

Eisenbeiß Families Significant Events Summary

- 1485 The emperor Frederick III gave a coat of arms to the Eisenbeiß family. The coat of arms was identical to one that had been given to a group of nine knights in 1379 by the emperor Wenceslas, king of Bohemia.
- 1499 Heinz Eisenspeiß is listed, on an old document from Oberlemnitz, Lobenstein dated 2 October 1499 as a farmer. Old documents from this region, dating back to the 1500's and 1600's, list many names spelled Eisenbeiß, Eisenbeiss, Eisenenbeiss, Eissenbeis, Eißenpeis.
- 1556 Heinz Eysenpeis was born 1556 in Eliasbrunn. Tax records dating from 1556 to 1639 show many alternate spellings including Eysenpeis, Eysenbeis, Eissenbeiß, and Eysenpeiß in this area located in Germany near the Czech Republic ... half way between Berlin and München.
- 1561-1580 An unknown father (a:) of three Eisenbeiß brothers lived in Freudenstadt (70 km southwest of Stuttgart) and Reutin (5 km northeast of Alpirsbach) in the Black Forest area of Germany.
- Hans (a:1) died on 20 February 1631 at age 70 in Reutin (therefore was born circa 1561). Michael (a:2), born circa 1570 in Reutin, moved to Freudenstadt in 1599 where he was a roofmaker (Dachdecker). Gilg (a:3), also born circa 1570 in Reutin, died on 6 July 1622 in Reutin at an old age. This is the first time the name Eisenbeiß appears in this region of Germany. The name Eisenbeiß disappeared from Reutin after the Thirty Years War (1618-1648), but continues today in Freudenstadt.
- It appears that every Eisenbeiß in the world descends from this a: branch or the b: branch. The a: branch and b: branches are quite likely related as the villages where these Eisenbeiß families lived are only 75 miles apart.
- 1595 Simon Eisenbeis (b:) was born in Ruppertsdorf. In the region northwest of Lobenstein in Thuringy are found the villages of Friesau, Thimmendorf, Altengesees, Gahma, Thierbach, Eliasbrunn, Neuenbeuthen (Neuenbeutha), Oberlemnitz ... all separated by less than 10 kilometers. This area is located between Frankenwald and the steep throats of the river Saale, a very turbulent landscape with few arable lands, in the ancient county of Reuss.
- Today some vestiges of Dutch water mills and windmills remain. In 1600, three Dutch families with the name Muller lived in Neunkirchen. A man named Muller made a trip from Neunkirchen to Neuenbeuthen with Hans Martin Eisenbeiss between 1686 and 1695. It appears there were preferential relationships between the region of Neunkirchen and the county of Reuss.
- 1599 Michael Eisenbeiß (a:2) moved to Freudenstadt. Michael was a dachdecker (roofmaker). His descendants live primarily in Grüntal, Kehl, and St. Gallen.
- 1600 Martin Eisenbeiss (y:), a carpenter, was born at Friesau near Lobenstein in Germany near the Czech Republic. One of his sons, Andreas Eisenbeiss moved to Wilhemsdorf where he married twice and had eleven children.
- He built a mill at Rüdissbronn (Rüdissbronn and Wilhemsdorf are about 40 kilometers west of Nürnberg). Some of his descendants (from 1650 to 1790) remain in this area, in Mark Erlbach as Mühlermeister and Carpenters.

In an ancient Nürnberg cemetery, Johannis Grabe (constructed in 1600), exists a tomb with a sculpture representing two knights, one on the shoulders of the other, a sword in the right hand, an other sword in the mouth, with the epitaph: Christian Eisenbeiss 1814-1851. This drawing is found engraved on the purchase agreement of the mill of Wellesweiler by Seyfried Eisenbeiss (b:2.1.1).

His descendants include Daniel Eisenbeiss (y:1.4.3.8.3-9) who emigrated to the USA and was registered to the union of millers in 1846, and another, Johann Eisenbeiss (y:1.4.3.8.3-6) who was the founder of the Nürnberger Konditorie Lebküchner (Nürnberger Confectioners Gingerbread) Shop.

- 1606 Hans Eisenbeiss (z138), of Eliasbrunn, used an ax to kill his wife and six children. Hans was cruelly put to death for his deed. Details can be found in an article in this book.
- 1607 The English settlement, Jamestown, was founded in America.
- 1610 Hans Eisenbeiß (a:1) lost his entire family to the Pest (Plague). He remarried and had three more children. There is no trace of any descendants.
- 1630's Simon Petrus Eisenbeiß (a:3.1), born in Reutin, moved to Dietersweiler/ Freudenstadt. Some of his descendants moved to south Russia. Some of those moved to Bessarabia. Many of those in south Russia and Bessarabia moved to North Dakota and South Dakota. His descendants live in Dietersweiler, Glatten, Dornhan, and across the U.S.
- 1633 Katharina Eisenbeiss (z139), widow of Anthonius Eisenbeiss, an engraver in Kircheim-Bolender, is listed as a godmother in a church in Saarbrücken.
- 1662 Christoph Eisenbeiß (a:2.1) became a Court of Justice (magistrate) in Neckarweihingen.
- 1685 Sebastian Eisenbeiß (k:) was born. He lived in Hain as a Fröhner (indentured slave) in the Ködnitzberg and Wachholder castles. These castles can be found in ruin 5 and 10 kilometers north of Mainleus in Germany near the Czech Republic, south of Eliasbrunn.
- His great-grandson Johann Heinrich Eisenbeis (k:2.1.8) moved to the U.S. after having been member of the Freischutz, a revolutionary organization to which Richard Wagner belonged. Most of his descendants live in the Louisville, Kentucky area.
- 1751 Johann Georg Eisenbeiss (w:) arrived in Philadelphia on 24 September 1751 aboard the ship Neptune. Peter Klinger and his wife Catherine Eisenbeiss were also on board. Three of his sons fought in the Revolutionary War.
- 22 Sep 1762 German Princess Sophia Augusta Fredericka of Anhalt-Zorbst crowned Empress Catherine II (known as the Great) of Russia, reigns 1762-1796.
- 4 Dec 1762 First Manifesto of Catherine II is issued, inviting foreigners to settle in Russia with no results.
- 22 Jul 1763 Second Manifesto of Catherine II is issued, setting forth alluring terms of colonization of foreigners in Russia, attracting thousands of colonists from what is now Germany.
- 1762-1763 Empress Catherine II (Queen Catherine the Great) issued an invitation to foreigners to settle in the Volga River region of south Russia. Many Germans took up her offer.
- 1764-1767 Founding of German colonies in the Volga Region, Russia.

- 1776 Start of the Revolutionary War in the U.S.
- 1777 David Eisenbeiß (x:1), son of Michael Eisenbeiß, was born in 1777. He died in 1832 in Apati, Ungarn-Jug (Hungary - Yugoslavia). This was the beginning of a lineage of Eisenbeiß families found in Hungary.
- 1789 George Washington was elected as the 1st President of the U.S.
- 1794 Georg Christoph Eisenbeiß (a:2.1.2.10.6-3) became a medical doctor in Tübingen. He wrote a medical book on Geburtshilfe (Obstetrics/Childbirth).
- 6 Nov 1796 Death of Catherine II at the age of sixty-seven following a stroke.
- 1796-1801 Reign of Tsar Paul I, son of Catherine II.
- 1801-1825 Reign of Tsar Alexander I, the well beloved grandson of Catherine II.
- 1804 Alexander I (beloved grandson of Empress Catherine II) issued another invitation to foreigners to settle in the Black Sea region south Russia. Many Germans took up his offer.
- 1804-1812 Napoleon conquered most of Europe.
- 20 Feb 1804 Alexander I issues decree for settlement of colonists in the Black Sea Region.
- 1804-1810 Founding of German colonies in the Crimea.
- 1804-1824 Founding of German colonies in the Odessa District, Ukraine.
- 1805 Bernhard Eisenbeiß (a:3.1.5.3.7-4) emigrated with his family from Dornhan/ Horb in southwest Germany to Glückstal/ Odessa/ Cherson in South Russia.
- 1814-1842 Founding of German colonies in Bessarabia (now Moldavia, USSR).
- 1817-1818 Founding of German colonies in the South Caucasus.
- 1820 Frederick Eisenbise (b:2.1.1.5.7-6) emigrated from Prussia to America (apparently to Illinois).
- 1822 Karl Eissenbeiss (b:2.1.1.5.8-2.4) and his family emigrated from Germany to Pennsylvania and then to Indiana. From this family come the Icenbice families of Iowa.
- 1825-1855 Reign of Tsar Nicholas I, grandson of Catherine II, brother of Alexander I.
- 1842 Founding of Hoffnungstal/ Bessarabia.
- 1842 Christian Eisenbeiß (a:3.1.5.3.7-4.7) emigrated from Glückstal/ Odessa/ Cherson to Hoffnungstal/ Bessarabia.
- 1848 Gold was discovered in California.

- 1848 Ferdinand Eisenbeis (n:1.2) emigrated with his parents from Baden, Germany to Rochester, New York. They moved to Dayton, Ohio and then to Spencerville, Ohio.
- 1 Jul 1849 Johann Ludwig Bette (born 1821 in the German colony Johannestal, Odessa District) and a small party from the Odessa District sail from Odessa, Russia, for the United States and settle in Ohio.
- 1849 Johann Heinrich Eisenbeis (k:2.1.8) emigrated from Munchberg Kreis Bauern ober Frankau, Germany to Aurora, Indiana.
- 1855-1881 Reign of Tsar Alexander II, great-grandson of Catherine II, son of Nicholas I.
- 1856 Frederick Eisenbeis (b:2.1.1.1.6-9.5.1) and Charles Eisenbeis (b:2.1.1.1.6-9.5.2) emigrated from Prussia to Rochester, New York. Later they sailed to San Francisco, California via the Panama Canal and then moved to Port Townsend, Washington. Charles became a very wealthy man.
- 1858 Ferdinand Eisenbeis (m:1.1.2.2.2) emigrated from Baden, Germany to Ste. Genevieve County, Missouri.
- 1861 Johann Wolfgan Eisenbeiss emigrated from Germany to New York at age 21. He married and settled in Chicago.
- 1862 The Homestead Act was approved. Abraham Lincoln served as the 16th President.
- 1862 Ferdinand Eisenbeis (n:1.2) enlisted in Company A of the 81st Ohio and fought in the Civil War under General Sherman. After the war he moved to Dickinson County, Kansas.
- 1862 Johann Heinrich Eisenbeis (k:2.1.8) enlisted in the 32nd Indiana Volunteers and fought in the Civil War that had begun in 1861. After the war he settled in Louisville, Kentucky.
- 1862 Many other Eisenbeis men fought in the Civil War. A listing of these individuals can be found in a later section of this book.
- 4 Jun 1871 Imperial Russian government issues decree repealing the Manifestos of Catherine II and Alexander I, terminating, after a period of ten years' grace, the /special privileges of the German colonists.
- Summer 1872 Johann Ludwig Bette visits colonies of Johannestal, Worms, and Rohrbach, Odessa District, urging emigration to the United States.
- Summer 1872 Departure of first group of eight families (16 persons) from Johannestal, Odessa District, for Sandusky, Ohio.
- 17 Oct 1872 Departure of second group of 16 to 26 families from Johannestal, Rohrbach, and Worms, Odessa District for Sandusky, Ohio.
- 5 Nov 1872 Departure of third group of six families from Rohrbach and Helenental, Odessa District for Sandusky, Ohio.
- 1872 Henry Eisenbeis lived in Chicago. Moved to Indiana, then to Illinois. Descendents moved to other parts of the country.

- 16 Apr 1873 The three groups (30-40 families) of German immigrants from the Odessa District, Russia, leave Sandusky, Ohio, traveling by train to Yankton, Dakota Territory, arriving on 18 Apr 1873, and later homesteading near the present site of Lesterville, South Dakota.
- Summer 1873 Departure of 55 families (about 400 persons) from Worms and Rohrbach, Odessa District, Russia, for Nebraska, settling in and near Sutton, Nebraska, in September 1873.
- 13 Jan 1874 Imperial Russian government issues second decree to the decree of 4 Jun 1871, instituting compulsory military conscription immediately for German colonists. These two decrees impel hundreds of thousands of German colonists to emigrate from Russia to North America and South America.
- 1874 Mattheis & Elizabetha Eisenbeis Weisser (z25) emigrated from Russia to Tyndall, South Dakota.
- 1879 John Eisenbeis (I:1) emigrated from Hüffenhardt/ Nord Baden, Germany (near Heilbronn) to Allegheny, Pennsylvania. He later moved to Ann Arbor, Michigan and then to Texas. (His name was misspelled via the immigration papers as Eisenbeiser for a number of years and was corrected in 1888.)
- 1881-1894 Reign of Tsar Alexander III, great-great-grandson of Catherine II.
- 1889 Jakob & Kathyrne Eisenbeis Walth (a:3.1.5.3.7-4.8.2.2) emigrated from Glückstal/ Odessa to Hosmer, South Dakota.
- 1893 Jakob & Barbara Buechler Eisenbeiß (a:3.1.5.3.7-4.8.1) emigrated from Glückstal/ Odessa to Freeman, South Dakota when they were more than 60 years old.
- Also moving to South Dakota at about the same time were seven of their twelve children and their children's families. (An eighth child moved to North Dakota with her family in 1895.) Many of these descendants ended up in the Hosmer and Bowdle, South Dakota area.
- 1893 Matheis & Katharina Kaiser Eisenbeiß (a:3.1.5.3.7-4.4.1.1) emigrated from NeuGlückstal/ Odessa to Bowdle, South Dakota.
- 1894-1917 Reign of Nicholas II, great-great-great-grandson of Catherine II. He is deposed in 1917 and imprisoned and executed with his family on 16 Jul 1918. He is the last monarch to rule over Russia.
- 1897 Simon & Katherine Schott Eisenbeiß (a:3.1.5.3.7-4.7.1.6) emigrated from Hoffnungstal/ Bessarabia to South Dakota.
- 1898 The Spanish American War started.
- 1898 Jacob & Katherine Werre Eisenbeiß (a:3.1.5.3.7-4.8.2.5) emigrated from Glückstal/ Odessa to Wishek, North Dakota.
- 1898 John & Katherine Hottman Eisenbeiß (a:3.1.5.3.7-4.4.1.2) and Jakob Georg & Katherine Gaub Eisenbeiß (a:3.1.5.3.7-4.4.1.3) emigrated from Glückstal/ Odessa to Eureka, South Dakota and then to Bowdle, South Dakota.
- 1898 Christian & Rosina Oster Eisenbeiß (a:3.1.5.3.7-4.7.1.2) emigrated from Hoffnungstal/ Bessarabia to Java, South Dakota.

- 1899 David Eisenbeis (a:3.1.5.3.4.8.2) emigrated when he was about 60 years old from Glückstal/ Odessa first to the Hutchinson County, South Dakota area and then to Wishek, North Dakota. He had been recently widowed.
- 1902 Adam & Margaretha Riecker Eisenbeis (a:3.1.5.3.7-4.7.5.5) emigrated from Hoffnungstal/ Bessarabia to Driscoll, North Dakota.
- 1905 The first church is established in Hoffnungstal/ Bessarabia.
- 1905 Johannes & Magdalena Wahl Eisenbeiß (a:3.1.5.3.7-4.7.5.2) moved from Hoffnungstal/ Bessarabia to Georgsfeld / Kaukasus.
- 1913-1914 Adolph Eisenbeis (a:3.1.5.3.7-4.7.8.3) emigrated from Russia to Streeter, North Dakota.
- 28 Jul 1914 World War I.
- Fall of 1914 All German male "head of households" living in Crimea (Krem) who had retained their German citizenships are sent to lumbering camps north of Moscow for internment (similar to imprisonment, but not put in prison).
- 7 Nov 1917 Bolshevik Revolution in Russia is led by Lenin.
- Spring 1918 After negotiation by the Swedish Red Cross, the Germans interned north of Moscow are released to return to their homes in Russia or to go to Germany. The war is not officially over yet, but all fighting has ceased.
- 1918 Bessarabia becomes the property of Rumania. The German colonists now learn Rumanian in school.
- 1918 Eduard & Louise Bietz Eisenbeiß (a:3.1.5.3.7-4.7.5.2.1) escaped from Georgsfeld / Kaukasus to Hoffnungstal/ Bessarabia. The trip (during the Russian Revolution) took 23 months.
- 1919 Emil Eisenbeiß (a:2.1.7.3.1-2.1.1.1.1) moved from Kehl, Germany to Buchrain, Luzern, Switzerland.
- 1920-1923 Period of famine in Russia claiming hundreds of thousands of lives. Death by starvation in the Volga German villages is estimated at 166,000 lives. American Relief Administration provides assistance.
- 1928-1940 German farms and property are expropriated by the Soviet government, and Germans are forced onto collective farms at starvation wages.
- 1929 The Great Depression started.
- 1930's Eisenbeiß families moved from South Dakota to California (especially Lodi & Sacramento) and to Canada.
- circa 1931 Christian Eisenbeis (a:3.1.5.3.7-4.8.1.7) was beaten to death by Russian soldiers in Bergdorf, South Russia.
- 1932-1933 Second period of famine again claims many lives, especially among the Volga Germans.
- 1 Sep 1939 Outbreak of World War II.

- 1939 World War II started.
- 1940 Bessarabia is now under Russian rule again. Adolf Hitler strikes a deal with Stalin. If the people in Bessarabia are allowed to return to Germany, Hitler will repay Stalin with large amounts of grain.
- Sep 1940 The German colonists are forced to leave Bessarabia and move to Germany ... then placed on farms in Poland (the Polish farmers had been killed). "The Last Bridge" by Marjorie Knittel & Elvira Ziebart Reuer describes this event.
- 1940 Reinhold & Erna Scheurer Eisenbeiß (a:3.1.5.3.7-4.7.6.2.4) moved with their family from Hoffnungstal/ Bessarabia to Germany and then to Poland. Many other Eisenbeiß families left at the same time before the Russians took over the area (Romania had owned the area since World War I).
- 1940 Joseph J. Eisenbeis (k:8.3.1) and Chas. W. Eisenbise (u:5.6.2) started corresponding regarding their initial genealogy research.
- 22 Jun 1941 Beginning of the German-Soviet War.
- 28 Aug 1941 Banishment and exile of the Volga Germans to the northeastern part of European Soviet Union, to Central Asia, and to Siberia.
- 1-15 Oct 1941 Banishment and exile of Germans in the South Caucasus.
- 16 Oct 1941 German troops capture Odessa and sweep over the Ukraine.
- Nov 1941 The Bessarabian Germans are sent to Poland to raise crops for Germany. They are given land that was taken away from the Poles by the German Army.
- 1941-1944 With the repulse of the German forces and the approach of the Soviet Red Army, some 350,000 Germans in the Ukraine flee to the Warthe River region in Poland and to East Germany.
- 1943-1944 Soviet troops recapture portions of the Ukraine.
- 1944-1945 Soviet troops advance into Poland and East Germany, and about 250,000 German refugees from Russia are returned to the Soviet Union and exiled. Balance of about 100,000 Germans from Russia flee to West Germany.
- Dec 1944 Emil Eisenbeiß (a:3.1.5.3.7-4.7.5.2.1.3) was captured by the Americans and shipped to the United States as a Prisoner of War. He was returned to Germany in August 1946.
- Jan 1945 The Bessarabian Germans flee from Poland to Germany as they are caught in the midst of the Russian army overtaking Poland.
- 1946-1970 Of the 100,000 Germans from Russia who reach West Germany, 25,000 to 30,000 emigrate to Canada and the United States. Between 70,000 and 75,000 are now living in the Federal Republic of Germany.
- Dec 1955 The Soviet government issues a rehabilitation decree for all citizens of ethnic German descent.
- 1971 Robert Eisenbeisz (a:3.1.5.3.7-4.4.1.2.4.1.1) died in the Vietnam War.

- 1979 USSR census count nearly two million people of German ancestry.
- 1980 Clyde Eisenbeis (a:3.1.5.3.7-4.8.2.1.3-7.1) started researching the genealogy of Eisenbeiß families.
- 1982 The 1st International Eisenbeiß Family Reunion in Beulah, North Dakota. See "The International Eisenbeisz Family Reunions" for further details.
- 1987 Over 15,000 Soviet Germans are allowed to leave the USSR.