

# Rimmler Wagerer Family History

## Rimmler and Wagerer

History of the ancestors of Karl ("Fritz") Friedrich Rimmler (1886-1944) and Susanna ("Suzy") Wagerer (1886-1971) with notes on other branches of the Rimmler and Wagerer families in the United States and Europe.

This web site contains most of the information about the ancestors of Fritz Rimmler and Suzy Rimmler (nee Wagerer) that I have, some information about their lives in Germany and in the US, and a little about their progeny, Fredrick F. ("Fred") Rimmler and Elizabeth ("Betty") Perkins (nee Rimmler). Also, a little about the families of Fritz' brothers and sisters, and also Lene Orth (nee Rimmler) and Phillip Rimmler. Fritz and Lene and Phillip were second cousins, however in both Heidelberg and in the US the two families were close. Further, Heinz Rimmler, the bother of Lene and Phillipp, was very helpful to me in gathering these documents.

In getting this together, I realize that most people are not terribly interested in their forebears. However some people are interested in their roots and these documents may be of use to them. Some of my research borders on scholarly and some is much less. Below is an Introduction with links to the various documents. At the end of each document is a link to a pdf file of the document. Also, there is link to a pdf of the entire site content. It is a very large file. None of this is copyrighted and you are welcome to do what you'd like with it. However I would appreciate keeping my name and emails addresses attached, so that any questions or comments could be directed to me. Also, if this web site finds its way to someone who would like to add to it, or has other useful documents, please let me know.

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## [Introduction](#)

George Schweigart was born in 1828, married Anna Reinhard, and died in 1912. He owned a grape orchard near Heidelberg, Germany. And that's all I know - and that records indicate he was my great-great-grandfather. What a shame it is to reduce a life to a few phrases. In his 84 years of life George must have had triumphs and disappointments, hates and loves, good years and bad. If I could ask him, he'd probably tell me about his Vintner of the Year award and his time on the city council, and maybe about the merchant who cheated him that time. But I don't know any of that - only those few facts. Likewise most of the other names in my family tree. They are mentioned here both to honor them and to satisfy our curiosity about our origins - providing a link from past to present that is satisfying to some.

As we get closer to the present another problem arises - too much information is available. Here we are limited by space and the reader's attention. So these pages contain some information that is an outline of the names and dates. That would serve to locate the reader in the family matrix. Also I have some family pictures which I've captioned to flesh out the outline. Also I've made copies of some files that may be interesting, old records. All this may be useful if someone wanted to dig deeper into the past.

Karl Friedrich Rimmler, universally called "Fritz," was one of seven children born in Heidelberg, Germany. Heidelberg is a cosmopolitan city. Susanna Wagerer, "Suzy" was born in a very small town in Bavaria, a rural province of Germany. In the Old Country they would have been unlikely to meet, much less marry. But both came to the US where they met; they married in 1915. Fritz died before I was born and I grew up in a house with Suzy.

Three of Fritz's siblings came to the US and were well known to me, Louise Hagner, Else Ruff, and Helen LaCava, although Helen died when I was very young. I did meet the children of his other siblings.

Fritz had some cousins, second cousins, but their father and Fritz' Father worked together and they lived near, shared a townhouse. Two of the cousins came to the US, Lana Orth (nee Rimmler) and Philipp Rimmler, and I knew both. I met their brother Heinz Rimmler in Heidelberg twice and he was very helpful to me in this research.

Suzy had a nephew, Al Wagerer, who came to the US in the 1920's and I met several times. Al did not have children.

## Family Rimmler in Heidelberg

### Family Tree

[Text](#)

[Pictorial](#)

### Heidelberg

[Link to Wikipedia](#)

[Family in Heidelberg](#)

[Heinz, Philipp, Lene Family Tree](#)

[Photos from Heinz](#)

[Rimmler Silver Medal](#)

[Michael Rimmler Builds a House, 1874](#)

Family Bible

[Rimmler \(Reinhard\) Family Bible](#)

[History of the bible](#)

[Documents in the bible - diplomas and a letter](#)

[Family Wagerer](#)

[Eggldham, Bavaria, Germany](#)

[Family in Bavaria](#)

[Photos of Wagerers](#)

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In the US

[Pictures](#)

[Pictures from Heinz, Lodi in the late 1920's.](#)

Contacts

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# Rimmler Wagerer Family History

## TEXT FAMILY TREE & HISTORY

### Pictorial Family Tree

This history was abstracted from the Ahnentafel, Chronik, and Genealogy noted elsewhere. The old German script is difficult to read, but by comparing equivalent parts of different documents I was able to develop this history. I kept the German abbreviations as they are found in the original documents: "geb." (geboren meaning born. Used for both date of birth and to indicated a woman's maiden name.), "verh." (verheiraten meaning married, the date of the marriage.), and "ges." (gestorben, meaning date of death.) I also kept some German words for months and so on that are very similar to the English word. The references often give the religion, either Lutheran or Evangelish, which would indicate which church kept the records. We often describe the city of origin as Heidelberg, however many of the records cite Kirchheim, which is today a district of Heidelberg. Wikipedia reports that Kirchheim has a population of 350 in 1766 and 2000 in 1861. Today the Kirchheim district has a population of about 15,000.

About names and spellings: The records are clear that the original spelling was "Rimler" with one "m." Also, that after about 1900, all the records say "Rimmler" with two "m's." Before that, the records are mixed, often the same person has the last name different in different records. This is interesting because of near-universal literacy in Germany at that time there must have been many written records. At any rate, someone doing further reasech would need to search both spellings. Here I used the spelling most common in the records. Regarding first and second names, again there are some spelling inconsistencies, and also, many of the people used their second name, probably because so many of the first names are the same.

Also, some children died very young and their names appear in some records and not in others.

The first Rimmler we have note of is JOHANN PHILIP REMLER (1714-1782). [The author has this in notes from Heinz Rimmler and notes Elizabeth Perkins made from documents read by Lana Orth. Family tradition has it that the Rimmlers were Huguenots, that is, French Calvinists, who fled from religious persecution. These persecutions lasted over a hundred years, but the greatest exodus would have been in the years following the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. Thus the parents of Johann could have migrated from France.] Johann Remler died on 10<sup>th</sup> of [unclear], 1782. He married Josepha Margareta Speiss on June 8<sup>th</sup>, 1736; she was born in 1710 and died 20<sup>th</sup> [unclear] 1772. Johann Philip Remler is the father of Heinrich Rimler.

The "GenealogieFamilin Rimler in Kirscheim" starts the genealogy with a HEINRICH RIMLER, a citizen of Kirchheim (near Heidelberg), who married Eva Katharina geb. SCHNEIDER, both Lutherans, but the rest of the writing is unclear, there are no dates. Elizabeth's notes from Lana indicate Heinrich was born 27 February 1736 and died 14 March 1792, and that Eva was born January 1736 and died 22 March 1809 and that they were married 16 August 1763. HEINRICH RIMLER was the father of:

JAKOB RIMLER (spelled with one "m" in the genealogy, but two "m"s in the "Ahnentafel".) Webermeister [master weaver] in Kirschheim born 6 March (or 16 May) 1775, died on 11 June 1835, married in October 1798 JAKOBINA ULRICH, born 1774, died 24 August 1842, daughter of Jakob Ulrich and Katharina born Braun. Both were Evangelish.

Jakob and Jakobina had 7 children:

- HEINRICH, geb. 11 Jan 1799 (more below),
- Maria Barbara, geb. 27 Jan 1801, ges. 9 July 1867, veh 16 Aug 1829 with Nicolaus Sauter.
- Jacob, geb. 1804,
- Jahan Melicor, (no birth date, married three times) veh 8 Jun 1839 with Eva Elizabeth Kram??, who died in 1845. In 1846 he married Maria Elizabeth ??, who died in 1850, and finally with Katharina Barbara Herzog in 1851.
- Philip Lorenz, (no birth date) married Eva Rosina Geiter in 1838.
- Georg Michael, geb 1809, married Katharina Barbara Windisch in 17 October 1839.
- Dorothea, geb. 1819, ges 30 April 1822.

**HEINRICH RIMLER**, Polizidienst (police service) in Kirschheim. Geb 11 Januar 1799, ges. 13 Mai 1863, verh in 2 Dezember 1824 mit ANNA BARBARA ROSTOCK in Kirscheim, geb 6 Dez 1796, ges 7 Sep 1864. Evang. The family bible that follows the genealogy gives Heinrich's status as "Burger and Gemeindediener zu Kirchheim (Citizen and a minor church official (in English a beadle))." Heinrich and Anna Barbara are the common ancestors of the "Philipp and Lana Rimmlers" and the "Fritz Rimmlers." Heinrich and Anna Barbara had 10 children:

- Jacob, geb. 1821
- Johann Martin, geb. 1822

\* **Michael**, geb. 22 April 1825, (Michael is the forebearer of Heintz and Philipp Rimmler and Lana Orth.).

• Margaretha, geb. 1825, (may have been twin of Michael),

• Maria Katarina, geb. 1830,

• Melchior, geb. 1831,

• Susanna Margaretha, geb. 1833,

\* **Christoph**, geb. 22 Feb. 1836, (Christoph is the forbearer of Karl Fredrich and others, see below.)

• Christina, geb. 1838,

• Georg, geb. 1842.

Here we follow first Christoph's line, according to the Ahnentafel, to the parents of Karl Fredrich, then follow Michael's line from the Familien Chronik. Also, since so many of the names are the same, I'll indicate the year of birth in parenthesis after names that are likely to be confused.

CHRISTOPH (spelled without the final "h" in the "genealogy") geb 23 February 1836 in Kirchheim, was a schreinermeister (master carpenter.) [The Ahnentafel give his date of death as 1860, but this is certainly a misprint, since that is the same date as his marriage, so his date of death is uncertain.) In 21 Jun 1860 he married ANNA MARIA HERZOG in Kirchheim, both were Evangelish. (I don't have a record of the other children of Christoph and Anna Maria, except for Philip (1862) whom is Karl Fredrich's father.) Regarding Anna Herzog:

ANNA MARIA RIMMLER, geb HERZOG, geb in Kirchheim 24 Mar 1838, ges. 4 Mar 1910. Her father was FRANZ HERZOG, Landwirt (farmer, implies larger landowner than the word "Bauer" which also means farmer.) geb. 21 Dez 1808, ges. 14 Jun 1874. Son of Martin Herzog, Landwirt, Kirchheim (?), who was born August 1790 in Sandhausen and ges. 10 Feb 1820. Martin's wife was Barbara, geb. Bach on 1 Sep 1780 and ges. on 11 Dez 1854.

MOTHER: ELIZABETH SCHWABLER (may be schmabler), geb. 21 Mar 1809, ges 8 Mai 1877. Daughter of Jahan {?} Georg Schw(m)abler, also landwirt in Kirchheim, geb 15 Aug 1783 and ges 26 Mar 1854. His wife was Dorothea geb Schmitt from Nekarhausen, ges. 1835.

Philipp Rimmler (1862) married Katharina Susann Schweigart. They are the parents of Karl Friedrich. Katharina died relatively young in 1908. Philipp later remarried Antonia; they had no children. At the marriage of Philipp and Antonia, a family bible was given to the couple. Antonia later gave this to Louise Hagner. This bible is much newer than the other "Reinhard Bible" discussed elsewhere, but has details about the Philipp Rimmler family.

PHILIPP RIMMLER, geb 14 Jan 1862, in Kirchheim and died on October 17, 1939, in Heidelberg. . His occupation was listed as "Werkstätten Vorsteher A.D." which means a foreman or supervisor in a machine shop. The A.D. stands for "ausser dienst" which could mean retired or not active in that occupation. [I asked Lena Orth on that point and she indicated he was "sickly." Lena's memory would be prior to 1920, or so. My mother does not recall any health issues and he was healthy during visits to the US in the 1930's.] He was Evangelish. On 3 Jan 1885 (or January 27, 1864) in Heidelberg he married:

KATHARINA SUSANN SCHWEIKART geb 28 Jan 1864 in Heidelberg and ges 19 Marz 1908. (The Ahnentafel has "Susann", the Bible has "Susanne".) Katharina died in March 19, 1908. Philipp married Antonnine Zimmerman in Wissbaden on December 16, 1916. She was born in December 21, 1863, in Werkheim

The parents of Katharina Schweikart were:

FATHER: JOH. GEORG CHRISTIAN SCHWEIKART a Burger (citizen) and Weingartner (vintner) from Heidelberg. Jon. Georg geb. 26 Aug 1828, ges 19 (or 17) Jul 1912. He was the son of a Martin Schweikart and Rosine geb Fischer.

MOTHER: ANNA ELIZABETHA REINHARD geb 15 Feb 1830. She was the daughter of Johan Sebastian Reinhard and his wife Anna Katharina who was geb Gerlach from Handshuhsheim. Anna Elizabetha died 11 Apr 1908. The "Rimmler Family Bible" we have is actually the Reinhard's and the writing lists a Sebastean (b. 1816), Anna Maria (b. 1822), Johan Michael (b 1827), Eberhard (b 1827), Anna Elizabeth (1830-1908) and Eva Katerina (b.1832). We have the confirmation certificate of [Johan] Michael in 1840; Anna Elizabeth "volkschule" diploma in 1843; and some similar documents of this generation. Family tradition has it that Anna died of heartbreak after the death of her daughter.

Before returning to the generation of Karl Friedrich, let us continue the descendants of **Michael Rimler** (geb 1825). Michael married MAGDALENA GOTTSELIG geb 7 Mar 1828. Verh. 15 Feb 1852. Her father was Andreas Gottselig and her mother was Johanna geb. Weis. Michael and Magdalena had six children listed in the "Familien Chronik", including **Heinrich Rimler** (listed with only one "m" in the Chronik.) who

was born 16 Oct 1867. The story of building the house is by Michael. It alludes to a wife who died and Magdalena would be his second wife. Thus Margaretha below would be by this first wife. Heinrich Rimler is the father of Philipp, Heinz and Lana. The Stammtafel has his death as 1935. These are the children of Michael (1825) and Magdalena:

- Margaretha geb 4 Oct 1849. She married a Martin Kocher in 1871 and they had two children Elisabeth geb 3 Mar 1872 and Urbanus, geb 10 Jule 1873.
  
- Christina Rimler, geb 13 Jul 1853,
  
- Johann Martin Rimler, geb 14 Feb 1855,
  
- Elizabeth Rimler, geb 25 Aug 1857,
  
- Susanna Rimler, geb 6 Apr 1860.
  
- **Heinrich Rimler, geb 16 Oct 1867.**

Based on the "Stammtafel der Familie Rimmler":

Heinrich Rimmler (now with the standard 2 "m"s) (1867-1935) married (1892) Anna Christian Heck (1870-1958). They had seven children:

- Martin 1893-1916, may have died in World War 1.
  
- Philipp 1894, who married Katherine ("Kitty") Schellenberger; their children Philipp, William and John.
  
- Kathe (umlaut on the "a") 1896-1940, She was in a mental hospital and may have been killed under the Third Reich's attempts to rid the state of handicapped people.

- Wilhelm 1897, who may have died young.
- Freidrich 1898-1917
- Magdalena (Lena) 1900, who married Alouis Orth. Their children: Margaret and Gloria.
- Heinz 1911, who married Ingrid 1931-1989. Their children Ingo (b. 1958) and Uli (b. 1961). (Ingrid was Heinz' second wife. He had a daughter by his first wife. I don't have any other information on this.)

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JOHANN PHILIP REMLER (1714-1782)  
Married June 8th , 1736  
Josepha Margarita Speiss (1710-1772)



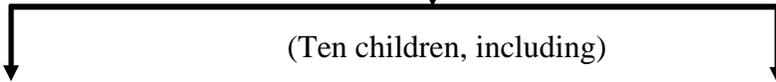
HEINRICH RIMLER (1736-1792)  
Married Aug 16, 1763  
EVA SCHNEIDER ((1736-1809)



JAKOB RIMLER (1775 (or 1776)-1835)  
JOCOBINA ULRICH (1774-1842)  
(Seven children)



HEINRICH RIMLER (11 Jan 1799-1863(or 19 May 1867)  
ANNA BARBARA ROSTOCK (6 Dec 1796- 7 Sep 1864)



(Ten children, including)

MICHAEL RIMLER (22 April  
1825  
MAGDALENA GOTTSSELIG  
(1828  
(6 children, including)



HEINRICH RIMMLER (1867-  
1935)  
ANNA CHRISTIAN HECK (1870-  
1958)



CHRISTOP RIMLER (22 Feb 1836-  
ANNA MARIA HERZOG (1838-  
1910)\* see below  
(? Children, including)



PHILIP RIMMLER (1862-1939)  
KATHARINA SUSANN  
SCHWEIGART(1864-1908) see  
below, and  
Antonine Zimmerman





**Children of Heinrich  
and Anna Christian:**

MARTIN (1893-1916)

PHILIPP (1894-xxx)

KATHE (1896©1940)

WILHELM (1897-?)

FREIDRICH (1898-1917)

MAGDALENA {LENA}  
(1900)

HEINZ (1911)



**Children of Philip and  
Katharina Susann:**

DANIEL (May 12, 1885 in  
Heidelberg-July 31,1937 Pforzheim)

KARL FRIEDRICH (October 14,  
1886 in Heidelberg – May 13, 1944  
Lodi, N.J.  
Married Susanna Wagerer, March  
1915.

WILHELM (1888, died in infancy }

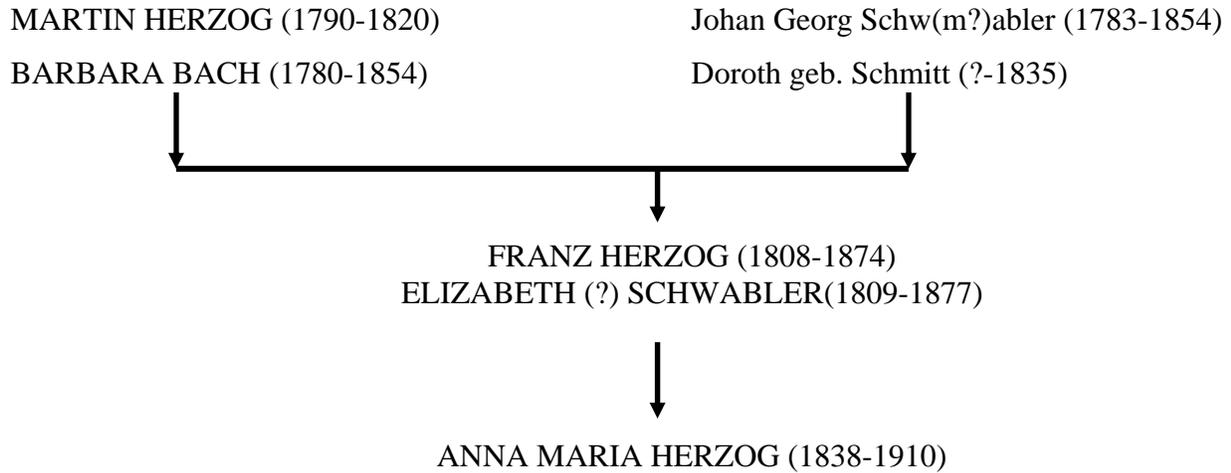
MARGARETTA ELISABETH  
("ELSE")(December 27, 1889- March  
1,1975, Hackensack, N.J. Married  
John Muir, and later Ernst Ruff.  
Interred under name of Ruff.)

FRIDA HELENE (November 14,  
1891 Heidelberg – December 17,  
1951, Paramus, N.J. Married John  
LaCava)

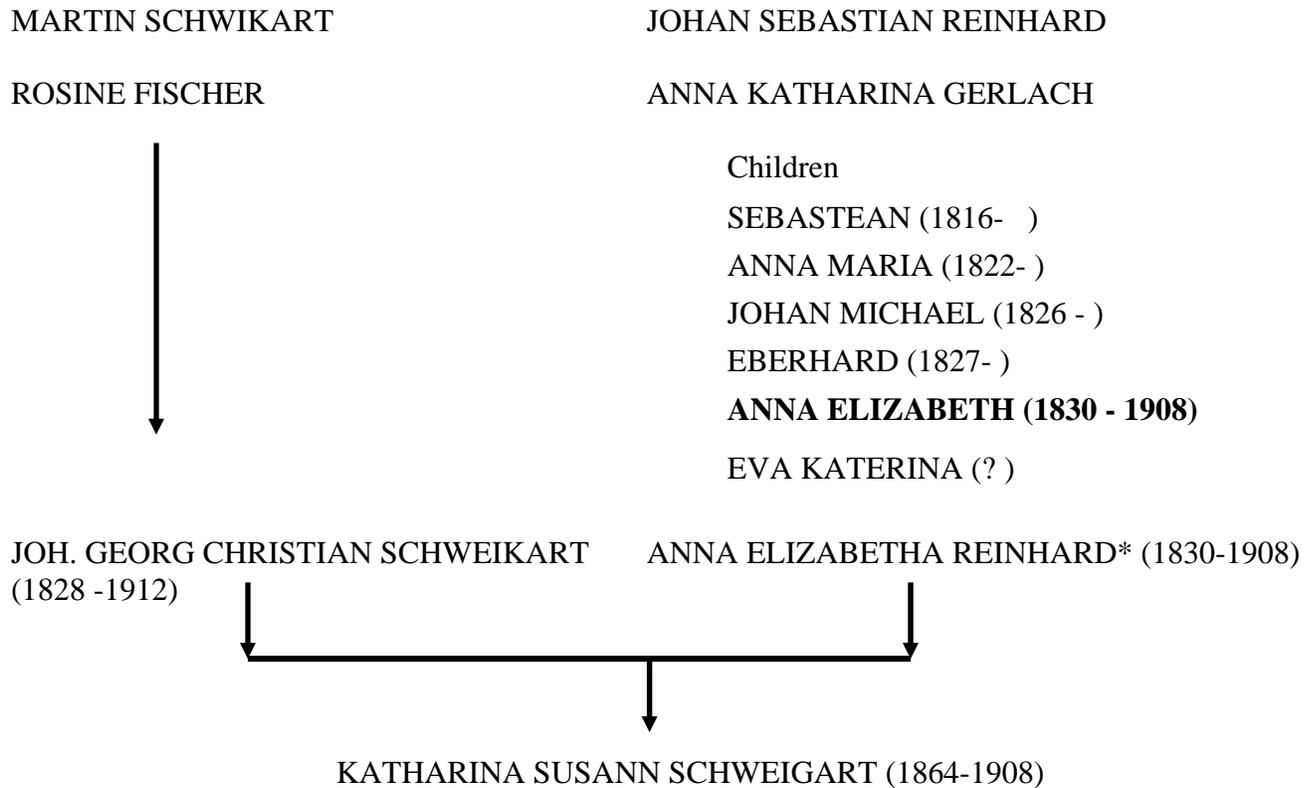
BERTHA (January 28, 1894,  
Heidelberg-September 16, 1937,  
Weinheim.)

LUISE (January 28, 1897- December  
28, 1985, Hackensack, N.J. Married  
to Heinrich Karl Hagner April 28,  
1921. )

### Family of Anna Maria Herzog (1838-1910)



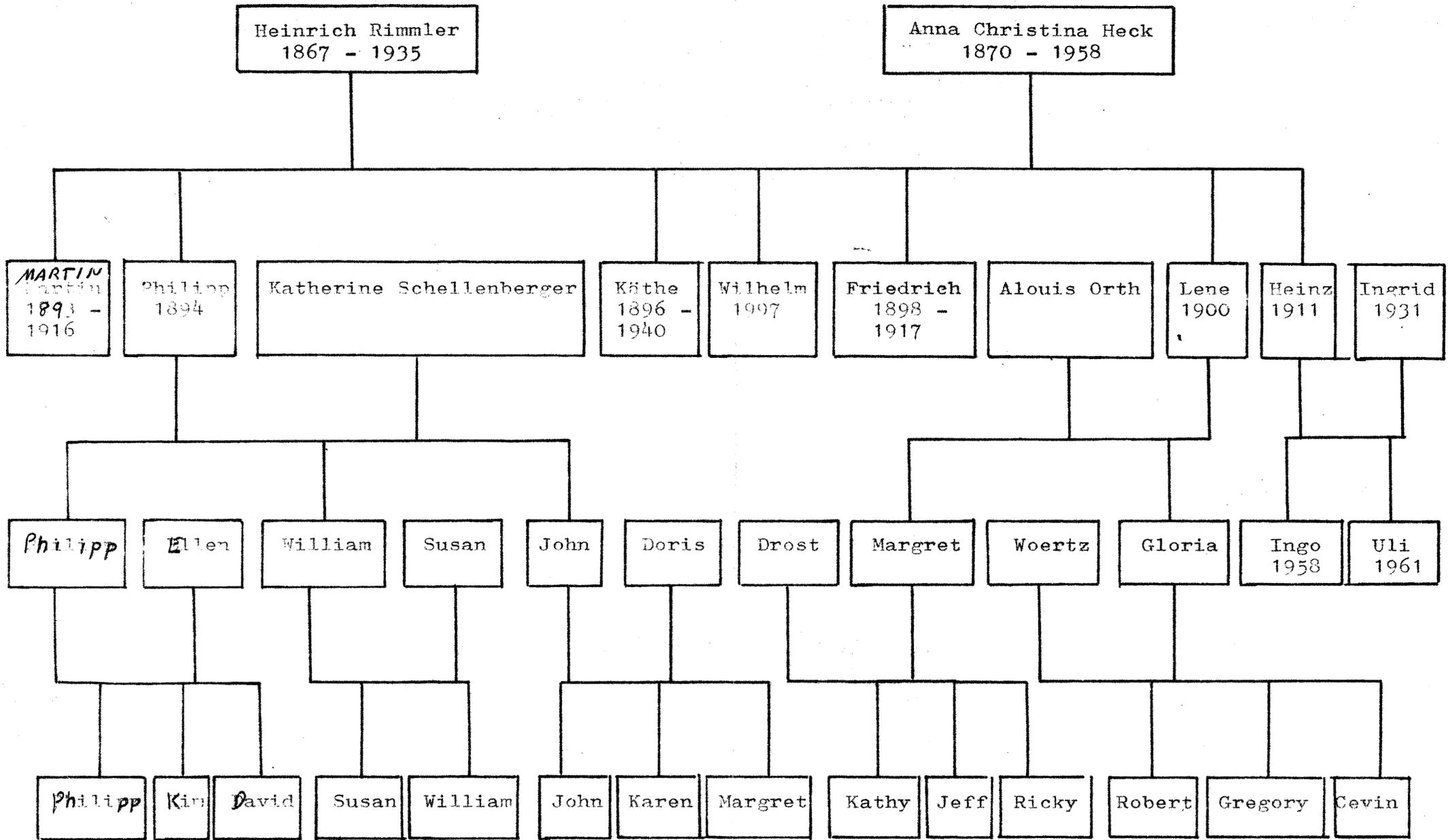
### Family of Katharina Susann Schweigart (1864-1908)



# Rimmler Wagerer Family History

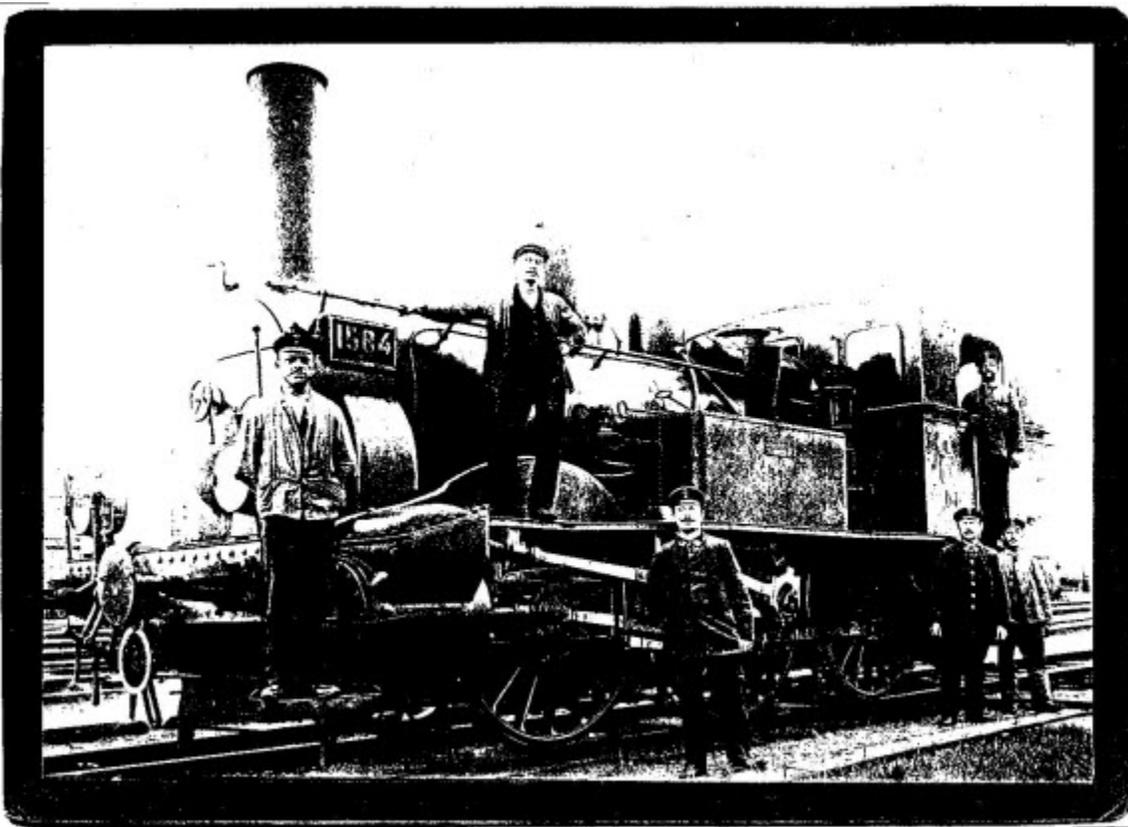
Stammtafel der Familie Rimmler )

VII



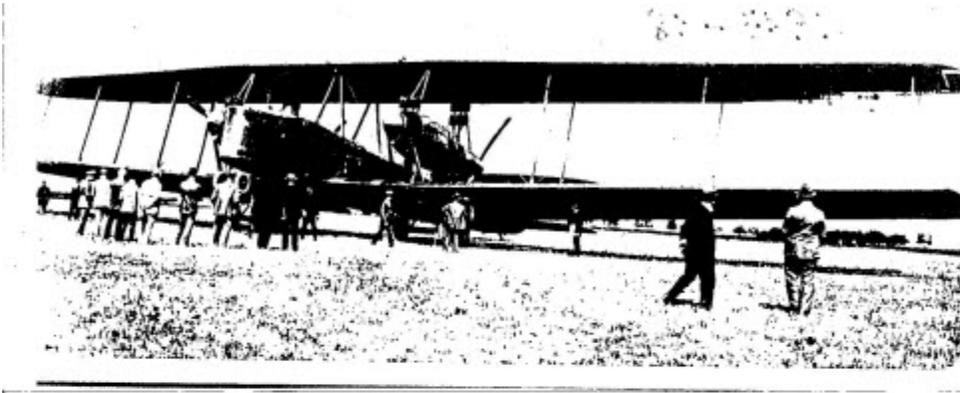
Heinz Rimmler and the author has some correspondence in the 1980's. Knowing my interest, he located some old pictures and made photocopies of them. Some he annotated. I was especially interested in the photos of the old locomotives and airplanes. Not relying on my German, I had a translator do the letter. [Heinz letter](#).

Regarding the locomotives, it is not clear if they are intended to be photos of the rigs, his father or my great-grandfather worked on. Heinz was interested in art and photography, and easily could have pictures of interesting things that were not necessarily personal. Of the two photos, the clearer has some men standing near, but this is a very old locomotive. The picture of the locomotive that is further away seems more likely of the era when our forebears were working on the rail road. I notice that rails running perpendicular to the locomotives appear to be some sort of skids to move heavy equipment, rather than to run a train on. My great-grandfather worked in the machine shop of the railroad.





His comment on the airplanes is interesting, indicating his brothers worked during the war on airplanes (“Which my brothers were involved in World War I.”) That would not be Philipp, who had immigrated to the US before the war. Heinz did have two other brothers, Wilhelm (1887-?) and Freidrich (1898-1917), but I don’t have any other information on them.



Heidelberg, July 19. 1988

Herrn  
Robert Perkins  
P.O.Box 677  
Fairbanks, Ak. 99706  
USA

Hello Robert,

I just read in the newspaper that there are huge forest fires raging in Alaska. That means you must also have summer temperatures as well, otherwise there couldn't be fires? It is hard to imagine when you think about how far north Alaska lays and how endless the ice blanket seems to be.

Hopefully you and your family are doing well after your trip to Europe. I often think about the present from whale ivory that you gave to me, which has a special place in my museum. I also always keep in my memory the photo with Mt. Mc Kinley in the background. I am sure that you received the information on Asbestos Cleaning and that it was most useful to you.

Life has also gone on here. We are approaching a successful first half of the year. This means we couldn't set aside time for vacation like we originally had intended. We have to catch up in quieter times. Wanderlust hasn't overtaken us yet. I wonder why not? When you get a little older, everything slows down. It is supposed to be that way.

I have not forgotten to photograph the old locomotives that my father and your grandfather once moved. I am still looking for some old pictures that have been missing until now. Instead I am sending you photos of antique flying machines with which my brothers were involved in World War I. It is hard to believe that 70 years ago there were already giant airplanes with 4 engines, however, with open, motorized gondolas. A Daimler engine to propel pull in the front and a Daimler engine with tandem function in the back to propel pressure. The mechanic sat in between with an oil can and had to oversee the whole operation, accompanied by the scenario of this "open air concert". At that point in history (1914-1918) I was still a little boy and couldn't truly imagine what was happening. Instead I had to make up for it between 1939-1945, during World War II. But that is written on another page. I have to suppress those memories like a bad experience.

Instead I enjoy what is left of our beautiful nature today regardless of the growing urbanization which we are exposed to.

# Award Document.

Her Highness

The Great Dutchesse **Luise**

has herewith granted the humbly submitted petition,  
and honorably recognizes the midwife:

Mrs. Magdalena Rimmler, widow

from Kirchheim county office Heidelberg

for her over 25 years of fulfillment of duties of her responsible  
profession with a SILVER MEDAL.

Her Highness' intensions for instituting the remembrance award  
was to honor all those women in who's hands was laid a grave  
responsibility, and which cannot be recognized seriously and  
conscientiously enough, permanent trust in God's blessings,  
and consideration of the account they have to give one day  
after their worldly duties and career ends.

To certify this matter the enclosed document has been  
issued.

Karlsruhe, in December, 1902

In fulfillment of her majesty's highest order

General secretary of the Badische  
Women's Association

XXXXXXX  
Privy Council

# Verleihungsurkunde.

Ihre Königliche Hoheit

die Großherzogin Luise

haben auf Allerhöchsthier unterbreiteten unterthänigsten Antrag gnädigst geruht, der Hebamme

Frau Magdalena Rimmeler Luise  
von Kirchheim Bezirksamt Heidelberg

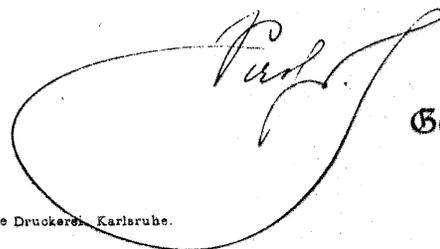
in Anerkennung ihrer mehr als  
treuen Erfüllung der Pflichten ihres verantwortungsvollen Berufes  
die zu diesem Zweck Allerhöchst gestiftete Ehrengabe einer  
zu verleihen. Ihre Königliche Hoheit beab-  
sichtigte durch Stiftung dieses Erinnerungszeichens zugleich den  
ganzen Lebensstand aller jener Frauen zu ehren, in deren Hände die  
ernste und schwerwiegende Verantwortung eines Berufes gelegt  
wurde, der nicht ernst und nicht gewissenhaft genug erfaßt und erfüllt  
werden kann, in selbstloser Hingebung an die übernommenen  
Pflichten, in stetem Vertrauen auf Gottes Segen und eingedenk  
der Rechenschaft, die auch sie einst abzulegen haben werden, wenn  
ihre irdische Laufbahn abschließt.

Zur Beglaubigung dessen wurde gegenwärtige Urkunde  
ausgefertigt.

Karlsruhe, im Dezember 1902

Auf Allerhöchsten Befehl Ihrer Königlichen Hoheit

Generalsekretär des Badischen Frauenvereins



Geheimerath.

The wife of Michael Rimler (born 1825) was Magdalena Gotselig (born 1828). They would be the grandparents of Heinz, Lene, and Philipp. Family tradition has it that Magdalena was a midwife who got a medal for delivering many children. I may have heard 500 or 1000. Anyhow, in 1902, when she would have been 74 years old, she received a silver medal for her, "over 25 years" service as a midwife. Her is a [translation of the award](#) and a copy of the [document in German](#).

Inscription for that section of the bible:

Commit your way to the Lord, trust in Him, and he will surely act.  
(confirmations, weddings etc.)

The next was written by Michael, but parenthetical remarks are by the author:

My parents' house was across from the rectory; thus from early youth on I spent much time on the church grounds, and I was almost at home there as in my parents' house. After this, I worked 1 and 1\2 years at the Gasthaus zur Rose (Guesthouse of the Rose) (and) I worked under Philipp Stumpf, after I was freed of my obligation to serve in the military through Loos (lottery, fate), around Christmas 1846 at the age of 21. I entered the employ of Pastor Bender, for whom I tended the farm until 1850 and at the same time provided porter's service for him, along with my late wife who came into the rectory as a maid. (Not sure of the name of this wife, there was a Margaretha Rimler, born in 1849 likely from this union.) My subsequent wife had, in the years 1846 and 1848, previously worked in the Brüchhäuser Mill, after which she was at home for a time; then later she worked for 3\4 of a year for Pastor Gnose at Maingarten, later Heidelberg, and returned in 1857 to her old job with Pastor Bender.

I served from 1850 until 1852 in the Gasthaus zum Ochsen (Ox Inn). On February 15, 1852 we were married (second marriage, and the bible pages we have copies of were given to them at this marriage) and lived for 4 years in the house of my brother-in-law Phillip Madler until 1856. After the death of Pastor Bender, who died on April 17, 1855, his successor, Kirchenrath (council member) from Langsdorff moved in around the middle of June, 1855. He allowed me and my family to inhabit the house adjacent to the rectory; I did this on Easter 1856 and have lived since then in the rectory, have taken care of the grounds for Herr Kirchenrath and have performed several sorts of services for his family. On June 15, 1852 I became a sexton and received the Sextonship until April 23, 1869. Also my wife, who during Pastor Bender's severe illness greatly aided with his care and in so doing proved herself capable of caring for the sick, received the status of and the obligations of a midwife on May 8, 1857. (This second wife was Magdalena, who received the midwife award.) My three younger children were born in the rectory; all grew up there, and the church grounds became a home to them.

As the older children had grown up, I came up with the plan to buy or build my own house; however Herr Kirchenrath, who did not want to do without me (without my services) had always prevented me; therefore I had remained living there past his death on April 4, 1873 and past the installation of the new pastor on June 8, 1873; at the time I began building my own house on the 37 rod plot ("rod" is a unit of length, not area, so something is assumed here, an English rod is about 16.5 feet, and a Prussian rod about 6 feet) already purchased from the parish for 185 florins (Fl.), (The florin is about the same as a Gulden, and was equal to about 23.39 grams of silver, close to one ounce. Today, January 2011, silver sells for about \$30/ ounce, so that would compute to \$5,000 to \$6,000 for the lot.) located at the lower end of [Sengasse?]. (Probably a street name – translator couldn't decipher.) In the Autumn of 1873 I began the preparations

and at the beginning of 1874 during the mild winter I began the excavation and provided a bank of earth for backfill. At the beginning of Spring, the masonry work began and on April 18, 1874 the beaming and roof were put up. On June 25th the house was completed, and on Saturday June 27, 1874, I left the rectory with the last of my personal effects, after I had served 4 years in that house with my (first) wife and subsequently had lived there for 18 years with my family; I slept with mine (my family) for the first time under my new roof, and under that roof, God, let me and mine live on in peace and protect me in mercy from threat of fire and water.

For the construction of my house, my fellow citizens afforded me in toto 150 wagonloads of stone, sand, and wood for fire and helped me with the excavation of the cellar; I myself contributed in toto 158 wagonloads: 40 loads of earth for backfill, 90 loads of sand, 12 loads of marl (lime?) from Rosebach, 2 loads of wood and 4 of boards. The whole time I, along with my wife and children, assisted with the construction. For the construction I used:

No.	Item	FL	DM
1	5 [Kubiknutzen] stones @ 1/42FL	210	
2	15,000 bricks from Brühl @ 1000/14FL	210	
3	10,000 of same from Rosebach	18	
4	750 tuffstones @ 1000/28 FL	21	
5	100 tiles from Brühl	9	
6	14 ½ malten limr (translator's note: 1 malte= 150 L) @ 1 Malte/ 2 FL	29	
7	130 cubic feet of [wasserkalk] per foot 15 DM	32	30
8	6000 brick tiles 1000\20 FI	120	
9	Building timber	250	

10	Planks	171	
11	Large, sturdy beams , pieces of wood (for building staircase)	25	
12	Shingles 10 Fl (rose?) 6	16	
13	1 Hundredweight nails per (?) pound 8 dm= 13 Fl 20 wire 2 FL	15	20
	As wages I have paid		
14	For loads and tips	7	15
15	For masonry 300 Fl Tip 5 Fl	305	
16	For stonecutting work	107	
17	For carpentry	88	
18	For cutting of wood in Sandhausen	12	
19	For cabinet work	60	
20	For glasswork	60	
21	For locksmith work, which my son Martin did (probably Johann Martin Rimler born 15 feb 1855)	50	
22	For whitewashing	15	
	TOTAL	1834	
23	<b>Beer for the workers, which I purchased during the construction time</b>	<b>50</b>	

	The plot cost	185	
	TOTAL	2066	
	Kirchheim, June 28, 1874		

(Note by fussy author, who has dabbled in estimating from time to time: it does not add up quite to 1834, but close. Not sure how the DM computes, it doesn't seem to be added. Certainly they used multiple currencies at that time. For a total of 2066 Florins, that is would be about \$60,000 at the price of silver of \$30/oz. Note that the beer for workers was about the same amount as glasswork, cabinet work, locksmithing.)

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# Rimmler Wagerer Family History

## HISTORY OF THE PRINTINGS OF THE DILHERRNS BIBLE

The history of the bible started about 1630 when M. Sigmund Evenius, a school teacher from Regensburg, became persuaded that more moral instruction of students was required, based on the bible. But perhaps some earlier historical background is needed. The start of the reformation can be taken as 1520 when the Diet at Worms confirmed, to the rulers of Europe, Luther's defiance of the Pope. Germany was not a country in its present sense, but rather a loose confederation of large and small states. The rulers of some of the larger states were known as Kurfürst ("election princes" or simply "electors") because they participated in the voting for the "Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire" which was an honorary title given to one of the electors of the loose German confederation. Religion inspired warfare soon engulfed these states and their neighbors. The Peace of Augsburg, 1555, had left the ruler of each small state free to choose the state religion and his subjects could either conform to the chosen religion or leave. The version of the bible current in Lutheran Germany at that time (and still today) was Martin Luther's translation. He compiled the New Testament between 1520 and 1522 while a "guest" in the fortress of Wartburg and completed the Old Testament in 14 years thereafter despite the chaos of religious and political warfare. Luther was primarily an academic and scholar, a revolutionary more or less by accident, and his diligent translation of the bible, mostly from Latin, but also Greek and Hebrew scripts is a masterpiece in itself.

There was not a uniform German writing or spelling, and the phonetic rendition of the various dialects, sometimes formalized by printers in a particular region, led to confusion in printed works. Luther's German bible became a standard for German language and was directly responsible for the standardization of the printed language in the seventeenth century.

Kurfürst Ernest or Ernest the Wise was ruler of Saxony and known for his devotion to the bible. Evenius applied to Ernest the Wise for funding for a printing of the Bible which could be understood and read by everybody. Ernst agreed and told Evenius to make an outline of such a Bible and asked several well known theologians to do a glossary; among them were Gerhard and Glassius. Now this work was not so much in changing Luther's translation, but in adding illustrations and chapter summaries or introductions and so on to help common people understand the text. Revisions were done by faculty members of the University of Jena.

A doctor Sauberti (Sanbertum was the latinization of his Italian-sounding German name) was minister of St. Laurentz in Nurnberg and he was commissioned to write "summarien" or "abteilungen" or that introduced each chapter of the bible. These summaries gave a brief orthodox interpretation of the chapter to follow. Biographies of the Dukes of Saxony were written and the book was illustrated with both large and small copper cuts. Finally in 1640 Glassius wrote the introduction to the whole work which was published in 1641.

The book was published by Wolfgang Enter in Nurnburg, it seems that the contract with Enter was drafted in 1638. The second through twelfth editions were also published by Enter or his descendants. The printer was always some version of Enter's name between 1644 and 1720. That bible is known as the Weimarer, Ernestinische, or Kurfürst Bible. and went through many editions between 1620 and 1800. All the editions were published by Endter, but the firm name changed with the generations, finally, Johann Andeei Endterischen Handlung is the name of the publisher for most of the editions. Most editions of this bible had large foldout maps of Palestine and Jerusalem. The volumes were 17 inches high (45 cm) and were in two or three volumes. Although the stated purpose of the project was to have a popular version of the bible, it is clear that this version was quite expensive.

Approximately 1670, a second very similar version of the Weimarischen bible appeared. Both have the same basic text, but the second had an introduction by Professor Dilherrns and is known as the

"Dilherrische Bible." This bible was 14 inches (35 cm) high and in one volume. It did not have the foldout maps and was less expensive than the Weimarishcen bible. The "Dilherischen Bible" went through 20 printings between 1670 and 1788.

[The above was based on the author's imperfect translation of Die Frankfurter Feyerabend-Bibeln und Die Nurnberger Endter-Bibeln, by Von Hermann Oertel, MVGN 70 (1983) which is available online [http://periodika.digitale-sammlungen.de/mvgn/Blatt\\_bsb00000986,00109.html](http://periodika.digitale-sammlungen.de/mvgn/Blatt_bsb00000986,00109.html) . Also, from pages of book by M.Georg Wolfgang Panzers about the book in the Nurnberg library in 1777. ]

## THE RIMMLER (RHEINHART) FAMILY BIBLE

### RECENT HISTORY OF THE BIBLE

The Rimmler family bible was brought to America for Else Ruff (nee Rimmler, a family tree accompanies this) by Louise Hagner (nee Rimmler). After the death of Else and Louise, their personal effects, which included the bible, became the property of Roland Hagner. Because of my interest in the bible, Roland lent it to me. The title page is missing from the book and it appears that some of the early pages may also be missing. Family tradition has it that Else had a boyfriend or husband who was addicted to heroin. He cut the first pages out of the bible and took them to New York (about 20 miles away) looking for a book dealer to whom he could sell the whole book. Else found out about this and shortly threw the blighter out. He died shortly thereafter while a divorce was in process.

Other than the missing front material, the first thirty pages are deteriorated, but most of the thirteen hundred some pages are in good condition. The outside cover is wood covered with leather, probably pigskin, which is dried and cracked. It had brass clasps, of which some remain. The binding is separated from the cover, but most of the cloth binding thread remains in fair condition. The book contains some handwriting on the covers and loose pages and is probably a history of the Reinhard family. School diplomas of the Rheinhardts dating from 1821 were enclosed in the book. A list of the various material and translations and links are below.

[Below is a history of the bible and its printings](#), of which there were about 20 printings between 1670 and 1788. Without the missing pages it was not clear which edition it was. That led the author to search libraries in Germany and the US. I discovered that the typesetting of the text was the same in all editions, but there were differences in the artwork. Finally, aided by the Internet and helpful librarians I verified that the edition of our bible was from 1764. Here is the title page. [[Title, 1 meg pdf](#). [Title, 14 meg jpg](#).] I am currently restoring the bible using photographs of the missing pages supplied by the librarians at the University of Iowa. This is a good place to mention that in 20 years of looking for editions of the bible, librarians in the US and Germany were very helpful.

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BIBLIA.

Das ist:

Die ganze  
Heilige Schrift  
des  
Athen und Neuen Testaments.

Wie sie von

Herrn Doctor Martin Luther Uebersetzt

Im Jahr Christi 1522, in unsere Teutsche Mutter-Sprach zu übersetzen  
angefangen, Anno 1534, zu End gebracht,

Und

Mit den Summarien Herrn Johann Samberti Uebersetzt.

Und

Mehrfältigen und Erbreichen Ausgaben, über alle Capitel,

des Herrn S. Salomon Glossens Uebersetzt.

Uebersetzt.

Nunicht mit ganz neuen und schönen Kupfer-Bildnissen nebst deneiselen benedruckten Lebens-  
Käufen, auch andern annehmlichen Figuren samt deren kurzen Beschreibungen und anstehenden  
Wortlein aufgesetzt, kann von hien weihen eingeschicktem Druck gesehen auf der  
Inhaltseite.

Über diese sind nicht allein des heil. Ein. Kirchens und seines Reichthums mach offte und aus ir armen Gemüthen  
gewonnenen Hilffungen und Erlebens Uebersetzungen, sondern auch zu End des ganzen Werks, neben des Uebersetzers  
Gedanken, ein Index und alphabetischer Verzeichniß der Hauptwörter gegeben, wie man sie in dem ersten Capitel,  
im Jahr 1534, Kluge Uebersetzungen überausmühen, begeben  
sehen.

Samt einer Vorrede

Herrn Johann Michael Silberners.

Der K. K. Hof- und Königl. Reichs- und W. W. Junck. Rathes,

allergrädigsten PRIVILEGIIS.



Kümburg.

In Verlegung der Johann Andrea Endterischen Handlung.

ANNO M DCC LXIV.

1764

# Rimmler Wagerer Family History

## Documents in Reinhard Bible

There were a number of documents that were loose in the bible. Clearly family records the owner of the bible was proud of and wanted to keep.

The mother of Fritz Rimmler was Katharina Susann Schweigart (1864-1908). She is the daughter of Joh. Georg Christian Schweikart (1828-1912) and Anna Elizabeth Reinhard (1830- 1908). (Family tradition has it that Anna Elizabeth died of heartbreak after her daughter Katharina Suzann died.) Anna Elizabeth was Fritz Rimmler's maternal grandmother. The bible, then, which was printed around 1764, was likely from the family of Johan Sebastian Reinhard who married Anna Katharina Gerlach. However I don't have dates of birth, death, or marriage for Johan and Anna Katharina. Presumably they were married sometime before 1816, and we could guess that Johan was born sometime about 1786 and 1796. Thus it is likely the bible, which was printed in 1764, came into the family sometime before Johan was born.

Johan and Anna Katharina had six children:

SEBASTEAN (1816- )

ANNA MARIA (1822- )

JOHAN MICHAEL (1826 - )

EBERHARD (1827- )

**ANNA ELIZABETH (1830 - 1908)**

EVA KATERINA (1832-)

Grade School diploma of Anna Elizabeth Reinhard, May 1843. She would have been 13 years old. Here is a [translation of her diploma](#) and a jpg of the [original document](#).

The [Grade School Diploma](#) of Eberhard from 1841, similar to Anna Elizabeth's. Also, a handwritten Certificate of Discharge of Eberhard, April 25, 1844. Here is a translation of his discharge [Word pdf](#) and the [original](#). I am not sure if this is a diploma. He would have been 17 years old when he received this.

Grade school diploma, probably of [Eva Katerina](#).

[Confirmation Certificate of Michael in 1840](#). Note some things: It gives his name as "Michael" rather than "Johan Michael." He would have been confirmed at the age of 14.

Here is another list of children written in the bible. From the translation( [Word pdf](#) ), page 1, it has the same names of the children, including now Eva Katarina's birthday as 1832. [Here is the original](#). However after Eva, it goes into grandchildren, sons born in 1842, 1845, and 1848. These must have been children of Sebastian or Anna Marie, who would have been 26 or 20, rather than Michael, would have been 16. Of course the grandchildren may have been to different parents.

Now a *different writer* mentions daughters and sons. Here is a translation, [Word pdf](#) and the [original](#). It mentions:

Eva, 1857; Daniel, 1858; Susanna, 1864; and Margarete, 1873. Susanna's date of birth is given as 1-25-1864. We have other records that give the date of birth of Katharina Susann Schweikart as 28 January 1864 and the spelling of "Susann" alternatively "Susanne." She was the daughter of Anna Elizabeth Reinhard. This fits then, that the *different writer* was Anna Elizabeth Reinhard, and those were her children, including Susann(e), indicating she had possession of the bible in those years, and thus the bible could have gone to Katharina Susann(e). Thus, the handwriting in the bible, on that page, is likely that of my great, great, grandmother.

The last document, Michael's letter, is a New Years letter in the form of a poem, written by Michael Reinhard on January 1st, 1849. It indicates a deep religious feeling and is probably an original poem. [Here is the translation page 1 pdf](#) and [page 2.pdf](#) and the [original page 1](#) and [page 2](#).

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# Discharge Paper

from

Grade School

-----&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&-----

Anna Elisabeth Reinhard,

Confirmed on April 9, 1843, with Thanksgiving to Galilees 160,  
"Walk in the spirit of the Lord, and you will overcome the  
temptations of the flesh"

**was discharged from grade school in Handschuhrsheim  
on May 1, 1843, and therefore receives this discharge paper.**

Handschuhrsheim, this 3<sup>rd</sup> Day of May, 1843

**Chairman of Schoolboard.**

Bueren, pastor

### Denkspruch am Confirmations = Tage.

Für *Michael Reinhard.*

Geburtsort: *Handschuckheim.*

Geboren am *11ten Januar 1826.*

Confirmirt am *12ten April 1840.*

Erste Communion am *19. April 1840.*

Religion: *evang. luth.*

Vater: *Sebastian Reinhard.*

Mutter: *Jana Cath. geb. Gertach.*

Wer dem Herrn anhanget, der ist Ein  
Geist mit Ihm.

( 1. Corinth. 2. 6. v. 17. )

Im Dunkeln nur, Herr, seh' ich hier,  
Wo ich Dir gläubig traue,  
Die Seligkeit, die dort bei Dir  
In vollem Licht ich schaue.  
Hier ist mein Werth mir noch verhält:  
Dort wird er sichtbar, wenn dein Bild  
In mir sich ganz verkläret.

Wandele du immer auf Gottes Wegen  
und befolgest du seine Gebote, so wird sein  
Geist auf dir ruhen. Diese Zusicherung gibt  
dir dein

Lehrer und Seelsorger

*E. A. H.*

Bei Ludwig Christian Rehr in Kreuznach.

# ENTLASSUNGSSCHEIN

aus der

## V o l k s s c h u l e .

*Alwin Klipfel, Ainsparn,  
Lohnverdiener von 9. April 1843, mit dem Schulbuch Gebirgs 5, 16,  
"Abhandelt im 4ten 1/2. Abschnitt über die Regeln des Schießens" mit Willkürigkeit*

ist den *3ten März* 1843 aus der Volksschule zu

*Grausparn*

entlassen worden, und wird darüber dieser Entlassungsschein ausgestellt.

*Handschuchheim* den *3 März* 1843.

**Der Schulvorstand.**

*Bürk, Haas*

Unknown document 1 (887 KB)

Certificate of discharge

Eberhard Reinhard

Was discharged today from school of further training, for which this certificate is issued;

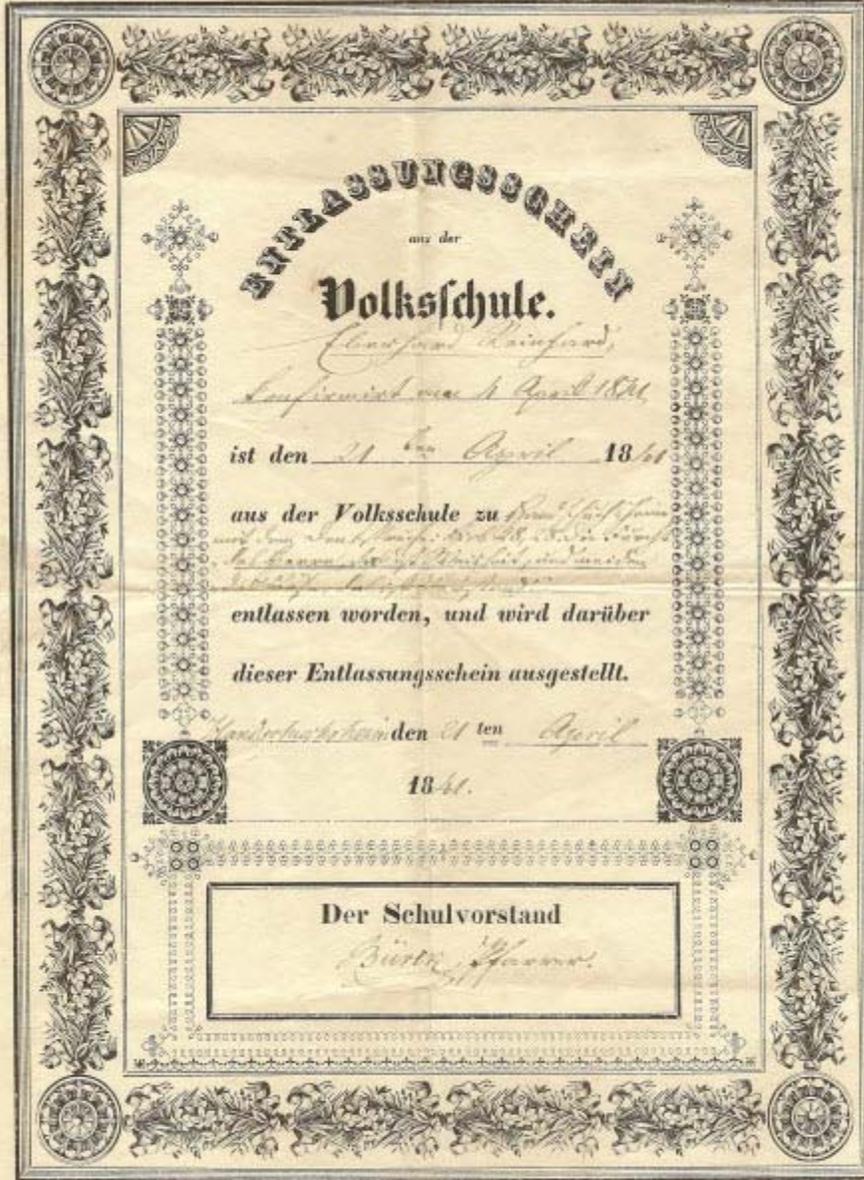
Landschulheim, April 25, 1844

Principal of county school Wisitater,

Euler

Translator note:

This document does not indicate what kind of further training Mr. Reinhard received.  
The name "Landschulheim" indicates it was educational.



Zu haben in der Buchdruckerei von Hübler und Sekerius in Maastricht.

Unknown document 1 (887 KB)

Certificate of discharge

Eberhard Reinhard

Was discharged today from school of further training, for which this certificate is issued;

Landschulheim, April 25, 1844

Principal of county school Wisitater,

Euler

Translator note:

This document does not indicate what kind of further training Mr. Reinhard received.  
The name "Landschulheim" indicates it was educational.

Grüßungsbrief

Barfuss Rinsend

ist fertig und der höchsten Vorbildungsfähigkeit  
anliegen werden, worüber dieses Briefchen an Sie gestellt wird.

Grüßungsbrief, den 20<sup>ten</sup> April 1844.

Grätz, am Lezisten April 1844  
C. L.

Am 12. Mai 1846.  
Herrn Carl Gottlob Kuntze,  
Herrn Carl Gottlob Kuntze.

# Entlassungs-Schein

aus der  
**ROFFS = SCHULE.**

Am 12. Mai 1846.  
Kaufmann in Wien 30 April 1846

ist den 12. Mai 1846  
zu Roff's = Schule  
entlassen worden, und wird darüber dieser Entlassungs-  
Schein ausgefertigt.

Hausnummer 1000 den 12. Mai 1846.

**Der Schulvorstand.**

*Carl Gottlob Kuntze*

Unknown DOC 2a ( 1361 KB)

H –andern, January 1<sup>st</sup>, 1849

Dear parents and siblings,

Dwindling down to eternity is time again, a whole year,  
and was a monument of God's protection to its last hours.

I look to the New Year with new courage and belief of my responsibilities.

I hope, Master, for your blessings, because you do not leave Yours.

You parents, be crowned by his goodness that has protected you so far.

My soul is filled with gratitude  
with which you made me so happy with.

Free of worries, free of sorrow

I wish your life to be.

Every morning shall bring blessings,

blessings shall be your happiness.

And your children, brave and faithful

shall brighten you days.

Yes, everything shall please you

in your longest walk of life.

Translator's note:

This is the front page of DOC 2b (1130KB)

The German original is written as poem in double rhyme

Am 1ten Januar 1849

Liebe Eltern und Geschwister

Zur Ewigkeit sind begeben  
 Ich warde ein ganzes Jahr  
 Das bei der letzten feinen Stunden  
 Ein heiliges Gebet gesungen war  
 Dem Namen Jesu ist entzogen  
 Mit einem Muth, dem reinen Affekt  
 Des Hoffs, der Trübsal, der Sorgen  
 Wenn die Welt die Sinnen nicht  
 Euch Eltern keine feine Gabe,  
 Ein Kind bei der so sehr bewacht  
 Mit dem was ich ein mein Gemüth  
 Die so glücklich mich gemacht  
 Frei von Sorgen, frei von Sorgen  
 Wollt ihr Leben sein,  
 Sorgen bringe jeder Morgen,  
 Sorgen mich so freie Gabe  
 Euch Eltern Lieb und Treue  
 Gutes einen Tag auf  
 Ja, das Alles Euch nachher  
 Auf dem längsten Lebenslauf

Unknown document 2b ( 1130 KB)

May you live long until after,

you, the best of noble souls.

Shall you remain in God's peace.

Yes, health, salvation and joy

may always be with you,

you who agreed to this travel.

Late but first, you are openly walking with the Lord

in this time of pilgrimage,

until you reach the land of salvation.

Lord of Heaven, blessed crown,

find all my prayers highly fulfilled.

God does not leave you!

Today in the midst of yours friends, jubilate the New Year's celebration.

I don't know what else to write, except that we are all well, which we wish to you.

Also, many greetings to my comrades. I am closing my letter with best wishes to all of you and all my relatives for a Happy New Year.

Michael Reinhard

Translator's note: The German original is written as poem in double rhyme.

Labet lauge vorf jraninda  
 Ihe dar arlan Sauten barte  
 Gott wofalle Gief von jraninda  
 Luf dar fawnde, jfende Altes  
 Ja, Giefmich, Gail im fawnde  
 Mogen mirre von Gief jfende  
 Und wan Ihe dar Luf baf jfende  
 Gief dar fawnde! in diefe jfende  
 Gief zu dar fawnde jfende  
 Labet im im Lande dar Sauten  
 Me Gief wofalle zum arlan Luf  
 Gott dar Gief dar fawnde  
 Vann find alle mirre Luf  
 Gief wofalle, und Gott wofalle  
 Gief im mirre fawnde Mitten  
 Gief zu dar fawnde jfende  
 Mirre wofalle jfende mirre zu fawnde altes  
 wie wofalle Gief find fawnde mirre Gief an fawnde  
 im wofalle mirre fawnde mirre Luf wofalle  
 Gief find im mirre fawnde, und mirre fawnde  
 und alle mirre wofalle im Gief fawnde  
 im 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848. 849. 850. 851. 852. 853. 854. 855. 856. 857. 858. 859. 860. 861. 862. 863. 864. 865. 866. 867. 868. 869. 870. 871. 872. 873. 874. 875. 876. 877. 878. 879. 880. 881. 882. 883. 884. 885. 886. 887. 888. 889. 890. 891. 892. 893. 894. 895. 896. 897. 898. 899. 900. 901. 902. 903. 904. 905. 906. 907. 908. 909. 910. 911. 912. 913. 914. 915. 916. 917. 918. 919. 920. 921. 922. 923. 924. 925. 926. 927. 928. 929. 930. 931. 932. 933. 934. 935. 936. 937. 938. 939. 940. 941. 942. 943. 944. 945. 946. 947. 948. 949. 950. 951. 952. 953. 954. 955. 956. 957. 958. 959. 960. 961. 962. 963. 964. 965. 966. 967. 968. 969. 970. 971. 972. 973. 974. 975. 976. 977. 978. 979. 980. 981. 982. 983. 984. 985. 986. 987. 988. 989. 990. 991. 992. 993. 994. 995. 996. 997. 998. 999. 1000.

Michael Runkel.

# Rimmler Wagerer Family History

## The Egglham Region

Egglham is a small rural town in [Bavaria](#). Today Egglham has 20 or so storefront-type businesses on its main street, and two small factories on the outskirts of town. Bavaria is covered with small villages - each village is a group of houses with red tiled roofs, surrounding a church with a steeple.



Egglham. Aerial photo from 1950's or thereabouts. Arrow points to location of the Wagerer house which was torn down.

Egglham is not much different from the other Bavarian villages - the church bell marks each quarter hour and announces the hours. A recent administrative reorganization assigned several of the surrounding areas to Egglham's town government. This region, the Egglham "Gemeinamt" (roughly township), has about 1500 residents. In the 1880's Egglham had about 500 residents. Postcard 3, the Christmas card, shows a historical painting of Egglham, as it was about 1625.



The church in Egglham, as almost all churches in Bavaria, is Roman Catholic. The large towns might have a Protestant church or two, but the countryside has crucifixes at all the main road junctions and

every house has at least one crucifix outside. The author was especially impressed with the war memorial in front of the church. The village had tremendous losses for such a small population.



Grüß aus



Egglham is in "Nieder Bayern" or lower Bavaria. [See the maps, most of the towns mentioned herein are underlined on the third map.] The region is mostly low rolling hills. Most of the steeper hills and a little of the low ground are forest, perhaps 5 or 10 percent of the total land. All the rest of the land is farmland or pasture. All of the forest seems to be held for timber and systematic replanting was evident. The woods are periodically cleaned of twigs and fallen branches, which are used for firewood. The farms, while small by American standards, are highly mechanized.

Tourists sometimes characterize Bavaria by its largest city and capitol, Munich, and the nearby industrial area. Munich, however, is an island in a sea of small villages and farms and is not typical of the rest of Bavaria. Bavarians speak a strong dialect that is not easily understood by Germans from other regions. Standard German is the written language and today most Bavarians can speak standard German.

[Maps to find Egglham](#)

[Back to Wagerer](#)

[Home](#)

## Susanna's Family

Parents: Xavier and Anna

Susanna's parents were Xavier Wagerer (also called Franz Xavier in some records), and Anna Wagerer. Anna Wagerer was born Sigl (which is also spelled Siegl in some records). The name by either spelling is very common in that region. The word "wagerer" may be related to "wagner" which means "wheelwright" or "wagon maker" and the family coat of arms has a wagon wheel in the center, but the writer did not find any references to wheel or wagon building in the family history. [Wagerer Coat of Arms](#).

Xavier's father was named Andreas Wagerer but we do not know his mother's name. Both Andreas and his wife were farm people, according to Klara Mayer (see below regarding [Klara](#)). Xavier's death certificate indicates he was born in "Gaserin," but there is no town by that name on current maps. Anna Wagerer nee Sigl came from the Beutelsback area, Beutelsback is a small town near Egglham, where the principal occupation is farming. Anna's father, however, was a goldsmith, and Anna worked in that business with her father and brothers. Visitors at their farmhouse were sometimes asked to help drawing gold through dies to make gold thread.

Xavier was born in 1842, and worked for the postal service. [Karl](#) Baumeister (see below), the proprietor of the local ale house, said Xavier was a "postillion," that is, he drove the mail wagon or stagecoach (the postal service in German and much of Europe is linked to the public transport). Karl conjures up a picture of Xavier driving the yellow stage coach 40 km to the towns of Pfaarkirchen and Aidenback then back again each day - rain, sleet or come what may - loudly blowing the post horn as needed. The post horn, roughly a bugle wrapped in a circle, is the symbol of the postal service in Germany. Klara Mayer and the Town Clerk of Egglham, Klara working from memory and the Mayor deciphering the old town records, both describe Xavier's job as "Postschalter," (literally "post counter") who manned the local post office and also delivered letters and packages to the local farmers. Either way Xavier had a secure government job, which required some education, and the local farmers probably envied him. Xavier died in January 13, 1915, at the age of 73. [Death Certificate of Xavier](#).

Anna Wagerer nee Sigl was born either later 1841 or early 1842 in Holzpaulus near the town of Beutelsbach. Klara said Anna kept chickens and sold the eggs at the roadside, 30 eggs for one mark (about 5 dozen for a dollar). She also had a small store in one room of the house for selling pottery and milk. The house has been torn down and a new house built on the site. Klara recalls the old house had three cherry trees in front of it, one sweet cherry, one sour for making jelly, and one with small (decorative?) cherries. [Postcard](#) shows the old house location. The author's mother recalls reading letters Anna wrote to her daughter Susanna and remarking at her precise handwriting. Anna died on May 11, 1933, at the age of 91 years and 5 months, according to the death certificate in the town hall. This is at variance with Klara's and Susanna's (as told to the writer) recollection that Anna died at the age of 96. [Death certificate of Anna](#)

The writer recollects Susanna's story, which was later confirmed by Klara that Xavier was born with very poor eyesight. As a teenager (on the recommendation of his future wife's family?) he had a small golden earring installed. This earring so improved his eyesight that Xavier was later a sharpshooter detachment in the Army. Xavier served in the Bavarian Army in the Franco-Prussian War.

Susanna's Brother – Alfons

Xavier and Anna had two children besides Susanna: Alfons and Anna. Alfons Wagerer married Elizabeth Bernwinkler; she had 6 children: Alfons, Paula, Sepp, Bernhard, Maria, and Hans. Alfons Wagerer was a German soldier in the First World War. He was [killed in April 13, 1915](#), in northern

France and was buried there. He was 32. Before the war he worked as a clerk in Dommelstedal near Passau. After his death Elizabeth returned to Eglham where she ran a small hotel (Gasthouse) she died in 1943. Of her children:

- Alfons, born April 30, 1910, emigrated to the United States. He was with Eastern Airlines for 37 year and 8 months before he retired. He was in charge of sheet metal repairs to airliners.
- Joseph (Sepp) served in the army in WW II. Before the war he was an apprentice to a butcher in Eglham. After the war he worked in a Munich at a rat house. He married and died soon after, no dates are available.
- Bernhard lived in Cologne. He served in the German army in World War II and became a Russian prisoner. While in captivity he vowed to place his most cherished possession, a wooden rosary, on the alter in the shrine of the [Black Madonna](#) in the *Gnadenkapelle* in Altötting if he returned safely. He did. (In 1987 the author and his mother, Elizabeth, visited the shrine. It was late in the day and the interior of the chapel was dim, lighted only by flickering candles, so we could not locate the rosary. The shrine is filled with articles left by those who had received healing miracles, or hopeful for one.)
- Maria married Ludwig Lederbauer. They lived in Burghausen. Walter and Gretchen are there children, granddaughter Albina.
- Paula married Josef Trenker. Today, Josef having died, she lives in Karlstrass Unterau which is near the towns of Neuötting and Winhöring.
- Hans served in the war and lost a leg. He died sometime after the war, but not from the wounds.

### [Maria and Paula's family.](#)

Susanna's Sister – Anna

Anna Wagerer, the eldest of the three children of Xavier and Anna, died April 12, 1944. She never married. Anna would tell stories to the neighborhood children, who called her "nonne," an affectionate term for "aunt." She had two children, Rosa (Rosel) and Karl.

- Karl moved to Mülhausen in Wüttenburg.
- Rosa was born in 1896 and died November 1, 1947. She lived in Eglham and never married.

Susanna

### [File of photos of Susanna and Eglham family](#)

Frau Klara Mayer recollects Susanna gave her the first banana she had ever tasted, a great delicacy in a small farm town before the turn of the century. Susanna had a prayer book, a gift when she was confirmed in Vilshafen in August 1897. It says her confirmation sponsor was Mery Fanney Rucker. Susanna learned the trade of seamstress (näherin) from a Fraulein Maier of Eglham. Klara has pictures of her first communion dress, which was sewn by Susanna. Klara gave the writer a picture of Rosa Wagerer taken at that time; Susanna also made Rosa's dress. Susanna then worked as a seamstress in Munich for a time. While in Munich she had a large goiter removed. Susanna immigrated to the United States, arriving on December 3, 1912. She sailed from Bremerhaven on a ship named the Crown Princess Cecilia, which was taken over during the First World War by the US and renamed the SS Mt. Vernon. In the US Susanna worked as the resident seamstress in the home of the Piels, wealthy German-American brew masters. (The writer remembers a series of funny beer commercials in the early 60's that featured Bert and Harry Piel – at the time Susanna said there were no Piel children with those names.) The Piels lived in a townhouse on Riverside Drive in New York City and summered in Huntington, N.Y.

## Sources of Egglham Information

### Klara Mayer

Klara Mayer was born in 1896 and died in 1986; she was a friend of Rosa Wagerer and Klara's older sister was Susanna's girlhood friend. [Photo 3.] Klara's father, Johan Meyer was the school master. Klara was the town clerk of Egglham for almost 60 years, and the current town clerk suggested that the writer speak with Klara regarding the family history. Klara helped fill in some the details.

### Karl Baumeister

Karl is the proprietor of the "[gasthof zur Post](#)," a small hotel on the lot next where the Wagerer house stood. Karl was lifelong resident of Egglham, and his English is quite good - he was a POW in Texas during World War Two.

### Clerk of Egglham

The clerk in the Egglham city Hall was quite helpful, despite the writer less-than-fluent German. Unfortunately the old German script in the records is difficult to read, even for a German. Attachment 2 has the pages of the town journal recording the deaths of Franz Xavier in 1915 and Anna Wagerer in 1933 (the neat printing above the difficult-to-read script was done by the clerk). The older records were kept in the Pfarramt (literally the priest's office). The clerk advised me that the older records were destroyed in a fire. The Pfarramt referred me to the bishop's archives in Passau, but the writer did not go there. [Bischofe Archiv; Luragogesse (spelling?) 8390 Passau]

Wagerer Coat of Arms



Site of old house



Memorial Card, Alfons Wagerer, killed in war, 18 April 1915



Zu  
**frommen Gebe**  
 an die  
 ehrengedachte  
**Alfons V**  
**Postbote in D**  
**Ersatzreservist im k.**

welcher am 18. April  
 in Frankreich im Alter  
 von 35 Jahren den Heldenod fürs

In heisser Schlacht  
 Für uns'rer Heimat  
 Nun lohnt Dich Got  
 Für dieses Opfer g

Er ruhe in  
 Ehre seinem

Anton Schröder

Paula and Maria families

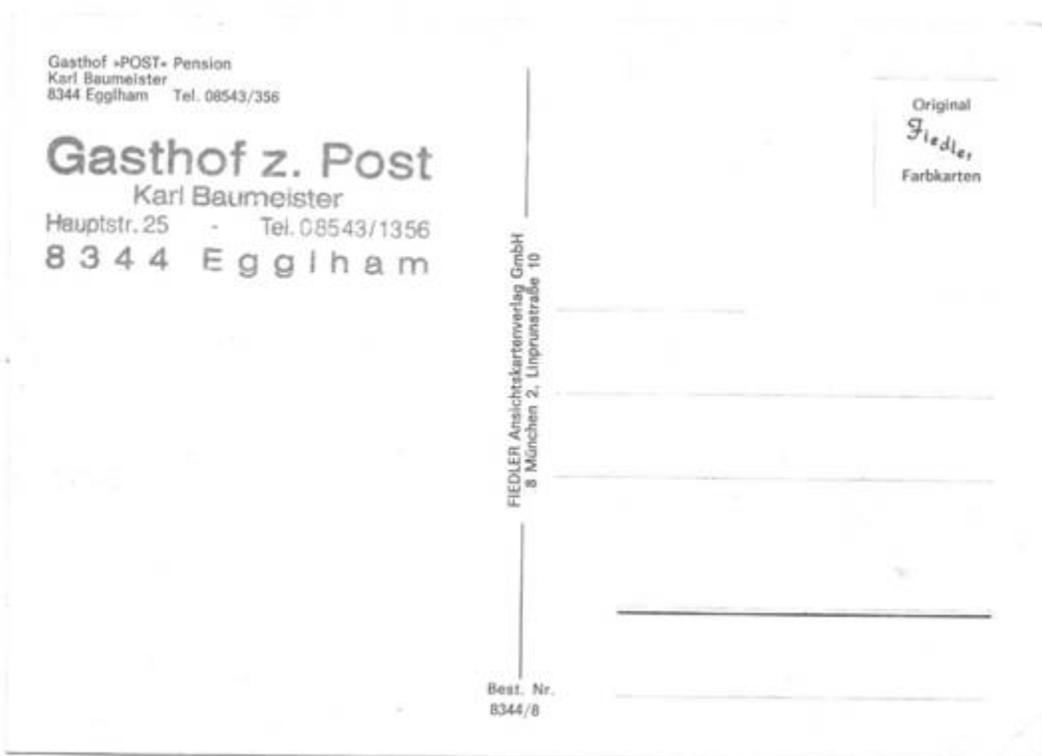
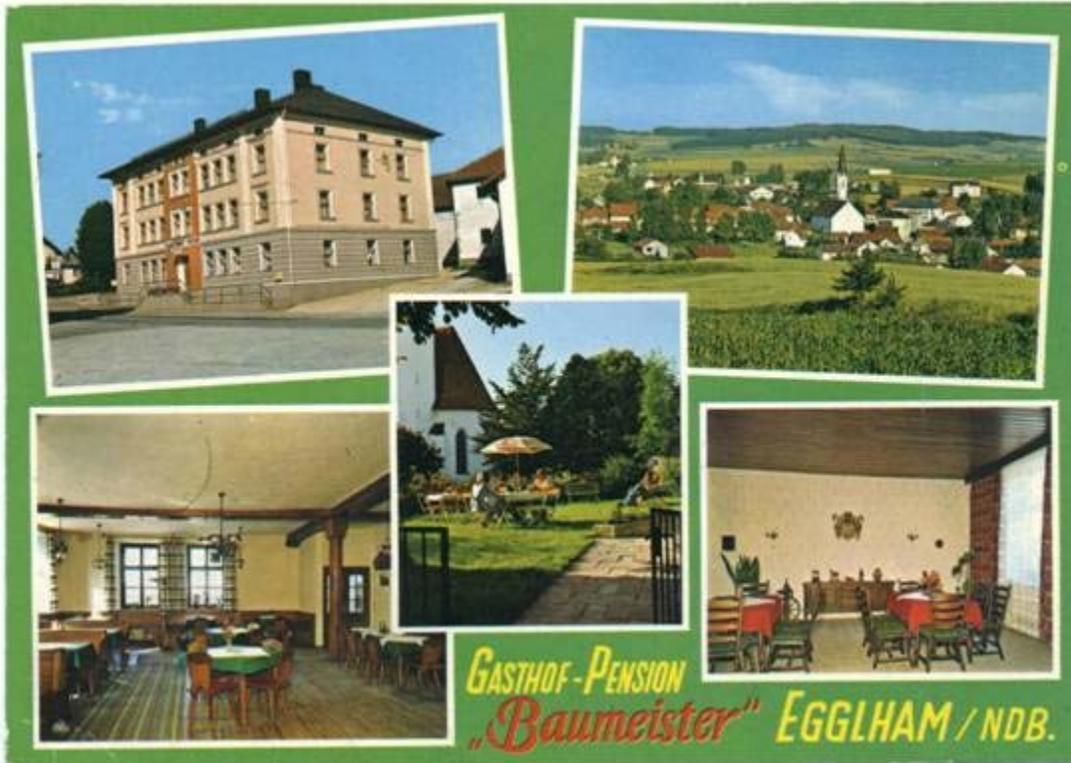


1979 Left to right: Paula, Maria, Diane Perkins, Josef Trenker, Ludwig Lederbauer, Albina.



1987. Tinkers and Lederbauer families. Author second from left in back row, Elizabeth Rimmler Perkins first from left in front row.

Karl Baumeister's hotel and restaurant. The old Wagerer house laid just to the right of the hotel.





# Rimmler Wagerer Family History



Elizabeth Rimmner, age 9 months, Frederick, age 3 years, April 1918, Baptism



Elizabeth Rimmmler (Perkins)



Clockwise: White cap, Fred Rimmler; Fred and Eliz on toy with Gram (Teaneck, 1920), same, same, same with dog; With horse, Leo Kraus at head (Else beau, artist, made copper tray, sphinx head, boy is Fred, John Muir married Else, Karl Freiderich Rimmler at plow (Hackensack, 1922). Note says Green Street, Hackensack (NJ).



Fred with dog



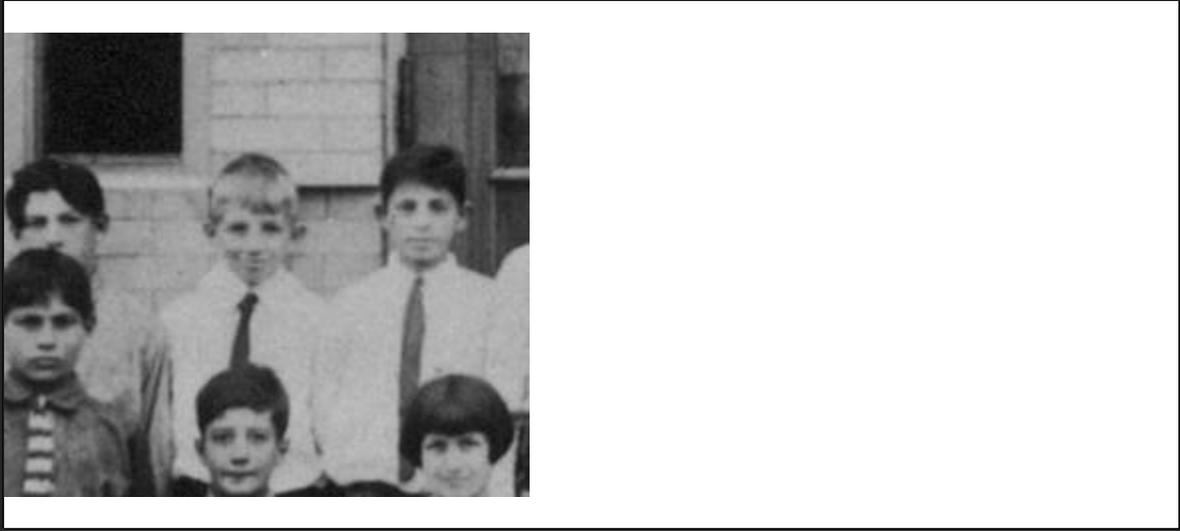
Kids with father, Karl Frederick



1921 photo for document. Fred (Fritzl) Mom (Darlink) and Gram.



Washington School, Lodi, NJ. Fred is 2d from left in top row. Note ears in enlargement.





Confirmation, St. Francis de Sales RC Church, Lodi, NJ. June 3, 1931. Elizabeth "Mary" and Frederick "Paul"



Susanna, Friederich, Elizabeth Rimmler, Lodi

Karl Friederich Rimmler





Above. 1938. Phillip Rimmler, Luis hanger, (Karl) Friederich Rimmler, Rimmler Ruff, Antonie Zimer Rimi (Phillip's second wife).

Left. Fred Rimmler, Antonie Zimm Rimmler, Betty Rimmler, Phillip R July 17, 1938. Betty's 21st birthday



Karl Friederich Rimmler, perhaps in the 1940's. Note label pin, probably the Elks Club.



Chef Karl Freiderich Rimmler (in white) taken when he worked for United Piece Dye Works in Lodi, N.J.



Elise Rimmmler Ruff and Ernst Ruff and dog Beauty. Early 1950's



Robert on left and Leigh Perkins. 1948?



Elizabeth Rimmler to marry Charles Perkins, Nov. 1, 1944. Elise Ruff, Helena LaCava, and Luise Hagner (all nee Rimmler)



Christmas 1945, 1st row, Jol LaCava Jr., Robert Allan Pe cradle, Robin Rimmler, Eliz Rimmler Perkins, Charles M Perkins. Marjorie Meadows Rimmler. 2d row, Ernst Ruf La Cava Sr., Susanna Rimm Elise Rimmler Ruff, Helena Rimmler LaCava, Lusie Rin Hagner

Here are more pictures Heinz send me. They were photocopies of photographs and the resolution is not good. But I think they are fun. They celebrate the chicken farm in Lodi, New Jersey, where my grandparents, Fritz and Suzy, frequently hosted relatives. Handwriting is Heinz.



Easter 1928. Lower picture, from left to right, Philipp Rimmler, Fred and Betty on rail, then Lene Orth. Standing in middle is probably Al Orth.



Der Boss



LENE

1. Mai 1927  
"Hühnerfarm"

1 May 1927. The Boss would my Fritz, the others are Lene Orth and Betty.



Left is Kitty Rimmler, Betty, and Lene. Center is Philipp and Fritz, and right is Al Orth, Lene, and Philipp. Betty is in shadow.



Friedrichs-Farm  
 Fritzi-Philipp  
 Darling

Philip



1929

FRED ALFONS LENA  
 AL KITTY



Betty - Philipp + Margareth 1932

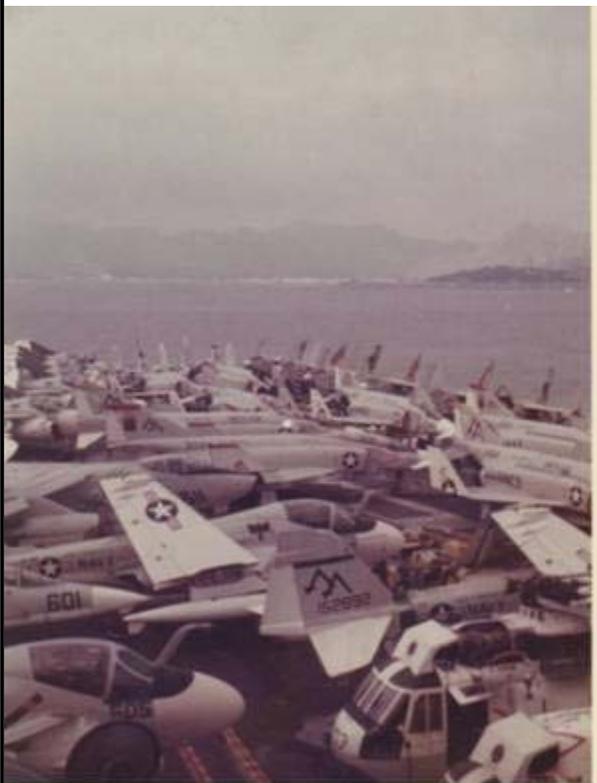
Top features a family friend, Bruno Nette on left. Bruno made wine during prohibition and sold it. Family tradition has it one of his best customers was a judge of the New Jersey Supreme Court. Bottom is neat picture of Betty, Philipp Rimmler and Margaret Orth taken in 1932.



Leigh with bass, ca 2000



Family plot in Hackensack Cemetery



Flight deck, Palma in background, Nov 1972. FLP served on carrier,



ERP visit to Chapel Hill. Knick and Kiki, ca 1993



Mom at Leigh's house in Awatookkee with Togu and Girl?



Elizabeth Rimmler Perkins first deep sea fishing trip. Waves 4 to 6 feet. Needed bucket the whole trip. Fred Rimmler and Fred Perkins sick the whole time too.



Fred at Volkert 1972 Christmas party?



Fred Perkins treated his Uncle to bass fishing trip - their last.





Gram's birthday 1970, Southold



January 1990. Birthday party hosted by Elizabeth for John Herschoff. Harold Van Vleck, Marge and Ben Doran. (friends of Betty.)



Robert Perkins on leave from job in Alaska with new beard. At Fred Leigh's house in Ahwatooki, near Phoenix, ca 1975.



Elizabeth's dog Kiki - faithful friend and companion.



Robin Heim (nee Rimmler) with Charley and Nellie.



Robert and Leigh. With Robert's kids, Suzy and ChrisTopher.





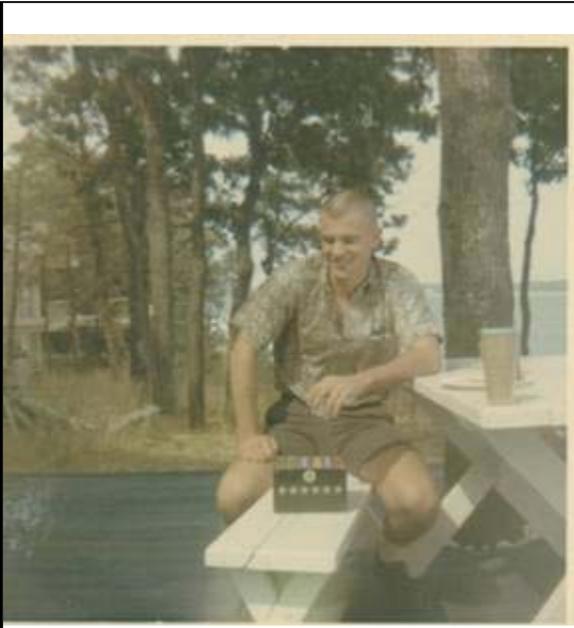
Suzy Rimmler (nee Wagerer) 80th birthday. Left to right sitting, Else Ruff, Suzy, Lousie Hagner, Fred and Marge Rimmler. Standing, Suzy and Rick Rimmler, unknown, Fred Leigh and Elizabeth Perkins (nee Rimmler).



Marine Lieutenant Fred Perkins.



Back yard, 798 Valley Road, Upper Montclair, NJ, ca 1960.



Marine sargent Robert Perkins at Southold, Long Island, NY, summer home of Fred and Marge Rimmler.



Back yard at Valley Road, Gram Rimmler, Fred Leigh, and Betty.



Suzanna with Robin, Fred, and Erika



L to R, Front, Marge, Suzy, Else, Leigh, Louise, Back Fred, Ricky, Mom, Back Rick, Dicky, Roland, Russell (hidden)



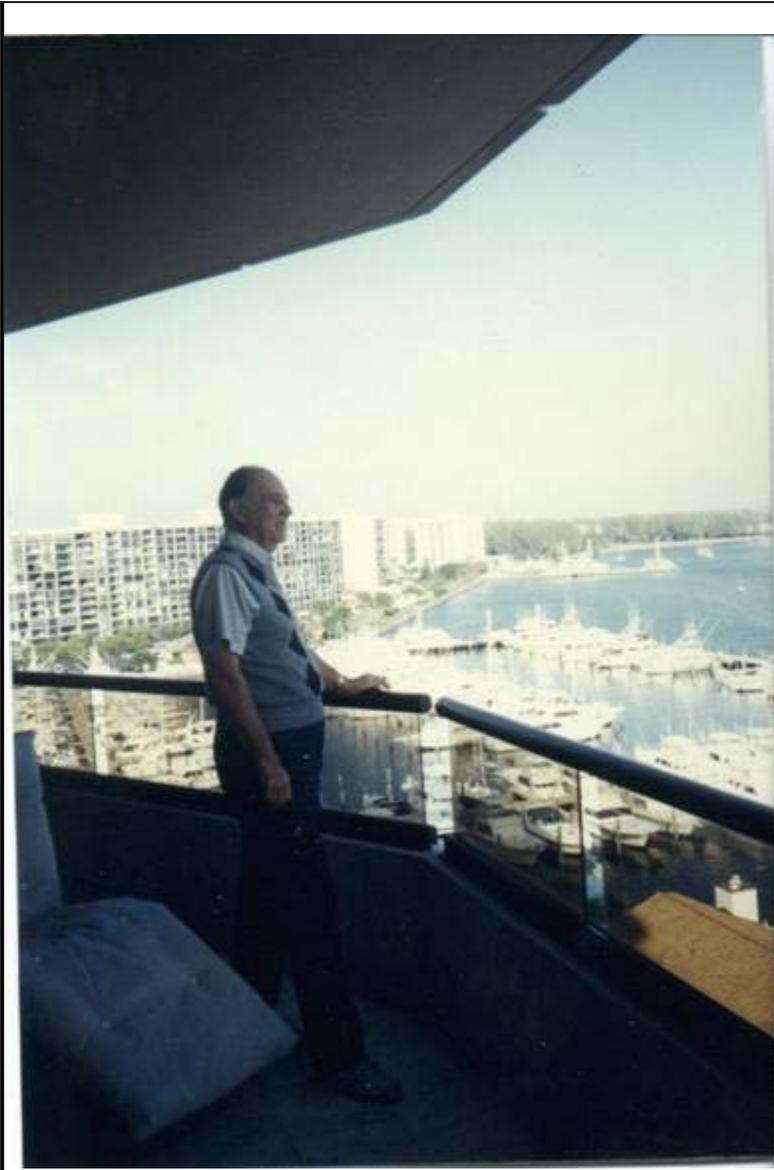
Robert and Suzy,



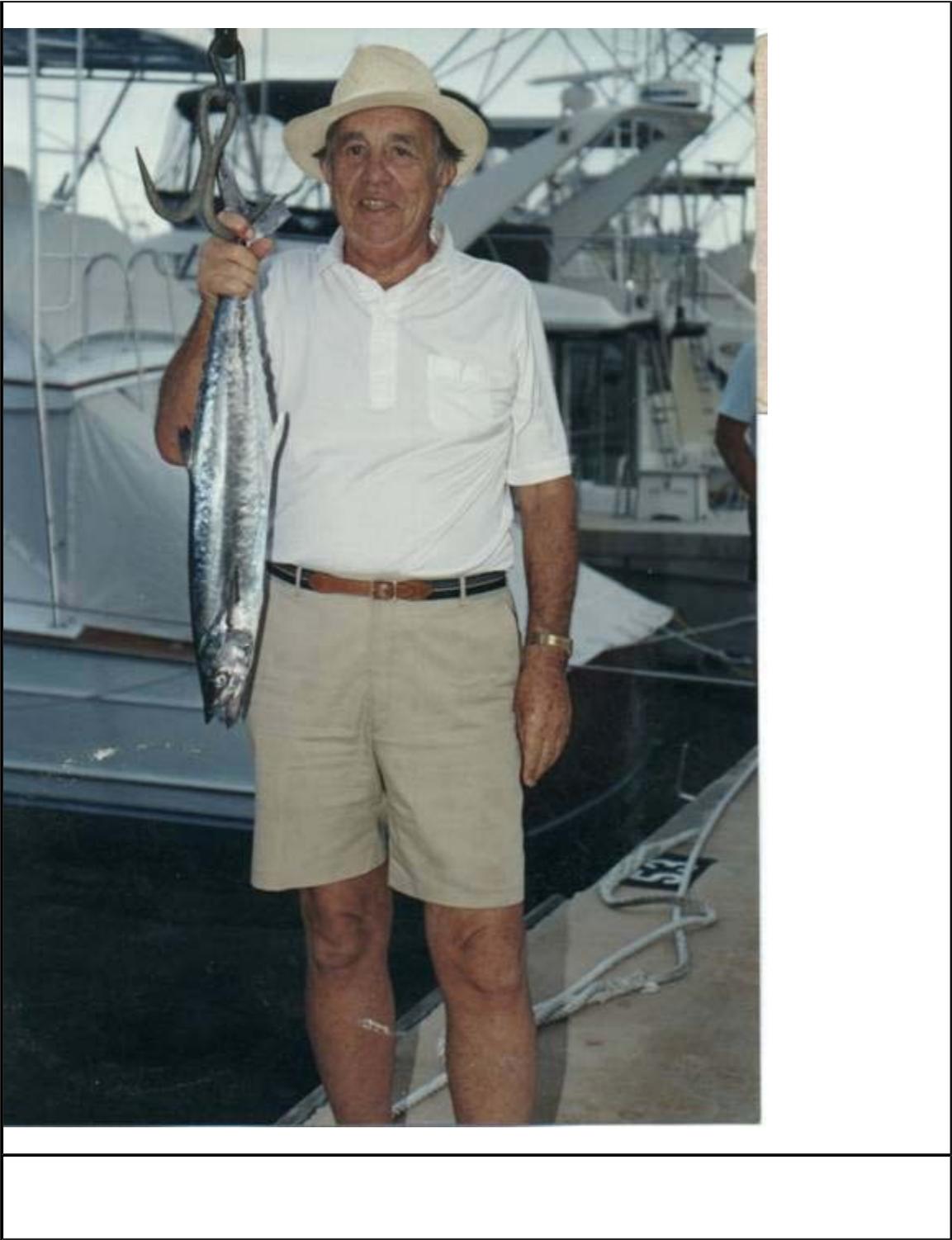
Memorial Photo for Fred Perkins hole-in-one golf.



Fred at Leigh's Ahwatukee home, near Phoenix Arizona.



Old Port Cove, Fla





LITHO IN U.S.A.

N. Y. NO. 214

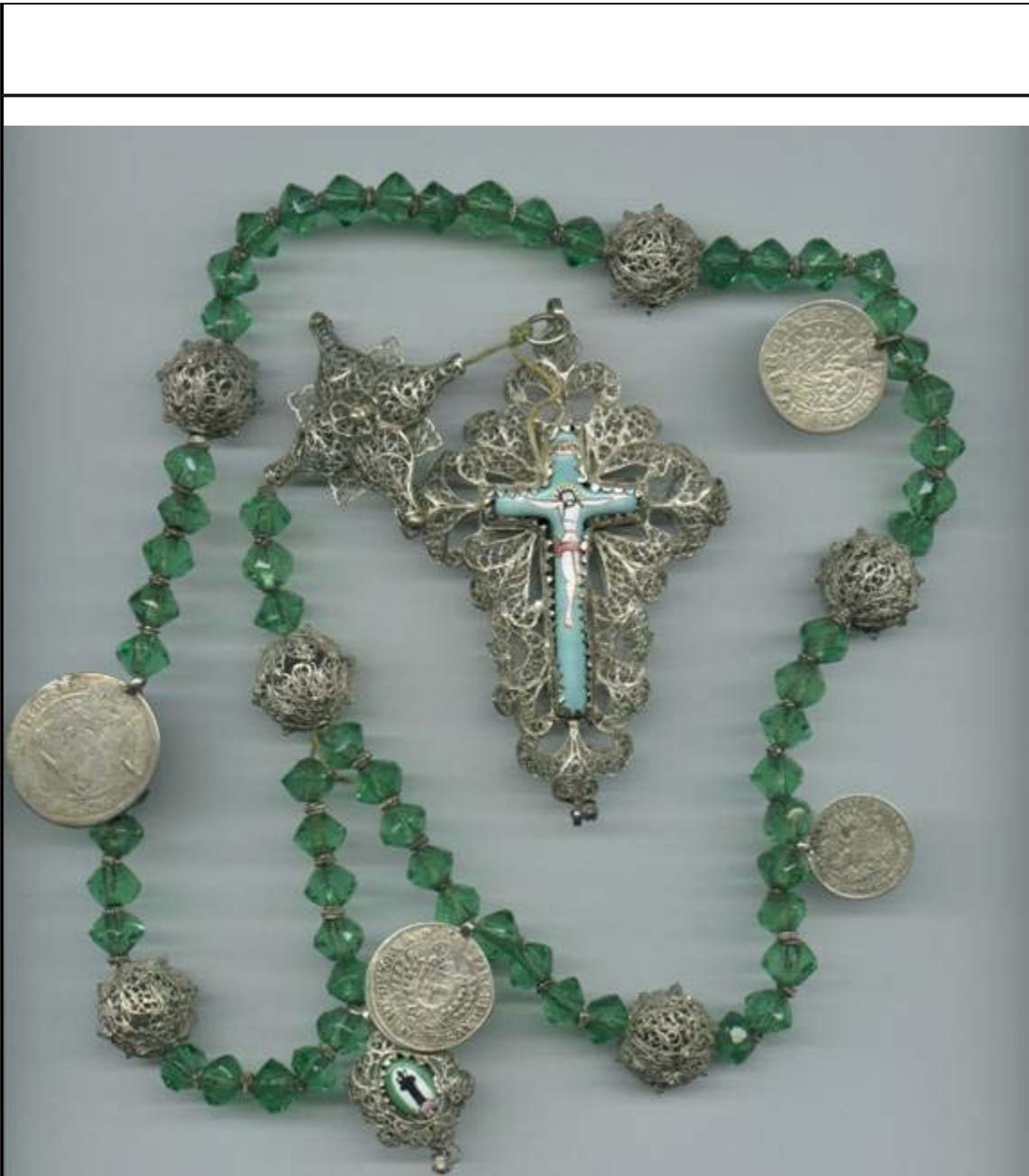
# Remembrance of first Holy Communion

*Frederick Leigh Perkins*

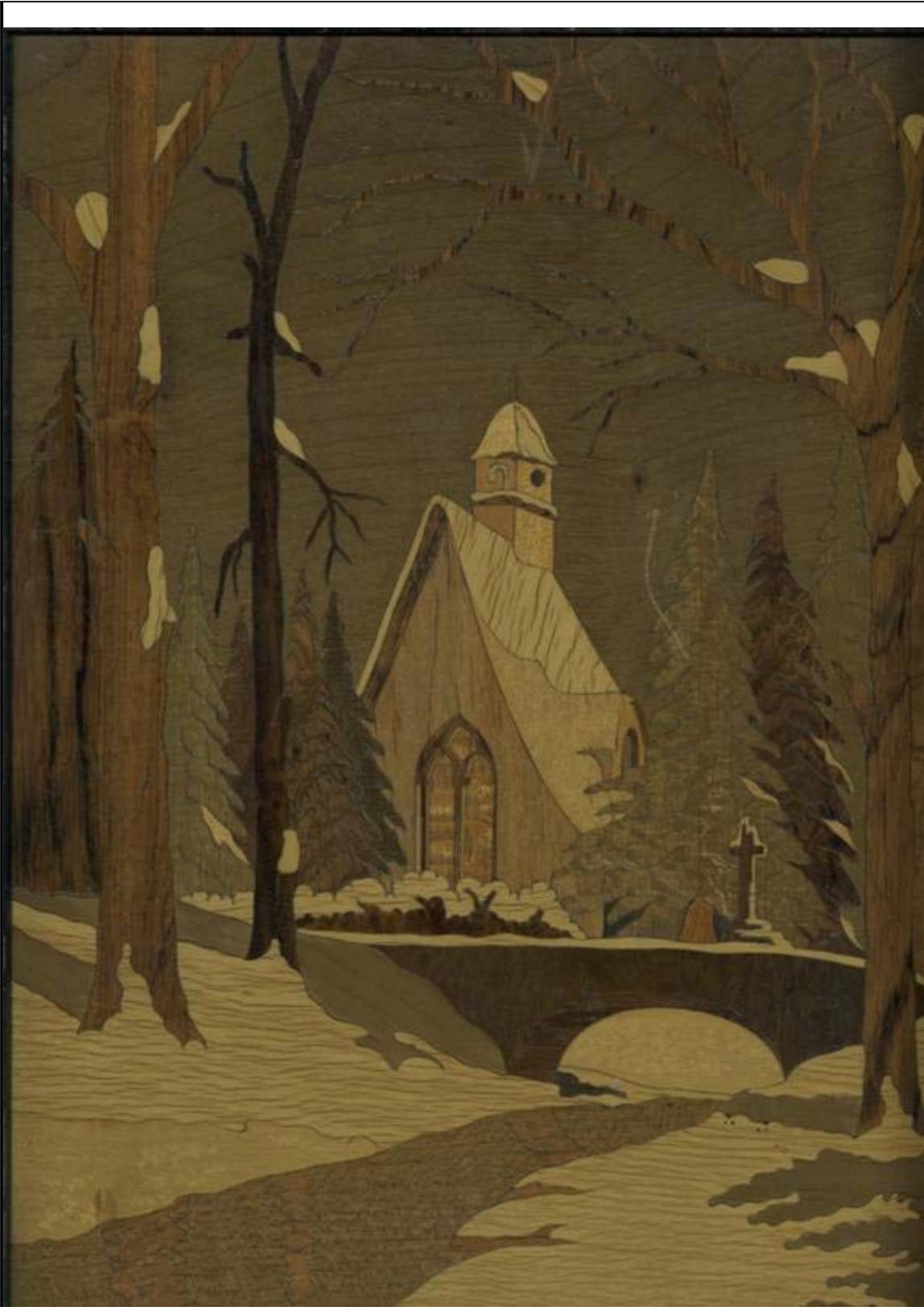
received first Holy Communion in *Saint Cassian's* Church

on *May 19* 19*51*

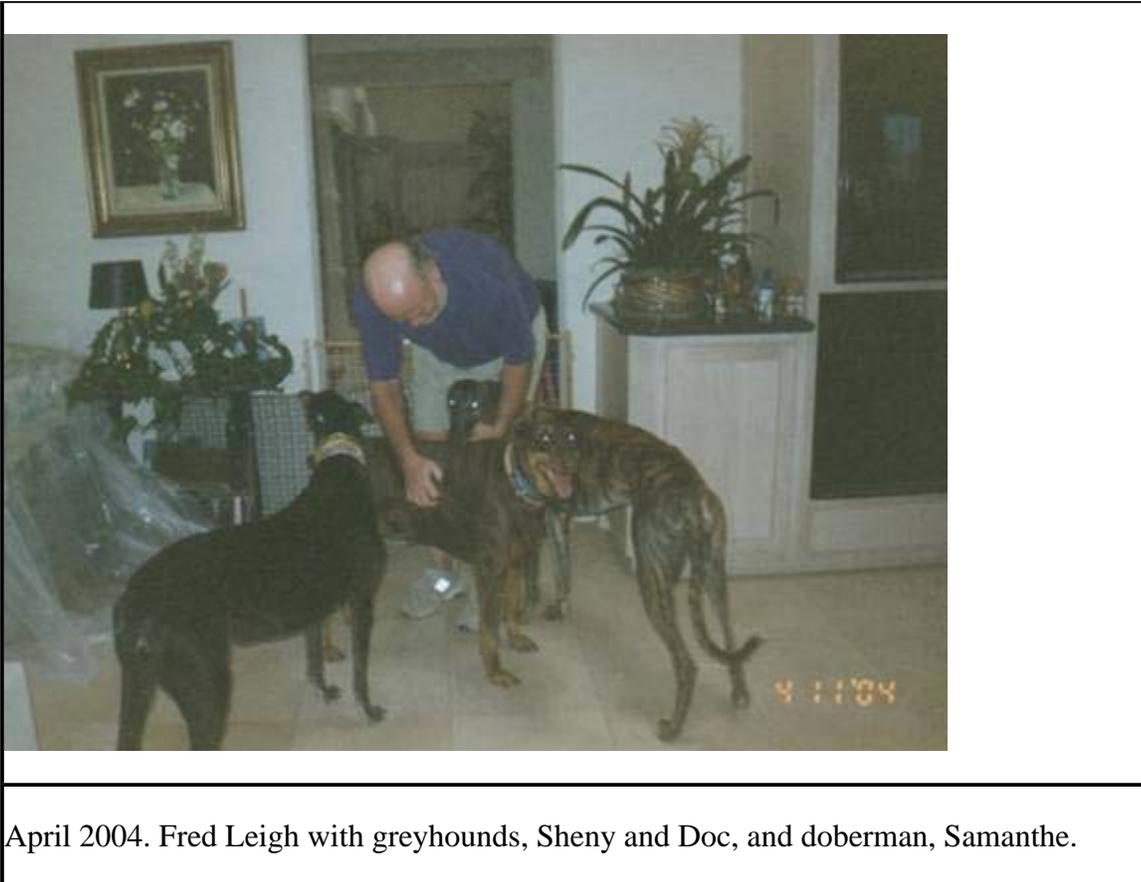
*Rev. William J. Sanders*



Rosary with filigree of silver. Large beads and cross made by the grandpartents ("sigl") of Susanna Wagerer Rimmler.



Marquetry work





ERP and Howard Van Vleck



Ricky's HS graduation



Silver filagree work - from Sigl's?


# Rimmler Wagerer Family History