

Linie Pfalz/ Galizien (Ugartstal, Dolina etc.) /immigration to Canada

Vorab: Zwischen 1680 und 1760 kolonisierten arme deutsche Bauern, Landarbeiter und Handwerker Böhmen, Galicia, Moldawien, Ukraina, Bukowina, Bessarabia, Russland, Kirgisien, Kasachstan und ungefähr ab 1800 Pommern, Estland, Lettland und Teile Litauens

Note: Between 1680 and 1760 poor German Peasants, Farmhands and workers colonised Bohemia, Galicia, Moldova, Ukraina, Bukowina, Bessarabia, Russia, Kirgisien, Kasachstan and around 1800 Pommerania, Estonia, Latvia and parts of Lithuania.

Deutsche Einwanderer- Bewegung nach Osten Europas

Bis ungefähr 1620 lebte die Hackenschmidt Familie größtenteils im deutschen-Thüringen-Sachsen- Böhmisches-Österreichisches Grenzgebiet-, hauptsächlich{größtenteils} in Städten und Dörfern wie Plauen, Ölsnitz, Eichigt, Zwickau, Schöneck und Triebel.

Der 30-Jahre Krieg (1618-1648,-provokiert durch Glaubensunterschiede zwischen Protestanten und Katholiken) veranlasste eine Hackenschmidt-Familie, sich nach Bohemia, jetzt Tschechien, zu Eger, Karlsbad und Marienbad und Falkenau zu bewegen. Mit der Zeit gab es eine noch stärkere Bewegung ostwärts. Zwischen 1680 und 1760 kolonisierten arme deutsche Bauern, Landarbeiter und Handwerker Bohemia, Galicia, Moldawien, Ukraina, Bukowina, Bessarabia, Russland, Kirgisien, Kasachstan und ungefähr ab 1800 Pommern, Estland, Lettland und Teile Litauens. Das war in Toto eine große Welle von deutschen Emigranten, die der politischen Stabilisation, hervorgerufen durch die Bismarck(deutscher Staatsmann!) - Allianz mit Österreich- Ungarn und ihren verbundenen Staaten folgten -, u.a.. Hackenschmidt ging dann nach Estland, Pommerania, Galicia (Osteuropa, nicht das Spanische!), Moldawien. Im Westen nach Deutschland (Franken, Pfalz) und Elsass (damals Deutsch, jetzt Frankreich).

Als unsere Vorfahren nach Galizien immigrierten, gab es keine groß organisierte Ostwanderung mehr, vor allem da der Deutsche Kaiser riesige Geldmengen am Ende des Jahrhunderts investierte, um mit dem britischen Königreich in der Industrialisierung zu konkurrieren(Dazu brauchte er vor allem Menschen). Deshalb gab es nur Einwanderung nach Osten, wenn jemand dem Ruf von Verwandten folgte und Verbindungen von dort selbst. aus bestehenden deutschen Gemeinschaften im Osten folgte. Sie erscheinen folglich deshalb meist in den offiziellen Listen des Einwanderers nicht. Das kann mit Philipp geschehen sein.

Die folgenden Daten zeigen, dass ungefähr 80 Jahre vor Philipp ein Lorenz Hackenschmied. (Die Namensschreibweise der Kanzlei in Wien ist falsch,! Siehe Schreibweise der Namen ihrer Kinder, die richtig geschrieben sind!) immigrierte von der Pfalz/West Deutschland von dort inzwischen weit verbreiteten Hackenschmidt Verwandten nach Ugurtstal, Brunntal und Welczirg über Wien. Ugurtstal ist in Galicia nahe Lemberg und in der Nähe das Gebiet{Region} von Dolina (in Galicia, es bestehen mindestens 5 "Dolina" in Osteuropa und im Slawischen Sprachraum). Kischinev ist wiederum vom Klima komfortabler (Anschluß an das Schwarze Meer), und war in dieser Zeit ein Wein-Gebiet mit einem guten Standard. Moldawien selbst war während dieser Zeiten auch unter österreichischem Protectorat, später unter der rumänischen Herrschaft und ist jetzt unter dem URS/Russischen Föderationsdach.

German Immigrant movement to the East of Europe

Until around 1620 , the Hackenschmidt Family mainly lived in the German -Thuringian frontier region to Austria-Hungary, mainly in Cities and Towns named Plauen, Eichigt, Zwickau, Schöneck and Triebel/Untertriebel

The 30-Years War(1618-1648- provoked by clerical differences between Protestants and Catholics) made some Hackenschmidt's to move to Bohemia, now Czechia, to Eger, Karlsbad and Marienbad. Later on there was an even bigger move towards the East. Between 1680 and 1760 poor German Peasants, Farmhands and workers colonised Bohemia, Galicia, Moldova, Ukraina, Bukowina, Bessarabia, Russia, Kirgisien, Kasachstan

and around 1800 Pommerania, Estonia, Latvia and parts of Lithuania. This was in Toto one big wave of German Emigrants which followed the political stabilisation, brought through the Bismarck(German Statesman!)-Alliance with Austria Hungary and its associated states, i.a. Moldova. Hackenschmidt's went then to Estonia, Pommerania, Galicia(the Eastern Europe, not the Spanish!), West of Germany(Frankonia, Rhenania Palatina) and Alsace(then German, now France). The main family stayed in Thuringia and Saxony.

When our ancestors immigrated for Galicia, there was no "Run East" any more since the German Kaiser invested gigantic amounts of Money at the end of the Century to compete with the British Kingdom in Industrialisation. Therefore there was only immigration, if somebody followed the call of relatives and took advantage of connections through established German Communities in the East.(they consequently do not appear in the official Immigrant's Lists, which may have happened with Philipp and also with John).

The following data show that around 80years before Philipp immigrated, Lorenz H.(the writing is wrong, but look at their children's names! they are written correctly in the Church Register of Ugartstal) immigrated from Rhenania Palatina/West Germany to Ugurtstal via Vienna . Ugurtstal is in Galicia near Lemberg and nearby the region of Dolina (D. in Galicia, there do exist at least 5 more "Dolina" in Eastern Europe). The family apparently proceeded to Kishinev, Moldova, for embarkment to Canada . Moldova itself was during these times also under Austrian protectorat, later under Romanian reign and is now under URS/Russian Federation Roof.

Places of Birth and Living in Germany

In 1678 Georg Nicomed Hackenschmidt founded a family arm in German Rhenania Palatina whose succeeding members still today live in the region around Kaiserslautern and Pirmasens near the Lorraine/French Border.

Lebensplätze/Places of Birth and Living

Hauptplätze /Main Family Sites mit mehr als einen Familienstamm	Kaiserslautern Enkenbach-Alsenborn, Hemsbach, Gonbach-Münchweiler/ Winnweiler,
Nebenplätze/ Secondary Fam. Sites Einzelne Stämme	Pirmasens Mittelbrunn Obersimten Zillingen/Phalsburg(Lothringen) Jägertal/Niederbronn (Elsaß)

The Hackenschmidt Families who went **Southeast Europe** were overwhelmingly inhabitants of the following Towns:Gonbach-Münchweiler ObersimtenZillingen

Founder of Line Pfalz/Ugartstal

Hackschmied Lorenz, Schneider, 2 Pers, von Münchweiler a d Rotalb dch
 Wien nach Ugartstal Nr. 31/Kr Stryi. - WK 194/9;Schndr 244/3; 169/11. G
 1784 06, ??, **Born around 1760**

Correspondence with Teresa Kargel –descendant of Philipp Hackenschmidt:

My great-grandfather Philipp was born in 1876 in Podolia in March 1876(**Bessarabia, Russia**). The family may have lived in Kischinew, **Russia (now Moldova)**. Philipp immigrated to Canada in 1904 with his wife and children His father was Georg Gabriel Hackenschmidt (and Elisabeth Wagner). **George Gabriel was born in 1842 in Ugartsthal, Galizien, Austria.** He immigrated to Bessarabia in 1864. George Gabriel's father was **Johann Nickolaus Hackenschmidt. He was born in 1814** in Ugartsthal, Galizien, Austria. Johann Nickolaus' father was Johann Christoph Hackenschmidt. Johann Christoph was married in 1805 to Maria Christina Phillips. **On the marriage record it says that Johann Christoph was 20yrs old (born in ~1785). His father was Lorenz Hackenschmidt. My great-grandfather**

Village of BRUNNENTAL, Tatra Mountains

The Village of Brunnental, Russia (called Kriwojar in Russian) located on the east side of the Volga River, was first founded in 1855 by villagers from the mother colonies of Frank, Kolb, Walter, and Norka. These villagers needed more land, so they headed for the East side of the Volga River (Samara region) in search of a site for a new village. They found such a sight where the landscape formed the perfect setting for their new village, a natural valley with an abundant water supply. That is where Brunnental got its name meaning -- "well-valley".

The Samara region, more commonly called the Wiesenseite (valley or meadow side), was a well-watered rolling steppeland reaching from the Volga River to the Ural Mountains and south to Tsaritsyn (Volgograd). The Saratov side, the Bergseite (hilly side) reflected a terrain of hills and level areas. Both regions were well suited to agriculture.

**Kreis Dolina, Galizien -Ortschaften mit deutschen Einwohnern
(Dolina District-Places with german inhabitants)**

deutscher Name (german name)	polnischer Name (polish name)	Ev./Ref.	Kath.	Mennon.
Alt-Huziejow	Huziejow Stary	X	X	-
Engelsberg	.	X	-	-
Hoffnungsausau	Nadziejow Kolonia	-	X	-
.	Dolina	X	-	-
.	Woloska Wies	X	-	-
.	Broczkow	X	X	-
.	Niniow Dolny	X	X	-
.	Niniow Gorny	-	X	-
Teresowka-Kolonie	Teresowka Kolonia	-	X	-
.	Zakla	-	X	-
.	Ludwikowa	-	X	-
Josefsthal	.	-	X	-
Leopoldsdorf	.	-	X	-
.	Wygoda	X	X	-
.	Weldzirz	X	X	-

Podolia Region, SW Ukraine, separated in the south from Moldova by the Dniester and in the west from W Galicia by the Southern Buh. It borders on Volhynia in the north. Kamyanets-Podilskyy (its historic capital), Mohyliv-Podilskyy, Vinnytsya, and Khmelnytskyy are the chief cities. The population is predominantly Ukrainian; the large Jewish minority that settled in Podolia in the Middle Ages was virtually exterminated by German occupation forces in World War II. A fertile hilly plain drained by the Dniester and the Southern Buh, Podolia is one of the richest and most densely populated agricultural regions of Ukraine. The principal crops are sugar beets, wheat, tobacco, and sunflowers. Dairy farming and beekeeping are also important, and phosphate is mined. Food processing, especially sugar milling, is the major industry. One of Ukraine's oldest regions, Podolia was part of Kievan Rus from the 10th cent. and later belonged to the Halych and Volhynia principalities. In the 14th cent. Polish colonists began to convert the region of Podolia from steppe into arable farmland. W Podolia was annexed to Poland in 1430; the eastern section was part of Lithuania until the latter's union with Poland in 1569. Occupied by Turkey in 1672, Podolia was returned to Poland by the Treaty of Karlowitz in 1699. E Podolia passed to Russia in 1793. The western portion was transferred to Austria in 1772, belonged to Poland from 1918 to 1939, and was then annexed by the USSR in 1945

Western Podolia became the part of Galicia, ruled by Poles from 1868. In November 1918 Western Podolia was included into West Ukrainian Republic returned to Polish control in 1919, confirmed in Polish- Ukrainian Peoples Republic agreement in April 1920, briefly occupied by Soviets in 1920, after Peace of Riga it was recognized by Russian Republic and USSR. In Poland it was part of Tarnopol Voivodship. According to official data 50% Poles, 33% Ukrainians, 17% Jews. In 1939 after Nazi-Soviet Pact and September 17th 1939 Soviet aggression, became part of Soviet Ukraine, followed by many deportations of the locals to concentration camps. Occupied by Nazi Germany 1941-1944, in 1945 was considered on the Ukrainian side of Curzon line. Poles and Jews were expelled to Poland.

Republica Moldova –Republik Moldau

Hauptstadt: Chisinau /Kishinev(750 000 Einw.)

Mitgliedschaften: GUS(Russian Federation), OSZE, Uno

GEOGRAFIE, BEVÖLKERUNG

Fläche: 33700 km Das fruchtbare, hügelige Land im Südosten Europas liegt zwischen den Flüssen Dnjestr im Osten und Prut im Westen, nahe dem Schwarzen Meer.

Verwaltung: 40 Bezirke, 10 Stadtbezirke, 2 Sonderterritorien.

Bevölkerung: 4,5 Mio. Einw., davon 65 % Moldawier, 14 % Ukrainer, 13 % Russen, 3,5 % Gagausen. Minderheiten von Bulgaren und Juden. 53 % der Bev. leben in Städten, 25 % sind unter 15 J. Bevölkerungsdichte: 132 Einw./km

Landessprachen: Moldawisch (Amtssprache), Bulgarisch, Gagausisch



Weitere Details und Ergänzungen zu Folge- und Seitenlinien werden bei Legitimation und berechtigtem Interesse über **Direktkontakt mit dem Familienarchiv** zur Verfügung gestellt.

Further details and supplements to subsequent lines can be made available upon documentation of legitimate interest and through **direct contact with the family archive**