

A tall, weathered wooden pole stands in the center of the frame, adorned with several flags. At the top, a flag with a white field and a dark cross is visible. Below it, the United States flag flies. A horizontal crossbar holds two flags with a white field and a dark cross, each with five stars. Further down, another flag with a white field and a dark cross is visible. Below that, two flags are shown: one with a white field and a dark cross, and another with a white field and a dark cross. At the bottom, two flags are visible: one with a white field and a dark cross, and another with a white field and a dark cross. The pole is set against a background of a mountain range and a cloudy sky. The text "The Gaugler Archives" is overlaid in the center of the image.

# The Gaugler Archives



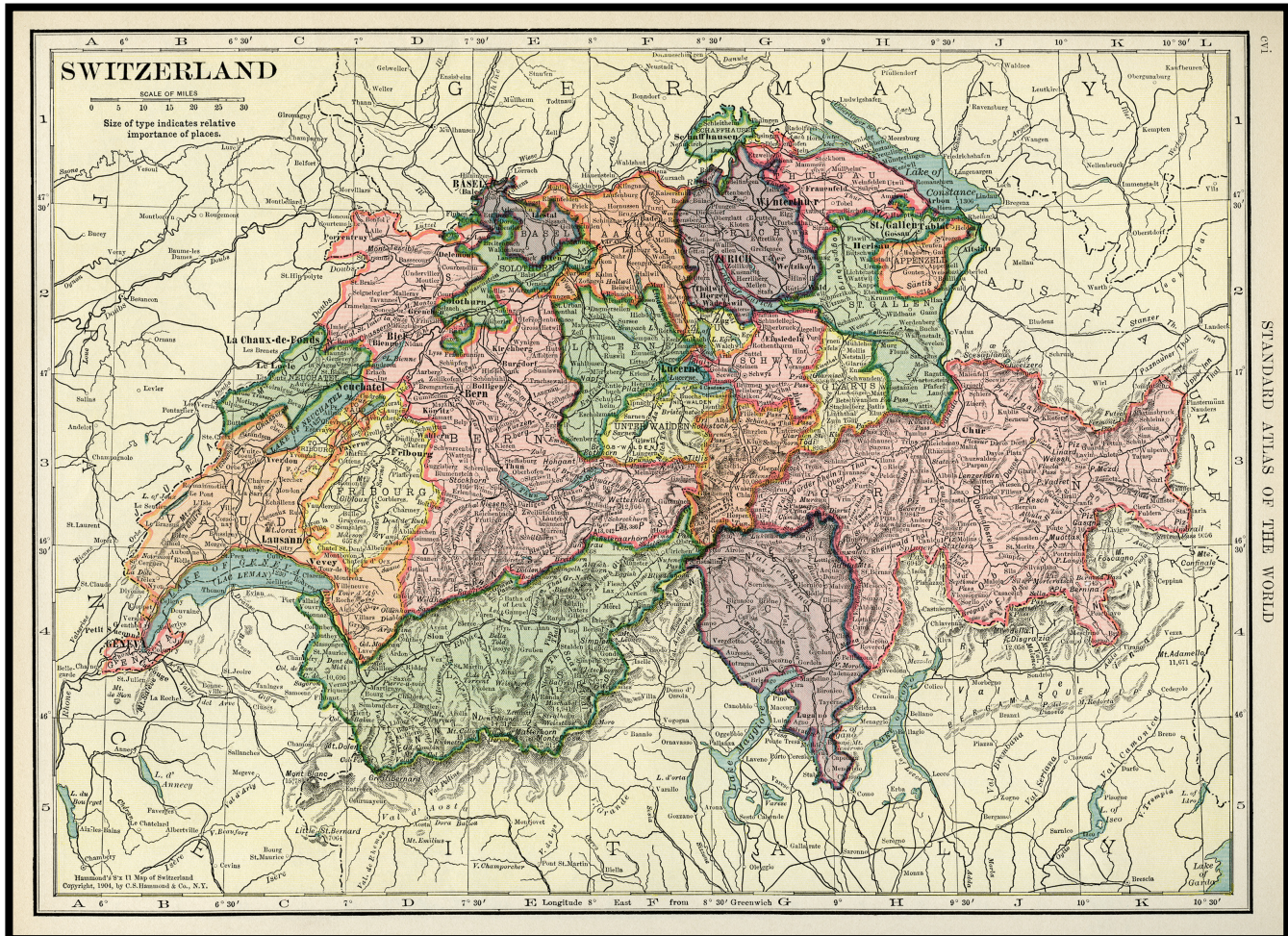
# THE GAUGLER ARCHIVES

## A FAMILY HISTORY COLLECTION



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STANDARD ATLAS OF THE WORLD



# The Background



# SWITZERLAND

## EARLY HISTORY

While there is evidence of Neanderthals living in present day Switzerland as early as 50,000 BCE, it is likely that it wasn't closer to 12,000 BCE. Around 800 BCE, the country became inhabited by the Celts, with the Helvetii being the most controlling tribe. They were notable for their pottery, metalwork and jewelry, along with setting today's Mittelland district.

In 58 BCE, the Celts attempted to migrate southwestern, but were defeated by the Romans. Thus, present day Switzerland was annexed to the Roman Empire by Caesar Augustus in 15 BCE. The Romans brought influence on Switzerland; grapevines, better communication methods and paved roads, while Switzerland shared cattle, cheese and wheat with the Empire. Christianity began to have influence in many Swiss towns.



ROMAN CAMPS IN SWITZERLAND (80 AD)



ROMAN COLUMNS

Germanic invasions of Switzerland began in 259 CE and Roman Switzerland officially fell. Switzerland (mostly western) was then occupied by Germanic tribes, establishing the French-speaking region of the present-day country.

For the next few centuries, Germanic influence over Switzerland slowly spread westward. That was until the 700s, when the country fell under control of the Franks and became apart of the new Holy Roman Empire.

After Charlemagne's death, the treaty of Verdun in 843 divided the empire, Switzerland include, among his grandsons. By 1000 CE, present day Switzerland was distributed to twelve different bishops.

In the 11th century, the country was united again, but a lack of central rule resulted in the establishment of territories. Feudal dynasties began to establish power and create new cities and monasteries, which increased trade influence in Europe. There were more than 200 towns that made up



INFLUENCE OF FEUDAL FAMILIES



Switzerland by 1300, though none are particularly notable today.

In the mid-13<sup>th</sup> century, the Swiss Confederation was established by the Habsburg dynasty. Autonomous communities of peasants and their lords were also established during this time period.

In 1291, the leader of the Habsburg dynasty died, and the elites of neighboring dynasties agreed to a treaty maintaining peace between the families. This has since been celebrated as the birth of today's Switzerland and celebrated on August 1<sup>st</sup> as National Day.

The Swiss Confederation was unique in the fact it's rural and urban communities were united. Switzerland gradually began to become less feudal as towns grew in economic strength. In 1348, Switzerland's population was reduced by one-fourth by the Black Death, which allowed wealthier peasants to come into ownership of more land, thus evening out some power gaps.

The Swiss confederation promised to



protect against foreign and internal harm, an enticing offer for many autonomous regions. As more families and towns joined the league, the confederation grew in both strength and power.

In the 15<sup>th</sup> century, the federation, although usually uncoordinated, began to expand and officially fell out of rule of the Roman Empire. The Protestant Reformation in 1517 created divisions in the confederation, but it managed to be held together (by a common goal of protection and strength between Swiss regions) for the next few hundred years.

## MODERN HISTORY



SWISS WOOL

Around 1797 Napoleon invaded and annexed Switzerland, creating, for the first time, a centrally governed state. Switzerland remained a neutral state with weak military power in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. Neutrality was beneficial for trade with other countries, and their lack of participation in war times made them a resource of capital for other countries, mainly France.

Most Swiss people worked in the textiles, creating a basis for today's important wool industry in the country. Free trade and constant exports added to economic boom during this times.

The congress of Vienna in 1815 cemented to Swiss Confederation as a neutral power. Tensions created by the Protestant revolution were still running ramped, evident by the outbreak of Civil War in 1848. The short-lived war, fought between Protestants and Catholics, ended in the creation of Switzerland as a Federal State, inspired by the United State's Constitution.

Switzerland is the world's second oldest democracy, with their constitution guaranteeing freedom of religion and federal power over defense and trade.

The country contained to industrialize and became the second most industrialized country in 1850. An extensive 600 mile railway system created shortly after aided in economic growth. The system was deemed Swiss Federal Railways in 1902.

As World War I began, tensions arose



CONGRESS OF VIENNA



WORLD WAR I CAMP



THE ALPS IN WORLD WAR II

between the different nationalities that made up Switzerland. This mainly effected the Italian, German and French speaking regions. Despite inter turmoil, Switzerland managed to remain neutral during the war.

Switzerland's neutrality continued through World War II, even through heavy German pressure. The country became a place of refugee, as it accepted almost 300,000 people fleeing war. In 1986, its population voted against joining the United Nations.

Switzerland integrated itself into the western world post-war, adapting many progressive ideas and economic values.

On January 1<sup>st</sup> 2002, there was a revote and Switzerland officially joined the United Nations, becoming the 190<sup>th</sup> member.



# NUGLAR – ST. PANTALEON

Nuglar-St. Pantaleon is located in Northern Switzerland, encompassing 2.5 square miles and a population of less than 1,500 people. The region earned its name because it contains the villages of both Nuglar and St. Pantaleona. The region is mostly rural, containing mostly agricultural land and forest. Its primary language is German. The region is best known for their cherry blossoms, for which they have a festival every year.



CHERRY TREES IN THE REGION



A QUIANT STREET IN NUGLAR

# NEW YORK

## ELLIS ISLAND



The immigration site opened in 1892, primarily serving as an entrance for Southern and Eastern Europeans. Many reasons for many immigrating included famine, war, drought, prosecution and a hope for a better life with increasing opportunities.

The island is located south of Manhattan in the Hudson River, between New York and New Jersey. In 1808, the state of New York bought the island from Samuel Ellis (from whom the land got its name) and the War Department began to use it as ammunition storage during the War of 1812. It was also used by the Union to store weapons and arms during the Civil War.



Ellis Island remained unused until 1890, when the federal government granted \$75,000 to construct the first immigration station on the island. This included significant growth in the island's size,

increasing from three to six acres, doubling its size.

The Ellis Island Immigration Station opened on January 1<sup>st</sup> 1892, with fifteen-year-old Annie Moore being the first travel through its gates. 450,000 people entered into the United States through Ellis Island during its first year.

On June 15<sup>th</sup> 1987, the Immigration Station became engulfed in flames and unfortunately all documentation present on the island were destroyed. The station was temporary moved to Manhattan as a new building was being built, thus time with brick instead of wood. It opened in December of the same year.

In the next ten years, two new neighboring islands were created, both housing hospital administrations and various wards. The expansion grew the island to a whopping 27 acres.

In 1907, Ellis Island reaches its record for number of immigrants in a single year - 1,004,756. From there, influenced by the start of World War I, the Immigration Station



THE EXPANSION OF THREE ISLANDS

began accepting a declining amount of people and more parameters for entry were set. For example, people with disabilities were now excluded.

As immigration number began to decline, the U.S. Army and Navy began using part of Ellis Island for various stations and detainment centers in 1917. Fifty years later, the Coast Guard had control of most of the island, using it for storage space.

After the Emergency Quota Act of 1921 and the Immigration Act of 1924, no more than 165,000 immigrants could enter in a given year, close to one-tenth of the record number just twenty years ago. As the Great Depression hit, buildings on the island began to succumb to neglect and there were more people began to leave the country than they were arriving.

Ellis Island officially closed in November of 1954. Ten years later, Lyndon B. Johnson issues the land to the National Park Service, and after another twenty years, on September 10<sup>th</sup> 1990 the island opened to visitors as a museum.



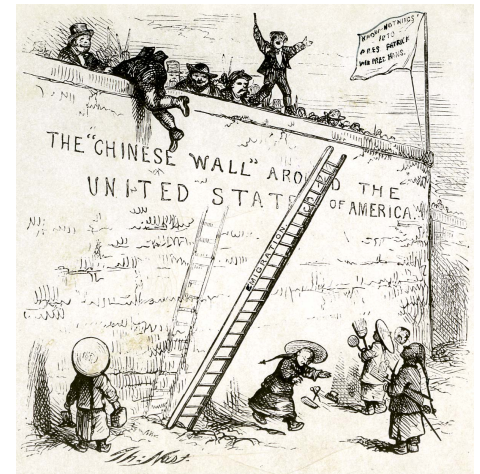


Since its opening in 1892, it is estimated that more than twelve million people have entered the United States through Ellis Island, and nearly 40 percent of current citizen can trace their ancestors back to the island.

## IMMIGRATION

Federal immigration laws were not established until 1875, when the government passed the Page Acts in response to individual states creating their own parameters and quotas. The Page Act was used to restrict the immigration of Asians, primarily women, and were the first time closed borders were established in the United States.

This discrimination was continued with the Chinese Exclusion Act in 1882 which made Chinese people ineligible for American citizenship. That same year, the Immigration Act of 1882 was passed, which included convicts in those unable to immigrate. Modified by the Immigration Act of 1891,



POLITICAL CARTOON OF THE CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT

the Immigration Bureau was created.

Ellis Island opened in 1892 by President Benjamin Harrison as a way to handle the increase influx of immigrants that came with industrialization and urbanization. Majority of immigrants during this time came from Central, East, and Southern Europe.

As World War I began in 1914, an increasing amount of legislation was passed and thus immigration began to decline. Anti-immigrant sentiments are spread throughout the country as a push to restrict immigration begins.

People with mental or physical disabilities are no longer allowed to become citizens. A literary test is introduced in 1917, blocking out immigrants who cannot read in their native language. Many people, such as Germans and Russians begin to be deported through Ellis Island.

The Emergency Quota Act was put in effect in 1921, stating yearly immigration cannot have more than three percent of immigrants from the same country. Three



POLITICAL CARTOON OF THE  
EMERGENCY QUOTA ACT

years later more Immigration Acts were passed, further defining quotas and setting a 165,000 person limit a year. Western European immigrants were favored.

Blease's law in 1929 outlawed crossing into the United States outside an official gate of entry. Immigration slowed during World War II, as American population decreased by close to four million.

After this decrease, legislation was passed allowing an increased number of refugees into the country, specifically from Europe, Cuba and the Soviet Union. The Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965 abolished quotas based on nationality or race, and established relative sponsorships. These acts significantly grew the number of immigrants from Latin American and Asia.

The previous system was replaced by a "seven-category preference system," which preferred admittance of skilled workers and those with connections already in the United States. This was the most recent large scale change in America's immigration policies.



LYNDON B. JOHNSON SIGNING  
THE IMMIGRATION AND  
NATIONALITY ACT

More recently, in 1986, President Ronald Reagan granted pardon to millions of illegal immigrants living in the United states through the Simpson-Mazzoli Act. In 2012,

President Barack Obama signed DACA (differed action for childhood arrivals) into act.

Currently, there are debates over boarder control and the degree immigration.



DACA



# The Story



# FAMILY

## 1600s

The Gaugler family can be traced back to Adam Gaugler and his wife Barbara Jenny of Nuglar-St. Pantaleon, Switzerland. They had one child in 1646, Hans Johannes Gaugler. On October 8, 1682 Hans Johannes Gaugler married Maire Grolimund. Together, they had five children, one of whom being Johann Jakob Gaugler (born 1683).

## 1700s

The Gauglers continued to live in Nuglar-St. Pantaleon through the next century and three generations. Johann Jakob had Adam Gaugler, named after his great-grandfather, in 1723. Subsequently, Adam had ten children with his wife Marie Frei. His eldest was Johann Gaugler, born in 1752. Just under thirty years later, Johann and wife had their first and only child, Johann Gerog on January 17<sup>th</sup>, 1780.



## 1800s

Early 1808, Johann Gerog married Marie Anna Saladin. Later than same year, on November 11<sup>th</sup> , Joseph Gaugler was born. He was the oldest of ten children. On February 10<sup>th</sup> , 1834 Joseph married Rosina Bieri. They lived in Nuglar-St. Pantaleon Switzerland, over the next nineteen years. During that time they had five children, Catherine, Edward, Adaline, Emma, and Emil.



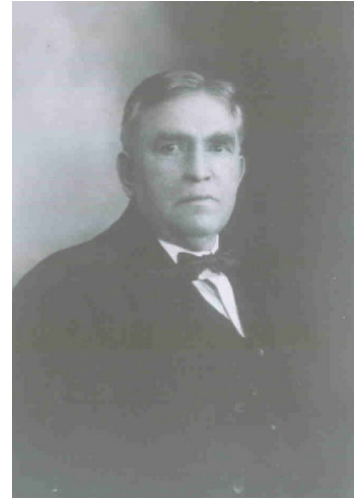
LE HAVRE FRANCE

Joseph and his family left Switzerland in 1853, crossing into St. Louis, France on November 13<sup>th</sup> . They arrived at Le Havre de Grace, France in December, where they boarded the ship *Louisiana*. While sailing, Emil contracted smallpox, survived, and the rest of the family remained healthy. On January 12<sup>th</sup> , 1854, after a six-week voyage, Joseph Gaugler, Rosina Bieri, and their five children arrived in New York. From there, the seven settled in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where their ancestors would remain for another century.



Joseph and Rosina had one more child, Philomena, in 1857 in Pittsburg. On September 28, 1860, Joseph was naturalized as a United States Citizen in the U.S. Circuit Court.

Two years later, second youngest Emil married Anna Hoetzlein. They had two children before Anna unfortunately passed away in 1887. Later, Emil remarried to Barbara Woelfel and the pair had an additional eight children.



EMIL GAUGLER

## 1900S - PRESENT

The youngest of these children was Regis Joseph Gaugler, my great-grandfather, who was born on April 1<sup>st</sup>, 1906. He married Florence Elizabeth Saar on September 16, 1929, in Pittsburg. They had six children, one of whom being Raymond Emil Gaugler, named after his father and grandfather.

Today he is the head of the Gaugler clan and my grandfather! My grandpa and grandma, Kathleen, moved to Ohio and had five children. They have twenty-six grand children in total and live in North Olmsted, Ohio.



REGIS JOSEPH GAUGLER'S  
WW11 DRAFT CARD

# PERSONAL NARRATIVE



ST. PANTALON

In July of 2020, my family and I took a trip to Europe. While we were there, we decided to visit Switzerland, and make a stop at our ancestral home of Nuglar-St. Pantaleon. The following is my account of that day.

We left our little hotel in Paris, France early July 8<sup>th</sup>; it was a Thursday. It was about a half a mile to the train station, and when we arrived, my dad picked us all up coffee and breakfast pastries from a cafe. An hour later, we boarded the train.

I remember anticipation building as the train pulled out of the station. I had four hours to think. What is Nuglar-St. Pantaleon like? I had completed little to no research on the town before hand, so my imagination ran wild. I pictured a quaint bundle of farms, more cows than people.

When we arrived in Switzerland, the six of us sprinted to a parked bus, the only bus that could take us to Nuglar. With our



backpacks bouncing as we ran, we made it just in time. After a quick 15 minutes, a valley opened, revealing a bundle of small white and grey buildings surrounded by cherry trees. There it was - the birthplace of the Gauglers.

We got off at the first stop, the first of only two in the small village. It was no more than a bench and a fountain well. I noticed that these fountains were scattered at the corner of every road, a source of fresh water for Nuglar's inhabitants. As my dad led us deeper into the town, all of us unsure where we were heading to, there was a lack of people. In the short ten minutes of exploring we completed, we did not see another person.

It wasn't until we walked up to the only restaurant that we saw two men, the owner and his friend. We learned quickly that neither of them spoke English, and none of us spoke German. My dad quickly pulled out his Google Translate app, and introduced ourselves. The owner and my dad passed his phone around a few times in an attempt to



hold a basic conversation. Eventually, my dad ordered us all ice-cream.

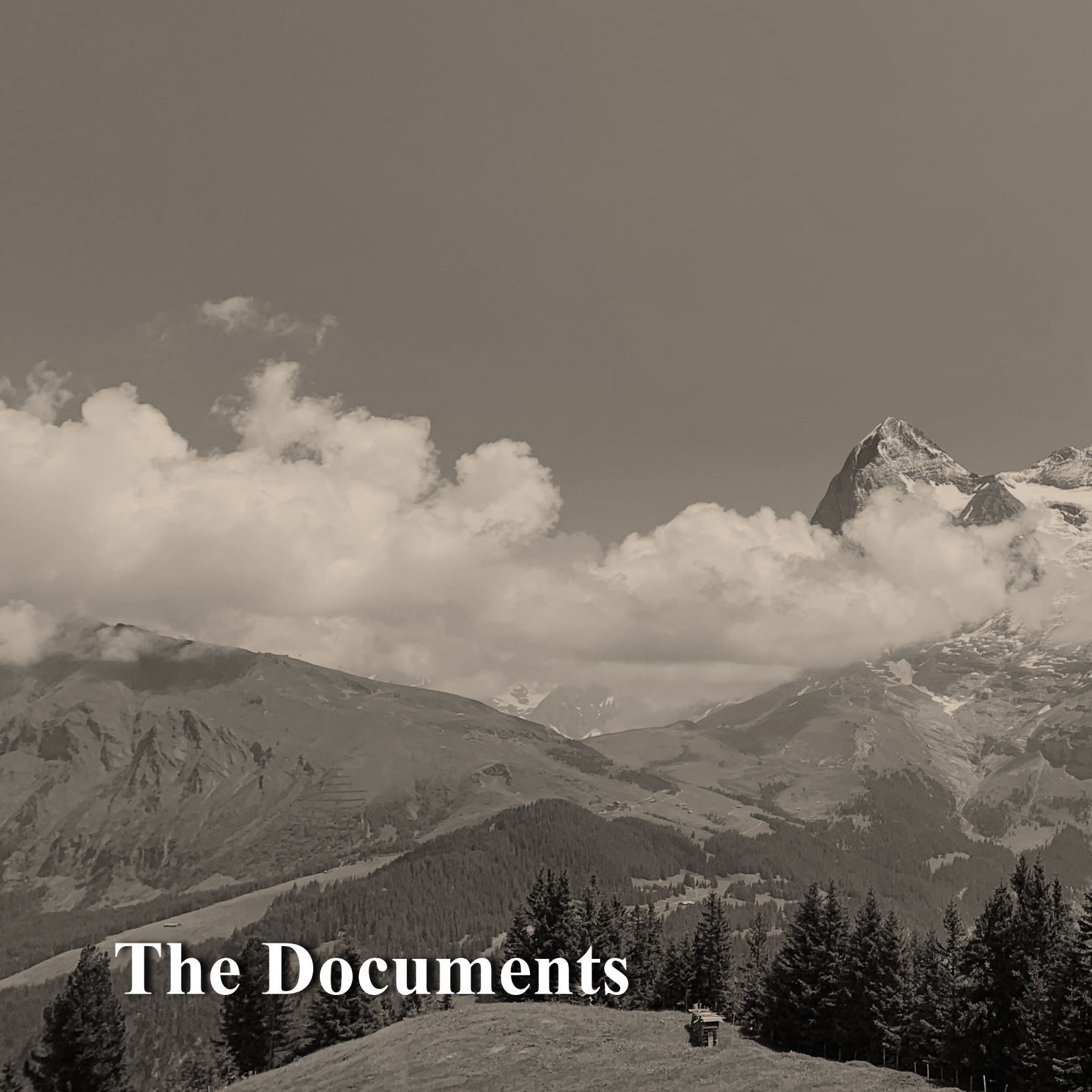
We watched as the two continued to digitally converse, looking ridiculous. My dad explained why we were there, our family connection. At first, the gentlemen, whose name we learned was Roger, was confused, but then my dad showed him his driver's license, his last name, and Roger lit up.

He explained, through the phone, that he knows of two Gauglers who still live in Nuglar-St. Pantaleon, and he had the contact information of one of them. In a quick minute he picked up his phone and called a Gaugler. Unfortunately, the man was working and couldn't visit, but it was still so cool to know Gauglers still lived there.

After the call, another bus came by and we had to leave. Although it was a short visit, it was amazing to see where my family started and gave me a base of imagination while doing research for this book.



A BELL TOWER IN SWITZERLAND



# The Documents



Maria	19	m	
Ammeronia	7	f	
Felia	10	m	
Claudette	8	f	
Ursule	28	f	
Henriette	7	m	
Gutzwiller Joseph	35	m	
Agnes	50	f	
Hauser Jacob	36	m	
Barbara	49	f	
Jacob	11	m	
Newer Franz	24	m	
Elix	21	f	
Delmann Philip	16	m	Reider
Manning			
Henriette	7		
Gutzwiller Joseph	35		
Agnes	50		

Joseph Gaugler on the passenger list of the *Louisiana*.

# Joseph Gaugler's neutralization records.

Names.	Heretofore Subject of.	When Dec.	When Naturalized.
Goetz J. Gottlieb	King of Prussia	Apr 11 1855	Sept 28 1860
Wiedler J. H.	"	"	"
Wiedler Bernard	"	"	"
Graff J. J.	" Prussia	"	"
Hover James	Queen Victoria	"	"
Gaugler Joseph	Rep of Switzerland	"	"
Gratz Henry	Germany	"	"
Groat James	King of Prussia	"	"
Gutz Simon	" Prussia	"	"
Gott John	Duke of Baden	"	"
Guth John	Duke of Nassau	"	"
Gorman George	"	"	"
Gutman Jacob	"	"	"
Guth J. H.	Germany	"	"
Givrin John	Queen Victoria	"	"
Gunning Jeremiah	"	"	"
Gorman Patrick	"	"	"
Guthrie John	"	"	"
Gross Constantine	Duke of Prussia	"	"

**UNITED STATES,**  
Western District of Pennsylvania, } ss.

To the Honorable Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States, in and for said District:

The petition of *Joseph Gaugler*  
of *Allegheny County Pa* Humbly Sheweth, That your petitioner is a  
native of *Switzerland* and was heretofore a subject of the

*Rep of Switzerland*  
that he has resided within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the United States of America  
five years, and within the State of Pennsylvania one year; and that he has, prior to his application,  
that is to say, on the *24<sup>th</sup>* day of *March* A. D. 1854  
declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States, in the manner required by law  
as in and by the certificate of the Clerk of *the annexed certificate*

appears; that he will support the Constitution of the  
United States, and that he doth absolutely and entirely renounce and forever abjure all allegiance  
and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate and sovereignty whatever, and particularly to the

whereof he was heretofore a subject. Your petitioner therefore prays that he may be admitted to  
become a citizen of the United States of America.

I, *Joseph Gaugler* do swear that the facts set forth in this my  
petition are true, and that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and that I do  
absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure forever, all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign  
prince, potentate and sovereignty whatever, and particularly do absolutely and entirely renounce  
and abjure forever, all allegiance and fidelity to the

of which I was heretofore a subject.

Sworn and subscribed in open Court,  
this *28<sup>th</sup>* day of *Sept* A. D. 1860

*H. Arnold* Clerk.

I, *the undersigned* do swear, that the Petitioner has resided  
within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the United States of America, Five Years, and within  
the State of Pennsylvania one year,—that is to say, he the said *petitioner*  
resides in *Allegheny* all of  
which places are within and under the Constitution of the United States, and that during his  
residence within the United States, he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to  
the principles of the Constitution, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same.

Sworn and subscribed in open Court,  
this *28<sup>th</sup>* day of *Sept* A. D. 1860

*H. Arnold* Clerk.



246

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA  
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS

File No. **41518**  
Registered No. **3623**

PLACE OF DEATH  
County of Allegheny CERTIFICATE OF DEATH  
Township of ..... Registration District No. ....  
or  
Borough of ..... Primary Registration District No. ....  
or  
City of Pittsburgh (No. 608, Edmond St., 8th Ward)  
2. FULL NAME Emil Gaugler

[If death occurred in a Hospital or Institution, give its NAME instead of street and number.]

## PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS

3. SEX Male 4. COLOR OR RACE White 5. SINGLE, MARRIED, WIDOWED OR DIVORCED Married  
(Write the word.)6. DATE OF BIRTH Sept 21 1851  
(Month) (Day) (Year)7. AGE 72 yrs. 6 mos. 18 ds. If LESS than 1 day how many.....hrs. or .....min.?

## 8. OCCUPATION

(a) Trade, profession, or, particular kind of work Retired  
(b) General nature of industry, business, or establishment in which employed (or employer) Hotel Portlander

## 9. BIRTHPLACE (State or Country)

Switzerland

## 10. NAME OF FATHER

Joseph Gaugler

## 11. BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER (State or Country)

Switzerland

## 12. MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER

Don't know

## 13. BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER (State or Country)

Switzerland

14. THE ABOVE IS TRUE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE.

(Informant) Raymond Gaugler(Address) 608 Edmond Pittsburgh Pa

15.

Filed APR 10 1928 192.....Julius Lechner  
Local Registrar

## MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

16. DATE OF DEATH Apr. 8th 1923  
(Month) (Day) (Year)17. I HEREBY CERTIFY, That I attended deceased from Apr 1st 1923, to Apr 8 1923  
that I last saw him alive on Apr 8 1923and that death occurred, on the date stated above, at 8:15 P M.  
The CAUSE OF DEATH\* was as follows:Apoplexy ~~64~~  
112-742 (Duration) yrs. mos. ds. 7  
Contributory (Secondary) Acute Indigestion  
Severant's check (Duration) yrs. mos. ds. 1(Signed) Robert J. Wildman M. D.Apr 9 1923 (Address) 4900 Liberty Ave

\*State the DISEASE CAUSING DEATH; or in deaths from VIOLENT CAUSES, state (1) MEANS OF INJURY; and (2) whether ACCIDENTAL, SUICIDAL, or HOMICIDAL.

18. LENGTH OF RESIDENCE (For Hospitals, Institutions, Transients or Recent Residents).

At place of death ..... yrs. .... mos. .... ds. In the State ..... yrs. .... mos. .... ds.

Where was disease contracted, If not at place of death? .....

Former or usual residence .....

19. PLACE OF BURIAL OR REMOVAL

DATE OF BURIAL

North Side Cath Apr. 11 1923

20. UNDERTAKER

ADDRESS

W. N. Winter 348 Cedarville St.

Emil Gaugler's death certificate.

# 1880 census record (Joseph and Emil).

Page No		Supervisor's		Enumerators		SCHEDULE		Name of Head of Family		Sex		Age		Marital Status		Profession, Occupation or Trade		Place of Birth		Place of Birth of Parents	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
									Charles	M	2	Son	1								
									Miriam	W	2	Daughter	1								
	624	628							Joseph	M	23	Head of Family	1							Dairy	Keeping House
									Emil	M	29	Son	X	1						Dairy	
									Mandy Philadina	W	22	Wife	1							Keeping House	
									Meyer Ford	M	28	Servant	1							Servant	
	625	629							Miriam	W	20	Daughter	1								

# SOURCES

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