordon in his History of Pennsylvania says:

The influence of foreigners had become so great as to alarm the assembly, who dreaded their settlement upon the frontier. Keith (the Governor) had turned the attention of the house to this subject in the first year of his administration but had prevailed upon them to postpone definite measures until the sense of the royal council could be obtained. In the meantime every attempt to naturalize foreigners was received with coldness. Even the Germans whose industry and utility were proverbial, could not remove the prevailing jealousy. Many Palatines, long resident in the colony, applied for naturalization in 1721. x x x Indeed the timidity of the assembly induced them to check the immigration of foreigners in the province and if there were any just cause to dread an increase of population, the number continually arriving might palliate the present policy.

In spite of a committee report containing satisfactory evidence of their good conduct, a head tax of forty shillings was imposed owing to the repeated arrival of a large contingent of Germans in 1729. The measures of the assembly caused by this fear that Pennsylvania might become a German colony were not sufficient to counteract the work of steamship companies and immigration agents who had seen the pro-

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'The records of the Lutheran and Reformed churches are valuable in this connection.

The year following December, 1728, there were 6300 Germans and others imported. Gordon, History of Penn. 186, 207–8.
fit to be gained from such traffic in labor. Voluntary immigration from the Palatinate was turned into the solicited type which gave rise to the redemptioner system. According to this plan the passage money of poor immigrants was advanced for the repayment of which they agreed with the master of the vessel transporting them to "serve him or his assigns" for a certain number of years. On their arrival they were sold out to the highest bidder, whose servants they now remained until the debt was satisfied.

This system arising about the middle of the eighteenth century brought with it terrible evils. In 1755

"the assembly endeavored in vain to remodel the law regulating the importation of German passengers. The Germans now imported were of a more mixed character than before and gross abuses were practiced by the importers. The passengers were crowded on board the ships without regard to cleanliness or health, and the whole money of each, and were frequently from this cause reduced to one level of want and misery. The baggage of the passengers was put on board other ships, with the design of recouping to the merchants the property of those who died on the voyage. Contagious diseases were engendered, which spread rapidly on the arrival of the vessels by their evasion of the quarantine. The provisions introduced by the assembly to remedy these evils were stricken from the bill by the governor's council, many of whom, as the house averred, profited by this shameful traffic."

See further, Geiser, Redemptioners and Indentured Servants; Fisher, The Making of Pennsylvania.
The attempt of the colonial authorities to lessen the stream of migration were augmented by the efforts of the better class of Germans to spare their countrymen the evils arising from the redemptioners system. In 1750, an organist, Mittelberger, came to Pennsylvania and remained four years. On his return he wrote a pamphlet called a "Journey to Pennsylvania in 1750" in which he described the horrors of the voyage, the hardships endured by the redemptioners, and advised his countrymen against emigrating to Pennsylvania. In 1768 Pastor Muhlenberg, one of the most prominent and influential Germans in the colonies, Mittelberger's wrote a letter for publication in which he warned his countrymen against the "Newlanders" or immigration agents who were drumming up settlers for Pennsylvania under all sorts of lurid promises and conscienceless tricks. Such sources of information influenced the better classes against immigration; but still great numbers of the poorer "simple-minded" people were spirited away.

A further check to immigration was given by the French and Indian War (1755-1763). Without foundation the Germans were suspected of being in sympathy with the French; while
in reality they suffered greatly from them. French and Indian War. On the outer edge of the settlement along the Blue Ridge they were killed and captured in large numbers and their homes destroyed. For a few years there was a complete suspension of German immigration, which however began again in spite of reported unrest in the colonies and the events of the Revolutionary struggle.

Two other factors, both in Europe, were also working to stem the current of German immigration to Pennsylvania. These were the counter-pamphlets and the "Auswanderungs Verbote" of the German princes, and the colonization schemes of various European governments, whose rulers with jealous eyes, were looking at the success with which the New World was drawing German settlers.

The counter-pamphlets were first issued by the German churches to counteract the Quaker doctrines that were being directly and indirectly promulgated European checks through the Pennsylvania advertisements. Later they assumed the form of unfavorable reports concerning the new country, making the most of the hardships and dangers which the other writers carefully avoided.

The first edict forbidding emigration to Pennsylvania was issued by Karl Theodor, Elector of the Palatinate, June 21, 1752. This "Auswanderungs Verbot" was less effective however than the war between France and England (1756-1763) during which time the Palatine immigration was entirely suspended, but as soon as peace was restored other edicts followed rapidly. In 1764, four edicts were issued, one on March 3, one on May 26 and again on May 29, and one November 27. In 1768, the Emperor, Joseph II, was appealed to and he issued an order reinforcing the Counter-pamphlets edict of the Elector, though at the same time he was successfully bidding for great numbers of the emigrants for his own kingdom. Frederick of Prussia through whose kingdom many of the colonists passed on their way to Russia published a manifesto forbidding their passage lest it affect the Palatine colonists recently settled in his own realm. Edicts against migration as late as February 23, 1779, January 19, 1785, and February 5, 1793, shows the momentum which the "Auswanderung" had acquired.

Since 1760 these edicts had been directed not only against the North American colonies but against other European countries which were pursuing a colonization policy
similar to Penn's in Pennsylvania.

German Emigration: The first bid for colonists by a European country came from Denmark which desired to settle the uninhabited parts of Jutland; and in 1759-1760 261 families, containing something less than 1000 persons, responded from the Middle Rhine country.

About 1760, Maria Theresa, of Austria-Hungary, whose kingdom had received some stragglers from the Palatine emigration, set in motion a comprehensive plan for recuperating the lost strength of her Empire. She encouraged agriculture, and through the building up of her various industries increased the national revenue, while decreasing the burdens of taxation. Special attention was given to ameliorating the condition of the peasants. These generally favorable conditions would attract the overburdened Palatines, but she held out especial inducements at the close of the Seven Years' War (1763) to discharged soldiers and sent officers into southwest Germany to enlist them as settlers in her realm. On the border of the country she arranged immigrant stations in charge of inspectors who were to ad-

Häberle, *Auswanderung*, 139-144.
vise the colonists as they arrived, measure off the land for them, drain the swamps, and improve sanitary conditions. Her son, Joseph II continued her policy and further promised that, if possible, persons of the same speech and religion, should be located in the same settlement, and that under no circumstances should relatives and friends be separated. Several hundred colonies containing thousands of settlers from southwestern Germany were the result of this well-organized and well-conducted scheme.

A local historian of the Rhine Palatinate says that in 1768 "many hundreds allowed themselves to be lured to Spain where they were promised tolerance." These were mostly Catholics, driven away by the bad season of 1766-1767. Over 6000 German and Flemish artisans and farmers under the leadership of Baron Johann Kaspar Thurot, were led into the province of Andalusia in southern Spain, which had been almost depopulated by the persecution of the Jews and Moors and by numerous for-

'Probably the inception of the idea of the German village which was so completely developed by the colonists in Russia under the mir system.
'Haberle, Auswanderung, 161-181.
'There were three well-defined periods of immigration to Austria-Hungary: 1762-1765, 1768-1771, 1784-1785.
eign wars. This movement of the Catholic subjects called forth from the Elector, Karl Theodor two sharp orders against emigration. As usual, they were quite ineffective and by 1775 the number of colonists in Spain had increased to 10,426.

Another competitor to enter the field of colonization was Prussia. At the close of the Seven Years' War (1763) Frederik the Great found his kingdom in a greatly reduced condition, owing to twenty years of almost constant warfare. He set about to restore it in much the same way that Maria Theresa had planned. In the past his realm had profitted from religious exiles, as the Huguenots and:

To Prussia:

the Salzburgers, and his religious liberality led him to invite in all sects. Furthermore he offered to remit the taxes, build houses for the colonists, give them land stock, tools, and money for transportation. Such liberal inducements led to the pouring out, from various parts of Holland and Germany, especially the Palatinate, of 300,000 colonists and the establishment of 900 villages and towns.

Häberle, Auswanderung, 153-161.

These were issued October 31, 1761, and June 13, 1769.

Henderson, History of Germany, II, 199.
But measured by the extent of the concessions tendered, it was from Russia that the loudest call came to the distracted German peasant to leave the Fatherland and seek his fortunes under an alien flag. It was voiced in the successive manifestoes of one of the most unique rulers To Russia. of her century, Katherine the Great, herself a German princess of Anhalt Zerbst. The thousands of German peasants who responded to her call are the ancestors of those who are the subject of this study. This chapter tells why the Germans were ready to go. The next will show why Katherine wished them to come.

Häberle, Auswanderung, 126-139.
Chapter II.

RUSSIAN EXPANSION PRIOR TO KATHERINE THE GREAT.

When in 1762 the German princess, Katherine the Great wrested the throne from her Russian husband, Peter III, she fell heir to an empire mighty in extent but weak in influence among the nations. The westward current of civil- 

................. had left the great barren plains to the north almost uninfluenced and uninhabit- 

Russian Ex- pansion and 

................. ed and by the time the distribution of Settlement Simi- 
lar to American. ed the movement of population in Russia had only began. This process was not un- 

................. like the movement of population in America, and occurred

Katherine was the daughter of the Prince of Anhalt Zerbst, a general in the Prussian army. She was born in 1729 and at the age of sixteen was married to Peter III, heir-apparent to the Russian throne. In her private life she was grossly immoral. As a ruler she introduced numerous and varied reforms, many of which were impor- 

trical for the Russians of that day but which served to advertise her and her kingdom. The dismemberment of Poland occurred during her reign. America's chief interest in her centers in the doc- 

trine promulgated and enforced by her of "freeships,
Key to Map Following

- The muscovite Duchdom before John III 1462
- The acquisitions of John III 1462-1533
- The " " " " IV & Theodore 1533-1598
- " " " " Micheal 1613-1645
- " " " " Alexis 1645-1676
- " " " " Peter 1689-1725
- " " " " Anna 1741-1761
- " " " " Elizabeth II 1762-1796
- " " " " Paul 1796-1801
- " " " " Alexander 1801-1825
- " " " " Nicholas 1825-1835
- " " " " Alexander 1855-1861
- " " " " Catherine 1762-1796
The making of the Russian State
during much the same period of time.

The nucleus for the settlement of America was formed in a narrow strip along our Eastern coast, the "European side" of the continent. It was at first composed almost wholly of Englishmen. Foreign colonists, however, were solicited and a century after the first permanent settlement we find the British government engaged in the transportation from Germany of thousands of Palatines to whom strong inducements to emigrate had been offered. With the union of the colonies and the expansion of their territory to the Mississippi River, vast opportunities were opened up to those who had the hardihood necessary for pioneering. Among the first to cross the Appalachians were the Scotch Irish and the German settlers of Pennsylvania. To this overflow from the original states there was added the immi-

free goods*. Though a German, Katherine was more influenced by French philosophy and thought until the breaking out of the French Revolution with which she had no sympathy. She died in 1796.

2. For a most interesting comparison of the beginnings of Russia and the United States, see Milyoukov, Russia and its Crisis, 1-29.

gration from Europe which continued steadily though in what numbers it is uncertain until 1820. By that date the American type had become sufficiently differentiated to warrant classing the European settlers thereafter as "immigrants", and we now have the data for the beginning of statistics on immigration. But long before the Ohio and Tennessee valleys were filled, the Louisiana purchase had invited the settlers to another advance. A new frontier was established beyond the Mississippi and shortly after, the fortunes of war (it looked like the "mis"-fortunes to some men of that day) added the Mexican cession. To balance this southern acquisition, Great Britain was threatened and cajoled into dividing the disputed Pacific possessions by fixing definitely the Oregon boundary, and America now extended from coast to coast. In the meantime, population, instead of laboriously climbing the Rocky Mountains and as slowly spreading down the western slopes of the coast ranges, vaulted the heights, and established the mining and commercial centers of the coast leaving vast unsettled tracts between. At the northern extremity of this coast lay Alaska, the property of Russia, who from a small beginning on her western border had spread eastward to the ocean, half way across one continent, entirely across a second, and now held a good sized though apparently worth-
less corner of a third.

Beyond the similarity in expansion and settlement, America and Russia part company. Almost without exception the inhabitants of the United States are "Americans". Seldom beyond the first generation of native born foreign-

Assimilation in America, been of sufficient likeness to invite cross-

breeding, and peaceable assimilation has gone on under the impetus of favorable educational and political conditions. Not so in Russia as we shall see.

The nucleus of the Russian Empire was also formed on the "European side" by the Slavs of southwestern Russia. Until the fifteenth century her history was the story of small rival principalities struggling against each other and succumbing to the Tartar invasions which from the twelfth to the fourteenth centuries swept over the country. Evi-

dences of these invasions are found in the Mongol settlements scattered all Eastward. through eastern and southern Russia, showing thus early the lack of assim-

ilation between the native Slavs and the incoming races.

1. See map showing process of settlements and ethno-

ography of European Russia.
That the Mongols powerfully influenced the Russian people is evidenced however, by the familiar saying, "Scratch a Russian and you find a Tartar". The history of Russia proper begins with the union of states into the Muscovite government during the reign of John III (1462–1505) and the extension of territory to the Arctic Ocean. The geographical unity of Eastern Europe invited, almost forced, a policy of indefinite expansion which to the present day Russia has not abandoned. Natural boundaries of sea, ocean, and mountain range were sought. It was the era of mighty conquests when to secure clear title a small group of men under a bold leader need only plant their country's flag upon a new found land and lay claim to it in the name of Jehovah and their Sovereign. Spain, France, and England were thus taking possession of the new land across the sea. Russia was also taking possession of a new world – the one at her front door. The first acquisition in the latter half of the sixteenth century included all southeastern Russia to the Ural river, the Caucasus Mountains, and Caspian sea. The conquest of Siberia during this same period forms an episode in history as interesting as Pizarro's
conquest of Peru or the story of Cortez in Mexico.

Up to the eighteenth century Russia had turned her back on western Europe. Cut off from the rest of the continent by a wide stretch of territory, and occupied with conquest to the east, she had been more an oriental than an occidental power. The eighteenth century added further Asiatic territory across the Ural River, but the acquisitions on the western frontier were of far more importance.

The two chief monarchs of the century were Russian Expansion: Peter the Great during the early years of its first half and Catherine the Great during its second half. The former sought in a large way to Europeanize Russia, and one of his first

1. Ivan the terrible in 1558 made a grant of ninety-two miles of desert land along the Kama River to Gregory Strogonof, an enterprising merchant. The states of the Strogonofs were established, commercial colonies were formed a la Astoria, and exploration of the mineral wealth of the Urals was begun, then Spaniard like the merchant prince began to dream of the conquest of the Tartar Kingdom to the east, and having obtained permission from the Czar to assume the offensive, he began preparations. An "army" of 850 men was raised and put under the command of a Cossack outlaw. In 1582, this "general" sent word to Moscow that he had "conquered Siberia". It was not until the following century that the eastern shore was reached and the southern boundary defined, but western fire-arms and disorganized native tribes made Siberia as easy a prey to Russia as was America to Spain.

2. Until the European tour of Peter the Great it is said the Russian people scarcely knew a Turk from a German and were totally ignorant of France and England.
steps was to open a way for commerce on the Baltic sea. With the conquest of the Baltic provinces came the creation of St. Petersburg, and the removal thence of the capital from Moscow. A port was established on the sea of Azof and the countries on the southwestern border of Russia, viz., the Ukraine and Poland, were subdued by Peter though they did not become an integral part of the empire until the reign of Katherine II.

These conquests proceeded far more rapidly than the natural increase of the population would support, and Russia like America looked to populous Western Europe for Colonists. The movement of population occurred from west to east and southeast in contrast with the opposite order in the United States. By the middle of the sixteenth century, the native Slavs had spread over the northwestern half of Russia and along the Arctic Rivers to the ocean. All the

The map of European Russia was concluded in the first half of the nineteenth century by the conquests of Finland on the northwest, Little Poland on the west, Bessarabia on the southwest and Transcaucasia between the Black and Caspian Seas.
out a line of blockhouses and fortified posts on the rivers some distance beyond the border of its settled territory and the intervening space was rapidly filled up by the Slavic element. As Forts Duquesne and William Henry on the Ohio, Vincennes on the Wabash, and Kaskaskia on the Mississippi represent an advancing frontier for American civilization, so Voronysh on the Don, Samara and Saratov on the Volga, and Orenburg on the Ural were constructed as outposts to protect the Muscovite settlers against the Tartar raids. During the century following 1650, a second zone to the southeast was settled but by this time the Slavic population had spread out so thinly that it failed sufficiently to cover the territory. In 1724 the most thickly settled portion of Russia had only ten to thirty-five inhabitants per square kilometer, while the great fertile plains to the east had less than five inhabitants per square kilometer. The desirability of filling up the steppes as the best means of protecting Russia against Tartar raids and of introducing foreign arts and industries for the benefit of the Russian people, led to artificial coloniza
tion and large numbers of foreigners were brought in.

Since the beginning of a united Empire under Ivan III, Russia had looked to western Europe for trades and tradesmen. Ivan III sought architects, military engineers and metal workers from Italy, and artists and handicraftsmen from Germany. Ivan the Terrible had sent the Saxon Sclitte into Germany (about 1547) to engage for him a certain number of engineers and artisans. A colony of one hundred people was collected, but jealous of the awakening of Russia, the Germans obtained permission from their emperor to stop the emigrants and none of them ever reached Moscow. At the beginning of the seventeenth century, unassisted immigration began to seek openings in Russia as in America. Factories were established by the Dutch and Germans and special privileges granted foreign merchants and artisans, with only one condition imposed; viz., that they should not conceal the secrets of their industries from the inhabitants. Foreign influence was felt in political as well as commercial and industrial circles. German and Italian residents became ambassadors to neighboring states. Members of the royal

1. Rambaud, History of Russia, II, 191.
family married foreign princesses. One of the great reform projects of Peter I by which Russia was brought into closer contact with western Europe was the marriage of his daughter Anne to Prince Charles Frederick of Holstein-Gottorp, from whose house the male line of the present reigning family is descended. In military education and organization Russia was especially dependent upon outside influence. As early as 1614, foreign soldiers began to enter the Russian service and in 1624, 445 of them were found in the Czar's army—168 being Poles, 113 Germans, and 64 Irish. Thus the century furnished a liberal sprinkling of western Europeans for every phase of Russian life except the agricultural. The demand to colonize the steppes was first answered by Peter the Great who sought immigrants from those of the same race and religion in Austria and Turkey. But it remained for the German-Russian, Katherine II, by ignoring race and religion to settle thousands of foreigners, chiefly her countrymen, upon the black soil belt of the steppe.

Before further discussing the German element in Russia, a

1 German rulers of Russia began with Peter III (1762). Since then every Czar has married into a German family.

2 Bain, Slavonic Europe, 194.

3 The Jews were excepted.
glance at the ethnographic may will be profitable.

A Russian writer has called his country an "ethnographic museum" where every specimen is deposited upon its separate shelf and carefully labelled. And the map before us bears out this statement. Such a map of the United States would be impossible in spite of the similarity noted in the settlement of the two countries. The foreign accessions to our population have as a rule entered the same door as did the colonial fathers and have filtered westward through our native population becoming part and parcel of it. On the other hand Russia has kept intact the native Slavic race "Ethnographic Museum" in its original habitation and has added to its borders various foreign groups either by conquest or solicited migration. These "states within a state" of which the map shows twenty-three distinct ones including millions of people, have remained for generations separated in language, religion, and institutions. While these groups might have been difficult to break up because of their size, compactness, and diversity, yet the earliest immigrants who came, apparently ready to

3. See map P. 34 taken from Milyonkov, Russia and its Crisis.
lose their identity in the Russian people, were just as religiously rejected and forced to maintain their separate existence. Of them Milyoukov writes:

From the beginning of the seventeenth century, the strangers came in crowds to Moscow. They entered Russia as commissioned officers, wholesale merchants or trade agents, petty craftsmen, or skilled artisans in the Czar's personal service. Their number doubled in Moscow within the first half of the seventeenth century, increasing from about five hundred to one thousand—a great many for the Moscow of that time; they bought houses in the city and estates in the provinces; they conversed freely with Russian people, wore Russian clothes, engaged Russian servants, and spoke the Russian language. Then the Muscovite clergy became alarmed. The patriarch requested the Czar to enjoin the strangers from endangering further the Russian natives habits and creed. This request was granted; the foreigners were ordered (1652-1653) to sell their houses and estates and thenceforth to inhabit a single quarter in the Moscow suburbs, since called the "German" quarter.

Thus early did Russia err in her attitude toward foreigners upon whom circumstances forced her to depend to a large degree for her development. Her recent attempts at forcible assimilation have resulted in:

Effect of the emigration of thousands of her sub-

Russia's Policy: ejects whom she can as ill afford to lose

as could France the Huguenots or Germany the Palatines.

1 In early years, all foreigners in Russia were called "Germans".
2 Milyoukov, Russia and its Crisis, 35-6.
3 This was most strikingly true of the Russian Jews but also of the Poles, Esthonians, Finns, and Germans.
CHAPTER III.

GERMANS ON THE VOLGA.

When Katherine II came to the throne, one of her first official acts was the proclamation of a manifesto inviting foreigners and raskolniki "who had been abroad" to settle along the course of the Volga to the south of the Irghiz River in Samara. Other ukases offering most tempting inducements revealed her organized plan of colonization to which she had been led chiefly by the success of Frederick the Great. While the commerce and industry of Russia had been largely influenced by western thought, agriculture remained in a most backward state. There was no lack of land, but as the peasants were bound to the soil their methods of agriculture remained most primitive.

The Raskolniki were the dissidents of Russia bearing the same relation to the Greek church as the Lutherans bore to the Catholic church. Until the time of Katherine, persecution had driven them from the country. One of her first acts was to invite their return.

Milyoukov, Essais de l'Histoire de la Civilization Russe, 81.
An English official at St. Petersburg in 1768, wrote:

The soil in this province seems tolerably good; in some places a deep clay and in others sandy. It is as you may suppose very little improved. A Russian plow is indeed a ridiculous object - so light that you may lift it in your hand; it is drawn by one small horse; the ploughshare is no bigger than a large carving knife and serves no other purpose than to loosen the surface of the earth. Yet in some places you see tolerable crops of barley, rye, and buck-wheat; and in many places extensive meadows luxuriant with natural grass.

It was an appreciation of such conditions that led Catherine to issue her ukases.

The first manifesto of December 4, 1762, opened Russia for settlement to all foreigners except Jews; "partly in order to help the peasants of the land and to be an example in many ways to the neighboring Russians, especially in good methods of agriculture and horticulture; partly in order to provide settlers for waste land and to furnish good and useful subjects for the Kingdom." Tobacco growers and vine dressers were especially invited. To hasten the interest in colonization 200,000 rubles annually were voted to be spent under the direction of Count Orlow.

1 Richardson, Anecdotes of the Russian Empire, 69.
2 Quoted from ukase in Hâberle, Auswanderung und Koloniegründungen der Pfalzer, 145.
A second ukase of July 25, 1763, offered the following liberal terms to colonists:

1. The cost of transportation to be provided.

2. Free accommodations to be assured for six months after reaching their destination.

3. Money to be advanced without interest for ten years, to be used for the building of a house and the purchase of cattle, farming utensils and tools.

4. Farmers to have thirty years, and tradespeople five to ten years, exemption; after which they were obliged to enter the service of the army and state, and could then receive a perpetual and hereditary cession of sixty dessiatines of land.

5. Religious freedom.

6. The right of establishing other colonies having complete self rule in administrative and political affairs.

A third ukase, December 8, 1763, provided for the establishment in the colonies of their own pastors, physicians,

Tradition says a "three-room house" probably because that was as large as their desires demanded.

A dessiatine is 2.7 acres.

"Decreed that state language be used in public schools and that religious teaching be a part of the work in all public schools and that instruction be given in their various religions by teachers engaged and paid by the state"; Leroy-Beaulieu, The Empire of the Tzars and Russians, I, 136, Footnote.
apothecaries, etc; also for the endowment of the parishes with church lands, and the guarantee of contributions for church buildings. For all these privileges the new colonists were asked to grant but one favor; viz, that they take the oath of subjection to the crown.

While these conditions were open to all foreigners, Katharine had in mind especially the "Palatines". Hundreds of pamphlets containing the very favorable terms of the ukases and glowing descriptions of the new country were distributed everywhere and a systematic canvas for Colonists: the spreading of this "colonization propaganda" was begun. Southwest Germany particularly was

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"The Annual Register for February 26, 1763, says: "An edict has been lately published in Russia permitting foreigners of all nationalities and religions, the Jews excepted, to settle freely, wherever they think fit, in that empire. They are not only to receive money and materials for building and carrying on their several trades and be exempt from all burdens for a certain number of years, but have full liberty of conscience; and, if they chose, to associate and build towns for themselves in the country, have steeples and bells to their churches and even be governed by municipal laws of their own making.

2 This name belonged originally to the inhabitants of the Kurpfalz en the Lower Rhine where the "Massewanderung" began in the first part of the century. As the movement was joined by emigrants from the neighboring principalities of Württemberg, Baden, Schwabia, and north Switzerland, the term came to be applied to all emigrants from the country of the Lower Rhine."
flooded, and even the pulpits were pressed into service. The blessings of religious freedom were emphasized. Attention was called to the fact that the region on the Volga to which settlers were invited was near "the new German city Katherinenburg" and that "the region resembles the Lower Rhine, as regards moderateness of temperature, fertility of soil, whether for wine, grain, meadow or timber land, and rivers full of fish."— He who has nothing here may yonder become rich. Let all who desire to avail themselves of the above mentioned splendid offer and settle in Russia, where there is already a colony of more than 1000 German families, appear at Worms from which, on March 13, 1766, ships will sail, and where the daily allowance promised will be distributed to them.

In response to these offers people began to flock by the thousands from southwestern Germany to Russia, the exodus assuming so great proportions that the rulers of the

During her reign Katherine succeeded in establishing nearly 200 new towns many of which, as Ekaterineburg and Ekaterinoslaf (glory of Katherine) bore her name. Many of these towns were abandoned at the close of her reign though her name is still preserved in several.

On the map the circle includes the Palatinate, Baden, Hesse, Alsace-Lorraine, Württemberg, Schwabia and northern Switzerland.
affected states issued orders forbidding the people to leave their homes. Immigration agents were employed to advance the cause of colonization. A contemporary magazine tells of one "Gen Horworth, governor of St. Elizabeth, who was empowered to give them suitable encouragement, but that general, more intent upon his own interests, than that of his royal mistress, has converted the sums remitted to enable him to proceed for Advertising, with zeal in the establishment of this new colony, to his own private use, by which the poor settlers have been miserably distressed and her Imperial Majesty's gracious intentions frustrated. His conduct, however, has been properly represented, and there is no doubt but that he will be called to account." As in all her schemes Katherine spent money with a lavish hand and in 1803 it was reported that $6,008,948 had been spent in supporting the colonists, of which sum only $1,957,490 had been returned at that date. For 3000 colonists in 1803 the government paid out 70,000 rubbles over and above travelling expenses. Such vast sums were necessitated by the

1Gentlemen's Magazine, 1763, 197.
2Pinkerton, Geography, I. 216-217.
3Katherine died in 1796, but the bulk of this immigration occurred during her reign.
cost of organization and by the large bid Russia must make to attract settlers from her competitors.

The terms offered by Katherine were extremely favorable, but a century before they would have received little notice in western Europe. Even at that time, because of competition from other countries, means of extensive advertising and effective state aid were necessary to attract a large stream toward Russia. It had not been many years since Katherine's kingdom had begun to be considered a European state. "Barbarous Russia" was as much a reality as "Barbarous America". Not only were the Tartar "Barbarous raids the terror of civilization but central Russia". Russia was, and still is, inhabited by abor-
iginal tribes known to the present dwellers along the Volga as "wild men". While conditions were no more attractive there than in America, they were probably not less so.

Throughout western Europe there was a growing appreciation of Katherine and her empire. A contemporary writer says:

"Russia is making rapid progress to the highest state of greatness. Her commerce, population, and opulence are daily increasing x x x x The increase of people in

Annual Register, II, 186."
central and cultivated provinces has held a reasonable proportion to that of commerce and wealth. XXX A continuance of settled government and the blessing of a wise administration will in a few years place her power and greatness beyond all competition."

Katherine's attempt to recodify the laws of Russia, her efforts in behalf of the peasantry, and her educational schemes all made a good impression on foreign nations even though modern historical criticism claims they were undertaken largely for effect.

One of the most influential plans in inducing foreign colonization was her scheme of internal improvements by which all parts of her empire could be easily and quickly reached. Peter the Great had begun a system of canals connecting the navigable rivers and thereby Katherine's the seas. The canal, Vishnei Voloshok,Plans for Facil- completed communication between St Pet- itating Travel. ersburg and the Volga province of Astra-

............... khan by which the journey could be performed, according to the season of the year, in from a fortnight to a month. It was estimated that nearly 4000

/Whether or not this opinion is historically correct or misleading to the popular mind, the fact remains that western journals often expressed it and influenced their readers to believe it. Cf. Ann. Reg. XIX; 189. Gent. Mag. for 1767, 575./
vessels passed that way annually. To facilitate further travel Katherine established roads to the east, especially looking toward the opening up of trade with China, and "planted several villages along the way in order to render the long journey there less dangerous, dreary, and uncomfortable". Again, "in order to facilitate the commerce and communication with China and to prevent the great expense attending caravans, no less endeavors have been used to form a cultivated tract along the course of the road through those wide and void regions which separate the two empires. Towns and villages have been founded at proper distances for this purpose and as a rampart at the head of the line, several colonies of Polish farmers were established. As a further protection to the new colonists of the Volga region against Tartar invasions, a line of forts was established by the government along the frontier of Samara. Compared with America's fabled wild beasts and her "real" red Indians, against whom at this time there was no adequate government protection, foreign settlers would see little to choose between America and Russia.

'Milyoukov, Essais sur l' Histoire de la Civilization Russe, 81.
The journey to Russia would be as easy or even better than the voyage to America. For a long time the city of Worms on the Rhine was designated as a gathering place for German colonists bound for Russia. From this place the majority were carried in ships down the Rhine and around Gibraltar to the Black Sea. Those destined for the Baltic provinces and the interior shipped from Lubeck to Riga where they were distributed with little difficulty. Others sailed down the Danube and were met at the Russian border by Katherine's agents who guided them to their destination in the Volga provinces of Saratov and Samara. Hard as these journeys, especially the latter, must have been, the voyage to America was a more dangerous and wearisome trip. The time required for the ocean voyage varied from five weeks to six months. On 1754 the journey of some Palatines lasted "fully half a year and such hardships as no one is able to describe adequately with their misery". The coast of America was infested by pirate ships which preyed upon legitimate traffic. As late as 1742 a vessel containing German immigrants was attacked by three French privateers. The average cost of transportation was $50 per capita and this was no longer prepaid as in the beginning of the mi-
gration. Added to the inconvenience arising from the policy of the various and numerous customs house officials in Holland and England was also the lack of all sanitation and care in loading the vessels. As the immigration traffic became more profitable, less accommodations were given passengers. Over crowding gave rise to disease, and sometimes as high as seventy-five per cent of the passengers died on the way over. The pamphlet of Mittleberger and the reports of other Germans who had made the voyage must have informed their countrymen to some extent of the horrors of the voyage. At least Russia was not so far away; the trials of the journey were unknown and hope "that springs eternal" kept them from hesitating on the way when the offer at the end of the road was so favorable.

It is difficult to say, except in a general way, how many German colonists emigrated to Russia. Even in America where the records concerning the Pennsylvania Germans are being so carefully gathered, the same question is much disputed. Up to 1775 it is estimated that 110,000 Germans had come to Pennsylvania. Franklin claimed that one third of its population at the time of the Revolution was German.

' Cf. Letter of Washington in 1774 in which he seeks information concerning the importation of Palatines to his Ohio lands; Hart, Contemporaries, II, 310.
Others, figuring on the high birth-rate among the Germans, claim 332,000. Estimates for Russia are as unsatisfactory. The first census for the government of Saratov, to which most of the German colonists went, Number of Colonists: was taken 1793-1796; the estimated population was 897,895. In 1808 it was given as 996,700. But the first and largest immigration had occurred before 1800. In 1776 there were said to be twelve foreign colonies settled on the Volga "which all together made 6091 families of different religions." Counting six persons to a family (a conservative estimate for German families) the Volga colonies alone would thus contain 36,546 persons. Another writer says: "In the province of Saratov alone, she (Katherine) induced twelve thousand families to take up their abode. In the single year of 1771 as many as twenty-six thousand people answered her appeal." The following table was published for 1803.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Saratov Colonists in general</td>
<td>19,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evangelical Brethren (called Brotherhood of Sarepta)</td>
<td>253</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 39,333 |

2. Rambaud, History of Russia, II, 164.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Russia</td>
<td>Menonists</td>
<td>869</td>
<td>812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Colonists of Josephsthal</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of Yamburgi</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Swedish</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dantzickers</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Swabians</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bulgarians and Greeks</td>
<td>396</td>
<td>370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesser Russia</td>
<td>Colonists</td>
<td>639</td>
<td>588</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Menonists</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voronish</td>
<td></td>
<td>211</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livonia</td>
<td></td>
<td>265</td>
<td>301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Petersburg</td>
<td>Srednerogatski</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ishori</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Novo-Saratov</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yamburgi</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total                  |                      | 23,629| 22,575 |
|                        |                      |       |         |
|                        |                      |       | 46,204  |

In this estimate it will be seen that nearly 90 per cent of the colonies then established were in the province.

"A few versts from this city there is a settlement of Germans consisting of about 1000 people and the following..."
of Saratov. This proportion is further substantiated by Haberle (pp.148-9) who finds sixty Prot-  
Majority go to: tants and sixty-seven Catholic families set-  
Saratov and: tled near St. Petersburg in 1765-67; eight-  
Samara. ty families in Livonia; in Saratov and  
Samara, 25000 in 1765 and 50000 by 1770.  
The efforts of the German princes to stop the emigration is a good indication of its size. Tradition says that "when the edict of Katherine became known to the Germans they all wanted to go and so many left that the King issued a command that no more were to leave. This was enforced so sud- denly and so effectively that when they came to the river families were (Acadia-like) separated never to be reunited".

I have been informed, is the manner and terms of their es- tablishment: - One of the colonies receives from the Empire a horse, an ox, a cow, and four or five hundred rubbles and a portion of crown lands. These lands he must culti- vate, and at the end of ten years, he must repay the crown the sum of money which he has received. He is then at lib- erty to leave his farm and settle wherever he pleases. If he remain, the farm, on paying a small annual rent to the crown becomes his property forever. There are several of these colonies in different parts of Russia; they consist chiefly of German Lutherans and are indulged in the free exercise of their religion": Richardson, Anecdotes of the Russian Empire, 20-21.

1 Probably the Danube, where a large number embarked for the Russian border.

2 Reported to the writer by George Knopp, a prominent and well-informed German-Russian of Lincoln.
These edicts against emigrants were now issued in rapid succession by the Electors who regretted the loss of their subjects, chiefly because it meant the loss of the royal income. Even the Emperors at one time joined them because the superior advantages offered by Russia was drawing away Palatines who had settled in various other parts of Germany. From Lubeck in 1766, 4000 persons had shipped to Russia hence Prussia was asked to forbid colonists to go through her territory. The city of Frankfort also forbade its people to leave and an order of similar content was published through all the states of the Rhenish Circle. In spite of these orders, the numbers migrating to Russia increased.

The people were seized with "Wanderlust". The sorrows they had endured were more real to them than the possible dangers of the journey. Their rulers promised no relief from present conditions. In the new land there was hope of peace and plenty.

Katherine wisely saw to it that those who first went should be satisfied and letters from colonists were scattered broadcast telling of the delights and advantages of the new home. During her reign colonization falls into three fairly distinct periods. The migration during the
The first period (1763–1765) is largely accounted for by the suspension of immigration to America during the French and Indian War, together with the effect upon the peasants' minds of such excellent terms as Katherine offered in her ukases of 1763. During this period about 25,000 Protestant and Catholic colonists from Schwabia, Hesse, and the Palatinate settled in the governments of Saratov and Samara. The second period (1768–1771) was due to a series of disasters in Germany from which the people suffered greatly. In 1766–1767 there was a drought so terrible that the Rhine was forded in many places and a rock was found in the Neckar River inscribed with the date 1476 as a memorandum of a similar drought at that time. This drought was followed by great floods in 1769–1770.

At the beginning of 1771 a magazine writer says:

Notwithstanding the blessings of peace the year has been productive of uncommon calamities in Germany. A course of inclement or irregular seasons in some countries and the miseries of war in others had occasioned a general scarcity of corn, which was more or less felt in every part of Europe. In most parts of Germany and Bohemia the scarcity was so great that a severe famine prevailed and great numbers of people unhappily perished for want of food. The

Häberle, Auswanderung, 149.
Annual Register, XIV: 84, 85.
The extreme severity of the winter added much to the distresses of the people, who were obliged in many parts to strip the thatch off the houses and endeavor to keep their cattle alive by feeding them with it. The spring was not more favorable. The unusual quantity of snow which lay on the mountains, being then melted, fell down in torrents on the level country and swept everything before it, and the great rivers burst their ancient boundaries; scenes of confusion, terror and distress were spread on every side. The summer had still greater evils in store. The continual rains, which fell in the latter end of May, through the whole month of June and part of July, presented in the level countries the appearance of a second deluge. The inundations of the Elbe were particularly dreadful and the damage incredible. Many parts of the lower Saxony, of the old Marche of Brandenburg and of the other countries that border upon that river, particularly on the lower part of its course toward the sea, were totally ruined. Hamburg was in a most critical and distressed situation. The different princes and states did everything in their power to alleviate the distresses of the people but as corn was also scarce in other countries, the supplies they could secure were very disproportionate to their wants. Whatever apprehension or intention of war had operated upon the King of Prussia in the beginning of the year, he at that time purchased prodigious quantities of corn to supply his magazines and had afterwards upon the same account prevented or impeded the conveyance of corn by the Vistula from Poland to Dantzig. Both these circumstances contributed much to the general distress of Germany.

The third period (1783-1785) was marked by the removal of great numbers of Mennonites from Prussia to avoid the conscription. In the Rhine country another cold winter, as in 1708 had occurred when trees, birds, animals, and men froze. This was followed by an extremely hot summer in which an epidemic broke out and many people died. In their efforts to get relief, great numbers went to Russia where many of their friends then were.
The colonists settled in three groups in as many parts of Russia: (1) in the Baltic Provinces and about St. Petersburg; (2) in south Russia along the lower course of the Dnieper; (3) in three Groups in the provinces of Saratov and Samara along the Volga. They were led to the Baltic Provinces by the fact that the population there was largely German, composed of the nobility descended from the old Teutonic Order to whom that part of Russia formerly belonged. This nucleus had been added to from time to time by German conquests, and even when taken over by Russia retained its native characteristics. Of all the Germans in Russia, this group has influenced it most. They have entered largely into state and military service, into commerce and trade, and are as a rule highly educated.

The colonies in "Sud Russland" in the government of Cherson were established by Alexander I, beginning in 1813. The colonists were chiefly Wurttembergers who had lived in Prussian Poland and Bessarabia, but were dissatisfied there and accepted the Czar's offer to settle in South Russia. It is interesting the names of some of their colonies: Worms, Munchen, New Dantzig, Heidelberg, Water-
An interesting account of the colony of Rohrbaoh is found in the Dakota Freie Presse, den 8 April, 1909. It is appended in full because it is doubtless typical of all the German colonies.

The Colony Rohrbaoh.

This colony was founded in the Zerigol valley upon a level, fertile steppe. The soil is good black ground with an under layer of loam and gravel and with favorable culture is very rich and productive.

The first settlement was made in the fall of 1816 by twenty-six families; in the early part of 1816 sixty-nine families came, and still later five families. These one hundred families originally came as follows: from Baden, 33; from Wurtemberg, 4; from Prussian Poland, 7; from Alsace, 56. The population was composed of 248 males and 227 females. In 1813 there came 22 families from Prussian Poland, 4 from Wurtemberg; and in 1817 and 1819, 16 families from Baden, and from other overcrowded colonies 6 families,- 48 families in all with 119 males and 89 females. In 1838 the number of families had increased to 148 with 367 males and 316 females.

In 1818 ten families migrated to the Caucasus; in 1823, eleven families went to Odessa and other colonies; in 1843, ten families moved to Bessarabia, 7 to the colony of New Dantzig, and 4 back to the homeland. In 1825, George Ehli was sent to Siberia and Karl Newdorf was sent out of the colony for being a drunkard and an idler. In the first thirty-eight years the colony increased 720.

The majority of the colonists came by way of the border town Radziwilow under the leadership of Michael Kuhn who became the first mayor of Rohrbaoh. The colony received the name Rohrbaoh from the two immigrants who first arrived—Peter Nuss and Peter Schmitt—who came from the village of Rohrbaoh in the Bayrischen Pfalz.

According to the terms of contract, the colony had received in 1820 for building houses and for preliminary settlement, 28,117 roubles or 54 1/4 Kopecks per head (called Banko Money). The majority of the first settlers were poor; there were only a few wealthy families who brought from the homeland about 50,000 roubles Bankmoney. Yet the latter understood the least how to make their money go the farthest. So it happened that many of the rich became poor while the poor, but industrious and sober people, grew prosperous during the good years.

In the first eighteen years, agriculture developed rapid-
The Volga Colonies, with which we are most concerned, lie on both sides of the Volga River, south of the Irghiz River and the city of Wolsk, extending as far as Sarepta.

ly because even the poorest emigrants had the knowledge necessary for this work. Besides, piety and good habits were practiced by the community and various "Lasten waren eingeburgert" by the settlers. After this period things improved. In 1812 the parish had its first minister, Hübner, but he died after two years service. In 1824 the colony called the well-known Johannes Bonekemper as pastor, who labored till April 6, 1848 in Rohrbach and surrounding evangelical parishes. In 1826 also, the schoolmaster, Wilhelm Eberhard began serving the parish.

Before 1848 the individual colonists of Rohrbach alone had acquired from the neighboring lord of the manor 1640 dessiatines of land, and individual landlords leased from eight thousand to nine thousand dessiatines. Most of the settlers sowed from forty to sixty dessiatines annually. Sheep breeding was also engaged in at that time, so largely that in 1847 the colony netted 24,000 roubles from it.

At present Rohrbach numbers 340 households with 2600 inhabitants of both sects; three churches,—one Lutheran, one Reformed, and one Baptist (probably Mennonite); three schools,—one Lutheran with two teachers and one hundred pupils, and two Reformed with five teachers and 345 pupils.

Rohrbach owns 8528 3/4 dessiatines of mir land which is divided as follows: village area, 137 d., vegetable gardens, 14 d., vineyards, 170d., timber and creek land 10d., quarries, 5d., roads, 20d., cultivated land 5293d., hayland, 520d., meadow, 2504d. In Rohrbach are found two steam mills, two oil mills, 16 forges, 11 waggon makers, 3 coopers, 2 cabinet makers, a "consumlafka" and various Jewish "laftas".

Saratov and Samara would compare with Pennsylvania in the numbers received; while New York, New Jersey, and North Carolina might be compared with other parts of Russia.
This was the territory which Katherine most desired to colonize, and to which the largest number of Germans went. On the "Bergseite" in the Saratov Government, the colonies lie in a narrow strip between the Medweditzko and Volga Rivers. On the "Weisenseite der Volga" in the Samara Government, they spread over a much larger territory. The majority of the colonists are Lutherans and Reformed, though the colony of Sarepta is composed of Moravians while in Samara are ten Mennonite communities. From the Friedensboten-Kalender, we learn that the Evangelical colonies are divided into parishes roughly corresponding to the volost boundaries, there being fifteen on the west side of the Volga and nineteen on the east side. The movement of population appears to be eastward in Samara because the Russian people have settled up to the Medweditzko, thus they

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1 So called because the western bank of the Volga is steep and terraced by hills, while the eastern side is level prairie land.

2 Sarepta, where are located the famous mineral springs discovered in 1775, is at the south extremity of the Saratov Government on the Volga River. It was founded in 1765 (according to Haberle p. 150) by Moravian colonists who had previously settled settled in Denmark. It was prosperous from the first and is today one of the most thriving of all the settlements in that part of Russia.

3 A year book published at Talovka, Saratov, for the benefit of two benevolent institutions of the churches.
would not only be a lack of land to the west but the Germans would avoid going there since they do not wish to settle among the native Russians. In each parish is from one to ten villages ranging in population from 100 to over 13,000— with an average size of 2000 to 3000. The number of German Evangelical colonists in Saratov in 1909 was 220,320, and Samara 230,774 making a total population in the Volga colonies of 451,094 as against 451,280 in 1908.

By the edict of Katherine the German colonists received complete control of their land, a privilege which only the crown and the nobles enjoyed. However, they adopted the Russian Land Title to their land system known as the mir, under which they have ever since lived.

This system is only the second of five stages through which the absolute right in property has evolved. The unit

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1 Hieberle quotes the following figures from H. Pokorny, *Die Deutschen an der Wolga*:
No. Colonies 94, in which live
443,458 Evangelical colonists
110,319 Catholic colonists.
Mennonite colonies 10, containing 1141 inhabitants.

2 As given by Lavaleye in his *Primitive Property*, 3-4, these stages are (1) Under pastoral conditions, the arable, pasturage and forest were farmed together, (2) Later, the cultivated land is divided into parcels and distributed among different families, the right of occupation being merely temporary. (3) Parcels remain in the hands of groups
is the mir which consists of the village and a fixed quan-

	
tity of surrounding lands. A certain amount

The Mir is set aside for various minor purposes which

System. are enjoyed in common, e.g. the village area

vegetable and fruit gardens, and forest and

meadow land. The cultivated land is divided into strips

of equal area and apportioned by lot among the various fam-

ilies of the community. This apportionment usually occurs
every five years and is based upon the number of male mem-

bers in the family, at the last census, irrespective of

age. If a man has five sons, he receives six strips; if he

has two sons and three daughters he receives three strips;

while with no sons and five daughters, he gets but one strip.

These strips are not located contiguously, but in various

parts of the mir in order that the good and bad land may

be fairly distributed.

The village usually consisted of one long street,

the bordering land of which is divided into

The Village. equal lots. Each household occupies a lot.

The house is built directly upon the street,
is usually a long one story building with two or three

of patriarchal families dwelling in the same house and working together for the benefit of the association, as Italy

and France in the Middle Ages and Servia at present. (4) In-
dividual hereditary property appears under certain conditions

as seignorial rights, hereditary leases, compulsory system

of rotation, etc. (5) Finally, becomes absolute, sovereign,

and personal right.
large rooms, other rooms being added as the family increases. A summer kitchen is located not far away which is used as a storehouse in winter and a cook house in summer. Between the two is a large iron gate, the chief ornament of the place, one side of which is used for horses and wagons, and the other for persons to pass through. At night this gate is securely locked on the inside and the household thus protected from intruders. At the rear in one corner of the lot is the vegetable garden; in the other corner is located the barns and sheds for stock, which ordinarily consists of fifteen horses, twenty-five to fifty head of cattle and ten to twenty sheep and goats. The remainder of the court yard is given over to grass and flowers. Order, system, and economy of arrangement characterize the homes of the German colonists in great contrast with the Russian peasants.

The houses of most of the Germans are built of wood, though the poorer follow the custom of the "moujiks" and build of mud. The roofs are invariably thatched as they were in Germany at the close of the eighteenth century and as they now are all over Russia. This makes dan-

'The Patriarchal family system exists, three generations usually living under one roof and the family containing from ten to thirty people.
ger from fire very great and each village has an amateur fire department. The floor is of white sand pounded down, regularly scrubbed and frequently replenished. The furnishings are very simple, usually benches instead of chairs, a huge stove, built of brick and cemented together with mud, upon which the house-father takes his nap during his winter leisure, or the sick child is laid as the best protection against the cold. A table and beds, and formerly a spinning wheel completed the list of furnishings. Pictures were few, usually one of the grandparents or "house-father", the "military members" of the family, or some "army" scene.

Each household formed an almost complete industrial unit. Until recently even the cloth was spun and woven by the women. The daughters and the mother were their own dressmakers. All the stockings were knit by the women. Shoes were repaired by the father and usually made by him. Each village had its own cooper, cabinetmaker and black-

 ...................... smith. The herder was also a regular Industrial Life member of the community. The stock in the Village were all driven to one place in the  ...................... village each morning, from which the herders drove it out to the common meadow, cared for it through the day and returned it to the same place in the
evening where some member of each family came and got their own property. Until recent years the most primitive home-made implements were used for agriculture and now, only where some villager returning from abroad has brought new ideas in tools and utensils, have modern inventions been utilized. Even the furniture in the homes and the dishes on the tables have been manufactured within the limits of the village. Huge wooden spoons, well varnished and sometimes decorated with a conventional flower design, and little wooden bowls of various size but similarly finished - both sold widely to unsuspecting Tourists as real Japanese ware- are the handiwork of the ingenious colonists.

Not the least in importance to the village were those who looked after the educational and spiritual welfare of its members. Each parish included from one to ten villages and numbered sometimes several thousand souls. For instance, the parish of Medweditzko-Kres-Colonies. towoi- Bujerak included four villages and two suburbs having a total of 28,520 inhabitants. Since one pastor could not regularly minister to such a large fold, he is assisted by one or two schoolteachers located in each village. Since the schools
are largely connected with the church, the masters act in the capacity of assistant pastors. They superintend the religious instruction of the children and dispense advice when sought, but they cannot administer the sacraments or officiate at public occasions. A wedding ceremony or a funeral sermon, a christening or a confirmation demands the presence of the pastor and must be timed to correspond with his itineracy. A list of the school masters with the dates of their admission to service show the reverence among them which age inspires. In a certain parish one master was appointed in 1865 and the other in 1875, in another parish, one master has served since 1851. The pastors also do not serve the short term accorded such professions in America. The longest pastorate given began in 1864 and the average term for all the parishes is about twenty years. This disposition of the German people to take with them in their wanderings preacher and teacher is everywhere seen. When immigration toward America slackened, the agents, taking advantage of this characteristic, were accustomed to advertise that a pastor and teacher had been secured to accompany the colony. They were of course not particular

For further information see J. Erbes, Deutsche Volks- schulen in unzrer Wolga-Kolonien. Saratov.
as to the character of these men and frequently picked up all sorts of adventurers willing to act in this capacity. This fact accounts for the large number of disreputable German ministers and school teachers found in Pennsylvania during the latter half of the eighteenth century. Katherine also took cognizance of this characteristic and in her ukase of December 8, 1763 provided for teachers and preachers.

The German colonists in Russia have received greater concessions in many ways that the native Slavs. First invited because of their recognized superiority whether as nobility, soldiers, commercialists, or agriculturalists, the German naturally feels himself superior to the Russian. Poor as the German peasant may be (and Germans feel themselves Superior to Russians. All the drug stores in Russia are in the hands of the Ger-

\[\text{Cf. p. 37 above.}\]
mans by Government decree, because the Russian could not be trusted to sell his goods according to its labels. The commercial enterprises are in the hands of foreign capital, mostly German. One enterprising Teuton by the very plebian name of Schmidt, who went to Russia "poor as a church mouse" now owns five big flour mills in the city of Saratov. The officers in the army are chiefly German citizens "because the German can read and write and Russians cannot".

While the Germans are scattered in every town and village in Russia, the Russians cannot live in German towns. There is probably no legal restriction but the Germans dislike them and shut them out of their villages through the system of self government practiced in the German mir. In this way the Germans have kept to exclusiveness: themselves, neither influencing nor being influenced by Russian civilization. Not only have the colonists preserved the German language but even the dialect peculiar to the district or village from which they came in southern Germany. As usual in dialects, the names for common utensils vary most, abstract ideas being preserved in similar phrase. Each is able to under-

Illiteracy in Russia is very high, not one half the children of school age actually attending school: The upper classes are well provided for but the lower classes were entirely neglected until the Emancipation (1861). As, skillet and spider: grip, satchel and bag.
stand the other and they are familiar with pure German through their pastors, teachers, and church books. Their language and its history is similar in many ways to Pennsylvania Dutch which some call "abominable jargon" but those who know its history claim it to be a legitimate dialect identical with the one spoken in the districts or villages from which they came.

The adoption of the mir system has had much to do with the retention of the exclusiveness of the German Colonists. They were somewhat familiar with it through the old Mark system of Germany, and the more recent Reasons for Exclusiveness appealed to them as desirable because it was the best way of preserving their social peculiarities and prejudices. With no system of popular education, there was no check given and they remained unassimilated - a state within a state - neither influencing Russia nor being influenced by it.

The German colonists bear certain inherent characteristics by which their origin may be traced if one does not know it historically. Few of them have any traditions con-

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2 The mir differs in various provinces of Russia, and doubtless the system as practiced by the German colonists shows peculiarities not found in the native institution.
cerning the fatherland though some insist so strongly upon their birth there, but those who have some knowledge of family history claim Swabia, the Palatinate, Wurtemberg, and Bavaria as their former homes. Their method of cooking reveals a South German origin. Noodles, "Schmeer Kase", dishes common among the Pennsylvania Dutch, are characteristic of the German Russian. Their dialects are distinctly South German, as seen in such peculiarities as "zeil ou", for "jene ou" and the use of "p" for "b", "t" for "d", and "k" for "g". The constant wearing of the shawl by the women of South Germany suggests that the head gear may be a relic of their old home there instead of being borrowed from the Russians. Finally many of the surnames among the German Russians are identical with the Pennsylvania German names. The identity among the more common names such as Schmidt, Jung, Muller, Wolff, and Koch, Schafer, Rauer, and Schnell, is not particularly convincing, though the names Dietz, Weckesser, Weigandt, Schaff, Ernst, Heiser, Wambold, Eckert, Davis (Debus) and Gabel bear some weight of authority.
CHAPTER IV.

THE VOLGA COLONISTS IN AMERICA.

It is a difficult thing to try to trace any particular stream of immigration to America from the official records because they have not been in the habit of distinguishing different races emigrating from the same country. Russia is the home of many nationalities; American Immigration; yet when they first began coming, Records Incomplete; to America they were all recorded as Russians; hence one cannot separate Teuton or Celt from Slav to say nothing of distinguishing between Austrian, Bulgarian, and bona fide Russian. It is necessary therefore to know the history of various migrations in order to rightly interpret the statistics.

The official sources of information are inconsistent even of late years in their tabulation of statistics; e.g. the monthly summary of Commerce and Finance quotes figures in one place for Russia except Poland, in another, for Russia including Finland. Up to 1902-3 when the Bureau of Immigration was placed under the Department of Commerce and Labor (the reports had been given through the Treasury Department), no distinction was made in the various nationalities coming from the same country. One of the more recent reports shows how very unfortunate such a plan was, e.g. the Annual Report of the Commissioner General of Immigration for 1907 shows the total immigration from Russia to have been composed of the following nationalities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Armenian</td>
<td>341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bohemian and Moravian</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgarian, Servian,</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and Montenegrans</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dutch and Flemish</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Indian</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finnish</td>
<td>14,311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greek</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The number of foreigners in Nebraska who were born in Russia climbed from 27 in 1870 to 3,281 in 1880. The foreign born from Russia in the United States during the same decade was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>1560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>3960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>7982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>4765</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>6579</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>4434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>4354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>4854</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This immigration was probably not Russian at all except in a few instances, but rather a movement of the German Colonists in Russia from Russia to America. In 1884 Consul General Young reported that there was little emigration from Russia because the government forbade all its subjects, except Poles and Jews, leaving the country, but that "the Mennonites have emigrated more extensively

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>German</td>
<td>13,480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hebrew</td>
<td>114,932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuanian</td>
<td>2,481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magyar</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polish</td>
<td>73,122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roumanian</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian</td>
<td>16,085</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruthenian</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scandanavian</td>
<td>1,416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovak</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syrian</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkish</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This same report shows Nebraska as the destination of 32 Russians and 2,446 Germans. Most of the latter were Germans from Russia but all the information the report gives leads naturally to the inference that they were from Germany.

In 1860, there were 21 Russian immigrants recorded in Nebraska.
than any other class of Russian subjects." This emigration was brought about primarily through the reorganization of the Russian army from 1871 to 1874 by which the Germans were forced into military service. It has been continued with the usual fluctuations due to political and economic considerations but has extended more widely to the German Evangelical colonies of the Volga.

The Mennonites were the first to show their discontent by removal. Naturally of a peace-loving disposition, they were especially aggrieved by the attitude of the government. They had gone to Russia with the same motives that had led other Mennonites to join their religious relatives in Pennsylvania-colonists first, viz., freedom of worship and exemption to leave Russia from military duty. To these privileges they claimed an eternal right. Tradition said that they had had a "distinct understanding" that they should have "freedom from army service forever"; but the czar now said "forever" meant only for the first generation so he drafted them into the army but gave them the privilege of leaving the country if they desired.  

1Immigration and Emigration, 1885-1896, 324.

2This same tradition is held by the Evangelical Colonists, hence seems to relate to all Germans and not an especial privilege of the Mennonites.
The fact that they had escaped military service thus far was probably due more to the peculiar organization of the Russian army than to any agreement with Katherine II, tho' the latter erroneous idea might easily become current.

In 1870 the regular army of Russia was recruited in three ways,—partly by voluntary enlistment, partly by the adoption of the sons of soldiers, chiefly by conscription. A levy was made upon the nobility for a certain number of men and each noble nominated the required number from among his tenants between the ages of 18–40 years. Exemption by purchase or by providing substitutes was permissible. Since the German colonists were tenants of neither the Crown nor the nobility but owned their own land, they had naturally escaped military service. The defeat of Russia in the Crimean war led to a number of drastic reforms by the new emperor Alexander II. Among these was the reorganization of the army based upon universal military service.

The terms of the ukase relating to military service are quoted by Häberle, Auswanderung, 146, in the following words: "Bauern sollten 30, Kaufleute 5–10 Freizahre haben und erst dann zum Kriege und Civildienst sein und endlich Überlassung von 60 Dessijatines Land als ewiges und erbliches Eigentum".

France had reorganized her army on the same basis in 1872. In 1813 Prussia introduced the same system which was made more exacting by Germany in 1887.
After the Emancipation of the serfs in 1861 the government was gradually losing its source of supply for the army. Voluntary enlistment was one means of recruiting the army but this could not be depended upon for free peasants would not voluntarily choose the hardships and dangers of army life which under the system of serfage they had been forced to endure.

By order of the Ukase of January 13, 1874 every male inhabitant on reaching the age of twenty years was required to go to the recruiting station and take an examination. Unless physically incapacitated he became a candidate for the army. An annual levy having been fixed by the government and the required number of men at each station determined, the candidates form in groups and proceeded to draw lots. The successful men were enrolled in the army for a period of active service, reserve, vice of from three to seven years after which they entered the "reserve" for the remainder of their fifteen years of service. While in the reserve they were allowed to go home but were the first to be recalled in case of need. The men exempted by lot-drawing were enrolled in the Militia and were next in order after the Reserve in time of war. The only males exempted from service were the physically incapable, and the only son of
a widowed mother.

If before this decree the German colonists had not been legally excused from military duty, they were now clearly liable by royal edict. The resentment of the Mennonites was not due merely to this order but to a feeling that this was only one of a series of reforms by which the government was seeking to Russianize the foreign communities. This meant the giving up of their religious life and views which could not be maintained Mennonites if the bars which separated them from the fear further world were once broken down. The loss of restrictions military exemption led them to fear the loss of religious freedom and the result was a sudden and extensive emigration. In 1876 a traveler through the government of Saratov writes: "Though the government was disposed to make important concessions, hundreds of families have already sold their property and emigrated to America, and the exodus still continues. When visiting the Mennonite colonies in 1872 and 1873, I was informed that one-half of the Mennonite population would leave the country and seek a new home in the "Far West." This anticipation was apparently realized for but ten Mennonite colonies remain in Saratov with only 1141 in-

¹For further detail, of F.V. Greene, The Russian Army and its Campaigns in Turkey in 1877-1878.
²Wallace,  Russia, 376.
The Evangelical colonists were similarly affected, not from any religious scruples against military service but from an inherited dislike for the business such as a child sometimes experiences for tobacco when he has been soaked and steeped in it all his youthful days.

............... Their unwillingness to bear the bur-
Evangelical dens of Russian citizenship would seem
Colonists Avoid like ingratitude from a people who had
Army Service. been so singularly favored by a foreign
............... friend if we did not remember that the
Fatherland experienced the same treatment for many years, the chief motive being avoidance of compulsory military service.²

It is quite probable, moreover, that the uncivilized treatment accorded the Russian soldiery up to that time was in part responsible for the desire of the Germans to avoid military service. Flogging was the punishment meted out for crimes great and small. For

¹Friedensboten Kalender, 155, published in Tolovka, Saratov Government, Russia.

²From 1850 to 1900 a surprisingly large number of immigrants from Germany came to America to avoid military service. Between 1850-60 the number of native born Germans increased from 583,774 to 1,276,075. From 1890-1890 when the movement was at its height, German immigration averaged 145,297 annually. In 1909 the entire German emigration to all countries had fallen to 19,883.
falling asleep at one's post, or vexing an officer, or failing to answer to roll-call, the beating was administered in the form of "running the ranks" in which the culprit, stripped to the waist, was led at the point of the bayonet down between the two long lines into which his company had been arranged. Each soldier was provided with a newly cut rod and struck the victim as hard as his mood prompted him. The prisons in which the army incarcerated its offenders were models caused partly for the Dark Ages. The soldiers were by hardships badly clothed and so poorly fed that of military life they gave themselves up to excessive: 

drink. Sickness was so prevalent that a third of the army was in the hospital the whole year around, and little more than half the men could ever be returned as fit to march". No books nor manazines were provided the soldiers for they could neither read nor write. It is small wonder that when the Czar attempted to reorganize the army by first enlarging the "suffrage" instead of reforming the ranks his German subjects should become unmanageable and leave his realm.

The first drawing made under the new military law was in October, 1874, and the following year immigration from Russia to the United States increased from 3960 to

For a detailed description of the treatment of the Russian soldiers see Dixon, Free Russia, 346 ff.
to 7982. Just how many of these were German Russians it
would be interesting to know but it is safe
Effect of: to say that the majority of the increase were
Enforcing: Germans. In 1877 war with Turkey broke out
New Law: and again Russian immigration exceeded the
preceding year by almost 2000.

It is noticeable that at this stage of migration, the financial depression in the United States (1873-1879) was not considered a deterrent influence, while the numbers now (1909) coming are influenced very largely by slight financial variations. In the decade from 1880-1890 immigration from Russia (except Poland) was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>4,854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>4,865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>16,321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>9,186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>11,854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1885</td>
<td>16,603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1886</td>
<td>17,309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1887</td>
<td>28,944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1888</td>
<td>31,256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1889</td>
<td>31,889</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The number of foreigners in Nebraska born in Russia increased from 3,281 in 1880 to 5,454 in 1890.

In 1881 the violent death of Czar Alexander II, killed by a bomb from the hands of revolutionists, threatened a general upheaval in Russia and immigration from Russia the following year reached the high-water mark 16,321 as against 4,865 the preceding year. These
were however not German-Russians but chiefly Poles and Jews against whom measures were being taken to force them out of the empire. This was an exceedingly prosperous year in America and showed the highest general immigration up to that time; but again prosperity failed to draw the Germans just as it had failed to deter them from coming during the hard times of the preceding decade. Another proof that the bulk of these were not German-Russians is the discrepancy between the number of male and female immigrants, the former being 11,154 the latter 5,167. The German-Russians always come by families and present a more even proportion of sexes.

In 1875, for example out of 7,982 immigrants from Russia, (most of whom were German as before stated) the pro-

'Consul General Young says in his report of 1884 that when the Mennonites refused to serve in the army "the Czar issued a ukase that all Mennonites should leave Russia within ten years and many of them left under this ukase; since then they have been relieved from serving in the army but prohibited from leaving the empire." No other mention of this order has been found but if it was issued it must have referred only to the Mennonites and not to the other German colonists. Only a few of the latter came from 1876 to 1884, but since that time a steadily increasing number have arrived. Moreover there is no suggestion found of the Evangelical colonists ever having been relieved, even temporarily, of military service.
portion was 4,371 male and 3,811 female. The family relations may also be seen by noting the ages of the immigrants. In 1875, Russia including Poland sent us 8,981 of whom 3,838 were under fifteen years of age, 3993 were between fifteen and forty years and 1150 were over forty.

In 1884-5 war was threatened between Russia and England and as might be expected immigration increased. While this war scare doubtless had some effect, a less ************ public, tho' not less potent, influence German : reached the German colonists. This was the Emigration : return to the villages of two of their num-
Stimulated : ber who had gone to the United States in the 1884-1885 : first colony eight years before. Their re-
************ report of the new country, its wonders and es-
pecially its financial opportunities fired the imagina-
tion of the villages and stimulated immediate emigration.

Thus far German Emigration had been influenced solely by political conditions in Russia; but with the following decade economic reasons began to appear. Tho' the colonists were located in the famous **black** soil belt, "the richest wheat land on earth", famine was becoming increasingly common. The rainfall never large, but just about sufficient usually to ensure crops, sometimes failed. This in itself is never sufficient to produce famine but is
merely the occasion for famine, the real causes for which
............. lie farther back in the economic life of a
Economics : people. In general, it is chronic poverty -
causes for : a state in which the majority of the pop-
German : ulation regularly make only a bare living,
Emigration : so that when some unexpected, not otherwise
.............: fatal, disaster occurs, there is no surplus
to fall back upon and the community becomes dependent.

General agricultural conditions in Russia are such as to
invite famine, and even in the German colonies where the
best conditions prevail it is often "hard to get bread".1

Since the emancipation of the serfs in 1861 there has been
a steady deterioration in the prosperity of the peasants.
The communal allotments have decreased from one-half to
one-third their former size on account of the increase in
population. In the German colonies where the birth rate
is very high, the lack of land has been particularly felt.
To meet this condition some of the sons frequently get
permission from the commune to go to the cities and enter
the trades. Others with their families swarm from the
parent hive into some "promised land" - frequently into
Siberia. Near the city of Omsk are ten newly formed Ger-

1 A reason frequently given by German-Russian children
for leaving.

2 Omsk is on the Trans-Siberian Railroad which runs
through the city of Samara.
man colonies containing 3663 inhabitants and at Akmolinsk are two others with 1711 inhabitants. Crops have diminished from five-eighths to one-eighth their former value, due to overcropping, out-of-date machinery and poor methods of agriculture. Even the German colonists have not advanced in agricultural methods. Normally a decrease in the size of the allotments would not work an especial hardship upon the Germans for they, of all people, are especially fitted for intensive agriculture. It is everywhere recognized that Pennsylvania Germans and the German-Russians can succeed on farms much smaller than the average American cares to handle. But out of the current of progress, and out of contact with new methods and new machinery, they tilled the soil as their fathers had done a hundred years before. The first modern plow seen in the colonies was brought there by one of their number who had returned from the United States, in 1884. Quick to see the advantage of it every enterprising bauer was soon provided with one.

The transition from the agricultural to the industrial stage in Russia is also working a hardship on the peasant. Formerly each village was a complete industri-

\[1^\text{Friedensboten Kalender, 1909, 174.}\]

\[2^\text{Several of these Siberian German colonists are now living in Lincoln.}\]
al unit. The simple wants of the family—food, clothing, light—were supplied by each household.

Industrial: Now factory products have replaced those of the peasant's own making and tariff-protecting calico at 16 cents (we pay 6 cents and 7 cents for the same goods) has succeeded his home grown and home made wool and linen.

Flour which he used to have ground at his own village mill is now sold at $2.45 per 40 lbs. Such extravagances are not of his own choosing; he no longer has raw material for his home industry and he must use his family's work to raise the grain which he must sell to pay his taxes.

"This," says Milyoukov, the Russian writer, "is the most important item of the peasants' expenditure, the one which conditions all others. If the Russian peasant has no time to work for himself; if he is fatally underfed and underclothed; if he needs money badly, it is, first and foremost, because he is compelled to perform his functions as a taxpayer. He does his best to pay his taxes; and if, in spite of all his exertions, he accumulates arrears upon arrears, it is not because he will not, but because he cannot pay. In the decade 1883-92, while the population increased 16%, taxation increased 29 per cent; i.e., nearly twice as much; and in the following decade, 1893-1902, while the growth of the exhausted population still further fell off, the increase being only 13 per cent, taxation took an unheard-of upward leap, showing an increase of 49 per cent, or nearly four times as much. No wonder then that while in 1871-80 every dessyatin (2.7 acres) of the land owned by the peasants owed to the state 19 cents in arrears, in 1881-90 the debt had increased to 24 cents, and in 1891-1900 to 54 cents. We must add that ordinarily the authorities collect the taxes by compulsory sales before allowing the arrears to accumulate."

Milyoukov, Russia and its Crisis, 442-3.
Such is the condition among the Russian peasantry and while the German-Russians fared better because they started with an advantage and because of their natural thrift and industry, nevertheless the prospects were not bright for them. Simple as were their wants, compared with the desires of those in the midst of complex modern life, they were far more numerous than the desires of the Russian peasant. A glimpse of the world beyond brought discontent. With low wages and high prices for living, heavy taxes and poor agricultural returns, it is not surprising that between 1886 and 1900 emigration should increase 546 per cent, not that a terrible famine such as occurred in 1891-2 should drive hundreds of even the better-provided colonists into new territory.

To add to the horrors of famine an epidemic of cholera broke out; and, of especial import to certain German colonists, was another threatened war in 1891. Men who had al-

'Instances of graft in times of great distress are known in Russia also. During this famine an official M. Dentsentief collected 300,000roubles on pretext of relieving the suffering in his district and left the country with the entire sum.

One is at first puzzled to know why the Germans who had their own land should leave it and come to America. In reply they tell you "There are just two kinds of people in Russia: the very rich, they got everything, and the very poor, they got nothing, "or they say "it was too hard to get bread."
ready served through the Turkish war and who were now at home in the Reserve dropped everything at the first note of alarm, gathered together enough money to pay their passage, and within five days, were on the way to America with their families.

One of the most prominent of the German-Russian Families in Lincoln, came under such circumstances. They were well-to-do, influential members of their village of Frank, one of the oldest and largest of the German colonies in Russia. (The present population of Frank is 11,999). Mrs. H-'s father had been starosta of their mir. Mr. H- served in the Turkish war and though at home at that time was among the first liable for active service. When word came that war was imminent, they immediately started for America with their only child, a daughter of ten years. They landed in New York with $5.00 in money. They were met there by a labor agent to whom they hired out. That night they were taken out to their place of work and when they awoke the next morning they found themselves at an isolated farm house surrounded by woods. Their employers were a man and his wife, who put the father and daughter to work helping gather and market strawberries, while Mrs. H- was assigned to the kitchen. The man was subject to crazy spells at which time he would threaten to kill anyone who came near him. The woman was an intimate friend of "His Satanic Majesty". She first fed her employees on dry bread and rye coffee; when this gave out she provided wormy flour with which to bake new bread. A protest was raised and she was asked for a sieve but refused to provide one. Finally Mrs. H- secured a piece of window screening and cleaned the flour as best she could. The woman made her husband eat with the German family but she evidently boarded at the village where she marketed the berries for she never ate at home with them. After four weeks of mental and physical anguish the immigrants decided to "run away". But where should they run? They had not been allowed to leave the place since they came, nor had they seen a soul except the farmer and his wife. On Saturday, the daughter was instructed to watch which way the woman went when she marketed the berries, and then find the road to the vill-
A famine in 1898, though less severe than the former, caused another rise in the tide.

The last decade has brought increasingly larger numbers. The first impetus was given by the growing apprehension of conflict between Russia and Japan and many left at the first note of war, fearing that after it had begun the government might forbid their going.

The unprecedented prosperity in this country threw into age. She did so and on Sunday morning the family made their escape. They walked eight miles to the village, and not knowing where to go or what to do, they boarded the train as it came through. When they were seated in the train, Mrs. H- began to cry; a man leaned over and said to her, "Was fehls du, frau?" It was the first familiar word they had heard for a month, and it brought a speedy explanation. He was an inn keeper in the next village, and suggested that they get off with him and he would help them. Before he had found work for them, they had an opportunity to go to another farm. He warned them against the place, but told them to try it and if they were not satisfied to return. They came back the next day, their new friend had secured work for Mr. H- at Fleischmanns' Yeast Factory at $40.00 a month. Before this Mrs. H- had pawned his silver watch to pay for a telegram to relatives at Friend, Nebraska, but no answer was received because the message was sent to the wrong address. After eleven months work in the East, the family had saved enough money to buy tickets to Friend, Nebraska. As they came through Lincoln they saw old acquaintances on the platform who advised them to stop here as they were again without money and there was more work to be secured here than in the smaller places.
relief the hard conditions brought about by another famine in the Volga government in 1907. The Friedensboten Kalender for 1908 says "A bad year lies back of us, reminding us in many ways of the last Famine Year of 1892. In many places both people and stock suffered greatly on account of the bad harvests." Again in 1909 the same editor writes: "What is the outlook in our German colonies? Just about the same as last year. We are living in a period of bad harvests. The last season was such an one. But the need was not felt so greatly since the price of grain was seldom high. x x x Lack of fodder for the cattle in many villages attracted especial attention." Hard times such as would have been weathered in the old days could not be endured when relatives in America wrote of their prosperity, - plenty of work at 20 cents an hour for men and women. $400 to $1200 (depending on the number of children) for a summer's work in the beet fields, and a whole winter of leisure or indoor work if desired. "Pigs running around dead with a knife stuck in them all ready to carve up" was the message which brought one family to Lincoln, and when it is considered that meat was a luxury in good years in Russia, it is easy to understand what a drawing card such a promising situation would present.
The following figures are available from the Immigration Reports showing the Total German emigration from Russia, and for purposes of comparisons, the number of Russians now coming.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>German-Russians</th>
<th>Russians</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1903-4</td>
<td>10,485</td>
<td>3565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1904-5</td>
<td>7,128</td>
<td>3907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905-6</td>
<td>6,722</td>
<td>3269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1906-7</td>
<td>13,480</td>
<td>16085</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1907-8</td>
<td>10,009</td>
<td>16234</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The distribution of immigrants is one of the hardest problems confronting our government. The question is not one of too many immigrants, for while the actual numbers have recently gone beyond all previous records, the proportion of immigration to the distribution of total population has decreased. Almost 90 per cent of the immigrants enter through Ellis Island, and lack of funds for further travel, lack of information concerning industrial opportunities and "consciousness of kind" are causes which operate to collect them in large agglomerations in the Eastern states. Hence the authorities are

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In 1906-7, the total immigration to the United States from all countries was 1,285,349; in 1907-8, 782,870.
constantly put on their mettle to devise ways and means for distributing the immigrants into the proper industrial channels in order that some may not be clogged while others are empty. The German-Russians present no such problem, partly due to the manner in which the first migration occurred, and partly due to the character of the people.

Tradition says that "when the German-Russians decided to come to America, like the people of olden times they sent, Joshua and Caleb' to spy out the land; that after looking about for some time they settled down in Nebraska because it furnished the best farm land and most resembled the country from which they came. These men then sent for their families, two of which still live in the city. Eight years later some of this colony returned to Russia and told the people of the opportunities in the new country, then everybody wanted to go just as they did when they heard of Katherine's offer a hundred years before."

While the first immigrants probably came to Nebraska, others went to various western states, chiefly North and South Dakota and Kansas. The German-Russians began coming to the United States at a time when the first railroads were being pushed west of the Missouri River. Those especially active were the Minneapolis and St. Paul, the Northern Pacific, and the Northwestern roads in the Dakotas, and the Union Pacific, Santa Fe and Burl-

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1 In 1907, 30 per cent of the entire number of foreigners stopped in New York, chiefly New York City; 17 per cent went to Pa.; 8 per cent to Illinois; 7 per cent to Mass.; and 5 per cent to New Jersey.
In the Dakotas are found large settlements of foreigners, chiefly English Canadians, Germans, Norwegians, and German Russians, most of whom have been settled there since 1890. Before the Dakotas were divided the

"Northwestern" settled a number of German Russians in the very heart of the state; and there are now six contiguous counties, four South and two North of the division line, which have large German-Russian settlements.

Two other counties in North Dakota having a large German-Russian population are located on the Northern Pacific. Such names as Menno', Wittenburg, Worms and Leipsic suggest their municipal ancestry.

In Kansas the Union Pacific road had great quantities of land for sale, much of which has been disposed of to German-Russians.

Their land commissioner reports "The sales to natives of foreign countries are usually made to them after they have spent some years in this country, and have gained a considerable insight into the methods of life and farming in the United States." In Barton and

The population of North Dakota increased 70 per cent from 1890-1900; of South Dakota, 16.8 per cent.
Ellis counties in western Kansas, they are located for a
distance of thirty or forty miles along the Union Pacific,
and in the latter county, over half the population is
German-Russian. Two other counties in central Kansas
have each over 1000 German-Russian population.

Here as elsewhere there are no reliable statistics but the following figures are useful for comparison.

The Census for 1900 gives the total number white
persons having either or both parents born in Russia (ex-
cept Poland):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fathers</th>
<th>Mothers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>14,812</td>
<td>14,767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>25,554</td>
<td>25,529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>24,257</td>
<td>24,445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>25,918</td>
<td>26,057</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

With the exception of a few Finns in South Dakota,
and the possibility of a small scattering of Russians in
the cities, all the rest of these are German-Russians.
These figures do not include the native children whose
grandparents were born in Russia, hence the figures would
be a somewhat increased since the people have been here
long enough to have started a third generation.

The scarcity of labor at the close of the war led
the government to encourage immigration, not so much by
distinct legislation as by refraining from imposing restrictions upon immigrants. The first restriction

was the Act of 1875 excluding coolies. Demand for Labor draws when the excessive immigration of that year resulted in the first attempt to limit the European tide; but the excluded classes did not affect German-Russian immigration to any appreciable degree. Later laws however are returning many at the expense of the steamship Companies who exercise numerous, ingenious devices to secure their admission.

The German-Russians were originally aided in their search for a home by the land agents of the Railroads who were interested in building up the west and in disposing of their land to colonists. The Assistant Land Commissioner of the B & M road writes:

"When this railroad company had a large amount of land of its own to sell we maintained an agency at the New York

The first direct legislation concerning immigration was an Act of 1864 to encourage immigration by the collection and dissemination of literature in different languages by the Commissioner of Immigration. This was repealed in 1868 but the same methods have been ever since employed by private enterprises."
port; also at one time in Liverpool, and we scattered the literature abroad in almost every European tongue."

One of the first Lutheran colonies to come (in 1876) was brought as far as Red Oak, Iowa. Another, or perhaps the same one, for it was about the same time and Lutheran also, landed in Hastings. Peter Nebraske: Jansen, later a member of the Legislature, led Colonies: a Mennonite colony which now forms the town of :


And another factor that entered into the demand for German-Russians in the western states and especially in Nebraska was the rise of the beet sugar industry, which

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The following countries with their county seats as listed each have over one hundred foreign born German-Russians:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adams</th>
<th>565</th>
<th>Hamilton</th>
<th>Aurora</th>
<th>324</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>Hitchcock</td>
<td>Trenton</td>
<td>315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boyd</td>
<td>470</td>
<td>Jefferson</td>
<td>Fairbury</td>
<td>301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clay</td>
<td>870</td>
<td>Lancaster</td>
<td>Lincoln</td>
<td>1200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dodge</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>Red Willow</td>
<td>McCook</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas</td>
<td>1143</td>
<td>Saline</td>
<td>Wilber</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fillmore</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>York</td>
<td>York</td>
<td>584</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Originated about Grand Island and Norfolk in the late 80's. It was introduced from Germany where the influence of it had been discovered and largely developed. Beet Sugar industry under state aid for over half a century. Cheap labor made it profitable in Europe and it was expected that cheap land would perform the same function in America. But the peculiar type of labor demanded was not available here and an effort was made to secure from Germany peasant labor which was familiar with the industry. The immigrants who came from Germany at that time however did not take kindly to it, and the contractors turned their attention to the large numbers of German-Russians coming in.

While they were not familiar with the sugar beet industry, they possessed other characteristics which made them especially desirable for the work. They had large families of which every woman German-Russian and child down to three years of age labor adapted was a valuable asset, for their labor to Beet Industry could be obtained cheaply and was as effective as that of the strongest man. They lacked the social and educational ambition of their brethren from Germany who had not been out of the current of progress. They were willing that their children should be out of school except just long enough for them to re-
ceive religious instruction and be confirmed. They were accustomed to leave their homes during the summer, the whole family working in the fields and living in the most primitive style, then return to the village and put in the winter in a round of simple household duties and pleasures. Isolated farm life as we have it in America was distasteful to them; the loneliness of it was not attractive and they were (and still are) impressed with a fear of "black men" and "wild men" brought from their home in Russia, where life outside the villages even today is not safe on account of roving bands of gypsies, robbers, and aboriginal tribes in the interior. They possessed the German thrift and industry; their steady, almost unlimited capacity for work, which made them a most valuable contribution to the growth of the sugar beet industry.

Lincoln early became the "village" from which the annual exodus "to the beets" occurred. Lincoln, Nebr.: The first settlement had been made here how-becomes the ever before this time and Lincoln was simply center of the center to which they gravitated chiefly colonization because it was available through railroad connections and was sufficiently large to provide work through the winter to those who wished it.
It was about 1879 that six families came to Lincoln and "squatted" on railroad land near First and K streets in what is now called the "South bottoms". The heads of these households were Peter Gross, Paul Bernhardt, Chris Schörden, Chris Betz, Georhe Eisen, and Conrad Stumpf; and they formed a nucleus around which other colonists to the number of fifteen or twenty families soon gathered.

At that time there were no houses south of The "South Colony" nor west of Sixth streets, and thus more than a half mile lay between them and the city. Some who had gone to Hastings and other places in the state were drawn here by promise or work, and by the opportunities offered for starting small stores in the community. A neighborhood store was first run by a Norwegian, named Stokke and later by a Swedish family, but in 1887, it was bought by one of the German-Russians and since then no other nationality has started in business among them.

When the Burlington roundhouse began to attract labor in great numbers, and "the south" settlement was growing rapidly, several families from the North colony of Norka who had previously lived in the South moved over and squatted on government land just north of the roundhouse at Sixth and Y streets. The desire to be closer to their
work was no greater than the desire to gather into settlements corresponding to the colonies in Russia. Thus the territory about the two churches at Sixth and D streets and Fourth and F streets is known as the "Frank bottom" and they are the "Frank churches" because the majority of the people came from the colony of Frank. The neighborhood at First and J streets is the "Beideck bottoms" and the church the "Beideck church". In the north settlement is the "Norka church" and the "Kukkus church".

The hard times of the 90's was another factor leading to the concentration of the German-Russians in Lincoln. Many of the first immigrants who came had enough ready money to buy farms out in the state which the drought rendered practically valueless. They became discouraged and traded their farms for a house and lot down on the bottoms because here they could get work while they were not able to make a living on the farms.

The same general causes that lead to the concentration of foreigners in the large eastern cities account for the process here in Lincoln. They like to be near people of their own race but there is too little congeniality between the Germans and the German-Russians to
attract them to each other. The former scatter out among the native population, and although there are twice as many foreign born Germans as German-Russians in Lincoln there is no distinct German quarter. A few Germans may be found living in the colonies, but they are anxious to impress one with the fact that they are not "Russians" toward whom they are apt to assume a very superior air. The German-Russians moreover prefer to live in colonies in order that they may have their own churches which form such an important part of their lives. As we have seen, these churches are based less upon theological differences than upon social lines, e.g. the Lutheran and Reformed members from the colony of Kukkus form one church, while those from the colony of Norka form another, and even persons of the Lutheran and Reformed faith belong to a Congregational church most of whose members came from the colony of Grimm.

An analysis of the population in the two settlements reveals the following facts:

This analysis is based upon the school census taken by the writer in June, 1908. It is authentic as far as it goes but it does not include the beet field population which had all left the city by the first of May. Great care was taken to locate all the German-Russians, a task by no means easy because of the change of names. Henrich soon becomes Henry, Johannes has developed into Johnson before the German accent has disappeared, and a family
South Colony North Colony
Analysis of: 316 families 257 families
Population: 1418 inhabitants 1325 inhabitants

4.5 average family  5.1 average family.

named Green would not be suspected of their ancestry if we had not known that they had spent the preceding summer in the beetfields. Another difficulty is met with in the fact that so many deny that they were born in Russia because they dislike being called "Russians." This will be referred to again but the following incident will show how easily one might be misled in their nationality unless familiar with the details in the German colonies in Russia.

A laborer called at the door one day this spring and in a peculiar German brogue asked for work. The housewife hesitated a moment to think how she could supply the demand and meanwhile this conversation took place:

"How long have you been in this country?"
"Ein Jahr."
"Where did you come from?"
"Ah, me German, me no Russian."
"Yes, yes, I know. But where did you come from?"
"From Germany."
"What gubernia in Germany? (The Russian word for government)."
"At sound of this word he again said, Me no Russian, me German."
"Yes, I know, but did you come from Saratov or Samara? Saratov what colony - Frank or Norka or --? (naming over several German colonies on the Volga)."
"From Buck, Splaunuch (Now Buck is the German name and Splaunuch the Russian name of a German colony in Saratov on the Volga)."
And this is by no means an unusual incident.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of Migration</th>
<th>South Colony</th>
<th>North Colony</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>96</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saratov Gov't</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>Saratov Gov't</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frank</td>
<td>58</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norka</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walter</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beideck</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltzer</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tolovka</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saratov Cy.</td>
<td>14</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamyschin</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anton</td>
<td>1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schilling</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grimm</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kolb</td>
<td>1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atkarsk</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hiltman</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dietel</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Saratov (village not stated)</td>
<td>46</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samara Gov't</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warenburg</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stahl</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
South Colony

Brünnenthal 1
Mohr 1
Weisemüller 2
Michail Sibrakova 2
Odessa 5
Baku 2
Omsk 4

St. Stavropol

Foreign born

Native born of both foreign parents
Native born of one foreign parent
Native born of Native parents.

Classified according to age

1-5 years
5-16 "
16-21 "
21- "

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Judge P.S. Cosgrave.
A. E. Hargreaves
C.E. Prevey, Sec'y., C.O.S.