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Staying or Leaving?

Some aspects of Tyrolean immigrants to the United States of America

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Abstract

When the population numbers in the Alps reached their peak and the soil could no longer support its people a movement towards the surrounding countries set in. Landeck County presents itself as an exemplary case, since not only the seasonal working migration had its peak in this area, but also temporary and final emigration. Documents, narratives, and other information by emigrants have been collected and stored in the archives of the museum in Landeck. The extensive source material available at these archives of the museum in Landeck combined with the data from the Ellis Island archives allows us to see three immigration waves in the German speaking countries of Europe around the turn of the century. This thesis focuses on the people of Landeck County who had to decide, whether they should be “staying or leaving”? Trying to answer this question we will find not only the historic, geographic and political context of Landeck County is essential background-knowledge, but also the individual stories. The three main questions concerning these emigrants answered in this paper are: Why did people leave Landeck? Where did they go? What happened to them on their way and after they finally arrived? Further investigation into the courses of their emigration and subsequent U.S. immigration will be answered in a cultural memory studies context, a theoretic approach which will help us to understand the interaction between historic artifacts, such as these emigration stories, and our cultural mind.

Abstrakt

Im Bezirk Landeck im Oberen-Inntal in Tirol finden wir heute die Spuren großer Migration. Zu einer Zeit in der die Bevölkerungsdichte die Kapazitäten des Landes überstieg mussten viele Einwohner des Bezirkes Hunger leiden oder wegziehen. In dieser Diplomarbeit dient der Bezirk Landeck stellvertretend als Beispiel Tirols da es in dieser Gegend nicht nur saisonale Arbeitermigration und Schwabekinder gab sondern eben auch eine große Zahl an Auswanderern die den Bezirk und ihre Heimat für ein besseres Leben, meist Übersee, verließen. Die Daten dieser Auswanderer wurden zusammen getragen und in einer neuen Online-Datenbank im Schloss Museum Landeck gespeichert. Dieses Material zusammen mit den gefundenen Daten in der Ellis Island Database in New York hilft uns nicht nur die Art und Dauer der Migration zu recherchieren, sondern auch den Einfluss der Tiroler in America darzustellen. Diese Arbeit stellt jene Bewohner des Bezirkes Landeck in den Mittelpunkt die sich entscheiden mussten ob sie 'Bleiben oder Gehen?' sollten. Um diese Frage zu beantworten werden nicht nur politische und geosoziale Aspekte aufgegriffen sondern auch die Einzelschicksale hervorgehoben. Die drei Hauptfragen der Arbeit lauten also: Warum sind so viele Landecker/innen ausgewandert? Wohin sind sie gegangen? Was passierte mit ihnen nach ihrer Immigration in den USA? Die Analyse der Daten wird im Lichte der Cultural Memory Studies untersucht, welche uns helfen wird die Unterschiede zwischen Geschichte und Erinnerung zu verstehen.

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Fig 1 Cincinnati: A City of Immigrants

1. Introduction

Our journey starts at a castle in Landeck, in the Tyrol. The stories and documents of emigrants from the Landeck County have been stored in a new database in this castle. Many emigrants had to travel past it before leaving the country and thus this seems an appropriate place to start our research of Tyrolean emigrants from Landeck County who immigrated to the United States of America. After extensive renovations and renewal the museum in Landeck Castle was reopened in 2007. It tries to discuss controversial topics that have been neglected throughout the history of the Tyrol in favor of a more tourist-friendly and nostalgic picture. The Tyrol was not always a wealthy state but people were poor and some saw no other option but to leave their families and country. The archives in the castle give us information regarding some of these people. Their travel routes, their birth- and death- dates are all registered in the database, but how can one store their stories?

This paper aims at three different things: First I shall explain the situation in Landeck County, which led up to the massive emigration. Furthermore I will include the history of Ellis Island and the U.S. immigration procedures. The emigration and immigration habits of people from Landeck, including possible travel routes and habits, shall be reviewed to give an overview of the current historical perception of these proceedings. Then I will also provide the readers with some insight into the methodology, how I was able to collect the data on emigrants from Landeck County and combine the found emigration data with the immigration data from Ellis Island. Along with the castle's archives I have accessed the Ellis Island immigration database and researched the traces of

Tyrolean immigrants in the United States. Most of the people who left the Tyrol traveling to America had to go through inspection at the station, and over 3 million entries are accessible online. Combining the data from these two databases it should be easy to draw a more detailed picture of the 'Tyrolean emigrant'. We will see where these Tyroleans came from and where they went to start a new life. I will try to provide answers to the most pressing matters: Why did people leave their homes in Landeck County? Why did so many of these emigrants choose to live in the United States? What happened to them on their long journey and their life as immigrants? One could summarize this first part, the history and background of life in the 18th and 19th centuries in the Tyrol, the Austrian U.S. immigration, Tyrolean emigration and the introduction of the two databases, as the necessary empirical basis for any further investigation of the matter. Having defined this necessary basis for my paper, the research questions and methodology used need clarification. Answering some of the above stated questions seems an ideal starting point for defining my research questions. Yet, I will not only try to paint a complete picture of Tyrolean emigrants but also compare our current historical perception of the past events with the facts and stories found during my research. The main research question of my paper is simple enough: Does the 'historical' picture of Tyrolean emigrants, Ellis Island, and the immigration procedures we have today cohere with the feelings and attitudes expressed in information and data from then, and if not, how does it differ? Investigating the two databases and the documents stored in Landeck will provide us with actual historical artifacts, whereas cultural memory studies will be able to provide us with a theoretical framework for our analysis. Combining our background knowledge, contemporary historical beliefs and the historical artifacts considering this theory I will be able to show how our perception of historical events and places is constantly being changed. The theoretic basis for our analysis of the empirical data will be cultural memory studies, especially the key terms Astrid Erll builds on. When investigating individual memories and their historical context we also have to look at the terms 'history' and 'memory', what they mean to us and how they might interact. Going back to the beginnings of the study of memory and culture we would have to start our analysis with Plato, however the modern notion of a cultural memory come into play much later. At the turn of the 19th century Halbwachs and Nora made their first attempts to

theoretic approaches that would later become part of 'cultural memory studies'. "Maurice Halbwachs was the first to write explicitly and systematically about cultural memory" (Erll Towards a conceptual foundation 10). As we will learn "Halbwachs not only coined the fundamental term 'collective memory'; but its legacy to cultural memory studies is at least threefold" (Erll Towards a conceptual foundation 10). His influence can be seen firstly, with the terminology of the field: "his concept of *cadres sociaux de la memoire* (social frameworks of memory) [...] individual memories are inherently shaped and will often be triggered by socio-cultural contexts, or frameworks" (Erll Towards a conceptual foundation 10). Secondly, his studies on memory and remembering have been an important influence to the perception of oral history and cultural memory studies in general. Thirdly, his research on the memory of certain communities anticipated Nora's notion of *lieux de memoire*, laying the foundation for the future of cultural memory studies (Erll Towards a conceptual foundation 10). Although Halbwachs' theory is based on French sociology, memory studies soon became a trans-disciplinary phenomenon. In the very beginnings of this field many different scholars from different disciplines, like Sigmund Freud and Maurice Halbwachs became interested in the connection of culture and memory, but their studies and ideas remained strictly separated. The ideas of memory studies came up repeatedly in very varied fields of study and only in recent times with scholars like Erll and Olick all the previously separated concepts found their way into one interdisciplinary field (Erll 10-11). We will make use of this interdisciplinary and view our emigrant memories from different angles, which are all combined under the umbrella term 'cultural memory studies'. The idea is, that given a brief glimpse into the variety of scholarly work on memory studies and their advantages for this paper, the reader will be familiarized with the essential key terms of memory studies and prepared for the later application of these concepts and ideas on the empirical data selected for this paper. I will argue that the narrations of the Tyrolean emigrants are memories and can thus be analyzed with the help of Erll's contemporary approach on cultural memory studies. We will encounter several different memories all evolving around one topic, namely Tyrolean emigration and consequent U.S. immigration, and cultural memory studies will help us to understand the differences of these memories to each other and to our current perception of Tyrolean emigration.

The second aim of this paper is to depict a variety of different emigration stories. Those stories were collected by different means and vary greatly in shape and form and have not been similarly summarized anywhere else before. In order to depict the great variety of found data I will include individual narrations, collected data from village historians and database research results. In his work *Saisonwanderer* Spiss generally distinguishes between three different kinds of emigrants. There were seasonal workers, who crossed the borders yearly for better employment elsewhere, coming back to help at home during the harvest season. Those seasonal migrants had to reckon with malice and distrust not only at home for leaving but also at their place of employment for their customs were often unfamiliar to the people in their environment. Both their home community and their new community would see them as strangers and 'others' (Spiss *Saisonwanderer* 19). This estrangement connects all three groups of emigrants. The second group is made up of Schwabenkinder, who were sent across the mountains to the 'Schwabenland'¹ to work for food and board. The lot of the Schwabenkinder, discussed in the castle's exhibition, was certainly the harshest. The cheap laborers were welcome to do work no local would have done for similar payment. They were also abused and mistreated not only by their masters but also by local children who thought them strange.

Finally, the third group is made up of permanent emigrants who left home never to return. This is where most of the United States immigrants fit in. As do Hermenigild and Marianne Marth, who departed from Landeck as permanent emigrants. As with so many other emigration stories collected in this paper I know of their story because of the narrations of Josef Partoll, their great-grandson living in Prutz,

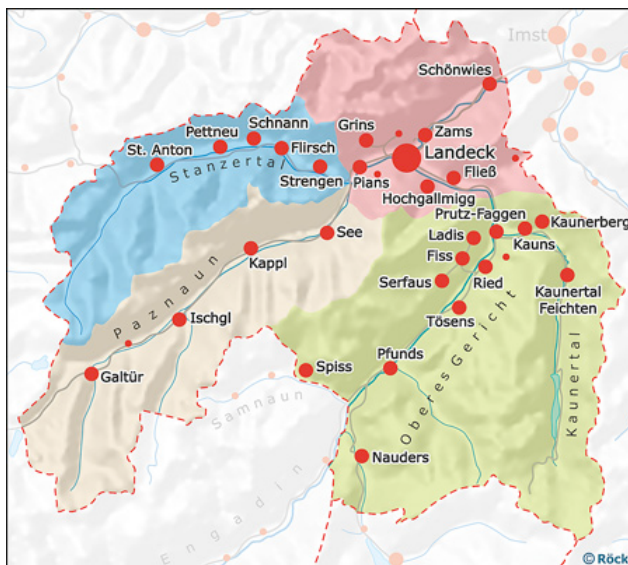


Fig 2 Map of Landeck County

Landeck County (see fig.2). It is a rather short narrative and fits here since we

¹ Schwabenland describes an area in Germany which the Herzogtum Schwaben entailed in medieval times. The large area in Southern Germany is now a state called Baden-Württemberg.

must not only familiarize ourselves with the collected data but can also see how Partoll's description corresponds with Spiss' emigrant classification. Hermenigild Marth was born in Serfaus in 1848.

He married Marianne Wolf from Ladis, see fig.2. They had three children, Maria, Antonia, and Paulina who were born in Serfaus and Ladis. The family left Ladis in 1885 to move to America. They did not only take their young children to Chicago, but also took Marianne's unmarried sister Josepha Wolf with them. Hermenigild started working as a paperboy in Chicago. He took up a life insurance for himself and his family. In the years after their immigration the family grew and a son Josef and a daughter Serafina were welcome into the world in 1887 and 1888. Marianne grew ill and the physicians were not able to help much. A Native American medicine man, however, apparently told her that a change of air would cure her. Due to her sickness and the medicine man's advice Marianne, her sister Josepha and her 5 children went back to Europe. The youngest child was only a couple of weeks old. Their journey back was difficult and long and after weeks of traveling overseas and over land they finally settled in a house in Prutz. The young babe Serafina died three months old in Prutz of the strain of the journey. Hermenigild had to stay behind because of his contract with the postal service and the life insurance agreement. Hermenigild and his wife wrote letters to keep in contact. In 1893 he wrote his wife about a



Fig 3 Josef Marth

terrible accident that had happened to a Tyrolean boy in Chicago. A Josef Wolf's son, 6 years old, had been run over by a car. Josef Wolf was a fellow immigrant who had left Ladis with his family to work in Chicago (Partoll n.p. 2007). The employment with the postal service was well paid and Hermenigild send his earnings home to his family that was able to buy a part of house 63 in Entbruck, Prutz and several lots of farming land. In 1893 he briefly came to visit Prutz for his vacation but he had to go back to Chicago to uphold his contract.

Hermenigild got sick in 1898. He suffered from an inflammation of the peritoneum and died during his surgery in a hospital in Chicago. He was 50 years old when he died (Partoll n.p. 2007). The couple's only son Josef, see fig.3, was wounded during his service in the First World War

and died in L'viv in Galicia in 1914. Only one of their daughters, Paulina, got married. The offspring of Paulina and Johann Heiß still live in Prutz today: Paula Partoll and Josef Heiß live in Prutz, Entbruck 63 (Partoll n.p. 2007). Not only Hermenigild Marth had left Ladis to work in America. His brother Engelbert and his wife Anna-Maria Waldner left Serfaus some years before Hermenigild left. However, Engelbert and his family stayed in Chicago for the rest of their lives. They had five children and some must still remain somewhere in the United States (Partoll n.p. 2007). This short narration of the family Marth from Prutz shows how permanent migration could sometimes fail and due to difficult circumstances people had to move back home. Furthermore we can see how the stories are relayed to the next generation and past on in history. Still, amongst the more accessible past of the Schwabenkinder, the Tyrolean U.S. immigrants and other smaller groups of emigrants like the Marths are seldom discussed. Better known than the Tyrolean emigrants who settled in the United States are for instance the idealistically motivated settlers of Pozuzo, Peru. Some 480 Tyroleans moved to Pozuzo in the years 1857-1868. Most of these Pozuzo settlers were from the Northern parts of the Tyrol but some courts and communities also paid the transportation costs for Jenische – Tyrolean gypsies – in order to get rid of them. A last group, Spiss does not categorize but I have come to understand as a secluded group during my research is the commonly neglected group of emigrants who returned home. These returnees, like the Marths, show that migration was not always final. Hopes and dreams were often destroyed by reality. The situation at home must have been desperate, however, since the first arrivals, like in Pozuzo, warned against coming to Peru, but were still followed by a large number of people only a few years later. In 1857 the Tyroleans in Peru wrote back home and told stories of hardships and failure, nevertheless another wave of emigrants went to join them in Pozuzo only ten years later.

The third aim of this paper is achieved by combining the theoretical framework with some of the collected memories of part two. The most self-contained stories were chosen and we can compare our contemporary collective memory of immigration and historical individual memories with each other in the chapter '**A Paradigm**'. Quoting different narratives written at different times about more or less the same group of individuals will provide us with an answer to my earlier mentioned research question. We will see whether the collective and

collected memories of emigrants from Landeck County cohere or collide with our current collective memory of the past events.

Concluding, this paper thus connects the histories and concepts of Landeck and Ellis Island, and gives a brief glimpse into theoretic approaches regarding these places of memory. Understanding historic aspects and what times were like in Landeck will help to answer the question why people left. We are to familiarize ourselves with the general implications of emigration around the turn of the 18th and 19th centuries before comparing general history to individual pasts. We will pack up our belongings in Landeck and start our journey. We will experience the most important steps on a trans-Atlantic journey until we arrive at Ellis Island where we will immigrate into the United States of America. However, our journey does not end there but as with the Tyrolean immigrants then, it will only have started. Through interaction with the offspring of these Tyrolean U.S. immigrants, researching the two databases and investigating personal artifacts this paper tries to paint a more detailed picture of the people that left Landeck County. The thrilling emigration stories discovered, sometimes written down in diaries, sometimes remembered by their children's children show us that although there might have been general connecting reasons for emigration we should not forget the individual journeys of many Tyroleans. For some their journey took them to Peru, to New Zealand or even back home. Some died on the way. Some made it to the United States of America and some even realized their dreams.

2. Historical Overview - Connecting Landeck to Ellis Island

Before we can glimpse into the individual stories of these emigrants we need to concern ourselves with their historic background. We will need this information not only to broaden our knowledge but also for the following theoretic analysis which follows. The historic information given in this chapter portrays the contemporary notion of our past. I have tried to provide an objective and complete overview of the necessary historic facts; however, we will find that our collective memory has influenced these facts and what I claim objective will perhaps not correspond completely with the stories of the emigrants. Thus we should not only obtain all the necessary historic facts from this chapter but also keep them in mind for the following analysis. First explaining the situation in

Landeck and the Tyrol and providing the reader with different examples of emigrants' stories from the castle's archives we will then focus on Austrian U.S. immigration and where these emigrants went to. The Census 2000 and other useful tools will help us to see the larger Tyrolean U.S. immigration movements and allow us to answer the questions as to where these people went but also what traces the Austrian culture left in the USA. Finally arriving at Ellis Island I will give a brief historic overview and we will look at the U.S. immigration procedures in more detail, discussing the proceedings for the application of U.S. citizenship and the custom inspections the immigrants had to go through entering the United States. By the end of this chapter I will have not only introduced the most important historic surroundings and settings for our further analysis during which we will look at the methodology used to obtain useful information concerning the emigrants from Landeck County, but also provided the reader with the necessary basis for understanding the following chapters.

Landeck and Ellis Island are two essential places in this paper. We gather important information about Tyrolean emigrants at the databases of both of these places but for a vivid picture of the life of the emigrants we also have to investigate the steps the emigrants took between Landeck and New York, the two cities the emigrants connected with their journey. Starting at Landeck we ask whether there were any specific reasons for why people left home, and why so many left? Why did they leave the Tyrol? Obvious reasons for emigration might be financial or political issues. Perchance even geographical or historic reasons could account for the vast number of emigrants in some Tyrolean valleys. Traveling through Europe one inevitably stumbles across a mountainous country "roughly the size of the state of Maine" which is bordered by Switzerland and Liechtenstein to the West, by Italy in the South and by Hungary, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, and Slovenia as well as Germany in the North and East. "Austria lies at the center of political and geographic Europe. Two-thirds of Austria's land mass is located in the Alpine region, with its highest peak, the Grossglockner, reaching 12,457 feet" (Jones 2009: 3). Within this Alpine region Landeck is surrounded by mighty mountain formations. The infertile mountain slopes are covered with sparse woodland and hardly bear enough fertile soil to grow grass. In the valleys of Landeck County there is only little room for agriculture and the biggest patches of fertile soil can be found on

river level. Geographically there is little space for inhabitants, their farms and their livestock. The scarce fertile soil and space make the Tyroleans „rich of poor soil“ and lay a strong foundation for emigration (Spiss *Saisonwanderer* 18-19). The possibilities of hay production are given on various lower clearances and high alpine meadows, but there is little room for any real cultivation of land. The little available soil there was had to be cultivated labor-intensively and the farmers were constantly working under immense time pressure and harsh natural circumstances. There were hardly years when they did not have to reclaim their land after devastating natural disasters had destroyed their fields and fences. In spring meadows and fields had to be cleared from stones, gravel and avalanche debris, before they could even begin to plow. Fences had to be fixed and fertile soil carried back onto the fields from whence it had been washed out during the winter. The agriculture in extremely steep areas was connected with further dangers and even more maintenance work. In a struggle against drought, lacking of fertile soil and weed pests, the crops had to be harvested before the harsh winters could destroy a year's work. In winter hay and pasture had to be collected from the high alpine huts where they were stored during summer and many people lost their lives going down the dangerously steep mountain slopes on their hay sledges (Spiss *Saisonwanderer* 18-19). So why did people give up their homes? The everyday struggle between the farmers and nature that took place in the remote areas of Landeck County made it easy to think of a better life elsewhere, and the only possible way of escaping this situation was seasonal-, part-time- or definite emigration. The city of Landeck is an important starting point for our research since it was able to develop more rapidly than the surrounding towns and villages and profited from its' central location for transit and thus became the major port from whence all emigrants started their journeys. After this introduction of Landeck County the picture of the starving Tyrolean farmer, who had to escape his poverty stricken country to make his good fortune elsewhere is quite vivid. However, in *Saisonwanderer* Spiss comments that the situation around the turn of the century was not quite as desperate as often depicted, and there was certainly work to be had in Landeck. Around 1900 many migration laborers actually came to the Tyrol and especially the Upper-Inn Valley to help with the construction of the Arlbergbahn train tracks and to work in one of the new factories. In St.Anton, a town at the edge of Landeck County

and close to the border of Vorarlberg, there were at times eight foreigners for one local inhabitant. At the time two major factories set up in Landeck as well. One textile- and one carbide-factory, which are still in existence today, started to import laborers from Italy and elsewhere since there were not enough hands to be had in Landeck. Local farmers, mostly poor, distrusted the factories and only a small number would work there. Wagons filled with young Italian girls arrived at Landeck main station to bring them to work in the textile factory. They came in high hopes and dreams only to realize they had been cheated into unbearable working conditions under false pretenses. After the First World War the economic situation in Austria was steadily growing worse and anti-Semitism grew even in a county like Landeck, with hardly a Jewish population. During all times Tyroleans fought 'the other' or foreigners to boost their sense of community but still tourism became another source of income. The growing market for tourists started to develop quite rapidly and soon there were more guest beds than inhabitants in the counties Landeck and Imst². Many buildings were rebuilt for the growing tourist numbers and the state tried to boost the cultivation of more soil with mowing bonuses. Thus there were some work opportunities in the Tyrol but they were characteristically low paid and the working hours were extreme. The migration laborers who had been brought to the Tyrol for cheap labor stayed longer than anticipated and lowered the wages. More foreigners came when the inhabitants of Southern Tyrol had to choose between becoming Italian citizens and living in the neighboring Tyrol. Houses and shelters were built for the Southern Tyroleans, which only brought them the resentment of the local population and "they were regarded much in the same way the Turkish immigrants are looked at today" (Lunger 2). Based on this background, migration movements in Landeck are not a modern phenomenon or exception, but a constantly reoccurring process. Whoever depicted the Tyrolean inhabitant as "Felsafösch" ³ (trans. Stone solid) in character and habit obviously chose to ignore the migrational habits of these people. In the castle's exhibition one can follow the steps of the often-unheard emigrants and immigrants and relive their lives. In one room for instance there are new

² For a map of Landeck County see fig.2.

³ The inhabitants of the Upper Inn Valley in the Tyrol are often regarded as a headstrong people. The term Felsafösch is still used by inhabitants of Landeck County to describe themselves. It has become a positive and patriotic term to describe one characteristic of the Tyrolean.

pictures of Pozuzo and we can see how it was experienced by immigrants one-hundred-years ago. The famous Arlbergbahn and its' workers are commemorated but also the foreigner's point of view is openly discussed. The idea that Tyroleans are "felsafösch", rooted in their home country, wearing nothing but Lederhosen and eating dumplings, communicating through yodeling is a common misperception. The stereotypical depiction of all these things makes us wonder why it is that locals always feel that they are worth more than immigrants. It is then we have to remember all these people who have left Landeck, and who became foreigners everywhere else:

Bester Freund!

Nun sind seit dem Tage an dem wir voneinander Abschied genommen haben, 15 tage verflossen, und noch haben wir keine Arbeit und noch keine zu hoffen, also noch immer auf der reise, und wer weiß wie lang. Dein Bruder, das Hannesle, hat eine bekommen in Lindau am Bodensee, die Adresse schreib ich Dir auf ihn, denn es wäre umsonst, weil man nicht weiß, wie lang er dort ist, denn es ist ein gar schlechter Ort, ungemein strenger, tut Handlangen (Huter 8).⁴

The Tyrolean farmer - rooted in the harsh environment, embedded in nature, his community, and society structure alike, - is a nice invention. Additionally this stereotypical picture of the Tyrolean has since 1809 also included the romantic and passionate love of freedom, which he or she is willing to fight for by any means – if necessary even with nothing but a cudgel. This picture of the hard working farmer, who is prepared to work the hard soil with his hands to feed himself and his own, is depending on a either romantic or politic ideal dreamt up by educated city inhabitants and 19th century tourists (Huter 8).

The reality was a very different one, but misery, despair, harshness and insensibility hardly fit a romantic and sellable picture of the Tyrolean farmer, least of all the West-Tyroleans (Huter 8). Spiss theorizes that the massive emigration is mostly rooted in the fact, that the 16th century Tyrol was grossly overpopulated. More people lived in the alpine region than agriculture or trading could support. The picture of the Tyrolean farmer who would not leave his home country for anything is proven wrong by Spiss, who finds numerous examples for people leaving their homes for a better life elsewhere. Some farmers for

⁴ Transl: Dearest friend!

Now 15 days have passed since we took leave from one another and we have no work yet and no hope to get any. We are still traveling and on a journey for God knows how long. Your brother, Hannes, got work in Lindau at the Bodensee, I will not tell you the address, it would not make any sense since one knows not how long he is going to be there. It is no bad place, very strict (Josef and Alois Prantl, two men from Pitztal, 1880, in a letter to a friend).

instance moved to Germany after the 30-years-war to help with the rebuilding. Others, like the family Parth, immigrated to the United States giving in to their lust for adventures. The only trace left of the Wilhelms now is a peculiar historical artifact. The castle's exhibition entails a large collection of crypts and mangers, which are popularly displayed in most Tyrolean houses around advent time. After several years of restoration an old emigrant manger returned home to Landeck Castle's exhibition. In various local newspaper articles, see fig.4., Rudolf Wilhelm remembers the manger's past and his family's emigration history, see fig.5: For Wilhelm getting the old manger down from the attic and unpacking it was a huge occasion every year. Jakob Parth and his grandson Rudolf Wilhelm had unpacked dusted and repainted the small figurines and put them up yearly. "Mother told us that grandfather had built the manger and that it took him one entire winter", Wilhelm remembers (TT 1.12.2010). Parth had started building the manger after his return from America. During the 1970's he had travelled the world and finally settled in Chicago, where he worked in a bicycle factory and got married to a Tyrolean girl. They had children and returned to live in Tösens in 1898. His wife longed for adventures and traveling and Parth started building a manger to occupy his mind. Thanks to his and his grandson's maintenance the manger survived well preserved. Today the manger is being displayed at the museum, and tells the story of Jakob Parth and his family who had returned home (TT 1.12.2010). Other families did not have the luxury of following their dreams but due to



Rudolf Wilhelm und Schlossherrin Evi Lungen-Valentini begutachten die aufwändig restaurierte Krippe.

Foto: Freim

Eine Auswandererkrippe kehrt ins Schloss zurück

Nach mehreren Jahren Pause wird heuer erstmals wieder die Wilhelm-Krippe auf Schloss Landeck zu sehen sein. Gebaut wurde sie von einem Auswanderer.

Von Matthias Reichle

Landeck – Jedes Jahr, wenn Jakob Parth seine Krippe aus dem Speicher holte, die Figuren aus ihren Verpackungen wickelte und kleinere Schäden ausbesserte, dann war auch sein Enkel nicht weit. Die Leidenschaft seines Opas hat auch ihn begeistert, berichtet der Prutzer Rudolf Wilhelm von der Zeit, als er klein war: „Die Mutter hat erzählt, den ganzen Winter habe der Großvater an der Krippe gebaut.“

Das waren die Jahre, als Parth aus Amerika zurückgekehrt war. Er war nämlich nicht nur ein großer Krippenliebhaber, sondern darüberhi-

naus ein echter Weltreisender, erklärt Wilhelm. In den 1870er Jahren begab er sich auf ein halbes Globus führte.

In Chicago fand er nicht nur Arbeit in einer Fabrik für Fahrräder, er heiratete auch eine Tirolerin und bekam Nachwuchs. Die junge Familie kehrte 1898 nach Tösens zurück. Seine Frau plagte danach noch lange das Fernweh, während sich Parth dem Krippenbau widmete.

Dank seiner Pflege und der seines Enkels Rudolf ist das Schmückstück, das damals entstanden ist, auch heute noch im besten Zustand. Nach einer längeren Pause

und einer aufwändigen Restaurierung durch die beiden Krippenbaumeister Hans-Peter Aschaber und Wernfried Poschusta wird die so genannte Wilhelm-Krippe heuer erstmals wieder im Schloss Landeck zu sehen sein, berichtet Schlossherrin Evi Lungen-Valentini. Dort ist sie bestens aufgehoben, beschäftigt man sich hinter den alten Mauern doch seit geraumer Zeit mit Auswandererschicksalen. Vom 4. bis 8. Dezember, 14 bis 22 Uhr, und vom 12. Dezember bis 30. Jänner, 10 bis 17 Uhr (Montag Ruhetag), wird die Krippe gemeinsam mit anderen Kostbarkeiten aus dem Bezirk ausgestellt.



Krippenbauer Jakob Parth kam 1898 mit seiner Familie von Amerika nach Tirol zurück.

1. 12. 2010

Tiroler Tageszeitung

Fig 4 TT Newspaper article



Fig 5 Rudolf Wilhelm with a picture of his ancestors

geological and climatic circumstances it was not possible to greatly improve the productivity of agriculture in Landeck and most families were very poor. The soil was not very fertile and the utilized agricultural area was very restricted. However, the population grew rapidly. The large number of children in the families was 'God-given' and yearly procreation not the exception, adding one mouth to feed every year (Huter 8). It would have been a sin to prevent conception. The clerics yelled down from the pulpit that according to Jesus the people should have two or three children a year since it was a severe sin to prevent pregnancy (Huter 8).

Mai Mueter ischt a Guete gwest, sinsch war mer it sou wait koime. hat miaße sövl Kinder auziache, mit gar nicht fascht; und alle Jahr ischt a Kluas gwest. ... Z'nacht sai d'Kinder af d'walt koime, und z'moargets isch se dearscht augwest. s' war a Sind gwest, wenn ma a Kind verhiatet hatt. De Gaischtliche habe vo de Kanzlen achegschriare, Jöses, s'hatt noat gheit, d'Leit hatte's Jahr zwoa, drei Kinder gheit, wenn se's hatte habe kenne, vor lauter isch es a Sind gwest, wenn sen uas verhiatet habe. Ware sen all in d'höll koime (Huter 8).⁵

The steadily growing number of people had to feed on the scarce soil. The result was a nutrition shortage and people dying of starvation. "We grew up with potatoes, mash and water soup" (Huter 8). In spite of humility and great constraint it was not enough to live (Huter 8). The average farmer then had at most only 5 hectares to work on because of the commonly practiced Realteilung (transl. property partition). Realteilung was a legal practice common in the Southwestern parts of Germany and the Upper-Inn Valley in the Tyrol. It implies that an inheritance is split into equal shares and equally divided amongst all children. Through this practice former large farms had been divided into tiny patches of scattered land over the years. The farmers often had to share their homes with all their relatives and some parts of the houses were even divided by lines of chalk, as we can witness in the castle's exhibition. In the 19th century most farmers in the Upper-Inn Valley did no longer own enough soil and livestock to support their families and many chose to leave to help their siblings, instead of further dividing their inheritance. They took the necessary money for their journey and left everything else to their siblings and relatives who stayed behind. Throughout Europe the size of the farms declined and the number of poor rose, which took on catastrophic proportions in the Upper-Inn Valley.

⁵ Transl: My mother was very able; otherwise we would not have gotten that far. She had to bring up so many children with almost nothing. And every year came another small one....In the evening she gave birth to the children and in the morning she was the first one up (Huter 8).

People were not able to satisfy their basic needs. The number of farms who could self-sustain declined, and in the Upper-Inn Valley a large amount of people starved. Thus, people looked for different working possibilities and whoever did not beg, smuggle or poach, had to leave temporarily or emigrate indefinitely. Even leaving was uncertain and dangerous as the story of family Wille shows: The grandaunt⁶ of Hermann Wille, Aloisia Wille Barreith, was born on the 22nd of December 1882, in the community of Rechen, in the town of Fließ (see fig.2), in Landeck County. She was the ninth child and the fifth daughter born into the family Wille in Fließ. Her great grandson obtained this story from historic writings and preserved the story of Aloisia's life. The Wille family with their eleven children lived on a big farm. Not much information of how Wille's grandaunt grew up has survived. Wille found information about her baptism and confirmation in the church books of the Maria Himmelfahrt Church in Landeck (trans. Maria Assumption). When the family wanted to reach the train station, the market or the church in Landeck they walked⁷. Aloisia went to school in Fließ and she wrote some of her life down in a diary. During her years in school her entries concerned her daily chores and boys. For instance, there is one entry which describes two young men courting her and carrying her lunch. She wrote about her every day life and work and thus we know now that she often carried wool with her mother all the way to the factory in Flirsch to exchange it for cloth or money. In May 1890, when Aloisia was 27 years old, she left with her younger brother Johann, who was 24, for the long journey to America.

They had traveled to Innsbruck to apply for their visas and passports and with these formalities settled they left from Landeck train station after getting their passports stamped in Landeck. Aloisia and Johann boarded a train for Kufstein, which is close to the German border. The train they took left on May 7th, 1909. Traveling by train via Munich, Stuttgart and Nuremberg they finally reached Hamburg after three days. On May 10th they finally arrived at the Hamburg harbor where they boarded a ferry for the Cuxhaven port where they finally boarded the transatlantic ship "Cleveland" conducted by a Captain Bleucher. This information collected by Wille does, however, not correspond with any data

6 In his narration Wille refers to Aloisia Wille Barreith as his grandmother. However, she actually has to be one of his grandparents' siblings, therefore I will regard Aloisia as Wille's grandaunt.

7 The hike from Fließ to Landeck following a gravel road which follows the old Via Claudia Augusta takes approximately 1 hour and 45 minutes.

in the Ellis Island online archive⁸. Searching for a 'Wille', or 'A' and 'Wille' does not lead to any valid results. Using the possibility to search by ship was sadly not fruitful either. Generally it should be easy to find them since we have such detailed information regarding their crossing. The ship Cleveland left Cuxhaven several times in the year 1909 but only once in May (see fig.6). According to Aloisia's records they left Landeck on May 7th and arrived in Hamburg on May 10th. Thus they would have had enough time to get aboard the Cleveland leaving on the 16th of May. There were 2215 passengers aboard the Cleveland on the 16th of May 1909 when the ship left Hamburg and 372 more boarded at Cuxhaven. Unfortunately Aloisia Wille and her brother were not registered on the ship records. The next ship left Cuxhaven on the 20th of June; however, the siblings were not on board either. Thus we only know from Aloisia's tale how they came to New York: They travelled across the English Channel and the Atlantic Ocean until they finally arrived in New York after eleven nights and ten days. Wille writes that they disembarked on May 21st 1909 and were herded onto a ferry, which took them to Ellis Island. At the immigration offices on Ellis Island they had to go through a number of inspections. Doctors and officials herded all these people who had arrived with Aloisia and Johann through the giant arrival halls and Aloisia writes that they were inspected as if on an assembly line (Wille n.p.). Their papers, health and mental abilities were inspected as seen in fig. 7 .and 8. The inspections⁹ were very unpleasant since the doctors and staff were very rough and the entire procedure was very impersonal. Once you had passed you could leave for the mainland and start a



The screenshot shows the website for the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation, Inc. with a search bar and navigation links. Below is a table titled 'THE ELLIS ISLAND SHIP DATABASE' for May 1909. The table lists ship names, departure dates, and ports of origin.

Select a Date of Arrival and Port of Departure for the Cleveland:	
05/01/1909 - Cuxhaven, France	05/24/1909 - Hamburg
05/02/1909 - Cuxhaven	05/25/1909 - Hamburg, Germany
05/03/1909 - Hamburg	05/26/1909 - Southampton
05/04/1909 - Hamburg via Cuxhaven	05/27/1909 - Cuxhaven, France
05/05/1909 - Southampton	05/28/1909 - Cuxhaven
05/06/1909 - Cuxhaven, France	05/29/1909 - Hamburg
05/07/1909 - Cuxhaven	05/30/1909 - Southampton
05/08/1909 - Hamburg	05/31/1909 - Cuxhaven, France
05/09/1909 - Southampton	06/01/1909 - Cuxhaven
05/10/1909 - Cuxhaven, France	06/02/1909 - Hamburg, France
05/11/1909 - Cuxhaven	06/03/1909 - Hamburg
05/12/1909 - Southampton	06/04/1909 - Hamburg
05/13/1909 - Cuxhaven, France	06/05/1909 - Hamburg
05/14/1909 - Cuxhaven	06/06/1909 - Hamburg
05/15/1909 - Southampton	06/07/1909 - Hamburg
05/16/1909 - Cuxhaven, France	06/08/1909 - Hamburg
05/17/1909 - Cuxhaven	06/09/1909 - Hamburg
05/18/1909 - Southampton	06/10/1909 - Hamburg
05/19/1909 - Cuxhaven, France	06/11/1909 - Hamburg
05/20/1909 - Cuxhaven	06/12/1909 - Hamburg
05/21/1909 - Southampton	06/13/1909 - Hamburg
05/22/1909 - Cuxhaven, France	06/14/1909 - Hamburg
05/23/1909 - Cuxhaven	06/15/1909 - Hamburg
05/24/1909 - Southampton	06/16/1909 - Hamburg
05/25/1909 - Cuxhaven, France	06/17/1909 - Hamburg
05/26/1909 - Cuxhaven	06/18/1909 - Hamburg
05/27/1909 - Southampton	06/19/1909 - Hamburg
05/28/1909 - Cuxhaven, France	06/20/1909 - Hamburg
05/29/1909 - Cuxhaven	06/21/1909 - Hamburg
05/30/1909 - Southampton	06/22/1909 - Hamburg
05/31/1909 - Cuxhaven, France	06/23/1909 - Hamburg
05/32/1909 - Cuxhaven	06/24/1909 - Hamburg
05/33/1909 - Southampton	06/25/1909 - Hamburg
05/34/1909 - Cuxhaven, France	06/26/1909 - Hamburg
05/35/1909 - Cuxhaven	06/27/1909 - Hamburg
05/36/1909 - Southampton	06/28/1909 - Hamburg
05/37/1909 - Cuxhaven, France	06/29/1909 - Hamburg
05/38/1909 - Cuxhaven	06/30/1909 - Hamburg
05/39/1909 - Southampton	06/31/1909 - Hamburg

Fig 6 Ellis Island ship manifest



Fig 7 and 8 Health inspections on newly arrived Immigrants

⁸ For more information on the methodology see chapter 44.

⁹ For more information on the custom procedures please see chapter 40.

new life. If you had health problems, were mentally impaired or did not have enough money you were not allowed to enter (ellisland.org). Wille's grandaunt and her brother Johann did not have enough money to obtain an entry permit. They had brought \$50 with them, which was not enough for the officials. Thus, Aloisia and Johann's luggage was confiscated and in order to prove that they would not fall on the welfare of the state they had to get more money. Oswald, their brother, who had already settled close to St.Louis, had to travel all the way to New York to bail them out (Wille n.p.). They waited five days for Oswald, who probably had to come up with the money himself. Oswald obtained enough money to satisfy the officials and Aloisia and Johann were finally able to leave Ellis Island. When they received their held possessions back, someone had searched through the luggage and taken their homemade schnapps amongst other things. In her diary Aloisia is very mad about this since the schnapps had been a parting gift by her father. The siblings took the train from New York to St.Louis, Missouri where Oswald and Marianna lived (Wille n.p.). Johann was able to work in the vegetable gardens of a convent in St.Louis and Aloisia started to work on a farm close to her sister's. She worked as a hired hand, and cleared land, planted crops, tended the horses and other farm animals. Aloisia had borrowed \$40.00 from her sister to make the overseas journey and had to start paying Marianna back. It took her fourteen months to pay the loan back. The work she did was very hard and only during the cold season Johann was able to help her. During summer and spring Johann had to work in the convent's orchards. Aloisia sought new employment opportunities and found some low-paid jobs once or twice. She remembers the first time being quite awful: She worked on the farm of a Baptist minister. His wife had died and left him with fourteen children ranging from age of five to 25. The minister had remarried but the new wife did not take care of the children. Aloisia complains that the children live in filth. Flea and bedbugs bothered them night and day. The family owned two farms, had free grazing land for their cattle and hogs and even owned a store, but still the children were close to starvation. Aloisia could not understand why there was not enough food to feed the children and when payday came the minister and his wife wanted her to take groceries instead of the \$1,50 a week she had been promised. After seven weeks Aloisia quit and returned to help on her sister's farm (Wille n.p.). Aloisia's second employment was at Mr.& Mrs. Roone's. She was supposed to tutor their daughter Charlotte

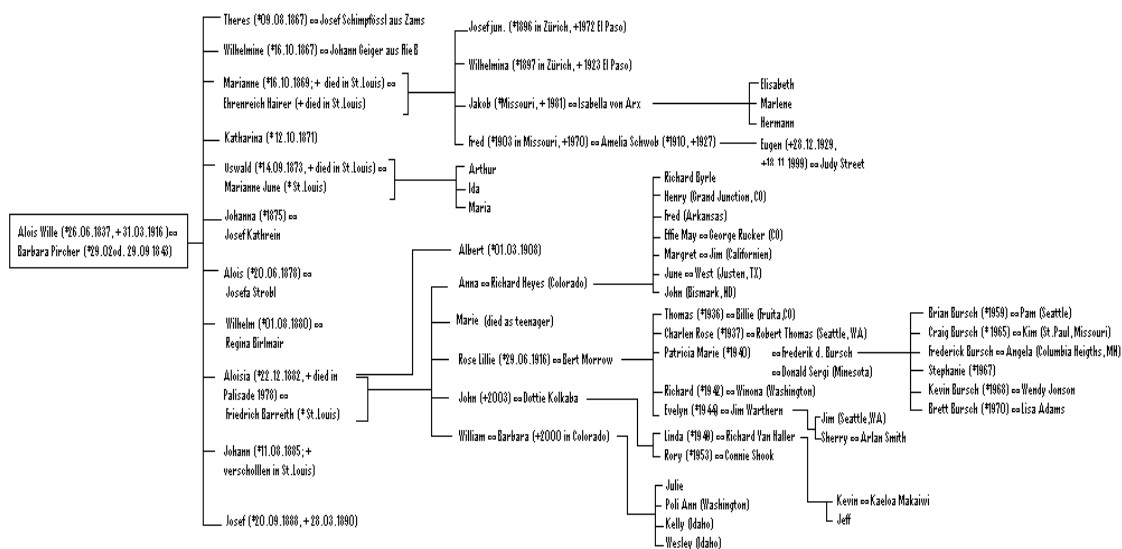
and help Mrs. Roone around the house. The family lived near Grandin close to a sawmill or lumberyard. On their farm Aloisia had the opportunity to learn a little bit of English from Charlotte while she taught Charlotte German. However, she was not able to practice much, since Marianne's husband allowed only German to be spoken at home. Besides her being able to learn some English Aloisia really liked the job because the people were nice and the pay was good. She worked at the Roone's for eight weeks and left in January 1911 to go back to work on her sister's farm, until she married Frederich Karl Barreith. It is not clear why or how they met exactly but Frederich Barreith had worked for his uncle in Montana in the summer of 1910. After earning some money there he came to Missouri and obtained a loan to buy a farm close to Marianna's farm. Wille assumes that this is how Frederich and Aloisia met. They got married on July 19th in 1911 and this is how the day proceeded: On the morning of the 19th Frederich headed for a town called Poplar Bluff, stopping at Marianne's farm to collect his bride. The wagon he picked her up in was borrowed from a neighbor and drawn by two horses Frederich had bought for the occasion. Once they arrived in town they got a marriage license at the town hall and then tried to find a Catholic Church they could marry in. Since they were not able to find one, and they asked a Baptist minister to marry them instead. Their witnesses were the minister's wife and mother. After the wedding ceremony Aloisia's toothache became unbearable and they had one of her teeth pulled in town. After their visit to the dentists' they had their wedding dinner. After all this excitement they found themselves in town after nightfall with 25 miles to go home. In the dark their horses had difficulties seeing the road and the wagon went into a ditch. Frederich checked the damage and found the wagon's tongue broken. He then walked to a farmhouse they had passed a couple miles back to borrow a lantern to fix the wagon. During all of this Aloisia had to stay with the horses. She later wrote: "it seem an eternity that he was gone" (Wille n.p.). After the wagon had been repaired they turned around to return the borrowed lantern and then continued on their way home without further delay. They arrived on Frederich's farm close to dawn (Wille n.p.). During the next years the couple made constant improvements on the farm and by late 1913 two daughters had been born. Everything seemed fine but the family became uneasy after the first rumors of war in Europe reached the United States, and soon the first problems arose in Missouri. Mr. Long, the man who had provided Frederich with a loan saw how

nice the farm was shaping up and became greedy. He wanted Frederich to pay one year's full interest in advance or reimbursement of the full loan immediately. The family Barreith was not able to pay the full amount in one payment and had to seek a loan elsewhere. Due to the war in Europe the banks in America did no longer grant credits and thus Frederich and Aloisia had to sell their farm and animals to pay Mr. Long back. They sold their cattle, a few hogs and even their marriage horses to come up with the money. Then Mr. Long forced them off the farm with \$50.00 in their pockets. In January 1914 they left and decided to go and look for work in St. Louis (Wille n.p.). The family Barreith first moved to Oswald's farm and asked for work there, however, Oswald was not able to help and Frederich had to work small jobs here and there until June 1914. The grain harvest season in Kansas started and Frederich went to Kansas looking for better paid jobs. The harvest was supposed to take six weeks during which Aloisia and her children rented a small room at Mr. and Mrs. Bear's in St. Louis. After only twelve days Frederich had to return to St. Louis since the grain in Kansas could not be harvested due to too much rain that spring. The crops were all rotted and there was no work to be had. When he came home he found Aloisia seriously ill suffering from a gallstone. After some time she got better and they moved to Brush, Colorado. Frederich worked on farms helping during the harvest. After the harvest they moved to Denver, again looking for work (Wille n.p.). The employment situation in Denver was not much better and after only three weeks Frederich left Colorado to work in New Mexico. There he worked in a wood camp named Jersos or Jeroso and after some time he sent for his family to follow him. According to Aloisia they found a shack to live in, "It was cold, snowing and 14 degrees below zero" (Wille n.p.). Frederich worked everyday from November to March, bringing logs down the mountains to the mill. Lumbering was very dangerous work, especially during the winter, and Frederich even had to work on Christmas. The harsh living, dangerous job and unforgiving employer finally made Frederich quit on March 10th in 1915. He said "that is all" and left work (Wille n.p.). The family moved back to Colorado. On April 15th they arrived in Grand Valley and rented a house from Mr. & Mrs. Street. Frederich did not have a fixed employment and worked small jobs around town, at one point even helping out at the construction of a bridge across the Colorado River. They planted a vegetable garden and things started to look up again. In September they leased government land on top of a mesa

to create their own farm. Too late for planting, they moved into Mr. and Mrs. Richard's house to take care of the Richard's ranch and fruit orchards until they could move to their own farm on top of the mesa. Mr. and Mrs. Richards lived in Missouri during winter and when the Richards returned in April 1916 the Barreiths had to look for employment and a place to stay elsewhere. Apparently they were still not able to plant crops on their land and they moved in with a family named Crowford. When it was finally time for planting they hired Aloisia's brother Johann Wille and an additional man to work for them. During the midst of all this Aloisia got pregnant and suffered from another gallstone episode. She must have been very sick at the time and all the doctor could do at the time was to sooth her pain until the child was born. After the child's birth the doctors suggested that Aloisia should have her gallstones removed. On April 17th, 1917 when Aloisia checked into St.Mary's hospital in Grand Junction, to have her gallstones surgically removed. Johann accompanied her to the hospital but could not stay with her during the three weeks of her hospitalization since he needed to get back to work on the mesa. After her three weeks stay Frederich came to pick her up. When he arrived in the hospital she insisted that a Roman Catholic priest should marry them. Frederich agreed and Father Oldenbrug married them on the 8th of May 1917. Aloisia was ready to go home after their second wedding, still suffering from a lot of pain (Wille n.p.). Once they reached home Frederich was already planning another move and Aloisia went to her sickbed in more pain than before. Apparently her surgery wound had become very infected and on one day her incision burst. Interestingly enough she got better afterwards and the pressure that had caused the pain slowly submitted. During her sickness Frederich had to manage the household and farm and not being able to manage his daughters' hair to be combed and clean he cut it short. In one entry Aloisia describes that, while still in her sickbed she looked outside the window and saw "three boys with dresses on...then she realized what happened and laughed and cried at the same time" (Wille n.p.). By June Aloisia felt much better and was able to pack her things and her baby Lillie together and leave for the families' summer homestead where she was joined by everyone else. During the next months she got better and planted another vegetable garden. In 1919 the family including Johann moved to Mr.Lenhart's place and stayed there for a little while. Two daughters attended school, and by the summer of 1926 another son was born. In 1927 the government took back a

large portion of the grazing land the Barreiths had acquired. Apparently a company had discovered shale oil in the hills and had bought most of the land. Barbed wire fences were put up throughout the hills and most of the free grazing lands diminished. Frederick Barreith had to give up 200 acres of land but rented the remains of his land to local cattlemen and sheepherders. During the 1930's depression and Dust Bowl their second daughter died of pneumonia. With their farm, some cattle, sheep, chicken, cows and Johann's help they made it through these rough times and in 1934 their daughters Anna and Lillie got married. With the girls gone and two sons working on the farm Frederick realized he was still not satisfied with his life. In 1936 he left Colorado to find his final frontier. Frederick and his seventeen-year-old son John finally found work in Washington. Along the way from Colorado to Washington they had worked in the fruit orchards and on farms until they found an old pioneer town called Buncum Hollow. In order to settle there Frederick told Aloisia to sell everything they owned and send money. He told her the history of Buncum Hollow and where its name had come from: 'Hollow' comes from the hollow sound when you stamp your feet on the ground, and 'Buncum' comes from the pioneer who had first settled there (Wille n.p.). He described it as good land for farming with plenty of water and trees, about 17 miles northeast of Woodland, and five miles above Mervin Lake. Today the area he described does not exist anymore since it was filled with water in order to create a reservoir for an electric plant. In the winter of 1937 Aloisia and her son Bill left Colorado and followed Frederick and John to Washington. They lived in an old school house, up a hill for a while. Eventually they built their own house in the area. Frederick and John worked in the pear orchards at Yakima and Hood River, picking pears. The family remained in this area around Longview, Woodland and Kelso for 20 years. In the 1950's Frederick got sick and was hospitalized for eleven months. He never recovered and died on July 31st 1956 after another three months stay in the hospital. John and his family lived in Longview and Aloisia stayed with them during Frederick's hospitalization. After Frederick's death she stayed at home with her son Bill and sold the timber on their land. In 1957 Bill sold the entire property and bought himself a house in the Midway area, near Seattle, which he moved to with Aloisia and his family. After some time Bill got a job in Alaska and left for two years. During this time Aloisia rented an apartment in Longview. She suffered from another gallstone episode and moved in with her daughter Lillie,

who lived in Seattle. Not being able to afford the necessary hospital bills in Washington Aloisia moved in with Anna in Colorado where she could depend on state welfare. In April 1963 Aloisia finally had her gallbladder removed. She spent her remaining years in the Teller Arms Nursing Home, in Grand Junction, and the Palisade Nursing Home, in Palisade, close to Anna. Aloisia died in 1978 at the age of 95 (Wille n.p.).



by Heidrun Lunger

Fig 9 Wille's family tree.

Reading Hermann Wille's summary of his ancestors' lives one does not become aware that actually four of his grandparents' siblings moved to America, not only Aloisia and her brother. Wille only tells the story of Aloisia Wille Barreith and taking a glimpse at the Wille's family tree, I have compiled, (see fig.9) his description become clearer. According to it a Marianne Wille and Ehrenreich Hairer married in Fließ and then moved to St.Louis. Marianne's brother Oswald Wille moved to St.Louis and married a Marianne June there. Later two of the younger Wille siblings followed Marianne and Oswald: Aloisia Wille, whom Herman Wille's summary is concerned with, and Johann, who disappeared somewhere in St.Louis. Most data Hermann Wille has collected is in regards to Aloisia Wille who married Fred Carl Barreith as we learn from his account. The couple had five children Anna, Marie, Rose Lillie, John and William. The family tree covers the time span from 1882 – 2000. Its last entries show Aloisia's grandchildren whose last known addresses reach from Seattle, Washington to Idaho and Minnesota.

Her siblings Oswald and Marianne had children too and their offspring now lives in El Paso and around St.Louis Missouri. Together with the description of the situation in Landeck County and the story of family Wille this first historic overview gave us a glimpse not only into history but also how our notion of history sometimes differs from actual events. On the one hand we have Spiss who gives a detailed picture of the living and working environment of the people in Landeck County, and on the other hand we have journalistic and individual narratives. We see how small groups, like the emigrants who returned to the Tyrol, tend to be overlooked in the bigger historic picture. Furthermore we have already read a narration of an emigrant's descendent, Partoll, and the modern description of the family Kathreins' past emigration. Building on the historic surroundings and with a glimpse into some individual narratives I will now provide a more detailed account of Austrian U.S. immigration.

2.1. Austrian U.S. Immigration

The emigrants who travelled to United States of America often sought a new and prosperous future. The earliest records of Austrian immigration to the United States are from 1734, when 50 Protestant families fled religious persecution in Salzburg and settled in Georgia. In the colony they were granted free land and religious freedom. Their settlement near Savannah was called Ebenezer. As with most early settlers they experienced difficulties with the soil, the climate and sickness. During the Revolutionary War their settlement was destroyed and Johann Adam Treutlen, a German settler who had come to America with the Austrian immigrants, was elected first post-war governor of the state of Georgia (Jones 2009: 1-19). In general most of these Austrian settlers who came to the United States during the first half of the 19th century settled in Illinois and Iowa. Some 200 Roman Catholic priests, who had come with them on their journey, guided them spiritually. In Austria, there was even a foundation, which sent priests to teach and guide the newly arrived Austrian settlers in the United States. The Leopoldine Stiftung supported missionaries overseas to further religious growth with the Austrian immigrants but also oversee Native American 'education'. Several of these ministers and missionaries became very popular with the white settlers: Francis Xavier Weninger (1805-1888) came to support the Austrian immigrants in the Midwest and later taught black slaves in

Louisiana. John Nepomuk Neumann (1811-1860) worked around Philadelphia, and Bishop Frederic Baraga (1797-1868) preached amongst the Native Americans of Northern Michigan (Jones 2009: 1-19). Tyrolean settlers made up a large segment of 19th century Austrian U.S. immigration. Most of the Tyrolean emigrants were farmers, poor peasants, in search of land. Not many of these immigrants had the money to buy land in America and most of their dreams were unrealized. Later emigrants were industry workers, craftsmen or political refugees. As was Dr. Samuel Ludvigh (1801-1869), a democratic intellectual who eventually founded "Die Fackel", a German newspaper in Baltimore, fled the Metternich regime in the Austrian-Hungarian Empire and came to America (Jones 2009: 1-19). After 1848 another small wave of Austrian immigrants came to the United States seeking asylum from political persecution. Highly educated political motivated liberals, with a strong anticlerical sense and antislavery

ideas, fled the revolutions in Austria. "These so-called Forty-Eighters [...] few in number, [...] had a lasting influence on not only politics and journalism, but also in medicine and music" (Jones 2009: 1-19). With their strong political sense most of these immigrants supported the Republican Party and "It has been conjectured that their votes helped Abraham Lincoln win the 1860 presidential

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Fig 10 Tiroler Bote

election" (Jones 2009: 1-19). Based on the data provided by the Census 2000

and according to Jones, the Austrian immigration between the years 1901 and 1910 reached the 2 million mark. Most of these immigrants whether the first Austrian settlers from Salzburg, or the later political refugees, came on shore at New York. They had left their villages, towns, and cities and arrived at Ellis Island to start their new life in the United States of America. Fathers, daughters, mothers and siblings left their families in Austria behind, working in the meatpacking, woodworking or steel producing factories in Chicago and the Midwest to save enough money for a decent living at home. "More than 35 percent of them returned to their native home with their savings" (Jones 2009: 1-19). Most of the people that left Landeck County for the United States, departed at Landeck main station and journeyed across Europe and the Atlantic to reach New York harbor, where they had to go through customs at Ellis Island. It is those people, their stories and lives, which connect Landeck to Ellis Island. In his article "Tiroler Oberland"¹⁰ Robert Klien summarizes that it drew them as far away as America to build up a new existence. People from almost every village and town in Landeck County went overseas. As we will learn, some saw it as a big chance, others were lured into disaster by smugglers and corrupt travel agents. The conditions emigrants had to struggle with often started at their very doorstep: In an open letter by the Reverend Überlinger concerning the situation of the immigrants in Peru a facilitator named Mr. Schütz is mentioned and cautioned against. Apparently Mr.Schütz organized the emigration for several people from the Tyrol. Most of his numerous promises were not kept and people had to spend far more money than anticipated. The tickets he sold were far more expensive than the actual crossing fee. He told people they should leave their working equipment and tools behind and buy new ones in Antwerp where they were cheaper. The people thus spent not only too much on the crossing but also on new tools which were of course more expensive in Antwerp than at home. The boat the emigrants had to travel with was old and dangerously neglected. Many people got sick from the bad food and elderly people and children died on the journey. The by Schütz promised land was equally disappointing and even the newspaper "Der Tiroler Bote", see fig. 10, printed warnings against Schütz and his smuggling organization (qtd.in

¹⁰ The Tyrol is commonly parted into various bigger parts. Northern Tyrol consists of the Lower and Upper Inn Valley and the Außerfern. Additionally to this there is also Eastern Tyrol and, no longer belonging to Austria but Italy, Southern Tyrol. Landeck County is part of the Tiroler Oberland – the Upper-inn Valley.

Klien n.p.). The general sentiment in the new Tyrolean settlements was that “the hard working people did well but whoever liked to avoid work was in the wrong place” (Klien n.p). In general this is the sentiment that has survived until today. Life at home was hard, but a new start in an unfamiliar place was even harder.

2.1.1. “Where can we go?”

The emigrants from Landeck County certainly had a variety of possible target countries. As we learn in the museum and through our research families immigrated to Australia, New Zealand, Peru, and various other countries. In my research I will only investigate the emigrants who then immigrated into the United States of America since it would be an incredible amount of data to analyze their other immigration countries as well. In the beginning of the 20th century the term 'melting pot' was coined as a description of the intercultural mixed society of America. Based on the idea of Michel-Guillaume Jean de Crèvecoeur developed in his *Letters from an American Farmer* the term describes the United States of America as a country where people of all nations come together and form a new and better society. Based on the positive traditions and accomplishments of the old world this new society was created to

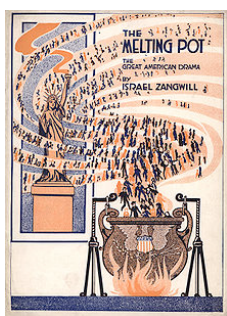


Fig 11
The Melting Pot

be outstanding. Israel Zangwill who produced a play called *The Melting Pot* for theatre popularized this idea in 1908, see fig.11. The play depicted the country as the one true Republic, a shining city on a hill, a holy land for immigrants of all nations, backgrounds, cultures and religions (Emmerich 12).

Amongst all these different nations, cultures and beliefs Austrian immigrants became part of this melting pot and joined the American nation. “Hier isst man anstatt Kardofln und Schwarzbrodrt Pasteten Gebratene Gen[n]se Hüner [und] Fische“¹¹(qtd.in Maidl 1). This is how a Bavarian emigrant describes the bodily feelable and tasteable differences of the situation at home and the newly found quality of life across the Atlantic Ocean to the people he left behind. In the light of this statement and similar news especially from the United States of America millions of German speaking Europeans left their homes to become farmers in the Prairie, butchers in Chicago, or salesmen in New York to built up a better

¹¹ Transl.: Instead of wholegrain bread and potatoes, vole-au-vents (pies) roasted geese and fish are being eaten here (qtd. in Maidl 1).

future for their families (Maidl 5). In the 18th century German immigrants predominately settled in Philadelphia. In the beginning of the 19th century more and more settled in New York. From 1850 onwards many of the German-speaking immigrants who arrived in New York moved to Chicago. In a very short amount of time the city expanded into the traffic-, trade- and industry-metropolis of the Midwest. In the second half of the century the population of the city grew immensely. In 1830 Chicago had a population of 100, 20 years later its' population had grown to 30.000. In the years after the American Civil War the city flourished and in between 1850 and 1900 25-30 percent of the inhabitants were of German ancestry (Emmerich 74). The two cities with the largest German populations were New York and Chicago. In 1880 163.482 German immigrants lived in New York, and another 75.205 settled in Chicago as well as parts of Cincinnati, St.Louis and Milwaukee. The German newspaper "Chicagoer Arbeiter-Zeitung" even declared Chicago as being one of the five largest German cities in the world, topping even Frankfurt am Main, Hannover, Bremen, Leipzig, Köln and Stuttgart (qtd.in Emmerich 74). The large percentage of Germans in Chicago was due to several facts. The last huge immigration wave around 1880 was predominantly aimed at midwestern states. Many of the later immigrants came to Chicago looking for factory work. They came without their families and wanted to earn enough money to go back home and support their families. Another reason why Chicago became popular with immigrants was its' ideal location. The city had become an important crossroad for transportation throughout the U.S. The big lakes, the Erie Canal, and the Mississippi connected the city to the Atlantic Ocean and other big cities like New York, New Orleans and St.Louis. The new train system had its' headquarters in Chicago and connected the East and West coast. Grain export and wood trade made the city grow fast. Soon other businesses followed and settled in and around Chicago, thus the city became famous for its meatpacking and distribution factories as well as the large railroad companies who needed huge amounts of factory workers (Emmerich 76). The German and Austrian immigrants in Chicago were a heterogenic mass who could be found in all classes of society. The largest part, 72,2 percent, of these German-speaking immigrants was part of a working class. The other 18,2 percent were tradesmen and employees in the lower middle classes. At the northern part of Chicago the large German minority settled in certain areas and the streets resembled their

German inhabitants well into the 20th century, see fig.1. Bars, Restaurants, “Biergarten”, and churches were built to remind the immigrants of Germany and Austria. The German and Austrian working class settled mainly around the industrialized areas in the Southern parts of the city (Emmerich 76). In many of the accounts collected for this paper people from the Tyrol left for Chicago as well. Most of them had relatives in and around the city or were hoping for working opportunities in the huge factories of the city. Statistically speaking Tyrolean immigrants settled everywhere in the United States and by numbers Chicago was not the U.S. city with the greatest Austrian population, but somehow many of the people in the Tyrol started to think of Chicago synonymously for the United States.¹² When questioned about their relations in America today most people in the Upper-Inn Valley gave some connection to the city. Most of the Austrian immigrants settled in the Northeast and Midwest of the United States, populating the bigger cities like New York, Pittsburgh and Chicago, where there is still a large population of German and Austrian decent. In the 1880’s a massive rise in immigration saw over five million European immigrants coming to the United States. The Austrian peasants, who had hoped for a better future in America, were often discouraged by the ongoing industrialization and mechanization in the American Midwest. “Thus, newly arrived immigrants, dreaming of a plot of farm land, were largely disappointed” (Jones 2009: 1-19). The adjoining Austrian immigrants settled in the bigger cities in the Northeast, especially in New York. New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Connecticut saw quite some Austrian immigration as seen in Table 1. Allentown, Pennsylvania for instance “had an Austrian-born population of 6,500 in 1930, the largest single ethnic minority in that town” (Jones 2009: 1-19). 1990 Census revealed the largest concentration of Austrian Americans in New York followed by large Austrian communities in California and Florida.

Table 1

Percentage of Austrian Americans living in the U.S. according to Census 2000

Community	%	Community	%	Community	%
Waterville, WI	121	Shelby, IN	31	Moore, PA	24
Coplay, PA	106	Columbia, CA	31	Warwick, OH	24
Durand, WI	92	Kensington, NY	30	Woodbury, NY	24

¹² For details on the predominantly Austrian settlements see Table 1: Percentage of Austrian Americans living in the U.S. according to Census 2000

Rock Creek, WI	52	Stamford, VT	30	South Whitehall, PA	23
Northampton, PA	52	Jericho, NY	30	Tangerine, FL	23
Allen, PA	45	Sherry, WI	29	Green, IN	23
Drammen, WI	44	Beaver Meadows, PA	29	Hanover, PA	23
Palenville, NY	43	Sheridan, KS	29	Jacksonport, WI	23
Great Neck Plaza, NY	42	Butler, PA	29	Plainview, NY	23
Upper Nazareth, PA	42	Berlin, OH	27	Shamokin, PA	22
Schuylkill, PA	42	North Union, PA	27	Old Bethpage, NY	22
Noble, IN	41	Frontenac, KS	27	Wesley Hills, NY	22
Highland Beach, FL	40	Tipton, PA	27	Bushkill, PA	22
Mondovi, WI	40	Lower Milford, PA	26	Cleveland, PA	22
North Catasauqua, PA	39	Catasauqua, PA	26	Atwood, KS	22
Russell Gardens, NY	38	Great Neck Estates, NY	26	East Hills, NY	21
Washington, KS	37	Lake Success, NY	26	Salisbury, PA	21
Whitehall, PA	36	Barataria, LA	26	Newark Valley, NY	21
Arma, KS	36	Upper Milford, PA	26	Shippen, PA	21
Tuscarawas, OH	36	Spring Brook, WI	26	East Allen, PA	21
Hewlett Harbor, NY	33	Roslyn, NY	26	Kingston, WA	21
East Union, PA	33	Roslyn Estates, NY	26	Palm Beach, FL	21
Indian Hills, CO	33	Black Creek, PA	25	Baiting Hollow, NY	21
Ellis, KS	32	Morganville, NJ	25	Bridgeport, NY	21
Harbor Isle, NY	32	Atlantic Beach, NY	24	Emmaus, PA	21
Brunswick, WI	31	Millburn, NJ	21	North Whitehall, PA	21
Nazareth, PA	31	Atwood, KS	21	Dunn, WI	21
Waterloo, MI	20	Canaan, OH	21	Madison Lake, MN	21
Columbus, KS	20	Macungie, PA	21	Nockamixon, PA	21
Monroe, NJ	20	Pomona, NY	21	Sunol, CA	21

Source: 2000 Census, U.S. Census Bureau; Harvard Encyclopaedia of American Ethnic Groups, ed. Stephan Thernstrom; Ancestry: 2000, U.S. Census Bureau (June 2004); ePodunk

2.1.2. Waves of Immigration

The migration of people is a comprehensive human occurrence transcending cultural and political boundaries and it can be considered “an integral part of human history” (Maidl 5). In the 18th and 19th century however, the emigration and immigration reached a never yet experienced quantitative dimension. 25 million left Europe, 5 million people alone left Germany. Bavaria, the neighboring state of the Tyrol with similar cultural background and an intertwined history, lists the emigration of 600000 Bavarians between 1835 and 1890 (Maidl 5). Partially this number includes inter-European migration, but the majority tried to reach a new and dominant goal for a long time to come: The United States of America (Maidl 5). First difficulties during the emigration process emerged in the vastly different emigration formalities throughout countries and even counties. One first major wave of emigrants left Germany in the years 1816-17. 20000 emigrants fled the grief and hunger stricken parts of south-western Germany after a famine. However, the three essential waves of German U.S. immigration occurred during the second half of the 19th century.

Maidl bases his research on the material and emigration documents of some 5000 Bavarian and Swabian emigrants who left Germany for the United States during those three major waves. The settlement areas of the U.S. immigrants were at first mainly in the old agricultural States of the East and then during the 19th century in the North- and Midwestern States (Maidl 6). In his work on German immigration to the U.S. Emmerich's findings cohere with Maidl's. He too states, that around the 19th century the number of emigrants from Europe exploded. Emmerich divides the stream of emigrants into five phases, whereas Maidl only categorized three major waves. The first phase from 1816 to 1830 saw the first serious emigration from Germany. In the second phase 1831-1841 the U.S. immigration numbers rose due to the onset of the French revolution and a liberalization of emigration laws in Germany. The coming crisis in Europe was foreshadowed by these events and the numbers rose and peaked in a third U.S. immigration wave from 1842-1857. After 1850 the numbers exploded with the new and faster ways of transportation. People were able to travel across Europe more easily and the establishment of emigration companies and the better knowledge of emigration possibilities through pamphlets, newspapers and books made emigration more accessible to people of all classes of society. Whilst mainly peasants and craftsmen from the Southwestern parts of Germany and the Tyrol left during these first three waves most later immigrants were more educated political refugees and adventure hunters. In Southwest Germany as well as in the Tyrol the Realerbtteilungsrecht left many families with little to support themselves and they fled poverty to the United States (Emmerich 17). After the American Civil War around the end of the 19th century, immigration still grew immensely. The now growing numbers of steamships crossing the Atlantic in organized schedules shortened the earlier travel times from months to weeks. The last waves of immigration occurred in between 1866 - 1872 and again 1880 – 1893, when mostly factory workers and the people of the middle class immigrated. From 1893 on immigration numbers dropped due to the First World War and growing poverty in Europe. People were no longer able to provide the necessary money for the long journey and immigration (Emmerich 17). These various waves of U.S. immigration are clearly visible in Germany and other larger European countries but are more difficult to determine in Austria. This is partially because of the lack of documentation in Austria and the U.S, but also because of Austria's history. Between 1861 and

1910 the U.S. Bureau of Immigration categorized all inhabitants of the Austro-Hungarian Empire as being Austrian, however, the distinction between Austria and Germany was not very clear-cut, as becomes visible in the Ellis Island documents, and fig. 12 and 13. During 1861 and 1900 Austrian German-speaking immigration numbers grew to 275,000. The emigration laws in Austria had been liberalized and more emigrants were encouraged to leave home because of better infrastructure and advertising. The newly constructed railways granted easier access to the large ports of Europe and even people from extreme

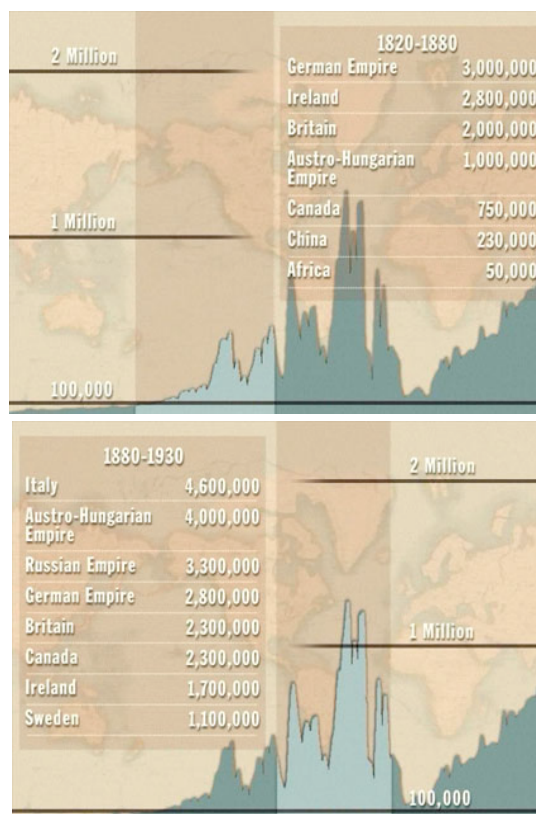


Fig. 12 and 13. Ellis Island records of Austrian immigration between 1820-1930

isolated villages could access the new means of transportation. Overpopulation and increasing industrialization made it even easier to leave Europe at the time. “America thus became a destination for displaced Austrian agrarian workers. Many Austrians found employment in the United States as miners, servants, and common laborers” (Jones 2009: 1-19). When rumors of the coming war spread across the Austro-Hungarian Empire many young men, like Johann Seifert¹³, fled the army draft and immigrated the United States, but in the years during the First World War Austrian immigration almost stopped completely. Throughout the post-war period Austrian immigration numbers in the United States grew again and from 1919 to 1924 20,000 Austrian immigrants were registered, however, “The passage of a restrictive immigration law in 1924 further curtailed Austrian immigration, first to a limit of 785 and then to 1,413 persons per year. Austrian immigration slowed to a trickle during the years of the Depression” (Jones 2009: 1-19). In the late 1930’s a steady stream of political refugees and people of Jewish faith started to arrive and their numbers grew in the years between the Anschluss and the Second World War. In these

¹³ The story of Johann Seifert can be found on page 89.

years 29000 Jewish Austrians immigrated to the United States (Jones 2009: 1-19). The Census of 1990 and 2000 revealed people of Austrian ancestry to be only a small percentage of the total U.S. population, however, in 1990, 948.558 U.S. citizens claimed to be of Austrian ancestry. “[...] it is estimated that in the years from 1820 to 1960, 4.2 million or ten percent of the immigrants who arrived in America came from Austro-Hungary and the states succeeding it” (Jones 2009: 1-19).

2.1.3. Census 2000

Every 10 years the U.S. Census Bureau created a comprehensive statistical survey of the United States population. The Census create in 2000, from now on referred to as Census 2000, helps us to investigate the Austrian ancestry in the U.S. Furthermore the various surveys done throughout the years show where the Austrians settled and what became of their offspring. The 2000 data is now available online and was used to create table 1 above¹⁴ giving the percentage of Austrian ancestry. However, ancestry is a broad concept that can mean different things to different people; it can be described alternately as where ones ancestors are from, where ones parents originated, or simply how one sees him/herself ethnically” (Cruz 1). For the people in the survey ancestry can also mean that they have one distinct immigrant ancestor or several of their ancestors were from different countries. Some knew that their families’ ancestry is of European decent but they can not give clear information about a country or nationality. Of course many people, when asked about an ethnical diverse ancestry, where not able to give any information at all. The term ancestry thus has to be defined and the U.S. Census Bureau calls it “a person’s ethnic origin, heritage, descent, or ‘roots’, which may reflect their place of birth, place of birth of parents or ancestors, and ethnic identities that have evolved within the United States” (Cruz 1). In 1980 the census question on ancestry first replaced the question “Where were your parents born?” and thus made it possible to “give one or two attributions of their ‘ancestry or ethnic origin’ [...] and in doing so, enables people to identify an ethnic background, such as” Austrian (Cruz 1). In the Census 2000 reports approximate 80 percent of the respondents named at least one ancestor of immigrant origin. Thus with the help of this information I

¹⁴ Table 1: Austrian settlements in the U.S. according to Census 2000 on page 28.

was able to find people with Austrian ancestry in the United States and compare the data with the modern Tyrolean perception and investigate where the Tyrolean emigrants finally settled. The U.S. Census Bureau concerns itself with the U.S. population' ancestry because according to "the Civil Rights Act that prohibit discrimination based upon race, sex, religion, and national origin. [...] these data are needed to measure the social and economic characteristics of ethnic groups" (Cruz 1). This shows that the ancestry still influences large parts of the population and ethnic groups can become a major economic force. Advertisements have to be adapted and official documents provided in different languages at different parts of the country. The Austrian population in the United States is too small to be held as a considerable economic force but nevertheless it registers. The questions of the Census concerning heritage and ancestry may have changed, but the essential outcome stays the same: It provides us with a detailed map of the United States population and its ancestry:

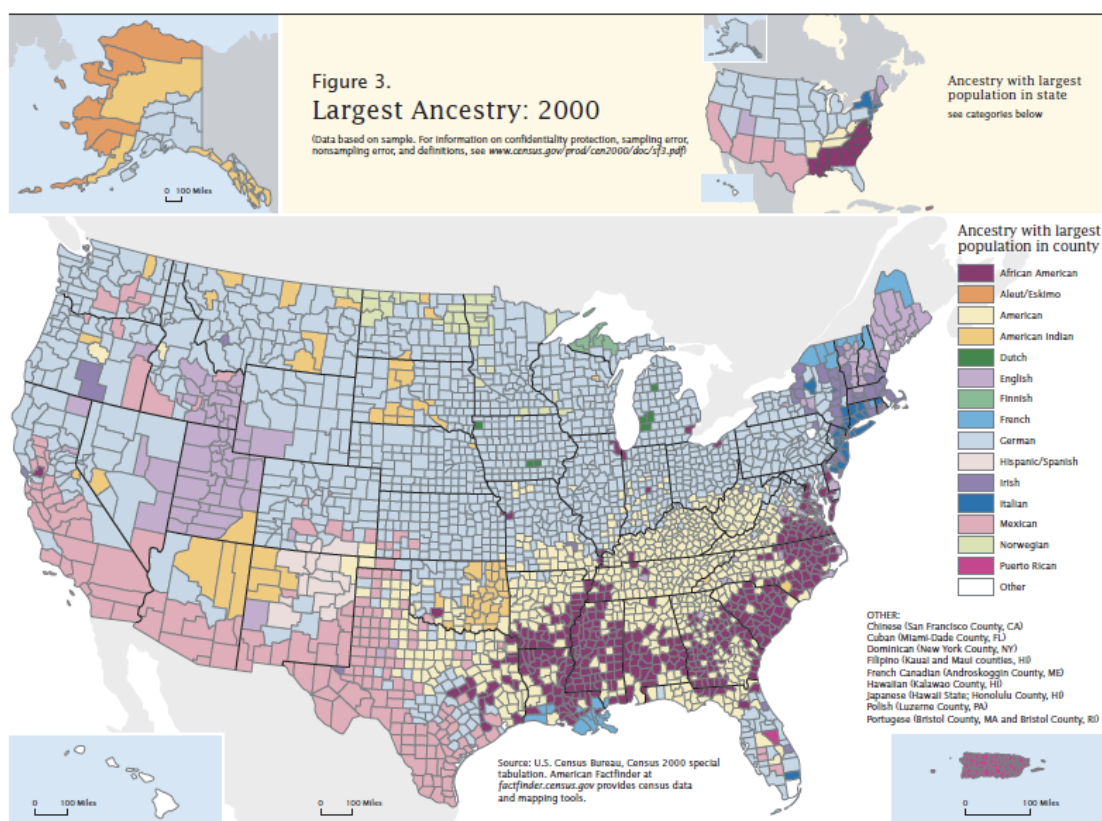


Fig 14 The largest Ancestries divided into counties. U.S.Census 2000 (Cruz 8).

The Census 2000 provides us with a detailed analysis of the United States population at the time of the evaluation. Of course the numbers given are

statistical estimates, but the accuracy of these estimates, based on samples of households in the United States, is very reliable. This helps us to gather contemporary statistical information about Austrian Americans and Austrian immigrants and compose maps, see fig. 14 and table 1, according to majority immigrant populations in the United States. Four out of five Americans specified at least one ancestor originating in another nation during the Census 2000. 58 percent of the United States population hails from at least one distinctive ancestry. More than 22 percent were able to provide two ancestries. 19 percent of the questioned people were not able to give any ancestry at all. This shows the high rate of immigrant ancestry in the United States population, and when compared with the numbers of the 1990 Census also shows an increase of 10 percent of people answering the ancestry question (Cruz 2). Apparently a shift in the understanding of the past and family history has taken place. The collective memory of United States immigration seems to become more positive, as has the population's attitude towards their own ethnic identity and immigrant ancestry. The population of the United States of America is made up of three distinctive ancestries. The highest number of people reported a German ancestry with every sixth person being of German decent. 42,8 million people, that is 15 percent of the American population, considered themselves of German or part-German ancestry, see fig.14. The group of German ancestry was followed by the Irish and English. "The three largest ancestries in 1990 were German, Irish, and English", however, "German decreased from 23 percent in 1990 to 15 percent in 2000" (Cruz 5). Understanding that Austria is often confused with Germany and according to the data of Ellis Island in which I can clearly see the difficulties of pinning down Austrians I might add here that some of these Germans may actually be of Austrian heritage. Furthermore this allows us to see, however substantial the emigration from Landeck County might have seemed, a lot more people left from other places. The geographic distribution of ancestries becomes visible on the map (fig.14) where we can see a clear accumulation of different ancestries in several distinctive regions. Groups of immigrants from different nations favored different regions. Thus, the Irish settled mostly in the Northeast, the German in the Midwest and the Mexicans in the West. "At the state level, 8 different ancestries were each the largest [...] German led in 23 states, including every state in the Midwest, the majority of states in the West" (Cruz 4). The Tyroleans who left Landeck also settled in

these predominantly German states in the Midwest. According to the stories the Tyroleans settled especially in and around Chicago, Illinois but given the Census information this is proven wrong. Most Austrian settlers lived in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Connecticut as we can see from my collected data in table 1.

2.1.4. Cultural Assimilation of Austrians in the United States

Today everywhere in the continental US there are places and areas that remind us of immigration. There is famous Chinatown, Little Italy, Little Japan and in some cities there is even a Germantown (Emmerich 9). These places remind us of the people who have once lived there and struggled to conform to the culture and rules of a new country and at the same time tried to keep some of their own culture alive. Then and now you were able to buy typical regional food and products and the architecture, and advertisements in those areas were closely modeled after 'home', wherever that was. Signs and sounds were in the mother tongue of the immigrants and people were still interested in news from home. During the second half of the 19th century the world-famous Chinatown in San Francisco was established and soon followed by the second largest Chinatown at the New York Lower East Side (Emmerich 9). New York Chinatown grew large enough to almost swallow neighboring Little Italy, an area where Italian immigrants had begun to settle. Up to this day ethnic majorities, most of them with immigration background, inhabit these immigration areas in bigger cities of the United States, and these areas have become quite popular tourist attractions since one can still feel the lingering influence of immigrants and their impact on the United States. In New York's Little Italy you can find one Italian restaurant after the other, Italian grocery markets, gift shops, and Italian delis selling olive oil, mozzarella, prosciutto and dried tomatoes. The many small Chinese shops along the Bowery Lane advertise their goods in Chinese, much in the same way German-speaking immigrants had advertised their "Hot Wienerwurst", see fig.1. There are many different quarters resembling the resident majorities throughout the United States. There are Little Japan and Little Vietnam in Los Angeles, which border East L.A. with its predominantly Mexican inhabitants (Emmerich 9). During St.Patrick's Day the large percentage of people hailing from Ireland surfaces when rivers in Chicago and New York

are tied green in celebration. Even, if there are no certain quarters for one ethnic group, there are still annual events, celebrations, and traditions, which show the different influence of immigrant cultures on the mixture that is the United States culture. There are so many different areas in the United States, which were populated by so many different people from all over the world that one wonders whether there was any substantial Austrian or Tyrolean immigration, and which traces of such an immigration can be found today. There is no world famous Tyrolean town in New York or any of the bigger cities in the Northwest. Was there any countable Tyrolean immigration at all? Or are there hardly any traces left because the Tyrolean people underwent fast cultural assimilation? Did they lay a foundation for an ethnic subculture or did they lead an American-Tyrolean life? Did Tyrolean immigrants have problems adapting to the new culture and live in separate ethnic areas and quarters like many Italians and Chinese did, or did they blend in with the Americans much in the same way the Irish did? Should there have been something like a Little Austria or even Little Tyrol? Tyrolean immigrants must have left their traces somewhere along the way. People bought train and ship tickets, sold their farms and houses, married and died overseas and sometimes a few documents remain to tell us their story. In some fortunate cases they sent letters home, or told their children and grandchildren the story of how they had left the old country and started a new life in the United States or returned home after a long struggle in a foreign country. How do people remember the places they have lived in and passed through as immigrants, and how does that information reach us one-hundred years later? Did the people who had left the Tyrol still identify themselves with their home country and stayed Tyrolean all their lives, even when living in a different county, or did they identify themselves through their religion, the German language or consider themselves Americans? A large percentage of the German speaking population left Europe to settle in the United States.¹⁵ One part of these German speaking people that left were from Landeck County in the Tyrol where some traces and information of their existence are now being researched and restored in the museum of Landeck Castle. Historians, journalists, relatives and even offspring have collected memorabilia of their ancestors' emigration and kindly given these tales, memories and keepsakes to

¹⁵ In the Census 2000, a statistic representation of the United States population, one of six people reported being of German ancestry. 42.8 million people, 15 percent of the population, are of German or part-German ancestry. It is the largest immigration group (Cruz 2-3).

the museum. Today we can draw a more detailed picture of emigrants that left the Tyrol because of these memory artifacts. Somewhere in that mix that makes up the American culture today we can still find some Tyrolean influences that were left by fathers, mothers, sisters or children from Landeck County. Perhaps their legacy does not surface quite as dominant and colorful as the Irish traditions, but nevertheless Tyrolean immigrants have had their impact on the United States (Emmerich 8-11). People from Landeck County have left their homes after asking themselves: "Staying or leaving"? Austrian immigrants were able to assimilate quickly and soon became part of the melting pot culture in the United States. Spaulding credits the "multi-ethnic melange in their original homeland" for this, and says "Austrians were accustomed to the melting pot and were quick to pick up new languages and customs once in America" (qtd. in Jones 2009 1-19). Once in the United States Austrians apparently adapted to the new culture and language quite well but never entirely lost their connection to their homeland either. Jones goes on to describe the Austrian sentiment of strong separation from German immigrants in the United States, and how Austrian immigrants did not draw much attention to themselves. To the dismay of many Austrians they were often slumped together with Germans and they had to fight common stereotypes. Such stereotypes, which were coined with the beginnings of Austrian immigration and popularized during the world wars, still persist today and include "the beer-swilling, [...] pleasure-loving, wine-sipping, charming proponents of *Gemütlichkeit*" Austrian (Jones 2009 1-19). Political pressure and public opinion also turned against German-speaking immigrants during the First World War, thus many immigrants had their family names changed for a more American appearance. Due to this rising anti-German sentiment and assimilation and naturalization "Braun and Schmidt, were changed overnight to Brown and Smith" (Jones 2009 1-19). Along with Browns and Smiths the number of Chryslers for Kreissler, and Millers for Müller grew. The government officials made it clear, that in case of a naturalization as citizen of the United States of America, it would be easier for the immigrant's cultural acclimatization: "It shall be lawful, at the time and as a part of naturalization of any alien, for the court, [...] to make a decree changing the name of said alien, and his certificate of naturalization shall be issued to him in accordance therewith" (Kallmeyer 17). Thus the cultural assimilation of Austrian was a steady process supported by U.S. officials and the unwillingness to be

discriminated against and encounter common stereotypes. After the assimilation progress there are still some traces of Austrian culture today. There are several Austrian traditions that have survived and can be witnessed in contemporary U.S. American culture, the Christmas tree and Christmas caroling are but two of the more obvious Austrian contributions to American culture. An especially well-known Austrian Christmas carol is still "Silent Night". Generalized most of the Austrian traditions that surface in American culture today are of Catholic origin and have been incorporated into the American Catholic Church (Jones 2009:8). The custom of placing a small pine tree atop newly constructed houses to bless the house has been taken over by American workers, and is still practiced today. "Yet overall, Austrian customs have become barely recognizable in America" (Jones 2009: 18). One perhaps more lasting impact of Austrian culture onto American culture can be witnessed in the kitchen. There are several Austrian foods and dishes on American menus, which most Americans are familiar with. The famous *Wiener Schnitzel*, Hot Wieners, Goulash, as well as Sauerkraut, are all Austrian specialties, which have become part of the American diet. There are also many Austrian sweets and snacks that still remind us of a lingering immigrant influence on American culture (Jones 2009: 19). Austrian and especially German immigrants also had great impact on American beer. "Austrian beer [...] is on par with the better known German varieties. Early immigrants of both nationalities brought the fondness for barley and hops with them, and many Austrians founded breweries in the United States" (Jones 2009: 19).

2.1.5. Ellis Island

Ellis Island, situated in the Upper Bay of the New York Harbor, is now well-known for the immigration station it situated from 1892 to 1954. More than twelve million immigrants entered the US through Ellis Island during this time period (ellisIsland.org). During the stations' history it has not only served as an immigration station. Due to the island's location in the New York harbor it has always been a point of major importance. "Before being designated as the site of the first Federal immigration station by President Benjamin Harrison in 1890, Ellis Island had a varied history"(ellisIsland.org). Developing from a sandy island on which Native Americans were fishing into a harbor fort, named Fort Gibson, it

finally became an immigration station in 1892 (ellisIsland.org). The immigration station's birth in 1892 cohered with a new legislation, which changed the prior to 1890 individually states regulated immigration into a federal procedure. Originally Castle Garden in the Battery, also known as Castle Clinton, served as the New York State immigration station. From 1855 to 1890 approximately eight million immigrants crossing the Atlantic had passed through its doors. "These early immigrants came from nations such as England, Ireland, Germany and the Scandinavian countries and constituted the first large wave of immigrants that settled and populated the United States" (ellisIsland.org). Political instability throughout the 1800's and in the latter half of the 19th century, "restrictive religious laws and deteriorating economic conditions in Europe began to fuel the largest mass human migration in the history of the world"(ellisIsland.org). Due to the massive increase of immigrants it was necessary to rethink Castle Garden as immigrant station since it was not big enough. The immensely growing number of immigrants had to be processed elsewhere and Ellis Island was the apparent choice (ellisIsland.org). In January 1892 the new station was finally opened and the very first passengers who were registered were "Annie Moore, a 15 year-old Irish girl, accompanied by her two brothers"(ellisIsland.org). During the next 62 years more than 12 million people passed through the station. On June 14th 1897, a fire burned the station completely to the ground. Many records were destroyed by a fire which collapsed the entire station and many years of Federal and State immigration records dating back to 1855. In December 1900, the new buildings were opened for business, and "2,251 immigrants were received that day"(ellisIsland.org). Whilst U.S. officials predicted immigration to stagnate after the turn of the 18th century, immigration numbers rose to a new peak in 1907, when more immigrants came to the United States in one year than ever before. "Approximately 1.25 million immigrants were processed at Ellis Island in that one year" and the immigration station struggled to contain all these new arrivals (ellisIsland.org). The facilities were enlarged and adapted feverishly and people crammed into the hospital, "dormitories, contagious disease wards and kitchens" which were all constructed in 1900-1915 (EllisIsland.org). During the First World War immigration decreased dramatically and the United States Navy took over the facilities on Ellis Island. "During this time, regular inspection of arriving immigrants was conducted onboard ship or at the docks", and after the

war the station served as prison facility for immigrants who were suspected alien radicals serving a communist cause (ellisland.org). The station reopened its' doors as immigration station in 1920, receiving 225,206 immigrants (ellisland.org). From 1880 to 1924 the massive immigration to the U.S. was strongly criticized by a growing group of nativists and politicians, who wanted stronger restrictions of the immigration laws. However, the "Chinese Exclusion Act, the Alien Contract Labor Law and the institution of a literacy test barely stemmed this flood tide of new immigrants" (ellisland.org). Ellis Island's importance started to decline in 1921 when further restrictive laws on immigration were passed and the immigrant numbers started to decline. In 1921 and 1924 the Quota Laws and National Origins Act were passed. These laws, "based upon a percentage system according to the number of ethnic groups already living in the United States as per the 1890 and 1910 Census" restricted further immigration and attempted to favor "'old immigrants', those earlier settlers primarily from Northern and Western Europe" (ellisland.org). The new groups of immigrants from South- and East- Europe were supposedly inferior to those who had arrived decades earlier (ellisland.org). The immigration system of the United States changed a great deal after the world wars and with the establishment of United States embassies all over the world the importance of Ellis Island was lessened. "Prospective immigrants now applied for their visas at American consulates in their countries of origin [...] necessary paperwork [...] and a medical inspection was also conducted there" (ellisland.org). From 1924 onwards only people who had problems with their documents, or war refugees had to register at Ellis Island (ellisland.org). The station remained open but served different purposes. In World War II alien seamen were detained at the station's former baggage building. Furthermore, 60.000 United States Coast Guards were trained at the station and in 1954 the station was officially closed after the last detainee Arne Peterssen, a Norwegian seaman, was released (ellisland.org).

2.1.5.1. Immigration Procedures – Immigration, Visa, Traveling

Before immigrants could go through inspection at Ellis Island they had to first emigrate their country, and applying for the permission to leave was a strenuous and long affair. Within the 19th century the laws for emigration were liberalized in

most European countries, however, many licensing requirements and documents still made it difficult and expensive to simply leave a country. Once the decision to emigrate had been made by an Austrian citizen the permission to leave had to be applied for and the government could decline or give additional requirements. Every emigration was compulsory to register and the local administration informed the future emigrants of laws, registration, requirements and the possible risks and dangers of their journey and new life.

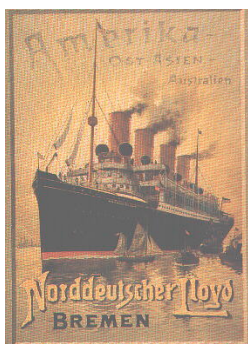
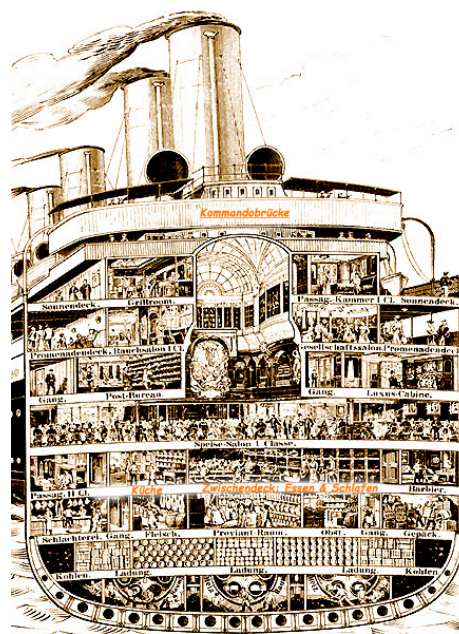


Fig 15,16 and 17.
Advertisements of
steamship
companies. 1900.

The situation abroad and travel reports as well as government publications concerning emigration had to be acknowledged. Often these immigration reports or letters were changed to draw a rather dark picture of the future in a different country (Maidl 8). Some people may have been unsettled by the news and changed their minds about emigration; however, throughout most of the 18th and 19th century emigration numbers grew (ellisland.org). Most future emigrants registered with the emigrant administration, were made aware of the dangers of their journey but nevertheless saw this as their last chance for a better future (Maidl 8). In Germany applicants had to submit their birth-certificate, baptismal certificate, character reference provided by their hometown, if necessary their military discharge papers and their transit contract with a licensed emigration agent. This transit contract was essential in two ways. Firstly, no emigration permission was given without a transit contract, and secondly, it entailed the exact travel plans, means of transportation and dates, and a detailed overview of the prices. Thus it guaranteed a registered and government supervised journey with the greatest possible safety for emigrants (Maidl 9). Once these formalities were

settled, the emigration permit granted, and the few belongings sold or packed the emigrants had to travel through Europe to reach one of the major emigration harbors. It is through some of these documents we learn more about the legal immigration procedures. Up to the second half of the 19th century the emigrants' journey to the harbors was the first part of their odyssey. Traveling over land was difficult for the emigrants at times when the industrial revolution

had not yet provided them with adequate means of transportation. It was dangerous and usually necessary to combine different means of transportation for such a long journey. People had to take the train, the bus, a ship or even walk to reach Le Havre, Bremen or Hamburg, three of the major transatlantic harbors in central Europe (Maidl 9). The Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation points out that most United States immigrants arrived at Ellis Island because of steamship companies' routes



and contracts. Boston, Philadelphia and other East Coast cities were all possible

Fig 18 Different classes onboard the ocean liners

immigration entry ports but New York remained the most dominant port in their contracts. "The great steamship companies like White Star, Red Star, Cunard and Hamburg-America played a significant role in the history of Ellis Island and immigration in general", since they steered the flux of immigrants according to their contracts (ellisland.org). Arriving at a U.S. harbor the first and second class passengers, see fig. 18, who arrived by steamship did not have to go through the immigration offices at Ellis Island, but were processed on board on the day of their ship's arrival. After their arrival the first and second-class passengers would leave the ship docks "pass through customs at the piers and were free to enter the United States"(ellisland.org). Apparently the United States found that whoever could afford a first or second class ticket was not to encounter any problems in America or even cost the country money due to hospitalization, education or unemployment: "These passengers underwent a cursory inspection aboard ship; the theory being that if a person could afford to purchase a first or second class ticket, they were less likely to become a public charge in America due to medical or legal reasons"(ellisland.org). The situation was obviously a different one for the third- or steerage class passengers. "These immigrants traveled in crowded and often unsanitary conditions near the bottom of steamships with few amenities, often spending up to two weeks seasick in their bunks during rough Atlantic Ocean crossings" (ellisland.org). The lower class passengers were shipped off to Ellis

Island where they had to pass medical and legal inspection in order to enter the country (ellisland.org). Immigrants had to go through paper inspection, a medical examination, and if everything was in order the immigration process on Ellis Island, see fig.7 and 8¹⁶, would only last five to six hours.



Fig 19 The Great Hall

“The inspections took place in the Registry Room (or Great Hall), where doctors would briefly scan every immigrant for obvious physical ailments. Doctors at Ellis Island soon became very adept at conducting these ‘six second physicals’”(ellisland.org), see fig.19 and 20. The



Fig 20 Arriving at Ellis Island

ships’ manifest log, see fig.21., were of major importance during this immigration process and the names and details filled out at the port of origin often decided the new identity of immigrants in the United States. The document had several uses. It contained the immigrant's name and at the very least the port of origin, the financial means of passengers and their relations to people in the US. The immigrants’ answers to twenty-nine customs

STATES IMMIGRATION OFFICER AT PORT OF ARRIVAL.

to the United States Immigration Officer by the Commanding Officer of any vessel having such passengers on board, upon arrival at a port in the United States. \$

Arriving at Port of New York May 16th 1911

No. on List	Whether having a ticket to reach final destination.	By whom was passage paid?	Whether over before in the United States and if so when and where?	Whether going to join a relative or friend, and if so, what relative or friend, and his name and complete address.	Whether as Anarchist.	Whether as Politician.	Whether as Alien.	Condition of Health, Mental and Physical.	Deformed or Crippled. Nature, length of time, and cause.	Height. Feet. Inches.	Complexion.	Color of— Hair. Eyes.	Marks of Identification.	Place of Birth.	
														Country.	City or Town.
1	✓	Self	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	good	5 3	fair	slender	none	Germany	Adrian	
2	✓	Self	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	good	5 3	sl.	sl.	none	St. August	St. August	
3	✓	Self	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	good	5 3	sl.	sl.	none	St. August	St. August	
4	✓	Self	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	good	5 3	sl.	sl.	none	St. August	St. August	
5	✓	Self	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	good	5 3	sl.	sl.	none	St. August	St. August	

Fig 21 Ship Manifest. Highlighted: Tyrolean immigrants

questions were noted down on the back of the ship manifest and it was used during the legal inspection at Ellis Island (ellisland.org). The United States Public Health Service and the Bureau of Immigration, now Homeland Security, were the two main agencies responsible for processing immigrants (ellisland.org).

¹⁶ The fig. 6,7 and 8 can be found on page15.

2.1.5.2. Questions and Answers prepared for applicants for citizenship of the United States” (Kallmeyer 23)

Immigrants in America were able to apply for U.S. citizenship after a certain duration. As aliens they did enjoy some legal rights, however, the right to vote and other important rights were only given to full citizens. U.S. law prescribed the necessary qualifications and preconditions for becoming a United States citizen. In 1913 all male, unmarried female or widowed immigrants had to live in the United States for five consecutive years before being allowed to file for citizenship. They had to be able to speak English, and file two application papers, the First Paper and the Second Paper, two years apart. In Kallmeyer's work *How to become a citizen of the United States of America or Wie werde ich Bürger der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika* several key aspects to the naturalization of immigrants are discussed: "He must not be a polygamist or believe in polygamy. He must renounce any hereditary title or order of nobility. He must renounce all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign potentate, prince, city or state" (Kallmeyer 10). Children who were born on American soil became American citizens automatically; however, their parents did not. Furthermore not all immigrants were treated equally: "The naturalization of Chinese is prohibited by the laws of the United States of America" (Kallmeyer 12). The applicants had to hand in their First Paper and be able to answer several of the following questions found in an example questioned in Kallmeyer (23):

- What is your age?
- What is your occupation?
- Where were you born and when?
- When did you emigrate to the United States of America?
- From what port did you sail?
- On what vessel did you come?
- Is it your bona fide intention to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty, particularly of of which you are now a citizen (subject)?
- Is it your intention in good faith to become a citizen of the United States of America and to permanently reside therein?

In the Second Paper the questions became more concrete and the immigrants had to swear their second oath of allegiance to the United States once again renouncing all other allegiances. By the time of the application for the Second Paper it was crucial for the applicants to speak and understand English (Kallmeyer 23).

Summarizing not only the English language was important for Austrian immigrants but they also had to learn to adapt to their new country. Emigrants from the Tyrol left their homes and travelled via ship, mostly from Bremerhafen, Hamburg or Le Havre to New York or one of the other main ports along the American East Coast. They arrived at Ellis Island and had to go through long and harsh custom inspections and before they could ever reach America some had to turn around, others were kept in quarantine or died on their journey. By the end of this chapter staying surely sounds easier than leaving. The history of Landeck, Ellis Island and some individual narratives showed us how the situation was perceived by emigrants and their offspring and how this perception was sometimes passed on to become integrated into history. The point was to show that Landeck might have been a difficult place to live in but leaving was certainly dangerous and not as easy as it is often made to believe in contemporary movies and the media. We know now where the first Austrian settlers lived in America and how the Austrian ethnic minority has left traces in some United States cities, and can answer the question where most of the Austrians who immigrated to the United States went to. Furthermore I have laid the foundation for our further analysis of any immigration tales and want to again repeat that not all of the stories mirror our collective historic perception of U.S. immigration.

3. Methodological Discourse – Searching for Traces

This paper, concerned with the emigrants of Landeck County who immigrated to the United States, is part of a greater project of the museum in Landeck. The project entails various aspects surrounding the museum's new archives and one of its dominant features: migration. One of the project's objectives was the research of Tyrolean emigrants from Landeck County who immigrated into the United States since there was no single source on the U.S. immigration of Tyrolean people. The goal of the project and this paper is to open a dialogue between the museum, the immigrant forums, and networks in the U.S., and perhaps the University of Vienna. Additionally it should be possible through my research to provide the museum with updated data for its archives. Another task set for the project and not discussed in this paper included the translation of the museum's homepage and database from German into English. Yet

another goal was the implementation and creative conception of the new museum in Web 2.0 and other contemporary internet programs. The creation of a Web Blog or online portfolio was supposed to show the progress of the project, enabling direct communication with the project owner and the public. The blog is now accessible under: www.schlossmuseumlandeck.blogspot.com. Essential for this paper was further research for the museum's database and the combination of this information with the Ellis Island database. For the project and database I tried to pursue these three essential questions: Why did people leave? Where did they go (with a focus on the U.S.), and what did they find there? Furthermore the focus of this paper should be the family histories of individuals. How I was able to collect and summarize these individual stories is what I am concerned with in this chapter. We ought to familiarize ourselves with the methodology used to acquire Tyrolean emigrant stories and data in the two databases of Landeck and Ellis Island. I will give an insight into how the castle's archive was established and how the data was stored and give examples of raw data as well as the methodological approach used to end up with useful information. First discussing the archives of Landeck Castle I will use tables and original findings to demonstrate the current situation of most of the data in Landeck. After a few examples of 'raw data' I will explain the search methods used on the Ellis Island database in more detail. Thus showing how complex the simple search for a certain person in history can get. I will include some of the documents found in these two databases and retrace the steps it took to find a certain emigrant from Landeck in Ellis Island. By the end of this chapter we will be able not only to know where the emigration and immigration data comes from, but also how difficult it is to search for traces of Austrians in history. The methodology used in this paper seems simple enough but the search for one emigrant out of millions proves more difficult than expected. Concluding this chapter should introduce the applied methodology and answer the following questions: How did I collect the material? What search method did I use researching the two databases, and what type of data can be found searching for Tyrolean emigrants? Some well picked examples of historical events and topics that are directly concerned with Landeck County give a colorful glimpse into the history and personal histories of the people living in Landeck. The local stories are stunningly coherent with global events even if most of the county's villages are rather

isolated. The exhibition in the castle mirrors the global events and narrates the stories of selected main protagonists to help us understand how global issues have local impact and vice versa. Not only the tourists learn about the moved history of the county, but also inhabitants re-experience it from a different angle for a first time. Walking up the stairs of the castle to the main hall one travels back in time. Every step brings us closer to the history of our ancestors and our past. The old gothic rooms are brought to new life through modern architecture and each room in the castle narrates a different story. The exhibition starts with peasant feasts, which were taken over to serve Roman Catholic purposes. One room tells us about the trials that were held at the castle when it was seat of the court, and the witches who were tortured and burned in Landeck. We are told the story of Andreas Hofer and his marksmen who fought for freedom and land that barely supported their families. This fiercely fought for land and even the farms and animals on it were later divided under the praxis of Realteilung until people had to pack up their few belongings and travel the country working as "Pfannen- and Kesselflicker, Zigeuner" or "Jenische" (transl. traveling handyman, gypsies). When that was not an option people from Landeck County emigrated to far away countries hoping for a better life there. Many left for Pozuzo, Peru where they had been promised land by the government. Others went to New Zealand, Australia and North America. Following these people through the next rooms of the exhibition we learn of their personal histories and see what life was like in the 18th and 19th century. We follow in the steps of the Schwabenkinder, the seasonal labor emigrants, and immigrants to countries all over the world. In the archives visitors can search the database for traces of their ancestors. They can also enter information about their families' histories and emigrants from their families to preserve the stories in the database for future generations to find. Some emigrants became famous, like Jacob Prandtauer, a famous baroque architect, who built Stift Melk close to Vienna. Others worked hard and died establishing the Arlbergbahn, the dangerous train passage over the Alps connecting Vorarlberg with the Tyrol. However, their sacrifice improved the counties' accessibility for many future emigrants. One of the last rooms, before we climb the steep steps to the tower for a magnificent view over the valley, shows us Tyrolean tradition and craftsmanship at its finest. Different mangers tell us stories about their builders and the history of this moved county in the midst of the majestic Alps. The museum tries to picture all

these controversial topics in the context of economic and social changes in Landeck without forgetting its people. The point is not to paint a nostalgic or provincial picture of the region but to re-discover the local experiences in accordance with history (Huter 1). The exhibition tries to establish the difference between myth and reality in the history of the Tyrol, which has often been merged over the last centuries. Reconstructing the everyday culture in Landeck County the museum tries to diminish the one sided and stereotypical image of the Tyrol in contemporary history. Thus one target of the museum is to establish a complete and non-ideological representation of the Tyrol. The individual histories of the protagonists speak for themselves and show that our perception of the Tyrol is based on something ideological or even fictive (Huter 1-2). The mission of the museum is to concern itself with arbitrary issues and question topics that have so long been ignored by the population and history books alike. The museum in Landeck narrates history and histories. One of the arbitrary and often abused topics in this context is emigration. The database registers the migration movements of the inhabitants of Landeck County, and depending on the amount of detail, provides us with the amazing emigration stories. The information I was able to collect was stored in the newly designed database and each entry consists of several important data fields, such as: Surname and name, date of birth and date of death, hometown in Landeck County and different country, employment in the Tyrol and employment elsewhere as well as sources, traveling dates, motives for emigration or immigration and bibliography. As we can see in table 2 the obtained information was hardly ever complete. Overall 1331 people are registered in the database and in the course of this chapter I will introduce the raw data, in forms of tables, and then the refined material. In the end the most complete material will be selected and analyzed.

Table 2

An Excerpt of the Landeck Castle Migration Database

Nachname Vorname	Geburtsort	Geburtsdatum	Todestag	Familienstand	Beruf	Datum Auswanderung, Auswanderungsziel, Einwanderungshafen, Quellen
Alber Anton	St. Jakob	20.091.696		Verheiratet	Steinmetz	Winterbach-Pfalz Juen (Petto-Kartei), Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck.
Alber Johannes	St. Anton am Arberg	6.081.732		Verheiratet		1.011.769 Otterberg in der Pfalz, Verfachbuch Landeck Vb. 1769/89 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck.
Alber Martin	St. Jakob	8.101.660		Verheiratet	Maurer und Steinmetz	Anm.: Sohn: Alexander (Maurer u. Steinmetz) Kraft, 1916, S. 177 f Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer

Nachname Vorname	Geburtsort	Geburtsdatum	Todestag	Familienstand	Beruf	Datum Auswanderung, Auswanderungsziel, Einwanderungshafen, Quellen
Alber Michael	Stanzertal	7.051.663		Verheiratet	Zimmermeister	Juen (Vb. 1693, Gb. 2.1.) Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabekinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck
Alber Anton	St. Anton	12.121.773	2,40E+07	Verheiratet	Maurergeselle	Fünfirchen/Pecs in Ungarn Anm.: Starb in Fünfirchen/Pecs in Ungarn. Stb. 4 SJ/44 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabekind
Althaler Otto	Baumkriehen, Deutschland	1.061.870	1.011.897	ledig		Chicago, Illinois, USA TLA, Film 937/6, Pfarre Serfaus Taufbuch IV 1784 - 1907, p. 210. Klien Robert, Dorfbuch Serfaus
Amann Ehrhard	Stanzertal	12.091.679		Verheiratet	Zimmergeselle	Juen (Vb. 1715/107 u. 115) Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabekinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck
Amann Franz	St. Anton	12.011.751	1,81E+07	Verheiratet	Bergmann	Macugnaga Anm.: Starb als Bergmann in Macugnaga (heute Provinz Novara, Gebiet seit 1735 bei Savoyen). Stb.
Amann Jakob	Stanzertal	7.061.687		Verheiratet	Maurergeselle in Wien	1.011.727 Wien Juen (Vb. 1727/11) Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabekinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck
Amann Johannes	Stanzertal	7.061.687		Verheiratet	Bäcker	1.011.715 Juen (Vb. 1715/130) Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabekinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck
Amon Alois	St. Anton	6.051.838		Verheiratet	Maurer	Zürich Anm.: Ludovika Amman: geb 1829 in Grafenhausen in Baden (Mutter: Eva). Alois stirbt in Zürich.
Amon Josef	St. Anton	3.021.816	2,50E+07			Schiers, Kt. Graubünden Anm.: Starb in Schiers, Kt. Graubünden. Stb. 5 SJ/13 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabekinde
Asam Christian	Schnann	10.091.668		Verheiratet		1.011.693 Grabrach - in Thüringen Juen (Vb. 1693, Gb. 27. 11.), Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabekinder und Landfahrer, 1993
Auderer Johann	Grins	30.101.861	2,80E+07		Farmer	Chehalis, Washington Anm.: Starb in Chehalis, Washington. Stb. 4 G/196 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabekinder
Auer Maria	Serfaus, Nr. 85	21.031.870	10.655	verheiratet	Bäuerin	170.407 Chicago, Illinois, USA New York, Ellis Island TLA, Film 937/6, Pfarre Serfaus Taufbuch IV 1784 - 1907, p. 207. Klien Robert, Dorfbuch Serfaus
Auer Romed	Kaunertal, Riefe Nr. 89	26.071.863		verheiratet		170.407 Chicago, Illinois, USA New York, Ellis Island TLA, Film 923/11, Pfarre Feichten, Taufbuch 1796 - 1922, p. 128. Dietinger Erika, Die Gemeinde Kauns
Auer Gottlieb	Kaunertal, Maierhof	12.061.873		ledig		170.407 Chicago, Illinois, USA New York, Ellis Island TLA, Film 923/11, Pfarre Feichten, Taufbuch 1796 - 1922, p. 146. Dietinger Erika, Die Gemeinde Kauns
Auer Maria	Kaunertal, Riefe Nr. 89	29.011.866		ledig		41.018 Chicago, Illinois, USA New York, Ellis Island TLA, Film 923/11, Pfarre Feichten, Taufbuch 1796 - 1922, p. 132. Dietinger Erika, Die Gemeinde Kauns
Auer Peter	Kaunertal, Platz Nr. 19	7.021.875		ledig		1.011.893 USA New York, Ellis Island TLA, Film 923/4, Familienbuch Kaltenbrunn ab 1876, p. 18.
Auer Josef	Kaunertal, Platz Nr. 19	11.021.834		ledig		USA TLA, Film 923/4, Familienbuch Kaltenbrunn ab 1876, p. 18.
Auer Jakob	Haiming		1.011.706	Verheiratet		1.011.673 Ötztal Anm.: Bildhauer - Aufenthalt bezeugt in Lambach 1698 - Portal des Stiffes, Kremsmünster und St. Florian
Auer Johann	Grins	23.101.730	1,41E+07	Verwitwet		Maria Zell/Obersteiermark Stb. 3 G/99 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabekinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck
Auer Franz	Grins, Dasseier	28.091.765	2.101.829			Freising Anm.: Starb in Freising. Stb. 4 G/26 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabekinder und Landfahrer
Auer Tobias	Tobadill	24.011.831	2,51E+07		Kaiserjäger	Padua Anm.: Starb in Padua. Stb. 1 Tob./100 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabekinder und Landfahrer
Auer Albert	Kaunertal, Riefe Nr. 89	9.091.867		ledig		170.407 Chicago, Illinois, USA New York, Ellis Island TLA, Film 923/11, Pfarre Feichten, Taufbuch 1796 - 1922, p. 134. Dietinger Erika, Die Gemeinde Kauns

Source: Landeck Castle Database. 2010.

3.1. The Archives of Landeck Castle

The interactive archive was first established during the new conception of the museum in Landeck. It is designed simple enough to give visitors of the museum easy access to the castle's migration database in search for their ancestors. Most of the data found in the database has been researched and comprised by Othmar Kolp and Roman Spiss. As we have learned, Spiss' research is concerned with the migration of the inhabitants of Landeck County, but his work predominantly focuses on the Tyrolean Schwabenkinder. These local children were sent to travel, sometimes on their bare feet, across the Arlbergpass into the more prosperous German Schwabenland to work there. Researching these children Spiss collected data from Landeck County's church books, personal data and other historic documents. He did not only find references to the children's lots but also many stories about other people who left. Entering the data found in Spiss' publications and skimming through the inquiries made by Kolp I was able to gain an immense amount of data and enter it into the archive. Thus most information was collected by reading German publications, researching church books and the state archives in Innsbruck and personal interaction with the offspring of emigrants: There are several German publications, amongst them very dominantly featuring Spiss, which go into detail about seasonal-labor migration and so-called Schwabenkinder in the Tyrolean Upper-Inn Valley; however, the definite emigration of Landeck's people is strangely missing. Little has been done in this area of research. The main sources for the archives of the museum in Landeck are entries taken from earlier city and state archives, Spiss' findings, rumors and individual narrations. The data taken from church books found in the state archives in Innsbruck and the churches of the county make up another big part of the material in the database. The state archives in Innsbruck include the vastest collection of names in old church books. Those were popularly used to account for the population of villages until 1938. Priests noted down baptism, marriages and death records concerning their parish. Only late it became standard to also include the date of birth of a child. Church books provide us with information that needs careful processing due to the lack of any standardization. The books were intended to serve a solely Christian function, commemorating the holy sacraments received. These early records can not be taken as scientific

evidence since they were highly individualized always written in the style of the latest priest, and simply because they lack any traceable prove. Furthermore there are large gaps in the registers of some parishes and many people were not listed at all. After a legislative change this documenting function of church books was replaced by government regulated entries. The church books served their population registering function of personal data until well into the first half of the 19th century. The documentations from these church books and archives combined with the data from similar studies in Bavaria and Germany enables us to glimpse into the emigration history of Landeck County (*Spiss Kirchenbücher* n.p.).

The Archives are the new scientific center of the museum and contain books, documents, pictures as well as objects from the castle's collection. The material includes not only data on emigrants and immigrants but for instance also the valuable private collection of Romed Mungenast, who spent his life researching the fate of the Jenische¹⁷. The archives are more than simple storage facilities but they are intended to establish a center for migration research. The database contains information of many people who have emigrated and immigrated to Landeck County and compiling more information for the database is an endless task, since only little has been done so far. Not only scholars can investigate the database but also regular visitors can look for traces of their ancestors. Everyone is welcome to provide the museum with new information regarding his or her ancestors (Archiv 1). Data concerning American-, Swedish- and African-citizens whose roots can be traced back to Landeck County has been included into the castle's archives. Many reasons for migration were found and based on the data it has become clear that the number of people leaving was larger than the number of people moving to Landeck. Alone in the Stanzertal valley Spiss found 170 permanent emigrants who left in between 1651 and 1800.

Our first example of what I consider raw data material is a handwritten letter I obtained from the supervisor of the village archives in Fiss. Fiss is a small village in the Tyrolean Inntal, lying 1436 meters above sea level. Elevated on the so-called Sonnenplateau (transl. Sun-Plateau) it is very popular with tourists all year round. Fiss combined its ski lifts with the two neighboring towns of Ladis and Serfaus creating a major winter and summer sports area. But even with the

¹⁷ 'Jenische' is a Tyrolean term for a certain category of gypsies. Unlike other gypsies they often hailed from the Tyrol and were forced to travel the villages for an income.

immense tourism “the town has been able to keep some of its Rhaeto-Romanic charm” (www.fiss.tirol.gv.at). And indeed there are still some very old farm houses and buildings in the center of town dating back to the 16th century. The history of the town has been documented but as with most Tyrolean villages, its’ origins are unknown. Fiss was always a well settled and travelled spot. First a Germanic tribe, the Veneto-Illyrier, settled the sunny plateau. In the 1st and 2nd century the area was conquered by the Roman Empire and embedded into the alpine colony of Raetia¹⁸. Only in 1928 a road to reach Fiss by other means of transportation than horse- or oxen-drawn carriage was built. The people who left Fiss used this dirt road to get down the mountain and away from their homes. Since Roman times the small village has seen quite some emigration. In 1427 approximately 250 people lived in Fiss. Reaching a population peak with 538 people in 1841 the number of inhabitants sank constantly and in 1923 only 337 remained living in Fiss. Reasons for this dent on the population were the First World War but also emigration. Only after the Second World War Fiss became very popular with tourists and the tourist economy has been booming ever since the first lifts were built in 1967. The population started growing again and today Fiss has 835 inhabitants, made up of about 200 families (www.fiss.tirol.gv.at). In Fiss, Wolfgang Gritzner is responsible for the collecting and maintaining of the village chronicles. In his efforts to compile a complete history of the town he has come across several names of emigrants who left for North- or South-America. In his findings he even notes down in which house the emigrants used to live: House Number 5, for instance, was home to Martin Waldner (*14.08.1844) who left for Chicago. Some letters of his correspondence from 1874 have survived and are kept in Fiss, but they are the only prove we have that Mr. Waldner ever reached Chicago. Unfortunately he does not show up on any Ellis Island records. Josef Anton Krismer (*14.08.1825) and Johanna Maria Geiger (*13.10.1829) married in 1854 in Fiss and left for the United States of America in May 1868. Their six children were all born in Fiss before they left; however, there is neither a trace of them nor their parents on Ellis Island records. For us it is thus a mystery how these inhabitants of Fiss got to the United States and what happened to them there. A Josef

¹⁸ The Romans came to Fiss via the Via Claudia Augusta, which was the most important connecting road through the alpine region at the time. It connects the Adriatic Sea and the Po River lowlands with Bavaria and the Danube (www.viaclaudia.org). At some places in the Tyrol the old road is still visible. In Fließ it ran over some solid stone slabs and left traces of the wheels of the carts.

Höllrigl (*03.09.1858) from house 15 left for the United States as well. So did Johann (*1880) and Anton Schmid (*05.12.1898) with their sister Cäcilia (*09.1884) from house 18, who settled in Michigan. Josef Vogt (*1827) and Franziska Guem (*1829) married in 1862 and left for Peru with their two children Sabina and Josef in March of the year 1868. House 21 was inhabited by Martin Schranz (*1889) and his wife Rosa Hofer (*1893) who took their children Emilia and Marianna at the age of 4 and 2 to the United States. Johann Röck (*13.07.1839) and Josefa Geiger (*13.03.1842) from house number 24 married in 1875 and also left for the Americas. As did Josef Eiterer (26.06.1851) with his sister Maria Katharina (*01.06.1869) from house 25, Josef Anton Praxmarer (*27.01.1864) married to Röck Maria, and Alois Geiger (*25.03.1839) with his wife Rebecka Schuler (*02.10.1846) and her child Ludwig (*06.10.1877). Josef Pregonzer (*31.01.1847) and his brother Alois (*28.11.1856) arrived in the United States in 1875. They had lived in house number 45 in Fiss. Another Josef Pregonzer (*11.10.1845) married Maria Katharina Kneißl (*17.11.1845) in 1869 and they left for America on the 4th of April 1889. In Fiss they had inhabited house number 47 before they left for Chicago. Their children Josef Alois (*1870), Johann(*1872), Maria Armella (*1873), Maria Anna (*1875), and Raimund (*1879) went with them. Josef Alois their oldest son married Judith Mark in Chicago in 1902. The family always kept a close connection to Fiss and its' people. Josef Pregonzer did reasonably well in Chicago since he was able to sponsor a flag for the Schützenkompanie Fiss (trans. guard-company), fig. 22. This oldest surviving flag of the company is dated back to the year 1909 and



Fig 22 Flag sponsored by emigrant

the devotement reads: "Schützen Compagnie Fiss – Gewid. V. Jos. Pregonzer, Chicago", see fig.15. With the help of Gritzner I was able to contact one of Josef and Maria Katharina Pregonzer's offspring now living in Fort Worth Texas. However, Mr. Edward J. Bregonzer from 5212 Morley Avenue never answered my letters. House number 56 was inhabited by Josef Anton Neurauter (*05.10.1834) and his brother Peter Paul's family. Peter Paul (*17.04.1830) and his wife Anna Maria Recher (*24.08.1834) and their four children (Hermengild, Bernhard, Kreszenz

and Maria Elisabeth) left Fiss and moved to Peru in May 1869. Other people who left Fiss were Meinrad Kathrein(*10.02.1871) from house 23 and Anton Riesler (*31.08.1914) who had to flee from Nazi persecution in 1938. He sought refuge in South America. Alois Geiger (*25.11.1832) and his wife Maria Anna Tripp (*04.05.1834) left with their child Josef (*1866) aged two, to find a new life in the United States. Josef Alois Kammerlander (*16.01.1887) and his two siblings Maria Antonia (*17.07.1888) and Dalbina (*27.11.1894) from house number 62 chose to live in Chicago. A Jacob Kathrein (*1878) left Fiss around 1900 to move to Jonesburg, Illinois and came back to Imst in 1926. All in all Gritzner found 68 people who left Fiss for the Americas around the turn of the 19th century. Little is known about most of the emigrants and the Ellis Island database does not register most of these people. Either their names were simply misspelled or they took different routes to reach their destination. Two people in Fiss who still keep in contact with members of their families overseas are Alois Geiger and Alois Winkler. Both run successful hotels in Fiss (Gritzner n.p). I collected all this information and entered it in the Landeck database, but little else can be found to most of these people and not even fifty percent showed up in the Ellis Island database. This raw material must be registered in the database but it can not answer any of the most pressing questions in regards to emigration. At least we know the names and birth dates of most of the people who left Fiss, and we can save these facts for the following generations. Most of the time the found data did not result in much but in some special cases I was able to find more information about one person or family. In very rare cases I even found their live stories: One family from Fiss we do know more about is the family Kathrein from house 41: Josef Ignaz (*09.11.1857,+02.05.1924) married Anna Maria Pregonzer (*24.02.1856, +26.12.1934) on the 8th of June 1886 and they left Fiss together with their children. They arrived in Chicago in 1903. Their children were Maria, Josef, Rudolf, Alois, Ignaz, Johann, Georg, Aloisia, Isidor, Johann Georg and Josef Alois. Ignaz Kathrein had four siblings. Three of them, Isidor, Johann Georg and Maria Aloisia immigrated to Chicago, Illinois. Ignaz lived in Fiss with his wife and their nine children, until the family's house was burned to the ground in September 1892 and they were faced with a difficult decision: "Staying or leaving?" It took eleven years for the family to gather all their courage and their belongings and dare risk a new beginning in America. Two of their children died

at the age of four and seven before they ever left Fiss. The day the family left, Ignaz wife cried as he sang “Nun ist die Zeit und Stunde da, wo wir ziehen nach Amerika, der Wagen steht schon vor der Tür, mit Weib und Kindern gehen wir, wir fürchten keinen Wasserschwall, und denken, Gott ist überall”¹⁹ (18: Impulse 1/99). The family travelled to Landeck, where, according to the Impulse article, the children asked whether they had reached America yet (18:1/99). On Whitsunday in 1903 they finally reached New York and apparently “saw the Statue of Liberty’s open arms” (18: Impulse 1/99):

Am Palmsonntag des Jahres 1903 erblickte die Familie Kathrein mit ihren sieben Kindern vom Deck des Schiffes aus, das sie in den Hafen von New York gebracht hatte, die Freiheitsstatue, ein mächtiges Symbol des Willkommens für arme und unerwünschte Menschen aus Europa.

This quite modern perception of their arrival by the author of the Impulse article “Aus dem Gemeindearchiv: Ausgewandert – von Fiss nach Chicago” has to be regarded carefully since in fact their arrival on Ellis Island was probably a little less open armed and a little bit more like Wille’s grandaunt remembered: humiliating and frustrating²⁰ (Wille n.p.). Nonetheless, they reached the New World save and sound and we do know quite a bit more about the family’s history there. From different occasions in the Kathreins’ life it is clear that they were deeply religious members of their communities in Fiss and America. Before they left Fiss the family invited the entire village to join them in prayer. The “Impulse” article tries at depicting them as exceptional Tyroleans who are deeply religious “ausgestattet, mit einer tiefen Redlichkeit, mit einer strengen Pflichtauffassung und einem tiefgründenden Glauben an Gott und seine heilige Mutter”²¹ (18: Impulse 1/99). They left for America searching for „menschlicher Sicherheit und Freiheit“ (trans. security and freedom) and their faith was a strong and vivid part of their life (18: Impulse 1/99). Five of their children later chose a religious profession. Thus it only makes sense that, before they left, the rosemary was prayed in front of the Mary Lourdes’ shrine built by the Kathrein family’s ancestors in Fiss. After the family’s arrival in Chicago Ignaz Kathrein consulted Johann Kautz, the director of the St. Michael’s Catholic school, and discussed his concerns regarding the Christian upbringing of his children. Five

¹⁹ transl.: Now the time to go has come, our wagon’s waiting in front our door, wife and children come let’s go, we won’t despair by a water’s surge and pray God sees us everywhere (18: Impulse 1/99).

²⁰ For more information on Wille’s story and the reception of immigrants at Ellis Island please see chapters 2, and 2.1.5.1 *Immigration Procedures*.

²¹ trans. “deeply honest, with a strong sense of duty and a strong faith believing in God and the Holy Mother” (18: Impulse 1/99).

of his seven children were old enough to go to school by then. 1906 the oldest son Josef informed his parents that he would like to join the convent. He helped the not very wealthy family in making a living, thus his decision had an impact on the entire family. Josef joined the redemptorist convent and became brother Dominic. He became a novice in DeSoto, Missouri, and enrolled in the priesthood seminary in Oconomowoc in Wisconsin and St. Joseph College in Kirkwood, Missouri. In 1911 the Kathreins' younger son Ignaz junior joined the Saint Mary convent by the age of sixteen. He died following an accident during the construction of Chaminade College in Clayton, Missouri. In the same year Ignaz jun. and his other brother Johann also joined the redemptionist convent. He later practiced his faith in the north end of Chicago and close to San Antonio, with its predominantly Mexican and Puerto Rican population (19: Impulse 1/99). The youngest of Ignaz's sons also became a priest and moved to the West Coast. He worked in Oakland for 35 years. After finishing St. Michael's Catholic school he went to join the convent his two older brothers had joined before him and then worked in Idaho, in Fresno and in San Leandro in California. Maria was the last one to remain home with her, by now, elderly parents. She was 32 years old when she was finally able to join the convent, a thing she had dreamed about ever since she had been ten years old. She had kept working since her brothers could not support their family with any income. Maria had been sewing for Field & Company in Chicago until she became sister Walburga and worked in an orphanage in Milwaukee and Wisconsin. One son, Rudolf, married Berta Meyer and had two children, Georg and Agnes. Rudolf died when he was only 29 years old and his brother Alois married Berta and took in his brother's children. Today their offspring lives in and around Chicago. On the 20th of July 1969 a family reunion was celebrated in the St. Michael's church in Chicago. The family kept its connection to Fiss and on the 22nd of July 1984 the youngest son, Georg, celebrated his 60-year priesthood anniversary in Fiss. Recalling the celebration he noted down that it was an honor being able to celebrate his anniversary in Fiss. The festive servant and the playing of the town's big band touched him deeply. The inhabitants of Fiss were warm and welcoming and he compared Fiss itself with a flowery garden. Georg was going to treasure his visit to Fiss and take his memories of high mountains and nice people back to San Francisco, where he was going to tell people that the Tyrol is like a piece of heaven (18: Impulse 1/99). Georg was born in Fiss but had

lived his entire life in the United States. However, he was treated as a respected and honored member of the community:

Mein Jubiläum in Fiss feiern zu dürfen war wunderschön. Ein feierliches Hochamt. Musikkapelle spielte Marsch Musik. Fiss ist sehr schön wie ein Blumengarten und alle Fisser sind höchst freundlich. Ich erfreue mich hier in den hohen Gebirgen und werde Erinnerungen mitnehmen nach San Franzisko und Oakland, Kalifornien und den Leuten da erzählen, daß Tirol wie ein Stück Himmel ist. Georg Kathrein, C.ss.R. in Fiss geboren (qtd.in 26: Impulse 2/99).

Georg Kathrein was the last of Ignaz's children to die in 1989. Combined the Kathrein siblings spent more than 300 years in the service of the United States' Roman Catholic Church (26: Impulse 2/99). Other members of the Kathrein family are still living. A great-grandchild of Ignaz senior is Jim Kathrein whose last known address was 1050 Parkview Drive in Hanover Park Illinois. As of today this address is invalid and contacting Mr. Jim Kathrein in the United States seems impossible.

In the case of Gritzner's data and the Impulse article stored in the castle's archives it was easy to link the material with actual individuals, however, in most cases raw material remains without any further story or detail as the following data from Serfaus shows. People from Serfaus, a small village next to Fiss on the same plateau left Landeck County as well. Many inhabitants of Serfaus left home throughout the centuries and some perhaps agreed with Waggerl that the country they had left always remained their country of heart: "Denn das Heimatland ist ja in Wahrheit das Land der Kindheit...in dem unsere Seele noch voll von Geheimnissen war"²² (344). The most important factors for Serfaus emigration were work-possibilities, money, adventure lust, marriage, religious mission, family, overpopulation of the home community and fleeing justice. A very popular target of many emigrants from Serfaus around the turn of the 19th century and up to the First World War was Chicago. In 1848 Chicago had a population of 20.000. This number grew and in 1807 already 300.000 people lived in Chicago. Around 1900 it had to grown to a 1,7 million inhabitant city, and many Tyroleans had participated in the city's expansion. The data Hermann Auer, Alfred Tschuggmall and Robert Klien used for their article on the emigrants of Serfaus was mostly collected from 'Verfachbüchern'²³ of the court

22 trans. in truth home is the place of our childhood...then our soul was still filled with secrets (Waggerl 344).

23 trans. registry books in which court and registration data was collected by hand. The Verfachbücher are stored in the state capitals (Innsbruck) and the microfilm is accessible to the public.

of Landeck-Ried: An Otto Althaler (*1870; +1897) was born in Bavaria and lived in Serfaus until he left for Chicago. Paulina Fleisch (*1855) immigrated to the United States as did her godmother and aunt Ursula Juen before her in 1875. Benedikt Folie (*1833; +1903) married to Nikolina Waldner moved to America after his marriage and came back to Serfaus after the death of his brother in 1890. Isidor Geiger (*1851; +1896) left Serfaus during his military service. He joined the Benedictine convent in Fiecht and lived in Chicago as father Augustin Prior. Maria Anna Greiter (*1870; +1955) married Romed Auer, from Kaunertal in Chicago. Sigmund Hammerle (*1853) was married to Aurelia Purtscher and they lived in Chicago. Josef Jörg (*1889; +1914) was born in Chicago and died at the Eastern front during the First World War. His parents had married in Chicago and moved back home to Serfaus in 1897. Maria Amilia Jörg (*1858) lived in Chicago. Josef Juen (*1823; +1874) married Ursula Fleisch in 1856. After the death of her husband Ursula took her six children and left Serfaus in 1875 to live with her brother Johann Joseph in the United States. Thomas Juen (*1831) and his wife Anna Maria Fleisch took their three children to America in 1868. Hermenigild Marth (*1848) born in Serfaus married Maria Anna Wolf from Ladis. They left for Chicago with three children. Anna Maria Purtscher (*1862) worked as maid in Meran and later left to work in Chicago. Franz Purtscher's (*1869) last records are from Chicago. Notburga Rach (*1875) was "married in America". Franz Johann Riml (*1831) married Ottilia Althaler in 1872. He lived in America for a long time and died in Chicago in 1905. His son Cleophas Riml came back from America to live in Serfaus and later work "in der Fremde"²⁴ Johann Georg Schalber and his friend Franz Purtscher moved to Chicago in 1903. Josef Senn (*1884; +1932) from Untertösens was a carpenter and left for Chicago in 1906. Martin Thurnes (*1853) and his wife Cäcilia came back from the United States in 1897. Alois Waldner (*1849) and his brother Sigmund (*1855) moved to America.

Emigrants who left Serfaus after 1915 are difficult to find since on the one hand the protection of private data is coming into effect and on the other hand collecting data from the 20th century is very inconclusive and indecisive (Auer 347). Josef Auer from Serfaus quotes from an earlier essay concerning

²⁴ The term 'In der Fremde' was often used synonymously with Germany. However it could also mean any other country since 'Fremde' simply translates into 'the foreign'.

emigrants, and depicts how much of this information was handed down in history via oral narration:

“Ich ging damals zur alten Baumgartnerin (heute Sepphaus), weil ich wusste, dass ihre Schwester nach Amerika ausgewandert war. Sie erzählte mir auch von Alois Waldner (Huisles), der lange Zeit in Serfaus Vieh hütete. Als die 'Hutschafft' (Verantwortung für das Vieh in einem bestimmten Weidegebiet) einem anderen zugeteilt wurde, wanderte er nach Amerika aus. Dort wurde er sehr reich, aber dann ausgeplündert und erschlagen. Albert Greiter aus Madatschen hatte mehr Glück. Er war ein großer starker Mensch, ich habe ihn noch gekannt. Auch er wanderte in die Neue Welt aus, wo er in Kalifornien als Goldgräber viel Geld machte. Er kam wieder zurück, kaufte einen Bauernhof in Serfaus und einen in Ried i.O. Man erzählte von ihm eigenartige Dinge. Wenn er in seiner Bergwiese im Laustal arbeitete, holte er die Milch von der Lader Alm in einer offenen Pfanne und trug diese den weiten Weg zurück zu seiner Kochhütte. Das Schmalz hatte er zwischen Steinen aufbewahrt. Von einer anderen Auswandererfamilie im Serfauser Feld gibt es auch eine berührende Geschichte: Engelbert Marth, verheiratet mit Annemarie Waldner, besaß ein Drittel Hofanteil vom Haus Nr.4. In der Hoffnung auf eine bessere Zukunft beschlossen auch sie, mit ihren kleinen Kindern nach Amerika auszuwandern. Ihre Habseligkeiten packten sie in Koffer, dann gingen sie zu Fuß zum Bahnhof nach Landeck²⁵. Eines der Kinder, das noch nicht gehen konnte, trug Josef Waldner, der Bruder der Mutter, auf den Schultern vom Serfauser Feld bis nach Landeck. Auch von ‚s' Gores' (Purtscher) waren drei Brüder in Amerika, der Franz, der Johann, und der Alphons. Von Franz hat man nichts mehr gehört, den beiden anderen schien es gut zu gehen. Sie schickten ihren Verwandten Geld für den Kauf eines Hofes, von Äckern und Wiesen. Sie waren in einer Fabrik beschäftigt gewesen und kamen als Invalide zurück. Alphons hatte beide Arme und Johann einen Fuß verloren. Diese Brüder wohnten noch Jahrelang in ihrem Haus am ‚Zonggaegg' bei der Kirche. Andere oder in Armut geratene Personen hatten nicht den Mut oder die Möglichkeit, die Heimat zu verlassen“ (Auer 347).

This excerpt shows how most of our data concerning emigrants from Landeck County was collected. Auer went to see Mrs. Baumgartner, because he knew that her sister had gone to America. She told him the story of Alois Waldner who had been a shepherd in Serfaus. When Waldner lost his job in the Tyrol he moved to America and became very rich but was robbed and killed on the street. Basically the only record we have is the oral report of Mrs. Baumgartner and the memories of neighbors and relatives. Albert Greiter from Madatschen, Serfaus was more fortunate. Josef Auer remembers that he was a huge man and very strong. He went to California during the Gold Rush and got rich digging gold there. After he had earned enough money he came back and

²⁵ The distance from Serfaus to Landeck is 22,5km, an approximately 4 and a half hour long hike.

bought one farm in Serfaus and one farm in Ried. Strange things were rumored about him: Once he carried his milk in a flat pan all the way from his high alpine grazing acre to his hut. Another story Auer remembers is the touching tale of Engelbert Marth and Annemarie Waldner. The married couple owned a third of house number 4. Hoping for a better fortune elsewhere they decided to move to the New World with their little children. They put all their belongings into one suitcase and walked all the way to Landeck to the train station. One of the children could not yet walk and had to be carried by Josef Waldner, Annemarie's brother. Three Purtscher brothers, Franz, Johann and Alphons had also left for America. Franz disappeared but the others seemed to be doing well. They sent money to their relatives to buy farms, acres and grazing land. In the United States they had been working as factory workers until they returned to Serfaus disabled. Alphons had lost both arms and Johann one leg. The brothers came back to live in Serfaus in a house close to the church. According to Auer, many other people were simply too poor to leave. Some lacked the courage, others the means, but surely many inhabitants of Serfaus thought whether staying or leaving was more promising.

In these first two examples of raw data in forms of names, dates and personal information collected by village historians we are able to see how sometimes additional information from oral narrations or newspaper articles can help us to better understand the circumstances of inhabitants' departure. In the next and last example for retrieved data I had neither a name nor a story, just a photography. Basically a picture is all that remains - the only trace of an emigrant family from Ischgl. Some family histories are puzzling. A picture or a letter is all that remains and sometimes the only proof that someone even



Fig 23 An anonymous family from Ischgl

existed. In Ischgl the village chronics' researcher Öttl was given a picture of an U.S. immigrant family. The picture, see fig.23 shows a wealthy American family and their attire suggests it was taken around 1890-1900 (Öttl n.p.). The picture was given to Öttl by Heinrich Jehle from Mathon. He did not know much of the family connection and asked Öttl for help. All he knew

was that the people on it were emigrants from Ischgl who sent it to their relations back home in 1900, to illustrate their success and wellbeing. Looking through the Ischgl church's birth and death register Öttl found information, which matches with the family on the picture: The old man with the long beard (center) may be Raphael Juen who was born in Mathon on the second of March in 1844 in house number 142. Öttl was not able to find information about Raphael Juen's travel route to America but some time after Raphael had left he sent news to his wife as to follow him. It is unclear whether their children were born in Ischgl or in the United States. Also unclear are the families' reasons for emigration. The picture is all that remains of a family who left Ischgl and apparently did well in the United States. Yet, sometimes not even a picture remains to tell us the stories of emigrants from Landeck County.

Searching the archives and literature in Landeck I was able to find several emigration stories. Most of the data was either hopelessly incomplete or not useful since it could not be matched up with any data stored in the Ellis Island archives. We have this huge selection of raw data but only a small amount of information that goes along with it. The first stories mentioned in this paper and the stories above were some of the few facts I was able to retrieve, however, not necessarily useful for my investigation since I need to analyse data with at least two sources. I believe many people from Fiss, Serfaus and Ischgl actually ended up in the United States but the records are too fragmentary as to how they got there and where they immigrated. Thus the first important step during my research and thus part of my methodology was to skim the entire data, filter out information that looked more promising and finally double check the information in the Ellis Island database. Only then I could prove that the emigrants from Landeck actually entered the United States. Furthermore I needed a more detailed account of the immigration procedures and the travel routes, as well as the stories of the immigrants to apply my theory. With the wide variety and differences of my data I now had to search the Ellis Island database.

3.2. Searching the Ellis Island database

All the immigrants that came through Ellis Island left their traces at the station. "From 1892 to 1924, more than 25 million immigrants, passengers, and crew

members came through Ellis Island [...] The ship companies [...] kept detailed passenger lists". Most of the surviving records have been digitalized and stored in the electronic archive of the Ellis Island Foundation (ellisland.org). Thus the database is able to provide us with some insight into its history and United States immigrants. Even though some data was lost due to a fire, and many immigrants entered a different U.S. port and never registered at Ellis Island, it can safely be assumed that most people who left Landeck County via Hamburg or Bremen entered the United States through Ellis Island²⁶. Searching these emigrants from Landeck we will hopefully be able to find some records of them at the immigration station. Finding them, however, is more difficult than anticipated. There are several different search modes one can try to find Tyrolean emigrants with and most of them are not very fruitful. Trying to find one specific passenger the first thing to do is a simple search by first and last name. Unfortunately the yielded results are mostly unsatisfactory and one has to broaden ones search in order to find the person one is looking for. Trying to find a person named Kathrein, a Zangerle or Wille from the Tyrol Austria; one has to use an "advanced search" option since the simple search does not provide us with any useful information. The advanced search at ellisland.org allows us to enter any of the following data, see fig.24:

Required by the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, under Act of Congress approved March 3, 1889, to be delivered to the Commissioner of Immigration by the Commanding officer of any vessel having passengers on board upon arrival at a port in the United States.

S.S. *S. S. Germania* sailing from *Hamburg* 1892. Arriving at Port of *New York* 1892.

No. of Pass.	Name in Full	Sex	Age	Height	Complexion	Hair	Eyes	Build	Profession	Place of Birth	Parents	Married	Single	Widow	Orphan	Deceased	Other	Remarks
1	<i>Byronson</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>5 1/2</i>	<i>Dark</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Blue</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>Austria</i>	<i>St. Paul</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>Single</i>	<i>Widow</i>	<i>Orphan</i>	<i>Deceased</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Good</i>
2	<i>Andra</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>5 1/2</i>	<i>Dark</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Blue</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>Austria</i>	<i>St. Paul</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>Single</i>	<i>Widow</i>	<i>Orphan</i>	<i>Deceased</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Good</i>
3	<i>Barthel</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>5 1/2</i>	<i>Dark</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Blue</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>Austria</i>	<i>St. Paul</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>Single</i>	<i>Widow</i>	<i>Orphan</i>	<i>Deceased</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Good</i>
4	<i>Barthel</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>5 1/2</i>	<i>Dark</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Blue</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>Austria</i>	<i>St. Paul</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>Single</i>	<i>Widow</i>	<i>Orphan</i>	<i>Deceased</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Good</i>
5	<i>Barthel</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>5 1/2</i>	<i>Dark</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Blue</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>Austria</i>	<i>St. Paul</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>Single</i>	<i>Widow</i>	<i>Orphan</i>	<i>Deceased</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Good</i>
6	<i>Barthel</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>5 1/2</i>	<i>Dark</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Blue</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>Austria</i>	<i>St. Paul</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>Single</i>	<i>Widow</i>	<i>Orphan</i>	<i>Deceased</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Good</i>
7	<i>Barthel</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>5 1/2</i>	<i>Dark</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Blue</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>Austria</i>	<i>St. Paul</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>Single</i>	<i>Widow</i>	<i>Orphan</i>	<i>Deceased</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Good</i>
8	<i>Barthel</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>5 1/2</i>	<i>Dark</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Blue</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>Austria</i>	<i>St. Paul</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>Single</i>	<i>Widow</i>	<i>Orphan</i>	<i>Deceased</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Good</i>
9	<i>Barthel</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>5 1/2</i>	<i>Dark</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Blue</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>Austria</i>	<i>St. Paul</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>Single</i>	<i>Widow</i>	<i>Orphan</i>	<i>Deceased</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Good</i>
10	<i>Barthel</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>5 1/2</i>	<i>Dark</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Blue</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>Austria</i>	<i>St. Paul</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>Single</i>	<i>Widow</i>	<i>Orphan</i>	<i>Deceased</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Good</i>
11	<i>Barthel</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>5 1/2</i>	<i>Dark</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Blue</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>Austria</i>	<i>St. Paul</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>Single</i>	<i>Widow</i>	<i>Orphan</i>	<i>Deceased</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Good</i>
12	<i>Barthel</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>5 1/2</i>	<i>Dark</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Blue</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>Austria</i>	<i>St. Paul</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>Single</i>	<i>Widow</i>	<i>Orphan</i>	<i>Deceased</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Good</i>
13	<i>Barthel</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>5 1/2</i>	<i>Dark</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Blue</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>Austria</i>	<i>St. Paul</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>Single</i>	<i>Widow</i>	<i>Orphan</i>	<i>Deceased</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Good</i>
14	<i>Barthel</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>5 1/2</i>	<i>Dark</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Blue</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>Austria</i>	<i>St. Paul</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>Single</i>	<i>Widow</i>	<i>Orphan</i>	<i>Deceased</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Good</i>
15	<i>Barthel</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>5 1/2</i>	<i>Dark</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Blue</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>Austria</i>	<i>St. Paul</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>Single</i>	<i>Widow</i>	<i>Orphan</i>	<i>Deceased</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Good</i>
16	<i>Barthel</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>5 1/2</i>	<i>Dark</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Blue</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>Austria</i>	<i>St. Paul</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>Single</i>	<i>Widow</i>	<i>Orphan</i>	<i>Deceased</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Good</i>

Fig 24 Ellis Island Ship Manifest

First Name of Passenger

Last Name of Passenger

Gender

Approximate Year of Birth of Passenger

Year Range (Expands range for Year of Birth)

Year of Arrival

Year Range (Expands range for Year of Arrival)

26 As discussed earlier, the steamship companies were mainly responsible for the popularity of New York harbor.

Town/Village of Origin
 Name of Passenger Ship
 Ethnicity

Most of these search fields then allow us to go into even more detail. Four search conditions can be used to further the use of the First Name field. One can select: “Ignore, Is, Starts With, and Contains” (ellisland.org). In general the search options “starts with” and “contains” provide us with too many possibilities. In order to broaden the search and perchance identify one person it makes sense to leave this search field at its’ default setting, namely “ignore”. The “ignore” setting becomes very helpful in expanding ones search if “too few or no records meet your initial search criteria” (ellisland.org). This setting allows us to account for possible spelling errors or changes in the immigrants’ first names, which is one of the main problems trying to find people from Landeck. Browsing through the results one can look at all the immigrants with identical last names. This search option can also be a useful tool for finding family members and ancestors by the same surname, as it was trying to find Aloisia Wille Barreith’s sister²⁷ who had immigrated earlier registering under her married name. It was also helpful in finding people named Kathrein and connecting families with each other²⁸ (ellisland.org). Another problem we encounter is the abbreviation of names on the documents. We can use the search option “is” when we are sure about a person’s name but often names were shortened like ‘Jas’ for ‘James’ and ‘Wm’ for ‘William’, as the abbreviations may have been used on the manifest (Ellisland.org). Not finding the searched for person we can try to do a name search with the “starts with” search tool. “Searching for a name that starts with a letter or string of letters will search for all records that match this criteria” (Ellisland.org). I know that Mr. Kathrein’s name was Meinard²⁹, thus I tried to search for “me” or “ma”. The results now not list all first names including “me” or “ma” and combined with a definite last name I was able to narrow down my search results and find a matching record. Of course this option does only make sense if we are sure about the name of the passenger and whether he or she registered under same. A last search option not very useful in my case is “contains — This condition is similar to Starts With,

²⁷ Aloisia Wille’s story can be found in chapter 2, page 14.

²⁸ The Kathrein family’s story followed in chapter 3, page 53.

²⁹ From the original data, page 47.

but the important difference is that characters being searched in this case can appear anywhere within the First Name field” (ellisland.org). Trying to find a person via his or her last name, using similar advanced search options as with the first name, is only a little more fruitful. The last name of any passenger is the primary search field in this research but many people changed names, were spelled differently or their names were simply illegible and they were then registered differently. The idea that the names were changed at Ellis Island by government officials, however, is a myth. They simply copied the names the passengers had registered with onboard the ships. Names were changed at Ellis Island and later during the application procedure for citizenship, but in general always on account of the immigrants’ explicit wishes (Baur 184-186). One interesting option for the last name search is the “sounds like” field. Using this search field the number of search results is extended and the list shows names which are spelled differently but sound similar. “For example - Smith, Smyth, and Smythe. [...] searching on the name will generate a list of possible phonetic equivalents for a broader search” (EllisIsland.org). Other useful search options not regarding first- and /or surname are gender, approximate year of birth, and ethnicity. These fields finalize the advanced search and help us to find one person in the midst of millions. There are 3 gender settings for the advanced search: “Male (m), Female (f), and Any (or Ignore)” (ellisland.org). The gender serves as a filter for our search results and helps to specify the search immensely. Most of the time the gender of the searched person is clear “You are cautioned, however, that errors in the original historical record were preserved in the creation of the index” (ellisland.org). The Ellis Island Foundation cautions that the gender of passengers, especially children, may be incorrect more often than probable: “While you should certainly use Gender as a filter, don’t ignore the possibility that your passenger (especially if traveling as a small child) was recorded incorrectly” (ellisland.org). The documents onboard the ships were handwritten and often filled out negligent. Thus, it is possible that the ‘M’ for ‘male’ was placed in the wrong column, which often recorded the marital status of a person. “Suddenly, your Single Female passenger could appear in the historical record as a Married Male” (ellisland.org). The original Ellis Island records all contained the date of arrival and age at arrival for every passenger. According to these two dates the database can be searched for an approximate year of birth. Once again a useful tool if we have enough data

about our Tyrolean emigrant. However, most of the time the emigrants from Landeck were not even sure of their own year of birth and many young men who fled military drafting simply made themselves older, as did Johann Seifert³⁰, in order not to be discovered. He registered 10 years older than he actually was (Seifert 6). “Family stories may recall the arrival of an ancestor in 1892 at age 7 [...] consider that details of their arrival may have been changed over time. You may find a 2-year old arriving in 1897 that matches” (ellisland.org). The approximate year of birth can also be “paired with a Year Range which allows you to specify 'plus or minus' 1, 2, 5, or 10 years built around the date you specify” (ellisland.org). If we have a passenger who came through Ellis Island repeatedly, like Josef Geiger³¹, this search option can provide us with different the arrivals of this person. Searching for Austrian or Tyrolean emigrants the search field ‘ethnicity’ does not simplify the search results. Searching for immigrants we have to keep a historical perspective in mind: “Boundaries changed over time, so the Nationality [...] might be different from what you know” (ellisland.org). For example, a person might have been listed as German but specified Tyrolean under ‘Race’ or ‘People’. Hungarians, Czech, Slovaks and others were listed either as Austrians, citizens of the Austro-Hungarian empire, German or under their state: Hungarian, Bohemian, Czech etc. Stored at the Ellis Island archives are not only the names and figures but also the original ship manifests and boarding documents which have been stored since the fire. Alois Kathrein, a man from Fiss whose story was introduced in chapter 3, can be found in these archives and his ship manifest and personal data is now open to the public, see fig.24³². Kathrein, like many others, was asked several questions by a government official before being allowed to enter. The at-hand ship manifest found in the Ellis Island database contains valuable information of Alois Kathrein and other emigrants from Landeck and can be purchased online. On the top of the document the passenger’s ticket class and arrival port hint at the further process the immigrants had to go through. Alois Kathrein was a second class passenger, who arriving in New York on May the 6th 1911, carried 55 dollars with him.

³⁰ Seifert’s story follows on page 89.

³¹ Josef Geiger ran a semi official emigration office in his pub in Ladis; more information to his role can be found in chapter 5.

³² see page 42.

Collecting the documents of several Landeck emigrants the immigration official's line of questioning becomes somewhat clear. Alois Kathrein's manifest includes these standard questions (ellisland.org):

- Number on the list?
- Whether having a ticket, to such final destination?
- By whom passage was paid? Whether in possession of \$50 and if less, how much?
- Whether ever before in the United States; and if so, when and where?
- Whether going to join a relative or friend; and if so, what relative or friend, his name and complete address.
- Whether a Polygamist?
- Whether an Anarchist?
- Condition of Health, Mental and Physical?
- Deformed or crippled, nature, length of time, and cause.
- Height in Feet and Inches?
- Complexion?
- Eye-color and Hair-color?
- Marks of Identification?
- Place of Birth, Country and city or town?

On Kathrein's ship manifest not all of the questions have remained legible. Due to age, use and old-fashioned handwriting questions 19 and 22 on Kathrein's document are illegible, as we can see on fig. 21 and 24. Concerning Mr. Kathrein we learn that he paid the passage from Le Havre to New York onboard the steamship "Niagara" himself, had additional money, traveled in second class and had an onward ticket to reach his cousin Meinard or Meiwad Kathrein in 1420 George Street Chicago, Illinois. Upon arrival he was 29 years old, in good health, being five inches and two feet tall with brown hair and a complexion noted down as "-di-", see fig.21 (ellisland.org). Following up on Kathrein's relatives the database does not tell us anything about this cousin Meinard Kathrein from Fiss but modifying the spelling a 'Kathrein Meiwad', hailing from 'Feiss' in Austria can be found arriving in April 1899 in New York sailing from Le Havre on the ship "La Touraine". In 1899 Meiwad Kathrein was asked the following twenty-one questions (ellisland.org):

1. Number on the list.
2. Name in full.
- 3.- 5. The age, sex and married status of the traveler?
6. Calling or Occupation?
7. Able to read and write?
- 8.-9. Nationality and last residence?
10. The seaport for landing in the US?
11. Final destination in the United States including information on the state, city, town.
12. Whether having a ticket to such a destination?

13. By whom passage was paid.
14. Whether in possession of money, if no, whether more than \$30 and how much if \$30 or less.
15. Whether over before in the United States and is so, when and where?
16. Whether going to join a relative, and if so, what relative, their name and address.
18. Whether a Polygamist?
19. Whether under contract or implied to labor in the US.
20. Condition of Health, Mental and Physical?
21. Deformed or Crippled. Nature and Cause?

This shows that the information regarding immigrants was of very varied quality and one mistake in a line of questioning can make it impossible to find a certain individual. Trying to find Austrian immigrants in America proves to be more difficult than anticipated. For one Austrian emigration patterns have been difficult to determine and for the other there was no state known as Austria until 1918. Prior to then the sprawling Austro-Hungarian Habsburg Empire, a dozen different nationalities encompassed the idea of Austria. Thus early Austrian immigration can be seen as the immigration of Czech, Polish, Hungarian, Slovenian, Serbian, and Croatian people. Additionally, immigrants were often unclear about their countries of origin. “A German-speaking person born in Prague in 1855, for example, was Czech, but also part of the larger Austrian Empire, thus Austrian, in fact, but may have considered himself German” (Jones 2009:1-19). Immigrants from Austria were thus labeled differently and listed as Czech, Hungarian, Austrian, German, Tyrolean or of another nation. (Jones 2009: 1-19). Thus I conclude that there is a large number of Austrian U.S. immigrants who does not show up as such. Some people I have searched came up with a different origin, more with misspelled names and most where simply not registered anywhere. However, due to the vast amount of data stored in both archives and the detailed individual narratives I was able to find a few emigrants who registered in both databases. The stories that follow in “A Paradigm” narrate the fate of some of these people who left their traces. Finding and matching the Tyrolean emigrants and U.S. immigrants is one thing, and having laid the historic foundation and clarified the methodological approach the other. Yet what remains needing an explanation is the used theoretical framework. How are we to analyse the now collected and within this paper comprised data? And how will we be able to connect the found material with the historic background given in the first chapter? The theoretical framework which

will help us to understand history and personal histories and is concerned with memories and how they become a collective cultural entity is cultural memory studies.

4. Theoretical Framework: Cultural Memory Studies – Remembering Immigration

This chapter gathers the theories and approaches in the field of memory and narration studies necessary for the analysis of our data. Through a combination of the theoretic basis laid by Pierre Nora and more contemporary re-evaluations by theorists such as Erll, Grabbe, Klenner, and Schindler it will be possible to show the interacting abilities of memories in a migrational context. “Few scholars would deny the contributions the study of memory has made to our understanding of how individuals and communities in different times and places relate to the past in order to forge identities, make sense of lived experience” (Grabbe 1). Investigating forms of memory and how memories are created will give us a better understanding of the driving forces in U.S. immigration and Tyrolean emigration history. It will also enlighten the relationship of memory and reality in the collected memories of immigrants, emigrants and their families. In present research it has become clear that memory studies “have shifted the focus of attention from the analysis and interpretation of what happened in the past to the issue of how the past is being remembered, and by whom” (Grabbe 1). Thus the analysis of the available migration documents will be regarded in terms of the migration memory of one person or group as well as in the interpretation of their historic context. Focusing on collective or individual memories in a migrational context it is essential to redefine or specify memory studies concepts. Reoccurring terms in the field of memory studies are “lieux de mémoire” and “milieux de mémoire”. These two frequently used aspects are constantly being redefined by scholars to coin them in their sense. Thus it makes sense to chose the suitable definitions of these concepts in this paper’s migrational context well in advance. Furthermore, the term of “migration memory” itself has to be defined since it will reappear as a concept throughout this paper. I will thus argue that the memories, narrations, letters and other documents concerning one immigrant or emigrant are all combined in what we now perceive as his or her migration

memory. The “lieux de mémoire” on the other hand will remain as originally coined by Pierre Nora and re-evaluated by Jens Klenner in a more contemporary approach. This seems much more promising in the combination of memory studies and migrational research. Thus we will consider Grabbe’s “Les Lieux de mémoire Revisited” and not so much the original definition by Nora. Pierre’s framework published in “Les Lieux de Mémoire” (1984-1992) is however still essential for memory studies, even if slightly modified and modernized. It has become “the leading framework to explore the sources, agents, and media of memory in changing historical context” (Grabbe 3). The for this study necessary re-evaluation and modernization of dominant ideals and key terms in *Lieux de Mémoire* is mostly based on Astrid Erll, Jens Klenner and David Glassberg. A second group of scholars more concerned with history and “the Quest for Recognition” consists of Patrick H. Hutton, Jay M. Winter and Peter Carrier. Their approaches are more applied in the sense that they examine the relationship between history and memory and have direct impact on this paper. Hutton’s broader historic overview of memory studies shows the changing aspects and current stance of theory, whereas Winter investigates the reasons for the contemporary “renaissance of memory”. Both contributions are important for a better understanding of the applied theories and especially Winter’s approach proves interesting since his argument for the renaissance of memories directly reflects this paper’s existence. Another field in memory studies is concerned with memory and politics and the impact on each other, but will be somewhat neglected since another possible approach, namely, “Traveling Memories” proves far more significant for this paper. Roger Daniels, Heike Bungert, Sabine Schindler and Joachim Bauer are directly concerned with migration experiences and memory. Built on Nora’s broad framework these memory theorists laid the basis for any further investigation in this paper and the investigation of the interaction of memory and migration. The last set of memory theorists I want to mention consists of Eva Boesenberg and Volker Depkat, whose studies are concerned with individual memory and the development of history. Boesenberg’s investigation of WPA slaves and their narratives, and Depkat’s discussion of the “epistemological status of autobiographies as sources of historical research” did provide a scientific guideline for the empirical part of this study. Their approaches were remodeled and applied in order to gain scientific answers from migration memories and

individuals' narratives we will encounter throughout this paper. I have named but a few scholars of many different aspects of memory studies in this extensive overview so far but the main goal of this paper is to focus on Landeck and Ellis Island and investigating all these concepts and theories would shift the focus of this paper dramatically. Thus I will focus my attention dominantly on Erll's theoretic stance and by combining the empirical data summarized earlier with the theoretical theories introduced in this chapter the paper examines the relationship between memory and history "the cultural contexts of historical and contemporary memory, the politics and representations of memory, and memory's viability as a tool for historical and cultural analysis" (Grabbe 2-3). In his work *Collective Memory Studies* Jeffrey Olick points out the importance of the rising interest in memories and the further development of Memory Studies: "the relevance of history for subsequent generations" concerns us personally "psychologically, morally and politically" , and how we perceive and express history as individuals and as a more or less homogenous group can be investigated via the field of Memory Studies (Olick 20). Working through the 'concept jungle' and the various approaches toward a definition of and reason for Memory Studies Olick makes things clearer explaining why we should concern ourselves with this field: In 1985-86 German historians disputed "how appropriate it was to place memory of the National Socialist past at the center of German politics and identity" (Olick 20). As I understand it, Memory Studies try to investigate how and why we include certain memories in our general understanding of history. Olick's starting point for his research was his interest in what "[...] was that of the role played in political legitimation by what I at the time called 'images of the past'" (20). Unfortunately the concept of 'collective memory' was not an obvious starting point for his research then, "particularly not for one concerned with the state and political legitimation" (Olick 20), but it is now available for our investigation of the collective memory and the collected memories of individual emigrants. As with many other scholars Olick found an interdisciplinary approach on his topic valuable and thus he collected certain aspects off different theories and put them together. He used Halbwachs' sociological approach of "memory against individual psychology" and combined it with "Durkheim's theory of collective representations to the problem of memory at the level of the group". However, the main characteristic of Memory Studies then and now remains the "non-paradigmatic,

transdisciplinary, centerless' qualities of the enterprise, qualities that seem to have persisted despite (or perhaps because of) the exponential growth of work on 'collective memory' and related topics" (Olick 22). Starting this paper's analysis of Tyrolean emigrant stories we built up our hypothesis on an interpretive understanding of the historical context and material. This, according to Olick is a very probable starting point for Memory Studies: "many of the questions about collective memory depend on [...] a condition that resists generalization, both because the empirical materials are historically unique and because few of us have expertise beyond one or two such contexts"(22). Additionally to these factors "the numerous different disciplines employing the concept and contributing to its refinement often have their esoteric qualities, distinct discourses, and often jealously patrol their boundaries" (Olick 22). The numerous varieties of different definitions for similar concepts make it hard to grasp the central issues of Memory Studies. Still today the interdisciplinary of the field has strengths and weaknesses, one obvious flaw being the lack of one commonly accepted definition of collective memory and the aims of Memory Studies: "Most important [...] is the lack of even the most basic agreement on canonical texts that might be read across all that divides us (Olick 22). Most commonly cited are Halbwachs and Nora, but "very often such cites seem more totemic than substantive or engaged" (Olick 22). Olick summarizes my feelings towards this field of study adequately calling for at least a commonly shared basic definition "so that we do not all feel compelled to reinvent the wheel in our first footnotes, paragraphs or chapters" all the time (Olick 22-23). Since most of the scholars we have looked at sooner or later arrive at Nora's and Halbwachs' original concepts and Erll's interpretation thereof is the most sensible I will base any further analysis in this paper on her approach. Before any theory can be applied the key terms have to be defined and the approach clarified. In her article "Towards a conceptual foundation for cultural memory studies" Erll provides us with such a detailed description. For her the field of Memory Studies researches "the relationship between culture and memory" which has come to be a key issue in this interdisciplinary research, which involves different fields such as "history, sociology, art, literary and media studies, philosophy, theology, psychology, and the neurosciences", bringing together "the humanities, social studies, and the natural sciences" (Erll, *Towards a conceptual foundation* 4). Similar to Olick Erll finds the importance and the

interest in the field of Memory Studies growth since the 1980s. Not only scholarly interests have contributed to the field's growth but also "publications on specific national, social, religious, or family memories" (Erll *Towards a conceptual foundation* 4). A recent objective of many different scholars to combine and standardize the theories "and to synthesize different research traditions" has become visible in the different investigated articles (Erll *Towards a conceptual foundation* 4). Thus before using a term and claiming a field of study for one's paper we need to take a closer look at the key terms in various scholarly articles and single out definitions useful for this paper's purposes. For the sake of finding this definition we need to ask ourselves: What is collective memory? The terms 'collective memory' and 'memory studies' and the theories which are conveyed by them are later used to investigate the empirical data collected in the immigrant archives and are frequently repeated hereafter. But what do they stand for? Defining a term that is by definition ambiguous and has to include various interdisciplinary aspects proves difficult. "'Cultural' (or, if you will, 'collective,' 'social') memory is certainly a multifarious notion, a term often used in an ambiguous and vague way" (Erll *Towards a conceptual foundation* 4). Part of the term's ambiguity comes not only from the different fields of scholars who define the term but also from its usage:

Media, practices, and structures as diverse as myth, monuments, historiography, ritual, conversational remembering, configurations of cultural knowledge, and neuronal networks are nowadays subsumed under this wide umbrella term. Because of its intricacy, cultural memory has been a highly controversial issue ever since its very conception in Maurice Halbwachs's studies on *memoire collective* (esp. 1925, 1941, 1950) (Erll *Towards a conceptual foundation* 4).

Criticism on exactly this umbrella function has not only been made by Halbwachs' contemporary Marc Bloch who accused him of transferring "concepts from individual psychology to the level of the collective", but also by many scholars today. The idea of collective memory is criticized as being misleading and "[...] since we have well-established concepts like "myth," "tradition," and "individual memory," there is no need for a further, [...] addition to the existing repertoire" (Gedi and Elam qtd. in Erll *Towards a conceptual foundation* 5). Erll describes the qualities of this new use of 'memory' as functional, metaphorical and analogical, describing the "relationships between such phenomena as ancient myths and the personal recollection of recent experience, and which enables disciplines as varied as psychology, history,

sociology, and literary studies to engage in a stimulating dialogue” (*Towards a conceptual foundation* 4-5). Her definition of cultural memory is based on this broad interdisciplinary basis and suggesting “a provisional definition ‘the interplay of present and past in socio-cultural contexts.’”, the term allows her to include a wide variety of “phenomena as possible objects of cultural memory studies—ranging from individual acts of remembering in a social context to group memory (of family, friends, veterans, etc.) to national memory with its ‘invented traditions,’” (*Towards a conceptual foundation* 5). We are thus able to investigate international lieux de memoire “such as the Holocaust, 9/11” or U.S. immigration in the light of cultural memory studies and regard them as collective memories. However, “cultural memory studies is not restricted to the study of those ways of making sense of the past which are intentional and performed through narrative”, but also “the construction of identities although this very nexus (intentional remembering, narrative, identity)” (*Towards a conceptual foundation* 5). Concluding the field of memory studies still remains open to new ideas and definitions, and invites us to explore the “unintentional and implicit ways of cultural remembering [...] or of inherently non-narrative, for example visual or bodily, forms of memory” (ErlI *Towards a conceptual foundation* 5). Based on ErlI’s definitions I will investigate the memories I have found in the archives and perhaps draw conclusions about our current picture of immigration and how different emigration and immigration memories relate to it. Giving an overview of the vast terminologies which have emerged since Nora and Halbwachs show the difficulties I have faced trying to find a common denominator useful for the set task:

memoire collective/collective memory, cadres sociaux/ social frameworks of memory, social memory, mnemosyne, ars memoriae, loci et imagines, lieux de memoire/sites of memory, invented traditions, myth, memoria, heritage, commemoration, kulturelles Gedächtnis, communicative memory, generationality, postmemory (ErlI *Towards a conceptual foundation* 5-6).

Like ErlI, I want to show the vastness of different concepts and point out that “cultural memory is not the object of one single discipline, but a transdisciplinary phenomenon” (*Towards a conceptual foundation* 6). Helping our investigation is certainly that memory studies yields for numerous different approaches and there is no privileged approach: “Cultural memory studies is a field to which many disciplines contribute, using their specific methodologies and perspectives. This makes for its terminological richness, but also for its

disjointedness” (Erll *Towards a conceptual foundation* 6). Making use of this interdisciplinary concept of memory studies the analysis of Tyrolean emigration and U.S. immigration will not only include cultural studies aspects but also historic influences. “Cultural memory studies is [...] not merely a multidisciplinary field, but fundamentally an interdisciplinary project. Many exciting forms of collaboration have already been fostered” (Erll *Towards a conceptual foundation* 6). As Erll points out “the strongest and most striking studies in cultural memory are based on interdisciplinary exchange-between media studies and cultural history (Assmann; A. Assmann), history and sociology (Olick)”, as will be the analysis in this paper (*Towards a conceptual foundation* 6). Establishing the cultural memory studies framework of this paper basic definitions have to be agreed on, or as Erll puts it “If we want to establish a framework for cultural memory studies, working on concepts is inevitable” (*Towards a conceptual foundation* 7). In the following I will briefly summarize Erll’s “basic definitions and conceptual differentiations” which I will then use as my basis for any further investigation of the matter (*Towards a conceptual foundation* 7). By clearly declaring Erll’s and my position I will prevent further confusion and any misunderstandings about this paper’s theoretic approach. The first and most frequent term which needs clarification is one of the key concepts of memory studies, “the contentious term *memoire collective* (collective memory)”, which was first brought up by Halbwachs in his 1920s analysis. The term cultural memory “accentuates the connection of memory on the one hand and socio-cultural contexts on the other” and is made up by the terms ‘culture’ and ‘memory’ (Erll *Towards a conceptual foundation* 6). Here “‘cultural’ does not designate a specific affinity to Cultural Studies as conceived and practiced by the Birmingham School” but is instead “more rooted in the German tradition of the study of cultures (Kulturwissenschaft) and in anthropology, where culture is defined as a community’s specific way of life” (Geertz qtd. in Erll *Towards a conceptual foundation* 6). Based on anthropological and semiotic theories culture is three-dimensional. It consists of “social (people, social relations, institutions), material (artifacts and media), and mental aspects (culturally deflected ways of thinking, mentalities)” (Erll *Towards a conceptual foundation* 7). This multi-dimensionality is consolidated under the umbrella term of ‘cultural memory’ and thus includes “‘social memory’ ([...] memory research in the social sciences), ‘material or medial memory’ (the focus

[...] in literary and media studies), and 'mental or cognitive memory' ([...] in psychology and the neurosciences)" (Erll *Towards a conceptual foundation* 7). The division again shows the interdisciplinary qualities of the field and how difficult it is to come to one universal definition since even these three clear distinctions are "merely a heuristic tool. In reality, all three dimensions are involved in the making of cultural memories" (Erll *Towards a conceptual foundation* 7). Arriving at one final definition is thus problematic and in the end we can simply agree on the fact that cultural memory studies are characterized by their "transcending of boundaries": Some scholars look at the interplay of material and social phenomena (for example, memorials and the politics of memory; see Meyer); others scrutinize the intersections of material and mental phenomena (as in the history of mentalities; see Confino); still others study the relation of cognitive and social phenomena (as in conversational remembering; see Middleton and Brown; [...]) (Erll *Towards a conceptual foundation* 6-7). We will keep this three-dimensionality in mind when analyzing our data, investigating the social, material and mental aspects of the U.S. immigration of Tyrolean. In the first part of this paper we have already shed some light on their life-circumstances or social and material aspects laying a foundation for a Kulturwissenschaft approach to the topic. The third and last aspect of Erll's definition for memory studies is the mental or cognitive memory. This plays a role in the internal motivation of our emigrants but can hardly be the topic of this paper since it would call for additional psychological knowledge. However, we will perhaps be able to gain some insight into the motivations and mental aspects of Tyrolean emigrants through the first two types of memories described.

I think what also needs clarification are the different levels of memory. On the one hand there is the individual memory and on the other the collective memory. For the level of the collective memory it is important "that the notions of 'cultural' or 'collective' memory proceed from an operative metaphor". Remembering is "a cognitive process which takes place in individual brains" and within cultural memory studies "metaphorically transferred to the level of culture" (Erll 7). We can thus use the term memory metaphorically and apply it to greater groups of identities and institutions as for instance "'nation's memory,' a 'religious community's memory,' or even of 'literature's

memory” (Erll *Towards a conceptual foundation* 7). Jeffrey K. Olick draws our attention these two distinctive levels of memory,

when he maintains that ‘two radically different concepts of culture are involved here, one that sees culture as a subjective category of meanings contained in people's minds versus one that sees culture as patterns of publicly available symbols objectified in society’ (336) (qtd. in Erll *Towards a conceptual foundation* 7).

Simplified a differentiation between the two levels “on which culture and memory intersect” has to be made: “the individual and the collective or, more precisely, the level of the cognitive on the one hand, and the levels of the social and the medial on the other” (Erll *Towards a conceptual foundation* 7-8). Extremely generalized I would thus argue that here we derive at two distinct types of memories: the individual, or as Erll calls it, cognitive memory and the public or collective memory.

The first level of cultural memory is concerned with biological memory. It draws attention to the fact that no memory is ever purely individual, but always inherently shaped by collective contexts. From the people we live with and from the media we use, we acquire schemata which help us recall the past and encode new experience. Our memories are often triggered as well as shaped by external factors, ranging from conversation among friends to books and to places. In short, we remember in sociocultural contexts. With regard to this first level, “memory” is used in a literal sense, whereas the attribute “cultural” is a metonymy, standing for the “socio-cultural contexts and their influence on memory.” (Erll *Towards a conceptual foundation* 8).

We need this first level of memory for our interpretation of oral history: the collected narrated emigration stories. We have to keep in mind that all the collected data was and still is influenced by people and how it finally comes to be reproduced in this paper. The emigrants who told their stories and the people who they told them too all influenced those ‘memories’, thus our collection of empirical data is not purely individual but was shaped by the different external contexts. Erll suggests that this level of ‘memory’ is especially useful “within oral history, social psychology, and the neurosciences” and that within this fields “cultural memory is understood according to this first aspect of the term” (Erll *Towards a conceptual foundation* 8). The second level of ‘memory’ is its metaphorical usage: “cultural memory refers to the symbolic order, the media, institutions, and practices by which social groups construct a shared past. [...] Societies do not remember literally” (Erll *Towards a conceptual foundation* 8). Interesting is that although this memory is a socially constructed one it bears resemblance to “individual memory, such as the selectivity and perspectivity

inherent in the creation of versions of the past according to present knowledge and needs” (Erll *Towards a conceptual foundation* 8). This second level is essential “in cultural history and the social sciences”, and has been investigated by various scholars, amongst them prominently featuring “the most influential concepts of Pierre Nora's lieux de memoire and Jan and Aleida Assmann's Kulturelles Gedächtnis” (Erll *Towards a conceptual foundation* 8). The two different levels of memory are analytically distinguishable but in practice the two levels interact. As Erll explains “there is no such thing as pre-cultural individual memory” and “neither is there a Collective or Cultural Memory [...] which is detached from individuals and embodied only in media and institutions” (*Towards a conceptual foundation* 9):

Just as socio-cultural contexts shape individual memories, a “memory” which is represented by media and institutions must be actualized by individuals, by members of a community of remembrance, who may be conceived of as points de vue (Maurice Halbwachs) on shared notions of the past. Without such actualizations, monuments, rituals, and books are nothing but dead material, failing to have any impact in societies (Erll *Towards a conceptual foundation* 8).

Without our socio-culturally shaped collective memories we could thus not interpret the findings and analyze the emigrants’ stories. Furthermore this draws attention to the fact that anything we may find is or was already influenced by our understanding of history and the emigrant’s socio-cultural background. There will be no such thing as a ‘pure memory’ of the emigration and U.S. immigration process. The understanding that there are these different levels of memory and how we influence memory helps us to see that there is a connection for instance between “a nation's version of its past and its version of national identity” (Erll *Towards a conceptual foundation* 9). Obviously there will then also be a connection between the official history of U.S. immigration, as witnessed at the Ellis Island immigration museum, and the national perception of immigration. I venture that this official past and the national identity it is based on differs from the individual remembrances we experience in this paper. The idea brought up by Erll, that memory and identity are linked to each other is based on John Locke “who maintained that there is no such thing as an essential identity, but that identities have to be constructed and reconstructed by acts of memory, by remembering who one was and by setting this past Self in relation to the present Self” (*Towards a conceptual foundation* 9). Summarizing cultural memory studies are concerned with “social, medial, and

cognitive processes, and their ceaseless interplay” (ErlI Towards a conceptual foundation 9). In the present paper, this umbrella quality of the term collective memory and the interdisciplinarity of cultural memory studies is reflected not only by the different concepts mentioned in this chapter, but also by the application of as many cultural memory studies ideas on the empirical data as possible. We will discover different connections between the official U.S. immigration history and life in the Tyrol and the individual narratives. The last idea we should concern ourselves with are the different modes of remembering. How is it that we remember? In the course of cultural memory studies many disputes and argument were fought about different viewpoints and definitions. One of these disputes is concerned with the by Halbwachs established opposition of history and memory. He saw history as something dead and abstract whereas memory is “particular, meaningful, and ‘lived.’” (ErlI Towards a conceptual foundation 9). Based on Halbwachs’ nineteenth-century historicist approach Nora took up this distinction and popularized it within the academic community. He “also distinguishes polemically between history and memory and positions his lieux de memoire in between” (ErlI Towards a conceptual foundation 9). From thence there were many studies on ‘history vs. memory’, which according to ErlI were “usually loaded with emotionally charged binary oppositions: good vs. bad, organic vs. artificial, living vs. dead, from below vs. from above” (Towards a conceptual foundation 9). Coming back to the earlier discussion of the ambiguity of the terms encountered in cultural memory studies, it is totally unclear what the term history stands for in this argument: Is it a collective or singular history? “Selective and meaningful memory vs. the unintelligible totality of historical events? Methodologically unregulated and identity-related memory vs. scientific, seemingly neutral and objective historiography? [...] Witnesses of the past vs. academic historians?” (ErlI Towards a conceptual foundation 9). The argument history vs. memory will still be carried on for numerous years but for the sake of this paper I will propose that this not very fruitful discussion should be put aside and I would suggest we favor ErlI’s approach “of a notion of different modes of remembering in culture” (ErlI Towards a conceptual foundation 9):

This approach proceeds from the basic insight that the past is not given, but must instead continually be re-constructed and re-presented. Thus, our memories (individual and collective) of past events can vary to a great degree. This holds true not only for what is remembered (facts,

data), but also for how it is remembered, that is, for the quality and meaning the past assumes. As a result, there are different modes of remembering identical past events. A war, for example, can be remembered as a mythic event ("the war as apocalypse"), as part of political history (the First World War as "the great seminal catastrophe of the twentieth century"), as a traumatic experience ("the horror of the trenches, the shells, the barrage of gunfire," etc.), as apart of family history ("the war my great-uncle served in"), as a focus of bitter contestation ("the war which was waged by the old generation, by the fascists, by men") (ErlI Towards a conceptual foundation 9).

For the investigation of Tyrolean emigration memories and the according history this means nothing more than that we should not forget where our information came from, by whom it was narrated and re-narrated, how it was stored and most important how it is perceived by us with our contemporary historic perception. We will see that the picture of the past is not something static and final but that one story, for instance the story of the brothers Zangerle and their factory in Chicago, was and is perceived differently by their contemporaries, by later narrations and by us now. We will experience different modes of remembering of one event: the emigration of the Tyrol and immigration into the U.S. We will see this journey depicted as a mythic event 'the American Dream', as part of political history 'the hardships in 18th and 19th century life in the Tyrol and America', and as a part of family history 'two brothers who left to built a better life for their families'. "Myth, religious memory, political history, trauma, family remembrance, or generational memories are different modes of referring to the past. Seen in this way, history is but yet another mode of cultural memory, and historiography its specific medium" (ErlI Towards a conceptual foundation 10).

4.1. The immigration station Ellis Island and its ever-changing perception

To better understand the stories of arriving immigrants and the different memories collected by different people it also makes sense to look into the history of Ellis Island, its museum and the people's perception thereof. In 1965, President Lyndon Johnson declared Ellis Island part of the Statue of Liberty National Monument and Ellis Island was opened to the public on a limited basis between 1976 and 1984. Starting in 1984, Ellis Island underwent a major restoration, and a big part of this largest historic restoration in U.S. history was funded privately. 160 million dollar collected through private donations made to

The Statue of Liberty - Ellis Island Foundation, Inc. in partnership with the National Park Service. Thus the project had to be extremely profit-orientated and customer friendly to gain enough support. History had to be adapted and memories idealized and marketable. The main building was reopened to the public on September 10th, 1990 as the Ellis Island Immigration Museum. Today, the museum receives almost 2 million visitors annually and has become quite popular with tourists from all over the world (EllisIsland.org). The modern perception of the station and its' history might be a different one from how immigrants coming across the Atlantic to the United States of America have seen it. They had to go through immigration offices located on Ellis Island and their arrival was contrary to the modern picture of a warm welcoming rather disappointing³³. Immigrants sailed past the Statue of Liberty and anchored in the Upper Bay. The statue's "welcoming arms" as described by later authors³⁴ were merely passed and immigrants went off their ships after a long and weary overseas journey had to struggle with the immigration officers for access to the country they had travelled so far to get to (Moritz). Many constructed the idea of beautiful red brick houses of the station and the Statue of Liberty, of freedom or liberation and the United States as the long sought 'Promised Land'. Contrasting historical information and the narrations of immigrants like Aloisia Wille Barreith of the proceedings at the station were often neglected for the sake of a more positive perception of Ellis Island. The Statue of Liberty - Ellis Island Foundation summarizes these contrasting ideas and the public's current feelings towards the station:

Despite the island's reputation as an 'Island of Tears', the vast majority of immigrants were treated courteously and respectfully, and were free to begin their new lives in America after only a few short hours on Ellis Island. Only two percent of the arriving immigrants were excluded from entry. The two main reasons why an immigrant would be excluded were if a doctor diagnosed that the immigrant had a contagious disease that would endanger the public health or if a legal inspector thought the immigrant was likely to become a public charge or an illegal contract laborer (EllisIsland.org).

This is a modern entry taken from the Ellis Island homepage. Its' sentiment reflects the contemporary perception of the station. It is different from Aloisia's description but correlates with the 1952 newspaper article in the *Gemeindeblatt*

33 See story of Aloisia Wille, chapter 2.

34 As compared with Moritz, Gemeindeblatt article "Die Fagge trieb Sie nach Amerika", chapter 5; and Impulse article.

Landeck. On Ellis Island we can see how different memories make us see history in a different light. As mentioned before history should not be seen as something static but adaptable. We should be aware that the different memories in this paper are not to be judged on behalf of their truth value but regarded as pieces of a greater picture that correlates with the time and circumstances these memories were made. Regarding changes in perception and different memories concerning such well known places one theorist, Joachim Baur, utters a word of caution. In his article he explicitly uses Pierre Nora's concept of lieux de mémoire and applies it to Ellis Island, as he states an American lieux de mémoire. "The former immigration station in New York harbor is widely viewed as the birth-place of American multicultural society, and as a site of cultural transmission between Old Europe and the New World, as a side of initiation into American society for millions of individuals"(185). People perceive Ellis Island as being part of America's identity as melting pot and it is easier to make history marketable looking at it positively. Ellis Island seems to be viewed as a rather positive or at least neutral place where millions of people came through on their journey to freedom. Baur claims that there are several contemporary myths concerning the immigration station, which have to be re-investigated (185). Furthermore he writes that more than one hundred million living Americans are able to trace their roots back to at least one ancestor who passed through the immigration station in between 1892 and 1924 (185). Thus Ellis Island is an integral part of both the American collective memory and the individual memory of thousands of American families (Baur 185). The striking detail in Baur's investigation are not current ideas embedded in the Ellis Island museum, but the radical change the perception of Ellis Island has undergone in a very short amount of time. Baur suggests that the collective memory of a lieux mémoire can change and furthermore claims that memories are socially and culturally influenced. The beautiful immigration office made of red bricks immediately past the Statue of Liberty has not always had such a positive perception with the American public. The memories of the immigrants who had to go through degrading immigration procedures were openly neglected. Baur looks at the restoration and development of Ellis Island as an immigration museum and remarks that "even more striking than the changing policy on the restoration [...] is the change in the public's attitude towards Ellis Island" (186). During the time of its operation as well as in the years following its closure the reputation of Ellis

Island has always been extremely negative, and the connection of ones' family history to it was anything but a source of pride (Baur 186). Quoting the New York Times, Baur indicates peoples' changing perspective of Ellis Island: "The immigration station was never more than a clearing house where prospective immigrants were subjected to humiliating physical, mental and moral examinations"(186). Thus the station has not always conjured up its' modern connotation of immigration, liberty, and freedom as it does in the 19th century advertisements. To prove his argumentation of the ongoing popularization of Ellis Island as an American lieux de mémoire Baur quotes Ross Holland who

The Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation, Inc.			
Annual Report			
Informational Counts of Activity			
Year Ended March 31			
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>
Visitors to Liberty Island	2,503,895	2,688,370	2,816,989
Visitors to www.statueofliberty.org	<u>www.statueofliberty.org</u>		
Visitors	383,263	620,817	645,030
Visitors to Ellis Island	1,674,779	1,723,285	1,840,160
Visitors to American Family Immigration History Center® at Ellis Island			
Visitors	109,800	110,024	133,064
Visitors to American Family Immigration History Center® c www.ellisland.org			
Visitors	4.8 million	4 million	3.8 million
Visitors to Live Theatre at Ellis Island			
Admissions	54,768	46,146	45,404
American Immigrant Wall of Honor ® at Ellis Island			
Enrollees	3,298	3,197	1,279
American Immigrant Wall of Honor ® at www.wallofhonor.org			
Visitors	96,991	166,894	106,849

Fig 25 Annual Report SL-EI Foundation 2009

took part in the station's restoration process. Ross argues that "in 1982, few Americans could even identify Ellis Island" (qtd. in Baur 186). "For the most part [...] it had actually been forgotten" (186). Why has the perception of Ellis Island changed? Why is it regarded as one of the major trademarks of American history today? Why do millions of people³⁵ travel to New York to see the station and the "Wall of Honor"³⁶ in the search for their roots



Fig 26 Wall of Honor

³⁵ 1,840,160 visitors to Ellis Island in 2009 (Annual Report 2009 Statue of Liberty - Ellis Island Foundation p.9).

³⁶ American Immigrant Wall of Honor at www.wallofhonor.org.

106,849 visitors in 2009 (Annual Report SL-EI Foundation p.9), see fig. 25 (http://www.ellisland.org/EIinfo/annual_report_2009.pdf)

(see fig. 26)? Of course there are numerous factors involved in a change in the the perception of history, and in the case of Ellis Island Baur counts the rise of New Social History, as one key factor in the station's new appeal. The focus of New Social History is the lives of ordinary people, which triggers an increase in ethnic self-consciousness. Additionally to these two reasons for a change of perception the 'Roots'- phenomenon, a phenomenon which can be summed up as people's new passion for genealogy, can be claimed responsible (Baur 187). However, he also thinks the new marketing strategy most responsible for the station's new and positive appeal. His focus on the economic angle deserves closer attention in our search for Tyrolean emigrants, since it helps us to understand why there are different memories concerning the station's role in immigration. By taking a closer look at the "Making of Ellis Island" Baur investigates not only cultural and media aspects of the project but combines this knowledge with an economic standpoint. Since no federal money was used in the restoration all funds had to be raised privately through the Statue of Liberty - Ellis Island Foundation (Baur 187). The first evident conflict in the development of a marketable immigration station is the obvious dissonance of history and economic successfulness. Fears and conflicts in interest seem preassigned as Johnson voiced early on: „Major commercial development of public areas may well blur the lines between formal historical interpretation and crass commercial replications of the past“ (Johnson qtd. in Baur 187). At many historic sites the formal historic approach very often has to undergo a disneyfication in order to be financially lucrative (Baur 186). Ellis Island has become very lucrative, since 4,411,655 visitors to the station and the Statue of Liberty in 2008 left the foundation with an estimate of 36,989 net assets. With well over 4 million visitors yearly and almost 40.000 dollars the Statue of Liberty - Ellis Island Foundation is a very profitable non-profit organization. The former immigrant station serves now foremost economic interests and Baur states that it was designed to serve as an American lieux de mémoire. The historic and scholarly accuracy and viability of the museum was ensured by a History Committee, but still Baur claims that the economic sphere had a major influence on the outcome and contemporary perception of the station. The memories and stories depicted in the Ellis Island museum were not changed but carefully selected and portrayed in a positive fashion. Narrations of hardships, mistreatment and cruelties were included however certainly not highlighted or publicized as much

as the other aspects of immigration. With the Restoration of Ellis Island the start of a re-formation of memory set in. In 1965 Ellis Island was declared part of The Statue of Liberty National Monument, by President Lyndon Johnson. Between 1976 and 1984 Ellis Island was opened to the public on a limited basis, but its buildings decayed rapidly and made restoration necessary. The United States National Park Service did not spend any federal money on its restoration and in the end the project was funded completely by the public. 160 million dollars were collected by the Statue of Liberty - Ellis Island Foundation and in 1984, Ellis Island underwent major restoration. Its main building was reopened in 1990 as the Ellis Island Immigration Museum. The private donations and corporate sponsorships to the Foundation concerned historians and the CEO of the Foundation Lynn Johnson: "Though hailed by many as exciting new strategy for historic preservation, this plan raises serious questions about the role of the private sector in packaging our past" (Baur 187). The fundraising campaign, the marketing and advertising of the station, shed some light on the changing perspective of people towards the station. During the fundraising period the Foundation established a strong link between The Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island, as already suggested in the name of the Foundation, a trend that later needed to be reversed. The History Committee wanted to ensure that immigration was depicted as a complex process with many different motivations and outcomes. They argued that the immigrants coming to the US did not so much seek freedom, liberty and other values popularly symbolized by the Statue of Liberty, but actually came primarily for financial reasons (Baur 189). Fundraising for the renovations, however, put these two places very close together and created a nicer picture of Ellis Island in order for a better sale. As Stanley summarizes, "The statue is an icon, a world symbol. Ellis Island is much tougher to sell"(qtd. in Baur 189). The campaign was deliberate patriotic and "communicated a very particular view of the immigration and of immigration history in general, one that was very much contrary to what the historians advocated" (Baur 191):

A report to the American people on the progress of the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island restoration.[...] The Statue of Liberty was the symbol of freedom. But Ellis Island was the reality [...] Liberty will be reborn. Ellis Island will be restored [...] The progress of the restoration is an affirmation of the American people's belief that these symbols stand for America's future, not just its past [...] Together we will Keep the Dream Alive" (New York Times 23 Apr. 1986: B10.).

Ellis Island was difficult to sell and thus the fundraising campaign sought to associate patriotism, liberty, freedom and foremost The Statue of Liberty with the station. This perception has since stuck and the memories regarding the station have become a contrast to how Ellis Island is perceived now. In fact the museum does not try to conceal its moved past showing the de-lousing, quarantine and other negatively afflicted rooms in the main building. However, Baur claims that the museum has tried to “make the most of itself“ due to economic reasons (196). Thus the station is now a “high gloss version of itself“ and creates a meaningful presentation for the visitors, which is mainly built on positive identification (Baur 196). One example for this close personification was made possible through an enormous wall outside the station. People can donate one hundred dollar and have their names engraved on the “Wall of Honor“, which connects them to this site of memory. Baur remarks that many people rather visit this wall with random names rather than witness the history communicated inside the museum. These visitors will regard Ellis Island as something positive, a nice place to go, rather than confront themselves with the conflicting history. “Once Again, Ellis Island will Open its Arms in Welcome“, a welcome which regarding immigration controls and the memories of immigrants has never been very warm (Baur 196).

In this chapter I have established the complexity and variety of terms in the field of cultural memory studies, which built on Halbwachs and Nora, has since then been realized by many different scholars amongst them dominantly featuring Erll. I have given a brief overview of the different notions of what memory studies ought to entail and named only a few relevant articles for this paper. After providing this overview and discussing the key terms I had a closer look at collective memory, the metaphorical usage of the term ‘memory’ itself, the levels of memory according to Erll, the modes of remembering according to Halbwachs and the prominent argument of history vs. memory. Consequently I have laid a broad basis for our further investigation of the empirical data collected and want to emphasize that with all this expertise on the different ways of remembering and cultural memory studies we are now given the unique opportunity to gaze at these never before published individual immigration memories and search for their trace on our collective history.

5. A Paradigm – Memories of Immigrants

In Maidl's description of 19th century German U.S. immigration Maidl gives various reasons for emigration. He investigated German emigration with a focus on deep structural changes in 19th century Germany. The old Reich had broken down by the turn of the century. The end of Napoleonic rule was followed by a loose state covenant in which conservative and progressive forces battled for the rule of the country until King Wilhelm I. was crowned in 1871 and united Germany for a second time. Additionally to these political changes other factors which played a role in the growing emigration, were the demographic development and resulting from it the growth of population; the growing industrialization, which forced an immense change upon the former agricultural society and its people. Entire trades had to adapt to the new circumstances or else re-orientate. Another factor for the immense emigration from Bavaria was the abolishment of the manorial system³⁷ after which a not unsubstantial amount of citizens' wealth improved. The means for a successful emigration were thus provided and the mobility of people, forced or voluntarily, also improved during the ongoing industrialization. It was now easier accessible for the people to travel within Germany and to reach the harbors for the journey into the "Land der unbegrenzten Möglichkeiten"³⁸. It was rumored that in this new country political freedom and economic advancement were not just illusions like they were at home. Eventually the emigrants who had settled in America called on their families to follow and "this chain-emigration produced a self-perpetuating process with no end in sight" (Maidl 6). For all those people who were caught up in these changes and saw no improvement within Germany the radical progress of transatlantic traveling became a more and more attractive alternative (Maidl 7). Whenever Maidl was able to find more biographical detail on one emigrant he realized that the individual reasons for immigration were more specified than just the stereotypical idea that 'everything would be better in America'. Reasons for immigration were very varied and Maidl includes the tale of an eighteen year-old menial named Mathäus

37 "Manorialism was characterized by the vesting of legal and economic power in a lord, supported economically from his own direct landholding and from the obligatory contributions of a legally subject part of the peasant population under his jurisdiction" (wikipedia).

38 A German phrase used to commonly describe the United States of America. The phrase is used similar to "Shining city on a hill" or "Promised Land" in English.

Wiedemann hailing from Deiningen in Bavaria to show this. He left Germany for Ohio in the United States in 1883 to find an employment since he was not able to find labor at home due to his record of assault, theft and juvenile delinquency (Maidl 7). Friedrich Franz Mayer a twenty year old locksmith and journeyman was convicted of theft in two cases and his father, Elias Mayer, not believing in his son's future moral improvement requested his emigration (Maidl 7). Thirty-nine year-old beggar Josepha Schiele from Herblingen took her three illegitimate children and immigrated to Chicago in 1884. She hoped for a better live and a working place in one of the numerous bakeries or meat production companies, which employed many uneducated and untrained German laborers. Her hometown and one of her children's fathers paid 800 Gulden for her emigration fee (Maidl 7). Maidservant Josefa Dollrieß, aged 26, left Hainsfarth with her illegitimate child in 1882 to move to Cincinnati and marry the already earlier immigrated Johann Nerl (Maidl 7). Re-occurring sentiments of German emigrants are also that 'it is impossible to earn one's bread in Germany' and that 'everything would be better in the new world'. America's depiction as 'Shinning City on a Hill' had survived Puritanism and colonialism and was now the basis for another myth: 'The American Dream'. Entailed in this dream is certainly the Puritan conviction that hard work leads to salvation and many immigrants came to the United States to seek this dream and become wealthy through hard work, something seemingly impossible in the static and hierarchic structures in Europe. Summarizing, the situation in Europe changed dramatically. Building on our historic overview we know that the situation was hard and amongst other causes overpopulation caused severe problems. People like the Kathreins, Johann Seifert or Jakob Parth, left the Tyrol to live in the United States. I have already included some of their stories in order to provide the reader with a better understanding of the situation then and the current stance of the data in the archives. We have familiarized ourselves with cultural memory studies and a theoretic approach towards Ellis Island and the U.S. immigration situation thus we can now move on to answer the final research question: Do the collective and collected memories of emigrants from Landeck County cohere or collide with our current collective memory of the past events? Certainly I can only compare the data with current history books and facts and my own personal interpretation thereof, but my information does not greatly differ from any of my contemporaries. There are two more facts which

need mentioning here: Firstly, the stories which are about to follow have been selected for two main reasons. On the one hand they are interrelated and connect to each other via a person, a town or some other key figure. On the other hand they were duplicated here simply because they were available and can provide us with more information than any other raw material obtained³⁹. Furthermore, I was able to find at least one of the mentioned emigrants in both databases and prove that they did not only leave the Tyrol but also enter the United States. Secondly, as concluded in the theoretic part of this paper, modes of media can have effects on both levels of cultural memory: the individual and the collective. This directly concerns us as we will now read and relive the experiences of immigrants and base our findings on our cultural studies framework. "On a collective level, fictional texts and movies can become powerful media, whose versions of the past circulate in large parts of society, and even internationally" (Erll *The Power of Fiction* 18). The memory-making effects of the U.S. immigration experience lies not in the "unity, coherence, and ideological unambiguousness of the images they convey, but instead in the fact that they serve as cues for the discussion of those images" (Erll *The Power of Fiction* 18). What does this mean on an individual level? For readers of the immigration stories within this paper the past and present media representations provide us with schemata and scripts that allow us to create certain images of the past in our minds. These schemata may even shape our own experience and autobiographical memories and as Erll concludes the "'cultural mind' is in many ways a 'medial mind': It is the patterns derived from the media cultures we live in, especially (albeit often unintentionally) from fictions, that shape our idea of reality and our memories" (Erll *The Power of Fiction* 22-23). Keeping this in mind we will be able to analyze the given data and conclude whether they agree with our cultural mind, or how they differ from our current collective perception. The contents of this chapter can now be divided into two major parts. The first narrative is concerned with the story of Johann Seifert and his relatives in the Tyrol and in the U.S. We will again see how I was able to obtain the data, how the information about Johann Seifert was passed on in an oral tradition and answer the reoccurring questions why, when and how he left and what became of him in the United States.

³⁹ See chapter 3.1.

Furthermore I give this example for it is a more detailed narration than most other emigration tales and we will see how Oliver Seifert, the Tyrolean relative of Johann Seifert, and his relative in the United States, tell a U.S. immigration story from their viewpoint, including their contemporary historic perception of these past events. The second part is then an analysis including a newspaper article from 1952, a historian's narration and numerous different findings in Tyrolean emigration literature concerning the brothers Zangerle and other emigrants, who repeatedly crop up in different ways at different times. With this last block we will be able to see how 'historic facts' can change over time according to our collective perception and how different medias influence on our cultural mind.

5.1. Johann Seifert

In March 1982 the following inquiry by the U.S. embassy in Vienna was sent to the church secretary in Prutz:

Die Botschaft erhielt ein Ersuchen aus den U.S.A. um Ausforschung von Verwandten in Oesterreich des Johann Seifert oder Siefert, geboren am 23. Maerz 1868, 1869 oder 1859 in Pfunds, roemisch-katholisch, ehelicher Sohn von Andreas Seifert und dessen Ehefrau Maria, geborene Stecker oder Stacker. Johann Seifert ist im Jahre 1901 in die U.S.A. ausgewandert. [...]

Die Botschaft waere für eine Mitteilung darueber sehr dankbar, ob die Geburt des Johann Seifert (Siefert) im dortigen Geburts- bzw. Taufregister aufscheint und ob auch ueber dessen Geschwister und deren Nachkommen Unterlagen vorhanden sind (qtd. in Seifert 1).⁴⁰

The daughter of an immigrant, Theresa Carlson, was researching her roots in Europe. More than 80 years after the emigration of her father she got in touch with her father's European relatives whom he had lost any contact to in 1901. Long after the death of her father she started to research her family's history. Johann Seifert had died in 1956, never hearing from the family he had left in Europe. Oliver Seifert's great-granduncle was only one of many who emigrated from the Tyrol, but we are able to retrace his steps because of Oliver Seifer's research and Theresa Carlson's efforts. Johann Seifert was born in 1869 in

40 The embassy has received an inquiry from the USA to research Johann Seiferts or Siefert's relatives in Austria, born on the 23rd of March 1868, 1896 or 1859 in Pfunds, Roman-Catholic, conjugal son of Andreas Seifert and his wife Maria, maidenname Stecker or Stacker.

Johann Seifert immigrated the USA in 1901.

The embassy would be very thankful for information, whether the birth of Johann Seifert (Siefert) is listed in the local birth- or baptism- register and whether there is any information in regards to his siblings or offspring (qtd.in Seifert 1).

Pfunds, a small village which saw some major emigration. In between 1895 and 1936 60 people from Pfunds left, of which two thirds went to to the U.S., and the rest left for Canada and South-America. Seifert holds the social situation of the people in Landeck responsible for the high emigration numbers. He bases this on information found in Beda Weber's travel guide in 1837:

Das Getreide gedeiht in guten Jahren nicht übel, nur der Mais kommt nicht mehr gut fort, Obst wächst auch, aber ohne verlässlichen Ertrag. Daher greifen viele Bewohner, wie die benachbarten Obervinschgauer, zum Karnergeschäfte, und fahren mit Töpfergeschirren und ähnlichem Hausrath Land ein, Land aus, um den Ausfall in den Bodenerzeugnissen zu decken. Manche wandern auch zum Verdienste als Arbeiter ins Ausland (qtd.in Seifert 1).⁴¹

Some also worked as laborers in foreign countries and by the end of the 19th century poverty had grown immensely amongst the Tyrolean villages and a newspaper article from 1880 "Bote für Tirol und Vorarlberg" registered 400 people from Pfunds leaving for work abroad every year. The wood worker and Schwabenkinder left Pfunds in immense numbers to flee poverty. The industrial revolution and the easier accessible transportation that went with it made it even easier to leave Europe. In his research Seifert found 2,45 million Austro-Hungarian immigrants to the U.S. between 1901-1910. Johann Seifert was one of these 2,45 million people. He had decided to leave the Tyrol after three of his siblings had died early. In 1882 Josef, a brother, died of pneumonia aged 9. Only one year later his four-year-old brother Alois died of "Fraisen", modern day epilepsy. He was followed by his older sister Maria Anna who died of "Auszehrung" (trans. consumption) aged 22 (Seifert 2). The Seifert family's house was situated in Prais, a small settlement above Pfunds at a sea level of 1582m. They had to walk two hours to reach the village and according to Seifert they were not able to sustain themselves in this secluded area. Oliver Seifert suspects that even before Johann left, his younger brother Andra bought a share of a farm directly in Pfunds. To Seifert it is not clear whether the family's move and Johann's emigration coincide but he thinks it possible, that Johann sold his part of the farm to fund his journey to the U.S. Johann Seifert's most pressing reason may have been poverty, but during his research Seifert came across other interesting stories as well. Six brothers from Ladis, for instance, fled justice and immigrated to the United States over night. Fleeing military draft

⁴¹ Grain does grow decently in good years, only corn does not do well, and fruit grows too but very unreliable so it does not amount to much. Thus many of the people start traveling the roads as 'Karner' like the neighboring people from Vinschgau. Some people also emigrated to become workers abroad (Seifert 2).

through emigration was also popular at times when servicemen were allotted. In the registry books of Landeck County 13 of 42 young men up for draft in 1902 were noted down as being 'in America', 'somewhere in America', 'possibly in the USA'. Fleeing military draft became very popular even though newspaper articles and pamphlets warned against it. In "Der Bote für Tirol und Vorarlberg" in 1893 young men were warned that emigration as a means to escape draft is a dangerous option. They would be severely punished if caught. Seifert names Chicago as the main goal for Tyrolean emigration. Seifert's information, based on Illmer, does not correlate with the Census 1990 and 2000 and immigration facts collected from ellisland.org. However, since Chicago constantly crops up as the main goal of Tyrolean immigrants from Landeck County it must have had an impact on the people at home and their perception of the United States. "Their main goal was Chicago" is a problematic statement with all collected data pointing in a different direction. In cases of positive experiences the families who had remained at home often chose to follow their relatives to the U.S. In his article "Auswanderer aus dem Oberen Gericht" Moritz mentions wealthy padrones, who had done well in America and paid the travel costs and immigration fees for their following relatives or fellow countrymen. Some of these padrones were for instance the brothers Hutters or Marianne Kathrein whose life stories are portrayed in this paper. More than 24 people left Pfunds and more than 40 the Kaunertal following others. Oliver Seifert remarks that his great-granduncle was not one of the very successful U.S. immigrants but neither one to return home. He arrived in Ashland, Wisconsin at Lake Superior in 1902 and started to work in the harbor. In 1905 he moved to Park Falls 60 miles from Ashland and married Lily Bleckinger whose family had come to the United States from Bavaria. Johann worked as a lumberjack, stonemason, cobbler and later became an independent farmer owning up to 40 cows. Remembering her father Theresa claims that his one fault was that he thought he would become rich fast. Instead of wealth the family which grew to entail 10 members had to suffer hardships much in the same way Johann would have encountered in the Tyrol. However, Oliver Seifert remarks, he would not have been able to own 40 cows in the Tyrol at any point in his life. Johann Seifert died without ever being able to read and write in English. He was able to speak some English but it was hardly necessary in a town where most settlers were speaking German. Education was not very important to Johann and he regularly took his sons out

of school to help on the farm. It is not surprising that some of his children never learned to read and write. Johann never talked much about the country where he had come from and we are only left to guess whether this was because it was too painful for him to speak of home or just not important anymore. Johann Seifert may have regarded his past as being unimportant but his daughter Theresa certainly did not. She contacted Oliver Seifert and he remains in contact with members of his family overseas up to this day. He had never kept in touch with his family at home and after the First World War he apparently thought them all dead. However, Johann Seifert's son was stationed at a base in Germany after the Second World War and searched for relatives in the Tyrol. He drove to Landeck because he remembered the city from his father's tales and started searching for a family "Seifert". Nobody in Landeck was able to help and this short after the war people probably had different problems. John had to go back home without finding any relatives in Europe. Only years later his sister Theresa Carlson was able to contact her relatives via her inquiry to the U.S. embassy in Vienna. Many questions in regards to Johann Seifert's story will be for ever unanswered. Why did he leave home and has never contacted anyone again even though the postal service at the time would have made it possible? Had he planned to become wealthy and return home to his family? Theresa says that her parents took many answers to their graves upon which, to this day, Johann Seifert's date of birth is incorrect. He had lied about his age when immigrating America and registered as being 10 years older, perhaps from fear of being caught as he fled the military draft in Austria.

Now missing is our analysis of the information. Can we answer the questions proposed in the introduction of this paper and will Seifert's information help us to answer my research question? We know now why Johann Seifert left – he fled military draft. We know where he left to – the United States of America. We also know what happened to him after his arrival. He did not become rich but was able to support his family and owned more livestock than he ever possibly could in the Tyrol. The information on Johann Seifert comes from two distinctive sources: Oliver Seifert, a European relative and Johann Seifert's daughter. Furthermore Johann Seifert is registered in both the Landeck and Ellis Island databases. Comparing the different sources the information complements each other, thus this material serves as an example for a relatively complete account of an emigrant. There are still living offspring and relatives which stay in contact

with each other. But what is interesting and helps us to understand the cultural memory studies approach towards remembering, is that in the account a shift of remembering took place. Johann Seifert did apparently not like to think back and never told his children about his reasons for emigration and his life in the Tyrol. Later, when his son was stationed in Germany after the war and came searching for his ancestors in the Tyrol people did not help him. Shortly after the war they certainly had different troubles and paid no mind to some emigrants who had left. At this time the interest in ancestry and emigrants from Landeck County must certainly have been at its lowest point. Additionally we can see that Theresa Carlson and Oliver Seifert are both interested in the past and give a new meaning to their common ancestor's emigration. They have a broader overview over facts than any other family member ever before and by the help of the new media it was possible to find traces of Johann Seifert in Landeck. Another interesting detail concerning Seifert's story was mentioned by Oliver Seifert when interviewed on the phone. His relatives in America apparently still perceive the Tyrol or the family Seifert as rather poor, since they offered to buy the 'old' farmhouse and restore the building. According to the data about Johann Seifert I summarize that we were able to answer the set questions and in regards to my main research question I conclude that the perception of emigrants from Landeck County has changed over time. It went from a unfavorable picture to being unimportant and finally arrived as something interesting and positive. It becomes apparent that we remember emigrants differently at different times as supported by the cultural memory studies theories mentioned earlier, however, there has not been a shift in the American perception of the Tyrol as we learn from Seifert's American offspring.

5.2. Remembering emigrants from the Oberen Gericht⁴²

This second block of data will show us how one story can be remembered and investigated from different angles and remembered differently. First we have the information retrieved by Kolp: An account of a village historian. Secondly I found

⁴² The data for this chapter was provided and narrated by Mag. Josef, a man who used to be responsible for the village-chronicles in Faggen and of whom I was not able to identify a surname. The collected data hails from a 3 page essay entitled „Auswanderer aus dem Oberen Gericht“. The source of this paper is unclear and the name and information suggests that it may have been written by another researcher by the name of Moritz altogether.

an original copy of a newspaper article by Moritz which was first published in 1952. This newspaper article has often been quoted in other scholarly reports since then and finally the collected data published in Spiss' books. Three different angles on one identical story sheds some light on how people remember differently at different times. I argue that they do so because their memories are influenced by the common collective perception of history at that point in time. The first narration by Josef, the village historian tries to be factual and short. He researched the emigrants from an area called the 'Oberen Gericht'. 'Obere Gericht' refers to an area from Landeck to the tri-state border and is now often used synonymously with Landeck County. The term dates back to the early days of the county when the court seated in Landeck was the last juristic instance before the border. It is in this area between Fließ and Pfunds we have a large number of emigrants who chose to go to the United States. As far as tracing back is possible Josef found evidence for more than 60 people from Pfunds who have left for America in the years between 1895 and the Second World War. According to him one of the main reasons for people leaving was the poverty of the mountain communities. Some, he says, may have also gone to seek adventure and others had to leave the area because they had violated laws and re-thought their stance in their home communities. Smuggling and poaching was a popular occupation when so many had so little and the Swiss border was conveniently close. Thus some criminals managed to escape justice by going overseas. At the time families also helped their sons to escape the military draft. Many young men fled the draft and settled in the United States. Furthermore the earlier in Maidl discussed phenomenon of chain emigration concerned several families in the area. There are some family names in the area which reoccur frequently with emigrants: Köhle, Regensburger, Wachter, Eckhart, Maaß, Schranz, Zangerle, Pregonzer; Patscheider and Rietzler. All in all 40 people from Prutz and Faggen left. Josef suggests that two thirds of these people settled in the United States and the remaining third in Canada and South America. Not all of the people who had left stayed in the countries they had immigrated. At least one quarter of these emigrants came back to the Tyrol. Some came back because of their homesickness or cultural adaptation difficulties, others due to illness and poverty. However, most of the returnees had earned enough to sustain their families in the Tyrol from then on. In the United States these emigrants from the

Oberen Gericht were mostly employed for hard labor in factories. Some fortunate ones worked on farms and were later able to buy their own land and become independent farmers. Josef found stories told by emigrants who had come back home. They told the people in their hometown about the hardships of the journey and frustrating life somewhere else. However, they also told people at home that “ein fleißiger, sparsamer und anspruchsloser Mensch in den USA wirklich etwas ersparen könne”⁴³ (Josef 2). From this historians research we also know that around 1880 something similar to an emigration office existed in Ladis. The local innkeeper Johann Geiger helped people to immigrate into the United States, especially Chicago. He was well connected in Europe and America and was able to help many people to leave the Tyrol. Geiger cooperated with a Swiss family named Romel who owned a successful transportation and travel company. People from Landeck County knew of Geiger’s connection to the Romel family and they came to him for help. He also had connections to the owners of a furniture company in Chicago, which frequently hired Tyrolean workers and even imported some for labor. Friends of Geiger, the brothers Huter from Ladis and colleagues of theirs, the brothers Zangerle from the Kaunertal⁴⁴, had built this factory and supported Tyrolean immigrants to the United States by offering them work immediately upon arrival. People planning to leave came to Geiger who gave them the tickets for Romel’s travel service to Chicago. There they were able to work at the Huter’s factory and pay Geiger back. The following were some of his customers: In March 1880 Alois and Leopoldine Engerleser from Ried, Wilhelm Hosp and Alois Trapseiler from Prutz all left for the United States. In 1881, Lampert Venier, Alois Geiger, Johann Pregonzer from Fiss, and Johann and Heinrich Tomala from Ladis followed. Geiger had paid the transportation fee of 130 fl for all of these people in advance under the condition that they would pay him back the complete sum at a five percent interest. Apparently he did not really earn much but rather wanted to help these people and only rarely he received a Christmas bonus by the Romels (Josef 3). The company in Chicago, Geiger was so well connected to, was later owned entirely by the brothers Zangerle who were featured in one article of the “Gemeindeblatt Landeck” published on the 26th of January in 1952,

⁴³Trans.: “a hardworking man, decent, canny and modest could really earn some money in the United States (Josef 2).

⁴⁴ The account of the brothers Zangerle’s fortune was summarised later by Moritz in the article “Die Fagge trieb Sie nach Amerika” in the Gemeindeblatt Landeck – see page no. 95, fig.18.

which gives us additional information but also paints a differentiated picture of the emigrants. In the midst of the paper archives of the museum in Landeck I have found an old newspaper article concerning Tyrolean emigrants dating back to 1952: Gemeindeblatt Landeck 1952 No.4 "Die Fagge trieb Sie nach Amerika", see fig.27. Reading through this article I had to stop several times and ponder whether the author of this article had meant to be overly

Einzelpreis 90 Groschen

Gemeindeblatt

FÜR DEN BEZIRK LÁNDECK / TIROL

Erscheint jeden Samstag - Vierteljährlicher Bezugspreis S 12.30 - Schriftleitung und Verwaltung: Landeck, Malsenstr. 10, Ruf 344

Nr. 4
Landeck, den 26. Jänner 1952
7. Jahrgang

Die Fagge trieb sie nach Amerika

Unser ständiger Mitarbeiter Dr. Alois Moritz hatte vor einiger Zeit eine interessante Unterredung mit dem einzigen in Tirol lebenden Sohn eines Mitgründers einer großen Firma in Chicago, USA., nämlich Herrn Raimund Jangerle in Klöb. Der folgende Bericht soll einmal mehr beweisen, wie Können, Geschicklichkeit und Ausdauer unferer von Natur aus harten Bergbauern sich auch in der weiten Welt durchzusetzen vermochten.

 D. Red.

 rend die noch vorhandenen Kulturgründe zersükkelt und verkauft würden. Von diesen 9 Kindern waren es drei, die nach Chicago auswanderten, nämlich Josef, Peter und Barbara, die einen Stemmer aus Grins geheiratet hat.

 So haben wir in diesem Beispiel einen inneren Zusammenhang zwischen Entsedelung eines gefährdeten Gehöftes und dem Drang des Menschen, sich durch Aus-

Fig 27 Gemeindeblatt article

idealistically or not. The picture the article draws about the emigration of two Tyrolean brothers and their subsequent success in the United States strikingly resembles what I could best describe as the original concept of the American Dream. Sharply contrasting much of the other information I had collected so far, the story told was one of open arms and a warm welcome in the U.S. and only hardships in the Tyrol. Why did the story for me then feel out of place? Did the perception of emigrants then differ so greatly from the 'actual' situation or our current historical image of it? For me the U.S. immigration process always had a certain ambiguity: The discriminating and cruel immigration procedures on the one hand and the Statue of Liberty calling out for immigrants from all over the world to live the American Dream on the other. For the author of this article Tyrolean emigration saved the brothers from agony and immigration to the U.S. is something to be admired, if not even copied. Seemingly he chooses to neglect the negative aspects of earlier emigrants' narrations and draws an almost mythical picture. I will compare the article with the previously given

information I found about the brothers Zangerle and their contemporaries and perhaps we will not only find a common denominator with all these different memories, but also compare our contemporary notion of the history of U.S. immigration with the collective memory of the immigrants and the 19th century Tyrolean population. The "Gemeindeblatt Landeck" is a small pamphlet, which was constantly published throughout the towns' history. Its content is very varied and even the regularity of its publication changed yearly. In 1952 it was published weekly. The issue I found in the castle's archives tells the story of two brothers who were born in Landeck County but made their good fortune in the United States (1952:1). As with any piece of history or memory this article has to be regarded at its time value and not looked upon applying our modern perception. "Some critics have cautioned against the persistent valorization of memory and the universalist claims sometimes made on its behalf", and I want to caution the readers of such an article not to take everything as fact (Grabbe 2). I am not negating the article's truth value but merely want to point out that different values and ideas were in place at the time the article was written and we should not disregard this fact and apply our modern concepts and ideals on the piece:

Inspired by Pierre Nora's path breaking work on lieu de memoire, scholars have revealed a multiplicity of ethnically, regionally or nationally defined pasts in contras and cultures around the world. The analysis of representational strategies, stimuli and products of communal recollections has not only rekindled interests in the mechanisms, aims and consequences of creating a useable past (Grabbe1).

The article aims to portray an official history but is culturally and politically motivated. I claim Moritz, the author of the article, produced an official history which is exclusionary and in the context of Grabbe's concepts of memory studies this should be "contested, complemented or amended against" (Grabbe 2). According to Grabbe such a creation of an official history is a "distortive practice" (Grabbe 2). In the article the editor first gives an insight into how Alois Moritz was able to attain the information necessary for his article. Apparently Moritz, a constant contributor of this paper, had an interesting conversation with Raimund Zangerle, the only living heir of a cofounder of a big furniture company in Chicago, USA. "Der folgende Bericht soll einmal mehr beweïßen, wie Können, Geschicklichkeit und Ausdauer unserer von Natur aus harten Bergbauern sich auch in der weiten Welt durchzusetzen vermochten" (Moritz

1952:1).⁴⁵ Moritz tells the story of the brothers Zangerle who were born in the Kaunertal, one of the many valleys of Landeck County (1952:1). The last small settlements of the Kaunertal are approximately 1260 to 1290 meters above sea level and are inhabited by 492 people (1952:1). The area is accessible via an idyllic road that starts behind the village of Prutz in the Inn Valley and follows the Faggenbach to the main village of the steep valley, which is called Feichten. The valley is beautiful and has been used in many tourist commercials and is also often used in contemporary Hollywood productions, such as the Italian Job or James Bond⁴⁶, but around 1900 life in the valley was very hard. Behind Feichten the old road followed the stream all the way to the glacier in the very back of the Kaunertal. Today the paved road does follow a different path since a huge reservoir and dam fill the back part of the valley in order to support the community with electricity. The Fagge and many smaller streams did terrible harm to the community before the dam was built. Constant mudslides and flooding made successful farming in the area close to impossible and many families gave up their home farms and left. Certainly not all of the people who left went as far as America but in Moritz article he narrates the stories of two families that did (1952:1). The first, family Auer, lived on a farm built in the Riefe from 1440 to 1869. Giving up their farm some members of the Auer family went to live in Kaunerberg where some relatives have remained until today. One offspring of this family went to America and apparently driven by homesickness, he once wrote a letter home that “es das Schönste war, wie er als ‘Bua mit der loudene Hose über die Ruar grutscht sei” (trans. it had been wonderful when he slid down the Ruar on his pants). The name Auer is often found with emigrants from this area, especially with immigrants to the United States. All in all 9 people by the name of Auer left the Kaunertal. The four siblings Albert, Romedi, Gottlieb and Isabella married to Jakob Zauner from Kaunerberg all left for America (1952:1). The second family, mentioned in the article, lived on a farm close to the Fagge until 1857, when the widow Katharina Zangerle and her 9 children left to seek an easier life down in the valley closer towards Prutz. They sold their farm and land and three of these nine children, Josef, Peter and their married sister Barbara Stemmer, moved to Chicago. Thus the harsh

45 trans. “The following article is to proof how know-how, ability and endurance of the by nature tough Tyrolean mountain farmer helped them to survive in the world” (Moritz 1952:1).

46 For more information visit: www.imdb.com.

mountain environment and intolerable sufferings many families had to endure often made people leave their homes and seek a better life elsewhere (1952:1). Not only families Auer and Zangerle but also four members of the family Praxmarer, six emigrants named Mark, and many others from the Kaunertal left for overseas. Often the emigrants had some connection to the United States that made their journey easier. A Philomena Penz, for instance, worked in Switzerland and met a girl from the Zillertal whose brother Josef Kammerlander lived in America. The girl told Philomena that she would follow her brother soon and start a new life in America and that she would send a ticket for the journey to Philomena. The girl left for America and Philomena took the next job in France where one day she got the ticket. She made the journey and it did not take long before she got married to Josef, the brother of her friend (1952:1). Three men by the name of Stadlwieser and a woman called Eckart and three of her children also left the valley. Two brothers Moritz from d'Ogg, a steep settlement above Feichten followed. One brother, Josef Moritz, became a milkman in Chicago but came back home after several years. He often regretted his return: "Hon I nou amol miaße in die Taifl [...] hea, war I decht dört blieba"⁴⁷ (Moritz 1952:1). The emigrant brothers Zangerle did especially well in the United States and became a symbol, for what was possible in America, especially in the "Gemeindeblatt" article. Peter and Josef Zangerle did not only own their own factory and earn well but also helped others from the Tyrol to immigrate into the United States. They employed many people from Landeck County in their wood factory. The Zangerle brothers moved to Chicago in 1868 and worked there as carpenters for a construction company. Around 1870 they started to work independently and their workshop grew bigger. They employed numerous cheap laborers from their home country and found fellow Tyrolean investors. Martin Waldner from Silz, Josef Kathrein from Kauns and Augustin Huter from Ladis all invested in the carpenter workshop in Chicago and it grew into a large factory. Due to their craftsmanship but also sheer luck that a large fire had destroyed many buildings in Chicago and brought them even more customers, they did extremely well. Josef Zangerle learned English and was responsible for acquiring the necessary wood. Peter Zangerle came back to Landeck several times to get workers to follow him to the United States. In 1873

47 trans. Why did I have to come back here, I should have stayed there (Moritz 1952:1).

he allegedly took 25 people with him on one of these trips. The co-investors of the factory made a lot of money over the years and left the factory selling their shares to become even wealthier. Augustin Huter sold his part of the company and came back to Prutz a wealthy man. He bought the restaurant "Post" there and settled down (Moritz 1952:2). In the end the factory remained only with Josef Zangerle who finally sold his shares of the company as well and wanted to settled down. However, former workers of his company had built up their own factory and got into money troubles. Josef invested and ran the business. The company merged with a Danish company by a man named Peterson. "The Zangerle & Peterson Company" had up to 150 employees and after Josef retired his sons Arthur and Edwin took over the business. In May of 1950 Arthur Zangerle sold the company and the family was able to enjoy their remaining years quite wealthy (Moritz 1952: 2). Like many others Zangerle made his good fate in the United States and became a symbol for the American Dream like for instance Eberhard Anheuser and Adolphus Busch, two German immigrants, who had founded the Anheuser-Busch Brewery in St.Louis. Mr Henry John Heinz and Mr Levi Strauss, both famous for their products today, were born into German immigrant families as well as Arthur Zangerle (Emmerich 65). It was people and immigrants like Zangerle who stood for the American Dream in Europe and drew even more immigrants came to the United States, which is the idea the article focuses on.

At first glance the most obvious discrepancies between the two major sources, the Gemeindeblatt article and Josef's data are concerning the names of the emigrants. In X's narration there were the brothers Huter who built up a factory in Chicago and one man called Zangerl became partner:

Die Auswanderungslust der Oberinntaler nach den USA war, wie Geiger darlegte, noch durch den Umstand gefördert worden, daß sich in Chicago eine Möbelfabrik befand, die Oberinntaler Arbeiter anwarb, sie war im Besitz von zwei Jugendfreunden des Geiger, das waren die Gebrüder Huter aus Ladis, die in Gemeinschaft mit einem gewissen Kaus dem kaunertal die Fabrik führten. (Josef X 2)

In the newspaper article, however, the brothers Zangerle were depicted as main protagonists gaining enormous riches. The name Huter is mentioned but not important to the story. Another obvious difference between the two sources is the way of presentation. On the one hand we have an historic overview, relatively factual, and on the other hand we experience this 1950's ideological journalistic perception of earlier emigration. Moritz took data collected from

historians such as Josef, and applied his journalistic style onto them. Certain images and people were highlighted to create a greater effect, a more memorable reading. The brothers Zangerle serve as the depiction of people's dreams and hopes and a reminder of how tough the Tyrolean people could be. Thus we can see how the type of media influences our perception of past events. In "The Power of Fiction: Novels and Films as Media of Cultural Memory" Erll bases cultural memory on the communication through media, which is an interesting approach for the investigation of this *Gemeindeblatt* article. According to Erll our shared past is generated through "'medial externalization' [...], the most basic form of which is oral speech, and the most common setting arguably that of grandparents telling children about the 'old days'", very similar to the setting of most of the empirical data in this paper. (Erll *The Power of Fiction* 12). However, the more sophisticated the transmitting media gets the broader are the "temporal and spatial range of remembrance" (Erll *The Power of Fiction* 12). New and different media technologies such as film, internet or literature constitute cultural memory and provide us with various symbolic systems: "religious texts, historical painting, historiography, documentaries, monuments, and commemorative rituals", are all conveyed through various types of media (Erll *The Power of Fiction* 12). "Each of these media has its specific way of remembering and will leave its trace on the memory it creates" (Erll *The Power of Fiction* 12). What kind of cultural memory is produced by literature or this newspaper article? Erll first investigates fictional media, novels and films, which "are characterized by their power to shape the collective imagination of the past in a way that is truly fascinating for the literary scholar (and somewhat alarming for the historian)" (Erll *The Power of Fiction* 12). As examples for her analysis of fictional media and their impact Erll names two popular examples: Margaret Mitchell's *Gone with the Wind* (1936), and Erich Maria Remarque's *All Quiet on the Western Front*. Both equally popular novels they were turned into even more famous movies. And these movies have then shaped our version of the past. The picture of WWI and the American South we have today are based on both fictional and factual occurrences. Fictions thus "possess the potential to generate and hold images of the past which will be retained by whole generations" (Erll *The Power of Fiction* 15):

Historical accuracy is not one of the concerns of such 'memory-making' novels and movies; instead, they cater to the public with what is variously termed 'authenticity' or 'truthfulness.' They create images of the past which resonate with cultural memory. Usually, such fictions can neither be called 'valuable literature,' nor do they enter the canon of artistic masterpieces. And often, too, they will disappear as quickly as they appeared on the scene.

ErlI points out that "usually" such movies and novels do not enter the literary canon, but I want to emphasize that sometimes they do. "Gone with the Wind" and similar Western movies have certainly shaped our understanding of the American West and have become icons for generations. More modern examples of the influences of fictional media on cultural memory like "The Tudors" a Showtime TV series about Henry VIII and his offspring have immense impact on the audiences' perception of 16th century England. This influence does of course not stop with history but can be seen throughout society. Pieces of popular culture have influenced our perception of history, culture, and even identity. The point to make is that on the one hand these fictional novels and movies can enter the literary canon, like "The Lord of the Rings" or the novels of the "Harry Potter" series have; and on the other hand that they possess the power to change our perception of history. If fictional media can change history, then why should not 'factual' media do the same? The Gemeineblatt article claims to be of historical accuracy and would be perceived as such by its' readers. We should thus be able not only to see what the author's society thought about emigration but also how we perceive this society's ideas today. Has the article and similar media of the time influenced my current perception of emigrants? After all I hail from the same area as the author did and grew up in the community which the article had been catered for. In her cultural memory studies approach ErlI calls for two methodological moves,"firstly, from high culture to popular culture; and secondly, from the time-bound media of storage, which allow cultural memories to travel across centuries and [...] become [...] objects of remembrance [...] to the space-bound media of circulation, which can reach large audiences almost simultaneously (Innis qtd. in *The Power of Fiction* 16). These two approaches serve ErlI's key question for the cause of "powerful 'media of cultural memory,' meaning media which create and hold collective images of the past" (*The Power of Fiction* 16). Using examples from literature and film, ErlI is concerned with the "phenomena within, between, and around those media which have the power to produce and shape cultural memory" (*The*

Power of Fiction 16). We on the other hand are concerned with the way nonfictional media has shaped cultural memory. Every time the past is represented, the different forms of media and have an effect on our memory: The examples in this paper, partly orally represented, in an anecdote told by an old inhabitant of the same town as the emigrant, “seems to become part of lived, contemporary history” (Erll *The Power of Fiction* 16). As an object of a film, the same experience is transformed into “an apparently timeless, mythical event. In literature as in film, there are different modes of representation which may elicit different modes of cultural remembering in the audience” (Erll *The Power of Fiction* 16). These different modes of representation were established for the investigation of fictional media but I will apply them on our current article. Erll has distinguished four types of “rhetoric of collective memory’: the experiential, the mythical, the antagonistic, and the reflexive mode” (Erll *The Power of Fiction* 16). Erll’s “experiential modes are constituted by literary forms which represent the past as a recent, lived-through experience [...] they are often staged in literary texts by first-person narrative, thus indicating ‘life writing’” (Erll *The Power of Fiction* 16). Literary forms that resemble the past, that is, a faraway mythical version of it, make up the mythicizing mode. “Literary forms that help to maintain one version of the past and reject another constitute an antagonistic mode”, a mode which features a negative stereotyping technique or more elaborate, biased perspective structures: “Only the memories of a certain group are presented as true, while the versions articulated by members of conflicting memory cultures are deconstructed as false” (Erll *The Power of Fiction* 16). Forms of literature which “draw attention to processes and problems of remembering” constitute the reflexive modes (Erll *The Power of Fiction* 16). According to Erll literature allows the reader “both a first- and a second-order observation: It gives us the illusion of glimpsing the past (in an experiential, mythical, or antagonistic way) and is often at the same time-a major medium of critical reflection upon these very processes of representation” (Erll *The Power of Fiction* 16-17). Thus literature is a medium that builds and observes memory at the same time (Erll *The Power of Fiction* 17).

These different modes of representing the past-here zooming in to everyday experience, there zooming out to timeless myth; here taking part in contestation, there staying aloof and adopting a reflexive stance-are not restricted to war novels, or even to historical fiction. A rhetoric of

collective memory can be found in all literary genres which represent the past, from romance to gothic novels and to crime thrillers, and of course also in other media such as feature films. Conversely, modes of remembering need not necessarily be established by verbal, literary, and narrative forms. Non-fictional media such as historiography and journalism [...] have developed their own theories of collective memory.' (18).

The Gemeindeblatt article presents itself as an example of the mentioned non-fictional media, and is a reflexive and experiential piece of journalistic literature. Moritz presented the immigrants' stories as "lived-through experience" in order to achieve a strong factual article which can be read as a piece of historic evidence. He also made use of techniques found in Erll's reflexive mode of literature by drawing attention to his search for sources and evidence of the stories. By doing so he emphasized his efforts and conveyed the need for a written testament of the immigrants' stories. Furthermore Moritz used some features I would impute to Erll's antagonistic mode. The stereotypes about the United States immigration and historic life in the Tyrol are used to guide the reader to a positive perception of the emigrants and to advertise the American Dream as I understand it: Work hard and become wealthy. The article also conveys a rather negative picture of the Tyrol and the Tyrolean people who bravely endured a harsh life. But "not only intra-medial strategies, such as the rhetoric of collective memory, but also inter-medial relations are involved in the process that turns fictions into media of cultural memory" (Erll *The Power of Fiction* 18). The inter-medial dynamics of cultural memory Erll investigates are usually characterized by a double movement, the "premediation" and "remediation" (18). The term "remediation" refers to re-representation of memorable events over decades, in different media, again and again. What we know about emigration or any other event rests not so much on the 'actual events' but the medial representation thereof. The event has been transformed into a site of memory and refers to "a canon of existent medial constructions, to the narratives and images circulating in a media culture. Remembered events are transmedial phenomena [...] their representation is not tied to one specific medium" (Erll *The Power of Fiction* 18). A powerful memory is thus created when an event is or was represented via a wide variety of available media. The second term "'premediation' draws attention to the fact that existent media which circulate in a given society provide schemata for future experience and its representation" (Erll *The Power of Fiction* 18):

In this way, the representations of colonial wars premediated the First World War, and the First World War, in turn, was used as a model for the Second World War. But not only depictions of earlier, yet somehow comparable events shape our understanding of later events. Media which belong to even more remote cultural spheres, such as art, mythology, religion, or law, can exert great power as premediators, too. [...] The American understanding and representation of 9/11 was clearly premediated by disaster movies, the crusader narrative, and Biblical stories.

The concept of premediation therefore “refers to cultural practices of looking, naming, and narrating”. It can be seen as the starting point of mediated memories and the effect thereof. Interesting is that even despite antagonistic and reflexive forms of representation, “remediation tends to solidify cultural memory, creating and stabilizing certain narratives and icons of the past” (Erll *The Power of Fiction* 19). Remediation does not only occur within our abstract theoretical framework but can also be witnessed in actual media products (20). “It is the double dynamics of the premediation of remediation, of the medial preformation and re-shaping of events, which links each representation of the past with the history of media memories” (Erll *The Power of Fiction* 20). For the reader this means that in this newspaper article the past is made intelligible and at the same time, the medial representations are “endowed with the aura of authenticity; and, finally, they play a decisive role in stabilizing the memory of historical events into lieux de memoire” (Erll *The Power of Fiction* 21). Generally certain intra- and inter-medial strategies are made responsible for transferring media into cultural memory. However, as Erll points out, “such strategies endow fictions only with a potential for memory-making. This potential has to be realized in the process of reception” (Erll *The Power of Fiction* 21). Films and literature have to be viewed by community as media of cultural memory: “Films that are not watched or books that are not read may provide the most intriguing images of the past, yet they will not have any effect in memory cultures” (Erll *The Power of Fiction* 21). The collective form of reception thus turns fictions into memory. The collective reception of the newspaper articles and fictions about riches and wealth in America can therefore be seen as memory-shaping and have influenced the picture of America up to today. “What is needed is a [...] context, in which novels and films are prepared and received as memory-shaping media [...] advertisements, comments, discussions, and controversies constitute the collective contexts”, which channel the audiences’ reception and turn it into cultural memory (Erll *The Power of Fiction* 22). For our investigation

on the lives of immigrants and the medial representation thereof this means that pieces of seemingly historical evidence, such as the Gemeindeblatt article, have to be looked at carefully and we should in our analysis always take the contexts and memory-shaping media into account.

6. Conclusion

The aim of this paper can be divided into two major parts: First I wanted to give a detailed picture of the historic situation in Landeck County and Ellis Island in order to answer the questions why emigrants left and what happened to them upon their arrival in the United States. Secondly, I wanted to analyze the description of some of these emigrants and their contemporaries in order to prove an existing difference in the perception of emigrants and immigrants then and now. For this I had to give the information necessary for my analysis: the applied methodology and used theoretical approach. An additional third aim which crystalized during my research is the storage of the collected material for future generations. Regarding my first aim I have successfully completed the set target, but I must point out that I do not claim completeness of the historic overview and lots of additional information could be included. I have included the most important factors for the emigrants mentioned in this paper. We know now that they fled various situational, geopolitical and private situations and after traveling extensively they reached one of the main immigration harbors in the United States: Ellis Island. We have learned that they had to go through inspections at the station mostly because of the economic interests of the steamship companies and that overall the economic interests of emigrants and the U.S. immigration situation should not be overlooked. We have encountered the different types of emigration and the stories of families and individuals like Parth, Kathrein and Johann Seifert highlighted the situation. Additionally, I provided a brief description of the castle's project and the methodology in the second part of this paper. The search tools and data types were introduced and again demonstrated on hand of a few examples. The interdisciplarity of the theoretic approach used helped to guide me as a reader of the collected memories to better understand the interplay of our collective memory, our cultural mind so to say, and the individual memories of emigrants. Many people left the Tyrol and we know now why, how and where to they left. The variety of

different emigration stories enclosed gives us a glimpse into life as an emigrant and how this life was later portrayed and integrated into our collective memory. The stories collected by different means and with a great variety in shape and form have not only been summarized and stored in this paper for the first time, but have also been analyzed by the means of Erll's cultural memory studies approach. Thus in order to depict the great variety of data found I included individual narrations, collected data from town annalists and database research results. Furthermore I achieved the second and third aim by combining the theoretical framework with some of the collected memories. I chose the most self-contained stories of the brothers Zangerle and Johann Seifert and compared our contemporary collective memory of immigration and historical individual memories with them. Quoting several different narratives written at different times about the same group of individuals finally allowed us to answer to my research question: Our current perception of Tyrolean emigrants has not changed as much as the perception towards U.S. immigrants, but still we can clearly see a shift in our collective perception and thus memory. Today we remember emigrants from the Tyrol who immigrated into the U.S. differently than in 1952 when the *Gemeindeblatt* article was published or even earlier at the time of their immigration when they had to pass through humiliating inspections, time somehow made us forget. The collective and collected memories of emigrants from Landeck County cohere and collide with our current collective memory of the past events at the same time, but according to Erll this does not hinder them of being included into our collective memory. The contemporary media and opinion towards past U.S. immigration has undergone a shift towards a more positive connotation and our growing interest in Tyrolean emigration is proof of that. Concluding I would argue that I have reached the set two aims and fulfilled an additional third aim: the storage and publication of some of these emigrant stories. Knowing now how history is nothing solid and builds on our collective memories we should act accordingly. Perhaps some other more controversial topics may be analyzed by the means of cultural memory studies in future and we will find our perception is not as individual as it might seem. The emigrants from the Tyrol certainly deserve a closer look and the analysis has shown us that their stories however influenced they may be by their surroundings have not only forged our modern perception of historic events but also touched us on a personal level.

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9. Appendix

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
1	ID	Nachname	Vorname	Geburtsort	Geburtsdatum	Todesstag	Wohnort	Sex	FAMILIENSTAND	BERUF_HEIMAT	BERUF_AUSLA	ANZAHL_KINDER	ANZAHL_AW_STRECKEN	AW_ZIEL	EW_HAFEN	QUELLEN	VATER	MUTTER	
2	372	Alber	Anton	St. Jakob	20.09.1696		St. Jakob	m	Verheiratet	Steinmetz						Winterbach-Platz Oberberg in der Pfalz	Schöch Leopold	Schöch Maria	
3	373	Alber	Johannes	St. Anton am Arlberg	06.08.1732		St. Anton am Arlberg	m	Verheiratet			01.01.1769				Verfachbuch Landeck Vb. 1769/89 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993.	Amann Joseph	Amann Maria	
4	374	Alber	Martin	St. Jakob	08.10.1660		St. Jakob	m	Verheiratet	Maurer und Zimmermeister			1			Ann.: Sohn: Alexander (Maurer u. Steinmetz) Kraft, 1916, S. 177 f Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer.	Jakob	Anna Meyer	
5	375	Alber	Michael	Stanzental	07.05.1663		Stanzental	m	Verheiratet	Zimmermeister						Juén (Vb. 1893; Gb. 2.1.) Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck	Gregor	Frey Londeta	
6	753	Alber	Anton	St. Anton	12.12.1773	24.01.1808	St. Anton	m	Verheiratet	Maurergeselle						Fünfrichen/Pecs in Ungarn	Jakob	Wille Maria	
7	100	Althaler	Otto	Baumkirchen, Deutschland	01.06.1870	01.01.1897	Serfaus	m	ledig							Chicago, Illinois, USA	Franz		
8	376	Amann	Ehrhard	Stanzental	12.09.1679		Stanzental	m	Verheiratet	Zimmergeselle						Juén (Vb. 1715/107 u. 115) Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck	Peter	Affra Klimmer	
9	377	Amann	Franz	St. Anton	12.01.1751	18.08.1774	Macugnaga	m	Verheiratet	Bergmann						Ann.: Starb als Bergmann in Macugnaga (heute Provinz Novara, Gebiet seit 1735 bei Savoyen). Stb.	Joseph	Falch Anna	
10	378	Amann	Jakob	Stanzental	07.06.1687		Stanzental	m	Verheiratet	Maurergeselle in Wien						Juén (Vb. 1727/11) Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Uni	Silvester	Perkthaler Agnes	
11	379	Amann	Johannes	Stanzental	07.06.1687		Stanzental	m	Verheiratet	Bäcker						Juén (Vb. 1716/130) Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Uni	Andreas	Katharina	
12	754	Amon	Alois	St. Anton	06.05.1838		St. Anton	m	Verheiratet	Maurer						Zürich	Michael	Schneider	
13	755	Amon	Josef	St. Anton	03.02.1816	25.03.1876	St. Anton	m	ledig							Ann.: Starb in Schiara, Xc. Traubhinden. Stb.: S. 13/13 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder	Alois	Elisabeth	
14	380	Asam	Christian	Schnann	10.09.1668		Schnann	m	Verheiratet							Chicago, Illinois, USA	Georg	Senn Anna	
15	756	Auderer	Johann	Grins	30.10.1861	28.04.1894	Grins	m	ledig	Farmer						Washington	Josef	Fransiska	
16	105	Auer	Maria	Serfaus, Nr. 85	21.03.1870	01.06.55	Serfaus, Nr. 85	f	verheiratet	Bäuerin						Chicago, Illinois, USA			
17	141	Auer	Romed	Kaunertal, Riefe Nr. 89	26.07.1863		Kaunertal, Riefe Nr. 89	m	Verheiratet							Chicago, Illinois, USA			
18	143	Auer	Gottlieb	Kaunertal, Maierhof	12.06.1873		Kaunertal, Riefe Nr. 89	m	ledig							Chicago, Illinois, USA			
19	144	Auer	Maria	Kaunertal, Riefe Nr. 89	29.01.1866		Kaunertal, Riefe Nr. 89	f	ledig							Chicago, Illinois, USA			
20	171	Auer	Peter	Kaunertal, Platz Nr. 19	07.02.1875		Kaunertal, Platz Nr. 19	m	ledig							USA			
21	172	Auer	Josef	Kaunertal, Platz Nr. 19	11.02.1834		Kaunertal, Platz Nr. 19	m	ledig							USA			
22	381	Auer	Jakob	Haiming		01.01.1706	Haiming	m	Verheiratet	siehe Bemerkung bei Rückwanderung						1673 in Otztal ansässig, um 1681 nach Grins gezogen, Ort blieb Heimat bis zum Ableben 1706.	Ottal		
23	382	Auer	Johann	Grins	23.10.1730	14.07.1800	Grins	m	Verwitwet							Ann.: Bildhauer - Aufenthalt bezeugt in Lambach 1698 - Portal des Stiftes, Kremsmünster und St. Flo	Maria	Maria Westreicher	
24	757	Auer	Franz	Grins, Dasseier	28.09.1765	02.10.1829	Grins, Dasseier	m	ledig							Freising	Johann	Senn Anna	
25	758	Auer	Tobias	Tobadill	24.01.1831	25.07.1861	Tobadill	m	ledig	Kaiserjäger						Ann.: Starb in Padua. Stb.: 1. 106/100 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer	Johann	Stöcker Maria	
26	142	Auer	Albert	Kaunertal, Riefe Nr. 89	09.09.1867		Kaunertal, Riefe Nr. 89	m	ledig							Chicago, Illinois, USA			
27	384	Baldauf	Ulrich	Kuratie Tobadill		12.09.1778	Kuratie Tobadill	m	Verwitwet	Kuratie Tobadill						Benfeld im Elsaß			
28	133	Barreith	Aloisia	Fleiß, Eichholz, Rechern	22.12.1882	23.01.78	Fleiß, Eichholz, Rechern	f	verheiratet seit 19. 07. 1911	Bäuerin						St. Louis, Missouri, USA	Wille Hermann, Fleiß,		
29	759	Bauer	Jakob	Kirchspiel Grins		19.12.1834	Kirchspiel Grins	m	ledig							Ann.: Starb mit 17 in Dietersheim, Würtenberg. Stb.: 4 G/38 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwaben			
30	781	Birkl	Adolf	St. Anton	15.01.1871		Zürich	m	Verheiratet							Ann.: Starb in Freising. Stb.: 4 G/26 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer	Jakob	Kordula Juén	
31	782	Birkl	Crescenzia	St. Anton	28.10.1807	09.04.1885	Sigmaringen	f	ledig								Johann	Barbara Nigg	
32	783	Birkl	Franziska	St. Anton				f	ledig										
33	784	Birkl	Genofeva	St. Anton		29.08.1860		f	ledig										
34	785	Birkl	Josef	St. Anton	27.04.1811		Langensiefingen / Württemberg	m	ledig	Pfarrer							Johann Anton Birkl	Barbara Nigg	
35	786	Birkl	Theres	St. Anton		17.05.1890		f	ledig								Johann Anton Birkl	Barbara Nigg	
36	225	Blank	Alois				Nauders	m	ledig	Bildhauer						Chicago, Illinois, USA			
37	1011	Blankensteiner	Maria	Strengen	09.12.1810	27.10.1824		f	ledig							Ann.: Montz Alois, Auswanderer aus dem Oberen Gericht, in: Landecker Buch, 1. Bd. Bezirk Landeck und Ober			
38	971	Braumann	Robert	Landeck	26.04.36		Benella Vic, Australia	m	Verheiratet							Stb. 2 Str./58 Adresse: Robert Braumann-Lowens Lane 53, Benella Vic Australia	Johann	Maria Anna Prantl	
39	420	Brenner	Balthasar	Grins	06.03.1773		Grins	m	Verheiratet	Maurer - Grins						Ann.: Angaben offensichtlich fehlerhaft, da die selben wie bei Brenner, Simon, Juén (Vb. 1713)	Robert Braumann	Maria Kaufmann	
40	430	Brenner	Paul	Stanzental			Stanzental	m	Verheiratet	Maurer u. Steinhauer						Ann.: Angaben offensichtlich fehlerhaft, da die selben wie bei Brenner, Paul, Juén (Vb. 1713)	Christian	Baumann Eva	
41	431	Brenner	Simon	Stanzental			Stanzental	m	Verheiratet	Steinhauer						Ann.: Angaben offensichtlich fehlerhaft, da die selben wie bei Brenner, Paul, Juén (Vb. 1713)	Christian	Baumann Eva	
42	432	Burger	Gregor	Kirchspiel Flirsch		02.05.1699	Kirchspiel Flirsch	m	Verheiratet							Stb. 1 F/30 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Universita			
43	139	Bürger	Martin	Pettneu, Nr. 160	17.07.39		Pettneu, Nr. 160	m	verheiratet	Schlehner						zuerst 3 Jahre Schiltner in Chile	Denver, Colorado, USA		
44	74	Burtscher	Ernst	St. Anton am Arlberg	22.02.07		St. Anton am Arlberg	m	ledig	Landarbeiter						Ann.: Dreizehnlinden, Brasilien	Ritter Martin/Rampl Monika/Humer Andreas, Dreizehnlinden, Osterreich im Urwald, Hg. vom Tiroler Ba		
45	841	Cöhrad	Chriemh	Flirsch	11.02.1837			f	ledig	Maurer u. Steinhauer						Ann.: Gestorben in Peterwarden, hinterläßt Frau und Kinder. Juén (Vb. 1758/34) u. Stb. 2 P/31	Josef Cöhrad	Maria Anna Malf Mungenast	
46	461	Damerte	Johannes	Pettneu	09.05.1731	02.11.1770	Pettneu	m	Verheiratet								Simon	Barbara	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
47	463	Damerle	Peter	Strengen			Strengen	m	Verheiratet								Ann.: Ottilia Straseler; Witwe d. Johann Maschino von Waldhouse/Lothringen. Mündl. Mitt. v. Bern	Kaspar	Pernam Helena
48	226	Degenhart	Josef	Landeck, Angedair	26.12.1839		Landeck, Angedair	m				15.03.1868				Pozozo, Peru Callao	TLA, Film 894/6, Pfarre Landeck, Taufbuch V 1824 - 1866, p. 57. Habicher Bruno, Pozozo, Schicksal-		
49	466	Dicht	Anton	Strengen			Strengen	m	Verheiratet								Tri. 2 Str./238 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Univer	Joseph	Pircher Eva
50	467	Dicht	Christian	Strengen			Strengen	m	Verheiratet			01.01.1861				Schussenried, Württemberg	Tb. A Str./14 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Universi		
51	860	Dicht	Alexander	Pettneu	16.09.1854	09.05.1883		m										Joseph Dicht	Genovefa Moser
52	861	Dicht	Andreas	Strengen	20.08.1878		Lichtensteig/Kl. St.Gallen	m		Maurer			2					Franz Dicht	Elisabeth Köll
53	862	Dicht	Franz	Strengen	16.08.1885			m	Verheiratet				3					Wilhelm Dicht	GenovefaTamerl
54	863	Dicht	Franz	Strengen	10.02.1817			m	Verheiratet	Maurer			2				Franz Xlton war bereits Trauzeuge von seinem Bruder Joseph Alois (18.10.1841, Zurich).	Joseph Dicht	Maria Josepha Ruetz
55	864	Dicht	Hermann	Strengen	14.10.1880			m	Verheiratet	Maurerpolier			3					Joseph Dicht	Elisabeth Köll
56	865	Dicht	Johann	Strengen	06.01.1876			m	Verheiratet	Maurer			2					Franz Dicht	Elisabeth Köll
57	866	Dicht	Johann	Strengen	18.02.1816			m	Verheiratet	Maurer			2					Franz Dicht	Joseph Alois Dicht
58	867	Dicht	Joseph	Strengen	15.08.1823			m									Als Kanonier in Ungarn im Krankenhaus gestorben.		Barbara Stocker
59	868	Dicht	Joseph	Strengen	30.08.1814			m	Verheiratet	Maurermeister			7					Joseph Dicht	Maria Josepha Ruetz
60	870	Dicht	Maria				Strengen	f						Siehe Gelegr Heinrich.					
61	871	Dicht	Pauline	Strengen	30.10.1845			f	Verheiratet				1					Franz Dicht	Barbara Ehrsam
62	872	Dicht	Siegfried	Strengen	25.06.1881			m	Verheiratet	Schreiner			5						
63	874	Dicht	Vinzenz		22.01.1871			m	Verheiratet	Maurermeister	Baumeister			4			Luise stirbt am 15.09.1917 in Lichtensteig	Josef Dicht	Katharina Maess
64	873	Dicht	Venerand	Pettneu	13.11.1857			m	Verheiratet	Maurer			1					Josef Dicht	Genovefa Moser
65	869	Dicht	Juliana	Strengen	29.08.1848			f	Verheiratet				2				Erstes Kind ist uneheliche Tochter von Ludwig Kläger aus Württemberg Stand als Soldat (27. J) beim Griechischen Militär in Athen	Franz Dicht	Barbara Ehrsam
66	875	Blatz	Hilmin		30.08.1835		Stanz	m	Ledig										
67	468	Dopp	Genovefa	St. Anton	11.01.1757	04.02.1780	St. Anton	m	Ledig		Näherin				Märbach, Kl. St. Gallen		Sib. 3 S3/79 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Universit	Victor	Lang Maria
68	475	Draxl	Martin	Tobadill	12.11.1760		Tobadill	m	Ledig			01.01.1786			in der Fremde an einem häretischen Ort		Vb. 1786/146 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Universit	Johann	Senn Regina
69	478	Draxl	Michael	Strengen		01.01.1706	Strengen	m	Verheiratet								Ann.: Starb um Allerheiligen 1706 in der Fremde unter Häretikern Sib. 1 Str./271 Spiss Roman, S		
70	877	Draxl	Alois		07.04.1867	19.05.1892		m	Ledig									Franz Draxl	Annaäa Koch
71	891	Draxl	Rosalia	Pettneu	30.10.1874		Stutgart	f	Ledig				1,15,4P/35					Alois Koch	Elisabeth Koch
72	470	Draxl	Anton	Grins	17.01.1669	19.05.1703	Grins	m	Verheiratet								Ann.: starb in der Fremde an einem häretischen Ort Sib. 1 G/31 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Sch	Anton	Scherl Maria
73	472	Draxl	Johannes	Pians			Pians	m	Verheiratet								Ann.: Anna Maria Geingerin; aus der Pfarre Habsán, Kl. Basel-Landschaft; Bei der Hochzeit ihres S		
74	483	Drexler	Simon	Strengen		17.11.1743	Strengen	m	Verheiratet					Rimlingen, Lothringen		Juen (Petto - Karte) Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck,			
75	222	Eberhart	August	Fendels			Fendels	m		Bildhauer	Bildhauer	01.06.1892			Chicago, Illinois, USA	New York, Ellis Island	Moritz Alois, Auswanderer aus dem Oberen Gericht, in: Landecker Buch, 1. Bd. Bezirk Landeck und Ober		
76	497	Egg	Severin	Pettneu		01.01.1660	Pettneu	m	Ledig								Sib. 1 P/21 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Universit		
77	498	Einsele	Abraham	Schwaben			Grins	m	Verheiratet	Maler		01.01.1647					Ann.: Im 30jährigen Krieg mit seiner Gattin Sabina Gelbenhopflin von Schwaben nach Grins geflüchtet.		
78	29	Eiterer	Josef	Fiss, Nr. 25	26.06.1851		Fiss, Nr. 25	m	ledig	Bauer							TLA, Film 932/1, Pfarre Fiss, Taufbuch V 1824 - 1944, p. 79. Gritzier Wolfgang, Ortschronist von F		
79	28	Eiterer	Maria	Fiss, Nr. 25	01.06.1869		Fiss, Nr. 25	f	ledig	Bäuerin							TLA, Film 932/1, Pfarre Fiss, Taufbuch V 1824 - 1944, p. 103. Gritzier Wolfgang, Ortschronist von F		
80	90	Eiterer	Josef	Fließ	16.10.1856	19.07.22	Faggen, Nr. 5	m	2mal verheiratet	Bauer		01.06.1890	7			New York, Ellis Island	Jeanette, USA Chicago, Illinois, USA	Josef Mair, Ortschronist von Faggen. Moritz Alois, Auswanderer aus dem Oberen Gericht, in: Landecker Buch, 1. Bd. Bezirk Landeck und Ober	
81	205	Engelieser	Wilhelm				Ried	m	verheiratet	Fabrikarbeiter		01.03.1880							
82	206	Engelieser	Leopoldine				Ried	f	verheiratet			01.03.1880			Chicago, Illinois, USA	New York, Ellis Island			
83	500	Erhard	Anton	Pettneu	04.08.1745	01.01.1794	Pettneu	m	Verheiratet	Krämer		01.01.1778					Petto, Nr. 82 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Universi	Franz	Pircher Kath.
84	501	Erhard	Ignaz	Pettneu	18.11.1748		Pettneu	m	Verheiratet	Maurergeselle					St. Ingbert Glan-		Ann.: Maurergeselle, am 25.1.1767 (Vater war Lehrmeister). Verirnt Jakob Ruetz v. Pettneu als Pa	Franz	Pircher Katharina
85	503	Erhard	Josef	Pettneu	05.04.1743	23.03.1785	Pettneu	m	Verheiratet	Maurer					Altstätten/Kl. St. Gallen		Sib. 3 P/1 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Universitat	Philipp	Sieä Anna Maria Anna Hueter
86	913	Erhard	Josef	Pettneu	06.10.1821	04.07.1855	Schweiz	m	Ledig									Joseph Erhard	Maria Anna Hueter
87	914	Erhard	Josef	Pettneu	12.10.1817	05.11.1844	Zürich	m	Ledig									Joseph Erhart	Maria Anna Hueter
88	499	Erhardt	Anton	Strengen	09.01.1732		Strengen	m	Verheiratet		Händler	01.01.1763				Pundorf Ohmreit Luzernburg	Vb. 1763/30 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Universit	Paul	Zangerlin Anna
89	502	Erhart	Josef	Pettneu	01.04.1698		Pettneu	m	Verheiratet			01.01.1738					Juen (Petto - Karte) Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Un	Simon	Wabi Susanna Schönhier
90	504	Erhart	Peter	Pettneu			Pettneu	m	Verheiratet						außer Landes Bleiskastel- Saarland		Juen (Petto - Karte) Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Un	Franz	Regina

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	
91	912	Erhart	Isabella	Pians	16.02.1862			f	Ledig					1	Stb.4 G/191	Buenos Aires		Martin Patsch	Maria Anna Patsch	
92	915	Fahrner	Alois	St.Anton		13.01.1855	Chur	m	Ledig						Stb. 4 SJ/149			Raimund Fahrner	Barbara Tschol	
93	505	Falch	Philipp	Pettneu	02.05.1686		Pettneu	m	Verheiratet		Maurergeselle	01.01.1714				außer Landes	Juen (Vb. 1714/187 u. 190) Spies Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbr	Bartlme	Falch Eva Widemann Ursula	
94	506	Falch	David	St. Jakob	30.10.1712		St. Jakob	m	Verheiratet			01.01.1740				Frankenland	Juen (Vb. 1740/85) Spies Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Uni	Johann	Widemann Ursula	
95	507	Falch	Ferdinand	Stanzertal			Stanzertal	m	Verheiratet		Maurer	01.01.1708				Bacharach in der Pfalz	Juen (Vb. 1708/187 u. 26) Spies Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruc	Zacharias	Weißkopf Rosina	
96	508	Falch	Franz	Pettneu	02.08.1764		Pettneu	m	Verheiratet							St. Ingbert	Juen (Vb. 1715/161) Spies Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Un	Johannes	Wolf Katharina	
97	509	Falch	Johannes	Grins	08.09.1685		Grins	m	Verheiratet		Schuhmachermeister					Kulfsen	Juen (Vb. 1715/161) Spies Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Un	Amadaus	Partol Maria	
98	510	Falch	Johann	Pettneu	13.04.1763		Pettneu	m	Verheiratet		Kaufmann					Wadern	Ann.: T. Ehe: Anna Maria Feltes (deren Eltern: Nikolaus u. Katharina Leidinger) aus Wadern, Geheira	Johannes	Weißbach Maria	
99	511	Falch	Josef	St. Anton		18.01.1712	St. Anton	m	Verheiratet		Fürs. Corveyischer Baumeister		0			Corvey	Ann.: Starb in Corvey ohne Hinterlassung von Leibserben, soll schöne Vermögenmittel hinterlassen	Ulrich	Rauch Margaretha	
100	512	Falch	Thomas	Kirchspiel Filrsch		23.05.1705	Kirchspiel Filrsch	m	Ledig		Maurer					unbekannt - in der Fremde	Sib. T F/41 Spies Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Universita	Franz Falch	Orsüla Schwenninger	
101	916	Falch	Jakob	Pettneu	12.04.1859		Zürich	m	Verheiratet		Maurer	Maurer		1	Tb.3/132; Tb.4/2			Franz Falch	Orsüla Schwenninger	
102	917	Falch	Johann	St.Anton	12.08.1817		Zürich	m	Ledig						Stb. 4 SJ/182 Tb. 5 SJ/202 Tb.5a SJ/133,196; Stb. 2,5 SJ/157 Tb.5a SJ/119,122,124,145; Stb.5 4/SJ/15,19			FranzAnton Falch	Maria Kreszenzia Strobl	
103	918	Falch	Joseph	St.Anton	18.10.1850		Zug	m	Verheiratet		Maurermeister	Maurermeister						Joseph Tschol	Elisabeth Tschol	
104	919	Falch	Josef	See			Davos oder Pfungen	m	Verheiratet		Maurermeister	Tagelöhner in Davos						Alois Falch	Maria Anna Wolf	
105	97	Falkels	Berta	Faggen, Nr. 22	23.08.1898		Faggen, Nr. 22	f	verheiratet		Bäuerin	Farmerin	01.01.23			Michigan, USA	New York, Ellis Island	Moritz Alois, Auswanderer aus dem Oberen Gericht, in: Landecker Buch, 1. Bd. Bezirk Landeck und Ober		
106	98	Falkels	Fulgenz	Kaunerberg			Kaunerberg	m	verheiratet		Bauer	Farmer				Michigan, USA	New York, Ellis Island	Moritz Alois, Auswanderer aus dem Oberen Gericht, in: Landecker Buch, 1. Bd. Bezirk Landeck und Ober		
107	215	Falkels	Anton	Kaunerberg			Kaunerberg	m			Bauer	Koch				Chicago, Illinois, USA	New York, Ellis Island	Moritz Alois, Auswanderer aus dem Oberen Gericht, in: Landecker Buch, 1. Bd. Bezirk Landeck und Ober		
108	216	Falkels	Josef	Kaunerberg			Kaunerberg	m			Bauer	Häusermakler, Versicherungsvertreter				Chicago, Illinois, USA	New York, Ellis Island	Moritz Alois, Auswanderer aus dem Oberen Gericht, in: Landecker Buch, 1. Bd. Bezirk Landeck und Ober		
109	920	Falkner	Maria	St.Anton	23.06.1797		Graz	f	Ledig						Stb.4 SJ/68			Johann Falkner	Anna Maria Geiger Magdalena Patscheider	
110	921	Federspiel	Franz	Pians	01.11.1867		Falkenberg/Niederbayern	m	Ledig		Dienstknecht				Stb. 4 G/150			Alois Federspiel	Magdalena Patscheider	
111	922	Federspiel	Josef	Pians	08.06.1845		Bürglen /Kanton Thurgau	m	Verheiratet						Tb.5 G/19; Tb.6 G/180,185,191,202,12,219,229,246,5; Stb. 4 G/168				Magdalena Patscheider	
112	923	Federspiel	Roman	Pians	21.09.1861		Bürglen / Kt.Thurgau	m	Verheiratet		Maurer	Maurer			1	Tb. 6 G/216			Josef Federspiel	Magdalena Patscheider
113	924	Feger	Maria	St.Anton	03.05.1850		Eisenstadt	f	Verheiratet						Tb. 5a SJ/49				Rosalia Feger	
114	227	Ferch	Maria	Zams, Nr. 18	21.06.1833		Zams, Nr. 25	f	ledig		Dienstmagd	Bäuerin	15.03.1868		4	Sonntag 15. März 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Adresse mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	TLA, Film 885/4, Pfarre Zams, Taufbuch C 1773 - 1863, p. 258. Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal-Hof	
115	228	Ferch	Josepha	Zams, Nr. 18	11.05.1859		Zams, Nr. 18	f			Kind		15.03.1868		4	Sonntag 15. März 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Adresse mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	TLA, Film 885/4, Pfarre Zams, Taufbuch C 1773 - 1863, p. 318. Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal-Hof	
116	229	Ferch	Franz-Xaver		14.09.1862		Zams, Nr. 18	m			Kind		15.03.1868		4	Sonntag 15. März 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Adresse mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal-Hoffnung-Heimat, Briefe-Berichte-Kommentare, Innsbruck 2003. Habi	
117	230	Ferch	Albert	Innsbruck	21.09.1864		Zams, Nr. 18	m			Kind		15.03.1868		4	Sonntag 15. März 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Adresse mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal-Hoffnung-Heimat, Briefe-Berichte-Kommentare, Innsbruck 2003. Habi	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
														Sonntag 15. März 1868 Treffpunkt Jesum Bahnhof Innsbruck Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)			TLA, Film 886/3, Pfarre Zams, Taufbuch IV 1863 - 1900, p. 11, Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal-Hof		
118	231	Ferch	Maria-Serafina	Flirsch, Nr. 44	26.12.1867		Zams, Nr. 18	f		Kind		15.03.1868			Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	TLA, Film 886/3, Pfarre Zams, Taufbuch IV 1863 - 1900, p. 11, Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal-Hof	Joseph Rahn Fischer	Maria Anna Tripp
119	925	Fischer	Joseph	Tobadill	30.01.1842	04.12.1867	Sarmendorf/Kt. Aargau	m	ledig	Maurer	Maurer			Stb. 1 Tob./107					
120	926	Fischer	Sigfried	Tobadill	20.07.1853	28.06.1891	München	m	verheiratet		Tagelöhner			Stb. 1 Tob./151			TLA, Film 937/6, Pfarre Serfaus Taufbuch IV 1784 - 1907, p. 166, Klien Robert,	Joseph Fischer	Anna Maria Tripp
121	101	Fleisch	Paulina	Serfaus, Dorf Nr. 61	22.06.1855		Serfaus, Dorf Nr. 61	f	ledig	Bäuerin		01.06.1875			USA		TLA, Film 937/6, Pfarre Serfaus Taufbuch IV 1784 - 1907, p. 166, Klien Robert,		
122	110	Fleisch	Johann	Serfaus	27.12.1851	07.05.24	Faggen, Nr. 22	m	verheiratet	Bauer	Maurer	01.01.1872	4		USA		Klien Robert, Dorfbuch Serfaus, Innsbruck 2002. Ann.: Witwer von Catharina Stephin von Trier, Heiratete 1776 Anna Maria Falch v. Stanzertal, Tr.		
123	513	Flir	Nikolaus	Kuratie St. Jakob			Kuratie St. Jakob	m	verheiratet							New York, Ellis Island	Klien Robert, Dorfbuch Serfaus, Innsbruck 2002. Mair Josef, Ortschronist von Faggen.		
124	103	Folie	Benedikt	Serfaus	01.01.1833	01.06.03	Serfaus, Serfauser Feld	m	verheiratet seit 1882	Bauer		01.01.1883			USA		Klien Robert, Dorfbuch Serfaus, Innsbruck 2002. Mair Josef, Ortschronist von Faggen.		
125	93	Förg	Johann	Faggen, Nr. 22	27.12.1851		Faggen, Nr. 22	m	verheiratet	Bauer	Maurer	01.01.1872	4		USA		Klien Robert, Dorfbuch Serfaus, Innsbruck 2002. Mair Josef, Ortschronist von Faggen.		
126	94	Förg	Kaspar	Faggen, Nr. 22	27.12.1885	31.05.11	Faggen, Nr. 22	m	ledig	Bauer		01.01.07			USA		Mair Josef, Ortschronist von Faggen.		
127	95	Förg	Heinrich	Faggen, Nr. 22	27.12.1885	19.10.34	Faggen, Nr. 22	m	verheiratet	Bäckermeister	Bäckermeister	01.06.11			USA		Mair Josef, Ortschronist von Faggen.		
128	96	Förg	Franz	Faggen, Nr. 22	10.01.1889	01.06.73	Faggen, Nr. 22	m	verheiratet	Bauer	Installateur	01.01.08	3		USA		Mair Josef, Ortschronist von Faggen.		
129	200	Förg	Josefa	Plunds		01.06.32	Faggen, Nr. 22	f	verheiratet			01.06.11			USA		Mair Josef, Ortschronist von Faggen.		
130	927	Förg	Johann	Schmann	24.05.1818	01.09.1831	Horgenzell/Kr. Ravensburg	m	ledig		Schwabenkind			Stb. Schmann/25a				Johann Förg	Rosa Grissemann
131	89	Franz	Stark	Kappl, Höfen Nr. 63	14.01.09	01.06.90	Kappl, Höfen Nr. 63	m	verheiratet	Maler	Bauer	14.06.34				Dreizehnlinden, Brasilien	Reiter Martin/Rämpf Monika/Humer Andreas, Dreizehnlinden, Österreicher im Urwald, Hg. vom Tiroler Ba		
132	514	Freudenreich	Franz	Stanzertal	04.10.1684		Stanzertal	m	verheiratet	Maurermeister		01.01.1716					Juen (Vb. 1716/11 u. 14) Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck	Andreas	Groß Katharina
														Sonntag 15. März 1868 Treffpunkt Jesum Bahnhof Innsbruck Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)			Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal-Hoffnung-Heimat, Briefe-Berichte- Kommentare, Innsbruck 2003, Hab		
133	254	Frey	Josefa		06.01.1844	18.12.1880	Landeck	f	verheiratet			15.03.1868			Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal-Hoffnung-Heimat, Briefe-Berichte- Kommentare, Innsbruck 2003, Hab		
134	928	Frick	Katharina	St. Anton	27.06.1763	20.08.1839	Im Banat	f	verheiratet			01.01.1817		Stb. 4 SJ/108	Banat			Nikolaus Frick	Anna Maria Pedroß
135	929	Frick	Maria	St. Anton			Oppenau	f	ledig					1 Tb. 5a SJ/119				Franz Frick	Katharina Pichler
136	515	Fritz	Andreas	St. Jakob		31.07.1741	St. Jakob	m	ledig	Maurer					Walenstadt, Kt. St. Gallen		Stb. 3 SJ/8 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Universit		
137	516	Fritz	Johannes	St. Jakob	20.08.1752	15.08.1783	St. Jakob	m	ledig						Wessen/Kt. St. Gallen		Ann.: Erkrankte in der Schweiz. Stb. 3 SJ/91 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und La	Michael	Murr Rosina
138	930	Fritz	Agid	St. Anton			Im Banat	m	verheiratet			01.01.1817		2 Stb. 4 SJ/763	Banat				
139	931	Fritz	Jakob	St. Anton	16.01.1836	27.08.1886	Kt. Schaffhausen	m	ledig					Stb. 5 SJ/35				Jakob Bruno Fritz	Elisabeth Matt
140	932	Fritz	Josef	St. Anton										Tb. 5a SJ/781, 97, 100; Tb. 4 SJ					
141	933	Gämpfer	Maria	Peltneu	03.07.1821	02.08.1811	Walenstadt Kt. St. Gallen Württemberg	f	verheiratet	Maurer	Maurer			773, Stb. 4 SJ/183, 3 Stb. 5 SJ/8, 60 1 Tb. 3 P/49		Schübelbach, Kt. Schwyz	Stb. 2 F/83 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Universit	Josef Fritz	Maria Anna Marend
142	517	Ganahl	NN	Kirchspiel Flirsch		09.06.1726	Kirchspiel Flirsch Uttensweiler G	m	ledig					Tb. 3F/148, 163; 2 Stb. 3 P/136					
143	934	Gärtner	Josef	Peltneu			Waiblingen/Württemberg	m	verheiratet										
144	518	Gebhart	Jakob	Stanz			Stanz	m	ledig			01.01.1689			irgendwo im Ausland		Juen (Vb. 1889/1) Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Univ	Christoph	Schripföfl Christina
145	519	Gebhart	Johannes	Stanz			Stanz	m	ledig			01.01.1689			unkennbar im Ausland		Juen (Vb. 1686/7) Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Univ	Christoph	Schripföfl Christina
146	32	Geiger	Alois	Fiss, Nr. 46	25.03.1839		Fiss, Nr. 30	männlich	11. 1873	Bauer		1		USA			TLA, Film 932/1, Pfarre Fiss, Taufbuch V 1824 - 1944, p. 63, Gritzner Wolfgang, Ortschronist von F		
147	33	Geiger	Rebecka		01.10.1846		Fiss, Nr. 30	f	verheiratet seit 10. 11. 1873	Bäuerin		1		USA			TLA, Film 932/1, Pfarre Fiss, Taufbuch V 1824 - 1944, p. 110, Gritzner Wolfgang, Ortschronist von F		
148	34	Geiger	Ludwig	Fiss, Nr. 30	06.10.1877		Fiss, Nr. 30	männlich						USA			TLA, Film 932/1, Pfarre Fiss, Taufbuch V 1824 - 1944, p. 110, Gritzner Wolfgang, Ortschronist von F		
149	67	Geiger	Alois	Fiss, Nr. 11	25.11.1832		Fiss, Nr. 61	m	verheiratet seit 14. 02. 1865	Bauer	Fabrikarbeiter	01.06.1868	1		USA		TLA, Film 932/1, Pfarre Fiss, Taufbuch V 1824 - 1944, p. 33, Gritzner Wolfgang, Ortschronist von F		
150	68	Geiger	Maria		04.05.1834		Fiss, Nr. 61	f	02. 1865	Bäuerin		01.06.1868	1		USA		TLA, Film 932/1, Pfarre Fiss, Taufbuch V 1824 - 1944, p. 100, Gritzner Wolfgang, Ortschronist von F		
151	69	Geiger	Josef	Fiss, Nr. 61	25.08.1866		Fiss, Nr. 61	m				01.06.1868			USA		TLA, Film 932/1, Pfarre Fiss, Taufbuch V 1824 - 1944, p. 100, Gritzner Wolfgang, Ortschronist von F		
152	104	Geiger	Isidor	Serfaus, Dorf Nr. 36	09.04.1896	01.01.1897	Serfaus, Dorf Nr. 36	m	ledig	Soldat, Mönch	Mönch				USA		TLA, Film 937/6, Pfarre Serfaus Taufbuch IV 1784 - 1907, p. 145, Klien Robert, Dorfbuch Serfaus, In		
153	520	Geiger	Anton	Kirchspiel Flirsch		14.04.1676	Kirchspiel Flirsch	m	ledig	Maurer					USA		TLA, Film 932/1, Pfarre Fiss, Taufbuch V 1824 - 1944, p. 110, Gritzner Wolfgang, Ortschronist von F		
154	521	Geiger	Barbara	Strengen			Strengen	f	ledig						Thüringen		Ann.: Hat 1809 in Illertissen gedient. Tb. A St/73 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinde	Martin	
155	522	Geiger	Catharina	Flirsch	03.06.1735		Flirsch	f	verheiratet			01.01.1770					Vb. 1770/64 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Universit	Christian	Miller Agata Schalber
156	523	Geiger	Gallus	Strengen	09.10.1661		Strengen	m	verheiratet	Maurer		01.01.1715					Juen (Vb. 1715/216) Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Un	Martin	Magdalena

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
197	234	Grell	Anton		11.09.1867		Flunds	m		Kind		15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck. Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo. Schicksal-Hoffnung-Heimat. Briefe-Berichte-Kommentare, Innsbruck 2003. Hasl		
198	127	Greller	Albert	Serfaus, Madatschen	01.01.1860		Serfaus, Madatschen	m	ledig	Bauer	Goldgräber				Kalifornien, USA		Klien Robert, Dorfbuch Serfaus, Innsbruck 2002. Anm.: Starb am 15.7.1777 beim Holzfällen in der Schweiz. Stb. 1 Stf./Ehnlage 3341. Spiss Roman		
199	533	Greller	Joseph	Lorett (Strengen)		15.07.1777	Lorett (Strengen)	m	Verheiratet						Schweiz?		Sb. 1 Stf./25 Spiss Roman; Saisonwanderer; Schwabekinder und Ländlerfrä. 1993, Innsbruck, Univer		
200	534	Greller	Kassian	Strengen		20.09.1782	Strengen	m	Verheiratet						Hamburg				
201	235	Grießer	Kassian	Zams, Grist Nr. 9	27.02.1823		Zams, Nr. 19	m	verheiratet	Bauer, Zimmermann	Bauer, Zimmermann	15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck. Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck 3 (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	TLA, Film 885/4, Pfarre Zams, Taufbuch C 1773 - 1863, p. 235. Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal-Hof		
202	236	Grießer	Maria-Theresia	Zams	09.05.1831		Zams, Nr. 19	f	verheiratet, Witwe	Bäuerin	Bäuerin	15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck. Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck 3 (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	TLA, Film 885/4, Pfarre Zams, Taufbuch C 1773 - 1863, p. 253. Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal-Hof		
203	239	Grießer	Maria-Anna	Zams, Nr. 19	03.11.1866		Zams, Nr. 19	f		Kind		15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck. Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	TLA, Film 886/3, Pfarre Zams, Taufbuch IV 1863 - 1900, p. 10. Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal-Hof		
204	535	Grießer	Kassian	Giggj	11.08.1702	01.01.1777	Giggj	m	Verheiratet				1		Münster Gde Bodnegg oder Fronreuter/Württemberg		Anm.: Beide Eltern starben 1754. Bewarb sich um Aufnahme in die münsterische Steinhauergilde.	Josef	Schmidt Ursula
205	957	Grießer	Kreszenz	Strengen	05.08.1805	23.08.1869	Steinshaus/Gde Bodnegg Württemberg	f	ledig		Tagelöhnerin						Stb. 2 Str./166	Josef Grießer	Maria Anna Grissemann
206	536	Grissemann	Christian	Kappl	10.11.1636		Flirsch	m	Verheiratet						Münster, Westfalen		Anm.: Geburtsbrief, ausgestellt 21.2.1675 vom Gehört Ländeck, da er sich in Münster in Westfalen n	Christian	Wachter Maria Josefa Grissemann Creszins
207	958	Grissemann	Aloisia	Grins	29.08.1870		St.Gallen	f	Verheiratet						Schweiz		Tb. 6 G/143		
208	960	Grissemann	Johann	Strengen	23.10.1874		Hohenems	m	Verheiratet	Bahnwächter	Bahnwächter		1		Hohenems		Geb. am 20.11.1900 in Hohenems deren Sohn Karl Tb. 4 Str./76	Alois Grissemann	Neurauter
209	961	Grissemann	Josef	Grins	25.03.1871		Zürich	m	Verheiratet	Maurer	Maurer		8		Schweiz		Kinder geb. in Zürich - 1898 Anna-1900 Maria-1901 Johann-1903 Paul-1908 Hermann- 1910 Johann-1912 Ro	Josef Anton Grissemann	Katharina Handl
210	962	Grissemann	Josefa	Grins	19.05.1847			f	Verheiratet								Siehe Scherl, Franz Kassian	Josef Anton Grissemann	Rosalia Gabl
211	963	Grissemann	Mathias	Grins	18.12.1850	31.05.1892	Feldkirch	m	Verheiratet		Bahnbediensteter		4		Vorarlberg		Kinder geb. in Feldkirch: 1) 17.1.1882 Anna 2) 18.3.1883 Hermann 3) 31.3.1885 Anton	Grissemann	Kreszenz Walbl Neuhburg
212	964	Grissemann	Nikolaus	Grins	29.04.1823	26.09.1867	Zürich	m	Verheiratet	Maurer	Maurer				Schweiz		gest. in Zürich Trb. 4G/4	Alois Grissemann	Garber
213	965	Grissemann	Nikolaus	Grins	12.12.1855		Zürich	m	Verheiratet	Maurer	Maurer		4		Schweiz		Kinder geb. in Zürich: 1) 19.6.1893 Josef (Nikolaus 2) 14.11.1894 Gabriel 3) 26.10.1898 Ludwig	Grissemann Josef Anton Grissemann	Rosalia Gabl
214	959	Grissemann	Gabriel	Grins	27.03.1862	20.07.14	Zürich	m	ledig	Maurer	Maurer				Schweiz		Stb. 5 G/41	Grissemann	Rosalia Gabl
215	966	Gröber	Franz	Strengen	28.07.1825	10.04.1866	Komorn/Ungarn	m	ledig						Ungarn		Stb. 2 Str./144	Anna Maria Sigelin	
216	967	Gröber	Franz	Strengen	14.10.1821	06.06.1866	Saloncourt Dep. Doubs Montbailard Frankreich	m	ledig	Steinmetz	Steinmetz		1		Frankreich		gest. in Saloncourt Dep. Doubs, Az. Montbailard/Frankreich; Der Verstorbenen betriebe eine Mühle	Blasius Gröber	Andreas Gröber
217	968	Gröber	Johann	Strengen	08.10.1818	20.12.1880	Eggwil Kl. Bern	m	Verheiratet	Maurer	Maurer		3		Schweiz		Eltern von Susanna, Johann und Barbara Fuchs Der zweite Sohn Albert Thomas wurde Uhrschalenmache	Andreas Gröber	Anna Maria Nigg
218	969	Gröber	Johann	Pettneu	30.08.1815	11.08.1837	Schweiz	m	Verheiratet	Bauer					Schweiz		Stb. 3 P/78	Anton Gröber	Wiedemann
219	970	Gröber	Josef	Strengen	10.11.1820	27.08.1854	Feldkirch	m	ledig	Kaiserjäger	Kaiserjäger				Vorarlberg		gest. in Feldkirch Stb. 2 Str./141	Blasius Gröber	Anna Maria Sigelin
220	972	Gröber	Josef	Pettneu	10.09.1840	21.12.1893	Zürich	m	Verwitwet	Maurer	Maurer				Schweiz		Stb. 4P/8	Isidor Gröber	Anna Maria Greiter
221	973	Gröber	Peter	Pettneu	26.06.1805		Essen	m	Verheiratet	Maurer		01.01.1829			Schweiz		Stb. 4P/8	Jakob Gröber	Anna Maria Schweninger
222	975	Gröbner	Katharina	Flirsch			Graz	f	ledig	Stubenmad			2		Graz		Peper-Lippe, 1967, S. 170	Franz Anton Gröbner	Maria Pleifer
223	974	Gröbner	Anton	Pettneu	07.10.1855		St.Gallen	m	Verheiratet	Maurer					Schweiz		unehel. Kinder, geb. in Graz: 1) 29.6.1887 2) 22.8.1888 Andreas Tb 2F /844, 847	Thomas Gröber	Groß Margreta
224	537	Groß	Andreas	Stanzertal			Stanzertal	m	Verheiratet		Maurergeselle im Eichsfeld	01.01.1727			Eichsfeld		Juen (Vb. 1727/Lb. 23.3.) Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabekinder und Ländlerfrä. 1993, Innsbru	Andreas Gröber	Urban
225	538	Groß	Felix	Stanzertal		22.09.1783	Stanzertal Vermittl. Gemeinde Spiez Kl.	m	Verheiratet		Maurergeselle				Homburg		Anm.: 1. Ehe mit Veronika Heß ihre Eltern: Bartel u. Maria Katharina Jesdin, V. Heß starb 18.8.17	Urban	Juen Anna
226	976	Gruber	Engelbert	St. Anton	01.06.1853		Bern	m	Verheiratet	Maurer					Schweiz		Trb. 5 St./15	Engelbert Gruber	Theres Tschol
227	977	Gruber	Josef	St. Anton	20.10.1855		Thun Kl. Bern	m	Verheiratet	Maurer	Maurer		3		Schweiz		Kinder geb. in Thun: 1) 26.8.1661 Josef Alois (gest. 6.5.1663) 2) 1.10.1684 Rosina Josephine 3	Engelbert Gruber	Theresia Tschol
228	539	Gstler	Anton	Schnann	05.01.1748	28.11.1788	Schnann	m	Verheiratet	Handelmann					St. Ingbert		Anm.: Anna Elisabeth Lauer: v. St. Ingbert; Eltern: Peter u. Anna Elisabeth Haser, Handelsleute; eb	Anton	Geiger Maria

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
229	540	Gstler	Anton	Schnann	05.11.1714	14.05.1770	Schnann	m	Verheiratet	Handelsmann					Unbekannt - in der Fremde		Sib. 1 F/149 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Universit	Jakob	Zangerl Christina
230	541	Gstler	Christian	Grist/Plans			Grist/Plans	m	Verheiratet						Ottweiler		Ann.: Eltern von Anna Maria Neurohr (aus Neunkirchen); Michael u. Maria Elisabeth Dengler Petto, Kraft, 1927, S. 155 f. Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck,	Christian	Pfisterer Brigitte
231	542	Gstler	Christian	Schnann			Schnann	m	Verheiratet			01.01.1779			Zweibrücken Ffeli			Anton	Geiger Maria
232	543	Gstler	Jakob	St. Jakob	21.07.1694		St. Jakob	m	Verheiratet	Maurer		01.01.1717			Laubersheim, Aent Kreuznach, Pfalz		Juen (Vb. 1717/90) Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Uni	Johann	Traxl Maria
233	544	Gstler	Johann	Schnann	10.02.1749		Schnann	m	Verheiratet		Maler in Wien				Wien - 1776, 1779		Ann.: Trauzeuge von seinem Bruder Christian am 28.4.1749; Petto, Nr. 147 Spiss Roman, Saisonwan	Anton	Geiger Maria
234	545	Gstler	Josef	Grist/Plans			Grist/Plans	m							Illingen		Ann.: Verh. mit Karl Geiler; Goldarbeiter zu Trient (erwähnt 1778) Kraft, 1927, S. 155 f. Spis	Christian	Pfisterer Brigitte
235	546	Gstler	Katharina	Schnann			Schnann	f	Verheiratet						Trient		Juen (Vb. 1736/176) Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Un	Johannes	Traxl Maria
236	547	Gstler	Leopold	St. Jakob	19.11.1701		St. Jakob	m	Verheiratet			01.01.1736			Mainz		Ann.: Philippine Stätter aus Aßweiler; Eltern: Peter u. Elisabeth Billiard Petto, Nr. 148 Spiss	Anton	Geiger Maria
237	548	Gstler	Nikolaus	Schnann			Schnann	m	Verheiratet		Jäger d. Freiherrn v. Kerpen in Illingen				Illingen			Anton	Geiger Maria
238	178	Gstir	Josef	Zams, Nr. 37	17.01.1806	05.09.1890	Zams, Nr. 20	m	verheiratet	Kleinbauer, Maurer, Weber	Bauer	16.03.1857		16. März 1857 von Zams via Reutte (17./18. März) zum Auswanderertreff punkt nach Augsburg; 20. 6.März A	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	TLA, Film 885/4, Pfarre Zams, Taufbuch C 1773 - 1863, p. 190. TLA, Verfachbuch BG. Landeck 1857 (6)		
239	179	Gstir	Kreszenz	Stanz	18.04.1814	04.04.1891	Zams, Nr. 20	f	verheiratet	Hebamme		16.03.1857		16. März 1857 von Zams via Reutte (17./18. März) zum Auswanderertreff punkt nach Augsburg; 20. 6.März	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	TLA, Verfachbuch BG. Landeck 1857 (6/495), Bd. 2, fol. 1423, 1455, 1463. Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Sc		
240	180	Gstir	Josepha	Zams, Nr. 37	19.02.1837	28.02.1874	Zams, Nr. 20	f		Kind		16.03.1857		16. März 1857 von Zams via Reutte (17./18. März) zum Auswanderertreff punkt nach Augsburg; 20. März	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	TLA, Film 885/4, Pfarre Zams, Taufbuch C 1773 - 1863, p. 264. TLA, Verfachbuch BG. Landeck 1857 (6)		
241	181	Gstir	Andreas	Zams, Nr. 20	02.12.1838	05.02.1897	Zams, Nr. 20	m	ledig	Kind		16.03.1857		16. März 1857 von Zams via Reutte (17./18. März) zum Auswanderertreff punkt nach Augsburg; 20. März	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	TLA, Film 885/4, Pfarre Zams, Taufbuch C 1773 - 1863, p. 268. TLA, Verfachbuch BG. Landeck 1857 (6)		
242	182	Gstir	Josef	Zams, Nr. 20	02.05.1846	16.01.18	Zams, Nr. 20	m		Kind		16.03.1857		16. März 1857 von Zams via Reutte (17./18. März) zum Auswanderertreff punkt nach Augsburg; 20. März	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	TLA, Film 885/4, Pfarre Zams, Taufbuch C 1773 - 1863, p. 284. TLA, Verfachbuch BG. Landeck 1857 (6)		
243	183	Gstir	Theresia	Zams, Nr. 20	01.08.1848	28.04.02	Zams, Nr. 20	f		Kind		16.03.1857		16. März 1857 von Zams via Reutte (17./18. März) zum Auswanderertreff punkt nach Augsburg; 20. März	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	TLA, Film 885/4, Pfarre Zams, Taufbuch C 1773 - 1863, p. 289. TLA, Verfachbuch BG. Landeck 1857 (6)		
244	184	Gstir	Maria-Anna	Zams, Nr. 20	28.10.1851	23.01.25	Zams, Nr. 20	f		Kind		16.03.1857		16. März 1857 von Zams via Reutte (17./18. März) zum Auswanderertreff punkt nach Augsburg; 20. März	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	TLA, Film 885/4, Pfarre Zams, Taufbuch C 1773 - 1863, p. 298. TLA, Verfachbuch BG. Landeck 1857 (6)		
245	185	Gstir	Franz-Xaver	Zams, Nr. 20	02.02.1855	07.10.07	Zams, Nr. 20	m		Kind		16.03.1857		16. März 1857 von Zams via Reutte (17./18. März) zum Auswanderertreff punkt nach Augsburg; 20. März	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	TLA, Film 885/4, Pfarre Zams, Taufbuch C 1773 - 1863, p. 306. TLA, Verfachbuch BG. Landeck 1857 (6)		
246	240	Gstir	Gallus	Zams, Nr. 1	17.10.1809		Zams, Nr. 51	m	verheiratet	Bauer	Bauer	15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Adresse mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	TLA, Film 885/4, Pfarre Zams, Taufbuch C 1773 - 1863, p. 197. Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal-Hof		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
247	241	Gstir	Marianne	Zams, Nr. 51	26.06.1823		Zams, Nr. 51	f	verheiratet	Bäuerin	Bäuerin	15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	TLA, Film 885/4, Pfarre Zams, Taufbuch C 1773 - 1863, p. 235. Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal-Hof		
248	242	Gstir	Jakob	Zams, Nr. 25	09.10.1852	24.02.1895	Zams, Nr. 25	m		Kind		15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	TLA, Film 885/4, Pfarre Zams, Taufbuch C 1773 - 1863, p. 300. Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal-Hof		
249	243	Gstir	Andreas	Zams, Nr. 25	08.08.1861		Zams, Nr. 25	m		Kind		15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	TLA, Film 885/4, Pfarre Zams, Taufbuch C 1773 - 1863, p. 324. Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal-Hof		
250	244	Gstir	Alois	Zams, Nr. 25	18.10.1864		Zams, Nr. 25	m		Kind		15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal-Hoffnung-Heimat, Briefe-Berichte-Kommentare, Innsbruck 2003, Hab		
251	978	Gstrei	Josef	Kirchspiel Filrsch	01.01.1854	18.07.1856	Kosana Krain	m		Steinmetz bei Eisenbahn							Stb.2F/6f.		Maria Anna Gstren
252	979	Gstrein	Magdalena	Filrsch	02.02.1822	19.11.1849	Kennelbach/Vorarlberg	f	ledig		Tagelöhnerin				Vorarlberg		gest. in Kennelbach/Vorarlberg; Verunglückt in einer Maschine Stb.2 F/64	Joseph Ladner	
253	1014	Gstrein	Josef	Filrsch	01.01.1824	18.07.1856	Kirchspiel Filrsch	m		Steinmetz bei der Eisenbahn					Kosana in Krain		Stb. 2 F/64		
254	540	Guem	Alois	Filrsch	10.09.1775	01.12.1799	Filrsch	m	verheiratet	Schütze					Verona ?		Ann.: Starb im Dezember 1799 im Spital in Verona als Schütz. Stb.: 2 F/15 Spiss Roman, Saisonwan	Bartholomäus Josef Anton Guem	Anna Catharina Matt Maria Anna Geiger
255	980	Guem	Franz	Strengen	01.01.1819	23.07.1871	Küsnacht /Kl.Zürich	m	ledig	Mauergeselle					Stb.2 Str./170	Schweiz	gest. in Küsnacht/Kl. Zürich Stb. 2 F/54		
256	981	Guem	Gallus	Filrsch	02.07.1782	15.10.1835	Partschins	m	ledig	Bauernsohn					Partschins		gest. in Partschins Stb.2F / 54 am 8.11.1893 Taufpate in Bregenz von Rosa Crescenz Stadtwieser; 16.3 Stanz/75	Simon Guem	Anna Maria Würf
257	982	Guem	Johann	Stanz	22.06.1873		Bregenz	m	ledig	Maurer					Vorarlberg			Josef Guem	Kreszens Scherl
258	983	Guem	Peter	Stanz	23.02.1850	05.01.1887	Wien	m	ledig		k. k. Finanzministerialbeamter in Wien				Wien		Stb. 3 Stanz /53	Peter Guem	Kreszens Regensburger
259	984	Gülsch	Rosina	St.Anton			Banat	f	verheiratet			01.01.1818			Banat/Ungarn		Stb.4 S/63		Weinzirl Magdalena Weinzirl
260	550	Hafele	Johannes	Grins	19.06.1621		Grins	m	verheiratet	Schlosser - lmet		01.01.1653			in der Fremde		Kraft, 1916, S. 158 f. Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck	Hans	Weinzirl Magdalena Weinzirl
261	551	Hafele	Martin	Grins	24.12.1623		Grins	m	verheiratet	Schlosser		01.01.1653			Prag		Kraft, 1916, S. 158 f. Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck	Hans	Magdalena
262	552	Hafele	Michael	Grins	07.05.1626		Grins	m	verheiratet		Schlosser	01.01.1653		1679 als Kunststabl- und Büchsenmeister in Prag genannt.	in der Fremde		Kraft, 1916, S. 158 f. Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck	Hans	Weinzirl Magdalena Tschiederer Maria
263	553	Hainz	Josef	Filrsch	15.03.1682		Filrsch	m	verheiratet		Maurermeister in Mollersstadt	01.01.1729			Mollersstadt, Frankentland		Juen (Vb. 1729/74) Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Uni	Anton	
264	985	Hainz	Jakob	Pettneu	31.10.1835	16.09.1879	Lindau	m	ledig					Stb.3 P /148	Lindau		gest. in Lindau; Stb. 3 P/148	Hainz Franz Anton Hainz	Nothburga Huter
265	986	Hainz	Johann	Pettneu	11.10.1829	08.05.1882	Frauenfeld Kl. Thurgau	m	ledig	Maurer					Schweiz St. Louis;	New York, Ellis Island	gest. in Frauenfeld/Kl. Thurgau; Stb. 3 P/157	Franz Anton Hainz	Nothburga Huter
266	130	Hairer	Marianne	Fleß, Eichholz, Rechern	16.10.1869	01.01.1895	Zürich, Schweiz	f	verheiratet seit 24. 10. 1895	Bäuerin		31.12.1899	4.		Missouri, USA	New York, Ellis Island	Hermann Wille, Fleß, www.ellisland.org		
267	131	Hairer	Ehrenreich	Fleß, Piller	20.10.1870		Zürich, Schweiz	m	verheiratet seit 24. 10. 1895			31.12.1899	4.		St. Louis, Missouri, USA	New York, Ellis Island	Wille Hermann, Fleß, www.ellisland.org		
268	554	Hammerle	Jakob	Strengen	23.10.1771		Strengen	m	verheiratet						Münster, Westfalen		Ann.: Starb in Münster, Westfalen Stb. 1 Str./315 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder u	Martin	Lorenz Ursula
269	106	Hammerle	Sigmund	Serfaus, Nr. 37	13.12.1853		Serfaus, Nr. 37	m	verheiratet seit 1879	Bauer					Chicago, Illinois, USA	New York, Ellis Island			
270	555	Handl(e)	Joseph	Strengen, Grieslshof	01.01.1785		Strengen, Grieslshof	m	verheiratet						Pfalz		Ann.: Starb 1785 in der Pfalz Stb.: 1 Str./315 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und		
271	245	Handl	Nikolaus				Pfunds	m	verheiratet			15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal-Hoffnung-Heimat, Briefe-Berichte-Kommentare, Innsbruck 2003, Hab		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
272	246	Handle	Anna-Maria				Pfunds	f	verheiratet			15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo. Schicksal-Hoffnung-Heimat, Briefe-Berichte-Kommentare, Innsbruck 2003. Hab		
273	987	Handle	Alois	Grins	10.02.1838		Konstanz	m	Verheiratet	Maurer					Konstanz		Eltern von Bsoch-Katharina Wiest und Thüs Bsoch Sohn Alois Würde	Alois Wendelin Handle	Emerenta Sailer
274	989	Handle	Jakob	Graf/Grins			Rorschach / St. Gallen	m	Verheiratet	Eisenzieher				3	Schweiz		Barbara Gottfried war Protestantin. Kinder: 1) 24.9.1893 in Augsburg Herrmann Christoph 2) 14.		
275	992	Handle	Nikolaus	Graf	02.01.1817	12.09.1842	Trient	m	ledig	Kaisersäger					Trient		Sb. 4 G/104	Alois Handle	Kreszenz Scherf
276	993	Handle	Serafin	Quadratsch	11.08.1808	14.08.1865	Sterzing	m	ledig	Maurer							Gestorben im Eisenbahnsital in Sterzing. Sb. 4 G/104	Johann Handle	Elisabeth Fuder
277	988	Handle	Cyprian	Grins	24.08.1834		Vermutl. Niedererlnsbach/Solothurn	m	Verheiratet	Maurermeister				1	Schweiz		Sohn Karl geb. am 13.05.1879 in Niedererlnsbach. Tb. 6 G/174	Alois Handle	Maria Pig Kreszenzia
278	990	Handle	Joseph	Grins	18.03.1808	07.07.1826	München	m							München		Sb. 4 G/18	Martin Handle	
279	991	Handle	Josef	Grins	02.10.1865		Lindau	m	Verheiratet	Maurer					Lindau		Rosina Rief geb. Langau / Kl. Zürich, Luzern oder Bern am 05.01.1852. Verwitw. Schnitzer. Tb. 5 G/9	Nikolaus Handle	Maria Anna Pig
280	204	Hangl	Winfried				Pfunds	m			Eisenbahner				USA		Moritz Alois, Auswanderer aus dem Oberen Gericht, in: Landecker Buch, 1. Bd. Bezirk Landeck und Ober		
281	247	Hangl	Filomena	Pfunds, Stuben Nr. 11	06.02.1840		Pfunds, Stuben Nr. 11	f	verheiratet			15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	TLA, Film 933/5, Pfarre Pfunds, Taufbuch V 1798 - 1843, p. 958. Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal-H		
282	248	Hangl	Alois	Pfunds, Stuben Nr. 11	29.04.1866		Pfunds, Stuben Nr. 11	m		Kind		15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	TLA, Film 933/6, Pfarre Pfunds, Taufbuch VI 1844 - 1887, p. 1109. Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal		
283	249	Hangl	Johann	Pfunds, Birkach Nr. 5	25.05.1845		Pfunds, Birkach Nr. 5	m		Kind		15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	TLA, Film 933/6, Pfarre Pfunds, Taufbuch VI 1844 - 1887, p. 993. Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal-		
284	270	Hangl	Maadlena	Pfunds, Stuben Nr. 11	22.05.1857		Pfunds, Stuben Nr. 15	f		Kind		15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	TLA, Film 933/6, Pfarre Pfunds, Taufbuch V 1798 - 1863, p. 1066. Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal-		
285	223	Hann	Josef				Ried	m		Bildhauer	Bildhauer	01.06.1892			Chicago, Illinois, USA	New York, Ellis Island	Moritz Alois, Auswanderer aus dem Oberen Gericht, in: Landecker Buch, 1. Bd. Bezirk Landeck und Ober		
286	217	Haselwanter	Johann				Kauns	m		Schreiner					Chicago, Illinois, USA	New York, Ellis Island	Moritz Alois, Auswanderer aus dem Oberen Gericht, in: Landecker Buch, 1. Bd. Bezirk Landeck und Ober		
287	218	Haselwanter	Josef				Kauns	m		Schlosser					Chicago, Illinois, USA	New York, Ellis Island	Moritz Alois, Auswanderer aus dem Oberen Gericht, in: Landecker Buch, 1. Bd. Bezirk Landeck und Ober		
288	219	Haselwanter	Jakob				Kauns	m		Fuhrmann					Chicago, Illinois, USA	New York, Ellis Island	Moritz Alois, Auswanderer aus dem Oberen Gericht, in: Landecker Buch, 1. Bd. Bezirk Landeck und Ober		
289	78	Haslwanter	Leo		01.06.07		Zams	m	ledig	Landarbeiter	Bauer	14.06.34			Dreizehnlinden, Brasilien	Sao Francisco	Reiter Martin/Rampf Monika/Humer Andreas, Dreizehnlinden, Österreicher im Urwald. Hg. vom Tiroler Ba		
290	556	Hauels	Johannes	Flirsch	26.08.1689		Flirsch	m	Verheiratet		Maurer - in Rottendorf	01.01.1714			Rottschöb im hochfürstl. Würzburg		Juen (Vb. 1714/81) Spies Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Uni	Thomas	Geiger Maria
291	557	Hauels	Johannes	Strengen, Unterweg		02.11.1778	Strengen, Unterweg	m	Verheiratet						Kaschau (Kosice)/Ungarn		Sb. 1 G/Einlage 334 f. Spies Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck	Anton	Guem Klara
292	994	Hauels	Alois	Strengen	01.02.1785	31.07.1828	Bärschwil / Kl. Solothurn	m	ledig	Bauer					Schweiz		Sb. 2 Str / 63	Andreas Hauels	Maria Lindobner
293	995	Hauels	Gottlieb	Strengen	09.11.1864	22.01.16	Aarau	m	Verheiratet	Maurer				4	Schweiz		Tb. 4 str./32, Tb. 3 Str./ 101; Tb. 4 Str./57, 110, 141; Sb. 4 Str./90	Augustin Hauels	Margaretha Aman
294	996	Hauels	Josef	Strengen	17.07.1867		Züringen/Kl. Aargau	m	Verheiratet	Arbeiter					Schweiz		Elisabeth Müller war aus Rohrbach / Kl. Bern und Konventin. Tb. 4 Str. / 46	Alois Hauels	Monika Juen
295	997	Hauels	Josef	Strengen	28.11.1833	06.07.1855	Schweiz	m	ledig	Maurer					Schweiz		Sb. 2 Str / 142	Joseph Hauels	Elisabeth Juen
296	250	Haums	Gottlieb		01.06.1834		Landeck	m	verheiratet			15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo. Schicksal-Hoffnung-Heimat, Briefe-Berichte-Kommentare, Innsbruck 2003. Hab		
297	558	Hauser	Simon	unbekannt		12.01.1665	unbekannt	m	Verheiratet						Elsa8???		Anm.: Margretha Porer: aus dem Elsass Das Ehepaar lebte von Almosen. Sb. A Str./86 Spies Roman		
298	998	Hauser	Alois	Tobadill	12.12.1843	21.02.1895	Uetikon / Kl. Zürich	m	ledig	Arbeiter					Schweiz		Sb. 1 Tob/137	Mathias Hauser	Elisabeth Juen
299	999	Hauser	Franz	Giggli	01.01.1777	06.08.1836	Flums / Kl. St. Gallen	m	Verwitwet						Schweiz		Sb. 1 Tob. /81		
300	559	Hintersieber	Christian	Pettneu		14.11.1673	Pettneu	m	Verheiratet						Schweiz		Anm.: Starb unter Akaolikern in der Schweiz. Würde in Rickenbach begraben im katholischer Ort		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	
301	14	Höllrigl	Josef	Fiss, Nr. 6	03.09.1858		Fiss, Nr. 15	m	ledig							USA	TLA, Film 932/1, Pfarre Fiss, Taufbuch V 1824 - 1944, p. 89. Gritzer Wolfgang, Ortschronist von Fi			
302	148	Höllrigl	Peter	Kaunertal			Kaunertal	m	ledig			12.02.1877				USA	Dietinger Erika, Die Gemeinde Kaunertal, Kufstein 1998.			
303	150	Höllrigl	Serafina	Kaunertal			Kaunertal	f	ledig			27.07.15				USA	New York, Ellis Island Dietinger Erika, Die Gemeinde Kaunertal, Kufstein 1998.			
304	149	Holznecht	Jakob	Kaunertal			Kaunertal, Boden	m	ledig			02.12.1890				USA	Dietinger Erika, Die Gemeinde Kaunertal, Kufstein 1998.			
305	207	Hosp	Wilhelm				Prutz	m								USA	Chicago, Illinois, USA Moritz Alois, Auswanderer aus dem Oberen Gericht, in: Landecker Buch, 1. Bd.			
306	1000	Huber	Creszenzia	St.Anton	22.06.1833	17.08.02	Zug / Schweiz	f	ledig							Schweiz	Bezirk Landeck und Ober	Johann Huber	Olivia Zangerl	
307	1001	Huber	Johann	St.Anton	28.12.1770	22.05.1806	Chur	m	ledig							Schweiz	Stb. 5 S/78	Johann Huber	Katharina Falch	
308	1002	Huber	Joseph	St.Jakob	25.09.1856		Zug /Schweiz	m	Verheiratet	Maurer	Metallarbeiter		3			Schweiz	Stb. 4 S/J40			
309	1018	Huber	Maria	Plans	01.01.1781	30.04.1825	Steiermark	f	Verheiratet							Steiermark	Maria Landwig stirbt am 13.08.1918 Eltern Paula Caroline Bucher und Jakob Landwig Tb. 5 S.J46	Mathias Huber	Juliana Mayr	
310	1003	Hueber	Maria	Plans	01.01.1781	30.04.1825	Wagendorf/Steiermark	f	Verheiratet							Steiermark	gest. in Wagendorf/Steiermark Stb. 4 G/19	Mathias Hueber	Juliana Mayr	
311	1004	Hueber	Alicia	St.Jakob				f	Verheiratet								Stb. 4 G/19 Sichs Falch Jakob	Mathias Hueber (Bäcker)	Juliana Mayr	
312	1007	Hueber	Ferdinand	Pettneu	21.04.1849	14.08.03	Davos	m	Verheiratet	Bäckermeister						Davos	Ferdinand war Witwer der Maria Stauder. Seine Witwe Anna Moser heiratet am 11.12.1905 in Davos den g	Johann Hueber	Anna Matldes	
313	1005	Huter	Augustin	St.Jakob	13.01.1843	15.05.1895	Zürich	m	Verheiratet				1			Schweiz	Josefine war Wäscherin geb. 15.11.1840 in Stühlingen/Baden Tfb. 5 S.J8/70; Stb. 5 S/J54/61	Franz Huter	Rosina Schweigut	
314	1008	Huter	Franz	St.Anton	02.09.1849		Aarau	m	Verheiratet	Maurer	Maurer		7			Schweiz	Anna Maria Basler ist geb.in Küttigen am 12.10.1842-reformierte Konfession Kinder: Hermann, Herm	Franz Huter	Rosina Schweigut	
315	1019	Huter	Jakob	Giggli	09.10.1864	05.12.1898		m	ledig								Soldat der französischen Fremdenlegion, Deserteur			
316	1020	Huter	Josef	Giggli	08.02.1821	25.02.1853	Steierdorf/Ungarn	m	ledig								Stb. 1 Tob./149	Alois Huter	Maria Gröber	
317	1021	Huter	Makar	St. Anton	13.04.1841			m	ledig	Maurer							In einer Erzgrube durch die explosion des kohlen-sauren Gases plötzlich gestorben. Stb. 2 Tob./93	Alois Huter	Elisabeth Ruetz	
318	1006	Huter	Edmund	Tobadill	24.03.1787	28.06.1809	Strasbourg	m	ledig								am 7.10.1798 in Warendorf als Zeuge für den Geburtsbrief des Maurermeisters Franz Greber.	Thomas Huter	Theresia Köstler	
319	560	Jäger	Franz	Strengen			Strengen	m	Verheiratet								vermutlich Wander-Bauhandwerker	Joseph Huter	Catharina Saller	
320	561	Jäger	Johannes	Pettneu	27.07.1665		Pettneu	m	ledig	Maurer							Piiper-Lippe, 1967, S. 171 Spiess Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbr			
321	562	Jäger	Josef	Stanzertal			Stanzertal	m	ledig				2				Ann.: Starb in Franken: Stb. 1 P/22 Spiess Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer.			
322	1022	Jäger	Josef	Strengen	16.12.1858	19.04.1895	Innerbrax	m	Verheiratet				1				Ann.: Vater von Andreas und Gallus. Maurermeister zu Stiff Full (Fulda) zu Enterfeld oder Anterfeld			
323	1023	Jäger	Leonhard	Flirsch	06.11.1824	28.09.1864		m	ledig								Tb. 3 Str./104; Stb. 4 Str./50	Josef Jäger	Kreszens Triendl	
324	1024	Jäger	Lidwina	Strengen	06.11.1881			f	ledig				1				Leonhard stirbt in Chur. Stb. 2 F/89	Joseph Anton Jäger	Johanna Franziska Kerber	
325	563	Jänn	Thomas	Pettneu			Pettneu	m	ledig			01.01.1710					Brigen, kurmainzischen Landes	Johann Jäger	Elisabeth Draxl	
326	107	Jörg	Josef	Serfaus			Serfaus	m	verheiratet								Juen (Vb. 1710/90) Spiess Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Uni	Andreas	Falch Rosina	
327	108	Jörg	Elisabeth	Serfaus			Serfaus	f	verheiratet								Chicago, Illinois, USA			
328	109	Jörg	Maria	Serfaus, Nr. 74	13.10.1858		Serfaus, Nr. 74	f	ledig								Chicago, Illinois, USA			
329	564	Jörg	Johannes	Kirchspiel Grins	08.09.1736		Kirchspiel Grins	m	Verheiratet								außerhalb Tirols			
330	1025	Jörg	Augustin	Strengen	09.05.1841	11.02.1899		m										Tb. 4 Str./3; Tb. 3 Str./51; Stb. 4 Str./51, 57	Johann Jörg	Kreszens Zauser
331	1026	Jörg	Christian	Kirchspiel/Grins	07.01.1800	12.06.1848				Maurer								Stb. 2 F/42		
332	1027	Jörg	Joseph	Flirsch	01.01.1763	16.10.1822												Stb. 2 F/42		
333	79	Juen	Franz	See/Paznaun, Neder Nr. 35	15.12.05	29.08.83	See/Paznaun, Neder Nr. 35	m	verheiratet	Landarbeiter	Bauer	14.06.34	5				Dreizehnlinden, Brasilien	Sao Francisco		
334	102	Juen	Ursula	Serfaus			Serfaus	f	verheiratet seit 1856			01.01.1875	6				USA	TLA, Film 937/6, Pfarre Serfaus Taufbuch IV 1784 - 1907, p. 166. Klien Robert, Dorfbuch Serfaus, In		
335	111	Juen	Thomas		01.06.1831		Serfaus	m	verheiratet seit 1863			01.01.1868	3				USA	Klien Robert, Dorfbuch Serfaus, Innsbruck 2002.		
336	201	Juen	Raphael	Ischgl, Mathon Nr. 142	02.03.1844	19.04.02	Ischgl, Mathon Nr. 142	m	verheiratet	Bauer	Fabrikbesitzer						Dubuque, Iowa, USA	Pfarre Ischgl, Geburts- und Taufbuch III 1806 - 1899, p. 72; Pfarre Ischgl, Sterbebuch III 1806 - 1		
337	202	Juen	Katharina				Ischgl	f	verheiratet	Bäuerin	Fabrikbesitzerin						Dubuque, Iowa, USA	Pfarre Ischgl, Sterbebuch III 1806 - 1924, p. 103 - 104; Öttl Josef, Ortschronist von Ischgl.		
338	251	Juen	Anselm		01.06.1820		Landeck	m	verheiratet			15.03.1868	5				Sonntag 15. März; 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck	Habicher Bruno, Pozozo. Schicksal-Hoffnung-Heimat, Briefe-Berichte-Kommentare, Innsbruck 2003. Habi		
339	252	Juen	Maria	Taufers	01.06.1826	14.04.1882	Landeck	f	verheiratet			15.03.1868	5				Sonntag 15. März; 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck	Habicher Bruno, Pozozo. Schicksal-Hoffnung-Heimat, Briefe-Berichte-Kommentare, Innsbruck 2003. Habi		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
363	Pate: Maria Juen, Schwester des Kindsvaters																		
364	Hebamme: Johanna Gstrein																		
365	Film Nr. 91411 Taufbuch IV 1855-1949 fol.119	Vater Serafin Juen	Maria Stark/Stoeh (?)				FALSCH			Eisenbahnarbeiter									
366	828	Kathrein	Fridolin	Tobadill	14.01.1840	06.03.1870		m	ledig									Alois Kathrein	Anna Maria Ruetz
367	70	Kammerlander	Josef	Fiss, Nr. 62	16.01.1887		Fiss, Nr. 62	m	verheiratet	Bauer					Chicago, Illinois, USA		TLA, Film 932/1, Pfarre Fiss, Taufbuch V 1824 - 1944, p. 120. Moritz Alois, Auswanderer aus dem Obere		
368	71	Kammerlander	Maria	Fiss, Nr. 62	17.07.1898		Fiss, Nr. 61	w	erblich	Bäuerin					Chicago, Illinois, USA		TLA, Film 932/1, Pfarre Fiss, Taufbuch V 1824 - 1944, p. 123. Gritzner Wolfgang, Ortschronist von F		
369	72	Kammerlander	Balbina	Fiss, Nr. 62	27.11.1894		Fiss, Nr. 62	f		Bäuerin					Chicago, Illinois, USA		TLA, Film 932/1, Pfarre Fiss, Taufbuch V 1824 - 1944, p. 131. Gritzner Wolfgang, Ortschronist von F		
370	159	Kammerlander	Filomena	Kaunertal, Vergötschen Nr. 23	22.08.1889		Kaunertal, Vergötschen Nr. 23	f	verheiratet	Dienstmädchen		07.07.27			Chicago, Illinois, USA	New York, Ellis Island	TLA, Film 923/4, Familienbuch Kaitenbrunn ab 1876, p. 23 Dietinger Erka, Die Gemeinde Kaunertal, K		
371	433	Kammerlander	Franz	Pettneu			Pettneu	m	verheiratet						Kanton St. Gallen		Ann. Maria Barbara Roth: von Rorschach Tb. 3 Pr/27 (24.12.1798) Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Sc		
372	824	Kammerlander	Maria	Schnann	27.03.1822	08.04.1831		f	ledig	Schwabenkind	Schwabenkind							Nikolaus Kammerlander	Benediktia Stadelwieser
373	186	Kapeller	Johann	Zams, Nr. 44	15.05.1824		Zams, Nr. 44	m	verheiratet seit 29.03.1857			16.03.1857							
374	35	Kathrein	Josef	Fiss, Nr. 47	09.11.1857	02.05.24	Fiss, Nr. 44	m	verheiratet seit 08.06.1886	Bauer		01.01.03	7		Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	TLA, Film 885/4, Pfarre Zams, Taufbuch C 1773 - 1863, p. 257. Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal-Hof		
375	36	Kathrein	Maria	Fiss, Nr. 63	24.02.1856	26.12.34	Fiss, Nr. 44	f	verheiratet seit 08.06.1886	Bäuerin		01.01.03	7		Chicago, Illinois, USA	New York, Ellis Island	TLA, Film 932/1, Pfarre Fiss, Taufbuch V 1824 - 1944, p. 87. Impulse 1/99, S. 18 - 19. Impulse 2/9		
376	37	Kathrein	Maria	Fiss, Nr. 41	01.04.1887	01.01.70	Fiss, Nr. 44	f	ledig	Kind	Näherin, Nönnle, Franziskanerin (CSP)	01.01.03			Chicago, Illinois, USA	New York, Ellis Island	TLA, Film 932/1, Pfarre Fiss, Taufbuch V 1824 - 1944, p. 121. Impulse 1/99, S. 18 - 19. Impulse 2/9		
377	38	Kathrein	Josef	Fiss, Nr. 41	01.04.1887	20.02.71	Fiss, Nr. 44	m	ledig	Kind	Mönch, Redemptorist (CsaR)	01.01.03			Chicago, Illinois, USA	New York, Ellis Island	TLA, Film 932/1, Pfarre Fiss, Taufbuch V 1824 - 1944, p. 121. Impulse 1/99, S. 18 - 19. Impulse 2/		
378	39	Kathrein	Rudolf	Fiss, Nr. 41	31.07.1889	05.10.18	Fiss, Nr. 44	m	verheiratet			01.01.03			Chicago, Illinois, USA	New York, Ellis Island	TLA, Film 932/1, Pfarre Fiss, Taufbuch V 1824 - 1944, p. 124. Impulse 1/99, S. 18 - 19. Impulse 2/		
379	41	Kathrein	Ignaz	Fiss, Nr. 44	13.01.1895	26.08.54	Fiss, Nr. 44	m	ledig	Kind	Mönch, Bruder Mariens (SM)	01.01.03			Chicago, Illinois, USA	New York, Ellis Island	TLA, Film 932/1, Pfarre Fiss, Taufbuch V 1824 - 1944, p. 131. Impulse 1/99, S. 18 - 19. Impulse 2/		
380	42	Kathrein	Johann	Fiss, Nr. 44	09.01.1897	03.02.83	Fiss, Nr. 44	männlich	ledig	Kind	Priester, Redemptorist (CsaR)	01.01.03			Chicago, Illinois, USA	New York, Ellis Island	TLA, Film 932/1, Pfarre Fiss, Taufbuch V 1824 - 1944, p. 133. Impulse 1/99, S. 18 - 19. Impulse 2/		
381	43	Kathrein	Georg	Fiss, Nr. 44	23.04.1898	03.04.89	Fiss, Nr. 44	m	ledig	Kind	Priester, Redemptorist (CsaR)	01.01.03			Chicago, Illinois, USA	New York, Ellis Island	TLA, Film 932/1, Pfarre Fiss, Taufbuch V 1824 - 1944, p. 134. Impulse 1/99, S. 18 - 19. Impulse 2/		
382	44	Kathrein	Maria	Fiss, Nr. 16	10.01.1859		Fiss, Nr. 16	f	verheiratet seit 25.11.1884						Chicago, Illinois, USA		TLA, Film 932/1, Pfarre Fiss, Taufbuch V 1824 - 1944, p. 89. Gritzner Wolfgang, Ortschronist von F		
383	45	Kathrein	Isidor	Fiss, Nr. 16	15.10.1860		Fiss, Nr. 16	m		Bauer					Chicago, Illinois, USA		TLA, Film 932/1, Pfarre Fiss, Taufbuch V 1824 - 1944, p. 90. Gritzner Wolfgang, Ortschronist von F		
384	46	Kathrein	Johann	Fiss, Nr. 16	18.04.1864	14.11.05	Fiss, Nr. 16	m		Bauer					Chicago, Illinois, USA		TLA, Film 932/1, Pfarre Fiss, Taufbuch V 1824 - 1944, p. 96. Gritzner Wolfgang, Ortschronist von F		
385	47	Kathrein	Josef	Fiss, Nr. 16	01.12.1867		Fiss, Nr. 16	m		Bauer					Chicago, Illinois, USA		Impulse 1/99, S. 18 - 19. Gritzner Wolfgang, Ortschronist von Fiss.		
386	64	Kathrein	Meinhard	Fiss, Nr. 23	10.02.1871	18.10.60	Fiss, Nr. 23	m	verheiratet	Bauer					Chicago, Illinois, USA		TLA, Film 932/1, Pfarre Fiss, Taufbuch V 1824 - 1944, p. 104. Gritzner Wolfgang, Ortschronist von F		
387	65	Kathrein	Maria	Kaunerberg			Fiss, Nr. 23	f	verheiratet	Bäuerin					Chicago, Illinois, USA		TLA, Film 932/1, Pfarre Fiss, Taufbuch V 1824 - 1944, p. 104. Gritzner Wolfgang, Ortschronist von F		
388	73	Kathrein	Jakob	Fiss, Nr. 11	08.10.1878		Fiss, Nr. 11	m		Bauer		01.06.00			Jonesburg, Illinois, USA	New York, Ellis Island	TLA, Film 932/1, Pfarre Fiss, Taufbuch V 1824 - 1944, p. 111. Gritzner Wolfgang, Ortschronist von F		
389	80	Kathrein	Hermann	Ischoj, Mathon Nr. 9	03.08.12		Ischoj, Mathon Nr. 9	m	ledig	Bauer	Bauer	14.06.34			Brasien	Sao Francisco	TLA, Film 921/6, Episcopat Mathon, Taufbuch und Totenbuch 1694 - 1961, p. 16		
390	825	Kathrein	Ambros	Tobadill	14.02.1826	19.09.1849		m	verheiratet	Kaeneräger					Ungarn			Josef Alois Kathrein	Maria Romana Pol
391	826	Kathrein	Augustin	Tobadill	24.12.1828	05.01.1864		m	verheiratet									Alois Kathrein	Maria Pol
392	827	Kathrein	Franz	Tobadill				m	ledig				2						
393	829	Kathrein	Lukas	Tobadill	25.05.1839	17.06.1881		m											
394	830	Kathrein	Peter	Tobadill	15.01.1832	09.09.1876		m											
395	40	Kathrein	Alois	Fiss, Nr. 41	30.05.1891	01.06.60	Fiss, Nr. 44	m	verheiratet	Kind		01.01.03			Chicago, Illinois, USA	New York, Ellis Island	TLA, Film 932/1, Pfarre Fiss, Taufbuch V 1824 - 1944, p. 126. Impulse 1/99, S. 18 - 19. Impulse 2/		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	
396	434	Kellhofer	Mathäus	Schnann	16.09.1874		Schnann	m	Verheiratet		Maurereselle - Wehren, Stift Münster	01.01.1713			Wehren - Stift Münster	Juen (Vb. 1713/91) Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Uni	Anton	Schweiger Agnes		
397	831	Kerber	Joseph		07.01.1751	23.04.1827	Schnann	m			Maurer									
398	435	Klausner	Gabriel	Strengen			Strengen	m	Verheiratet			01.01.1682			Wien Wilmar - Stift Tner	Kraft, 1916, S. 159 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Uni	Hans	Mayr Maria		
399	436	Klausner	Johann	Flirsch	27.12.1663		Flirsch	m	Verheiratet			01.01.1708			Wiesn hochgräf. Plattenbergische Herrschaft	Kraft, 1916, S. 179 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Uni	Paul	Huetter Ursula		
400	437	Klausner	Paul	Flirsch	03.12.1697		Flirsch	m	Verheiratet		Maurer u. Steinmetz	01.01.1730				Juen (Vb. 1730/22) Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Uni	Basilius	Schneider Agnes		
401	832	Kleinheinz	Franz	Strengen	12.09.1816	11.05.1854		m			Schneider						Johann Jakob Kleinheinz	Maria Zangerlin		
402	833	Kleinheinz	Gabriel	Strengen	03.03.1824	16.02.1857		m	Ledig								Johann Jakob Kleinheinz	Maria Zangerlin		
403	834	Kleinheinz	Vinzenz	St. Jakob	18.09.1867			m	Verheiratet		Maurer						Sabina Mair	Kleinheinz		
404	438	Kimmer	Andreas	St. Jakob			St. Jakob	m	Verheiratet						Wien Wolmünster (Wolmünster)/Loth- ringen	Ann.: Würde 1706 in Wien erwähnt Lärer, S. 156 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und				
405	439	Kimmer	Christian	St. Anton			St. Anton	m	Verheiratet						Wolmünster (Wolmünster)/Loth- ringen	Ann.: Zeuge vom Tod des Thomas Müller in Wolmünster (Wolmünster)/Lothringen (23.9.1781), Stb. 3				
406	440	Kimmer	Johannes	St. Anton	10.04.1739	12.06.1784	St. Anton	m	Verheiratet		Maurer				Lothringen	Ann.: Zeuge vom Tod des Thomas Müller in Wolmünster (Wolmünster)/Lothringen (23.9.1781); Stb. 3 S.1/	Anton	Seeberger Maria		
407	441	Kimmer	Philipp	Stanzertal			Stanzertal	m	Verheiratet		Maurer	01.01.1710			Lothringen Fährn würzburgischen Land	Juen (Vb. 1710/99) Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Uni	Christian	Schneider Katharina		
408	442	Knapp	Andreas	Petneu	30.11.1724		Petneu	m	Verheiratet			14.09.1753			am 14.09.1753 auswärts auf Arbeit, wurde durch seine Frau als Taufpate vertreten, ebenso am 25.3.176	unbekannt	Tb. 2 P/72.92 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Universi	Sebastian	Sigelin Rosina	
409	267	Knittl	Julius		01.06.1838		Landeck	m	verheiratet			15.03.1868			Sonntag 15. März 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru Callao	Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal-Hoffnung-Heimat, Briefe-Berichte-Kommentare, Innsbruck 2003, Hab			
410	835	Koch	Johann	St. Jakob	18.09.1867			m	Verheiratet		Maurer			3					Jakob Koch	Katharina Flory
411	81	Köhle	Andr				St. Anton am Arlberg	m	ledig		Tischler	Tischler, Bauer	14.06.34			Dreizehnlinden, Brasilien	Sao Francisco	Reiter Martin/Rampf Monika/Humer Andreas, Dreizehnlinden, Österreicher im Urwald, Hg. vom Tiroler Ba		
412	268	Köhle	Peter-Paul	Pfunds, Stuben Nr. 36	11.09.1837	15.01.04	Pfunds, Stuben Nr. 15	m	verheiratet		Sattler	Bauer, Sattler	15.03.1868	6	(Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru Callao	TLA, Film 933/5, Pfarre Pfunds, Taufbuch V 1798 - 1843, p. 947. Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal-H			
413	269	Köhle	Katharina	Pfunds, Stuben Nr. 11	08.07.1836	21.09.1876	Pfunds, Nr. 15	f	verheiratet		Bäuerin		15.03.1868	6	(Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru Callao	TLA, Film 933/5, Pfarre Pfunds, Taufbuch V 1798 - 1843, p. 943. Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal-H			
414	271	Köhle	Engelbert	Pfunds, Stuben Nr. 11	29.09.1860		Pfunds, Stuben Nr. 15	m			Kind		15.03.1868		(Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru Callao	TLA, Film 933/6, Pfarre Pfunds, Taufbuch VI 1844 - 1887, p. 1083. Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal			
415	272	Köhle	Albert	Pfunds, Stuben Nr. 5	10.10.1862	02.10.24	Pfunds, Stuben Nr. 15	m			Kind		15.03.1868		(Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru Callao	TLA, Film 933/6, Pfarre Pfunds, Taufbuch VI 1844 - 1887, p. 1093. Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal			
416	274	Köhle	Peter	Pfunds, Stuben Nr. 15	08.03.1866		Pfunds, Stuben Nr. 15	m			Kind		15.03.1868		(Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru Callao	TLA, Film 933/6, Pfarre Pfunds, Taufbuch VI 1844 - 1887, p. 1108. Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal			

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	
417	275	Köhle	Marianna	Pfunds, Stuben Nr. 15	08.08.1867		Pfunds, Stuben Nr. 15	m		Kind		15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	TLA, Film 933/6, Pfarre Pfunds, Taufbuch VI 1844 - 1887, p. 1428, Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal			
418	273	Köhle	Otto	Pfunds, Stuben Nr. 15	18.11.1864		Pfunds, Stuben Nr. 15	m		Kind		15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	TLA, Film 933/6, Pfarre Pfunds, Taufbuch VI 1844 - 1887, p. 1102, Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal			
419	276	Kolb	Bartholomäus	Schönwies, Nr. 25	29.07.1827		Schönwies, Nr. 25	m	verheiratet	Bauer	Bauer	15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	TLA, Film 889/10, Pfarre Schönwies, Taufbuch IV 1798 - 1843, p. 130, Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schick			
420	277	Kolb	Maria		01.01.1832		Schönwies, Nr. 25	f	verheiratet	Bäuerin	Bäuerin	15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal-Hoffnung-Heimat, Briefe-Berichte-Kommentare, Innsbruck 2003, Habi			
421	278	Kolb	Josef		01.06.1860		Schönwies, Nr. 25	m		Kind		15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal-Hoffnung-Heimat, Briefe-Berichte-Kommentare, Innsbruck 2003, Habi			
422	447	Kolb	Martin	Flirsch	11.11.1685		Flirsch	m	Verheiratet		Maurer - Würzburg	01.01.1722		Sonntag 15. März 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	Juen (Vb. 1722/36) Spias Roman, Saisonwandler, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Uni	Johann	Geiger Gertraud	
423	1009	Kolb	Martin	Flirsch	11.11.1685		Flirsch	m	Ledig		Maurer	01.01.1722		Sonntag 15. März 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	Juen (Vb. 1722/36) Spias Roman, Saisonwandler, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Uni	Johann Geiger	Gertraud Geiger	
424	448	Kolb(p)	Mathäus	Flirsch	21.09.1675		Flirsch	m	Verheiratet			01.01.1717		Sonntag 15. März 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	Ann.: 1. Am 29.1.1728 übernimmt Maria Mungenast für Anna Sellsamin bei der Taufe von Anna Barbara K	Johann	Geiger Gertraud	
425	443	Koler	Barthime	Pettneu			Pettneu	m	Verheiratet			01.01.1708		Sonntag 15. März 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	Juen (Vb. 1708/89) Spias Roman, Saisonwandler, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Uni	Vinzenz	Amann Christina	
426	444	Koler	Kaspar	Tobadill	04.01.1687		Tobadill	m	Verheiratet		Maurermeister	01.01.1736		Sonntag 15. März 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	Juen (Vb. 1736/260) Spias Roman, Saisonwandler, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Uni	Daniel	Ruetz Rosina	
427	836	Kölle	Johann	Stanz	26.05.1826	15.08.1849		m	Ledig		Kaiserbäuer			Sonntag 15. März 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	irgendwo im Ausland (Schberg) Frankentland b. Würzburg, Kösselau, birkenfeldische Herrschaft			
428	445	Kolp	Blasius	Giggel		26.08.1718		m	Verheiratet					Sonntag 15. März 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	irgendwo im Ausland (Schberg) Frankentland b. Würzburg, Kösselau, birkenfeldische Herrschaft	Sib. 1 G/53 Spias Roman, Saisonwandler, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Universität		
429	446	Kolp	Joseph	Persür, Flirsch		17.12.1723		m	Verheiratet					Sonntag 15. März 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	irgendwo im Ausland (Schberg) Frankentland b. Würzburg, Kösselau, birkenfeldische Herrschaft	Sib. 1 F/79 Spias Roman, Saisonwandler, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Universität		
430	451	Kolp	Peter	Persür, Flirsch		21.05.1717		m	Ledig					Sonntag 15. März 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	irgendwo im Ausland (Schberg) Frankentland b. Würzburg, Kösselau, birkenfeldische Herrschaft	Sib. 1 F/76 Spias Roman, Saisonwandler, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Universität	Johannes	Geiger Gertraud
431	837	Kolp	Agathia	Hamburg	23.07.1859		Strengen	f	Ledig					Sonntag 15. März 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	irgendwo im Ausland (Schberg) Frankentland b. Würzburg, Kösselau, birkenfeldische Herrschaft			
432	838	Kolp	Gottlieb	Giggel	11.09.1857			m	Verheiratet		Maurer		2	Sonntag 15. März 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	irgendwo im Ausland (Schberg) Frankentland b. Würzburg, Kösselau, birkenfeldische Herrschaft	Vinzenz Kolp	Katharina Pircher	
433	839	Kolp	Magnus	Giggel	04.09.1852			m	Verheiratet		Maurer		8	Sonntag 15. März 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	irgendwo im Ausland (Schberg) Frankentland b. Würzburg, Kösselau, birkenfeldische Herrschaft	Vinzenz Kolp	Katharina Pircher	
434	840	Kolp	Wendelin	See	01.01.1845		Giggel	m	Verheiratet		Gipser		4	Sonntag 15. März 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	irgendwo im Ausland (Schberg) Frankentland b. Würzburg, Kösselau, birkenfeldische Herrschaft	Vinzenz Kolp	Pircher	
435	258	König	Christian				Zams, Nr. 16	m	verheiratet seit 01.02.1857	Landstreicher, Nagabund, Dörcher	Bauer	15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal-Hoffnung-Heimat, Briefe-Berichte-Kommentare, Innsbruck 2003, Habi			
436	259	König	Elisabeth	Zams, Nr. 30	06.07.1823		Zams, Nr. 16	f	verheiratet		Bäuerin	15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	TLA, Film 865/4, Pfarre Zams, Taufbuch C 1773 - 1863, p. 236, Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal-Hof			

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	
437	262	König	Maria-Theresia	Zams, Nr. 20	03.04.1857		Zams, Nr. 16	f		Kind		15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	TLA, Film 885/4, Pfarre Zams, Taufbuch C 1773 - 1863, p. 312. Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal-Hof			
438	263	König	Alois	Zams, Nr. 16	24.07.1859		Zams, Nr. 16	m		Kind		15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	TLA, Film 885/4, Pfarre Zams, Taufbuch C 1773 - 1863, p. 319. Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal-Hof			
439	264	König	Veronika	Zams, Nr. 16	02.03.1861	08.06.1879	Zams, Nr. 16	f		Kind		15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	TLA, Film 885/4, Pfarre Zams, Taufbuch C 1773 - 1863, p. 323. Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal-Hof			
440	265	König	Aloisia	Zams, Nr. 16	24.03.1864	21.10.1884	Zams, Nr. 16	f		Kind		15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal-Hoffnung-Heimat, Briefe-Berichte-Kommentare, Innsbruck 2003, Habi			
441	266	König	Maria	Zams	12.01.1868		Zams, Nr. 16	f		Kind		15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	TLA, Film 886/3, Pfarre Zams, Taufbuch IV 1863 - 1900, p. 15. Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal-Hof			
442	842	Konrad	Michael	Strengen	26.09.1804	17.10.1852		m										Franz Konrad	Anna Maria Geiger	
443	844	Korber	Johann	Strengen	10.11.1805			m	Verheiratet	Maurer			3					Ludwig Korber	Christine Hausis	
444	845	Korber	Josef	Strengen	18.07.1872			m	Verheiratet	Gipser			2					Josef Alois Korber	Maria Senn	
445	846	Korber	Leo	Strengen	26.08.1836	03.01.1873	Strengen	m	Verheiratet	Maurer			4					Georg Korber	Theresia Geiger	
446	843	Korber	Augustin	Strengen	26.08.1836	03.01.1873	Strengen	m	Verheiratet	Maurer			4					Georg Korber	Theresia Geiger	
447	449	Kössler	Johannes	Grins	22.06.1884	12.04.1705	Grins	m	Ledig					unbekannt - in der Fremde Unterfingling bei Landsberg			Sb. T F/36 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Universität	Leo	Pfisterer Maria	
448	450	Kössler	Leopold	Kirchspiel Filrsch	19.11.1891		Kirchspiel Filrsch	m	Ledig									Sb. T F/71 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Universität	Christoph Ferdinand Kössler	Krauschneider Maria Hirlanda Prantauer
449	452	Kössler	Michael	Schnann	08.10.1719		Schnann	m	Verheiratet	Maurer				Würzburg				Christoph Ferdinand Kössler	Maria Hirlanda Prantauer	
450	847	Kössler	Anna	Stanz	18.04.1887			f		Kellnerin								Josef Kössler	Theres Pircher	
451	849	Kössler	Maria	Stanz	18.04.1887		St. Anton	f			Dienstmagd				Zürich			Josef Kössler	Theres Pircher	
452	848	Kössler	Johann	Stanz	11.09.1775	01.05.1816		m	Verheiratet									Thomas Kössler	Maria Elisabeth Zangerlin	
453	279	Krauschneider	Josef		01.06.1828	08.01.1878	Landeck	m	verheiratet		Bauer		15.03.1868	Sonntag 15. März 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal-Hoffnung-Heimat, Briefe-Berichte-Kommentare, Innsbruck 2003, Habi			
454	453	Krauschneider	Johann	Schnann	22.08.1718		Schnann	m	Verheiratet			01.01.1773		will sich mit Frau außer Landes niederlassen				Vb. 1773/45 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Universität	Joseph Alois Krauschneider	Pfisterer Maria
455	850	Krauschneider	Johann	Plans	26.05.1838	30.01.1887		m	Verheiratet	Eisenbahnarbeiter			4					Joseph Alois Krauschneider	Thekla Wechner	
456	851	Krauschneider	Josef	Plans	07.06.1843			m	Verheiratet	Maurermeister								Alois Krauschneider	Thekla Wechner	
457	852	Krauschneider	Rosina	Plans	22.06.1836			f	Ledig	Tagelöhnerin			1					Alois Krauschneider	Thekla Wechner	
458	6	Krismer	Josef		14.08.1825		Fiss, Nr. 12	m	verheiratet seit 18.07.1854	Bauer und Zimmermann		01.05.1868	6	USA				Grizner Wolfgang, Ortschronist von Fiss		
459	7	Krismer	Maria	Fiss, Nr. 11	13.10.1829		Fiss, Nr. 12	f	verheiratet seit 18.07.1854	Bauerin		01.05.1868	6	USA				Grizner Wolfgang, Ortschronist von Fiss		
460	8	Krismer	Theresia	Fiss, Nr. 55	02.04.1855		Fiss, Nr. 12	f				01.05.1868		USA				Grizner Wolfgang, Ortschronist von Fiss		
461	9	Krismer	Wendelin	Fiss, Nr. 55	06.11.1857		Fiss, Nr. 12	m		Kind		01.05.1868		USA				Grizner Wolfgang, Ortschronist von Fiss		
462	10	Krismer	Benjamin	Fiss, Nr. 61	30.12.1862		Fiss, Nr. 12	m		Kind		01.05.1868		USA				Grizner Wolfgang, Ortschronist von Fiss		
463	11	Krismer	Josef	Fiss, Nr. 12	07.02.1865		Fiss, Nr. 12	männlich		Kind		01.05.1868		USA				Grizner Wolfgang, Ortschronist von Fiss		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
500	575	Lentsch	Laurentius	St. Jakob	10.03.1672		St. Jakob	m	Ledig	Zimmermeister		01.01.1719			Ober Klunmppach", Bistum Speyer"		Juen (Vb. 1719/126) Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Un	Laurentius	Amann Margreta
501	576	Lentsch	Roman	Petneu		27.04.1712	Petneu	m	Ledig	Maurer					Detleheim", Diözese Speyer" Bistum		Stb. 1 P/58 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Universitä		
502	577	Leonhardt	Georg	Grins			Grins	m	Ledig	Maurer u. Steinmetz		01.01.1714			Würzburg, Frankenland		Anm.: Seit vielen Jahren im Bistum Würzburg, Frankenland, will sich dort niederlassen (1714). K?	Anton	Moosbrugger Elisabeth
503	578	Lindbner	Michael	Strengen		30.01.1783	Strengen	m	Verwitwet						Roggala" Schweiz"		Anm.: geb. Kolschä" Stb. 1 Str./Einlage 334 T. Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und La		
504	579	Litz	Christian	Gand			Gand	m	Verwitwet	Bildhauer - Heidelberg		01.01.1754			Heidelberg Weinheim an d. Bergstraße ??		Kraft, 1927, S. 148 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Un	Christian	Tschuggmall Maria Lampich
505	580	Litz	Johann	Gand			Gand	m	Verwitwet	Maurergeselle							Anm.: Maurergeselle am 6./12.1687, Lehrmeister Daniel Schüler, Freispruch zu Weinheim an der Bergst	Martin	Tschuggmall Maria
506	581	Litz	Johann	St. Jakob	05.10.1695		St. Jakob	m	Verwitwet	Maurer		01.01.1731			Preßburg		Juen (Vb. 1731/3) Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Univ	Max	Tschuggmall Maria
507	582	Litz	Michael	Gand			Gand	m	Ledig			01.01.1754			Ungarn		Anm.: Hält sich 1754 in Ungarn auf. Kraft 1927, S. 148 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkin	Christian	Tschuggmall Maria
508	583	Litz	Nikodemus	St. Jakob	21.11.1697	15.09.1739	St. Jakob	m	Ledig	Maurergeselle	Baumeister				niedergelassen in Oberungarn; starb als Baumeister in Kaschau (Kosice, Slowakei)		Anm.: Maurergeselle 22.2.1716, Lehrmeister der Vater. Starb um 1740 - wahrscheinlich 15.9.1739 - a	Max	Tschuggmall Maria
509	282	Lorenz	Paul			01.01.1833	Petneu	m			Bauer	15.03.1868			Sonntag 15. März, 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt	Pozuzo, Peru Callao			
510	1053	Lorenz	Franz	Strengen		01.10.1884				Glipser			2		Rorschach/Kl. St. Gallen/Schweiz		Trb. 4 Str./59; Tb. 4 Str./144, 121	Laurenz Juen	Aloisia Juen
511	1054	Lutz	Johann	Gmar		06.06.1837	03.10.1882	m	Verheiratet	Maurer					Zürich/Schweiz		gest. in Zürich Stb. 4 G/153 Anm.: Starb mit 24 J. (4.7.1788) zu Altdorf/Schweiz (nicht eindeutig lokalisierbar, Kl. Schaffhaus	Johann Zangerl	Susanna Zangerl
512	584	Maas	Josef	Strengen		01.01.1764	04.07.1788	m	Ledig	Ladendiener					Altdorf/Schweiz Chicago, Illinois, USA		Mönitz Alois, Auswanderer aus dem Oberen Gericht, in: Landecker Buch, 1. Bd. Bezirk Landeck und Ober	Jakob	
513	220	Maass	Josef				Kauns	m		Fabrikarbeiter					Dreizehnlinden, Barsilien; später in Sao Paulo		Reiter Martin/Rampf Monika/Humer Andreas, Dreizehnlinden, Österreicher im Urwald, Hg. vom Tiroler Ba		
514	99	Mair	Anton	Faggen, Nr. 1b	06.09.09	02.07.71	Faggen, Nr. 1b	m	verheiratet	Landarbeiter	Bauer	14.06.34	5			Sao Francisco			
515	284	Mair	Karolina			01.01.1829	Landeck	f	verheiratet		Bäuerin	15.03.1868			Sonntag 15. März, 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt	Pozuzo, Peru Callao	Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo. Schicksal-Hoffnung-Heimat, Briefe-Berichte-Kommentare, Innsbruck 2003. Hab		
516	285	Mair	Ida			31.03.1856	Landeck	f		Kind		15.03.1868			Sonntag 15. März, 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt	Pozuzo, Peru Callao	Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo. Schicksal-Hoffnung-Heimat, Briefe-Berichte-Kommentare, Innsbruck 2003. Hab		
517	286	Mair	Kreszenzia			17.11.1859	Landeck	f		Kind		15.03.1868			Sonntag 15. März, 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt	Pozuzo, Peru Callao	Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo. Schicksal-Hoffnung-Heimat, Briefe-Berichte-Kommentare, Innsbruck 2003. Hab		
518	287	Mair	Josef			01.06.1861	Landeck	m		Kind		15.03.1868			Sonntag 15. März, 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt	Pozuzo, Peru Callao	Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo. Schicksal-Hoffnung-Heimat, Briefe-Berichte-Kommentare, Innsbruck 2003. Hab		
519	288	Mair	Alois			24.12.1864	Landeck	m		Kind		15.03.1868			Sonntag 15. März, 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt	Pozuzo, Peru Callao	Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo. Schicksal-Hoffnung-Heimat, Briefe-Berichte-Kommentare, Innsbruck 2003. Hab		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
520	289	Mair	Anton		09.07.1867		Landeck	m		Kind		15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März; 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozzuo, Peru	Callao	Habicher Bruno, Pozzuo. Schicksal-Hoffnung-Heimat, Briefe-Berichte-Kommentare, Innsbruck 2003. Hab		
521	290	Mair	Leander	Landeck, Nr. 16	24.01.1836	23.05.1871	Landeck, Nr. 16	m	Witwer	Landgeher	Bauer	15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März; 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozzuo, Peru	Callao	Pfarr Landeck, Traubuch V, p. 54. Habicher Bruno, Pozzuo. Schicksal-Hoffnung-Heimat, Briefe-Bericht		
522	291	Mair	Regina	Landeck, Perjen Nr. 11	01.09.1806	02.10.1873	Landeck, Perjen Nr. 11	f	Witwe	Bäuerin	Bäuerin	15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März; 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozzuo, Peru	Callao	TLA, Film 894/6, Pfarr Landeck, Taufbuch IV 1785 - 1823, p. 58. Habicher Bruno, Pozzuo. Schicksal-		
523	292	Mair	Maria		01.01.1838		Landeck, Perjen Nr. 11	f				15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März; 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozzuo, Peru	Callao	Habicher Bruno, Pozzuo. Schicksal-Hoffnung-Heimat, Briefe-Berichte-Kommentare, Innsbruck 2003. Hab		
524	293	Mair	Engelbert		12.07.1839	28.04.1872	Landeck, Perjen Nr. 11	m	verheiratet		Bauer	15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März; 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozzuo, Peru	Callao	Habicher Bruno, Pozzuo. Schicksal-Hoffnung-Heimat, Briefe-Berichte-Kommentare, Innsbruck 2003. Hab		
525	294	Mair	Genofeva		01.01.1840		Landeck, Perjen Nr. 11	f	verheiratet		Bäuerin	15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März; 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozzuo, Peru	Callao	Habicher Bruno, Pozzuo. Schicksal-Hoffnung-Heimat, Briefe-Berichte-Kommentare, Innsbruck 2003. Hab		
526	295	Mair	Johann		28.07.1867		Landeck, Perjen Nr. 11	m			Kind	15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März; 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozzuo, Peru	Callao	Habicher Bruno, Pozzuo. Schicksal-Hoffnung-Heimat, Briefe-Berichte-Kommentare, Innsbruck 2003. Hab		
527	1055	Mair	Alex	Strengen	14.10.1823	05.03.1874					Maurer		61	Sonntag 15. März; 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Zürich/Schweiz bis 1870/71		gest. in Strengen Trb. 3 St/48; Tb. 3 St/42; 4, 7, 10, 13; Stb. 2 St/155; 177; Stb. 4 St/71	Mathäus Kolp	Maria Kreszenz Kolp
528	1056	Mair	Alois	Flirsch	21.08.1845	01.06.1887		m	Verheiratet	Eisenbahnbauaufseher	Baumeister		31	Sonntag 15. März; 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Tübingen/Deutschland		gest. in Freiburg/Breisgau Trb. 2 F/249; Trb. 3 F/4; Tb. 2 F/818; 829; Tb. 3 F/25; Stb. 2 F/139	Leo Scherl	Theres Scherl
529	1058	Mair	Franz	Pettneu	05.09.1851	06.05.1885		m	Ledig					Sonntag 15. März; 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Schweiz		gest. in Garwalden in der Schweiz Stb. 3 P/163	Andreas Mair	Anna Maria Streng
530	1059	Mair	Franz	Pettneu	05.09.1851			m	Verheiratet	Maurer				Sonntag 15. März; 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Schweiz		Trb. 4 P/2	Ignaz Anton Mair	Elisabeth Stark
531	1060	Mair	Jakob	Pettneu	24.11.1832			m	Verheiratet	Maurer			31	Sonntag 15. März; 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)			Tb. 3 P/157, 182; Tb. 4 P/40; Stb. 4 P/13, 31	Josef Mair	Anna Maria Geiger
532	1061	Mair	Johann	Pettneu	26.10.1845	17.03.1873		m	Ledig	Maurer				Sonntag 15. März; 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Schweiz		gest. in Glarus Stb. 3 P/132	Ignaz Anton Mair	Elisabeth Stark
533	1062	Mair	Josef	Strengen	03.03.1829	09.01.1874		m	Verheiratet	Maurer				Sonntag 15. März; 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Schweiz		gest. in Zürich: Trb. 3 St/56; Stb. 2 St/172, 177	Mathäus Mair	Franziska Stark
534	1063	Mair	Josef	Strengen	01.11.1856			m	Ledig	Maurer				Sonntag 15. März; 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Nordamerika		stirbt im November 1856 in Texas/Nordamerika; Stb. 2 St/144		
535	1064	Mair	Joseph	Pettneu	09.09.1856	15.11.22		m	Ledig	Maurer				Sonntag 15. März; 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Schweiz		stirbt in St. Gallen Trb. 3 P/131; 196		
536	1065	Mair	Paul	Strengen				m	Ledig	Maurer				Sonntag 15. März; 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)			am 6.8.1863 in Zürich Taufpate v. Karl Mair Trb. 3 St/710	Ignaz Mair	Elisabeth stark
537	1066	Mair	Maria	Flirsch				f	Ledig					Sonntag 15. März; 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Vorarlberg		Gebhart, unehelicher Sohn, geb. 1890 in Rankweil; Tb. 2 F/850; Stb. 2 F/147		
538	1067	Mair	Sebastian	Pettneu	11.07.1844					Maurer			21	Sonntag 15. März; 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)			Trb. 3 P/54; Tb. 3 P/154; Stb. 3 P/140; Stb. 4 P/18, 31	Ignaz Mair	Elisabeth Stark
539	283	Mair	Alois		01.06.1834	08.01.1894	Landeck	m	verheiratet		Bauer	15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März; 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozzuo, Peru	Callao	Habicher Bruno, Pozzuo. Schicksal-Hoffnung-Heimat, Briefe-Berichte-Kommentare, Innsbruck 2003. Hab		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
540	296	Mairhofer	Alois		01.06.1834		Zams	m			Bauer	15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März: 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo. Schicksal-Hoffnung-Heimat, Briefe-Berichte-Kommentare, Innsbruck 2003. Habi		
541	691	Mairhofer	Georg	Pians	25.04.1671		Pians	m	Ledig						Thüringen		Anm.: Daten offensichtlich fehlerhaft, da Geburts- und Sterbedatum am selben Tag??? Sfb. 1 G/12	Lorenz Ferdinand	Huetter Maria
542	1068	Mallaun	Josef	Flirsch	29.09.1848		Regensberg/Kl. Zürich	m	Verheiratet	Gipser			8;	Schweiz			Trb. 2 F/253; Tb. 2 F/821, 823, 824, 825, 827, 833, 850, Tb. 3 F/18		
543	1069	Mallaun	Josef	Kirchenspiel/ Grins			Kaunertal, Vergötschen	m	Verheiratet	Sticker			5;	Schweiz			Kinder geb. in St. Gallen. Tb. 6 G/175, 160, 166, 196, 211; Sfb. 4 G/155		
544	151	Mark	Anton	Kaunertal			Kaunertal, Vergötschen	m	Ledig			10.03.1875		USA			Dietinger Erika, Die Gemeinde Kaunertal, Kufstein 1998		
545	153	Mark	David	Kaunertal	30.05.1864	06.02.1894	Kaunertal, Mühlbach	m	Ledig			30.08.1894		Montana, USA	New York, Ellis Island		TLA, Film 923/11, Pfarre Freichten, Taufbuch 1796 - 1922, p. 128; Dietinger Erika, Die Gemeinde Kaun		
546	154	Mark	Josef	Kaunertal			Kaunertal, Mühlbach	m	Ledig			15.04.03		USA	Island		Dietinger Erika, Die Gemeinde Kaunertal, Kufstein 1998		
547	169	Mark	Peter	Kaunertal, Platz Nr. 18	21.04.1846		Kaunertal, Platz Nr. 18	m	Ledig			01.06.1873		USA	New York, Ellis Island		TLA, Film 923/4; Familienbuch Kaltenbrunn ab 1876, p. 18.		
548	170	Mark	Franz	Kaunertal, Platz Nr. 18	08.06.1851		Kaunertal, Platz Nr. 18	m	Ledig			01.01.1885		USA	Island		TLA, Film 923/4; Familienbuch Kaltenbrunn ab 1876, p. 18.		
549	297	Mark	Kassian		01.01.1827		Pfunds, Wond Nr. 3	männlich	verheiratet	Bauer	Bauer	15.03.1868	3	Sonntag 15. März: 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo. Schicksal-Hoffnung-Heimat, Briefe-Berichte-Kommentare, Innsbruck 2003. Habi		
550	298	Mark	Aloisia	Pfunds, Staud Nr. 5	18.01.1836		Pfunds, Wond Nr. 3	f	verheiratet	Bäuerin	Bäuerin	15.03.1868	3	Sonntag 15. März: 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	TLA, Film 933/5, Pfarre Pfunds, Taufbuch V 1798 - 1843, p. 943. Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal-H		
551	299	Mark	Maria	Pfunds, Wond Nr. 5	18.06.1859		Pfunds, Wond Nr. 3	f		Kind		15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März: 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	TLA, Film 933/6, Pfarre Pfunds, Taufbuch VI 1844 - 1887, p. 1077. Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal		
552	300	Mark	Anton	Pfunds, Wond Nr. 3	06.03.1863		Pfunds, Wond Nr. 3	m		Kind		15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März: 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	TLA, Film 933/6, Pfarre Pfunds, Taufbuch VI 1844 - 1887, p. 1095. Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal		
553	301	Mark	Paulina	Pfunds, Wond Nr. 3	04.07.1865		Pfunds, Wond Nr. 3	f		Kind		15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März: 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	TLA, Film 933/6, Pfarre Pfunds, Taufbuch VI 1844 - 1887, p. 1104. Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal		
554	152	Mark	Benedikt	Kaunertal			Kaunertal, Vergötschen	m	Ledig			10.03.1875		USA			Dietinger Erika, Die Gemeinde Kaunertal, Kufstein 1998		
555	585	Markl	Matthias	Grins	18.09.1710		Grins	m	Ledig	Maurmeister	Stadtmaurmeister - Warendorf	12.12.1743			Warendorf		Anm.: Bürgeraufnahme in Warendorf am 12.12.1743 als Stadtmaurmeister. Zeuge für den Geburtsbrief	Nikolaus	Mayer Christine
556	303	Marquard	Franz	Landeck, Perfuhs Nr. 5	04.10.1821		Landeck, Perfuhs Nr. 5	m			Bauer	15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März: 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	TLA, Film 894/6, Pfarre Landeck, Taufbuch IV 1785 - 1823, p. 152. Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal		
557	112	Marth	Hermenegild	Serfaus, Nr. 34	04.09.1848		Serfaus, Nr. 34	m	verheiratet	Bauer			5;	Chicago, Illinois, USA			TLA, Film 937/6, Pfarre Serfaus Taufbuch IV 1784 - 1907, p. 151; Klien Robert, Dorfbuch Serfaus, In		
558	113	Marth	Maria	Ladis			Serfaus, Nr. 34	f	verheiratet	Bäuerin			5;	Chicago, Illinois, USA			TLA, Film 937/6, Pfarre Serfaus Taufbuch IV 1784 - 1907, p. 151; Klien Robert, Dorfbuch Serfaus, In		
559	114	Marth	Josef	Serfaus	01.06.1889		Serfaus	m						USA			Klien Robert, Dorfbuch Serfaus, Innsbruck 2002.		
560	128	Marth	Engelbert	Serfaus, Serfauser Feld Nr. 4	01.01.1846		Serfaus, Serfauser Feld Nr. 4	männlich	verheiratet seit 1873	Bauer			6;	USA			Klien Robert, Dorfbuch Serfaus, Innsbruck 2002.		
561	129	Marth	Maria	Serfaus			Serfaus, Serfauser Feld Nr. 4	f	verheiratet seit 1873	Bäuerin			6;	USA			Klien Robert, Dorfbuch Serfaus, Innsbruck 2002.		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
562	302	Marth	Elsi		01.06.1819		Landeck	f	Witwe			15.03.1868			Sonntag 15. März 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo. Schicksal-Hoffnung-Heimat, Briefe-Berichte-Kommentare, Innsbruck 2003. Habt	
563	592	Marth	David	Gurnau, Grins	01.01.1736	02.08.1781	Gurnau, Grins	m	Verheiratet	Maurer					Plesse (=Plesy)Böhmen		Anm.: Stirbt 2.8.1781 mit 45 Jahren in Plesse (=Plesy)Böhmen. Hinterläßt schwangere Frau mit Kinde		Maria Anna Mungenast
564	1070	Marth	Anton	St. Anton	08.01.1805	02.09.1833		m	Ledig		Kaiserjäger				Italien		gest. in Brescia Stb. 4 S/J97	Rupert Marth	
565	1071	Marth	Joseph	St. Anton	01.01.1788	14.06.1835		m	Ledig	Maurereselle					Schweiz		gest. in Chur Stb. 4 S/J100		
566	1072	Marth	Joseph	Grins	20.02.1783	09.07.1814		m	Verheiratet						Deutschland Köln - will sich dort ansässig machen		gest. in München Stb. 3 G/159	Mathias Marth	Maria Anna Ruetz
567	587	Maldies	Urban	St. Anton	25.05.1724		St. Anton	m	Ledig			01.01.1770			Oberstaufen/Bayern		Vb. 1770/39 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Universität	Thomas	Tschol Eva
568	1073	Maldies	Jakob	St. Anton	15.03.1841	16.05.1872		m	Ledig		Kaiserjäger				Schweiz		gest. in Oberstaufen/Bayern Stb. 5 S/J7		Anna
569	1074	Maldies	Johann	Pettneu	17.10.1842	22.12.20		m	Verheiratet	Baumeister					Schweiz		gest. in Thun/Kt. Bern Trb. 3 P/51; Tb. 3 P/107	Johann Maldies	Josefa Waiser
570	1075	Maldies	Kreszens	Pettneu	01.06.1844	08.12.1862		f							Vorarlberg		gest. in Hörbranz; Stb. 3 P/110	Alois Matdsie	Maria Tschiderer
571	1076	Maldies	Josef	Pettneu	22.05.1854			m	Ledig						Deutschland		gest. in Uttenweiler/Württemberg Stb. 3 P/141	Josef Maldies	Kreszentia Stroz
572	586	Mathias	Christoph	Stanzertal	03.11.1667		Stanzertal	m	Ledig	Maurer		01.01.1667			Neusiedl am ungarischen See		Juen (Vb. 1697/Gb. 11.9.) Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck	Urban	Fritz Katharina
573	1077	Mathias	Philipp	Pettneu	10.10.1846	10.09.17		f							St. Lorenzen/Schweit		gest. in der Schweiz Trb. 3 P/54; Tb. 3 P/114	Johannes Mungenast	Maria Rosina Mungenast
574	588	Matt	Franz	Schnann			Schnann	m	Ledig	Maurer		01.01.1708			Menzingen* in Lohrhingen*		Juen (Vb. 1706/60) Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Uni	Mathias	Seymann Apollonia
575	589	Matt	Michael	St. Anton	05.09.1726		St. Anton	m	Verheiratet						Balingen, Württemberg - vermutlich		Anm.: Eltern von Margritha Maierin (aus Balingen/Württemberg); Jakob und Maria Laub. Trb. 3 S/J4	Ulrich	Raich Magdalena
576	590	Matt	Ursula	Pettneu	21.10.1750	01.04.1827	Pettneu	f	Verheiratet						St. Ingbert		Anm.: Starb in St. Ingbert. Petto, Nr. 245 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Land	Jakob	Lechlinferer Katharina
577	1078	Matt	Anna	Feldkirch	22.12.12					Dienstmagd v. Flirsch							Tb. 3 F/59	Märin Grissemann	Katharina Grissemann
578	1079	Matt	Franz	Pettneu	10.09.1852					Dienstbote					Göfss/Vorarlberg		Trb. 3 P/66.68 - Stb. 3 P/170	Alois Gröbner	Maria Katharina Gröbner
579	1080	Matt	Josef	Strengen	27.09.1884					Maurerpolier			Trb. 4 Str./62; Tb. 24 Str./120, 139	Basel/Schweiz Winterthur/Kt. Zürich				Martin Mair	Elisabeth Mair
580	1081	Matt	Martin	Strengen	09.08.1815	28.04.1849									Mals		gest. in Winterthur/Kt. Zürich Stb. 2 Str./129	Jakob Juan	Franziska Juan
581	1082	Matt	Kochus	Flirsch	13.08.1798	16.05.1820											gest. in Mals Stb. 2 F/40	Josef Pöll	Elisabeth Pöll
582	1083	Matt	Sebastian	Strengen	15.02.1839	16.07.1866				Maurer und Kaiserjäger					Verona/Italien		gest. in Verona Stb. 3 Str./160	Johann Paul Gröber	Agatha Gröber
583	593	Mayr	Christoph	Flirsch	25.09.1669		Flirsch	m	Verheiratet	Maurer u. Steinhauer		01.01.1717			Saarburg/Kurfürstentum Trier		Anm.: Verheiratet in Saarburg/Kurfürstentum Trier (1717); Juen (Vb. 1717/93) Spiss Roman, Saiso	Christian	Schuelter Eva
584	594	Mayr	Franz	Kirchspiel Flirsch	05.06.1740	05.01.1771	Kirchspiel Flirsch	m	Verheiratet	Maurer					in der Fremde		Sb. 1 F/150 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Universität	Johann	Matt Rosina
585	595	Mayr	Georg	Strengen	28.01.1772		Strengen	m	Ledig						Mainz Pilsberg im zweibrückischen Gebiet		Sb. 1 Str./316 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Univer	Karl	Lentsch Eva
586	596	Mayr	Joseph	Pettneu	06.02.1749		Pettneu	m	Ledig		Handelsmann zu Pilsberg	01.01.1772					Vb. 1772/82 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Universität	Lorenz	Tschol Magdalena
587	597	Mayr	Mathias	Flirsch	17.09.1690		Flirsch	m	Ledig	Maurer		01.01.1726			Köln		Juen (Vb. 1726/13) Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Uni	Paul	Zauser Maria
588	1057	Mayr	Andreas	Pettneu	01.02.1835	10.05.1887		m	Verheiratet	Maurer	Postillon		2		Chur?		gest. in Chur, unter einem Lastwagen zerquetscht; Trb. 3 P/60; Trb. 4 P/11; Tb. 3 P/54, 149, 153;	Andreas Mayr	Maria Katharina Juen
589	598	Michel	Andreas	Grins	17.11.1640	01.01.1694	Grins	m	Ledig						Hessen		Anm.: Starb 1684 in Hessen Stb. G/14 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahre	Thomas	Catharina ?
590	600	Michel	Simon	Grins			Grins	m	Ledig			01.01.1699			im kurköln. Land		Juen (Vb. 1699/Gb. 8.1) Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck	Andreas	Schuelter Elisabeth
591	599	Michl	Gallus	Pettneu	29.10.1689		Pettneu	m	Ledig	Maurermeister		01.01.1713			Neu B(G,Z)ässingen* im Frankenthal		Anm.: Niedergelassen zu Neu B(G,Z)ässingen* im Frankenthal, Herrschaft Würzburg (1713); Juen (V	Klemens	Zangerl Lucia
592	1084	Miller	Johann	Pettneu	27.06.1813									Schweiz		Sb. 3 P/121; Trb. 3 P/47	Thomas Sigel	Cleopha Sigel	
593	1085	Miller	Johann	Pettneu	30.07.1811	23.09.1852									Schwaben		gest. in Schwaben Stb. 3 P/104	Thomas Sigelin	Chleopha Sigelin
594	1086	Miller	Joseph	Pettneu	30.07.1844					Schreiner					Schweiz		Trb. 3 P/52	Peter Paul Mair	Anna Maria Mair
595	304	Monz	August		01.06.1828	30.07.1872	Landeck	m	verheiratet		Bauer	15.03.1868			Sonntag 15. März 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo. Schicksal-Hoffnung-Heimat, Briefe-Berichte-Kommentare, Innsbruck 2003. Habt	
596	305	Morti	Anna-Maria		01.01.1836		Landeck	f	verheiratet		Bauerin	15.03.1868			Sonntag 15. März 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo. Schicksal-Hoffnung-Heimat, Briefe-Berichte-Kommentare, Innsbruck 2003. Habt	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
597	306	Mortli	Maria-Anna		01.06.1862		Landeck	f		Kind		15.03.1868				Pozuzo, Peru	Callao		Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo. Schicksal-Hoffnung-Heimat, Briefe-Berichte-Kommentare, Innsbruck 2003. Hab
598	307	Mortli	Konard		01.01.1867		Landeck	m		Kind		22.07.1868				Pozuzo, Peru	Callao		Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo. Schicksal-Hoffnung-Heimat, Briefe-Berichte-Kommentare, Innsbruck 2003. Hab
599	82	Moser	Michael		19.04.04		Zams	m	ledig	Bauer	Bauer	01.01.38				Sao Francisco			
600	601	Moser	Anton	Tobadill	13.01.1687		Tobadill	m	ledig	Maurer	Maurer	01.01.1720							Weinheim an der Bergstraße (1720). Juen (Vb. 1720/80) Spiss Roman, Sais
601	602	Müller	Thomas	Pettneu		01.12.1757	Pettneu	m	ledig	Rotgerber									Stb. 2 P/20 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Universitäts
602	603	Müller	Thomas	St. Anton	09.12.1754	23.09.1781	St. Anton	m	ledig	Maurer									Stb. 3 S/J84 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Universitäts
603	604	Mungenast	Andreas	Unterweg, Strengen		05.09.1768	Unterweg, Strengen	m	verheiratet										Stb. 1 Str./313 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Univer
604	605	Mungenast	Franz	Strengen		11.08.1765	Strengen	m	ledig	Schneider									Stb. 1 Str./310 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Univer
605	606	Mungenast	Jakob	Strengen		23.02.1761	Strengen	m	verheiratet										Stb. 1 Str./307 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Univer
606	607	Mungenast	Johannes	Stanzertal		17.05.1657	Stanzertal	m	verheiratet										Ann.: Niederlassen in Edelbach/Fränken, wil Anna Dorothea Patil feieraten (1682). Juen (Vb. 168
607	608	Mungenast	Johannes	Flirsch			Flirsch	m	verheiratet										Ann.: Pate in Gerheim am 28.2.1777 bei Familie Gerhard von dort. Pätz, Nr. 268 Spiss Roman, S
608	611	Mungenast	Siegmond	Stanzertal		25.02.1694	Stanzertal	m	verheiratet	Maurer u. Steinhauer	Soldat in bayrischen Diensten								Juen (Vb. 1735/1) Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Univ
609	1087	Mungenast	Franz	Schnann	04.07.1792	21.12.1815													gest. in Aschaffenburg Stb. Schnann/16a
610	1088	Mungenast	Georg							Maurer v. Strengen									
611	1089	Mungenast	Gniaz	Flirsch	01.08.1850	16.09.1896													Tb. 3 Str./16
612	1090	Mungenast	Jakob	St. Anton	27.07.1792	25.02.1846													gest. in Zizers/Kt. Graubünden/Schweiz Stb. SJ
613	1091	Mungenast	Johann	Grins	24.05.1865	14.05.1878				Handlanger									gest. in Aarau Stb. 3 G/112
614	1094	Mungenast	Roman	Flirsch	26.04.1884					Sticker									Tb. 3 F/10; Tb. 3 F/64, 68
615	609	Mungenast	Josef	Schnann	05.03.1680	01.01.1741	Schnann	m	verheiratet			01.01.1712							Ann.: 1712 in Osterreich, begraben in St. Pölten 3. oder 5.3.1741. Vetter und Schüler J. Prandtaue
616	610	Mungenast	Paul	Grins		01.01.1694	Grins	m	verheiratet	Soldat									Ann.: Starb 1694 als Soldat in Italien. Stb. 1 G/14 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder
617	1092	Mungenast	Johann	Grins	12.01.1784	25.04.1802													gest. in St. Pölten Stb. 3 G/112
618	1093	Mungenast	Martin	Strengen	05.11.1869	25.07.15													Zürich/Schweiz
619	1095	Mungenast	Thomas	Grins	21.12.1822	22.11.1860													gest. in Aflenz/Steiermark Stb. 4 G/96
620	1096	Mussack	Jakob	St. Anton	11.09.1851	26.06.1891													gest. in Henuau Tb. 5 S/J12; 80; 16; 5a S/J124; 128; 131; 136; 138; 146; Stb. 5 S/J22, 45
621	1097	Mussack	Johann	St. Anton	10.05.1846	29.05.1877													gest. in Stuttgart Stb. 5 S/J14
622	1098	Mussack	Josef	St. Jakob	13.01.1843		Pfungen/Kt. Zürich												Tb. 5 S/J8; Tb. 5a S/J115, 121; Stb. 5 S/J26, 27
623	1099	Nessinger	Josef	Strengen	14.05.1823	18.02.1869													gest. in Stans Trb. 3 str./48; Tb. 3 Str./2, 4; Stb. 2 Str./ 149, 165
624	1100	Nessinger	Katharina	Strengen	10.07.1812	20.02.1896													gest. in Stans/Kt. Nidwalden Stb. 2 Str./166
625	1101	Nelzer	Alfieri	St. Jakob	06.07.1871		Zürich	m	verheiratet	Schreiner									Tb. 5 S/J66
626	1102	Nelzer	Franz	St. Anton	25.07.1896	22.02.1888				Tagelöhner									gest. in bludenz Stb. 5 S/J37; Tb. 5 S/J46
627	1103	Nelzer	Josef	St. Anton	01.01.1851	09.06.1891													gest. in Aberschwende/Vorarlberg Stb. 5 S/J45
628	612	Neuhauser	Johann	Flirsch	21.02.1766		Flirsch	m	verheiratet										Ann.: Am 24.7.1778 alle in Frage kommenden Kinder gefürnt, excepto Joanne Aloysio 21. februari 17
629	137	Neuner	Franz	Zams		19.08.64	Fließ, Schatzen Nr. 270	m	verheiratet seit 1969										Röl Oaktön, Virginia, USA
630	1104	Neuner	Johann			15.01.1872	Tobadill	m	ledig										Marth Alfred, Ortschronist von Fließ.
631	57	Neurauter	Josef	Fiss, Nr. 50		05.10.1834	Fiss, Nr. 56	m											TLA, Film 932/1, Pfarre Fiss, Taufbuch V 1824 - 1944, p. 40. Gritznar Wolfgang, Ortschronist von Fi
632	58	Neurauter	Peter	Fiss, Nr. 50		17.04.1830	Fiss, Nr. 56	m	verheiratet seit 18.02.1862	Bauer und Bahnarbeiter									TLA, Film 932/1, Pfarre Fiss, Taufbuch V 1824 - 1944, p. 20. Gritznar Wolfgang, Ortschronist von Fi
633	59	Neurauter	Anna	Fiss, Nr. 56		24.08.1834	Fiss, Nr. 56	f	verheiratet seit 18.02.1862										TLA, Film 932/1, Pfarre Fiss, Taufbuch V 1824 - 1944, p. 39. Gritznar Wolfgang, Ortschronist von Fi
634	60	Neurauter	Hilminnegild	Fiss, Nr. 56		28.12.1861	Fiss, Nr. 56	m		Bauern	Kind								TLA, Film 932/1, Pfarre Fiss, Taufbuch V 1824 - 1944, p. 92
635	61	Neurauter	Bernhard	Fiss, Nr. 56		02.06.1863	Fiss, Nr. 56	m			Kind								TLA, Film 932/1, Pfarre Fiss, Taufbuch V 1824 - 1944, p. 95. Gritznar Wolfgang, Ortschronist von Fi
636	62	Neurauter	Kreszenz	Hötting, Nr. 219		28.09.1865	Fiss, Nr. 56	f			Kind								TLA, Film 932/1, Pfarre Fiss, Taufbuch V 1824 - 1944, p. 98. Gritznar Wolfgang, Ortschronist von Fi
637	63	Neurauter	Maria	Fiss, Nr. 56		08.07.1867	Fiss, Nr. 56	f			Kind								TLA, Film 932/1, Pfarre Fiss, Taufbuch V 1824 - 1944, p. 100. Gritznar Wolfgang, Ortschronist von F
638	213	Neururer	Alois				Kauns	m			Fabrikarbeiter	01.01.03							Chicago, Illinois, USA New York, Ellis Island Möriz Alois, Auswanderer aus dem Oberen Gericht, in: Landecker Buch, 1. Bd. Bezirk Landeck und Ober

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
639	1105	Neururer	Leonhard			23.05.1821	Strengen										gest. in Saxon/Wallis beim Holzfällen Sfb. 2 Str./54	Alois Platt	Maria Katharina Platt
640	1106	Niederfrenninger	Alois	Quadratsch	23.09.1839												Trb. 5 G/5; Tb. 6 G/148; 157; Sfb. 4 G/131	Johann Pircher	Theres Pircher
641	1107	Niederfrenninger	Brigitte	Quadratsch	07.10.1842												Tb. 6 G/147; 154; 176; 177	Johann Pircher	Theres Pircher
642	1108	Niederfrenninger	Josef	Quadratsch	16.08.1846	28.03.1892											gest. in Meilen/Kt. Zürich Trb. 5 G/12,42; Tb. 6 G/166; 169; 179; 197; Sfb. 4 G/151; 190; Sfb. gest. in Uster/Kt. Zürich Trb. 5 G/13; Sfb. 4 G/140; 171; 204; Tb. 6 G/167; 170; 177; 183; 193; Trb. 5 G/168	Johann Pircher	Theres Pircher
643	1109	Niederfrenninger	Nikolaus	Quadratsch	16.12.1848	01.05.1896											Maurer Tagelöhnerin	Johann Pircher	Theres Pircher
644	1110	Niederfrenninger	Veronika	Quadratsch	22.08.1863												Trb. 5 G/168	Johann Pircher	Theres Pircher
645	616	Nigg	Franz	St. Anton	13.11.1766	14.07.1796	St. Anton	m	Verheiratet	Maurer							Sfb. 4 S/J/17 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Universit		
646	617	Nigg	Michael	Grins	22.09.1745		Grins	m	Verheiratet	Maurer							Ann.: Maria Anna Pechterin aus der Pfarre Sent in Graubünden. Tb. 4 G/193		
647	1111	Nigg	Anton	St. Anton	17.12.1834	14.12.1871											gest. in Windisch/Kt. Aargau Sfb. 5 S/16	Franz Jähle	Franziska Jähle
648	1112	Nigg	Franz	St. Anton	14.11.1859	01.01.1880											gest. in Melkowitz/Mähren Sfb. 5 S/20	Josef Falkner	Theresia Falkner
649	1113	Nigg	Josef	St. Anton	10.04.1862												Trb. 5 S/J/60; Tb. 5a S/J/179; 190	Josef Alois marth	Maria Katharina Marth
650	1114	Nigg	Josef	Grins	15.12.1855												Trb. 5 G/23; Tb. 5 G/203	Josef Nigg	Maria Anna Nobl
651	1115	Nigg	Maria	Grins	01.10.1848												Tb. 6 G/148	Josef Nigg	Maria Anna Nobl
652	1116	Nigg	Nikolaus	Grins	11.11.1760	22.09.1815											gest. in Purkersdorf/Niederösterreich Sfb. 3 G/166	Edmund Simon Nigg	Maggdalena Scheibenstock
653	1117	Nigg	Quirin	Grins	21.09.1848	10.07.1894											gest. in Zürich Sfb. 4 G/197	Franz Anton Nigg	Maria Katharina Krämer
654	613	NN	Johannes	Kurtie St. Jakob		01.01.1705	Kurtie St. Jakob	m	Verheiratet								Ann.: Starb 1705 in der Schweiz. Tb. 2 S/J/90 (22.12.1705 - Posthuma) Spiss Roman, Saisonwande		
655	614	NN		Strengen		01.01.1728	Strengen	m	Ledig								Ann.: vulgo Spizien Krammer Starb 1728 in Heidelberg (begraben am 21.8.1728). Tb. C Str./Ende		
656	615	NN	Schmann	Schmann		12.11.1785	Schmann	m	Verheiratet								Ann.: Starb mit 70 J. am 12.11.1785; Grossen Frau Katharina Zanggrin, deren Mann (=NN) sich in der Juen (Vb. 1716/18) Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Uni	Johannes	Perrmann Katharina
657	618	Ogg	Thomas	Pettneu	05.10.1687		Pettneu	m	Verheiratet	Maurer							Kitzingen im Frankentland		
658	1118	Oppeneiger	Josef	Flirsch	29.04.1861	07.08.19													
659	1119	Oppeneiger	Josef	Flirsch	29.04.1861	07.08.19													
660	619	OspI	Thomas	Grins	12.12.1682	16.11.1712	Grins	m	Verheiratet								gest. in Konstanz Tb. 3 F/21; Sfb. 3 F/48	Josef Oppeneiger	Kreszenz Spiss
661	620	Ott	Franz	unbekannt			unbekannt	m	Verheiratet								Ann.: Starb an seinem häuslichen Ort. Sfb. 1 G/46 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder u	Franz	Elisabeth
662	1120	Ott	Anton	Passelerthal													Ann.: Maria Salome Höbin von Zweibrücken. Tb. 1 Stanz/87 (26.11.1716) Spiss Roman, Saisonwande		
663	1121	Ott	Anton	Grins	01.01.1849												gest. in Banat Sfb. 4 S/J/108	Andreas Ott	Maria Anna Schaller
664	1122	Ott	Johann		01.01.1808	19.02.1877											Trb. 5 G/34	Johann Alois Ott	Schaller
665	1123	Ott	Johann	St. Anton	24.04.1803	22.06.1866											2. Ehe mit Anna Maria Schöbinger 30.09.1861 gest. in Luzern Trb. 4 S/J/99 f. 76; Tb. 5a S/J/91		
666	1124	Ott	Theresia	St. Anton	13.06.1803	08.01.1884											gest. in Gera/Thüringen Sfb. 4 S/J/184	Anton Ott	Maria Katharina Frick
667	383	Paal	Joseph	Pettneu	17.01.1786		Pettneu	m	Verheiratet	Maurer							gest. in Braz Sfb. 5 S/J/30	Johann	Schmied Gertraud
																	Paal Josef 28 J. Maria Grienerin aus der Schweiz, 21 J. Trb. 3 P/1 Spiss Roman, Saisonwandere		
668	260	Pair	Karolina	Zams, Nr. 26	19.04.1849		Zams, Nr. 16	f		Kind							TLA, Film 885/4, Pfarre Zams, Taufbuch C 1773 - 1863, p. 292, Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal-Hof		
669	308	Pair	Josef	Zams, Nr. 30	11.05.1819		Zams, Nr. 30	m	verheiratet	Bauer, Maurer	Bauer						TLA, Film 885/4, Pfarre Zams, Taufbuch C 1773 - 1863, p. 224, Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal-Hof		
670	309	Pair	Elisabeth				Zams, Nr. 30	f	verheiratet	Bäuerin	Bäuerin						Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal-Hoffnung-Heimat, Briefe-Berichte-Kommentare, Innsbruck 2003, Hab		
671	310	Pair	Johann		03.06.1848		Zams, Nr. 30	m		Kind							Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal-Hoffnung-Heimat, Briefe-Berichte-Kommentare, Innsbruck 2003, Hab		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
672	311	Pair	Johann	Zams, Nr. 30	01.01.1821	19.02.1869	Zams, Nr. 21	m	verheiratet	Landgeher, Geschirrhändler	Bauer	15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März; 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo. Schicksal-Hoffnung-Heimat, Briefe-Berichte-Kommentare, Innsbruck 2003. Habi		
673	312	Pair	Elisabeth				Zams, Nr. 21	f	verheiratet		Bäuerin	15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März; 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo. Schicksal-Hoffnung-Heimat, Briefe-Berichte-Kommentare, Innsbruck 2003. Habi		
674	313	Pair	Anna		26.07.1849		Zams, Nr. 21	f		Kind		15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März; 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo. Schicksal-Hoffnung-Heimat, Briefe-Berichte-Kommentare, Innsbruck 2003. Habi		
675	314	Pair	Maria		26.07.1849		Zams, Nr. 21	f		Kind		15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März; 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo. Schicksal-Hoffnung-Heimat, Briefe-Berichte-Kommentare, Innsbruck 2003. Habi		
676	315	Pair	Josef		29.06.1856		Zams, Nr. 21	m		Kind		15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März; 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo. Schicksal-Hoffnung-Heimat, Briefe-Berichte-Kommentare, Innsbruck 2003. Habi		
677	316	Pair	Christian	Zams	26.05.1858		Zams, Nr. 21	m		Kind		15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März; 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	TLA, Film 885/4, Pfarre Zams, Taufbuch C 1773 - 1863, p. 315. Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo. Schicksal-Hof		
678	317	Pair	Theresia	Schönwies, Starkenbach Nr. 4	28.02.1860		Zams, Nr. 21	f		Kind		15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März; 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	TLA, Film 885/4, Pfarre Zams, Taufbuch C 1773 - 1863, p. 320. Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo. Schicksal-Hof		
679	318	Pair	Rupert	Zams, Nr. 21	01.03.1863		Zams, Nr. 21	m		Kind		15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März; 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	TLA, Film 886/3, Pfarre Zams, Taufbuch IV 1863 - 1900, p. 1. Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo. Schicksal-Hof		
680	261	Pair	Josef	Zams	03.06.1854	08.02.08	Zams, Nr. 16	m		Kind		15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März; 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo. Schicksal-Hoffnung-Heimat, Briefe-Berichte-Kommentare, Innsbruck 2003. Habi		
681	385	Palweber	Johann	Gand (St. Anton)			Gand (St. Anton)	m	Verwitwet	siehe Anmerkung	Maurermeister in Lothringen				Lothringen		Maurergeselle - 26.3.1733 Lehrmeister: Mathäus Pirckl Juen (Zb.) Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer; S	Josef	
682	386	Parfueß	Egid	Strengen	26.03.1733		Strengen	m	Verheiratet	Maurer und Steinhauer					Oberdorf, Amt Atzey, Unterpfalz Kirchheim (siehe Anm.)		Kraft, 1916, S. 181 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Un		
683	387	Parfueß	Mathäus	Strengen			Strengen	m	Verheiratet	Maurermeister		01.01.1699			Städt Siegburg, Pfalz		Anmerkung: Niedergel. in Kirchheim an der Elz, Grafschaft Leiningen/Westerburg (1699). Quelle: Juen (Vb. 1721/46) Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Un	Christian	Köster Anna
684	388	Parfueß	Viktor	Oberriefen (Strengen)	02.11.1678		Oberriefen (Strengen)	m	Verheiratet	Maurer		01.01.1721			Santavorae (siehe Anm.)		Anmerkung: Starb in Santavorae, Diözese Meaux (Dep. Seine-et-Marne), Frankreich Quelle: Stb. 1	Christian	Köster Anna
685	389	Patsch	Johannes	Kirchspiel Grins		23.10.1723	Kirchspiel Grins	m	Ledig						italien		Stb. 1 G/14 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Universit	Peter	Barbara Nagel
686	390	Patsch	Erasmus	Grins	01.06.1653	01.01.1694	Grins	m	Verheiratet	Soldat					italien		Moritz Alois, Auswanderer aus dem Oberen Gericht, in: Landecker Buch, 1. Bd. Bezirk Landeck und Ober		
687	224	Patscheider	Robert				Ried	m		Bildhauer	Bildhauer				Wisconsin, USA				

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S		
688	391	Payr	Anton	Quadratsch, Plans	13.01.1673		Quadratsch, Plans	m	Ledig			01.01.1697				Millenberg am Main, Bayern	Kraft, 1916, S. 181 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Un	Christian	Schirnpoiss Maria		
689	156	Penz	Romed(us)	Kaunertal, Nufels Nr. 9	21.01.1856	01.06.1897	Kaunertal, Platz	m				01.01.1895				New York, Ellis Island	TLA, Film 923/4, Familienbuch Kalltenbrunn ab 1876, p. 9, Dietinger Erika, Die Gemeinde Kaunertal, K				
690	158	Penz	Fulgencz	Kaunertal, Vergötschen	28.04.1860		01.01.12	Kaunertal, Vergötschen	m	verheiratet		27.09.13				USA New York, Ellis Island	TLA, Film 923/4, Familienbuch Kalltenbrunn, p. 9, Dietinger Erika, Die Gemeinde Kaunertal, Kufstein				
691	160	Penz	Vinzenz	Kaunertal, Vergötschen				Kaunertal, Vergötschen	m	Ledig		07.07.27				Chicago, Illinois, USA New York, Ellis Island	Dietinger Erika, Die Gemeinde Kaunertal, Kufstein 1998				
692	392	Penz	Leo	Grins	07.04.1680			Grins	m	Ledig	Rotgerber	01.01.1712				Wien	Ann: Niederelassen in Wien (1712); Juen (Vb: 1712/96) Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenki	Veit	Payr Eva		
693	760	Perkhofer	Franziska	Flirsch	21.02.1864			Flirsch	f	Verheiratet						Zürich ?	Ann: Christoph Walter; geb. 24.5.1873 in Thalwil/Kt. Zürich, Arbeiter, Eltern: Christoph u. Bertha	Leo	Platt Anna Maria		
694	761	Perkhofer	Josef	Flirsch				Flirsch	m	Verheiratet	Zimmer					St. Gallen siehe 5/Ann.	Ann: Catharina Schneider; v. Hüntwangen/Kt. Zürich 5 Kinder: 1. 18.8.1890 in St. Gallen Anna Eli				
695	762	Perkhofer	Theodor	Flirsch				Flirsch	m	Verheiratet	Maurermeister		4			Zürich	Ann: Maria Rosa Fischer; v. Dietikon/Kt. Zürich 4 Kinder: 1. 2.3.1901 in Zürich				
696	393	Permann	Andreas	Kirchspiel Flirsch		23.05.1703		Kirchspiel Flirsch	m	Verheiratet						Hessen-Kassel	Theodor Eduard				
697	394	Permann	Andreas	Pettneu	04.10.1685			Pettneu	m	Verheiratet			01.01.1737			Franken	Ann: Starb in Hessen-Kassel; Stb. 1 F/37 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landf				
698	395	Permann	Anton	Schnann	13.01.1675	14.04.1711		Schnann	m	Verheiratet						Ulm	Ann: Niederelg; in Francken (1737); Juen (Vb: 1737/223) Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenki	Jakob	Maria Erhart		
699	396	Permann	Christian	Pettneu	08.09.1658			Pettneu	m	Verheiratet	Maurer	01.01.1693				Herbibaß in Lothringen	Ann: Starb bei Ulm Stb. 1 F/53 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 199	Andreas	Christina Grapp		
700	397	Permann	Johann	Flirsch	23.08.1707			Flirsch	m	Verheiratet	Maurer	01.01.1731				Würzburg	Ann: Niederelg; bei Würzburg (1731) Juen (Vb: 1731/129) Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenki	Bonifaz	Brigitte Natter		
701	398	Permann	Joseph	Strengen				Strengen	m	Verheiratet						Graaisse; Île de France ?	Tb. D'S6/20(31-12-1742) Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbr				
702	399	Pfeifer	Josef	Schnann	01.01.1723	18.04.1772		Schnann	m	Verheiratet	Weinhändler					Etschland	Ann: Starb am 19.4.1772 mit 49 Jahren; Stb. 2 F/152 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder				
703	763	Pfeifer	Anton	St. Anton	10.07.1867	04.11.16	St. Anton	m			Pferdeknecht					Davos	Ann: Starb in Davos; Stb. 3 S/146 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer,	Jakob	Kreszenz Guern		
704	764	Pfeifer	Christian	Tobadill	13.11.1870	29.01.07	Tobadill	m	Ledig	Maurer						Zürich	Ann: Starb in Zürich; Stb. 2 Tob./6 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer	Magnus	Juen Maria Anna		
705	765	Pfeifer	Franz	Tobadill		08.11.1850	Tobadill	m								Oravitza (Oravita), Ungarn	Ann: Starb mit 55 J. in Oravitza (Oravita), Ungarn. Stb. 1 Tob./91 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer				
706	1010	Pfeifer	Resina	St. Jakob	11.09.1860		Zürich	f	Verheiratet								Tb. 5 S/69 Saisonwanderer Schwabenkinder Landfahrer Universitätsverlag Wagner Innsbruck				
707	861	Pfeifer	Augustin	Schriani					m	Verheiratet	Maurer			3			Juen (Vb: 1754/716) Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Un	Peter	Zangerl Regina		
708	400	Pfisterer	Ignatius	Tobadill	31.08.1726			Tobadill	m	Verheiratet	Handelsherr	01.01.1754				Augsburg	Juen (Vb: 1732/72) Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Uni				
709	401	Pfisterer	Johann	Flirsch	12.02.1696			Flirsch	m	Verheiratet	Maurer - 5.2.1711	01.01.1732				Würzburg	Vb. 1773/52 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Universita	Balthasar	Mayr Maria		
710	402	Pfisterer	Johann	Plans	12.05.1743			Plans	m	Verheiratet		01.01.1773				Augsburg	Juen (Vb: 1709; Gb. 8.11) Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbr	Bartlme	Koip Maria		
711	403	Pfisterer	Josef	Flirsch				Flirsch	m	Verheiratet		01.01.1709				unbekannt - außer Landes	Juen (Vb: 1709; Gb. 8.11) Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbr	Christian	Vogt Maria		
712	404	Pig	Andreas	Kirchspiel Grins	06.09.1685	28.08.1727		Kirchspiel Grins	m	Verheiratet						In der Gegend von Köln	Stb. 1 G/- Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Universita	Andreas	Klimmer Anna		
713	405	Pig	Donatus	Grins	06.08.1660			Grins	m	Verheiratet	Maurermeister	01.01.1708				Ariezan - mainzischen Lande	Juen (Vb: 1708/160) Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Un	Jakob	Schmid Maria		
714	766	Pig	Alois	Grins	18.11.1850	04.02.1885		Aarau	m	Ledig	Maurer			0				Alois Pig	Josefa Scherl		
715	767	Pig	Franz	Grins	30.09.1775	01.01.1832		Landshut	m	Ledig								Johann Pig	Maria Schautler		
716	768	Pig	Nikolaus	Grins	08.10.1812	27.06.1835		Brixen	m	Ledig	Kaiserjäger							Anton Pig	Maria Anna Mundgenast		
717	319	Pinzger	Franz	Pfunds, Wond Nr. 3	10.12.1829			Pfunds, Wond Nr. 1	m	verheiratet	Bäuerin	Bäuerin	15.03.1868			Sonntag 15. März, 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck 4/Abfahrt	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	TLA, Film 933/5, Pfarre Pfunds, Taufbuch 1798 - 1843, p. 930, Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal-H		
718	320	Pinzger	Elisabeth	Pfunds, Grist Nr. 9	20.02.1830			Pfunds, Wond Nr. 1	f	verheiratet	Bäuerin	Bäuerin	15.03.1868			Sonntag 15. März, 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck 4/Abfahrt	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	TLA, Film 933/5, Pfarre Pfunds, Taufbuch V 1798 - 1843, p. 930, Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal-H		
719	321	Pinzger	Anna-Maria	Pfunds, Wond	20.02.1854	04.05.1873		Pfunds, Wond Nr. 1	f		Kind		15.03.1868			Sonntag 15. März, 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck 4/Abfahrt	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	TLA, Film 933/5, Pfarre Pfunds, Taufbuch V 1798 - 1843, p. 1051, Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal-		
720	322	Pinzger	Karolina	Pfunds, Wond Nr. 1	04.11.1857			Pfunds, Wond Nr. 1	f		Kind		15.03.1868			Sonntag 15. März, 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck 4/Abfahrt	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	TLA, Film 933/6, Pfarre Pfunds, Taufbuch VI 1844 - 1887, p. 1069, Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S		
721	323	Pinzger	Kreszenzia	Pfunds, Wond Nr. 2	24.08.1862		Pfunds, Wond Nr. 2	f		Kind		15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	TLA, Film 933/6, Pfarre Pfunds, Taufbuch VI 1844 - 1887, p. 1092. Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal				
722	324	Pinzger	Franz	Pfunds, Wond Nr. 1	08.04.1864		Pfunds, Wond Nr. 1	m		Kind		15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	TLA, Film 933/6, Pfarre Pfunds, Taufbuch VI 1844 - 1887, p. 1099. Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal				
723	188	Pircher	Johann-Josef	Landeck, Stanzer Leite Nr. 6	28.02.1820	16.12.1857	Landeck, Stanzer Leite Nr. 6	m	ledig	Bauer		16.03.1857		16. März 1857 von Zams via Reutte (17./18. März) zum Auswanderertreffpunkt nach Augsburg; 20. März	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	TLA, Film 894/6, Pfarre Landeck, Taufbuch IV 1785 - 1823, p. 147. Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal				
724	406	Pircher	Christoph	Stanzertal			Stanzertal	m	Verheiratet	Maurer	Maurermeister - Lothringen							Juen (Zb.) Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Universität	Sebastian	Hauela Elisabeth	
725	407	Pircher	Johann	Grins			Grins	m	Verheiratet	Vater								Ann.: Ein Nachkomme: Salius Pircher, gest. 19.11.1799, 17 J. Sib. 3 1688 Spiss Roman, Saisonwand			
726	408	Pircher	Maria	Kirchspiel Flirsch			Kirchspiel Flirsch	f	In Partnerschaft									Ann.: Ein Nachkomme: unehelicher Sohn Georg, wurde am 22.4.1864 in der Heimatpfarre getauft. Vater			
727	409	Pircher	Thomas	Flirsch		29.09.1711	Flirsch	m	Ledig									Sib. 1 Fr54 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Universität	Albin		
728	770	Pircher	Alois	Stanz	06.10.1867		Hochdorf	m	Verheiratet	Maurerpolier	Fabrikarbeiter								Josef Alois Pircher	Josefa Schimpfossi	
729	771	Pircher	Franz	Grins	30.07.1787	19.10.1804	Pottendorf	m	Ledig										Josef Kesler	Theresia Kesler	
730	772	Pircher	Jakob	Burgfried / Tobadill	11.06.1859		Gallbau	m	Verheiratet	Maurer									Magnus Pircher	Katharina Schmid	
731	773	Pircher	Johann	Flirsch				m	Verheiratet										Isidor Pircher	Katharina	
732	774	Pircher	Johann	Grins			Kl. Solothurn	m	Verheiratet	Maurer										Gastern	
733	775	Pircher	Johann	St. Anton	11.04.1856	13.09.1885	Bregenz	m	Ledig	Maurer										Maria Anna Falch	
734	776	Pircher	Johanna	Stanz			Zürich	f	Verheiratet	Hausfrau											
735	778	Pircher	Josef	Grins	01.12.1862	14.01.1897	Zürich	m	Ledig	Maurer										Elisabeth	
736	779	Pircher	Martin	Strengen	27.09.1866	28.03.35	Schönenwerd Kl. Solothurn	m	Verheiratet	Maurer										Jakob	Maria Anna Bock
737	780	Pircher	Romana	St. Anton	20.11.1887		Bregenz	f												Maria Anna Falch	
738	769	Pircher	Alois	Stanz	17.09.1831		Lodi	m	Ledig	Kaiserjäger											
739	411	Pirkl	Mathias	St. Anton	25.02.1676		St. Anton	m	Verheiratet											Christoph	Fritz Petronilla
740	410	Pirkl	Franz	St. Anton	27.10.1754		St. Anton	m	Verheiratet											Andreas	Rauch Maria
741	325	Pisch	Josef	Landeck, Angedair	19.06.1850		Landeck, Angedair	m	ledig	Bauer		15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	TLA, Film 894/7, Pfarre Landeck, Taufbuch V 1824 - 1866, p. 89. TLA, Verfachbuch BG, Landeck 1868.				
742	412	Pittrich	Adam	St. Jakob		12.12.1778	St. Jakob	m	Verheiratet	Bildhauer										Josef	Lizg Juliane
743	413	Pittrich	Anna	St. Jakob	26.10.1686		St. Jakob	f	Ledig	Klosterfrau										Viktor	Mungenaest Maria
744	414	Pittrich	Felix	St. Jakob	01.03.1696	09.08.1737	St. Jakob	m	Verheiratet	Bildhauer in Moosburg 1729		01.01.1724								Viktor	Mungenaest Maria
745	415	Pittrich	Maria	Grins			Grins	f	Verheiratet											Ludwig	Pig Barbara
746	416	Pittrich	Martin	St. Jakob	28.09.1691	01.05.1759	St. Jakob	m	Verheiratet	Bildhauer	Bildhauer 1724 in Mainz	01.01.1714								Viktor	Mungenaest Maria
747	417	Pittrich	Michael	St. Jakob	17.10.1679	01.01.1720	St. Jakob	m	Verheiratet	Bildhauer		01.01.1710								Viktor	Mungenaest Maria
748	787	Plankensteiner	Christina	Strengen	20.12.1855	27.06.1883	Rorschach / Kl. St. Gallen	f	Ledig											Josef	Katharina Juen
749	788	Plankensteiner	Franz	Strengen	08.09.1852			m	Verheiratet	Maurer										Franz	Anna Maria Grün
750	789	Plankensteiner	Franz	Strengen	02.01.1858			m	Verheiratet	Gipser										Josef	Anna Katharina Juen
751	790	Plankensteiner	Fridolina	Strengen	12.12.1864			f	Ledig											Josef	Katharina Juen
752	791	Plankensteiner	Johann	Strengen	30.09.1846	01.07.1878	Kl. Zürich	m	Verheiratet	Maurer					Zürich					Franz	Anna Maria Grün
753	792	Plankensteiner	Josef	Strengen	04.06.1860	29.06.05		m	Verheiratet	Maurerpolier										Josef	Katharina Juen
754	793	Plankensteiner	Maria	Strengen	09.12.1810	27.10.1824		f	Ledig	Schwabenkind					Weingarten					Plankensteiner	Maria Anna Prant
755	794	Plankensteiner	Stefanie	Strengen	03.11.1888			f	Ledig		Dienstbotin									Plankensteiner	Kreszene Würfl
756	795	Platt	Gotthelo	Tobadill	07.11.1858	08.09.1880		m	Ledig	Maurer					Zürich					Alois Platt	Marina Ruez

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
757	797	Platt	Josef	Plans	22.06.1834					Verheiratet	Maurer				5	Teufen / Kl. Appenzell			Agnes
758	798	Platt	Josefa	Graf / Grins	24.09.1860					f					1	Bregenz	Gallus Platt	Kreszenz Gross	
759	799	Platt	Nikolaus	Pettneu						m	Verheiratet	Müller			1	Amerika	Franz Platt	Elisabeth Leitner	
760	800	Platt	Vinzenz	Strengen	13.10.1828		Plans			m	Verheiratet	Bauer und Maurer			0		Joseph Alois	Katharina Kolp	
761	801	Platt	Vinzenz	Tobadill	31.07.1863					m	Verheiratet	Maurer						Maria Rietz	
762	796	Platt	Johann	Strengen	31.10.1823	20.03.1882				m	Ledig	Maurer				Zürich	Josef Platt	Katharina Kolp	
763	802	Pleifer	Johann	Strengen	21.10.1795	25.08.1838				m	Ledig	Schmiedegeselle					Glis / Kl. Wais	Franz Anton Pleifer	
764	803	Pleifer	Katharina	Stanz						f	Stanz	Sohnant			2				Juliana Traxl
765	1013	Pleifer	Augustin	Stanz						m	Verheiratet	Maurer			3				
766	418	Pioner	Martin	Pettneu	01.01.1671	Pettneu				m	Ledig	Schlosser und Kleinschmied					Ann.: Starb 1671 in Seitingen in Württemberg auf der Wanderschaft. Sfb. 1 P/26 Spiss Roman, Sai Juen (Vb. 1713/77) Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Uni	Mathäus	Konrad Maria
767	419	Pögger	Thomas	Plans	15.12.1676	Plans				m	Ledig	Müller			01.01.1715		Vb. 1766/90 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Universität		
768	420	Pöll	Johann	Tobadill	28.01.1737	Tobadill				m	Ledig	Händeltmann in Augsburg			01.01.1766		Augsburg	Martin	Pfisterer Maria
769	421	Pöll	Martin	Tobadill	10.11.1706	21.02.1753	Tobadill			m	Verheiratet	Kaufmann					Ratzenried, Wu.	Kaspar Alois	Spiss Franziska
770	804	Pöll	Alois	Grins	09.11.1829	14.02.1886				m	Verheiratet	Maurer						gestorben in Winterthur	Kreszenz Waibl
771	805	Pöll	Anton	Gmar/Plans	24.09.1850	23.03.10				m	Verheiratet	Maurer			2		Mathias Pöll	Rudgier Maria Anna	
772	806	Pöll	Ignaz	Gmar/Plans	25.09.1847		Zürich			m	Verheiratet	Maurerpolier			6	Zürich	Josef Anton	Schmid	
773	807	Pöll	Isidor	Tobadill	27.10.1832	03.07.1885				m	Verheiratet	Tagelöhner				Vorarlberg	Magnus Pöll	Katharina Pöll	
774	808	Pöll	Johann	Gmar/Plans	11.05.1855					m	Verheiratet	Maurerpolier			2		Anton Pöll	Maria Anna Schmid	
775	809	Pöll	Johann	Gmar/Plans	23.10.1864					m	Verheiratet	Polier			2		Alois Pöll	Maria Anna Juen	
776	810	Pöll	Josef	Grins	07.09.1824					m	Verheiratet	Maurer					Franz Alois	Kreszenz Waibl	
777	811	Pöll	Josef	Grins	01.01.1866	24.07.1886	Tobadill			m	Verheiratet	Maurer							
778	812	Pöll	Maria	Kirchspiel Grins	09.12.1826		Kirchspiel Grins			f	Ledig	Schlosser							
779	813	Pöll	Monika	Gmar/Plans	23.09.1853	17.12.1877				f	Ledig	Dienstmagd						gestorben in Winterthur	Engelbert Pöll
780	814	Pöll	Vinzenz	Gmar/Plans	16.12.1859					m	Verheiratet	Maurer						Engelbert Pöll	Margdalena Kolp
781	424	Prantauer	Jakob	Stanz	16.07.1660	16.09.1726	Stanz			m	Verheiratet	Baumeister				St. Pölten	Ann.: Seit mindestens 1669 in St. Pölten. Führender Klosterbaumeister Österreichs - u. a. Sift M		
782	422	Prantauer	Ambrosius	Stanz	30.03.1690	01.01.1728	Stanz			m	Verheiratet	Maurermeister und Architekt				Büren, Westfalen	Ann.: Nefte von Jakob Prantauer, Laienbrüder des Jesuitenordens (Eintritt 1717 Trier), 1717 - 1728	Daniel	Hanz Rosina
783	423	Prantauer	Daniel	Stanz			Stanz			m	Verheiratet	Maurerergeselle			01.01.1689	Thüringen	Ann.: Lehrmeister Georg Assmann aus Schnann Juen (Vb. 1689, Lb. 12. 1.) Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer		
784	425	Prantauer	Johann	Plans	15.08.1721	01.01.1774	Plans			m	Ledig	Gerber				irgendwo außerhalb Tirols	Sfb. 2 G/21 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Universität	Georg	Wellaßkopf Elisabeth
785	815	Prantauer	Johann	Stanz	18.06.1832	02.06.1855				m	Ledig					Soldat des Regiments König von Belgien	Oftenhäusern		Johann Maria Spiss
786	817	Prantauer	Joseph	Pettneu	16.12.1826	16.01.1874				m	Verheiratet				3		Mühlhausen im Elsaß		Maria Christina Pitschnau
787	818	Prantauer	Karl		01.01.1861	22.05.1892	Tobadill			m	Verheiratet	Steinhauer							Theres Schuler
788	819	Prantl	Engelbert	Strengen	04.08.1860					m	Verheiratet	Bahnbediensteter			4			Josef Ulrich Prantl	Anna Wille
789	820	Prantl	Josef	Strengen	17.11.1848	11.03.1871				m									Josef Prantl
790	821	Prantl	Nikolaus	Strengen	05.12.1850	20.09.02				m	Verheiratet	Maurer			5				Maria Anna Wille
791	426	Prantner	Georg	Plans	05.04.1656		Plans			m	Verheiratet	Maurer				Hallenberg	Ann.: Beide Eltern von Grins. 1. Hochzeit mit E. Diderich, Witwe des Meisters Friedrich Pelz - sie	Christian	Stöger Susanna
792	427	Praxmair	Mathias	Kirchspiel Flirsch		19.08.1690	Kirchspiel Flirsch			m	Verheiratet					Oftn, Ungarn	Sfb. 1 F/13 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Universität		
793	30	Praxmarer	Josef	Fiss, Nr. 27	27.01.1664		Fiss, Nr. 27			m	verheiratet seit 29. 04. 1889	Bauer				USA	TLA, Film 932/1, Pfarre Fiss, Taufbuch V 1824 - 1944, p. 96. Gritzner Wolfgang, Ortschronist von Fi		
794	31	Praxmarer	Maria				Fiss, Nr. 27			f	verheiratet seit 26. 04. 1889	Bäuerin				USA	TLA, Film 932/1, Pfarre Fiss, Taufbuch V 1824 - 1944, p. 96. Gritzner Wolfgang, Ortschronist von Fi		
795	83	Praxmarer	Thomas	Zams, Rifenal Nr. 2	20.04.08		Zams, Rifenal Nr. 2			m	ledig	Landarbeiter			31.07.34	Dreizehnlinden, Brasilien	TLA, Film 886/4, Pfarre Zams, Taufbuch E 1900 - 1926, p. 55. Reiter Martin/Rampf Monika/Humer Andre		
796	155	Praxmarer	Nikolaus	Kaunertal, Vergotschen Nr. 29	27.09.1864		Kaunertal, Vergotschen Nr. 29			m	ledig				17.03.1897	Chicago, Illinois, USA	TLA, Film 923/4, Familienbuch Kaltenbrunn ab 1876, p. 29. Dietinger Erka, Die Gemeinde Kaunertal,		
797	157	Praxmarer	Tobias	Kaunertal, Platz Nr. 12	14.10.1873		Kaunertal, Platz Nr. 12			m	ledig				01.01.1892	Chicago, Illinois, USA	TLA, Film 923/4, Familienbuch Kaltenbrunn ab 1876, p. 12. Dietinger Erka, Die Gemeinde Kaunertal,		
798	167	Praxmarer	Maria	Kaunertal, Platz Nr. 12	05.02.1865		Kaunertal, Platz Nr. 12			f	ledig				01.01.1891	Chicago, Illinois, USA	TLA, Film 923/4, Familienbuch Kaltenbrunn ab 1876, p. 12.		
799	168	Praxmarer	Karolina	Kaunertal, Platz Nr. 12	13.05.1871		Kaunertal, Platz Nr. 12			f	ledig				01.01.1892	USA	TLA, Film 923/4, Familienbuch Kaltenbrunn ab 1876, p. 12.		
800	428	Praxmarer	Klemens	Flirsch	26.01.1668		Flirsch			m	Verheiratet	Maurermeister			01.01.1719	Philarmng in Leobingert	Juen (Vb. 1719/37) Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Uni	Balthasar	Leitner Maria
801	48	Pregenzner	Josef	Fiss, Nr. 47	31.01.1847		Fiss, Nr. 45			m		Bauer			01.06.1875		TLA, Film 932/1, Pfarre Fiss, Taufbuch V 1824 - 1944, p. 73. Gritzner Wolfgang, Ortschronist von Fi		
802	49	Pregenzner	Alois	Fiss, Nr. 47	28.11.1856		Fiss, Nr. 45			m		Bauer			01.06.1875		TLA, Film 932/1, Pfarre Fiss, Taufbuch V 1824 - 1944, p. 87. Gritzner Wolfgang, Ortschronist von Fi		
803	50	Pregenzner	Josef	Fiss, Nr. 63	11.10.1845		Fiss, Nr. 47			m	Verheiratet seit 18.01.1869	Bauer			04.04.1889	USA	TLA, Film 932/1, Pfarre Fiss, Taufbuch V 1824 - 1944, p. 72. Gritzner Wolfgang, Ortschronist von Fi		
804	51	Pregenzner	Maria	Fiss, Nr. 39	17.11.1845		Fiss, Nr. 47			f	verheiratet seit 18.01.1869	Bäuerin			04.04.1889	USA	TLA, Film 932/1, Pfarre Fiss, Taufbuch V 1824 - 1944, p. 72. Gritzner Wolfgang, Ortschronist von Fi		
805	52	Pregenzner	Josef	Fiss, Nr. 47	24.08.1870	04.09.48	Fiss, Nr. 47			m	verheiratet seit 08.11.1902	Kind			04.04.1889	USA	TLA, Film 932/1, Pfarre Fiss, Taufbuch V 1824 - 1944, p. 104. Gritzner Wolfgang, Ortschronist von F		
806	53	Pregenzner	Johann(es)	Fiss, Nr. 47	09.06.1872		Fiss, Nr. 47			m	Kind	Fabrikarbeiter			04.04.1889	Chicago, Illinois, USA	TLA, Film 932/1, Pfarre Fiss, Taufbuch V 1824 - 1944, p. 105. Moitz Alois, Auswanderer aus dem Ob-		
807	54	Pregenzner	Maria	Fiss, Nr. 47	29.09.1873		Fiss, Nr. 47			f		Kind			04.04.1889	New York, Ellis Island	TLA, Film 932/1, Pfarre Fiss, Taufbuch V 1824 - 1944, p. 106. Gritzner Wolfgang, Ortschronist von F		
808	55	Pregenzner	Maria	Fiss, Nr. 47	10.10.1875		Fiss, Nr. 47			f		Bauer			04.04.1889	New York, Ellis Island	TLA, Film 932/1, Pfarre Fiss, Taufbuch V 1824 - 1944, p. 108. Gritzner Wolfgang, Ortschronist von F		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	
809	56	Pregenzler	Raimund	Fiss, Nr. 47	15.01.1879		Fiss, Nr. 47	m		Kind		04.04.1889			USA	New York, Ellis Island	TLA, Film 932/1, Pfarre Fiss, Taufbuch V 1824 - 1944, p. 112. Gltzner Wolfgang, Ortschronist von F			
810	115	Purtscher	Alfons	Serfaus	01.01.1873		Serfaus	m		Bauer	Fabrikarbeiter				Chicago, Illinois, USA	Klein Robert, Dorfbuch Serfaus, Innsbruck 2002.				
811	116	Purtscher	Franz	Serfaus, Dorf Nr. 75	12.09.1855		Serfaus, Dorf Nr. 75	m	verheiratet seit 1917	Bauer					Chicago, Illinois, USA	New York, Ellis Island	TLA, Film 937/6, Pfarre Serfaus Taufbuch IV 1764 - 1907, p. 188. Klein Robert, Dorfbuch Serfaus, In			
812	117	Purtscher	Anna	Serfaus, Dorf Nr. 75	11.12.1862		Serfaus, Dorf Nr. 75	f	ledig	Zimmermädchen					USA		TLA, Film 937/6, Pfarre Serfaus Taufbuch IV 1764 - 1907, p. 184. Klein Robert, Dorfbuch Serfaus, In			
813	118	Purtscher	Johann	Serfaus, Nr. 73	27.01.1869		Serfaus, Nr. 73	m	ledig	Bauer	Fabrikarbeiter				Chicago, Illinois, USA		TLA, Film 937/6, Pfarre Serfaus Taufbuch IV 1764 - 1907, p. 203. Klein Robert, Dorfbuch Serfaus, In			
814	822	Purtscher	Gottfried		01.01.1820	06.07.1872	Pettnau	m	ledig											
815	823	Purtscher	Gottfried		01.01.1820	04.02.1854	Pettnau	m	ledig											
816	119	Rach	Noibunge	Serfaus, St. Zeno	01.01.1875		Serfaus, St. Zeno	f	verheiratet											
817	1125	Raich	Quirin	Quadratatsch	17.02.1844	27.07.1886		f	verheiratet						USA		Klein Robert, Dorfbuch Serfaus, Innsbruck 2002 gest. in Pergine Stb. 4 G/107	Jakob Raich Peter	Katharina Pöll Maria Katharina	
818	1127	Regensburger	Josef	Stanz	01.10.1843			m		Maurer			2		Bayern		Trb. 3 Stanz/19; Tb. 3 Stanz/60, 61			
819	84	Regensburger	David	Faggen, Nr. 4	21.11.09	01.06.97	Faggen, Nr. 4	m	verheiratet	Landarbeiter	Bauer	14.06.34	1		Dreizehnlinden, Brasilien	Sao Francisco	Reiter Martin/Rampf Monika/Humer Andreas, Dreizehnlinden, Osteneicher im Urwald, Hg. vom Tiroler Ba			
820	203	Regensburger	Serafin	Pfunds			Pfunds	m							Chicago, Illinois, USA und Kanada		Moritz Alois, Auswanderer aus dem Oberen Gericht, in: Landecker Buch, 1. Bd. Bezirk Landeck und Ober			
821	621	Regensburger	Joseph	Tobadill	01.03.1742	01.01.1774	Tobadill	m	ledig						unbekannt		Ann: Starb 1774 außerhalb Tirols. Stb. 2 G/21 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und	Thomas Pfeifer Christina	Maria Katharina	
822	1126	Regensburger	Gottlieb	Stanz	04.03.1833	19.08.1877		m		Maurer			3		Schweiz		gest. in Rütli/Kt. Zürich trb. 3 Stanz/17, 70; Tb. 3 Stanz/55, 56; Stb. 3 Stanz/46	Regensburger Peter	Falch	
823	1128	Regensburger	Peter	Stanz	15.12.1837			m	ledig	Tischlergeselle							Trb. 3 Stanz/10; Tb. 3 Stanz/56	Regensburger	Maria Kath. Falch	
824	326	Regenspruger	Gottfried	Pfunds, Wond Nr. 2	09.02.1826		Pfunds, Wond Nr. 2	m			Bauer	15.03.1868			Sonntag 15. März 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	TLA, Film 933/5, Pfarre Pfunds, Taufbuch V 1798 - 1843, p. 915. Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal-H		
825	1129	Reheis	Alois	Stanz	11.03.1881	10.06.08		m	ledig	Schuhmacher					Sonntag 15. März 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck	Schweiz			Alois Reheis	Rosa Prigl
826	327	Richle	Vinzenz	Pfunds, Wond Nr. 2	25.04.1814	01.06.1868	Pfunds, Wond Nr. 12	m	verheiratet seit 31. 05. 1856	Bauer	Bauer	15.03.1868			Sonntag 15. März 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	TLA, Film 933/5, Pfarre Pfunds, Taufbuch V 1798 - 1843, p. 880. Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal-H		
827	328	Richle	Anna-Maria		01.06.1821		Pfunds, Wond Nr. 12	f	verheiratet seit 31. 05. 1856	Bauerin	Bauerin	15.03.1868			Sonntag 15. März 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal-Hoffnung-Heimat, Briefe-Berichte-Kommentare, Innsbruck 2003. Hab		
828	329	Richle	Josef	Pfunds, Wond Nr. 2	15.07.1849	01.06.1891	Pfunds, Wond Nr. 12	m		Kind		15.03.1868			Sonntag 15. März 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	TLA, Film 933/6, Pfarre Pfunds, Taufbuch VI 1844 - 1887, p. 1023. Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal		
829	330	Richle	Maria-Katharina	Pfunds, Wond	25.09.1857	11.01.1878	Pfunds, Wond Nr. 12	f		Kind		15.03.1868			Sonntag 15. März 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	TLA, Film 933/6, Pfarre Pfunds, Taufbuch VI 1844 - 1887, p. 1043. Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal		
830	331	Richle	Engelbert	Pfunds, Wond Nr. 10	31.07.1857	29.01.1888	Pfunds, Wond Nr. 12	m		Kind		15.03.1868			Sonntag 15. März 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	TLA, Film 933/6, Pfarre Pfunds, Taufbuch VI 1844 - 1887, p. 1067. Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal		
831	332	Richle	Josefa	Pfunds, Wond Nr. 12	07.08.1861	31.10.24	Pfunds, Wond Nr. 12	f		Kind		15.03.1868			Sonntag 15. März 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	TLA, Film 933/6, Pfarre Pfunds, Taufbuch VI 1844 - 1887, p. 1087. Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
832	333	Riehle	Karolina	Pfunds, Wond Nr. 12	18.11.1864	27.11.1884	Pfunds, Wond Nr. 12	f		Kind		15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März; 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck; Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	TLA, Film 933/6, Pfarre Pfunds, Taufbuch VI 1844 - 1887, p. 1102. Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo. Schicksal		
833	85	Rietzler	Franz	Fließ, Dorf Nr. 1	09.01.11		Fließ, Dorf Nr. 1	m	ledig	Landarbeiter		14.06.34			Dreizehnlinden, Brasilien	Sao Francisco	TLA; Film 911/2, Pfarre Fließ, Taufbuch G 1911 - 1993, p. 1. Reiter, Martin (Kämpf)		
834	136	Rietzler	Anton		30.08.14		Fließ	m	verheiratet						Montevideo, Uruguay		Monika/Humer Andre Marth Alfred, Ortschronist von Fließ.		
835	66	Rietzler	Anton	Fiss, Nr. 7	31.08.14		Fiss, Nr. 60	m	verheiratet	Student	Plantagenarbeiter Nachwächter, Fabrikleiter	30.04.38			Montevideo, Uruguay	Montevideo	TLA, Film 932/1, Pfarre Fiss, Taufbuch V 1824 - 1944, p. 146. Impulse 1/98, S. 22 - 23. Impulse 2/		
836	1130	Rietzler	Josef	Grins	30.09.1845					Maurer			1				Stb. 4 G/154; Tfb. 5 G/16; Tfb. 6 G/173	Mathäus Rietzler	Maria Katharina Scherl
837	1131	Rietzler	Mathäus	Dasseier	19.09.1813	02.09.1875				Maurer							Witwer der Katharina Scherl, gest. in Zizers/Kl. Graubünden Stb. 4 G/133	Franz Anton Rietzler	Kreszens Scherl
838	120	Riml	Johann	Serfaus, Dorf Nr. 43	05.09.1831	01.06.05	Serfaus, Dorf Nr. 43	m	verheiratet seit 1872	Bauer			1		Chicago, Illinois, USA		TLA; Film 937/6, Pfarre Serfaus Taufbuch IV 1764 - 1907, p. 122. Kien Robert, Dorfbuch Serfaus, In		
839	26	Röck	Johann	Fiss, Nr. 7	13.07.1839		Fiss, Nr. 24	m	verheiratet seit 26.01.1875						USA		TLA, Film 932/1, Pfarre Fiss, Taufbuch V 1824 - 1944, p. 63. Gritzer Wolfgang, Ortschronist von F		
840	27	Röck	Josefa	Fiss, Nr. 30	13.03.1842		Fiss, Nr. 24	f	verheiratet seit 26.01.1875						USA		TLA; Film 932/1, Pfarre Fiss, Taufbuch V 1824 - 1944, p. 67. Gritzer Wolfgang, Ortschronist von F		
841	189	Rofner	Johann	Zams	09.11.1808	22.10.1871	Zams, Nr. 25	m	verheiratet	Kleinbauer, Maurer	Bauer	16.03.1857		16. März 1857 von Zams via Reutte (17./18. März) zum Auswanderertreff punkt nach Augsburg; 20. März	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	TLA, Film 885/4, Pfarre Zams, Taufbuch C 1773 - 1863, p. 197. TLA, Verfachbuch BG. Landeck 1857 (6)		
842	190	Rofner	Barbara	Jschgl	01.06.1810	25.03.1874	Zams, Nr. 25	f	verheiratet	Bäuerin	Bäuerin	16.03.1857		16. März 1857 von Zams via Reutte (17./18. März) zum Auswanderertreff punkt nach Augsburg; 20. März	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo. Schicksal-Hoffnung-Heimat, Briefe-Berichte-Kommentare, Innsbruck 2003. Hab		
843	191	Rofner	Katharina	Zams, Nr. 25	04.05.1837	03.03.1873	Zams, Nr. 25	f		Kind		16.03.1857		16. März 1857 von Zams via Reutte (17./18. März) zum Auswanderertreff punkt nach Augsburg; 20. März	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	TLA, Film 885/4, Pfarre Zams, Taufbuch C 1773 - 1863, p. 264. TLA, Verfachbuch BG. Landeck 1857 (6)		
844	192	Rofner	Andreas	Zams, Nr. 25	09.11.1838	06.04.28	Zams, Nr. 25	m		Kind		16.03.1857		16. März 1857 von Zams via Reutte (17./18. März) zum Auswanderertreff punkt nach Augsburg; 20. März	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	TLA, Film 885/4, Pfarre Zams, Taufbuch C 1773 - 1863, p. 268. TLA, Verfachbuch BG. Landeck 1857 (6)		
845	193	Rofner	Maria-Agatha	Zams, Nr. 25	12.02.1841	28.09.07	Zams, Nr. 25	f		Kind		16.03.1857		16. März 1857 von Zams via Reutte (17./18. März) zum Auswanderertreff punkt nach Augsburg; 20. März	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	TLA, Film 885/4, Pfarre Zams, Taufbuch C 1773 - 1863, p. 273. TLA, Verfachbuch BG. Landeck 1857 (6)		
846	194	Rofner	Johann-Josef	Zams, Nr. 25	24.06.1843	22.01.1881	Zams, Nr. 25	m		Kind		16.03.1857		16. März 1857 von Zams via Reutte (17./18. März) zum Auswanderertreff punkt nach Augsburg; 20. März	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	TLA, Film 885/4, Pfarre Zams, Taufbuch C 1773 - 1863, p. 278. TLA, Verfachbuch BG. Landeck 1857 (6)		
847	195	Rofner	Filomena	Zams, Nr. 25	22.02.1845	17.10.1859	Zams, Nr. 25	f		Kind		16.03.1857		16. März 1857 von Zams via Reutte (17./18. März) zum Auswanderertreff punkt nach Augsburg; 20. März	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	TLA, Film 885/4, Pfarre Zams, Taufbuch C 1773 - 1863, p. 281. TLA, Verfachbuch BG. Landeck 1857 (6)		
848	196	Rofner	Maria-Anna	Zams, Nr. 25	06.05.1847		Zams, Nr. 25	f		Kind		16.03.1857		16. März 1857 von Zams via Reutte (17./18. März) zum Auswanderertreff punkt nach Augsburg; 20. März	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	TLA, Film 885/4, Pfarre Zams, Taufbuch C 1773 - 1863, p. 287. TLA, Verfachbuch BG. Landeck 1857 (6)		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	
849	197	Rofner	Franz-Josef	Zams, Nr. 25	25.12.1849	30.08.06	Zams, Nr. 25	m		Kind		16.03.1857		16. März 1857 von Zams via Reutte (17./18. März) zum Auswanderertreff punkt nach Augsburg; 20. März 18. März 1857 von Zams via Reutte (17./18. März) zum Auswanderertreff punkt nach Augsburg; 20. März	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	TLA, Film 885/4, Pfarre Zams, Taufbuch C 1773 - 1863, p. 295. TLA, Verfachbuch BG, Landeck 1857 (6)			
850	198	Rofner	Theresia	Zams, Nr. 25	31.05.1852	07.01.1876	Zams, Nr. 25	m		Kind		16.03.1857		16. März 1857 von Zams via Reutte (17./18. März) zum Auswanderertreff punkt nach Augsburg; 20. März	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	TLA, Film 885/4, Pfarre Zams, Taufbuch C 1773 - 1863, p. 299. TLA, Verfachbuch BG, Landeck 1857 (6)			
851	1132	Rudiger	Johann	Grist/Plans	12.05.1864	06.03.00		m		Bauernknecht							gest. in Ravensburg, Stb. 5 G/4 Tb. C St./-Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Universit	Franz Anton Rudiger	Anna Maria Ruetz	
852	622	Rueland	Andreas	Strengen		29.04.1713	Strengen	m		Ledig										
853	627	Ruetz	Johannes	St. Anton	12.12.1748	01.08.1768	St. Anton	m		Verheiratet	Maurer - Kaiserslautern			Kaiserslautern			Ann.: Trauzeuge am 10.2.1767 in St. Jakob. Trb. 3 SJ/54 Stb. 1 G/- Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer	Philipp	Falch Rosina	
854	628	Ruetz	Johann	Strengen	21.08.1776	01.01.1799	Strengen	m		Verheiratet	Schütze						Ann.: Starb im Herbst 1799 als Schiltz in Verona. Stb. 2 Str./17 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer.	Joseph	Baldauf Maria Magdalena Anna Katharina	
855	1133	Ruetz	Anna	Tobadill	03.07.1824	12.02.1898		f		Ledig							gest. in Bregenz, Stb. 1 Tob./165	Josef Alois Ruetz Lorenz	Pfisterer	
856	1134	Ruetz	Brigitte	Plans	26.03.1749	05.07.1824		f									gest. in Tarasp/Ki Graubünden. Stb. 4 G/14	Joseph Kohlenbrenner	Maria Pfisterer	
857	1138	Ruetz	Franz	Plans	03.10.1899	18.05.1880		f									gest. in Kroschach/Kt. St. Gallen. Stb. 4 G/182	Nikolaus Ruetz	Notburga Juen	
858	1137	Ruetz	Gabriel	Tobadill	26.08.1832	14.07.1874		m		Ledig	Schlosser						gest. in der Schweiz. Stb. 1 tob./119	Magnus Ruetz	Katharina Vogt	
859	1138	Ruetz	Heinrich	Gmar/Plans	07.11.1847			m			Bahnbediensteter	10					Tb. 6 G/169, 172, 176, 188, 199, 209, 217, 233, 243; Stb. 4 G/158 trb. 5 G/17; Tb. 6 G/181, 184, 200; 207, 213, 216, 223, 228, 233, 242; Stb. 4 G/167, 193	Franz Anton Ruetz	Anna Maria Juen	
860	1139	Ruetz	Josef	Gmar/Plans	17.11.1857			m		Verheiratet	Steinhauer	10						Nikolaus Ruetz	Notburga Juen	
861	1140	Ruetz	Joseph	Gmar	10.11.1808	26.12.1833		m		Ledig	Kaiserjäger						gest. in Brescia Stb. 4 G/36 gest. in Schindach/Kt. Glarus; Selbstmord; Am 26. 3. M. um halb zwölf Uhr nachts ohne kirchliches Zdf.	Franz Ruetz	Maria Anna Wiestner	
862	1142	Ruetz	Martin	Schnann	29.03.1820	25.06.1820		m										Johann Ruetz	Maria Rosina Parfuß	
863	1145	Ruetz	Nikolaus	Gmar/Plans	21.06.1898	02.01.04		m		Verheiratet	Maurer	2					gest. in Zürich; trb. 6 G/26; Tb. 6 G/26; 248; Stb. 4 G/182; Stb. 5 G/14 Ann.: Will sich außer Landes ansässig machen (1780). Vb. 1780/62 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, S	Anton Ruetz	Karolina Ott	
864	623	Ruez	Jakob	Pettneu	19.07.1726			m		Verheiratet	Handelsmann	01.01.1780					außer Landes	Johannes	Kolp Alfra	
865	624	Ruez	Johannes	Grins	21.09.1679			m		Verheiratet	Maurer	01.01.1709					Ann.: Im Amt Alzey fälschlich niedergelassen (1709); Juen (Vb. 1709/05; 27. 12.) Spiss Roman, Sai	Hans Georg	Koesler Maria	
866	625	Ruez	Johann	Strengen				m		Verheiratet	Bildhauer - in Schwaben	01.01.1725					Schwaben	Georg	Senn Christina	
867	626	Ruez	Johannes	Tobadill	12.10.1730	01.01.1758		m		Ledig								Pfalz	Georg	
868	629	Ruez	Liberat	Strengen		10.01.1772	Strengen	m		Ledig								Frankfurt am Main	Georg	
869	1135	Ruez	Ferdinand	Grins	14.04.1840			m		Verheiratet	Bahnwächter	4						1993, Innsbruck, Univer	Josef Ruez	
870	1141	Ruez	Magnus	Plans	20.08.1837	28.04.00		m										Trb. 5 G/12; Stb. 4 G/153; Tb. 6 G/163, 167, 171, 178	Elisabeth Patsch	
871	1143	Ruez	Mathias	Schnann	08.09.1856			m			Maurer							gest. in der Schweiz; Stb. 5 G/4	Alois Ruetz	
872	1144	Ruez	Nikolaus	Plans	12.07.1834			m			Maurer							Trb. 3 F/4	Johann Ruetz	
873	1146	Ruez	Philipp	Schnann	26.05.1829	10.07.1885		m		Verheiratet	Maurer	2						Trb. 5 G/14; Tb. 6 G/170; Stb. 5 G/27	Alois Ruetz	
874	1147	Ruez	Thomas	Flirsch	03.12.1786	01.01.1821		m			Kaiserjäger							gest. in Baden/Kt. Aarau (Maurer in St. Gallen)	Trb. 2 F/233	
875	630	Sailer	Christian	Strengen		08.06.1693	Strengen	m		Ledig								gest. in Brixen; Stb. 2 F/41 Stb. 1 Str./287 Spiss Roman; Saisonwanderer; Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer; 1993, Innsbruck, Univers	Simon Ruez	
876	631	Sailer	Kassian	Kirchspiel Flirsch			Kirchspiel Flirsch	m		Verheiratet								Ann.: Verh. mit Margaretha Albethin. In Franken wurde auch deren Tochter Anna Margarita geboren, d	bei Erfurt	
877	1148	Sailer	Alois	Gumäu/Grins	25.06.1845			m		Verheiratet	Maurer	2						Trb. 5 G/25; Tb. 6 G/204; 211; 219; Stb. 4 G/166; 168	Bamberg	Alois Sailer
878	632	Saltgeber	Ambrosius	Schnann	17.11.1703			m		Verheiratet		01.01.1741						Kloster Fürstl im köllischen Land	Ann.: Niedergelassen im Kloster Fürstl im köllischen Land (1741). Juen (Vb. 1741/108) Spiss R	Gabriel
879	633	Saltgeber	Georg	Kuratie St. Jakob		10.12.1656	Kuratie St. Jakob	m		Verheiratet								Stb. 1 SJ/270 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Univers	unbekannt - in der Fremde	
880	161	Sattler	Peter	Kaunertal, Nr. 86	30.03.1860		Kaunertal, Nr. 86	m		Ledig	Bauer	08.04.1881						TLA, Film 923/11, Pfarre Feichten, Taufbuch 1796 - 1922, p. 124, Dietsinger	New York, Ellis Island	
881	1149	Sattler	Alois		01.01.1810	18.11.1872	Pettneu	m										Erika, Die Gemeinde Kaun Wilwer der Maria Anna Wolf; gest. in Zürich; Stb. 3 P/131	USA	
882	634	Satzinger	Veit	Grins			Grins	m		Verheiratet		01.01.1643						Ann.: Heiratete um 1635 Maria Pirlich in Grins; getraut von seinem Bruder Johann. Etliche Jahre in	München	
883	121	Schalber	Johann	Serfaus			Serfaus	m		Ledig		01.01.03						Chicago, Illinois, USA	New York, Ellis Island	
884	1150	Schaller	Johann	Grins	20.10.1793	08.11.1825		m		Ledig								Klien Robert, Dorfbuch Serfaus, Innsbruck 2002.		
885	635	Scherl	Francisca	Grins	24.02.1701		Grins	m		Verheiratet								gest. in Starnberg; Stb. 4 G/17 Ann.: Johannes Erhard Schaller, aus Amberg/Oberpfalz, dessen Eltern: Ulrich u. Caecilia Geiger T		Simon Schaller
886	636	Scherl	Martin	Grins			Grins	m		Verheiratet								Ann.: Wird am 05.04.1699 Bürger von Luxemburg; Juen (RöBC 3) Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schw	Luxemburg unbekannt - außer Landes	Michael
887	637	Scherl	Martin	Grins	08.09.1673		Grins	m		Verheiratet	Schmiedemeister	01.01.1713						Ann.: Will sich außer Landes niederlassen (1713). Juen (Vb. 1713/296) Spiss Roman, Saisonwander		Scherl Katharina
888	1151	Scherl	Alois	Schnann	19.11.1852	22.06.1894		m		Verheiratet	Gipser	1						gest. in St. Gallen; trb. 2 F/265; Tb. 2 F/844; Stb. 2 F/144; Stb. 3 F/1,4	Paul Josef Andreas Scherl	Heinz Maria Maria Anna Hauweis
889	1152	Scherl	Anna	Grins	26.08.1890			f		Ledig	Dienstmagd	1						tb. 8 G/56	Franz Scherl	Josefa Grissemann
890	1153	Scherl	Anton	Grins	01.08.1832			m		Verheiratet	Maurer u. Steinhauer	2								Josef Scherl
891	1154	Scherl	Franz	Quadratsch	03.07.1816	14.01.1874		m		Verheiratet	Schmied	2						gest. in Bad Ragaz/Kt. St. Gallen; Stb. 4 G/128	Franz Scherl	Barbara Grawiser Rosa Pircher Barbara
892	1155	Scherl	Franz	Grins	12.08.1834			m		Verheiratet		2						Trb. 5 G/11; Tb. 6 G/160, 177	Josef Scherl	Grawiser Maria Anna
893	1156	Scherl	Martin	Schnann	28.07.1850	15.10.1879		m			Finanz- Oberaufseher							gest. in Mals; Stb. 2 F/122	Josef Andreas Scherl	Hauweis

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	
894	1157	Scherl	Nikolaus	Dasseier	24.07.1845	18.12.1870		m		Maurer							gest. in Wildberg/RB Karlsruhe; Stb. 4 G/119	Josef Scherl	Barbara Grawiser	
895	1158	Scherl	Peter	Dasseier	24.07.1845	28.04.1881		m	verheiratet								gest. in Kreuzwertheim/Unterfranken; Stb. 4 G/149	Josef Scherl	Barbara Grawiser	
896	1159	Scherl	Philipp	Schnann	06.05.1770	24.07.1821		m	ledig	Schöllenschnied sohn							gest. in Rapperswil / der Schweiz (Rapperswil/Kl. Thurgäu, Rapperswil/Kl. Bern, Rapperswil/Kl. St)	Martin Scherl	Maria Sieß	
897	335	Schimpfössl	Ehrenreich	Landeck, Perjen Nr. 4	19.08.1831		Landeck, Perjen Nr. 4	m		Bauer	Bauer	15.03.1868					TLA, Film 894/7, Pfarre Landeck, Taufbuch V 1824 - 1866, p. 29. Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal-H			
898	336	Schimpfössl	Filomena	Landeck, Perjen Nr. 4	04.04.1837		Landeck, Perjen Nr. 4	f	verheiratet	Bäuerin	Bäuerin	15.03.1868					TLA, Film 894/7, Pfarre Landeck, Taufbuch V 1824 - 1866, p. 48. Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal-H			
899	337	Schimpfössl	Maria		01.06.1859		Landeck, Perjen Nr. 4	f		Kind		15.03.1868					Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal-Hoffnung-Heimat, Briefe-Berichte-Kommentare, Innsbruck 2003, Hab			
900	338	Schimpfössl	Josefa	Landeck, Perjen Nr. 4	24.01.1839		Landeck, Perjen Nr. 4	f	verheiratet	Bäuerin	Bäuerin	15.03.1868					TLA, Film 894/7, Pfarre Landeck, Taufbuch V 1824 - 1866, p. 55. Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal-H			
901	339	Schimpfössl	Andreas		01.01.1861		Landeck, Perjen Nr. 4	m		Kind		15.03.1868					Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal-Hoffnung-Heimat, Briefe-Berichte-Kommentare, Innsbruck 2003, Hab			
902	86	Schimpfössl	Amalia	Stanz, Nr. 16	04.01.10		Stanz, Nr. 16	f	ledig	Bäuerin	Bäuerin	11.11.36					TLA, Film 886/7, Pfarre Stanz, Taufbuch IV 1901 - 1963, p. 12. Reiter Martin/Rampf Monika/Humer And			
903	87	Schimpfössl	Franz	Stanz, Nr. 16	26.03.07		Stanz, Nr. 16	m	ledig	Bauer	Bauer	11.11.36					TLA, Film 888/7, Pfarre Stanz, Taufbuch IV 1901 - 1963, p. 9. Reiter Martin/Rampf Monika/Humer And			
904	88	Schimpfössl	Maria	Allgäu, Deutschland	07.08.1896		Stanz	f	ledig	Händarbeitslehre im, Bauern, Häuserin	Bäuerin	11.11.36					Reiter Martin/Rampf Monika/Humer Andreas, Dreizehnlinden, Oesterreicher im Urwald. Hq. vom Tiroler Ba			
905	136	Schimpfössl	Heinrich	Zams	09.09.36		Fließ, Eichholz, Hinterstrengen Nr. 320	m	ledig	Koch	Koch	01.01.64					Santa Rosa, Kalifornien, USA	TLA, Film 911/3, Pfarre Fließ, Taufbuch G 1911 - 1953, p. 204. Marth Alfred, Ortschronist von Fließ		
906	638	Schimpfössl	Christian	Grins	10.04.1688		Grins	m	verheiratet	Maurermeister		01.01.1713					Neuminster/Löhringen	Ann.: 'Wil sich in Neuminster' Löhringen niederlassen (1713), Jürgen (Vb. 1713/263) Spiss Roman"	Johannes Schann	Waldner Ursula
907	1160	Schimpfössl	Albert	Stanz	06.07.1878			m	verheiratet	Heizhausarbeiter			3					Tb. 4 Stanz/16, 19, 21	Anna Regensburger	
908	1161	Schimpfössl	Alois	Stanz	04.11.1881					Maurer								Tb. 4 Stanz/3	Maria Krümer	
909	1162	Schimpfössl	Franz	Grins	04.01.1830	17.02.1893				Maurer								gest. in Dornbirn; Stb. 4 G/192	Johann Schimpfössl	Josefa Waldner
910	1163	Schimpfössl	Johann		01.07.1828	27.10.1846	Stanz	m		Maurerlehrling								gest. in Kraggloch in der Steiermark; Stb. 3 Stanz/27	Bartholomäus Schimpfössl	Josefa Waldner
911	1164	Schimpfössl	Thomas	Tobadill	26.06.1809	14.01.1885		m	verheiratet	Tagelöhner								gest. in Paris; Stb. 1 Tob./140	Bartholomäus Schimpfössl	Barbara Ladner
912	1165	Schimpfössl	Wilhelmina	Grins	03.05.1840		München	f	ledig	Dienstmagd							München	Tb. 6 G/142	Johann Schimpfössl	Josefa Waldner
913	334	Schiner	Josef	Zams, Nr. 22	03.01.1844		Zams, Nr. 22	m		Bauer	Bauer	15.03.1868						TLA, Film 885/4, Pfarre Zams, Taufbuch C 1773 - 1863, p. 279. Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal-Hof		
914	1166	Schlatter	Alois	Flirsch	17.09.1813	27.04.1880		m	verheiratet	Maurer								gest. in Niedergösgen/Kl. Solothurn; Stb. 2 F/123	Josef Schlatter	Maria Katharina Siegle
915	1167	Schlatter	Franz	Flirsch	18.10.1849					Gipser			2					2. Ehepartner: Anna Maria Steinmann, 9.10.1880 in Luzern, 1 Sohn; Trf. 2 F/294, 296, Tb. 2 F/824	Alois Schlatter	Euphrasia Zangerl
916	1168	Schlierenzauer	Michael		01.01.1793	16.05.1829	Strengen	m										gest. im Untertal/Kl. Uri (oberster Abschnitt des Tales der Reusa) beim Gotthard-Straßenbau; Stb		
917	15	Schmid	Johann(es)	Fiss, Nr. 49	30.04.1880		Fiss, Nr. 18	m	ledig	Bauer								TLA, Film 932/1, Pfarre Fiss, Taufbuch V 1824 - 1944, p. 113. Gritzn	Wolfgang, Ortschronist von F	
918	16	Schmid	Cäcilia	Fiss, Nr. 49	14.09.1884		Fiss, Nr. 18	f	ledig	Bäuerin								TLA, Film 932/1, Pfarre Fiss, Taufbuch V 1824 - 1944, p. 116. Gritzn	Wolfgang, Ortschronist von F	
919	17	Schmid	Anton	Fiss, Nr. 18	05.12.1898		Fiss, Nr. 18	m	ledig	Bauer								TLA, Film 932/1, Pfarre Fiss, Taufbuch V 1824 - 1944, p. 135. Gritzn	Wolfgang, Ortschronist von F	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	
920	640	Schmid	Georg	Flirsch	15.04.1678	05.09.1699	Flirsch	m	Verheiratet	Maurer					Euerbach in Franken		Stb. 1 F/33 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Universitat Ann.: Uneheliches Kind vom Schwaben Thomas Weremann. Tb. 3 G/45 (19.3.1678) Spiss Roman, Saison	Jakob	Asam Christina	
921	643	Schmid	Ursula	Giggj	04.10.1643		Giggj	f	Verheiratet									Christian	Spiss Maria	
922	1170	Schmid	Christian	Grins	05.03.1837			m	in Partnerschaft	Maurer			2				lebt zusammen mit Maria Elisabeth Amon v. St. Anton; Tb. 5a SJ/98, 101 gest. in Dortmund; Tb. 1 Tob./104	Josef Schmid Johann Schmid	Genovefa Pircher Elisabeth Sieb	
923	1171	Schmid	Franz	Hobadill	01.11.1847	01.11.1867		m										Lorenz Schmid Joseph Schmid	Zanglerie Regina Eifer Maria Katharina	
924	1172	Schmid	Johann	Strengen04101873		12.01.06		m	Verheiratet								gest. in Luzern; Tb. 4 Str./54; Stb. Str./72 gest. in Zug; Stb. 2 Str/150	Joseph Schmid	Regina Eifer Maria Katharina	
925	1313	Schmid	Stefan	Strengen	04.01.1821	19.05.1861												Franz Schmid	Katharina Sattler	
926	1314	Schmid	Theodor	Pettneu	12.03.1843					Maurer			2				Tb. 3 P/57; Tb.4 P/10,15; Stb. 4 P/22; Tb. 3 P/158	Franz Schmid	Sattler	
927	1315	Schmid	Wendelin	Pettneu	24.11.1845					Maurer u. Steinhauer			4				Tb. 3 P/56; Tb.3 P/143, 155, 159, 168	Franz Schmid	Katharina Sattler	
928	639	Schmidt	Friedrich	Pians	27.02.1663		Pians	m	Verheiratet			01.01.1700			Ballenberg in Baden		Ann.: In Ballenberg in Baden verheiratet und niedergelassen (1700); Kraft, 1916, S. 183 f. Spis Juen (Fb.) Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Universitat	Jakob	Neuner Eva Krauschneider Magdalena	
929	641	Schmidt	Josef	Stanzertal			Stanzertal	m	Verheiratet						Buschfeld ??? Ketsch, Blatum Speyer		Ann.: Wil sich in Ketsch, Blatum Speyer verheiraten und niederlassen (1718). Juen (Vb. 1718/6) Tb. 4 P/8; Tb. 4 P/13-32; Stb. 2 P/16	Andreas	Koler Katharina Maria Anna Schneider	
930	642	Schmidt	Michael	Pettneu	11.09.1688		Pettneu	m	Verheiratet	Maurer	2.1.1707	01.01.1718					Ann.: Niedergel. in Waldschaff in Franken (1697); Kraft 1916, S. 184 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer	Hieronimus	Koler Katharina Maria Anna Schneider	
931	1169	Schmid	Alois	Pettneu	12.02.1870			m	Verheiratet					2			Ann.: Niedergel. in Waldschaff in Franken (1697); Kraft 1916, S. 184 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer	Franz	Christina	
932	644	Schneider	Franz	Pettneu	30.06.1671		Pettneu	m	Verheiratet	Steinmetz		01.01.1697					Ann.: Witwer der Elisabeth Leitner. Verheiratet mit Veronika Foderin (22.J.) von Kappel (Toggenbu Ann.: Starb in Brief. Mitteilung seiner Bruder in Ungarn. Stb. 2 P/32 Spiss Roman, Saisonwand		Maria Anna Schneider	
933	645	Schneider	Johannes	Pettneu			Pettneu	m	Verheiratet										Maria Anna Schneider	
934	646	Schneider	Joseph	Pettneu		16.10.1771	Pettneu	m	Ledig						Ungarn				Maria Anna Schneider	
935	1316	Schneider	Johann	St. Anton	17.12.1810					Backermeister	Besitzer Mehl- und Weinmiedelage				Venedig		durch Flie und Spekulationen in Venedig reich geworden Tb. 4 SJ/58		Maria Anna Schneider	
936	1317	Schneider	Robert	Flirsch	27.01.1852	01.06.1891											gest. in Schaffhausen Stb. 2 F/149	Josef Schneider	Anna Maria Juen	
937	1318	Schneider	Wendelin			06.03.1809	Schnann										gest. in Bludenz -- von einem Sto Holz erdrckt Stb. Schnann/12a	Joachim Schneider	Rosa Schwenninger	
938	370	Schonherr	Kassian	Flie, Dorf 37	06.08.1899	01.01.75	Sistrans	m	verheiratet seit 05. 03. 1921	Schneidermeister	Bauer	01.01.22	7		Sao Paulo, Barsilien		Schlatter Franz, Schwoch.			
939	371	Schonherr	Erna	Krefeld, Deutschland		01.06.98	Sistrans	f	verheiratet seit 05. 03. 1921	Schneiderin	Bauernin, Bauernin	01.01.22	7		Sao Paulo, Brasillen		Schlatter Franz, Schwoch. Ann.: Starb 1672 in der Mainzer Gegend. Stb. 1 P/27 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder			
940	647	Schonherr	Christoph	Pettneu	01.01.1672		Pettneu	m	Ledig						in der Mainzer Gegend		Ann.: In Herbstein im Stift Fulda verheiratet (1713). Juen (Vb. 1713/25) Spiss Roman, Saisonwan	Georg	Schueler Ursula	
941	648	Schonherr	Simon	Flirsch			Flirsch	m	Verheiratet	Zimmermeister		01.01.1713			Kamp		Ann.: Niedergel. in Kamp - kurtrierischen Lands (1709). Juen (Vb. 1709/Gb. 1.3.) Spiss Roman, S			
942	749	Schonherr	Franz	Pettneu			Pettneu	m		Maurer		01.01.1709			kurtrierischen Lands		Ann.: Niedergel. in Kamp - kurtrierischen Lands (1709). Juen (Vb. 1709/Gb. 1.3.) Spiss Roman, S	Georg	Schmid Rosina	
943	1319	Schonherr	Alois	Pettneu	15.06.1824	27.03.1870											gest. in Pettneu Stb. 4 P/24	Franz Anton Schonherr	Nothburga Prantauer	
944	1320	Schonherr	Andreas		01.01.1827	25.11.00	Pettneu			Steinhauer							gest. in Karlsruhe Stb. 4 P/24	Josef Schonherr Franz Anton Schonherr	Kreszentia Kuhn Nothburga Prantauer	
945	1321	Schonherr	Gottlieb	Pettneu	18.11.1832	15.01.1894											gest. als Vagabund in Zurich Tb. 3 P/143; Stb. 4 P/8	Josef Schonherr Franz Anton Schonherr	Kreszentia Kuhn Nothburga Prantauer	
946	1322	Schonherr	Jakob	Pettneu	12.11.1869					Knecht							Tb. 4 P/9	Jakob Schonherr	Matt	
947	1323	Schonherr	Maria	Pettneu	08.07.1849												Tb. 3 P/56	Jakob Schonherr	Matt	
948	1324	Schonherr	Theresia	Pettneu	13.10.1849													Jakob Schonherr	Matt	
949	22	Schranz	Martin	Fiss, Nr. 28	04.11.1889		Fiss, Nr. 21	m	verheiratet seit 18. 05. 1920	Bauer und Organist		01.06.25	2		USA		TfA, Film 932/1, Pfarre Fiss, Taufbuch V 1824 - 1944, p. 125; Gltznr Wolfgang, Ortschronist von F			
950	23	Schranz	Rosa	Lienz	19.08.1893		Fiss, Nr. 21	f	verheiratet seit 18. 05. 1920	Bauernin		01.06.25	2		USA		TfA, Film 932/1, Pfarre Fiss, Taufbuch V 1824 - 1944, p. 149; Gltznr Wolfgang, Ortschronist von F			
951	24	Schranz	Emilia	Fiss, Nr. 21	26.02.21		Fiss, Nr. 21	f		Kind		01.06.25			USA		TfA, Film 932/1, Pfarre Fiss, Taufbuch V 1824 - 1944, p. 149; Gltznr Wolfgang, Ortschronist von F			
952	25	Schranz	Marianna	Fiss, Nr. 21	18.01.23		Fiss, Nr. 21	f		Kind		01.06.25			USA		TfA, Film 932/1, Pfarre Fiss, Taufbuch V 1824 - 1944, p. 149; Gltznr Wolfgang, Ortschronist von F			
953	1325	Schranz	Anna	Pettneu	10.11.1883													Tb. 4 P/15	Alois Schranz	Maria Anna Kurz
954	1326	Schranz	Jakob				Grins			Gipsr			6		Muhlhausen/Elisa ss		Tb. 6 G/183, 190, 199, 223, 227, 235 gest. in Zurich Stb. 4 G/171, 176, 188, 214; Stb. 5 G/35, 45; Tb. 6 G/207, 212, 220, 225, 229.	Alois Schranz	Genovefa Schutz Elisabeth Walch	
955	1327	Schranz	Josef	Pettneu	27.03.1856	06.06.15				Maurer			10				gest. in Horgenzell/Wurtemberg Stb. 3 Stanz/38	Johann Schranz	Genovefa Schutz Elisabeth Walch	
956	1328	Schranz	Nikolaus	Stanz	06.12.1819	09.10.1819											Ann.: In Burstadt an der Bergstrae verheiratet und hausl. niedergelassen (1727). Juen (Vb. 1727	Martin	Fritz Justina	
957	650	Schueler	Thomas	Stanzertal	19.12.1700		Burstadt an der Bergstrae	m	Verheiratet			01.01.1727			Burstadt an der Bergstrae		Ann.: Maurergeselle zu Luzern in der Schweiz (1761). Vb. 1761/53 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, S	Martin	Fritz Justina	
958	649	Schueler	Anton	St. Jakob	13.01.1715		St. Jakob	m	Verheiratet			01.01.1761			Luzern in der Schweiz		Ann.: Maurergeselle zu Luzern in der Schweiz (1761). Vb. 1761/53 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, S	Martin	Wiedmann Rosina	
959	340	Schuler	Isidor		01.06.1838		Landeck	m				15.03.1868			Sonntag 15. Marz 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck. Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozzuo, Peru Callao	Habicher Bruno, Pozzuo. Schicksal-Hoffnung-Heimat, Briefe-Berichte- Kommentare, Innsbruck 2003. Habi			
960	341	Schuler	Josef	Landeck, Bruggen Nr. 41	22.10.1817	14.09.1887	Landeck, Bruggen Nr. 41	m	verheiratet seit 12. 01. 1841	Maurer	Bauer, Maurer	15.03.1868			Sonntag 15. Marz 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck. Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozzuo, Peru Callao	Pfarre Landeck, Traubuch V. p. 21. Habicher Bruno, Pozzuo. Schicksal- Hoffnung-Heimat, Briefe-Berich			

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	
961	342	Schuler	Maria	Grins, Graf	01.06.1816		Landeck, Bruggen Nr. 41	f	verheiratet seit 12.01.1841		Bäuerin	15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	Pfarrde Landeck, Taufbuch V, p. 21. Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal-Hoffnung-Heimat, Briefe-Bericht			
962	344	Schuler	Karolina	Landeck, Bruggen Nr. 41	18.09.1848	28.01.1877	Landeck, Bruggen Nr. 41	f		Kind		15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	TLA, Film 894/7, Pfarre Landeck, Taufbuch V 1824 - 1866, p. 85. Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal-H			
963	345	Schuler	Franz	Landeck, Bruggen Nr. 41	06.09.1853	13.07.14	Landeck, Bruggen Nr. 41	m		Kind		15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	TLA, Film 894/7, Pfarre Landeck, Taufbuch V 1824 - 1866, p. 96. Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal-H			
964	346	Schuler	Josef	Landeck, Bruggen Nr. 41	18.10.1855	02.01.00	Landeck, Bruggen Nr. 41	m		Kind		15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	TLA, Film 894/7, Pfarre Landeck, Taufbuch V 1824 - 1866, p. 100. Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal-			
965	347	Schuler	Markus	Landeck, Bruggen Nr. 41	07.10.1860	14.10.38	Landeck, Bruggen Nr. 41	m		Kind		15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	TLA, Film 894/7, Pfarre Landeck, Taufbuch V 1824 - 1866, p. 115. Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal-			
966	348	Schuler	Balbina	Landeck, Bruggen Nr. 41	12.08.1862		Landeck, Bruggen Nr. 41	f		Kind		15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	TLA, Film 894/7, Pfarre Landeck, Taufbuch V 1824 - 1866, p. 123. Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal-			
967	1329	Schuler	Alois	Quadratsch	24.06.1811	18.11.1870											gest. in Zürich	Stb. 4 G/119	Johann Schuler	Noiburga Sprenger
968	1330	Schuler	Johann	St. Anton	25.06.1772	24.11.37											gest. in Blivio (=Stalla) Kl. Graubünden		Johannes Schuler	Anna Maria Haues
969	1331	Schuler	Joseph	St. Anton	07.07.1834					Maurer							Trb. 5 SJ/12, Tb. 5a SJ/102			
970	1332	Schuler	Paul	St. Anton	06.05.1809	07.08.1852											gest. in Hiltisau/Vorarlberg bei der Holzarbeit	Stb. 4 SJ/142	Franz Schuler	Chesenzia Hauser
971	1333	Schuler	Sebastian	Pettneu	09.06.1808	01.05.1832											gest. als Kaiserjäger in Cremona	Stb. 3 P/71		
972	651	Schütz	Thomas	Pettneu	27.07.1739		Pettneu	m	Verheiratet	Maurer							Stb. 2 P/5 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Universität		Michael Schuler	Kreszentia Madies
973	652	Schütz	Ulrich	Grins	01.06.1676	24.07.1710	Grins	m	Ledig	Maurer							unbekannt - in einem akatholischen Ort			
974	653	Schwarzzhans	Catharina	Kuralie St. Jakob			Kuralie St. Jakob	f	Verheiratet								Ann.: Starb in einem akatholischen Ort. Stb. 1 G/43 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder		Martin	Zangerl Maria
975	654	Schwarzzhans	Conrad	Kuralie St. Jakob			Kuralie St. Jakob	m	Verheiratet								Ann.: Georg Schwäger, von Pfahheim/Württemberg, dessen Eltern: Georg u. Maria Dräenn. Trb. 2 S		Christian	Kleinhaus Maria Hinterseber
976	655	Schwarzzhans	Fidel	Kuralie St. Jakob			Kuralie St. Jakob	m	Verheiratet								Ann.: f. Ehe: 1703 mit Catharina Mainr v. Unterhambach/Mittelfranken (Eltern: Johannes u. Margerit)		Albin	Rosina
977	1334	Schwatzter	Aloisia	St. Anton	28.11.1852												Ann.: Ursula Evez: v. Böhen in Algäu (Eltern: Michael u. Ursula Wegscheider)	Trb. 2 SJ/19 Sp	Christian	Kleinhaus Maria
978	1335	Schwatzter	Josef	St. Anton	01.06.1854	15.03.1889											Tb. 5a SJ/125		Josef Schwatzter	Theresia Tachol
979	856	Schweisgut	Michael	Strengen			Strengen	m	Verheiratet	Maurer							gest. in Bregenz	Trb. 5 SJ/15; Stb. 5 SJ/26, 40	Josef Schwatzter	Theresia Tachol
980	1173	Schweisgut	Thomas	Strengen	28.12.1869			m	Verheiratet								Ann.: Am 24.08.1781 in der Schweiz arbeitend. Tb 1 Str/412 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwab			
981	1336	Schweisgut	Johann	Strengen	28.06.1839	15.10.1861				Kaiserjäger							Tb. 4 Str/114; Trb. 4 Str/45		Kaspar Schwesgut	Nothburga juen
982	1337	Schweisgut	Anna	Strengen	12.11.1830	02.11.1861											gest. in Padua	Stb. 2 Str./151	Clement Schwesgut	Josepha Baldauf
983	1175	Schwenninger	Katharina	Gmar	30.04.1808	04.02.1844				Tagelöhnerin							gest. im Spital in El Arrouch/Algerien	Stb. 2 Str./151	Schwesgut	Baldauf
984	657	Schwenninger	Christian	Stanzertal	07.03.1687		Stanzertal	m	Verheiratet	Maurer		01.01.1717					gest. in Bürs/Vorarlberg;	Stb. 4 G/60	Johann Schwenninger	Rosina Wechner
985	1174	Schwenninger	Joseph	Schnann	21.10.1796	12.07.1818				Ledig							Ann.: Maurer 4.3.1708; Lehrmeister Severin Schwenninger; wils sich in Obergrüne (berohn) nieder		Bonifaz Sch	Weibl Maria Joseph
986	658	Saeberger	Bernhard	St. Jakob			St. Jakob	m	Verheiratet	Maurermeister							gest. in Neuwertbasz/Ungarn		Juén (Vb. 1712/178) Spiss Roman,	Christoph Baldauf Barbara

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
987	659	Seeberger	Christoph	St. Anton	06.12.1704	20.03.1759	St. Anton	m	Verheiratet	Architekt							Er war 1738/39 in Paderborn, 1740/41 in Trier tätig, leitete seit 1754 Bauarbeiten an der Jesuiten Büren		
988	660	Seeberger	Josef	Stanzertal	06.03.1696		Stanzertal	m	Verheiratet			01.01.1726					Trier	Ann: Laienbruder des Jesuitenordens, Eintritt in den Orden 1735. Pieper-Lippe, 1967, S. 179 Sp	Johann Tschol Maria
989	661	Seeberger	Maria	Stanzertal			Stanzertal	f	In Partnerschaft					1				Ann: Uneheliches Kind vom Schwaben Michael Tüper (Wäcker), Tü: 2 G/235 (8.1.1665) Spiss Roman,	Christian Walter Maria
990	1176	Seeberger	Josef	St. Anton	21.02.1819	22.03.1868				Eisenbahnarbeiter/in								Witwer der Anna Waele, gest. in Ravensburg, Stb. 4 S/J/187	Johann Anton Seeburger
991	1177	Seeberger	Mathilde	St. Anton	06.05.1846									3				Tb. 5a S/J/105, 107; Stb. 5 S/J/9	Franz Seeburger
992	1178	Seeberger	Theresia	St. Anton	22.05.1835									2				Tb. 5a S/J/105, 107	Maria Anna Wörle
993	122	Senn	Josef	Serfaus, Untertöbens	01.01.1884	01.06.32	Serfaus, Untertöbens	m	ledig	Zimmermann		01.01.06					Chicago, Illinois, USA	Klien Robert, Dorfbuch Serfaus, Innsbruck 2002.	Franz Seeburger
994	662	Senn	Johannes	Kirchspiel Grins			Kirchspiel Grins	m	Verheiratet									Ann: Christina Hueber, aus Franken. Tb. 2 G/116 (31.3.1849) Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwab	
995	663	Senn	Sebastian	Strengen			Strengen	m	Verheiratet	Maurereselle	Saarbrücken							Ann: Maurereselle 28.2.1773, Lehrmeister der Brüder Josef, Maurermeister zu Saarbrücken 1769.	Michael
996	664	Senn	Tobias	Flirsch	24.08.1778	16.02.1800	Flirsch	m	Verheiratet	Schütz	Schütz						Verona	Ann: Starb im Spital in Verona als Schütze. Stb. 2 F/15 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenk	Anton
997	1179	Senn	Alex	Quadratsch	19.09.1799	07.03.1822				Kaiserjäger								gest. in Trient. Stb. 4 G/6	Alois Senn
998	1180	Senn	Joseph	Grins	01.01.1811	01.05.1848	Strengen	m		Dienstknecht								gest. in Riedhausen/Württemberg. Stb. 2 Str./125	Franz Anton Senn
999	1181	Senn	Magnus	Giggj	16.01.1802		Plans	m	Verheiratet	Steinmetz								Tb. 4 G/127	Senn
1000	1182	Senn	Nikolaus	Grins	13.07.1821	14.10.1844				Kaiserjäger								Ann: Maurereselle 28.2.1773, Lehrmeister der Brüder Josef, Maurermeister zu Saarbrücken 1769.	Joseph Senn
1001	1183	Senn	Siegfried	Strengen	07.10.1863					Maurer				3				Tb. 4 Str./33; Tb. 3 Str./103; Stb. 4 Str./70; Tb. 4 Str./56, 60	Alois Senn
1002	1189	Siegel	Nikolaus	Strengen			Dasseier/Grins	m	Verheiratet	Steinmetz				1				Ann: Hat sich ehelich in Worms versprochen (1710). Juen (Vb: 1710/179)	Nikolaus Senn
1003	665	Siegele	Simon	Grins			Grins	m	In Partnerschaft			01.01.1710					Worms	Spiss Roman, Saisonwand	Adam
1004	1184	Siegele	Christian	Giggj	01.01.1778	13.09.1830												gest. in Luzern; Stb. 1 Tob./84	Saller Elisabeth
1005	1185	Siegele	Alajos	Tobadill	20.12.1808	18.02.1840				ledig								gest. in Willa/Kl. Zürich; Stb. 1 Tob./84	Maria Anna Mutter
1006	1186	Siegele	Johann	Flirsch	01.01.1807	26.12.1831	Flirsch	m	Verheiratet	Kaiserjäger								gest. in Brescia; Stb. 2 F/50	Christian Siegele
1007	1187	Siegl	Johann	Flirsch			Flirsch	m	Verheiratet	Zementarbeiter				5				Tb. 2 F/851, 853, 858; Tb. 3 F/7, 28	Johann Siegele
1008	1188	Siegl	Martin	Flirsch			Flirsch	m	Verheiratet	Asphaltarbeiter				2				Kinder geb. in Horgen/Kl. Zürich; Tb. 3 F/37	Alois Siegele
1009	666	Sieß	Andreas	Schnann			Schnann	m	Verheiratet	Bauhauwerker- vermutlich							Warendorf - unter anderem	Ann: Am 7.10.1798 in Warendorf Zeuge für den Geburtsbrief des Maurermeisters Franz Greber, Piep	
1010	667	Sieß	Jakob	Schnann	07.07.1671		Schnann	m	Verheiratet	Maurermeister		01.01.1701						Ann: Will sich zu Lening/Lothringe in	Christoph
1011	668	Sieß	Jakob	Flirsch	26.04.1676		Flirsch	m	Verheiratet	Maurer		01.01.1705						Ann: Will sich in Haasen Püttingen/Lothringe niederlassen (1705). Juen (Vb: 1705/Gb. 26.12.)	Peter
1012	669	Sieß	Johannes	Flirsch	09.02.1662		Flirsch	m	Verheiratet			01.01.1698						Ann: Will sich außer Landes niederlassen (1698). Juen (Vb: 1698/2.3.) Spiss Roman, Saisonwan	Christian
1013	670	Sieß	Joseph	St. Anton	01.01.1721	21.08.1750	St. Anton	m	Verheiratet									Ann: Starb am 21.8.1750 mit 29 J. auf dem Arberg, während der Reise zum Wochenmarkt in die Schwe	Zangerl Maria
1014	1190	Sieß	Alex	Grins	03.08.1874					Maurer	Kondukteur			1				Tb. 5 G/11, 41; Tb. 6 G/166	Josef Anton Sieß
1015	1191	Sieß	Anton	Strengen	02.11.1853	15.12.09				ledig								gest. in St. Gallen; Stb. 4 Str./76	Augustin Sieß
1016	1192	Sieß	Augustin	Strengen	01.01.1815	12.01.1862	Kirchspiel Grins	m	ledig	Maurer								gest. in Waichhofen/Vbbs; Stb. 4 G/98	Maria Anna Ladner
1017	1193	Sieß	Ferdinand	Grins	11.12.1841	12.01.1868												gest. im Steinbruch in Benden/Liechtenstein; Stb. 4 G/111	Josef Anton Sieß
1018	1194	Sieß	Franz	Schnann	24.01.1826					Verheiratet	Orgelbauer			1				Tb. 2 F/244; Stb. 2 F/115	Jakob Sieß
1019	1195	Sieß	Franz	Strengen	12.07.1855					Verheiratet				3				Tb. 4 Str./27; Tb. 3 Str./2; Tb. 4 Str./57, 63	Maria Kath. Kerber
1020	1196	Sieß	Johann	Strengen	26.05.1875	02.05.09				Maurer								gest. in Winterthur; Stb. 4 Str./77	Augustin Sieß
1021	1197	Sieß	Josef	Grins	31.05.1868					Verheiratet	Wechselwärter							Tb. 5 G/39	Peter Sieß
1022	1198	Sieß	Josef	Schnann	04.12.1818	17.02.1886				Maurer								gest. 1702/1886 in ? lt. Telegramm Stb. 2 F/137	Maria Anna Kerber
1023	1199	Sieß	Rochus	Schnann	03.06.1797	14.10.1822				Maurer								gest. in Brig/Kl. Wallis- vom Holz erschlagen; Stb. Schnann/20a	Johann Sieß
1024	671	Spanner	Anton	Gurnau	27.05.1714	24.09.1732	Gurnau	m	ledig									1993, Innsbruck, Universität	Vitus
1025	672	Spiss	Christian	Kirchspiel Flirsch		11.04.1694	Kirchspiel Flirsch	m	ledig	Maurer								Ann: 1723 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, Stb. 1 G/: Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Universita	
1026	673	Spiss	Nikolaus	Strengen		26.06.1771	Strengen	m	ledig	Maurer								Ann: Starb am 26.6.1771 im Kloster Riechenberg, Diözese Hildesheim. Stb. 1 Str./315 Spiss Roma	Johannes Tamerle
1027	1200	Spieß	Franz	Flirsch	01.01.1790	16.02.1814	Flirsch	m		Soldat								gest. in Basel; Stb. 2 F/35	Gertrud Tamerle
1028	1201	Spiss	Hedwig	Strengen	13.10.1884									1				Tb. 4 Str./96	Franz Spieß
1029	1202	Spiss	Josef	Strengen	03.10.1838					Verheiratet								Stb. 4 Str./37; Tb. 3 Str./63	Hedwig Schmid
1030	1203	Spieß	Joseph	Strengen	01.09.1844	09.06.1865				Maurer								gest. in Glurns; Stb. 2 Str./158	Alois Spieß
1031	1204	Spiss	Josef	Strengen	23.11.1845	08.08.1885				Verheiratet	Maurer							gest. in Zürich; Stb. 4 Str./51	Marianne Auer
1032	1205	Spieß	Kassian	Flirsch	01.01.1786													Aussage seines Anverw. Ob	Maria Sibilla Ladner
1033	1206	Spiss	Martin	Strengen	06.11.1840	07.12.1886				Verheiratet	Maurer			3				gest. in Pfäfers/Kl. Zürich; Trb. 3 str./68; Tb. 3 Str./32, 39, 47; Tb. 4 Str./130; Stb. 4 Str.	Alois Spiss
1034	1207	Spiss	Martin	Strengen	15.10.1849	02.05.1897				ledig	Maurer							gest. in Aarau; Stb. 4 Str./54	Kath. Waldner
1035	1208	Spiss	Peter	Strengen	21.09.1876					Verheiratet	Gipsler			4				Tb. 4 Str./105, 123	Maria Auer
1036	1209	Spiss	Thomas	Strengen	06.06.1851					Verheiratet								heimatzuständig in der Schweiz; Trb. 4 Str./16	Hedwig Schmid
1037	174	Stadelwieser	Josef	Kaunertal, Vergötschen Nr. 28	08.12.1889		Kaunertal, Vergötschen Nr. 28	m	ledig									USA	Alois Spiss

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	
1038	163	Stadwieser	Josef	Kaunertal	01.01.03		Kaunertal	männlich	ledig		Mönch				Mill Hill, USA		Dietinger Erika, Die Gemeinde Kaunertal, Kufstein 1998.			
1039	164	Stadwieser	Adalbert	Kaunertal	01.06.03		Kaunertal	m	ledig		Mönch				Mill Hill, USA		Dietinger Erika, Die Gemeinde Kaunertal, Kufstein 1998.			
1040	165	Stadwieser	Raimund	Kaunertal			Kaunertal	m	verheiratet seit 1956					11	Naton, Alberta, Kanada		Dietinger Erika, Die Gemeinde Kaunertal, Kufstein 1998.			
1041	166	Stadwieser	Kreszenzia	Kaunertal, Feichten			Kaunertal, Feichten	f	verheiratet seit 1956					11	Naton, Alberta, Kanada		Dietinger Erika, Die Gemeinde Kaunertal, Kufstein 1998.			
1042	1210	Stadwieser	Alois				Schnann	m	Verheiratet								Stb. 3 F/2, Trb. 2 F/234			
1043	1211	Stadwieser	Anna	St. Anton	21.05.1857			f	ledig					1			Tb. 5a SJ/121	Michael Stadwieser	Katharina Wastle	
1044	1212	Stadwieser	Franz	Stanz	02.02.1819			m	Verheiratet					1			Trb. 3 Stanz/27, Tb. 3 Stanz/51	Nikolaus Stadwieser	Neuburg Schaulfer	
1045	1213	Stadwieser	Nikolaus	Stanz	22.02.1859			m	Verheiratet	Maurerpolier				5			Tb. 3 Stanz/71, 73, 75, 78, 79; Stb. 3 Stanz/63	Franz Stadwieser	Helena Pfg	
1046	777	Stadwieser	Nikolaus	Stanz	22.02.1859		Zürich	m	Verheiratet	Maurerpolier				5				Franz Stadwieser	Helena Pfg	
1047	1214	Staggl	Fidel	Grins	09.04.1865			m	Verheiratet		Bahnbediensteter			2			Trb. 5 G/32; Tb. 6 G/230, 235; Tb. 8 G/65	Andrá Staggl	Maria Anna Leitner	
1048	1215	Staggl	Josef	Grins	04.12.1855	18.01.1899		m			Maurer						gest. in Zürich; Stb. 5 G/2	Andrá Staggl	Marianne Leitner	
1049	349	Stanger	Judith		01.06.1929	28.11.1893	Landeck	f	verheiratet		Bauerin	15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März, 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck. Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck 4 (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo. Schicksal-Hoffnung-Heimat, Briefe-Berichte-Kommentare, Innsbruck 2003. Habl			
1050	350	Stanger	Magdalena		01.01.1853	25.06.1895	Landeck	f		Kind		15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März, 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck. Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo. Schicksal-Hoffnung-Heimat, Briefe-Berichte-Kommentare, Innsbruck 2003. Habl			
1051	351	Stanger	Aloisia		01.06.1859		Landeck	f		Kind		15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März, 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck. Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo. Schicksal-Hoffnung-Heimat, Briefe-Berichte-Kommentare, Innsbruck 2003. Habl			
1052	352	Stanger	Elisabeth		01.01.1861		Landeck	f		Kind		15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März, 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck. Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo. Schicksal-Hoffnung-Heimat, Briefe-Berichte-Kommentare, Innsbruck 2003. Habl			
1053	353	Stanger	Josef		01.06.1863	16.09.30	Landeck	m		Kind		15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März, 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck. Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo. Schicksal-Hoffnung-Heimat, Briefe-Berichte-Kommentare, Innsbruck 2003. Habl			
1054	1216	Stanger	Anton	Grins	29.08.1856			m	Verheiratet		Maurer		3				Trb. 5 G/25, Tb. 6 G/206, 218, 233; Stb. 4 G/188	Franz Anton Stanger	Rosalia Gabl	
1055	1217	Stanger	Eduard	Tobadill	16.08.1862		Neuhausen am Rheinfl/Kt. Schaffhausen	m	ledig		Maurermeister	Baumeister						Trb. 1 Tob./62, Tb. 1 Tob./178; Stb. 1 Tob./170	Josef Stanger	Genovefa
1056	1218	Stanger	Jakob	Gigg	03.08.1803	25.08.1836		m	ledig								gest. in Mühlhausen in Frankreich; Stb. 1 tob./81	Alex Stanger	Maria Anna Platt	
1057	1219	Stanger	Josef		01.01.1884	27.05.13	Tobadill	m	ledig								gest. in Straßburg; Stb. 1 Tob./48			
1058	1220	Stanger	Josef	Tobadill	08.09.1866			m	Verheiratet		Maurer		6				2. Ehe: Hochzeitstag 29.05.1911 in Embrach/Kt. Zürich; Maria Elsener; Stb. 2 Tob./1, Trb. 1 Tob./	Josef Stanger	Genovefa Pfeifer	
1059	1221	Stanger	Kreszenz	Dasseier	08.01.1861			m	ledig		Nachtstickerin			1			Tb. 6 G/201	Franz Anton Stanger	Franziska Gabl	
1060	92	Stark Jakob	Angelika	Fäggen	27.10.1874		Fäggen, Nr. 5	f	ledig						Chicago, USA		Mair Josef, Ortschronist von Fäggen.			
1061	674	Stark	Christian	Pians, Gmar		27.09.1705	Pians, Gmar	m	ledig						unbekannt in einem häretischen Ort in d. Fremde		Stb. 1 G/36 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Universita			
1062	675	Stark	Maria	Kirchspiel Flirsch		01.10.1673	Kirchspiel Flirsch	f	ledig						unbekannt - unter Häretikern		Stb. 1 Tr. Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Universita			
1063	676	Stark	Georg	Grins	22.04.1725	23.09.1787	Grins	m	ledig		Maurer		1		Rheingplatz		Anm.: Am 10.10.1767 stirbt seine Tochter Maria Magdalena mit 10 J., geboren in der Rheingplatz. Geo	Andreas	Franziska Pfeifer	
1064	677	Stark	Peter	Pians, Gmar		01.08.1700	Pians, Gmar	m	ledig		Maurer				unbekannt - in der Fremde unter Häretikern		Stb. 1 G/36 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Universita			
1065	678	Stark	Thomas	Gigg		01.01.1705	Gigg	m	Verwitwet						unbekannt - in der Fremde unter Häretikern		Anm.: Starb 1705 in der Fremde unter Häretikern. Stb. 1 G/36 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Universita			
1066	1222	Stark	Andreas	Strengen	11.07.1833	05.01.1891		m	ledig		Müller						gest. in Bieden/Kt. Aargau; Stb. 4 Str./44	Josef Stark	Elisabeth Jüden	
1067	1223	Stark	Franz		23.11.1643	01.01.1613	Tobadill	m									gest. in Steinen/Kt. Schwyz; Stb. 1 Tob./86			
1068	1224	Stark	Georg	Strengen	01.04.1775	09.08.1842		m			Tagelöhner						Stb. 2 Str./1031	Christian Stark	Juliana Traxin	
1069	1225	Stark	Jakob	Strengen	09.12.1813	13.11.1870		m			Maurereselle						gest. in Sittendorf/Niederösterreich; Stb. 2 Str./168	Georg Alois Stark, Theresa		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
1070	1226	Stark	Johann	Strengen	03.07.1808	12.08.1871		m	Ledig	Steinhauer							gest. in Feldkirch; Stb. 2 Str./170	Isidor Stark	Anna Katharina Vögele
1071	1227	Staudacher	Mathias	Plans	24.02.1832	21.10.1871		m	Verheiratet	Maurer und Schuster							gest. in Zürich; Trb. 5 G/5; Tb. 6 G/145, 246; Stb. 4 G/122	Michael Staudacher	Kreszenz Holzl
1072	1228	Stemmer	Magdalena	Gmar/Plans	15.09.1825			f									Tb. 6 G/107	Johann Michael Kreszenz	Prantauer
1073	1229	Stemmer	Nikolaus	Gmar	06.07.1828	01.04.1868		m	Ledig	Sattler							gest. in Neuwilling; Stb. 4 G/111	Johann Michael Prantauer	Kreszenz
1074	1230	Stocker	August	Strengen	19.11.1844	08.06.04		m	Verheiratet	Maurer							gest. in Kempen, verehelicht mit Maria Baumgartner; Stb. 4 Str./164	Stemmer	Prantauer
1075	1231	Stocker	Josef		21.08.1868	Strengen		f		Maurer							gest. in Kempen; Stb. 3 Str./164	Josef Anton Stocker	Anna Maria Senn
1076	1232	Stocker	Maria	Strengen	19.11.1868			f									Tb. 3 Str./61	Josef Stocker	Katharina Zangler
1077	679	Streng	Simon	Pettneu	01.01.1860	Pettneu		m	Ledig						Franken unbekannt - außerhalb der Heimat		Ann.: Starb 1719 außerhalb der Heimat. Stb. 2 G/21 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder		
1078	680	Streng	Thomas	Pettneu	01.01.1719	Pettneu		m	Ledig									Maria Nöthbürgl	
1079	1233	Streng	Alois	Strengen	17.06.1842	16.11.1873		f									gest. in Walenstadt/Kt. St. Gallen; Stb. 2 str./176	Joseph Streng	Spiss
1080	1234	Strobl	Hubert	St. Anton	04.04.1869	17.09.1895		m									Stb. 5 SJ/54	Josef Strobl	Rosalie Falch
1081	1235	Strobl	Maria				St. Anton	f									Tb. 4 SJ/64		
1082	1236	Stroiz	Josef	St. Anton	12.09.1838	17.01.1874		m	Ledig	Maurer							gest. in Greiz an der weißen Elster; Stb. 5 SJ/9	Thomas Alois Stroiz	Kreszenz Matt
1083	1237	Stroiz	Stephan	St. Jakob	25.09.1841			m	Verheiratet	Maurerpolier							Trb. 5 SJ/48; Tb. 5a SJ/144, 160		Kreszenz Matt
														Sonntag 15. März 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck					
1084	355	Sturm	Maria	Fließ, Mühlbach	01.06.1845	13.06.1880	Fließ, Mühlbach	f			Bauerin	15.03.1868					Abfahrt	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao
1085	1238	Sturm	Anton	Tobadill	06.04.1811	17.01.1862		m									Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo. Schicksal-Hoffnung-Heimat, Briefe-Berichte- Kommentare, Innsbruck 2003. Hab		
1086	1239	Sturm	Joseph	Tobadill	02.11.1815	27.02.1842		f									erkrankt in Trimmis/Kt. Graubünden, aber überbracht nach Chur, dort verstorben u. begraben; Stb. gest. in Bern; Stb. 1 Tob./68	Anton Quirin	Katharina Handlin
														Sonntag 15. März 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck					
1087	354	Sturm	Lazarus	Fließ, Mühlbach	24.02.1845	31.12.1871	Fließ, Mühlbach	m		Müller	Bauer, Müller	15.03.1868					Abfahrt	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao
1088	459	Tamerl	Andreas	Pettneu	23.11.1865		Pettneu	m	Verheiratet	Maurermeister		01.01.1701					Callao		
1089	460	Tamerl	Balthasar	Pettneu	02.01.1864		Pettneu	m	Verheiratet			01.01.1893					Callao		
1090	462	Tamerl	Martin	Pettneu	21.01.1868		Pettneu	m	Verheiratet			01.01.1893					Callao		
1091	858	Tamerl	Joseph	Strengen	08.04.1759	30.03.1804		m									Callao		
1092	464	Tangl	Mathias	Wenns, Firsch			Wenns, Firsch	m	Verheiratet	Steinhauer		01.01.1712					Callao		
1093	859	Tangl	Franz	Stanz	09.11.1847	05.05.1872		m									Callao		
1094	465	Tasch	Anton	Stanzertal	28.01.1695		Stanzertal	m	Verheiratet			01.01.1714					Callao		
1095	1231	Thurnes	Martin	Spiss	01.01.1853		Spiss	f	Verheiratet								Callao		
1096	124	Thurnes	Maria	Serfaus			Spiss	f	Verheiratet								Callao		
1097	209	Tomola	Heinrich				Ladis	m		Fabrikarbeiter		01.06.1881					Callao		
1098	210	Tomola	Johann				Ladis	m		Fabrikarbeiter		01.06.1881					Callao		
1099	469	Topp	Lorenz	Stanzertal			Stanzertal	m	Verheiratet	Maurer u. Steinhauer		01.01.1782					Callao		
														Sonntag 15. März 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck					
1100	356	Tragsell	Isidor	Schönwies, Surs	23.02.1841		Schönwies, Surs	m		Landgeher	Bauer	15.03.1868					Callao		
														Sonntag 15. März 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck					
1101	357	Tragsell	Lazarus	Schönwies, Surs	17.12.1842		Schönwies, Surs	m	Verheiratet	Landgeher	Bauer	15.03.1868					Callao		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S				
1102	208	Tragseller	Alois				Prutz	m			Fabrikarbeiter	01.03.1880			Chicago, Illinois, USA	New York, Ellis Island	Moritz Alois, Auswanderer aus dem Oberen Gericht, in: Landecker Buch, 1. Bd. Kraft, 1927, S. 167 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Uni						
1103	471	Traxl	Balthasar	Flirsch	31.12.1698		Flirsch	m	Verheiratet	Maurerpolier		01.01.1730			Würzburg		Ann.: Starb um den 19.9.1781 in Böhmien - von Leuten bezeugt, die in dem selben Ort als Maurer arbeiteten	Josef	Hueber Anna				
1104	473	Traxl	Johann	Strengen		19.09.1781	Strengen	m	Verheiratet	Maurer	Maurer				Böhmen		Ann.: Starb um den 21.06.1860 in Ungarn. Stb. 1 G/ Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Universität						
1105	474	Traxl	Martin	Kirchspiel Grins		05.03.1727	Kirchspiel Grins	m	Ledig						Darmstadt		Ann.: Starb um den 21.06.1860 in Ungarn. Stb. 1 G/ Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Universität						
1106	476	Traxl	Mathäus	Strengen		21.09.1690	Strengen	m	Ledig						Ungarn		Ann.: Am 9.12.1699 stellt ihm Johann Paulin Tschiderer ein Lehrzeugnis aus, er hat ihn in der Stadt	Bartlma	Traxl Agnes				
1107	480	Traxl	Severin	Strengen			Strengen	m							01.01.1719								
1108	481	Traxl	Severin	Strengen		31.05.1779	Strengen	m		Kaufmann					Marlstein/Platz, Erzdiözese Mainz		Ann.: Starb in Marlstein/Platz, Erzdiözese Mainz. Stb. 1 Str./324 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Uni						
1109	482	Traxl	Simon	Strengen		01.01.1696	Strengen	m							Roibach im Elsass		Ann.: Gedenkmesse: 14.7.1696 in Strengen. Stb. 1 Str./267 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Uni						
1110	876	Traxl	Alois	Flirsch		19.01.1842	23.08.1883			Färbermeister					Wien		Gestorben in Wien, nach Flirsch überführt.	Alois Traxl	Theresia Greil				
1111	878	Traxl	Alois	Flirsch		19.03.1872				Schreiner					3			Martin Traxl	Wucherer				
1112	879	Traxl	Andreas	Strengen		23.11.1789	08.09.1848			Maurer					3			Anton Traxl	Johanna Rist				
1113	880	Traxl	Augustin	Strengen		18.01.1835	17.05.02	Zofingen/Kt. Aargau	m	Verheiratet	Maurermeister	Baumeister			4			Augustin war großzügig und wohlthätiger Mann.					
1114	881	Traxl	Gottlieb	Strengen		01.01.1842	03.04.1860			Verheiratet								Trb. 4 Str./4; Tb. 3 Str./73, 86, 91, 95; Stb. 4 Str./50, 65	Johann Traxl	Katharina Vogt			
1115	882	Traxl	Gottlieb	Strengen		04.12.1860	13.01.1893			Ledig	Maurer							gestorben in Wülflinhu Stb. 4 Str./47	Vinzenz Traxl	Maria Wabner			
1116	883	Traxl	Gottfried	Strengen		24.10.1854				Verheiratet	Tagelöhner (Feldkirch)	Aufwäger allid. Tiefbauamt (Zürich)			4			Stb. 4 Str./44, 46; Trb. 4 Str./18, 67; Tb. 3 Str./78, 90	Johann Traxl	Josefine Pirchner			
1117	884	Traxl	Joseph	Strengen		17.11.1862				Verheiratet					2			Trb. 4 Str./43; Tb. 4 Str./113, 135	Lorenz Traxl	Regina Mungenast			
1118	885	Traxl	Josef	Strengen		14.01.1835				Verheiratet	Steinhauer				2			Trb. 4 Str./29; Trb. 3 Str./57; Tb. 3 Str./18, 23	Stefan Traxl	Franziska Geiger			
1119	886	Traxl	Laurenz	Strengen		24.08.1825				Verheiratet								Am 27.04.1873 Taupate in Wettingen/Kt. Aargau von Arnold August Traxl. Tb. 3 Str./29	Stephan Traxl	Maria Franziska Geiger			
1120	887	Traxl	Maria	Strengen		13.06.1869	07.08.1891			Verheiratet	Dienstmagd							gestorben in Winterthur. Stb. 4 Str./45	Vinzenz Traxl	Josefa Pircher			
1121	888	Traxl	Martin	Strengen		19.11.1836	26.04.13			Verheiratet	Maurer				7			Martin stirbt in Rapperswil/Kt. Bern oder St. Gallen. Tb. 3 Str./19, 22, 29, 33, 41, 61; Stb. 4	Stephan Traxl	Franziska Geiger			
1122	889	Traxl	Martin	Pians		18.10.1839		Kempten	m	Verheiratet	Maurer							Trb. 4 G/93; Tb. 6 G/129	Lorenz Traxl	Cäzilia Sief			
1123	890	Traxl	Martin	Strengen		03.10.1864	22.07.15	Zürich	m	Verheiratet	Maurer							Trb. 4 Str./23; Tb. 3 Str./104; Stb. 4 Str./68, 92	Lorenz Traxl	Regina Mungenast			
1124	892	Traxl	Simon	Strengen		27.02.1821		Reiden/kanton Luzern	m	Verheiratet								Tb. 3v Str./73	Johann Vogt	Maria Katharina Vogt			
1125	477	Traxl	Mathäus	Strengen		21.08.1696	01.01.1718	Strengen	m	Verheiratet	Maurer							Wolmünster (Wolmünster), Lothringen, Kl. Schwyz					
1126	479	Traxl	Michael	Strengen		25.12.1764		Strengen	m	Ledig	Maurer							Juen (Vb. 1718/169) u. Tb. C/Str./Ende d. Buches Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Uni	Nikolaus	Spilä Maria			
1127	893	Triendl	Josef	Strengen		01.01.1800	15.02.1867	Zürich	m	Verheiratet								Ann.: Starb in Tuggen, Kl. Schwyz. Stb. 1 Str./310 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder u					
1128	894	Tripp	Josef	Stanz		14.07.1840		Riedlingen Württemberg	m	Verheiratet	Eisenbahnarbeiter	Eisenbahnarbeiter						Trb. 3 Str./45; Stb. 2 Str./161	Joseph Ladner	Maria Ladner			
1129	358	Tschiederer	Franz-Anton			01.06.1837		Landeck	m		Bauer	15.03.1868						Sonntag 15. März 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Adresse mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozou, Peru	Callao	Habicher Bruno, Pozou, Schicksal-Hoffnung-Heimat, Briefe-Berichte-Kommentare, Innsbruck 2003. Habl		
1130	484	Tschiederer	Johann	Pians			Pians	m	Verheiratet	Bildhauer								Ann.: Starb im Herbst 1799 als "Schütz" in Verona. Stb. 2 Str./17 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder u	Joseph	Hörting Rosina			
1131	485	Tschiederer	Mathäus	Pians		17.09.1729	22.09.1754	Pians	m	Ledig								Ann.: Starb in Niederingelheim am Rhein. Stb. 1 G/ Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder u	Josef	Hörting Rosina			
1132	486	Tschiederer	Meinrad	Quadratsch		12.08.1782	Quadratsch	m	Ledig	Maurer								Ann.: Starb in Uznach, Kl. St. Gallen. Stb. 2 G/35 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder u	Karl Tschiederer	Anna Conrad			
1133	896	Tschiederer	Georg	Pians		15.04.1744	22.04.1805	Schwaben	m									Stb. 3 G/130	Karl Tschiederer	Maria Anna Scherl			
1134	897	Tschiederer	Johann	Tobadill		23.01.1816	12.04.1852	Lindau am Bodensee	m	Ledig								Stb. 1 Tob./ 93	Josef Tschiederer	Maria Anna Scherl			
1135	898	Tschiederer	Magdalena	Tobadill		18.12.1822	25.12.1885	Egg/Vorarlberg	f	Ledig								Tb. 1 Tob./108, 161, 165; 171; Stb. 1 Tob./139; Trb. 1 Tob./61	Josef Tschiederer	Maria Anna Scherl			
1136	899	Tschiederer	Peter	Tobadill		28.10.1830	24.02.1877	Zürich	m	Ledig	Tagelöhner							Stb. 1 Tob./121	Josef Tschiederer	Maria Anna Scherl			
1137	895	Tschiederer	Franz	Tobadill		10.12.1820	18.11.1848			Ledig								Stb. Tob./90	Josef Tschiederer	Maria Anna Scherl			
1138	900	Tschisner	Marianna	Pettneu		24.05.1878		Zürich	f	Ledig								1	Georg Schneider	Schneider			
1139	487	Tschoder	Alois	Strengen		20.12.1779	01.01.1799	Strengen	m	Ledig								Ann.: Starb im Herbst 1799 als "Schütz" in Verona. Stb. 2 Str./17 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder u	Bartholomäus	Mayr Christina			
1140	488	Tschoder	Peter	Strengen		24.11.1776	01.01.1799	Strengen	m	Ledig								Ann.: Starb im Herbst 1799 als "Schütz" in Verona. Stb. 2 Str./17 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder u	Bartholomäus	Mayr Christina			
1141	901	Tschof	Josef	Pettneu		26.08.1825	28.02.1870	Calw/Württemberg	m	Ledig								Stb. 3 P/45	Franz Anton Tschof	Walch			
1142	902	Tschof	Katharina	Pettneu		06.08.1794	08.03.1873	Balingen Württemberg	f									Stb. 3 P/132	Hohann Georg Tschof	Anna Maria Erhart			
1143	489	Tschof	Anton	Stanzertal		02.07.1680	Stanzertal	m	Ledig	Maurer								Köster Prunnpach" in Franken	Juen (Vb. 1722/18) Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Uni	Johann	Alber Helena		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
1144	490	Tschol	Felix	St. Anton	28.05.1761	21.09.1783	St. Anton	m	Ledig						Zweibrücken		Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Universitätsverlag Wagn	Ambrosius	Tschol Cath.
1145	491	Tschol	Franz	Quadratsch	09.04.1687	05.01.1715	Quadratsch	m	Ledig						in der Fremde		1993, Innsbruck, Universität	Johann	Thurner Anna
1146	492	Tschol	Georg	Pettneu	01.01.1669		Pettneu	m	Verheiratet						siehe Anm.		Ann.: Wohnort/Starb in: in valle folin serviene (Vellin?) - vgl. versch. Versionen bei Graesse). Ann.: Maurergeselle: 25.1.1767, Lehrmeister Zacharias Falch, Juen (Zb.) Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Universität		
1147	493	Tschol	Johannes	Stanzertal	25.10.1747		Stanzertal	m	Verheiratet		Maurergeselle siehe Anm.				Bremen				Schwarzhaus Balbina
1148	494	Tschol	Joseph	Pettneu	30.09.1732	22.01.1758	Pettneu	m	Ledig		Rotgerber				Ofen, Ungarn		1993, Innsbruck, Universität	Franz	Stroz Helena
1149	495	Tschol	Joseph	St. Jakob	18.02.1735		St. Jakob	m	Ledig						Maurermeister		Ann.: Maurermeister zu Neusohl (Banská Bystrica) (Ungarn (heute Slowakei)) Vb. 1761/8 Spiss Roman	Franz	Lizg Elisabeth
1150	496	Tschol	Marcellinus	St. Anton	21.09.1783		St. Anton	m	Ledig						siehe Anm.		Ann.: Zeuge vom Tod des Felix Tschol in Zweibrücken (21.9.1783); Sfb. 3 Sf/91 Spiss Roman, Sais		
1151	903	Tschol	Alois	St. Anton	18.06.1845	08.04.1873	Hirzel/KL Zürich	m	Ledig		Gipser				Gipser				Josef Anton Tschol
1152	904	Tschol	Franz	St. Jakob	27.08.1851		Schweiz	m	Verheiratet										Kreszenz Gfall Maria Rosa Stemmer
1153	905	Tschol	Jakob	St. Anton	10.07.1858	01.01.1882	Kroatien	m	Ledig		Kaiserjäger				Kaiserjäger				Alois Tschol Josef Tschol
1154	906	Tschol	Joseph	St. Anton	02.03.1851		Kanton St. Gallen	m	Verheiratet										Maria Anna Waste
1155	907	Tschol	Kreszenz					f	Ledig										Josef Tschol Waste Maria Maria
1156	908	Tschol	Martin	St. Anton	11.04.1820	05.12.1869	Bregenz	m	Ledig										Josef Anton Tschol
1157	909	Tschol	Regina	St. Anton	03.02.1853			f	Ledig										Maria Anna Wiedemann Tschol
1158	910	Tschol	Silvester	St. Anton	09.10.1847		Baden	m	Verheiratet		Maurer				Maurer				Josef Tschol
1159	911	Tschol	Theres	St. Anton	25.12.1817		Erlangen/Württemberg	f	Ledig										Maria Anna Koch
1160	1240	Unterrainer	Kreszentia	Pettneu	12.01.1851	24.06.1881		f										gest. als Schwabenkind in Überlingen/Bodensee; Sfb. 3 P/110	Aloisia
1161	18	Vogt	Josef	Fiss, Nr. 6	11.03.1827	01.01.1870	Fiss, Nr. 19	m	verheiratet seit 25.02.1862		Bauer und Knecht in Landeck								TLA, Film 932/1, Pfarre Fiss, Taufbuch V 1824 - 1944, p. 98. Habicher Bruno, Pozzuo, Schicksal-Hoff
1162	19	Vogt	Franziska	Stanz	08.10.1829		Fiss, Nr. 19	f	verheiratet seit 25.02.1862		Bäuerin								Habicher Bruno, Pozzuo, Schicksal-Hoffnung-Heimat, Briefe-Berichte-Kommentare, Innsbruck 2003, Hab
1163	20	Vogt	Maria-Sabina	Fiss, Nr. 19	06.04.1862	15.01.20	Fiss, Nr. 19	f			Kind								TLA, Film 932/1, Pfarre Fiss, Taufbuch V 1824 - 1944, p. 94. Habicher Bruno, Pozzuo, Schicksal-Hoff
1164	21	Vogt	Josef	Fiss, Nr. 19	29.10.1865	16.11.07	Fiss, Nr. 19	männlich			Kind								TLA, Film 932/1, Pfarre Fiss, Taufbuch V 1824 - 1944, p. 98. Habicher Bruno, Pozzuo, Schicksal-Hoff
1165	91	Wachter	Wilhelm	Faggen, Nr. 3	03.06.1850		Faggen, Nr. 3	m	verheiratet		Waldaufseher, Jagdpächter								Mair Josef, Ortschronik von Faggen.
1166	135	Wachter	Heinrich	Fließ, Lasumers Nr. 6	24.08.1887		Fließ, Lasumers Nr. 6	m	Ledig		Bauer								TLA, Film 911/1, Pfarre Fließ, Taufbuch V 1843 - 1887, p. 989. Marthi Alfred, Ortschronik von Fließ.
1167	681	Wachter	Michael	Quadratsch		01.01.1774	Quadratsch	m	Ledig		Schneider								Ann.: Starb 1774 außerhalb Tirols. Sfb. 2 G/21 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und
1168	1241	Wachter	Jakob	Schnann				m	Verheiratet										Trb. 2 F/224 Ann.: 1779 seit 30. J. abwesend, starb in Augsburg; Kraft, 1927, S. 163 u. Sfb. 1 Str. Ertlage
1169	682	Wacker	Johann	Strengen	12.01.1715	16.09.1784	Strengen	m	Ledig		Maler								Ann.: Rotgerber außer Landes (1736); Kraft, 1927, S. 162 Spiss Roman;
1170	683	Waibl	Cyrian	Grins			Grins	m	Ledig						Rotgerber				Saisonwanderer, Schwabenk
1171	684	Waibl	Ignaz	Grins			Grins	m	Ledig										Bildhauer zu Amerdingen in Schwaben (1699). Bildhauer in Heimerdingen in Württemberg (1704). Ann.: 30.7.1681. Lehrzeugnis durch Melchior Lechleitner ausgestellt. Kraft, 1916, S. 154 Spiss
1172	685	Waibl	Jörg	Grins		01.01.1691	Grins	m	Ledig										Ann.: Starb 1691 in München; Sfb. 1 G/4 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfah

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	
1173	686	Waibl	Klemens	Grins	18.09.1648		Grins	m	Ledig			01.01.1684			Will sich in Ettendorf im Elsaß niederlassen		Anm.: Will sich in Ettendorf im Elsaß niederlassen (1684). Juen (Vb. 1684/Gb. 27.11.) Spiss Rom	Hans	Weiler Maria	
1174	687	Waibl	Peter	Stanz	23.02.1692		Stanz	m	Ledig	Bildhauer - in Schärding					Schärding (damals Bayern)		Anm.: 1722 Bildhauer in Schärding (damals Bayern), detto 1733. Kraft, 1927, S. 152 Spiss Roman.	Adam	Traxl Maria	
1175	688	Waibl	Thomas	Grins	20.10.1698		unbekannt - außer Landes	m		Bildhauer - außer Landes		01.01.1736			unbekannt - außer Landes		Anm.: Bildhauer außer Landes und unbekanntes Aulenthaltes (1736). Kraft, 1927, S. 152 Spiss Rom	Cyrian	Pillich Maria	
1176	1242	Waibl	Wilhelm	Strengen	13.12.1851	25.10.05		m	Verheiratet						gest. in Uster/Kt. Zürich; Sfb. 4 S6/71			Josef Anton	Katharina Aman	
														Sonntag 15. März 1888 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck, Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)						
1177	359	Walch	Franz		01.01.1841		Landeck	m			Bauer	15.03.1868				Pozzuo, Peru	Callao			
1178	689	Walch	Joseph	Grins		10.07.1758	Grins	m	Verheiratet	Maurer							Buda Raab (Győr)Ungarn			
1179	690	Walch	Rochus	Stanz	13.08.1688		Stanz	m	Verheiratet	Maurer		01.01.1718								
1180	1243	Walch	Filomena	Pettneu	12.01.1868		Zürich	f	Verheiratet									Tb. 4 P/20; Trib. 4 P/10	Agnes Konrad	
1181	1244	Walch	Franz	Pettneu	13.06.1872			m	Verheiratet	Maurerpolier								Tb. 4 P/14, 17, 19, 22, Stb. 4 P/24; Trib. 4 P/8	Walch	
1182	1245	Walch	Franziska	Pettneu	01.06.1833	12.01.1896		f	Ledig	Dienstmagd								gest. in Dornbirn; Sfb. 4 P/13	Josef Walch	
1183	1246	Walch	Johann	Pettneu	06.05.1870			m		Maurerpolier	Baumeister							Trib. 4 P/8; Tb. 4 P/17, 20, 23, 29, 40	Franz Anton	
1184	5	Waldner	Martin	Fias, Nr. 5	14.08.1844		Fias, Nr. 5	m	Ledig	Tischler	Fabrikbesitzer				Chicago, Illinois, USA			TLA, Film 932/1, Pflanz Fias, Taufbuch V 1824 - 1944, p. 70. Moritz Alois,		
1185	125	Waldner	Alois	Serfaus	01.01.1849		Serfaus	m	Ledig	Vielfürte					USA			Auswanderer aus dem Ober		
1186	126	Waldner	Sigmund	Serfaus	01.06.1855		Serfaus	m	Ledig						USA			Klein Robert, Dorfbuch Serfaus, Innsbruck 2002		
1187	691	Waldner	Andreas	Grins	21.11.1683		Grins	m	Verheiratet	Schuster								Anm.: Will auf Wanderschaft (1709). Juen (Vb. 1709/Gb. 5.5.) Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwa	Nikolaus	Streng Anna
1188	692	Waldner	Korbinian	Strengen	05.07.1674		Strengen	m	Verheiratet	Maurer		01.01.1700			Will sich in Lothringen niederlassen			Anm.: Will sich in Lothringen niederl. (1700). Juen (Vb. 1709/Gb. 5.5.) Spiss Roman, Saisonwande	Erhard	Reichard Maria
1189	693	Waldner	Mathäus	Quadratsch	07.09.1698	02.07.1725	Quadratsch	m	Verheiratet						unbekannt - in der Fremde			Sfb. 1 G/ Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer,	Vinzenz	Schmidt Maria
1190	694	Waldner	Nikolaus	Weiherr, Strengen		03.08.1767	Weiherr, Strengen	m	Verheiratet	Maurer					Münster, Westfalen			Anm.: Starb in Münster, Westfalen; Sfb. 1 Sfr/312 Spiss Roman,		
1191	1247	Waldner	Ehrenreich	Grins	07.08.1861			m	Verheiratet	Maurer								Trib. 5 G/38; Tb. 6 G/247, 252; Tb. 8 G/6, 12, 40	Johann	Karolina Ottl
1192	1248	Waldner	Johann	Quadratsch	13.10.1864	07.06.20		m	Ledig	Maurer								gest. in Frutigen/Kt. Bern; Sfb. 5 G/4	Mathias	Maria Anna
1193	1249	Waldner	Johanna	Grins	01.01.1872			f	Ledig									Tb. 6 G/242	Ferdinand	Maria Anna
1194	1250	Waldner	Josef	Grins	22.12.1865			m	Verheiratet									Trib. 5 G/38; Sfb. 4 G/204, 208; Tb. 6 G/245, 253; Tb. 8 G/3, 37, 70	Ferdinand	Auderer
1195	1251	Waldner	Rosina	Grins	14.05.1868			f	Verheiratet									Tb. 5 G/35	Ferdinand	Maria Anna
1196	1252	Walsler	Catharina				Flirsch	f	Ledig	Fabrikarbeiterin								Tb. 2 F/833, 845	Thomas	Gertrud
1197	1253	Walsler	Franz				Kirchenspielf/Grins	f		Maurer								Tb. 6 G/213		Hartmann
1198	214	Walzhöni	Wilhelm				Ried	m			Fabrikarbeiter				Chicago, Illinois, USA			Moritz Alois, Auswanderer aus dem Oberen Gericht, in: Landecker Buch, 1. Bd. Bezirk Landeck und Ober		
1199	1254	Wasle	Alois	St. Jakob	21.09.1861			m	Verheiratet	Maurer								Trb. 5 S/J57; Tb. 6 S/J10, 73	Alois	Mungenast
1200	1255	Wasle	Josef	St. Jakob	07.08.1852			m		Maurer								2te Ehe: 31.12.1902 in Winterthur, Wilhelmina Elisabeth Maag; Trb. 5 S/J41, 79	Franz	Franziska Hauser
1201	1256	Wasle	Maria		01.01.1856	25.03.1886	St. Anton	f	Ledig	Dienstmagd								gest. in Winterthur/Kt. Zürich; Sfb. 5 S/J34	Franz	Franziska Hauser
1202	1257	Wasle	Maria	Gand	09.03.1840			f	Verheiratet									1872 wurde Anna der Tauschein ausgefertigt zur Verehelichung in Württemberg; Tb. 5a S/J1, 108	Franz	Juliana Grin
1203	1258	Wechner	Johann	Tobadill	14.12.1848	25.12.1889		m	Verheiratet	Arbeiter und Tagelöhner								1880 zum katholischen Glauben übergetreten; Trib. 1 106/146, 61; Tb. 1 Tob/138, 154, 159; Sfb. 1	Joseph Anton	Nothburga Ladner
1204	695	Wechselberger	Andreas	Grins	18.11.1745		Grins	m	Verheiratet			01.01.1762			Wien			Anm.: In Wien zur Erlernung seines Berufes (1762). Vb. 1762/3 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schw	Joseph	Guem Maria
1205	696	Wechselberger	Anton	Grins	04.09.1742		Grins	m	Verheiratet			01.01.1762			Wien			Anm.: In Wien zur Erlernung seines Berufes (1762). Vb. 1762/3 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schw	Joseph	Guem Maria
1206	697	Weissenbach	Agnes	Pettneu	26.08.1672		Pettneu	f	Verheiratet									Anm.: Sohn Severin (Niklas Agnetis Weissenbach puella soluta petneiensis, qua per aliquot annos ser		
1207	698	Weissenbach	Andreas	Kuratie St. Jakob		01.01.1735	Kuratie St. Jakob	m	Verheiratet									unbekannt - in der Fremde		
															Maurergeselle in Zweibrücken, 1725 in Schwarzenbach. Bis 1733 in Gutenbrunnen.					
1208	699	Weissenbach	Anton	St. Jakob	01.01.1700		St. Jakob	m	Verheiratet		Maurergeselle - Zweibrücken							Anm.: Geboren um 1700. 1730 Trauzeugen in Otweiler; Maria Elisabeth Jaminet von Schwarzenbach (de	Andreas	Schwartzhauser Rosina
1209	700	Weissenbach	Johannes	Kirchspiel Flirsch		01.01.1668	Kirchspiel Flirsch	m	Verheiratet									Anm.: Starb 1668 in Füssen; Sfb. 1 F/ Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahr		
1210	701	Weissenbach	Johann	Pettneu		13.10.1721	Pettneu	m	Ledig									Anm.: Bavarico exercitus centuriae instructor* Starb 12/13.10.1721 in Pettneu. Sfb. 1 P/71 S*		
1211	702	Weissenbach	Johannes	Flirsch	21.08.1729		Flirsch	m	Verheiratet						Trier - Ehepaar will sich dort niederlassen			Vb. 1770/64 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1893, Innsbruck, Universita	Martin	Mungenast Maria
1212	703	Weissenbach	Joseph	Schnann			Schnann	m	Verheiratet	Kaufherr		27.06.1774			unbekannt - im Ausland			Anm.: Am 27.06.1774 im Ausland tätig; Tb. 2 F/6/19 Spiss Roman,		
1213	704	Weissenbach	Joseph	Flirsch	28.09.1766	01.01.1799	Flirsch	m	Verheiratet		Offizier							Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder u		
1214	705	Weissenbach	Rosina	Schnann	25.08.1724		Schnann	f	Verheiratet						Amerika			Anm.: Starb im Jänner 1799 in englischen Offiziersdiensten in Amerika; Sfb. Schwarza Spiss Ro	Joseph	Falch Maria
1215	1259	Weissenbach	Rochus		01.01.1776	08.03.1806	Schnann	m	Ledig	Handelsmann					unbekannt - außer Landes			Anm.: Ehepaar will sich außer Landes ansässig machen; Vb. 1773/45 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer,	Martin	Mungenast Maria
															gest. in Ingolstadt; Sfb. Schnann/8a					

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
1216	706	Weißkopf	Jeremias	Plans	17.02.1683		Plans	m	Verheiratet	Bildhauer					Wien		Anm.: 1710 in Wien erwähnt. Layer, S. 195 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landf	Mathias	Kolp Elisabeth
1217	707	Weißkopf	Johann	Plans	16.03.1705		Plans	m	Verheiratet		Obergeselle - in Wien				Wien Stadt Laa/Niederösterreich		Anm.: In Wien bei Hof in der Sattlerei als Obergeselle (1752). Juen (Vb. 1752/539) Spiss Roman.	Christoph	Tschiederer Anna Maria
1218	708	Weißkopf	Johann	St. Anton	17.09.1701		St. Anton	m	Verheiratet		Wundarzt	01.01.1731					Anm.: Wundarzt in der Stadt Laa/Niederösterreich (1731). Juen (Vb. 1731/207) Spiss Roman, Saizo	Jakob	Murr Anna Maria
1219	709	Weißkopf	Silvester	Pettneu	01.11.1664		Pettneu	m	Verheiratet			01.01.1701			Speyer		Anm.: In Speyer verheiratet und niedergelassen (1701). Juen (Vb. 1701/76). 29.1) Spiss Roman, S	Sebastian	Falch Maria
1220	1260	Weißkopf	Barthina	Quadratsch	20.10.1832	26.06.1862		m	Ledig	Maurer							gest. in Küssnacht am Rigi/Rt. Schwyz; Stb. 4 G/89	Johann	Kaln, Balduf
1221	1261	Weißkopf	Franz	Plans	04.02.1817	30.08.1876		m		Färbergeselle							gest. in Schlein/Mala; Stb. 4 G/135	Josef Alois	Josefa Handa
1222	1262	Weißkopf	Josef	Plans	29.07.1844	25.12.1878		m	Verheiratet	Maurer							gest. in Gommiswald/Kl. St. Gallen; Stb. 4 G/142	Josef Alois	Franziska Tschallener
1223	1263	Weißkopf	Nikolaus	Grins	06.03.1848	01.11.1896		m	Verheiratet	Maurer							gest. in Basel; Stb. 4 G/205	Quirin	Anna Maria Senn
1224	360	Weiskopf	Anton		01.06.1840		Landeck	m			Bauer	15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März; 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck. Adresse mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo. Schicksal-Hoffnung-Heimat, Briefe-Berichte-Kommentare, Innsbruck 2003. Habi		
1225	361	Weiskopf	Anton		01.01.1839		Landeck	m			Bauer	15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März; 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck. Adresse mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo. Schicksal-Hoffnung-Heimat, Briefe-Berichte-Kommentare, Innsbruck 2003. Habi		
1226	362	Weiskopf	Quirin		01.06.1838		Landeck	m			Bauer	15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März; 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck. Adresse mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo. Schicksal-Hoffnung-Heimat, Briefe-Berichte-Kommentare, Innsbruck 2003. Habi		
1227	363	Weiskopf	Josef		01.01.1829		Kappl	m	Witwer		Bauer	15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März; 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck. Adresse mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo. Schicksal-Hoffnung-Heimat, Briefe-Berichte-Kommentare, Innsbruck 2003. Habi		
1228	364	Westreicher	Josef	Pfunds, Dorf Nr. 62	21.03.1813	28.02.1869	Pfunds, Dorf Nr. 62	m	Witwer	Bauer, Holzarbeiter	Bauer	15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März; 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck. Adresse mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	TLA, Film 933/5, Pfarre Pfunds, Taufbuch V 1798 - 1843, p. 877. Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo. Schicksal-H		
1229	365	Westreicher	Isidor	Pfunds, Dorf Nr. 62	01.04.1847	17.07.1877	Pfunds, Dorf Nr. 62	m		Kind		15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März; 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck. Adresse mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	TLA, Film 933/6, Pfarre Pfunds, Taufbuch VI 1844 - 1887, p. 1007. Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo. Schicksal		
1230	366	Westreicher	Fredinand	Pfunds, Dorf Nr. 62	09.10.1848	17.05.00	Pfunds, Dorf Nr. 62	m		Kind		15.03.1848		Sonntag 15. März; 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck. Adresse mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	TLA, Film 933/6, Pfarre Pfunds, Taufbuch VI 1844 - 1887, p. 1017. Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo. Schicksal		
1231	367	Westreicher	Josef	Pfunds, Dorf Nr. 62	09.11.1853	09.12.20	Pfunds, Dorf Nr. 62	m		Kind		15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März; 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck. Adresse mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo. Schicksal-Hoffnung-Heimat, Briefe-Berichte-Kommentare, Innsbruck 2003. Habi		
1232	368	Westreicher	Kreszenzia	Pfunds, Dorf Nr. 62	15.07.1855		Pfunds, Dorf Nr. 62	f		Kind		15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März; 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck. Adresse mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo. Schicksal-Hoffnung-Heimat, Briefe-Berichte-Kommentare, Innsbruck 2003. Habi		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
1233	369	Westreicher	Eduard	Flunds, Nr. 62	09.10.1859		Flunds, Dorf Nr. 62	m		Kind		15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März; 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck; Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	TLA, Film 933/6, Pfarre Flunds, Taufbuch 1844 - 1887, p. 1079. Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal-Hof		
1234	710	Widerin	Andreas	Grins	18.11.1694	20.07.1745	Grins	m	Verheiratet	Schmied					Graubünden		Ann.: Starb in Obersaxen/Kl.; Graubünden; S'ib: 1 G/ Spiss Roman; Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder	Peter	Scherl Maria
1235	711	Widerin	Johannes	Stanz			Stanz	m	Verheiratet			17.05.1756		unbekannt			Ann.: Am 17.05.1756 in der Fremde auf Arbeit. Als Taufpate durch seine Frau vertreten. Tb. 2 St		
1236	712	Widerin	Johannes	Grins	12.12.1715	03.08.1778	Grins	m	Verheiratet					Zizers/Kl;	Graubünden		Ann.: Starb am 3.8.1778 in Zizers/Kl.; Graubünden; S'ib: 2 G/27 Spiss Roman; Saisonwanderer, Schw	Andreas	Schmidt Anna
1237	713	Widerin	Peter	Stanz	28.06.1684		Stanz	m	Verheiratet	Bildhauer							Ann.: 1699 von Ignaz Waibl, anässig zu Amerdingen in Schwaben, als Lehrling aufgenommen. 1704 Lah	Daniel	Hainz Anna
1238	714	Wiedemann	Anton	Gand			Gand	m	Verheiratet			26.04.1754			Brakel		Ann.: Bürgeraufnahme am 26.04.1754 in Brakel. Pieper-Lippe, 1967, S. 181		
1239	1264	Wiedemann	Maria	St. Anton	14.07.1847								1				Ann.: kam schwanger aus der Schweiz; geb. am 13.10.1873 Karolina (ue.); später legalisiert- Vater Remig Kö	Franz	Kreszenz Murr
1240	237	Wiederin	Anna-Maria	Zams, Nr. 19	24.10.0855	19.08.31	Zams, Nr. 19	f		Kind		15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März; 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck; Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	TLA, Film 885/4, Pfarre Zams, Taufbuch C 1773 - 1863, p. 308. Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal-Hof		
1241	238	Wiederin	Rozina	Zams, Nr. 19	27.11.1857	30.05.28	Zams, Nr. 19	f		Kind		15.03.1868		Sonntag 15. März; 1868 Treffpunkt beim Bahnhof Innsbruck; Abreise mit dem Zug aus Innsbruck (Abfahrt)	Pozuzo, Peru	Callao	TLA, Film 885/4, Pfarre Zams, Taufbuch C 1773 - 1863, p. 314. Habicher Bruno, Pozuzo, Schicksal-Hof		
1242	1265	Wiederin	Alois	Stanz	21.09.1870			m	Verheiratet	Sticker			1				Trb. 3 Stanz/28; S'ib. 3 Stanz/64; Tb. 3 Stanz/85	Peter	Anastasia Schläter
1243	1266	Wiederin	Ehrenreich	Stanz	04.01.1864			m	Verheiratet	Steinbrecher			3				Trb. 3 Stanz/24; Tb. 3 Stanz/71, 76, 78; S'ib. 3 Stanz/56	Peter	Anastasia Schläter
1244	1267	Wiederin	Franz	Stanz	28.08.1844	21.07.07		m	Verheiratet					Ledig			gest. in Basel; S'ib. 4 Stanz/5, 11		
1245	1268	Wiederin	Peter	Stanz	18.08.1803	15.09.1834		m	Ledig					Maurer			gest. in der Schweiz; S'ib. 3 Stanz/20	Joseph	Maria Zängelin
1246	1269	Wiederin	Peter	Stanz	07.01.1838	12.08.1893		m	Verheiratet	Maurer							gest. in Zürich; S'ib. 3 Stanz/99	Georg	Barbara Fleisch
1247	715	Wiestner	Johann	Flirsch	26.08.1685		Flirsch	m	Verheiratet	Maurer		01.01.1722			Znaim in Mähren		Ann.: Will sich in Znaim in Mähren niederlassen (1722); Juen (Vb. 1722/114)	Nikolaus	Falch Katharina
1248	716	Wiestner	Johann	Flirsch	06.10.1729		Flirsch	m	Verheiratet	Handelsmann		01.01.1764			unbekannt - außer Landes		Ann.: Verehelicht Handelsmann außer Landes (1764); Vb. 1764/89 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, S	Andreas	Linser Maria
1249	717	Wiestner	Johannes	Schnann	14.09.1773		Schnann	m	Verheiratet	Handelsmann					Illingen		Ann.: Saisonwanderer, Schw	Simon	Schuler Elisabeth
1250	718	Wiestner	Joseph	Stanzental	09.09.1787		Stanzental	m	Verheiratet								Ann.: post 15 annos in militia inter copias caesareas (...) ad tempus in patriam dimissus" S'ib.		
1251	719	Wiestner	Martin	Kirchspiel Flirsch	30.06.1690		Kirchspiel Flirsch	m	Verheiratet						Ofen-Ungarn		Ann.: Starb in Ofen/Ungarn; S'ib. 1 F/13 Spiss Roman; Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfah		
1252	720	Wiestner	Michael	Strengen			Strengen	m	Verheiratet	Maurer		01.01.1729			Paderborn		Ann.: 1729 Bürger v. Paderborn; Pieper-Lippe, 1974, S. 134 Spiss Roman; Saisonwanderer, Schwaben		
1253	721	Wiestner	Stephan	Grins	15.02.1780		Grins	m	Verheiratet	Schmied					Graubünden		Starb in Sloeni" in Graubünden; S'ib. 1 G/ Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Lan"		
1254	1270	Wiestner	Augustin	Strengen	18.06.1843	11.11.1876		m	Verheiratet								gest. in Ruswil/Kl; Luzern; S'ib. 4 Str/3		Kreszenz
1255	1271	Wiestner	Barbara	Strengen	07.11.1684			f	Verheiratet	Köchin							Tb. 4 Str/62	Josef	Barbara Korber
1256	1272	Wiestner	Franz	Schnann	10.10.1809	13.12.1832		m	Ledig	Kaiserjäger							gest. in Brescia; S'ib. Schnann/25a	Peter	Cath. Schnell
1257	1273	Wiestner	Hermann	Strengen	25.11.1869		Zürich	m	Verheiratet	Maurer			2				Tb. 4 Str/40; Tb. 4 Str/84; 118	Josef	Barbara Korber
1258	1275	Wiestner	Joseph		01.01.1770	25.03.1806	Gmar/Plans	m									gest. in Endesfeld in Österreich (=Endfelden in OO?- Mattighofen); S'ib. 3 G/134		
1259	1276	Wiestner	Josef	Strengen	22.07.1868			m	Verheiratet	Maurer	Zementarbeiter in Hallein						Tb. 4 Str/76	Josef Anton	Barbara Korber
1260	1277	Wiestner	Siegfried	Strengen	04.07.1861		Basel	m	Verheiratet	Maurer			2				Tb. 4 Str/37; 64	Josef Anton	Barbara Korber
1261	1278	Wiestner	Thomas	Strengen	10.03.1883			m	Verheiratet	Maurer							Tb. 4 Str/128; S'ib. 4 Str/83	Josef	Barbara Korber
1262	134	Wille	Johann	Fließ, Eichholz, Rechern	11.08.1885		Fließ, Eichholz, Rechern	m	ledig	Bauer	Landarbeiter	01.05.09			St. Louis, Missouri, USA	New York, Ellis Island	Wille Hermann, Fließ		
1263	722	Wille	Joseph	Plans	04.09.1781			m	Verheiratet	Maurer							Stirbt im kgl. Spital in Smlytsi (=Schemnitz/Banská Stavnica, Slowakei). Hinterläßt zu Hause in P		
1264	723	Wille	Peter	St. Jakob	15.02.1683		St. Jakob	m	Verheiratet	Zimmerer					Unter Krappach im Bistum Speyer		Juen (Vb. 1722/6) Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Univ	Cyprian	Amann
1265	724	Wille	Thomas	St. Jakob	19.12.1685		St. Jakob	m	Verheiratet	Zimmerer		01.01.1717			Philippsburg, Bistum Speyer		Ann.: Will sich in Philippsburg, Bistum Speyer verheiraten (1717); Juen (Vb. 1717/162 u. 164) S	Cyprian	Amann
1266	1279	Wille	Ferdinand	Grins	02.12.1881	25.07.1895		m		Schwabenkind							gest. in Kitzlegg; S'ib. 4 G/201	Josef	Margaretha
1267	1280	Wille	Johann	Grins	17.01.1856			m	Verheiratet	Maurepolier			2				Tb. 5 G/39; S'ib. 5 G/5; Tb. 8 G/46	Ferdinand	Elisabeth Platt
1268	1281	Wille	Josef	Grins	15.05.1814	16.08.1853		m	Ledig	Tagelöhner							gest. in Omayiza/Ungarn; S'ib. 4 G/82	Joseph	Anna Maria Pedress
1269	132	Wille	Oswald	Fließ, Eichholz, Rechern	14.09.1873		Fließ, Eichholz, Rechern	m	Verheiratet	Bauer		01.06.03	3		St. Louis, Missouri, USA	New York, Ellis Island	Wille Hermann, Fließ		
1270	1274	Wiestner	Johann	Strengen	22.07.1868	07.04.18		m	Verheiratet	Asphaltarbeiter							gest. in Liestal/Kl; Basel; S'ib. 4 Str/83	Josef	Barbara Korber
1271	725	Wolf	Andreas	Pettneu			Pettneu	m	Verheiratet								Juen (Peto-Paria) Spiss Roman; Saisonwanderer; Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Un	Johann	Rugen Gertrud
1272	726	Wolf	Anton	Pettneu	16.10.1726		Pettneu	m	Verheiratet								Ann.: Anna Maria Schott; Eltern: Adam u. Barbara Schmitt; sie starb am 19.10.1790 ebd. Über das we	Martin	Wörz Eva

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
1273	727	Wolf	Jakob	Flirsch, Persür		24.04.1692	Flirsch, Persür	m	Verheiratet	Maurer					Hessen		Ann.: Starb am 24.4.1692 in Hessen. Stb. 1 F/16 u. 59 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder		
1274	728	Wolf	Johann	Pettneu	01.01.1728		Pettneu	m	Verheiratet	Grubenpächter und Kaufmann					St. Ingbert ?		Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Ann.: Geb. 1728 in Pettneu, Juen (Petto-Karte) Spiss Roman, Ann.: 1713: will sich zu Rosenheim niederlassen; 1717; 1722; 1727 - Bildhauer und Bürger in Rosenheim	Johann	Rügen Gertrud
1275	729	Wolf	Josef	Pettneu	25.10.1673		Pettneu	m	Verheiratet		Bildhauer	01.01.1713			Rosenheim		Ann.: Am 8.2.1768 stirbt seine Frau (47 J.) in Grins. Stb. 2 G/10 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer.	Martin	Falch Regina
1276	730	Wolf	Joseph	Kirchspiel Grins			Kirchspiel Grins	m	Verheiratet		Bergmann				Savoyen		Ann.: Niederelassen in Tholey/Saarland. Vb. 1769/87 Spiss Roman, Ann.: Starb in Frauautern (heute Stadteil v Saarouis, damals Lothringen).	Christian	Lechtelner Anna
1277	731	Wolf	Roman	Pettneu	18.07.1729		Pettneu	m	Verheiratet		Handelsmann	01.01.1769			Tholey/Saarland				
1278	732	Wolf	Severin	Kirchspiel Flirsch		21.11.1691	Kirchspiel Flirsch	m	Ledig	Maurer					Fraulautern		Stb. 1 F/17 Spiss		
1279	1282	Wolf	Ingenau		01.01.1816	15.07.1851	Tobadill	m									gest. in Niederelereich; Stb. 1 Tob/92		
1280	1283	Wolf	Jakob	Giggel	19.07.1831	09.10.1862		m									gest. in Lautenbach im Elsaß; Stb. 1 tcb./104	Jennewein	Anna Maria Stocker
1281	1284	Wolf	Joseph		01.01.1809		Strengen	m	Verheiratet								gest. in der Schweiz; Stb. 2 Str/33		
1282	221	Wörz	Alois				Fließ	m							Chicago, Illinois, USA		Mortiz Alois, Auswanderer aus dem Oberen Gericht, in: Landecker Buch, 1. Bd. Bezirk Landeck und Ober		
1283	733	Wörz	Lukas	Giggel	01.02.1720		Giggel	m	Ledig								Ann.: Starb im Feber 1720 außerhalb der Heimat. Stb. 1 G/56 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwab		
1284	1285	Wörz	Franz	Tobadill	18.10.1803			m				01.01.1840			Bochum		Pieper-Lippe, 1967, S. 181.	Joseph	Maria Anna Schmid
1285	1286	Wörz	Josef	Stanz	13.08.1861			m	Verheiratet								trb. 3 Stanz/21	Josef Anton	Maria Katharina Prantauer
1286	735	Wucherer	Mathias	Grist	17.09.1703	25.12.1729	Grist	m							Waltzen(VAC)Ungarn		Ann.: Starb in Waltzen(VAC)Ungarn; Stb. 1 G/ Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und	Eustachius	Kunigunde
1287	736	Wucherer	Maximilian	Strengen	11.05.1681		Strengen	m		Maurer		01.01.1724			Würzburg Bayern		Ann.: Maurer 7.3.1706, Lehrmeister Kaspar famert. In Würzburg häuslich niedergelassen (1724). J	Michael	Seeburger Anna
1288	1287	Wucherer	Brigitta	Grins	04.08.1815			f	Ledig		Tagelöhnerin						Tb. 6 G/61	Johann Mathias	Maria Anna Poll
1289	1288	Wucherer	Johannes	Strengen	24.10.1847	05.07.15		m			Landwirt	2					gest. in Aarau; Trb. 4 Str/29; Stb. 4 Str/88; Tb. 3 Str/ 102; Tb. 4 Str/57	Alois	Margareta Ladner
1290	734	Wucherer	Georg	Grins	15.12.1689	01.06.1754	Grins	m	Verheiratet								Ann.: Starb im Juni 1754 in der Fremde. Stb. 1 G/ Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder	Daniel	Walbl Kunigunde
1291	1289	Würfl	Franz	Schnann	09.12.1876			m	Verheiratet	Gipser	Eisenbahnarbeite						trb. 3 F/5	Alois	Maria Anna Jennewein
1292	1290	Würfl	Johann	Schnann	09.12.1826	17.04.1865		m									Stb. 2 F/90	Rochus	Kreszenz Mungenast
1293	739	Zangerl	Christian	Gmar (Plans)		28.06.1700	Gmar (Plans)	m		Maurer							Ann.: Starb in der Fremde unter Häretikern. Stb. 1 G/26 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenk		
1294	742	Zangerl	Georg	Kirchspiel Grins	14.04.1636		Kirchspiel Grins	m			Maurer - Schwaben				Schwaben		Tb. 2 G/32 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck, Universität	Christian	Grißler Salome
1295	743	Zangerl	Georg	Quadratsch				m	Verheiratet	Maurer					Rospört(Luxembu rg?)		Ann.: Susanne Schröter-von Rospört(Luxemburg), Tochter des Nikolaus; Tb. 5 G/78 (25.5.1798) Spi		
1296	745	Zangerl	Mathäus	Flirsch	20.09.1739	24.12.1797	Flirsch	m							Ebersbach im Kempfischen		Ann.: Starb zu Ebersbach im Kempfischen. Stb. 2 F/13 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und L	Jakob	Krauschneider Regina
1297	746	Zangerl	Michael	Flirsch			Flirsch	m		Maurer		01.01.1707			Hallenberg		Ann.: Hat sich in der kurkölnischen StadtHallenberg am Ostruß des Rothsaargebirges niedergelassen (Valentin	Schwäger Christina
1298	747	Zangerl	Michael	Strengen	01.01.1690		Strengen	m	Ledig						Franken		Ann.: Starb 1690 in Franken. Stb. 1 Str/286 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Lan		
1299	748	Zangerl	Peter	Stanz	22.06.1631		Stanz	m	Ledig	Bildhauer					1685: außer Landes 1668: in Schlettstadt (Selestat) im Elsaß		Kraft, 1916, S. 157 f. Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahrer, 1993, Innsbruck	Jakob	Falch Maria
1300	750	Zangerl	Severin	Schnann	08.09.1684		Schnann	m		Maurermeister		01.01.1715			Bad Driburg, SM Baderborn		Ann.: Will sich in Bad Driburg; SM Baderborn niederlassen (1715). Juen (Vb. 1715/19) Spiss R	Valentin	Pechtl Katharina
1301	751	Zangerl	Susanna	Pettneu			Pettneu	f	Verheiratet						Füssen		Ann.: Sebastian Geißenhöter aus der Pfarre Stetten (nicht genau lokalisierbar, da zahlreiche Orte d		
1302	1291	Zangerl	Christian	Plans	13.04.1856			m	Verheiratet	Baumeister					Bork bei Lüdinghausen		Tb. 6 G/197; 202, 208, 235	Alois	Rosalia Huber
1303	1292	Zangerl	Ferdinand	Tobadill	20.04.1813			m		Maurer		01.01.1841					Pieper-Lippe, 1967, S. 181.	Dominikus	Anna Maria Spiss
1304	1293	Zangerl	Franz	Plans	07.01.1824	05.11.1883		m		Tagelöhner							gest. in Bregenz; Stb. 4 G/158	Josef	Maria Katharina Scherl
1305	1294	Zangerl	Johann	Schnann				m		Tagelöhner							34 J.; Trb. 2 F/235; Stb. F/116	Johann	Franziska Lieberherr
1306	1295	Zangerl	Johann	Schnann			Flirsch	m	Verheiratet	poier							Tb. 3 F/31		
1307	1296	Zangerl	Josef	Schnann	06.04.1664			f	Ledig	Gipser		2					Tb. 2 F/854; Tb. 3 F/2; Stb. 3 F/1	Franz Anton	Joseph Duille
1308	1302	Zangerl	Katharina				Schnann	f									1862 Trauzeugin in Glarus v. Johann Zangerl; Trb. 2 F/235		
1309	1303	Zangerl	Maria				Strengen	f									siehe Wiestner, Josef,		
1310	1306	Zangerl	Nikolaus	Flirsch	01.01.1848			m	Verheiratet	Maurer							Trb. 2 F/254; Tb. 2 F/828	Alois	Maria Katharina Siegl
1311	1307	Zangerl	Nikolaus	Quadratsch/Plans	19.03.1863	12.07.00		m		Maurer							gest. in Frutigen/Kl. Bern; Stb. 5 G/4	Josef Alois	Maria Anna Mungenast
1312	1309	Zangerl	Peter	Plans	13.06.1859	24.03.1879		m		Handlungsdiener							gest. in Feldkirch; Stb. 4 G/142	Alois	Rosalia Huber
1313	1310	Zangerl	Simon	Strengen	31.08.1691	14.04.04		m		Maurer							gest. in Münsterlingen, begraben in Romanhorn/Kl. Thurgau; Stb. 4 str/69	Martin	Katharina Auer
1314	1311	Zangerl	Theres	Plans	14.10.63	11.06.1877		m									gest. in Feldkirch; Stb. 4 G/137	Alois	Rosalia Huber
1315	211	Zangerle	Peter				Kaunertal	m		Tischler	Fabrikbesitzer	01.06.1868			Chicago, Illinois, USA		Mortiz Alois, Auswanderer aus dem Oberen Gericht, in: Landecker Buch, 1. Bd. Bezirk Landeck und Ober		
1316	212	Zangerle	Josef				Kaunertal	m	verheiratet	Tischler	Fabrikbesitzer	01.06.1868	2		Chicago, Illinois, USA		Mortiz Alois, Auswanderer aus dem Oberen Gericht, in: Landecker Buch, 1. Bd. Bezirk Landeck und Ober		
1317	737	Zangerle	Adam	Stanz	24.12.1738	30.06.1765	Stanz	m	Ledig						Kloster Riechenberg in Sachsen		Ann.: Starb im Kloster Riechenberg in Sachsen. Stb. 2 Stanz/11 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schw	Martin	Mavr Elisabeth
1318	738	Zangerle	Anton	Flirsch	01.01.1774		Flirsch	m	Verheiratet	Gerber					St. Wendel		Ann.: Starb 1774 in St. Wendel. PettouNr. 436 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und L		
1319	740	Zangerle	Christian	Flirsch	01.04.1685	05.05.1709	Flirsch	m		Maurer					Pfalz		Ann.: Starb in der Pfalz; Stb. 1 F/60 Spiss Roman, Saisonwanderer, Schwabenkinder und Landfahr	Martin	Damerle Susanna
1320	741	Zangerle	Franz	Flirsch			Flirsch	m	Verheiratet	Maurer		01.01.1711			Wien im Münsterland		Ann.: Hat sich in Wien im Münsterland verheiratet u. häuslich niedergelassen (1711). Juen (Vb.	Martin	Wiestner Agnes
1321	744	Zangerle	Martin	St. Anton	14.09.1716		St. Anton	m	Verheiratet								Ann.: Heiratete vor 2 Tiroler Zeugen in der Kuratie Kerbrich sub parochia Althiemens in der Diöz	Christian	Margaretha
1322	1296	Zangerle	Josef	Stanz	27.06.1846	03.08.1872		m									gest. in Konstanz; Stb. 3 Stanz/43	Alois	Maria Geiser

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
1323	1297	Zangerle	Josef	Strengen	29.01.1868					Maurer							Trb. 4 Str./40; Stb. 4 Str./89	Josef	Maria Katharina Dicht
1324	1298	Zangerle	Joseph	Strengen	08.09.1793			m	Verheiratet								Trb. 3 Str./27	Johann	Katharina Scherl Maria Kath. Korber
1325	1299	Zangerle	Josef	Schnann	06.02.1812	07.06.1863		m		Schreiner							gest. in Oberstdorf/Bayern Stb. 2 F/86 gest. in Erlingbach; Trb. 3 Str./5; 12; 16; 26; 41; Trb. 3 Str./51; Trb. 4 Str./26; Stb. 4 Str./48	Aloys	
1326	1301	Zangerle	Josef	Strengen	21.06.1824	01.02.1894				Maurerpolier							Trb. 5a S.1/101; 104; 121	Johann	Agnes Konrad Kressenz Faltl
1327	1304	Zangerle	Maria	St. Anton	01.01.1836												Trb. 4 P/34	Johann	Elisabeth Juen
1328	1305	Zangerle	Maria	Peltneu	24.10.1873			f	Verheiratet								Trb. 4 Str/35	Engelbert	Elisabeth Juen
1329	1308	Zangerle	Nikolaus	Strengen	07.07.1864			m	Verheiratet	Zimmermann								Josef	Katharina Dicht
1330	140	Zauner	Isabella	Kaunertal, Riefe Nr. 90	24.08.1859		Kaunertal, Mühlbach	f	verheiratet	Bauerin		18.02.03			Chicago, Illinois, USA	New York, Ellis Island	TLA, Film 923/11, Pfarre Feichten, Taufbuch 1796 - 1922, p. 122; Dietinger Erika, Die Gemeinde Kaun		
1331	162	Zauner	Isabella	Kaunertal			Kaunertal	f	ledig			17.04.07			USA	Island	Dietinger Erika, Die Gemeinde Kaunertal, Kufstein 1998.		
1332	176	Zauner	Anna	Kaunertal, Nr. 88	21.08.1866		Kaunertal, Nr. 88	f	verheiratet						USA		TLA, Film 923/4, Familienbuch Kallenbrunn ab 1876, p. 88.		
1333	177	Zauner	David	Kaunertal, Nr. 88	25.09.1871		Kaunertal, Nr. 88	m	ledig						USA		TLA, Film 923/4, Familienbuch Kallenbrunn ab 1876, p. 88.		
1334	199	Zauner	Jakob	Kaunerberg			Kaunerberg	m	verheiratet			18.02.03			Chicago, Illinois, USA	New York, Ellis Island	Mortiz Alois, Auswanderer aus dem Oberen Gericht, in: Landecker Buch, 1. Bd. Bezirk Landeck und Ober		
1335	752	Zauner	Johann	St. Jakob			St. Jakob	m	Verheiratet	Maurermeister		01.01.1711			Klosterlangheim in Franken		Ann.: In Klosterlangheim in Franken verh. und niedergel. (1711); Juen (Vb. 1711/15) Spiss Roman	Adam	Zangerl Katharina Maria Katharina Kottl
1336	1312	Zauser	Augustin	Strengen	28.01.1846		Pians	m	Verheiratet	Maurer							Trb. 5 G/32	Christian	

Europass Lebenslauf



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 Beruf oder Funktion Event Management Assistent
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Persönliche Fähigkeiten und Kompetenzen

Sonstige Sprache(n)

Selbstbeurteilung
 Europäische Kompetenzstufe (*)

Englisch

Italienisch

Irish Gaelic

Verstehen				Sprechen				Schreiben	
Hören		Lesen		An Gesprächen teilnehmen		Zusammenhängendes Sprechen			
C2	Kompetente Sprachverwendung	C2	Kompetente Sprachverwendung	C2	Kompetente Sprachverwendung	C2	Kompetente Sprachverwendung	C2	Kompetente Sprachverwendung
A2	Elementare Sprachverwendung	A2	Elementare Sprachverwendung	A1	Elementare Sprachverwendung	A1	Elementare Sprachverwendung	A1	Elementare Sprachverwendung
A1	Elementare Sprachverwendung	A1	Elementare Sprachverwendung	A1	Elementare Sprachverwendung	A1	Elementare Sprachverwendung	A1	Elementare Sprachverwendung

(*) [Referenzniveau des gemeinsamen europäischen Referenzrahmens für Sprachen](#)

<p>Soziale Fähigkeiten und Kompetenzen</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Teamgeist, und durch meine Beschäftigung beim OeAD auch in der Vernetzung von einzelnen Teams routiniert; - Verantwortungsvoll und Pflichtbewusst wodurch ich auch viele Organisatorische Tätigkeiten beim OeAD und Schloss Museum Landeck durchführen durfte; - gute Fähigkeit zur Anpassung an ein multikulturelles Umfeld, erworben durch meine Schulerfahrung im Ausland; - Freundlichkeit im Umgang mit Kunden und Gästen, Erfahrungen gesammelt durch meine Tätigkeiten im Bereich Eventmanagement bei VIA 3 und dem Schloss Museum Landeck; - Lebensfroh und Humorvoll, und Einfühlungsvermögen geschult durch meinen Umgang mit Kindern und Schülern aller Altersgruppen. - Belastbar, Eigeninitiativ, Lernfähig, - Kreativ und Ideenreich, nicht nur durch den Umgang mit Kindern sondern auch in Datenbank Anwendungen des Stipendienwesens - Lösungsorientiert;
<p>Organisatorische Fähigkeiten und Kompetenzen</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Führungs- und Teamleitungskompetenz: Erfahrungen im Beruflichen und Universitären Umfeld; - Organisationsfähigkeit und Erfahrungen im eigenverantwortlichen Projekt-Management; - Eigeninitiativ und geschult im Umgang mit Präsentationstechniken.
<p>Technische Fähigkeiten und Kompetenzen</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ausbildung zum Betrieblichen Ersthelfer - Kleinere Mechanikerarbeiten durch das Überholen meines Motorrades. - Outdoor Skills durch meine lange Mitgliedschaft bei den Tiroler Pfadfindern
<p>IKT-Kenntnisse und Kompetenzen</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Souverän im Umgang mit allen Microsoft Office Programmen - Sehr kompetent im Umgang mit Apple Programmen (Snow Leopard, iWorks, iLife) - Souverän im Umgang mit Video- und Foto-Verarbeitungssoftware (Final Cut Pro, Photoshop CS4; Premiere) - Gut im Umgang mit Grafikdesign-Anwendungen (Adobe Photo Shop, Indesign) - Grundkenntnisse Buchhaltungssoftware (Ecosoft, BMD) - Souverän im Umgang mit Datenbanken (scholarships.at, stima, grants.at, StipOnline) - Grundkenntnisse mit Open Source Content Management Systemen (Typo3) - Souverän im Umgang mit Web 2.0 und Social Media Anwendungen (Blog, Facebook, Xing, Twitter etc.)
<p>Künstlerische Fähigkeiten und Kompetenzen</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kreative Tätigkeiten (Basteln, Nähen, Technische Arbeiten, Malen, Kinder-Schminken, etc.) sehr ausgeprägt durch meine Ausbildung und Arbeit mit Kindern.
<p>Führerschein(e)</p>	<p>A, B</p>
<p>Zusätzliche Angaben</p>	<p>Veröffentlichung</p> <p>Kurzgeschichte "Ein Koffer lag im Straßengraben" Platz 7 des Tiroler Literaturwettbewerbs für Jugendliche, 2001</p> <p>Schauspielerische Tätigkeiten</p> <p>Frizzey Art: ein Kunst- und Werbefilm für die Alte Schmiede in Serfaus; http://www.frizzey.com/Projekte_E.htm</p>