

SETTLERS FROM GLARUS THAT MOVED TO THE MUCURI COLONY (MG) IN 1857

Alphabetical notes = foot page notes
Numbered note = biography at the end of the paper
In yellow = information that doesn't match with yours

By Marilia Marx Jordan

1. Why those settlers moved to Mucuri Colony

In 1855, the swiss settlers living in different sharecrop farms in São Paulo started to send letters of complaint to the Swiss General Consulate at Rio de Janeiro. The situation was very different from what they expected, and what they described assimilated to servitude. Aware that he should do something to change the things, the Consul, Mr. Heinrich David, wrote to the Swiss government and contact Brazilians authorities.

In 1856 Mr. Theóphilo Ottoni, the owner and director of the Trade and Transportation Mucuri Company wrote him a letter explaining his project of colony in Minas Gerais. He was opening a road in the middle of the tropical forest. The area was inhabited (except by Indians), he wanted to settle it with Europeans farmers and craftsmen. The Mucuri Company didn't need those persons to work for its welfare but to populate the region. They should live along the road and the rivers and stay there till they finished to pay all their debts (travel, land and food) and had five year to do this. Other than that, they were free to work and live the way they wanted. They could buy their own land or work for others, could grow whatever crops they wanted and sell them to whomever they chose. Mr. Ottoni invited the consul to visit the colony. His proposition was very different from the sharecrops farm and the Consul thought it was interesting enough to worth a visit.

From the beginning of May till mid June 1856, Mr. Heinrich David visited the Mucuri region^a. The only settlers there were living there were 14 Germans that had arrived five months before. Even if life was difficult, they had no boss, were working for their own welfare and were very optimist about future. Mr. David met them, liked what he heard and saw and began to advise all Swiss colonist that were trying to find a place to go to try the Mucuri Colony. He did the same in 1857 with the settlers that were running away from the sharecrop farms of Ibicaba, Gituba (both at São Paulo) and Santa Luiza (Rio de Janeiro).

^a The Mucuri Colony covered all the region between cities of Teófilo Otoni and Nanuque (MG). At 19th century, those two cities were named Filadélfia and Santa Clara.

Those swiss were around 80 and only a small part of them came from Glaris. Some of them arrived at Mucuri on May 1857 and the others during December 1857.

After the visit of Mr. David, life had changed in Mucuri. The climate was unhealthy near the Mucuri River, where malaria and other diseases were endemic. Those diseases didn't exist far from the river, but as the settlers began to move to the hinterland, mosquitos and diseases moved with them and began to spread along the road and along some Picadas^b.

The Swiss that arrived on March 1857 did not stay near the river Mucuri. They were sent to a large and solid house, build to be a warehouse and lodging house, at a place called Boa Vista, near the Military Colony of Urucu (nowadays Carlos Chagas, MG). The malaria was already there, but not all mosquitoes were infected. The families lived at Boa Vista's house the first months, while men built their houses, a few kilometers away, at Picada Cana Brava, the other side of Colonia Urucu, a place still healthy. The work was hard. The land was covered with the tropical forest, the trees were very tall and large and they have to cut them in order open a space big enough where they could build a house and plant their crops. They have arrived at the dry season and when the rain came (from November/December till March) most of the work was done and they could move to their own place.

Most of the settlers arriving in December, came from Ibicaba's farm. The rainy season had started but the river water level was still very low, and the steamer couldn't go till the last harbor from where the road began. Goods and passengers disembarked some kilometers before at a place named Paredes and the last part of the travel should be done by canoe and under the heavy tropical rain.

At Paredes there was also a warehouse/guest house, bigger and better than the one in Boa Vista and the building was unoccupied all the rainy season. The Colony managers were not very clever. They worked also for the Company and were much more concerned with the goods transportation. They didn't care about settlers and didn't want to solve the accommodations problems of new arrivals. They allowed the settlers to stay at Paredes warehouse, so only some of them decided to continue the trip up the river. 28 persons stayed in Paredes waiting the end of the rainy season. Nobody told them that the Mucuri riverbanks were unhealthy and all of them got malaria. Besides the sickness, the food supply was problematic, they have no fresh food and they didn't have much to eat, apart black beans and manioc flour. They were not used to eat only this, and the lack of good food made them sick.

^b Picada is the Brazilian name of the settlements that were open along a narrow path through the bush and following a river or stream.

Three months later (March, 1858), at the end of the rainy season, the Baron von Tschudi crossed this region, coming from the inner country and going down the Mucuri river till the Atlantic coast. When his boat passed near Paredes, he heard people crying for help and he stopped there. From the 28 people that were living there since December, six were already dead and a 14 years old boy was dying. Among all these persons, only one was healthy, a 20 years old girl. Among the sick, there were three pregnant women and one of them nearing the end of the term. Tschudi was a doctor, so he treated them with quinine pills, boarded the sickest persons (12) on his boat and took them to the coast where they could be feed and treated, but two of them died.

The others stayed at Paredes under the care of the healthy girl and one of the pregnant ladies gave birth after a difficult delivery. From the coast he sent them food and quinine pills.

Some days later, the sick persons came back and the survivors were transferred to the last harbor, Santa Clara. Some of them, too sick to continue the travel, stayed at the warehouse/guest house of this place. The others went to the warehouse of Boa Vista. All those persons were still sick of malaria and the lack of quinine and healthy food didn't help to make them healthy, so they continued to die¹.

2. The Settlers that came from Gituba Colony, in São Sebastião (SP)

The Gituba farm was situated at São Sebastião, at the Atlantic coast of São Paulo Province and belonged to Manoel José Vieira de Macedo. The swiss settlers that lived at this farm have all arrived in Brazil by the steamer “**Amerika**” that left Hamburg at June 09, 1855 and arrived at Santos August 31, 1855. During the trip, there was a Cholera epidemic that killed 9 from the 327 passengers.

At Santos, the passengers took different directions. Some of them went to the farms at the interior of the province and others to the farms at the coast. Five swiss families went to the Gituba farm, a colony that from the beginning, due to misadministration, never worked correctly. In 1856, the settlers began to write letters to the Rio de Janeiro Consul. They were not the only ones. The settlers living in Ubatuba's farms were also having a lot of problems and finally they rebelled against the farmers.

The Swiss consul H. David tried to do what he could to help those people and in February 1857, the steamer “Mucury” was sent by the imperial government to Ubatuba in order

to remove all settlers that wanted to go away from there. 44 families (174 persons) accepted. Some few others, that managed to have other kind of work, decided to stay in São Paulo and moved away.

41 families (9 families from Glarus^c) coming from Tthe Ubatuba's farms (Nova Olinda, Pereque-Mirim, and Santa Cruz) went to Santa Leopoldina (ES). Three families (15 persons) living in Gituba went to Mucuri Colony.

This arrangement was probably done because the steamer "Mucury", used to transfer colonists from Ubatuba to Espirito Santo, belonged to Mr. Theóphilo Ottoni, the owner of Mucuri Colony. He needed settlers and transferring some Swiss to his colony was part of the payment for the boat rental. From the three families of Gituba that went to Mucuri Colony, two were from Glaris.

ANNA ROSINA BAUMGARTNER née HEFTI (22.02.1797 - ?)

- Rosina Baumgartner was born in Luchsingen.
- She was already a widow when she emigrated. Her husband Rudolf Baumgartner died in 1835.
- She traveled to Brazil with her three children by the "Amerika"²

1. **Anna Barbara** (1829 - ?)
2. **Johann Melchior^d** (1831 - 1858)
3. **Johannes** (1836 - ?)

- They lived at Gituba colony where they wrote with others swiss settlers at least two letters³.
- At Gituba, Johann Melchior got married with **Anna Maria Marti** (1837 -?) daughter of a family from Engi that emigrate by the same boat (see Rosina Marti family)⁴
- The couple had a baby girl, named **Antônia**⁴.
- They arrived at Mucuri in March, 1857⁵
- All the family (6 persons) stayed for a moment at Boa Vista warehouse and then moved to Picada Cana Brava where Johann Melchior bought a piece of land ⁶.
- Beginning of 1858, Johann Melchior died⁷ and the family decided to run away from Mucuri⁸ leaving behind a debt of 285\$710, less than the price of the piece of land (300\$000)⁹

^c Jakob and Euphemia BÄBLER, Heinrich and Catharina BÄBLER, Johannes and Elisabetha BAUMGARTNER, Josef and Euphemia HÄMMERLI, Hilarius and Barbara LUCHSINGER, Hilarius and Susanna LUCHSINGER, Oswald KUBLI, Heinrich and Margaretha SPEICH and Caspar and Catharina LANDOLDT. (From those families only the Landoldt did not travel by another boat, the "Franciska", that left Hamburg October 9, 1855)

^d Johann Melchior had an illegitimate relationship with Elisabeth Stüssi before his journey to Brazil and produced an illegitimate son with her, Melchior Baumgartner (1855-1941). He was a hotel secretary and died in Faído. No children were born to him.

- His wife, Anna Maria, and the child stayed in Rio de Janeiro, with the Marti family¹⁰. How she managed to emigrate from there to Wisconsin, I don't know. I don't know either if her daughter Antonia was alive and emigrated with the mother^e.
- Rosina, Barbara and Johannes went to Rio Grande do Sul. Probably to Santa Cruz Colony (Santa Cruz do Sul nowadays)¹¹

ROSINA MARTI née HÄMMERLI (10.01.1812 - ?)

- Rosina Hämmerli Marti was born in Engi.
- She was already a widow when she emigrated. Her first husband Rudolf Marti died 1847 in Engi and the second husband Jakob Luchsinger died 1853 in Engi.
- She traveled to Brazil by the steamer "Amerika"¹² with her seven children and two girls - an adolescent and a child of 3 years – both of them having the family name of Luchsinger.

1. Rudolf	(1832 - ?)
2. Anna Maria	(1837 - 1905)
3. Anna Barbara	(1839 - ?)
4. Fridolin	(1840 - ?)
5. Leonhard	(1842 - ?)
6. Peter	(1844 ^f - ?)
7. Anna	(1847 - ?)
8. LUCHSINGER, Anna	(1838 - ?) ^g
9. LUCHSINGER, Rosina	(1852 - ?) ^h

- All ten settled at Gituba colony where they wrote in company of other settlers at least two letters¹³.
- At Gituba, Anna Maria got married to Johann Melchior Baumgartner also from Engi that emigrate by the same boat (see Rosina Baumgartner family)¹⁴
- They were moved from Gituba and arrived at Mucuri in March, 1857¹⁵
- All the family stayed a moment at Boa Vista warehouse and then moved to Picada Cana Brava where Rudolf Marti bought a piece of land ¹⁶.

^e Anna Maria Marti Baumgartner née Marti (born April 28, 1837 in Engi) married around 1861 after the death of her husband Johann Melchior Baumgartner Swiss immigrant Heinrich Wiederkehr (born August 2, 1835 in Dietikon). The couple had a son Jacob who was born November 15, 1861 in Rio de Janeiro. Shortly thereafter, the couple emigrated back to Switzerland where the second son Felix was born April 12, 1865. In 1866 the family emigrated to Wisconsin where 3 daughters were born in Jordan, Green, Wisconsin: Rose M (1869), Ann (1870) and Marie (1873).

^f According to the civil records in Engi he was born September 7, 1844 in Engi.

^g Anna Luchsinger was the daughter of Jakob Luchsinger's first wife Anna Blumer who died 1850 in Engi. She was born October 11, 1838 in Engi.

^h Rosina was born July 30, 1852 in Engi.

- Things got no better, some of them died and probably Rudolf and one of his brothers went to Rio de Janeiro at the same time as the Baumgartner family¹⁷
- In July 1858 Rosina and the three children that survived came back to Rio de Janeiro¹⁸, leaving behind a debt of 333\$560, a little bit more than the price of their land (300\$000)¹⁹
- The family stayed at Rio de Janeiro²⁰

3. Settlers that came from the farms in center of São Paulo Province

JACOB MARTI (1804ⁱ - ?)

- He was born in Matt (GL)²¹
- Got married October 5, 1855 in Boa Vista to **Katharina** (18.07.1820 - ?)
- They had no children and immigrated to Brazil by the same steamer “Amerika” that bring the settlers of Gituba. This steamer left Hamburg at June 09, 1855 and arrived at Santos, on August 31, 1855.
- He settled at Boa Vista Farm (property of João Leite)²² and didn’t participate to the revolt. He had probably paid his debt and decided to go elsewhere.
- He went to Mucuri and later moved elsewhere. He didn’t come back to Rio de Janeiro or São Paulo but took the road going from Filadélfia to the inner country. Later on, he was living as a carpenter at an unknown locality in Minas Gerais.²³ There is no information about his wife, if she was alive or dead.

SCHLITTLER FAMILY FROM NIEDERURNEN

All those Schlittler arrived first at Santos (SP) and lived some years at the sharecrop farm of Ibicaba (District of Limeira, SP). They took part in the revolt and were considered undesirable by the owner, the Vergueiro family. As they had already payed all their debt, they were allowed to leave Ibicaba.

JOHANNES SCHLITTLER^j (1829 - ?)^k

- He got married in Niederurnen on September 20, 1852 to **Margaretha Marti** (1830 - July 4, 1858)
- They had a baby daughter

1. **Katharina** (21.11.1852 - 1854)

- Traveled to Brazil with the family (both have 24 years and the baby 1 ½ year) by the steamer “Hamburg” that left the harbor at May 9, 1854 and arrived at Santos June 12. His brother **Heinrich Schlittler**^l of 19 years travelled with them²⁴.

ⁱ According to the civil records in Matt Jakob was born September 12, 1804 in Engi.

^j Besides Johannes Schlittler, his wife and Heinrich Schlittler there was also **Barbara Steinmann**, 29 years old, also from Niederurnen (GL).

^k According to the civil records in Niederurnen, Johannes Schlittler was born September 1829 in Niederurnen.

^l According to the civil records in Niederurnen, Heinrich was born April 28, 1835 in Niederurnen.

- Daughter Katharina died during the trip²⁵.
- Johannes, his wife and Heinrich went to Ibicaba (SP)²⁶.
- 1856/1857, Johannes was Thomas Davatz's friend, he helped him and was a member of the board that organized the Ibicaba revolt, in which Heinrich also participated²⁷.
- Johannes and his wife left Ibicaba, but Heinrich couldn't do the same. He was expelled from the farm, all his belongings were held by Vergueiro^m. He probably went later to another sharecrop farm, "Morro Azul", owned by Joaquim F. de Camargo²⁸.
- Johann had already refunded his debt and was free to go elsewhere²⁹. He and his wife went to Mucuri (MG)³⁰, arrived there in December 1857 and stayed at the Paredes warehouse³¹.
- One of the pregnant women of Paredes was Margaretha and she gave birth to another girl who received the same name as their first daughter who died en route to Brazil.

2. Katharina (1858 -?)

- Margaretha died some time later. This same year or the next one, and Johann got married again. His second wife, Regula Volkart, was from Zurich and the widow of Jacob Volkart³². They lived also in Ibicaba, arrived in Mucuri at the same time of Johann Schlittler, and Jacob Volkart died at Paredes.
- At 1861 Census, Johann's family were living near the main village, Filadélfia (nowadays Teófilo Otoni) at the Picada of Santo Antonio River.
- The family had four persons, two of them being unbaptized children³³ (They were born in Mucuri, where there was no priest). Two of them were Johann and his second wife, Regula Volkart. One of the unbaptized children was Katharina, daughter of Margaretha and Johann. We have no information about this second child.

3. ?? (between 1858 and 1861)

- There are two possibilities. Regula Jacob was one of the two other pregnant women of Paredes and the baby was her son/daughter of his first marriage and born in 1858. Or the child was the son/daughter of Regula and Johann Schlittler, born in 1859, 1860 or beginning of 1861.
- At this same year of 1861, the piece of land Johann bought at Picada Santo Antonio was completely payed and he had no debt outstanding to Mucuri Company (his name didn't appear at the list of the debtors)³⁴.
- In February 1862, he was happy with his life in Mucuri, wanted to stay and signed a letter along with other 104 persons (Brazilians and immigrants) asking the Imperial Government to do some improvements in the road between Filadélfia and Santa Clara and to restore the fluvial communication from this harbor to the coast so they could export their production outside the Mucuri region³⁵.
- At this same year, a pastor arrived, and Johann and Regula were listed as member of the protestant community⁸
- No improvements being done in Mucuri, Johann and his family quitted the region at October 1863³⁶.
- They went to the Colonia de Santa Cruz (Santa Cruz do Sul) (RGS).

^m Three Glarner families were on this list : Heinrich Schlittler, Heinrich Geiger (a family of 4 arriving by the "Colonist" in 1853) and David Marti, arriving by "Amerika" 1855). From these three, two went to « Morro Azul » farm.

- Katharina Schlittler married Ernesto Schmachtenberg at Santa Cruz and had a son, Arnold, born also there, in 23/10/1879³⁷.

BURKHARD PANCRATIUSⁿ SCHLITTLER (1824^o - 01.01.1887)

KASPAR SCHLITTLER (28.04.1825 - 1858)

- Sons of Kaspar Schlittler (1797 - ?) and Margaretha Schlittler née Elmer (1799 - ?), brothers of Anna Barbara (1834 - ?).
- They immigrated with their family by the steamer “Kronprinz Ernst-August” that left the Hamburg April 20, 1855 and arrived at Santos June 14, 1855³⁸.
- The family settled at Ibicaba’s farm³⁹
- Pankratius and his brother Kaspar took part in the uprising of Ibicaba, signing several documents⁴⁰.
- Both of them quitted the farm and went to Mucuri (MG)⁴¹.
- The parents and the sister stayed in São Paulo. There was a person named Anna Schlittler living in São Paulo and married to Otto Krüger (? - † 26/03/1877), a German pharmacist and the owner of the “Botica Alemã”⁴². It is probable that this Anna Schlittler was Pankratius and Caspar sister.
- The two brothers arrived in Mucuri in December 1857⁴³.
- They stayed in Paredes and got sick.
- **KASPAR** died of malaria in 1858^p.
- **BURKHARD PANCRATIUS** got also sick but survived and suffered from malaria the rest of his life⁴⁴.
- At 1861, he was still single and lived at the same Picada as Johannes Schlittler (Santo Antonio) where he bought a piece of land. He had a debt of 300 mil reis, the price of the plot and had a tile factory with a partner (Johann Heinrich Gertauf) from Hannover ⁴⁵.
- Later, he got married with **Margaretha Maisch** (26.09.1836 – 3-.3.1870) that arrived with her parents at the end of 1858. I’m not sure about her birthplace^q.
- They had three children ⁴⁶

1. **Kaspar** (18.07.1868 -?)⁴⁷
2. **Margaretha** (18.06.1869 -?)²²
3. A girl. (Younger than his brother and sister and I didn’t found anything more about her)

ⁿ On all Mucuri’ registrations he appears as Burkhard or Burkhard Pankratius.

^o On the Mucuri’s Church death register book, Burkhard Pankratius is noted as being born in 18.03. 1826. You have another date, 14.03.1824, that accords with the passenger list (1855) that says he’s 31 years old. I suppose the date noted on the Church book is wrong.

^p The consulate registration book made a mistake. The 1858’s death was recorded as being of Johannes, but Johannes and all the others Schlittler continued alive while Kaspar disappeared.

^q The Meisch family were from Sëll (or Saeul) in Luxembourg, but in a letter from 1885, the local Pastor wrote that she was born in Hunsrück (I’m sending you apart this paragraph transcription. I’s about his son, named Kaspar)

- He was not a very easy man. In a letter about his son, the Pastor says “ Der Vater jedoch ist durch Geiz und Kränklichkeit halb unzurechnungsfähig”⁴⁸ that I translated as “he was insane through stinginess and sickness”, but I don’t know if it’s a good interpretation °.
- He died January 1, 1887⁴⁹.
- I don’t have any information about the children. I haven’t found their names on church register, but some books got loss.

DANIEL SCHLITTLER (06.08.1826 – 1879)

- He was a woodturner.
- He got married 1850 in Niederurnen to **Margaretha** Schlittler (14.12.1830 - ?) sister of Pankratius and Kaspar.
- The couple had three children in Niederurnen :
 1. **Daniel** (21.12.1851- before 1856 †)
 2. **Kaspar** (11.02.1853 - 24.04.1920)
 3. **Margaretha** (25.01.1854)
- The family traveled to Brazil by the steamer “Kronprinz Ernst-August” that left the Hamburg April 20, 1855 and arrived at Santos June 14⁵⁰.
- They settled at Ibicaba farm (SP) and in October 1856, Daniel became the subdirector of settlers⁵¹.
- Supported the revolt movement , help Thomas Davatz, gave him further details⁵² , wrote several letters to Swiss Consul at Rio de Janeiro reporting the situation⁵³ and resigned from the post of subdirector of settlers⁵⁴.
- Margaretha gave birth to another boy in Ibicaba.
 4. **Daniel** (05.05.1856 in Cordeiropolis - 20.06.1856 in Cordiropolis)
- In 1857, having no more debts at the farm, Daniel left the farm at unknown date and went to Rio de Janeiro leaving his family behind. In Rio, he probably helped consul H. David coordinate the departure of the Ibicaba settlers that could leave the plantation. He went back to Santos at an unknown date and was back in Rio in September 1857, with his pregnant wife and 3 children⁵⁵.
- Margaretha gave birth to one more child in Rio de Janeiro^s.
 5. **Elisa** (beginning of 1858 -?)

[†] If another boy with the same name was born in 1856, the first one died before this date.
^s She arrived with 3 children and went to Mucuri with four.

- Beginning of March 1858, Daniel went to Mucuri with his wife and the 4 children⁵⁶ and learnt what happened with his fellows of Ibicaba. He went directly to the warehouse of Boa Vista where he stayed with the other settlers that were still living there. Some of them were so sick that they couldn't move away.⁵⁷
- He left Paredes as soon as he could and bought a piece of land near Filadélfia at Picada Todos os Santos⁵⁸, making a debt of 300\$000 (the exact price of the piece of land)⁵⁹
- In 1860, one more child was born⁶⁰ and was named Frederico⁶¹

6. **Frederico (Friedrich)** (1860 - ?)

- The eldest children were growing up and Daniel wanted to send them to school, so beginning of 1862, he moved to Filadélfia where there was a kind of temporary school and try to make living in different jobs⁶².
- In February 1862, he signed the same letter Johannes and other persons signed, asking for improvements in the road between Filadélfia and Santa Clara and the restauration of fluvial communication from this harbor to the coast so they could export their production outside Mucuri region⁶³.
- A little bit later this same year, a protestant pastor (J. L. Hollerbach) arrived and settled in Mucuri. Daniel believed in God, but he and his family didn't go to the protestant church and were not listed as parishioners. He explained the pastor that he believed in predeterminism. No matter what you did, your future was already settled, some souls were predestinated to salvation and others to damnation⁶⁴.
- In his conversations with this same pastor, he explained why the sharecrop system was good for farmers but not for the colonist and why he participated to the Ibicaba's events. Because he tried to defend the settlers, things turned bad, for him, but he couldn't stop himself to continue to do the same thing, defending his fellows and trying to improve their well-being. He did one or two things to the community, one of them was the organization of a choir and continues to denounce everything that would go wrong⁶⁵.
- At meanwhile he kept writing letters to the swiss consul in Rio de Janeiro asking help for his fellows and informing about the situation of all swiss living n Mucuri⁶⁶
- Brazilian authorities had lot of other problems which were much more important than those of the Mucuri colony and they didn't do any of the inhabitant's request. The Mucuri situation didn't improve and the local Brazilian administration didn't appreciate the settler's reclamations and Daniel's complaining letters⁶⁷.
- Things wouldn't improve for him, so in June 1863, Daniel, his wife and the 5 children quitted the region⁶⁸.
- He wanted to go away and change country so on July 1863 he got authorization to go to Buenos Ayres, Argentina, with his wife and five children⁶⁹.
- At the end of 1866 he was living in Desterro (Florianópolis), Santa Catarina, at Livramento Street number 17, and worked as master turner.⁷⁰

- At the end of 1873 he was living in São Paulo and had a shop at Senado Street number 38⁷¹
- He died in this city in the year 1879. I didn't find the exact date⁷².
- Friedrich (Frederico) Schlittler, his son born in Mucuri, got married in February 1887, in São Paulo, with a Brazilian girl, Esmeralda Firmina de Andrade⁷³.

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² Hamburg Passenger lists. Staatsarchiv Hamburg.

Santos harbor passengers disembark lists: Arquivo Público do Estado de São Paulo.

³ Box E2200.67-02#1000/675#75*, 75, Korrespondenzen, 1857 Swiss Federal Archives

⁴ Same note as above

Settlers debtors list. Mucuri Company's Inventory Book : Série Agricultura. Arquivo Nacional do Rio de Janeiro. IA6-141

⁵ Correio Mercantil (RJ) 06/03/1857 page 4

Correio da Vitória (ES) 11/03/1857page 4

⁶ Tschudi, Johann Jacob. Viagens através da América do Sul. Segundo volume. 2006, Fundação João Pinheiro, Belo Horizonte.

⁷ Registration book of swiss citizens living in Brazil. Uncomplete and unknown date (probably 1861). Swiss Federal Archives Box : E2#1000/44#2105

⁸ Correio Mercantil (RJ) 08/03/1858 page 4.

⁹ Settlers debtors list. Mucuri Company's Inventory Book : Série Agricultura. Arquivo Nacional do Rio de Janeiro. IA6-141

¹⁰ Settlers debtors list. Mucuri Company's Inventory Book : Série Agricultura. Arquivo Nacional do Rio de Janeiro. IA6-141

¹¹ Same as previous note

¹² Hamburg Passenger lists. Staatsarchiv Hamburg.

Santos harbor passengers disembark lists: Arquivo Público do Estado de São Paulo.

¹³ Box E2200.67-02#1000/675#75*, 75, Korrespondenzen, 1857 Swiss Federal Archives

¹⁴ Same note as above

¹⁵ Correio Mercantil (RJ) 06/03/1857 page 4

Correio da Vitória (ES) 11/03/1857page 4

¹⁶ Tschudi, Johann Jacob. Viagens através da América do Sul. Segundo volume. 2006, Fundação João Pinheiro, Belo Horizonte.

¹⁷ Correio Mercantil (RJ) 08/03/1858 page 4.

¹⁸ Correio Mercantil (RJ) 22/07/1858 page 4

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²² Heusser, Jakob Christian. « Die Schweizer auf den Kaltmiete in St. Paulo in Brasilen »: Zürich. Druck und Verlag von Friedrich Schulthess, 1857

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- ⁷⁰ O Mercantil (SC) 22/11/1866 page 4
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