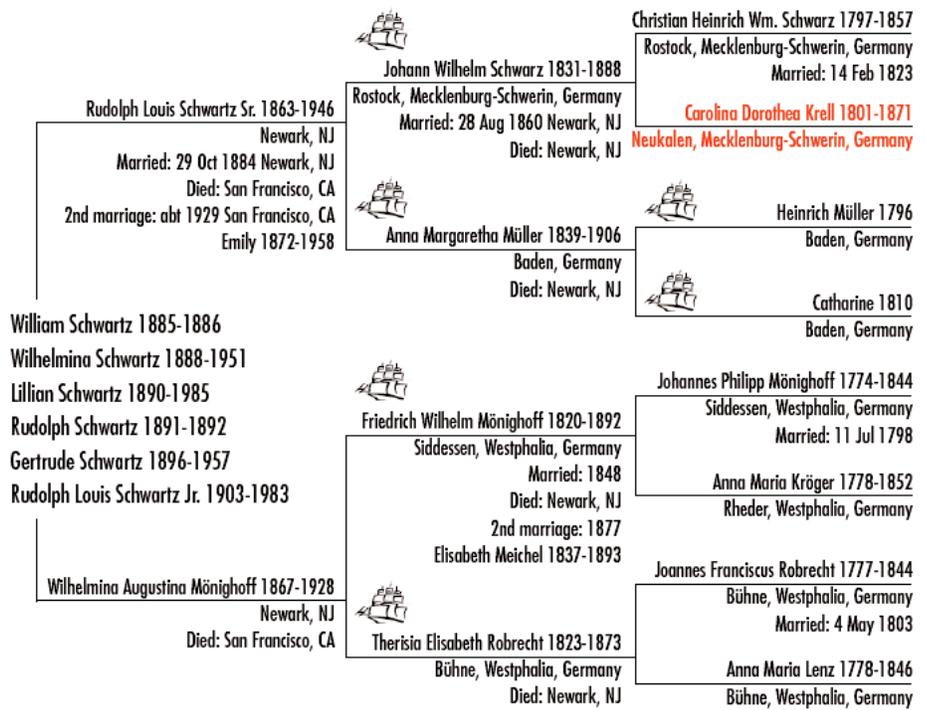




Early 1800s drawing of a woman living close to where Carolina Krell was born.



# Carolina Krell

1801-1871

**Spouse:**

Christian Schwarz 1797-1857

**Children:**

- “Karl” Franz Christian Gustav 1823-1910
- Louise Christine Sophia Helene 1827->71
- Elise Johanna Sophia 1829->71
- Johann Wilhelm 1831-1888**
- Friederike Dorothea Caroline 1834->71
- Unnamed Stillborn 1836-36

**Step-daughter:**

Wilhelmina Warnke 1820

**Parents:**

- Step-father – Franz Krell 1782-1847
- Bio-father – Christian Livonius 1756
- Dorothea Ziegler 1775-1847

**Half-sister:**

Friederica Eleonora Carolina Krell 1804

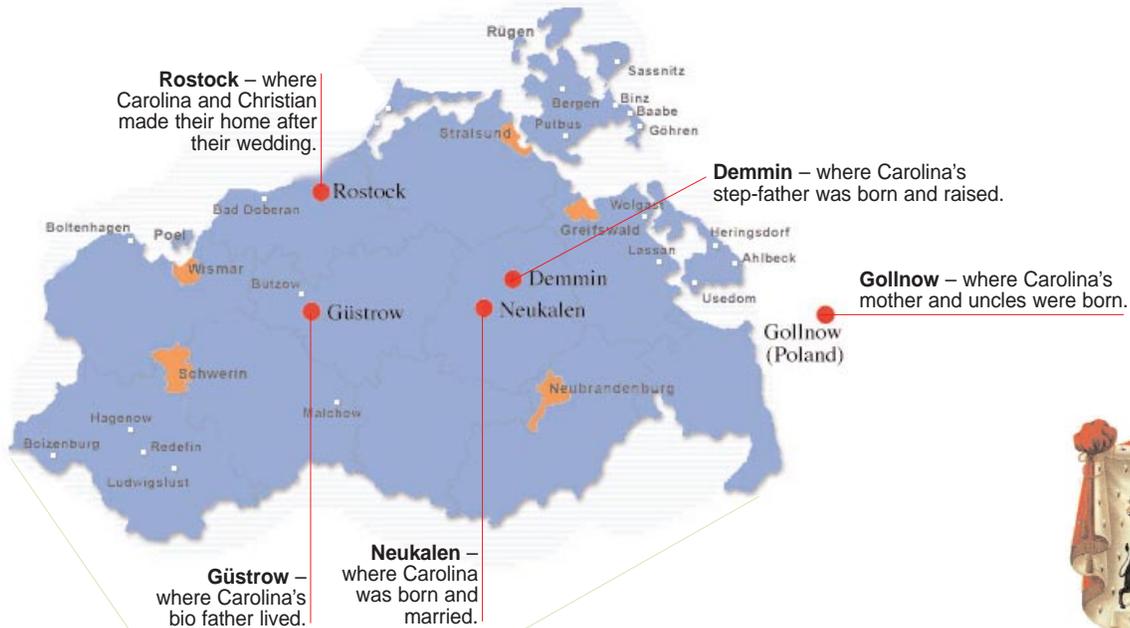
24 year-old Dorothea Ziegler gave birth to Carolina Christina Dorothea on 12 July 1801 in the lakeside village of Neukalen, home to Dorothea’s two adult brothers, Carl and Christopher. Carolina was baptized eight days after her birth in St. Johannes Evangelical church in Neukalen, located 37 miles southeast of Rostock in the German state of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

Christian Livonius is named as Carolina’s father in her parish baptism record, which also notes that Dorothea was unmarried when Carolina was born. Christian Livonius, a 45 year-old lawyer, lived 30 miles west of Neukalen in the city of Güstrow, where he was born and raised, and where his extended family also lived.

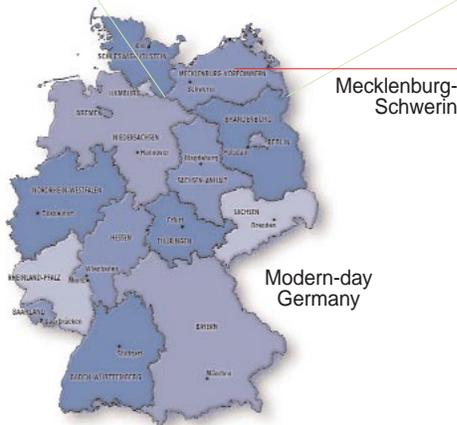


St. Johannes Evangelical church in Neukalen, Germany, where Carolina Krell was baptized and married.

# The Schwartz Family History



Coat of Arms for the State of Mecklenburg-Schwerin



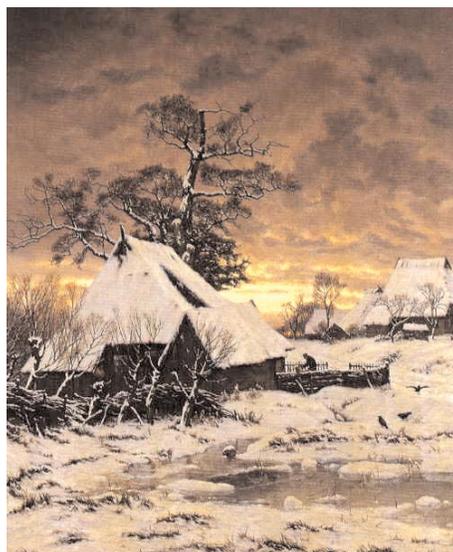
player in the Neukalen city band. Franz's older brother, Christopher Krell, was also a musician living in Neukalen and he was married to Theresia Bishig. They had two children.

It appears that Franz Krell adopted Carolina because he is named as her father in Carolina's 1816 confirmation

In German the word *ziegler* means brickmaker.

Carolina's mother was born in the town of Gollnow, currently in Poland, 25 miles east of Germany's border with Poland. However, Dorothea's parents were ethnically German as was much of the population in the eastern Baltic region, then known as Prussia. Prussia also comprised much of what is now central and northern Germany.

When little Carolina was three years old, her mother married Franz Krell, a flute



This painting shows a snow-covered farming village in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany.

## The Schwartz Family History

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record. Franz was born in Demmin, a city 10 miles down river from the lake on which Neukalen is located.

The year following Dorothea and Franz's wedding, Carolina's half-sister, Friederica Eleonora Carolina, was born on 21 April 1805. In 1814 Dorothea's brother, Ludewig Ziegler, married Maria Zander in Neukalen, where they had two daughters. Ludewig worked as a carpenter. Dorothea's oldest brother, Carl, also lived in Neukalen and was married to Dorothea Köstler. Carl worked as a tailor, as did his father in Gollnow, Joseph Sebastian Ziegler.

The next 18 years brought wars, foreign occupation, and great economic hardship. Mecklenburg-Schwerin was invaded by Napoleon's army in 1806, followed by occupation by French Soldiers until 1815. During this time more than 2,000 local men were forced into Napoleon's Army to fight Russia; after Napoleon's defeat, less than 100 returned home.

Mecklenburg-Schwerin's sea trade was severely curtailed by Napoleon's blockade of Baltic harbors. French troops were forcibly billeted in cities

and villages. Mecklenburg-Schwerin suffered destruction, and the people endured great hardship, looting, and pillaging.

The War of German Liberation (1813-15) resulted in the ousting of the French from Mecklenburg-Schwerin. With the coming of peace there also came a period of economic depression that lasted until the early 1820s.



Interior of 600 year-old St. Johannes church where Carolina and Christian were married.

Carolina, her half-sister, and her four cousins grew up in Neukalen during Napoleon's occupation and the terrible hardships. In 1823 Carolina left Neukalen as a newlywed.

*Neukalen (Neu Kalden as it was known in before 1850) is located one mile from Lake Cummerow. This Lake feeds the Peene River, which flows northeast through fields and villages to the Baltic Sea.*

*Where the Peene River meets the Baltic is Peenemünde (mouth of the Peene), birthplace of modern space flight. Built in 1936 by forced labor, the Peenemünde army test site is where liquid-fuel rockets were developed during WWII.*

*Peenemünde was destroyed in 1943 by Allied bombing, and the remains of these secret laboratories and British Lancaster bombers are still visible today.*



Neukalen city hall with St. Johannes church on the right.



Contemporary photograph of Neukalen, Germany.

## The Schwartz Family History

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### MARRIAGE

Carolina Krell and 25-year-old Christian Schwarz were married in the Neukalen village church on 14 February 1823. The marriage record lists Christian Livonius as Carolina's biological father.

The newly weds made their home in Rostock, the city where Christian was born and raised and where his parents also lived. Christian worked as a day laborer and a carpenter, which assigned the young couple and their children to a life of extreme poverty.

Carolina and Christian's first child was born three days after Christmas in 1823, and he was named Franz Christian Gustav (aka Karl). His namesakes were his step-grandfather Franz Krell, his father Christian Schwarz, and a servant named Gustav. This German naming convention accounts for given names repeating for many generations.

Carolina's first daughter, Louise Christine Sophia Helene, was born four years later in 1827, followed by Elise Johanna Sophia two years later in 1829. Our ancestor, Wilhelm Schwarz, came into this world after another two-year interval in 1831. 1834 brought daughter Friederike Dorothea Caroline followed three years later by an unnamed stillborn baby.

In 1838, 15 year-old Karl Schwarz was living with his Krell grandparents in Neukalen, as recorded Karl's confirmation record in the Neukalen village church book. It's unknown if Christian and Carolina received financial help from her wealthy bio-father, Christian Livonius, but Karl, their

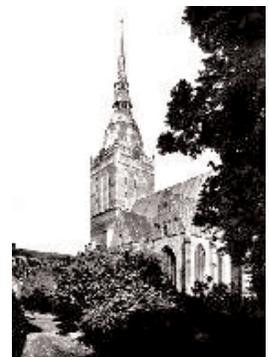


The Rostock skyline much as it appeared in 1823 to newlyweds Carolina and Christian Schwarz when they came to live in this large German city near the Baltic Sea.

oldest son, became a jeweler, a profession held by his cousin, Caspar Livonius, living in Güstrow.

Dorothea and Franz Krell, Carolina's parents, both died in Neukalen in 1847. The political upheavals of the next two years propelled Carolina's sons, Karl and Wilhelm, to the United States.

Carolina's husband, Christian, died in the same decade that saw her two sons leave Germany; Christian Schwarz was 59 years old when he died in 1857 in Rostock. Carolina's daughters remained in Germany and all three are listed in her death record, which is recorded in the same Rostock church where her children were baptized. At age 70, Carolina died on 2 April 1871. Her death record lists her occupation as 'paid servant'. 1871 also marked the entry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin into the newly created German Empire.



St. Jacobi Lutheran church in Rostock, Germany, where Carolina and Christian's children were baptized.