



<p>Rudolph Louis Schwartz Sr. 1863-1946 Newark, NJ Married: 29 Oct 1884 Newark, NJ Died: San Francisco, CA 2nd marriage: abt 1929 San Francisco, CA Emily 1872-1958</p>	<p> Johann Wilhelm Schwarz 1831-1888 Rostock, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany Married: 28 Aug 1860 Newark, NJ Died: Newark, NJ</p>	<p>Christian Heinrich Wm. Schwarz 1797-1857 Rostock, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany Married: 14 Feb 1823 Carolina Dorothea Krell 1801-1871 Neukalen, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany</p>
<p>William Schwartz 1885-1886 Wilhelmina Schwartz 1888-1951 Lillian Schwartz 1890-1985 Rudolph Schwartz 1891-1892 Gertrude Schwartz 1896-1957 Rudolph Louis Schwartz Jr. 1903-1983</p>	<p> Anna Margaretha Müller 1839-1906 Baden, Germany Died: Newark, NJ</p>	<p> Heinrich Müller 1794 Baden, Germany  Catherine 1810 Baden, Germany</p>
<p>Wilhelmina Augustina Mönighoff 1867-1928 Newark, NJ Died: San Francisco, CA</p>	<p> Friedrich Wilhelm Mönighoff 1820-1892 Siddessen, Westphalia, Germany Married: 1848 Died: Newark, NJ 2nd marriage: 1877 Elisabeth Meichel 1837-1893</p>	<p>Johannes Philipp Mönighoff 1774-1844 Siddessen, Westphalia, Germany Married: 11 Jul 1798 Anna Maria Kröger 1778-1852 Rheder, Westphalia, Germany</p>
	<p> Therisia Elisabeth Robrecht 1823-1873 Bühne, Westphalia, Germany Died: Newark, NJ</p>	<p>Joannes Franciscus Robrecht 1777-1844 Bühne, Westphalia, Germany Married: 4 May 1803 Anna Maria Lenz 1778-1846 Bühne, Westphalia, Germany</p>

Spouse:

Anna Maria Kröger 1778-1852

Children:

- Joseph 1799
- Maria 1801
- Johann 1803-65
- Elisabeth 1805-65
- Agnes 1808
- Franz 1810-76
- Henricus 1812-95
- Unnamed stillborn 1814
- Ferdinand 1816
- Theorodus 1818-93
- Wilhelm 1820-92**

Parents:

Georgio Mönighoff 1740-1824
Clara Maria Grauten 1744-1797

Siblings:

- Arnoldus 1765-67
- Eva Maria Elisabeth 1768
- Henricus 1772-72
- Catharina 1777-77
- Johannes 1778
- Conrad 1784-89

Occupation:

Farmer

Philipp Mönighoff

1774-1844



1668 drawing of St. Agatha's Catholic Church in Siddessen, Germany, where Philipp Mönighoff was baptized in 1774.

Johannes Philipp Jacobus Mönighoff was born 16 July 1774 in Siddessen, Germany, and baptized the following day at St. Agatha's Catholic Church. Philipp was the fourth of seven children born to 34 year-old Georg Mönighoff and 30 year-old Clara Maria Grauten, who were married in Siddessen on 15 August 1762, at the end of the Seven Years War.

At Philipp's birth his sister Elisabetha was six. She later married Johannes Hillebrand when Philipp was 13 years old. When Philipp was three, sister Catharina was born but only lived seven months. When Philipp was four, brother Johannes was born. Brother Conrad was born in 1784 and lived five years. Brothers Arnold and Henricus died before Philipp was born. Only three of the seven Mönighoff children survived to adulthood, not unusual in German villages in the late 1700s.

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German peasant farmers laboring in their fields. Philipp, like his father and father-in-law, was a peasant farmer.

Siddessen barely survived one of Germany's most devastating military conflicts – the Seven Years War (1756-63). When Philipp's parents were children, Siddessen and the surrounding vilages were devastated by foraging and fighting armies. Read first-hand accounts at the end of this chapter.

Philipp's father supported his family as a peasant farmer, the most common profession in this small, agricultural village in north central Germany.

Philipp's baptism was recorded in the neighboring village of Gehrden, where village record books were kept in the parish church at the Benedictine Monastery.

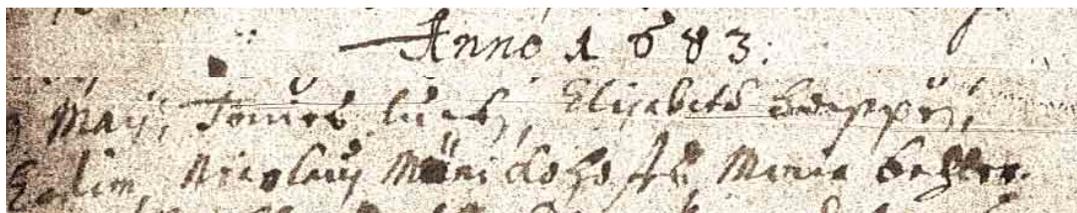
Siddessen parish records date to 1641, and the earliest Mönighoff record is the 1646 marriage of Johann Mönighoff. The name Mönighoff was the most common surname in the village of Siddessen.

MARRIAGE AND CHILDREN

Philipp needed permission from his parish priest to marry outside of his home village, where life was well regulated by the Catholic Church. Philipp Mönighoff was five days short of his 24th birthday when he traveled four miles to the neighboring village of Rheder to marry 19 year-old Anna Maria Kröger on 11 July 1798. After the wedding, she and Philipp made their home in Siddessen where he was born and raised. Anna Maria's father was a farmer as was her new husband.



Philipp Mönighoff's 1774 baptism record found in the Siddessen village parish record book.



1683 marriage record of Nikolaus Mönighoff (Monikhofs) and Maria Behler. Nicolaus is the first Mönighoff who can be directly linked to the Schwartz family

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The first of the eleven Mönighoff children arrived eleven months after the wedding, with births continuing every two years until the last child (our ancestor William) arrived in 1820. Ten children lived to adulthood, an unusually high survival rate for that time.

Anna Maria and Philipp witnessed great change during their child rearing years. Napoleon's Army occupied Germany and Napoleon secularized the Catholic Church's landholdings, except for parish churches and chapels. He also "freed" the serfs (peasants) from their tether to the landed nobility. Consequently the nobility was "freed" of providing jobs to former serfs and of taking care of their sick and aged. Newly free serfs usually were too poor to capitalize on their mobility and became itinerant day laborers.

After Napoleon was driven from Germany in 1815 the population soared, creating a glut of cheap labor and worsening economic conditions for the peasant population; wages were low and land was scarce. These circumstances led to an exodus, mostly to America, starting slowly in the 1830s and continuing into the early 1870s, when the United States experienced a 10 year economic recession. Siddessen and surrounding villages, with populations



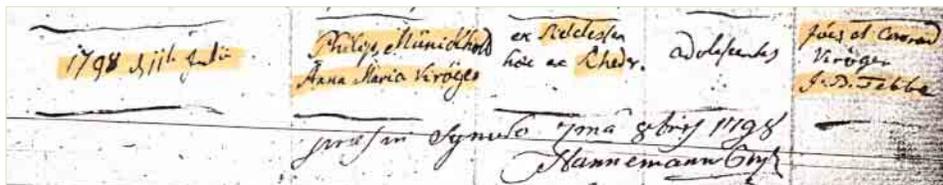
St. Katharina's Catholic Church in Rheder where Philipp Mönighoff and Anna Maria Kröger were married in 1798.

of 300-500, experienced a 20-25 percent population decline due to emigration.

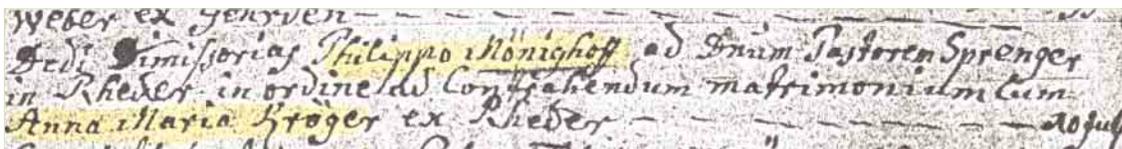
Five of Philipp's children contributed to this exodus (names indicated in red), securing a better future for themselves and their families. These are Philipp and Anna Maria Mönighoff's children:

Joseph (born 1799) was confirmed in Siddessen in 1812 at age 13. He does not appear again in the parish record book or in other locations researched. Joseph likely died before his mother's death in 1852.

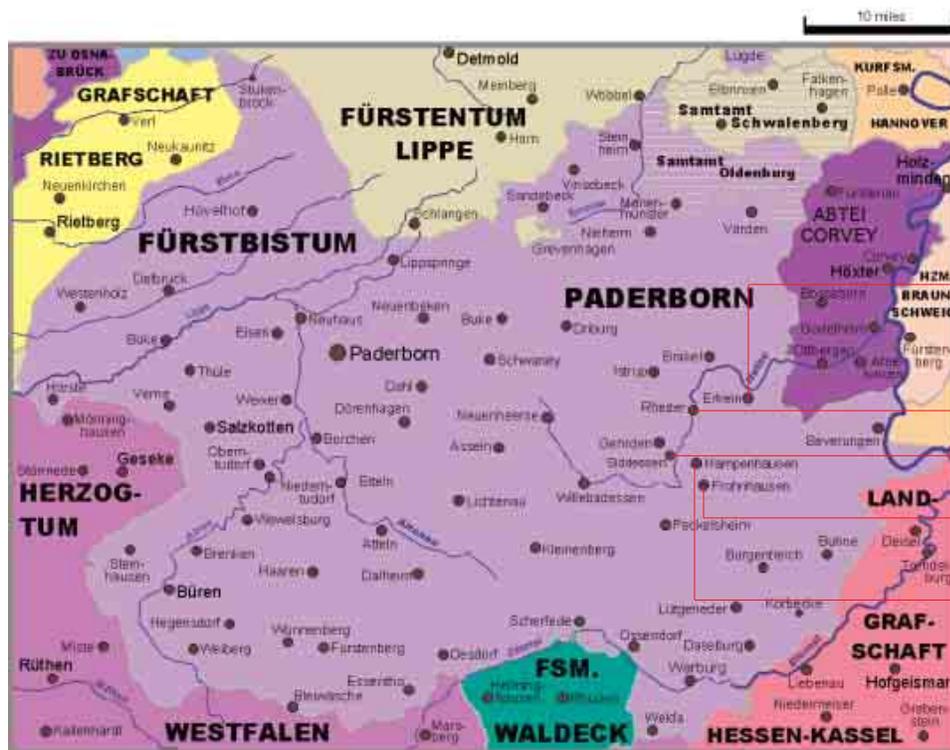
Maria (born 1801) married Anton Sander in Siddessen in 1824. The newlyweds moved to the neighboring village of Frohnhausen where Anton was a farmer. There they had seven children and emigrated to the United States in 1840 when their youngest child was a year old, eventually settling in Newark, NJ.



Philipp Mönighoff and Anna Maria Kröger's marriage record (left) recorded in the Rheder parish book. Permission to marry outside the village (bottom) granted by the Philipp's parish priest.



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1789 map of the Prince-Bishopric of Paderborn (Fürstbistum Paderborn), an ecclesiastical state at the time of Philipp's birth, today the Catholic Diocese of Paderborn.

Erkeln where Franz Mönighoff and Margaretha Hille's nine children were born and raised.

Rheder where Philipp Mönighoff and Anna Maria Kröger were married in 1798.

Siddessen where Philipp Mönighoff was born in 1774.

Frohnhausen where Maria Mönighoff and Franz Sander's seven children were born.

Hampenhausen where Elisabeth Mönighoff and Franz Drecker's seven children were born and raised.

Maria's mother-in-law, father-in-law brother-in-law, and his wife also emigrated with Maria's family.

Johannes (born 1803) emigrated to the United States and settled on a Missouri farm with his German immigrant wife, Sophia. Johannes, Sophia, and their children later moved to Newark, NJ, sometime between 1850 and 1865. Johannes died in November 1865 in Newark, where his brother, William (our ancestor), and his sister, Maria, lived.

Elisabeth (born 1805) married Franz Drecker in Siddessen in October 1836. Franz was a farmer in Hampenhausen, located in the same parish as Siddessen and three miles away. Their seven children were born in Hampenhausen from 1837 to 1850 and four lived to

adulthood. Elisabeth died in Hampenhausen in October 1865.

Agnes (born 1808) married Arnold Guentermann in October 1828. The wedding was in Siddessen where their ten children were born from 1829 to 1848. Four of their children survived to adulthood.

Franz (born 1810) married Margaretha Hille in May 1846 in the neighboring village of Erkeln, six miles north of Siddessen. Their nine children were born between 1847 and 1864 in the farmhouse where Franz and Margaretha lived. Four children survived to adulthood. Franz died in 1876 in Erkeln.



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Five of Philipp Mönighoff's children crossed the Atlantic for a better life in America.

Henry (born 1812) emigrated to the United States in the 1840s and settled on a farm in eastern Pennsylvania, later changing his name to Mönighoff. Henry married German immigrant Mary Weidenfeld in 1849 and they had seven children born from 1850 to 1866 and all lived to adulthood. Henry died in 1895 in Bridgeton Township, Bucks County, PA.

Baby (born 1814) this child was stillborn.

Ferdinand (born 1816) emigrated from Siddessen in 1836 when he was 20 years old, according to the emigration archives in Minden, Germany (emigrants mostly went to America, but sometimes to other areas of Germany). At this time, nothing more is known about Ferdinand.

Theodore (born 1818) remained in Siddessen, as indicated by a death date (20 Aug 1893) noted under his name in his church parish book baptism record. No marriage records were found nor records of children fathered by Theodore. (Microfilmed parish records end in 1876.)

William (our ancestor born 1820) emigrated from Siddessen in 1839 when he was 19 years old, according to the emigration archives

German Immigration to America from 1820 to 1899

Decade	Total Immigration	German	% of Total
1820-29	128,502	5,753	4.5
1830-39	538,381	124,726	23.2
1840-49	1,427,337	385,434	27.0
1850-59	2,814,554	976,072	34.7
1860-69	2,081,261	723,734	34.8
1870-79	2,742,137	751,769	27.4
1880-89	5,248,568	1,445,181	27.5
1890-99	3,694,294	579,072	15.7

in Minden, Germany. He married German immigrant Elisabeth Robrecht in New York in 1848 and had eight children. William worked as a grocer for 40 years in Newark, NJ, until his death there in 1892. Read his biography in chapter five.

Five of Philipp Mönighoff's adult children emigrated and four remained in Siddessen and neighboring villages. In 1844 Philipp died in Siddessen of pneumonia six months short of his 70th birthday. His wife, Anna Maria, died of old age in 1852 at 74.



The Öse River flows through Siddessen, soon joining the Nethe River. Twenty miles downstream the Nethe meets the Wasser River, which flows north 200 miles to Bremen, a primary port for emigration to the United States in the 1800s. River barges and carts were the means of transportation used to reach seaports before railroad travel began in the 1870s.

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THE SEVEN YEARS WAR

A student wrote this edited description of Siddessen village life during the Seven Years War (1756-63).

As a hen collect her chicks under wing, village farmhouse roofs gather cattle and people. These massive thatched roofs hang heavy and dark, warm in the winter and cool in the summer. Within, oil lamps cast long shadows and oven fires crackle, making living comfortable. With day's work done, villagers sit by their ovens taking care to keep the fire alive.

On long winter nights the stillness of the silent forest spreads over Siddessen. During this time of hibernation, farmers care for their animals indoors, making the stable air tight with manure and straw to protect against the freeze. Now the people's minds turn away from the worries of this world. Despite fire, hunger, and war, the village survives. Nevertheless, sorrow, grief, and poverty accompany villagers throughout their short lives.

Women and girls spin flax all winter in alternating farmhouses. News is exchanged and their laughter can be heard from the streets. Men cut trees in the forest. From fall to spring threshing continues with rhythm beating in 3/4 time. The harvest is for consumption, not sale. Need is ever present, especially with a slim harvest.

Songbirds usher in spring. From the forest, larks and finches sing their songs. In oak boughs, blackbirds give a special concert to women and girls tending their gardens. From the fields come sounds of farmers leading plow animals. In the meadows, shepherds and their sons sing and rejoice.



Siddessen farming family tending their field.



These large stable doors were designed to accommodate a fully loaded harvest wagon entering this family's Siddessen farmhouse.



This row of Siddessen farmhouses face the Öse River on the village bottomlands. In 1961 the riverbed was dredged to prevent frequent flooding. New village homes are now built on higher ground. Read a detailed description of farmhouse function and life in the Franz Lenz biography.

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WAR COMES TO SIDDESSEN

Philipp Mönighoff's parents were married in the last year of the Seven Years War (1756-63), which was a horrible time for our ancestors. But unlike earlier wars, this one was better documented. This account, written during the closing years of the war, chronicles wartime events in the village of Siddessen (population 300) and the surrounding area.

1758/9

Winter – Siddessen forced to billet large Hessian Calvary unit.

1659

12 March – Hessian Calvary unit left the village. It was a mild winter.

15 March – 59 English soldiers billeted – one company of “Blue Guards”.

20 March – English troops leave village. They were well behaved during their stay.

8 June – 30,000 French soldiers pillage Siddessen and Gehrden while marching from Brakel to Hesse. (The Monastery was spared.)

1760

Summer – the villagers forced to march to Warburg, assisting in the transport of military equipment and other battle related duties.

August and September – 30 to 40 wagons a day enter the village, pillaging food to feed the nearby armies. The entire harvest is lost to plunder. Food is in very short supply and villagers are forced to bury their meager food supplies to survive.

1761

The county in which Siddessen is located is required to draft 800 replacement soldiers for the Prussian Army.

April – Hessen and Hanover troops camped close to Siddessen.

29 July – French soldiers camp in Siddessen and forage the entire rye harvest.

30 July – French camped and plunder the fields.

3 August – Three French Calvary Regimens rob rye, wheat, and oats.

4 August – 6,000 French soldiers plunder the remains of the rye harvest from Siddessen, Gehrden, and Hampenhausen. Many surrounding villages are plundered.

29 and 30 August – Hay and rye demanded.

3 and 4 September – English plunder Siddessen and Rheder.

5 and 12 September – English and German Armies plunder Siddessen.

17 September – Hanover plunders Siddessen and injures villagers.

29 September – Military battles rage nearby. A single village cow escapes marauders by hiding deep in the forest.

1762

Cease fire ordered.

1763

Peace treaty signed.



Some German villages were completely destroyed during the Seven Years War.