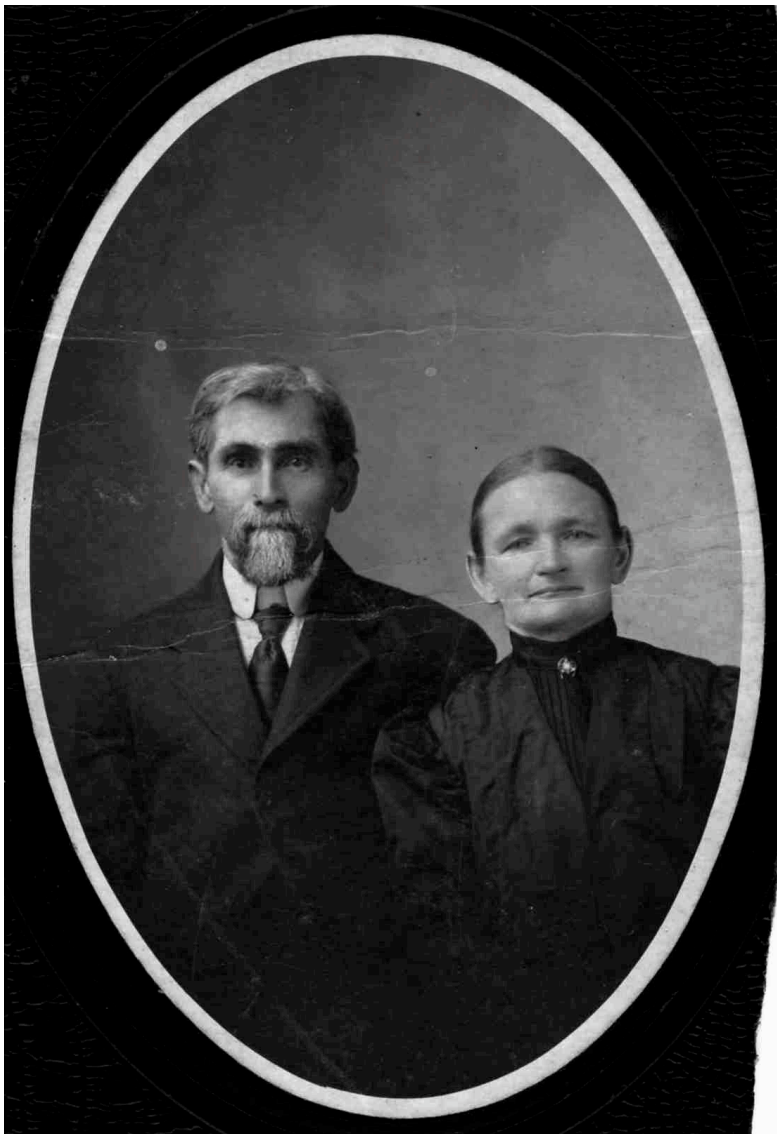
ADOLPH R. KRAUSE AND AUGUSTA W. (RICHTER) KRAUSE AND THEIR DESCENDANTS (1860-2009)



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Adolph R. and Augusta W. (Richter) Krause and their Descendants (1860-2009).

compiled by

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Note: A printed genealogy tracing the descendants of Johannas and Wilhelmina F. (Tränkner) Richter (Augusta [Richter] Krause's family) compiled by Lisa Brown, Dalton, Minnesota, also is housed at the Center for Western Studies, Augustana College, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, and at the Ottertail Historical Society, Fergus Falls, Minnesota.

PREFACE

This document summaries the family history of Adolph R. and Augusta W. (Richter) Krause following their arrival in the United States. It was decided that the living descendants of Adolph R. and Augusta W. (Richter) Krause, who wished to do so, would write a short narrative history about themselves and their immediate family before the memories of this generation were lost to time. The individuals that chose to do so are presented in parentheses at the beginning of each descendant's information within the body of the text. Those writing on the behalf of others also are presented in this way. The information gathered for this document occurred between 2005 and 2009. The following paragraph provides some preliminary information with regard to the events that took place prior to Adolph Krause's immigration to the United States.

Prior to his arrival in the America in 1860, a fleet of five ships had left the same port in Germany (Bremen) in 1839, and sailed into the same port of entry (New Orleans, Louisiana) in the United States. This flotilla carried about 700 individuals who had left Germany for a variety of reasons, most notable in the case of these Saxons, was the religious persecution they were facing for their strict adherence to the Lutheran confessions. At the time, the Prussian government had taken over this area of Saxony and was forcing all the Protestants to join the Prussian Union, which was changing doctrines and removing Lutheran pastors from their churches unless they conformed to the teachings of the Union. Another reason why many young men left Germany at this time was an attempt to avoid the draft into the Prussian Army. During the voyage one of the five ships sank in a storm off the coast of France and all on board perished. Following the arrival of the remaining four ships in the United States in January of 1839, these German immigrants traveled up the Mississippi River on paddle-wheel steamboats to St. Louis, Missouri, with a plan that after spending the winter in St. Louis they would settle on farmland located over 100 miles down-river in Perry County, Missouri, to the south. By the time the immigrants were ready to journey to Perry County in late May of 1839, some of these immigrants decided to remain in St. Louis and established a German Lutheran community in this rapidly expanding city. This initial group of immigrants founded Trinity Lutheran Church and a few years later their second pastor, Rev. C. F. W. Walther, asked them for their permission to form a church body, which would coordinate efforts to spread Lutheranism throughout the United States. He then founded the Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod, and he also brought Concordia Theological Seminary to St. Louis from the log cabin it had been operating in Perry County. The original Trinity Church building was constructed in 1842 and is no longer standing. A newly constructed Trinity Lutheran Church was built in the Soulard neighborhood of the city, about eight blocks from the river, in 1864. This magnificent church remains active today and is the only church left in the area that still, after 168 years, conducts a service in German on the fourth Sunday of every month at 8:45 a.m. The congregation also has a beautiful, ornately decorated chalice brought with the immigrants from Germany, and continues to use it at every celebration of the Eucharist. The chalice dates from the late 1600s and was one of two brought to America with the group. The chalice was made in Austria for a monastery in Spain. During the Napoleonic Wars it was taken as plunder by the French and somehow ended up in the hands of a Saxon count, Count Von Einsiedel, who gave it to the group when they sailed to America bound for St. Louis in 1838. The original transportation case that houses the chalice is made of wood and leather also remains intact and is still used to hold the chalice for storage. For those of you interested in our family history, a tour of Trinity Lutheran Church is an important stop, as Immanuel Lutheran Church in Fergus Falls, Minnesota, which played such an important role in our family's history, is descended from this historic church.

The Saxons who didn't remain in St. Louis or the immediate area, about 500 in number, settled on farmland to the south of St. Louis and established the present day communities of Frohna, Altenburg, Wittenberg, and Paitzdorf (now Uniontown). It is noteworthy that a group of about 140 individuals came from the village of Paitzdorf, Germany. Paitzdorf is about 16 miles from Pölzig, Germany, Adolph R. Krause's home village. This group of immigrants founded the former communities along the Mississippi river in Missouri. In addition, it was this specific group that would later found the Lutheran Church - Missouri Synod. Other Germans immigrants settled in small communities on the east side of the river. These included Belleville, Illinois, which was Adolph Krause's destination listed on the passenger manifest of the ship Georg. Belleville was the first important German settlement in the State of Illinois. By the time Adolph Krause arrived about 90% of the city's population was either German born or of German Descent. German language and customs prevailed so much so that Belleville, Illinois, was known as "Little Germany". Thus, even thought Adolph left Saxony at a very young age, he must have been in contact with individuals known by the family from their home region prior to his departure to the United States. As Adolph Krause spent a number of years in the St. Louis region, we believe he must have attended at least a few services at this specific church and mingled with people of common background and religious belief. However, we do not have direct proof of this, as records were kept for only official church acts such as marriages, baptisms, confirmations, and deaths/burials. Trinity Lutheran Church has a copy of the original constitution for the church and for several years after its founding, anyone who wanted to become a voting member, had to sign that constitution. Members of the congregation stopped signing that book in 1856 prior to the arrival of Adolph Krause. There were, however, two other Krauses in the book, who may have had some connection with our family. Their names are as follows: Ernst Krause signed the original constitution as one of the first signers in 1843, the year it was drawn up. There is a notation after his name that he later moved away. The other entry is a Gottleb Krause, who signed the constitution on July 21, 1856. As far as the original immigrants in the 1839 group was concerned, none of them listed Pölzig as a former place of residence, although many were listed as being from Altenburg, Germany. The book at Immanuel Lutheran Church in Friberg Minnesota lists the place of origin of Adolph R. Krause as being Pölzig. However, a search of the Pölzig parish records (1850-1875), a copy of which is housed at The Family History in Salt Lake City, Utah, did not record Krause names known to us although Krause names were recorded. Clues as to the place of origin of Adolph Krause in Germany and his contact family in the USA may be stated in a **"Permission to Leave"** document that he had to fill out prior to leaving Saxony. This document has yet to be researched.

One additional point needs further attention for those individuals who are interested in examining the genealogy of the Krause family that homesteaded in the Fergus Falls, Minnesota region. Arthur Adolph Krause, the eldest son of Adolph R. and Augusta W. (Richter) Krause, married Bertha Peters, the marriage of which resulted in descendants that formed a major branch of the family tree. Their descendants were Herbert Arthur, Julius Otto, Esther Hulda, Lillian Edna, William John, and Harold Erwin Krause. An unrelated Krause (as far as we can determine) known as Albert Krause married Sophie Peters, who was Bertha (Peters) Krause's sister. Their descendants were Anna, Augusta, Ferdinando, Bertha, Carl, Fred, Hulda, William, and Louise. Thus, there is a relationship, but through the maternal side of the family. In this document we have chosen to specifically concentrate on the paternal side, i.e., the direct descendants of Adolph R. and Augusta W. (Richter) Krause.

An account of the Early Exploration, Indian Occupancy, Indian History and Traditions, Early Settlement, Reminiscences of Personal History and Pioneer Life, Territorial and State Organization of Northern Minnesota can be found in: Compendium of History and Biography of Northern Minnesota. George A. Ogle & Co., Chicago, page 684 (1902).

BRIEF HISTORY

of

FERGUS FALLS, MINNESOTA

James Fergus, for whom the city was named was born in Lanarchshire, Scotland in October, 1813. He was a direct descendant of Angus Fergus, a King of Scotland chosen by the Caledonians. At age 19 years he immigrated to Canada and crossed the border to the United States and settled in Moline, Illinois where he owned a Paper Mill. In 1854 he moved to Little Falls, Minnesota and built a dam across the Mississippi River. He met Joseph Whitford, a Steamboat Engineer and also a Blacksmith, and he decided to take up a townsite near the Red River. Mr. Fergus furnished the equipment necessary for this Expedition. In 1857 Joe Whitford built his cabin near what is now Fergus Falls. During the Sioux Indian uprising in 1862, Whitford was killed by the Indians near Fort Abercrombie. The first flow of settlers began in August 1870 and more quickly followed in a contingent led by Mr. H.A.Dow which consisted of 12-15 American Citizens. They built the Old Mill Boarding House, the Dam and a Saw Mill. By December the first log was made into lumber. George Wright saw possibilities of producing power from Otter Tail River and in 1871 a dam was built across the river that provided power for flour and another saw mill. Two bridges were then built across the river. The railroad had decided to route its line through Fergus Falls and that is how it became the County Seat. On March 1, 1872, the State of Minnesota made it official. Mr. Fergus moved on from Minnesota to the Montana Territory and in 1887 became a member of the Constitution Convention and a State Senator. He was the first man to suggest the establishment of Yellowstone as a National Park. He died June 25, 1902. In 1909 the footings of the dam gave way and sent a flood downstream wiping out mills and dams,which left the town without electricity. This led to the construction of the Otter Tail Power Co. Also in 1879 and 1888 the city suffered the worst blizzards and had to shut down the city for 4 or 5 days. In 1875-1881 the grasshoppers invaded the area. The most devastating and felt by members of our family who are still alive to tell about it was the tornado that hit on June 22, 1919. Bertha and Albert Bernahl's home was one that was destroyed. Since that time they have built new city halls, fire departments, golf course, State Hospital, and in 1972 at the Centennial they dedicated new Museum. The shopping center and schools are the best in the state. The highest population was in 1958 when there were 14,000 people and today it is a little over 12,000. To some of us that live near the big cities, it is relaxing to enjoy the lakes and the relaxed atmosphere that most people take for granted. Yes, Albert built many of the barns in this area and some worked on farms and railroad. They helped build churches and schools, hospitals and the phone company. Many of the younger generation attended high school and college in this area. And many feel very safe to come back and still call it HOME!

A copy of a page describing the Fergus Falls, Minnesota area that was taken from a manuscript written about the history of the Albert Krause family. (Courtesy of Norman and Sidonna Bradow).

A photograph taken on April 30, 2008, of the interior of Trinity Lutheran Church (from the balcony) built in the Soulard neighborhood of Saint Louis, Missouri, in 1864. In the bell tower, the original wood pulleys were left mounted on beams of the church structure from when the bells were originally hoisted into position during the 1800s.

The chalice used in celebration of the Eucharist dates from the late 1600s and was a gift to this group of Saxon immigrants from Saxon count, Count Von Einsiedel.

The original transportation case that houses the chalice is made of wood and leather and is still used to hold the chalice for storage.

Genealogy Relationship Chart

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	**Common Ancestor**	Son or Daughter	Grandson or Daughter	Great Grandson or Daughter	2nd Great Grandson or Daughter	3rd Great Grandson or Daughter	4th Great Grandson or Daughter	5th Great Grandson or Daughter	6th Great Grandson or Daughter	7th Great Grandson or Daughter
2	Son or Daughter	**Brother or Sister**	Niece or Nephew	Grand Niece or Nephew	Great Grand Niece or Nephew	2nd Great Grand Niece or Nephew	3rd Great Grand Niece or Nephew	4th Great Grand Niece or Nephew	5th Great Grand Niece or Nephew	6th Great Grand Niece or Nephew
3	Grandson or Daughter	Niece or Nephew	**First Cousin**	First Cousin Once Removed	First Cousin Twice Removed	First Cousin Three Times Removed	First Cousin Four Times Removed	First Cousin Five Times Removed	First Cousin Six Times Removed	First Cousin Seven Times Removed
4	Great Grandson or Daughter	Grand Niece or Nephew	First Cousin Once Removed	**Second Cousin**	Second Cousin Once Removed	Second Cousin Twice Removed	Second Cousin Three Times Removed	Second Cousin Four Times Removed	Second Cousin Five Times Removed	Second Cousin Six Times Removed
5	2nd Great Grandson or Daughter	Great Grand Niece or Nephew	First Cousin Twice Removed	Second Cousin Once Removed	**Third Cousin**	Third Cousin Once Removed	Third Cousin Twice Removed	Third Cousin Three Times Removed	Third Cousin Four Times Removed	Second Cousin Five Times Removed
6	3rd Great Grandson or Daughter	2nd Great Grand Niece or Nephew	First Cousin Three Times Removed	Second Cousin Twice Removed	Third Cousin Once Removed	**Fourth Cousin**	Fourth Cousin Once Removed	Fourth Cousin Twice Removed	Fourth Cousin Three Times Removed	Fourth Cousin Four Times Removed
7	4th Great Grandson or Daughter	3rd Great Grand Niece or Nephew	First Cousin Four Times Removed	Second Cousin Three Times Removed	Third Cousin Twice Removed	Fourth Cousin Once Removed	**Fifth Cousin**	Fifth Cousin Once Removed	Fifth Cousin Twice Removed	Fifth Cousin Three Times Removed
8	5th Great Grandson or Daughter	4th Great Grand Niece or Nephew	First Cousin Five Times Removed	Second Cousin Four Times Removed	Third Cousin Three Times Removed	Fourth Cousin Twice Removed	Fifth Cousin Once Removed	**Sixth Cousin**	Sixth Cousin Once Removed	Sixth Cousin Twice Removed
9	6th Great Grandson or Daughter	5th Great Grand Niece or Nephew	First Cousin Six Times Removed	Second Cousin Five Times Removed	Third Cousin Four Times Removed	Fourth Cousin Three Times Removed	Fifth Cousin Twice Removed	Sixth Cousin Once Removed	**Seventh Cousin**	Seventh Cousin Once Removed
10	7th Great Grandson or Daughter	6th Great Grand Niece or Nephew	First Cousin Seven Times Removed	Second Cousin Six Times Removed	Third Cousin Five Times Removed	Fourth Cousin Four Times Removed	Fifth Cousin Three Times Removed	Sixth Cousin Twice Removed	Seventh Cousin Once Removed	**Eighth Cousin**

Directions for using the relationship chart. Instructions:

1. Select two people in your family and figure out which ancestor they have in common. For example, if you chose yourself and a first cousin, you would have a grandparent in common.

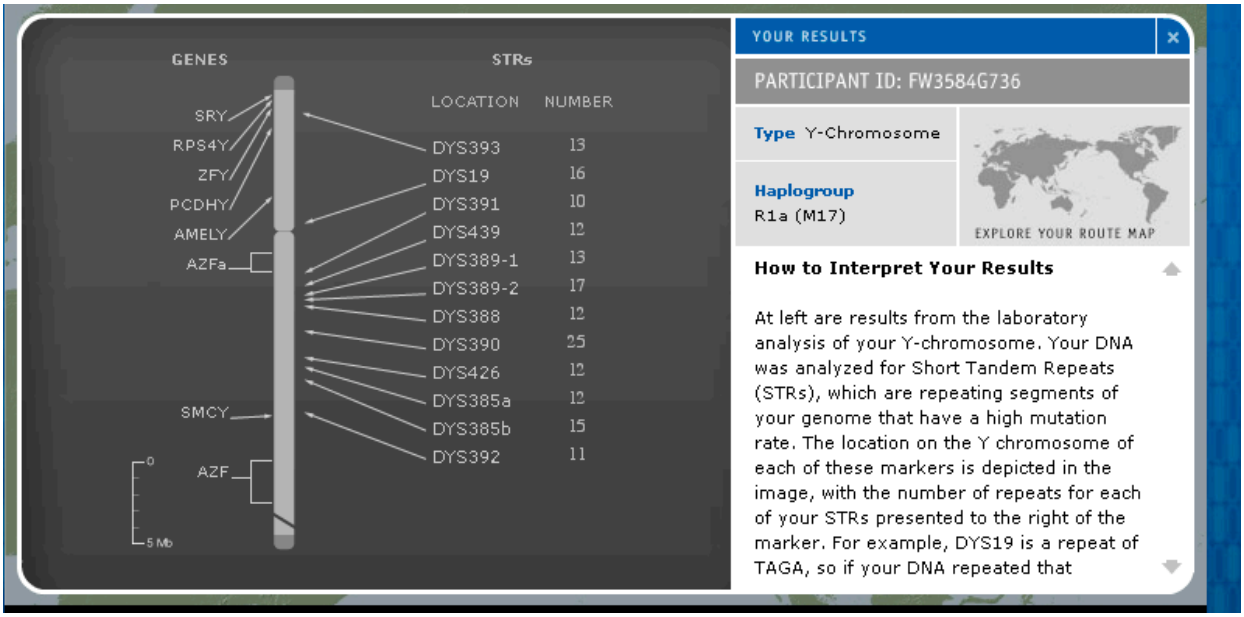
2. Look at the top row of the chart and find the first person's relationship to the common ancestor.

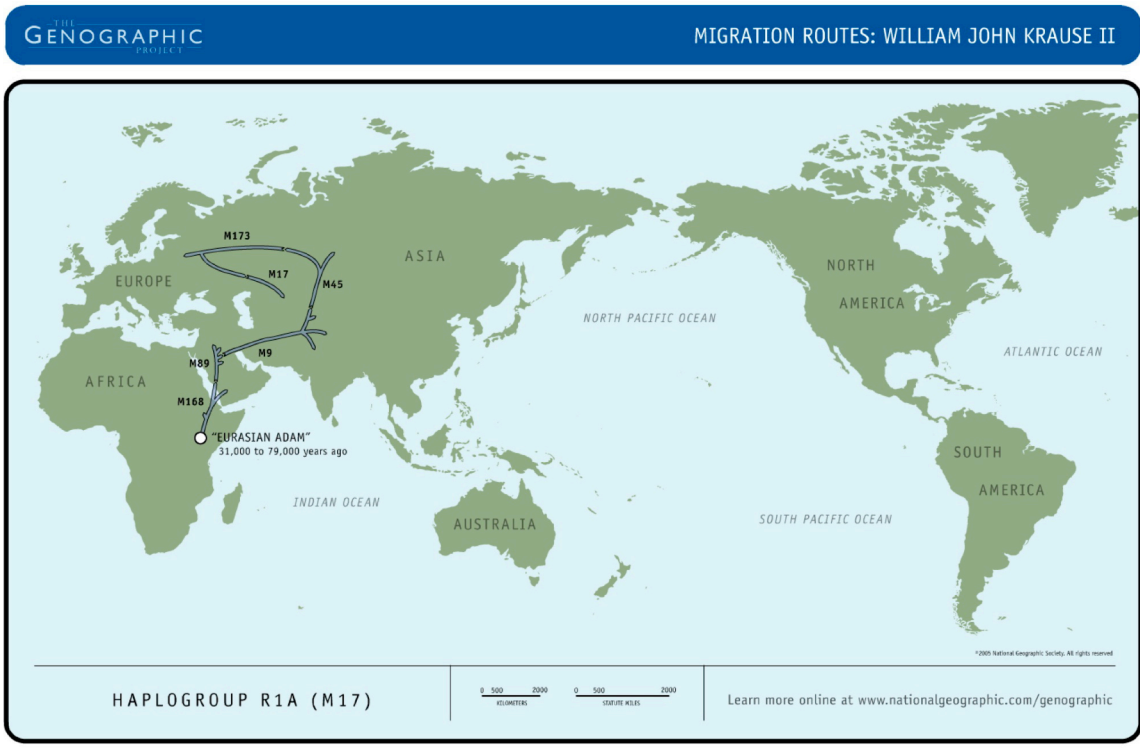
3. Look at the far left column of the chart and find the second person's relationship to the common ancestor.

4. Move across the columns and down the rows to determine where the row and column containing these two relationships (from #2 & #3) meet. This box is the relationship between the two individuals.

Early (Pre-) History of the Krause Family Tree

The following is the national geographic profile of Y-chromosome DNA from William John Krause II (Bill) and Dennis Lyle Krause. DNA samples we submitted from both individuals at different times during 2004 to check authenticity. Results were identical and are recorded on the following pages. The Krause lineage belongs to Haplogroup R1A (M17), which originated about 10,000 years ago. This line is thought to be the first to domesticate the horse and may be responsible for the development of the Indo-European language.





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HAPLOGROUP R1A (M17)

Your Y chromosome results identify you as a member of haplogroup *R1a*, a lineage defined by a genetic marker called *M17*. This haplogroup is the final destination of a genetic journey that began some 60,000 years ago with an ancient Y chromosome marker called *M168*.

The very widely dispersed *M168* marker can be traced to a single individual–"Eurasian Adam." This African man, who lived some 31,000 to 79,000 years ago, is the common ancestor of every non-African person living today. His descendants migrated out of Africa and became the only lineage to survive away from humanity's home continent.

Population growth during the Upper Paleolithic era may have spurred the *M168* lineage to seek new hunting grounds for the plains animals crucial to their survival. A period of moist and favorable climate had expanded the ranges of such animals at this time, so these nomadic peoples may have simply followed their food source.

Improved tools and rudimentary art appeared during this same epoch, suggesting significant mental and behavioral changes. These shifts may have been spurred by a genetic mutation that gave "Eurasian Adam's" descendants a cognitive advantage over other contemporary, but now extinct, human lineages.

Some 90 to 95 percent of all non-Africans are descendants of the second great human migration out of Africa, which is defined by the marker *M89*.

M89 first appeared 45,000 years ago in Northern Africa or the Middle East. It arose on the original lineage (*M168*) of "Eurasian Adam," and defines a large inland migration of hunters who followed expanding grasslands and plentiful game to the Middle East.

Many people of this lineage remained in the Middle East, but others continued their movement and followed the grasslands through Iran to the vast steppes of Central Asia. Herds of buffalo, antelope, woolly mammoths, and other game probably enticed them to explore new grasslands.

With much of Earth's water frozen in massive ice sheets, the era's vast steppes stretched from eastern France to Korea. The grassland hunters of the *M89* lineage traveled both east and west along this steppe "superhighway" and eventually peopled much of the continent.

A group of *M89* descendants moved north from the Middle East to Anatolia and the Balkans, trading familiar grasslands for forests and high country. Though their numbers were likely small, genetic traces of their journey are still found today.

Some 40,000 years ago a man in Iran or southern Central Asia was born with a unique genetic marker known as *M9*, which marked a new lineage diverging from the *M89* group. His descendants spent the next 30,000 years populating much of the planet.

Most residents of the Northern Hemisphere trace their roots to this unique individual, and carry his defining marker. Nearly all North Americans and East Asians have the *M9* marker, as do most Europeans and many Indians. The haplogroup defined by *M9*,

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K, is known as the Eurasian Clan.

This large lineage dispersed gradually. Seasoned hunters followed the herds ever eastward, along a vast belt of Eurasian steppe, until the massive mountain ranges of south central Asia blocked their path.

The Hindu Kush, Tian Shan, and Himalaya, even more formidable during the era's ice age, divided eastward migrations. These migrations through the "Pamir Knot" region would subsequently become defined by additional genetic markers.

The marker *M45* first appeared about 35,000 to 40,000 years ago in a man who became the common ancestor of most Europeans and nearly all Native Americans. This unique individual was part of the *M9* lineage, which was moving to the north of the mountainous Hindu Kush and onto the game-rich steppes of Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and southern Siberia.

The *M45* lineage survived on these northern steppes even in the frigid Ice Age climate. While big game was plentiful, these resourceful hunters had to adapt their behavior to an increasingly hostile environment. They erected animal skin shelters and sewed weathertight clothing. They also refined the flint heads on their weapons to compensate for the scarcity of obsidian and other materials.

The intelligence that allowed this lineage to adapt and thrive in harsh conditions was critical to human survival in a region where no other hominids are known to have survived.

Members of haplogroup *R* are descendents of Europe's first large-scale human settlers. The lineage is defined by Y chromosome marker *M173*, which shows a westward journey of *M45*-carrying Central Asian steppe hunters.

The descendents of *M173* arrived in Europe around 35,000 years ago and immediately began to make their own dramatic mark on the continent. Famous cave paintings, like those of Lascaux and Chauvet, signal the sudden arrival of humans with artistic skill. There are no artistic precedents or precursors to their appearance.

Soon after this lineage's arrival in Europe, the era of the Neandertals came to a close. Genetic evidence proves that these hominids were not human ancestors but an evolutionary dead end. Smarter, more resourceful human descendents of *M173* likely outcompeted Neandertals for scarce Ice Age resources and thus heralded their demise.

The long journey of this lineage was further shaped by the preponderance of ice at this time. Humans were forced to southern refuges in Spain, Italy, and the Balkans. Years later, as the ice retreated, they moved north out of these isolated refuges and left an enduring, concentrated trail of the *M173* marker in their wake.

Today, for example, the marker's frequency remains very high in northern France and the British Isles–where it was carried by *M173* descendents who had weathered the Ice Age in Spain.

Haplogroup *R1a* originated about 10,000 years ago, most likely on the grassy steppes of the Ukraine or southern Russia. Its defining genetic marker, *M17*, first appeared in a man of the *M173* lineage. His descendents spread from Europe to the Middle East, India, and even Iceland. Early *M17* peoples were nomadic steppe farmers and possibly the first to domesticate the horse, which might have eased their numerous migrations. From the Czech Republic to Siberia, and south through Central Asia, some 40 percent of all men are members of this haplogroup.

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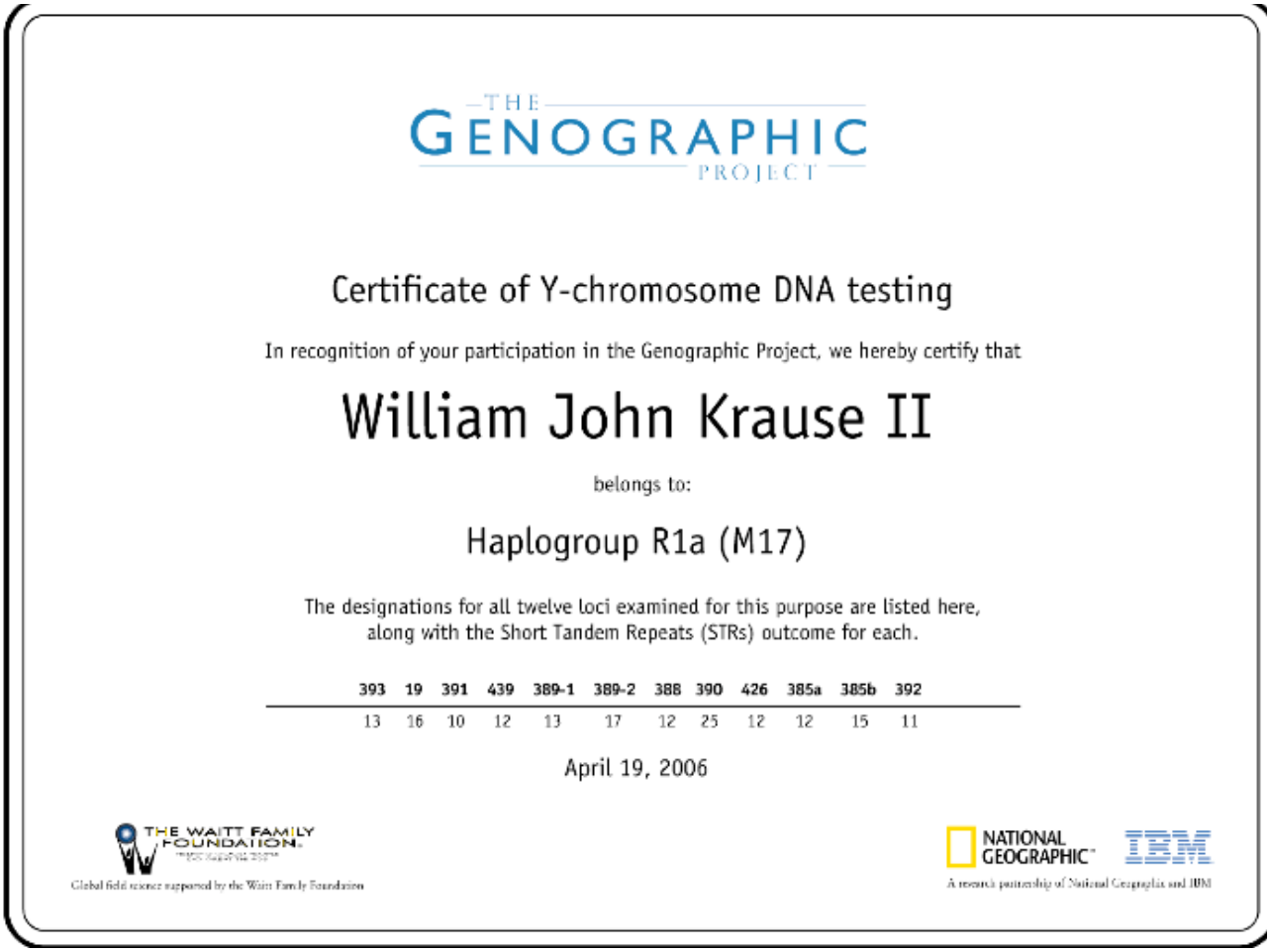
This interesting line of descent may be responsible for the birth of Indo-European languages. The world's most widely spoken language family includes English, the Romance Languages, Farsi, and various Indian tongues. But many Indo-European languages share similar words for animals, plants, tools, and weapons–suggesting a common ancestor that linguists call proto-Indo-European.

Some linguists believe that the nomadic Kurgan people were the first to speak proto-Indo-European languages, some 5,000 to 10,000 years ago. Geneticists subsequently theorize that these people may have been descendents of *M17*. The Indo-European time line and linguistic distribution interestingly mirror this lineage's genetic and physical journey.

Further language parallels are seen in India where speakers of Indo-European languages, such as Hindi, are predominately *M17*. Speakers of India's unrelated Dravidian languages show much lower frequencies of this marker–even when they live in close proximity to one another. These data suggest a striking relation between the spread of language and the arrival of a unique genetic lineage brought to India by migrants from the steppes.



THE GENOGRAPHIC PROJECT

Certificate of Y-chromosome DNA testing

In recognition of your participation in the Genographic Project, we hereby certify that

William John Krause II

belongs to:

Haplogroup R1a (M17)

The designations for all twelve loci examined for this purpose are listed here, along with the Short Tandem Repeats (STRs) outcome for each.

393	19	391	439	389-1	389-2	388	390	426	385a	385b	392
13	16	10	12	13	17	12	25	12	12	15	11

April 19, 2006

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