

Webbink Family: Arrival in the United States

Ship Manifest

Albertus & Maria Hackmann Webbink

November 23, 1860

District of New Orleans }
 Port of New Orleans }

327

I, John Hohorst, Master or Commander of the
 Bremen Ship Georg, do solemnly, sincerely and truly swear, that the within
 list, signed by me, and now delivered to the Collector of this District, contains
 the names of all the passengers taken on board the said Ship at the port of
 Bremen, or at any time since; that all the matters therein set forth are,
 according to the best of my knowledge and belief, just and true. I do
 further swear, that two of the said passengers have died on the voyage,

viz:

Fr. Keck	56	Stuttgart	New Orleans	Merchant
J. A. Thermann	26	Oldenburg	do	Tailor

Sworn before me, }
 this 23. day of Nov. 1860. } E 7

Thompson
 Collector

John Hohorst

363 8 sup - 363
 36 1 + under 8 = 13
 399 381
 1 DuD
 200 Legal Fee

322

List of Passengers of the Bremen Ship Georg Capt. J. Hohorst

Route from Bremen to New Orleans

Name	Age	Sex	From		Business	Number
			Cabin	Passengers		
1 J. Hansen	58	Male	Cincinnati	Cincinnati	Merchant	1
2 J. Hecke <i>died</i>	56	Male	Stuttgart	New Orleans	"	2
3 J. Bloem	28	Male	New Orleans	"	"	4
4 Christ. Krichler	42	Male	"	"	"	4
5 H. Krichler	35	Male	"	"	"	
6 Oskar Krichler	3	Male	"	"	"	
7 Henry hi des Nichte	32	Male	Hannover	Cincinnati	"	1
8 Just. Germer	16	Male	Bayern	New Orleans	"	1
<u>Stowage Passengers.</u>						
9 Wm. Wiegmann	26	Male	Hannover	New Orleans	Farmer	1
10 Wm. Langharts	26	Male	Prussia	"	"	1
11 G. H. Blasing	21	Male	"	"	"	1
12 J. G. Duiker	26	Male	Hannover	"	"	4
13 J. H. Turbusch	35	Male	"	"	"	
14 Kath. Turbusch	47	Female	"	"	"	
15 Elise Kramer	24	Female	"	"	"	
16 Elise Dinker	23	Female	"	"	"	6
17 Joh. Kiebbler	33	Male	Oldenburg	"	"	2
18 Elise Dieckler	29	Female	"	"	"	
19 Henry Nobel	70	Male	"	"	"	2
20 Kath. Nobel	23	Female	"	"	"	
21 Anna H. K. Kamps	23	Female	Hannover	"	"	1
22 Anna Lysa	23	Female	"	"	"	1
23 Karolh. Petersmann	30	Male	"	"	"	

11 Minna Fabian	✓	48	Prussia	Kansas	farmer	1
22 Henry Schlangel	✓	52	"	"	"	4
33 Elise	✓	41	"	"	"	1
44 Gerhardt	✓	21	"	"	"	1
55 Mary	✓	23	"	"	"	1
66 Cath. Bergmeyer	✓	23	Hannover	Cincinnati	"	
77 J. H. Kesselbrack	✓	19	"	"	"	3
88 A. Kauso	✓	25	"	"	"	
99 Mrs. Struggemann	✓	40	Prussia	St. Louis	"	
100 Mary	✓	37	"	"	"	
101 Luise	✓	15	"	"	"	
102 Wilhelm	✓	12	"	"	"	
103 Heinrich	✓	4	"	"	"	
104 Christian	✓	2	"	"	"	
105 H. Kimmittler	✓	25	"	"	"	
106 Mary	✓	27	"	"	"	
107 Christian	✓	34	"	"	"	
108 Chr. Strackmann	✓	24	Oldenburg	"	Engl.	
109 F. Siers	✓	30	Hannover	New Orleans	"	
110 J. Habelmann	✓	21	"	"	"	
111 G. Schmeier	✓	19	"	"	farmer	
112 W. Feldcamp	✓	17	"	"	"	
113 J. Niemann	✓	19	Oldenburg	Cincinnati	"	
114 Mrs. Niemann	✓	19	"	"	"	
115 S. Meubel	✓	26	"	Illinois	"	
116 Anna Meubel	✓	21	"	"	"	

8 Anna Buege
 9 Leubermann died
 10 Adelle V. Harris
 11 Ann
 2 F. Bartels
 3 Louie 57
 4 Wm. 55
 5 Fred. 51
 6 Ernst 51
 7 Anna Meyer
 8 Chas. 54
 9 Annie 51
 10 August 57
 11 Wm. 51
 12 Carl 57
 13 E. Lugeboger
 14 Mar.
 15 Lohardt
 16 Therese
 17 Anton
 18 Heinrich
 19 Franziska
 20 Bernhard
 21 August
 22 Heinrich Bauer
 23 Wm. Jacobson
 24 J. A. C. Meyer
 25 J. Hastings

✓ 16
 ✓ 26
 ✓ 32
 ✓ 27
 ✓ 44
 ✓ 36
 ✓ 17
 ✓ 15
 ✓ 12
 ✓ 40
 ✓ 57
 ✓ 9
 ✓ 8
 ✓ 51
 ✓ 14
 ✓ 55
 ✓ 65
 ✓ 23
 ✓ 22
 ✓ 21
 ✓ 17
 ✓ 24
 ✓ 34
 ✓ 19
 ✓ 30
 ✓ 25
 ✓ 19
 ✓ 16

Hannan, Jackson City

Prussia, N. Louis.

New Orleans.

Dry land
 farmers

Dry land
 farmers

Gardeners
 farmer

etc.

etc.

Dry land
 farmers

etc.

Sup. Hollmann	✓	21	Germany	farmer
Ch. Glindinger	✓	17		
Henrich	✓	15		
Ch. Bruchmann	✓	27		
Cath. Spillmeyer	✓	26	Prussia	
John Garmeloh	✓	19	Oldenburg	
H. Weyers	✓	22	Prussia	
F. Grupp	✓	21	Oldenburg	S. Louis
Ch. Heider	✓	21		
Ch. Bruchmann	✓	23	Prussia	
Herin. Müller	✓	20	Hannover	
H. Schafstall	✓	15	Oldenburg	
M. Brandmeyer	✓	43		
John	✓	18		
Anna Maria	✓	16		
M. Maria	✓	14		
M. Christ	✓	8		
Ann Christ	✓	5		
Anna Anna	✓	15		
B. Winkel	✓	26		
Ed. Siebel	✓	53		
Carol	✓	24		
H. B.	✓	22		
M. F.	✓	21		
A. A. Lust	✓	52		
A. M.	✓	17		
J. A. Schöck	✓	28		

Louisville Taylor
St. Louis farmer

Taylor
farmer

Wm. Jung	✓ 28		
H. Mues	✓ 18		
G. Cronquist	✓ 20		
J. Korte	✓ 53		
Helene Korte	✓ 53		
Joh. "	✓ 15		
J. A. "	✓ 8		
M. Korte	✓ 23	Hannover	Quincy
Helene "	✓ 30		
Ch. Sandmann	✓ 17	Wintzenburg	St. Louis
J. Kramer	✓ 27	Hannover	
J. Altmann	✓ 26		Prussia
B. Korte	✓ 27	Hannover	Cincinnati
J. van der Heyde	✓ 23		
Ch. Willmeyer	✓ 19	Prussia	New Orleans
Kern. Meyer	✓ 21	Hannover	Quincy
Anna Hochmann	✓ 57		
Maria Hochmann	✓ 23		St. Louis
Joh. Sippers	✓ 50		
Joh. Willmeyer	✓ 26		
Joh. Hochmann	✓ 19	Prussia	
H. Runtz	✓ 21		New Orleans
Joh. Hochmann	✓ 20		St. Louis
Alberdus Hochmann	✓ 34		
J. A. Wipking	✓ 12		

DATE: Thursday, February 16, 2017 3:42 PM

FROM: Mark Webbink

SUBJECT: Confirmation of Albertus Webbink's arrival in the U.S.

All,

One of the things missing from Mom and Dad's book on the Webbinks is any information about exactly when and on what ship Albertus Webbink, his wife, Maria, and son, Heinrich August (our great-grandfather/great-great grandfather) arrived in the U.S. Joss is working on his third grade project (on Montana, the Louisiana Purchase, and Thomas Jefferson), and he asked me where Albertus arrived in the U.S. For some reason I had always thought it was New Orleans, but I had no evidence of that.

I pinged Greg¹, and he started researching from the German end from the book on Westerkappeln². Greg found that a William Bruggemann (we are related to some Bruggemanns, but I'm not sure he is one of them) were on a ship from Germany that arrived in New Orleans in November 1860, about the same time that Albertus and his family should have arrived.³

I went on Ancestry.com, and they have a searchable database of all of the New Orleans manifests for 100+ years, including 1860. I tried searching Webbink and Webbing, but got no hits. So then I tried searching Bruggemann, and sure enough I got a hit (see attached pdf⁴). That provided me a link to the manifest of the ship they arrived on, the Georg, on November 23, 1860. I then started through the manifest of the Georg a page at a time (it's about 15-20 pages long). Lots of passengers.

Finally saw a Maria Hackman, age 23, which would mean she was born in 1837, the same as our great-great-grandmother (Albertus' wife). Of course, the name sounded familiar, but I didn't immediately recollect why. Then I looked on my geneology app and realized why, i.e., great-great-grandmother A few rows below her is an H. A. Wepping. I thought that might be Albertus, and they just butchered the name, but the age wasn't right (an infant). But there are three other Hackmanns listed there: Anna (age 58), one I think may be George (age 20), and Albertus (age 34, which would make him exactly the same age as Albertus Webbink). Then it dawned on me, H.A. Wepping is Heinrich August Webbink, their child. He is listed as being 1/2 year old. So they gave Albertus the wrong last name and misspelled Webbink, but it has to be them since all of the ages match. I've attached the first page (595), second page (596), and "Webbink/Hackmann" page 602 of the manifest. I've also attached the page showing the Bruggemanns.

A mystery solved! Albertus, Maria, and little Heinrich August arrived in New Orleans from Bremen Germany on November 23, 1860.

Thanks to Joss for asking the question and special thanks to Greg for finding the Bruggemann connection. I would have never thought to search for Hackmann.

Mark

FOOTNOTES

1

TEXT: Wednesday, February 15, 2017 7:26PM

FROM: Mark Webbink

Joss is working on his third grade project about Montana, the Louisiana Purchase and Thomas Jefferson. He asked at what port of entry Albertus Webbink arrived. For some reason I was thinking it was New Orleans, but wonder if you know.

2

TEXT: Wednesday, February 15, 2017 7:30PM

FROM: Greg Webbink

Not sure. You might be able to track it down by looking for other families in the Westerkappeln book on the family history sites. Maybe Bob knows.

TEXT: Wednesday, February 15, 2017 7:38PM

FROM: Mark Webbink

This book [The Westfalians by Walter Kamphoefner] indicates New Orleans was the most prevalent port of arrival from Bremen through 1860.

From: Greg Webbink [mailto:greg.webbink@comcast.net]

Sent: Wednesday, February 15, 2017 8:28 PM

To: Mark (mhwebbink@yahoo.com) <mhwebbink@yahoo.com>

Subject: (Not much) More on Port of Entry

This looks like a good possibility because the Westerkappeln book shows 4 Schöppers leaving in 1860:

<http://www.germanimmigrants1860s.com/index.php?q=Schoepper>

#	NAME	AGE/GENDER	FROM - TO	SHIP	ARRIVED
001	Schoepper	28 / M	Germany - USA	Deutschland	10-27-1860
002	Aug Schoepper	06 months / M	Germany - USA	Deutschland	10-27-1860
003	Dorothea Schoepper	28 / F	Germany - USA	Deutschland	10-27-1860
<div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 5px;"> <h3>Find free census records</h3> <p>1) Simply enter their name. 2) View their census record online! Go to genealogy.com/Census_Demographic</p> </div>					
004	U Schoepper	28 / M	Germany - USA	Deutschland	10-27-1860

And clicking down 2X on Aug Schoepper:

1860 Immigration Record Overview : Aug Schoepper

Find free census records

1) Simply enter their name. 2) View their census record online! Go to genealogy.com/Census_US_Federal

Free Birth Records Search

Enter any name and search free. Go to ancestry.com

Summary of Immigrant Record - Archival records show Aug Schoepper from Germany traveling to USA leaving from the port at Hamburg arrived in the year 1860 on the ship named [Deutschland](#). He was about age 6 months at the time and was listed in the customs manifest as a Infant.

Related Family - In addition we found 3 passengers who may have a family relationship to Aug Schoepper .. [Schoepper](#) (Male, age 28 years), [Dorothea Schoepper](#) (Female, age 28 years), [U Schoepper](#) (Male, age 28 years).

[▶ full details for Aug Schoepper](#)

And checking out the “Deutschland”

<http://www.germanimmigrants1860s.com/index.php?f=ship&q=Deutschland>

but doesn't show the destination port ???

3

DATE: Thursday, February 16, 2017 1:24 PM

FROM: Greg Webbink

SUBJECT: Clues that Port of Entry was New Orleans

Attached is the page from the Westerkappeln book showing that there was a Brüggemann who emigrated the same year as the Webbinks. Unfortunately it only shows one emigrating. Also are pages from a book Fran Schnarre sent me, describing how the Bill Brüggemann family emigrated in November 1860 arriving in New Orleans. On page 18 of the Webbink book, the exit pass for Albertus indicates he left in mid-September to Bremen, Bremerhaven – his port of departure. The timing seems about right.

1859 46 Personen:

Berlekamp, Bremer, Breyer, Brinkmann, Coord (2), Diekbernd (4), Echelmeyer, Gosejohann, Hakmann (4), Hinnah (3), Kuhlenbeck, Kuhlmann (2), Lienemann (7), Merschwerth, Richter, Schaberg, Schemme (3), Stallmann, Stiegemeyer (7), Timmermann, Twiehaus, Wallenbrock, Wolff.

1860 48 Personen:

Aldendorf (2), Bockering, Brüggemann, Düing, Elstrodt, Freese, Hackmann (4), Hinnah, Kipker, Knippenberg, Kuhlenbeck, Lange (2), Laumeyer, Lienemann, Meyer (2), Möllenkamp (3), Ostendorf (2), Rott, Schöpfer (4), Schröer, Schulte, Sparenberg, Spellmeyer, Steinriege, Stiegemeyer, Trennepohl, Voß (2), Webbink (2), Westermann, Wiemer.

1861 5 Personen:

Böwer, Bünemann, Melo, Osthoff, Priggemeyer.

1862 35 Personen:

Blömer, Diekmann, Eismann, Goldberg, Helmig, Huckriede, Johanning, Kartlücke (2), Klingemeyer, Korte (4), Krämer (2), Meyer (7), Niemeyer (5), Nienkamp (2), Nubbemeyer, Stiegemeyer, Stratemeyer, von der Heide, Windmann.

1863 25 Personen:

Beimdiek, Bierbaum (2), Christoffer, Eversmeyer, Hischemöller (2), Nubbemeyer (2), Poser, Pötter, Pundmann, Redeker, Schemme, Schröer, Sennlich, Spellmeyer, Tacke (8).

1864 30 Personen:

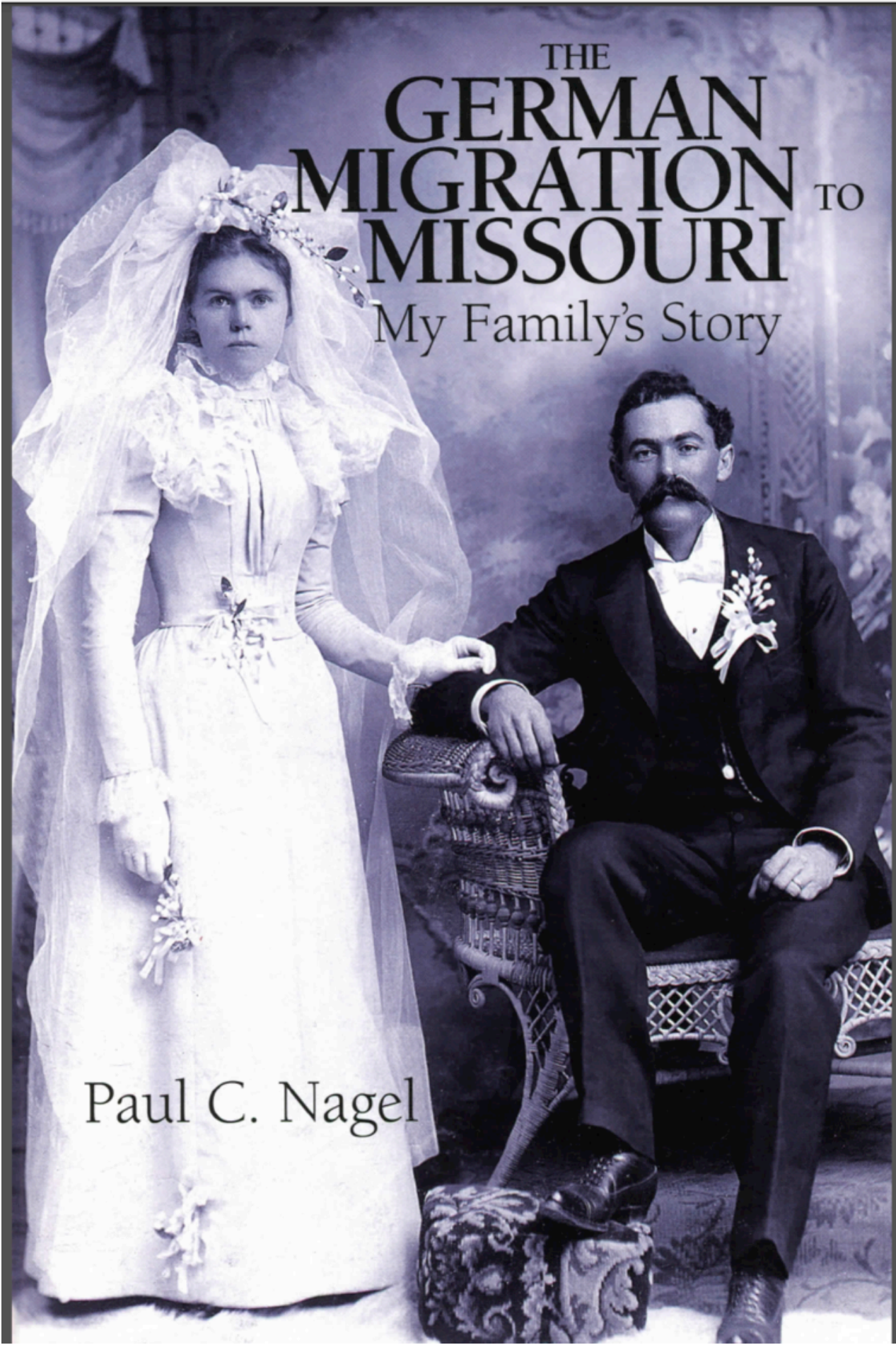
Bröggelmeyer, Determann, Diekmeyer, Gausmann (8), Hackmann, Haßmann, Helmig (3), Holke (4), Kattmann, Lienemann, Niemeyer, PPiepmeyer, Pundmann (2), Rieskamp, Schäper (3).

1865 67 Personen:

Beckemeyer, Brinkmann (2), Bünemann, Diekbernd (2), Diekmann (2), Diekmeier (9), Echelmeyer, Elstrodt, Engel, Erke, Freese (3), Hackmann, Haderfeld, Hagenberg, Hakmann, Hollenberg (5), Iburg, Kröner (2), Kuhlmann (3), Müller, Lutterbei, Meyer (3), Niemeyer, Otte, Plaggevoet, Schächter, Schemme (8), Sennlich, Sparenberg (2), Spieker, Tebbe, Timmermann (2), Tüpker, Wahlbrink, Werremeyer, Wessel, Wilke (2), Zeiger.

1866 42 Personen:

Borgmann, Brönstrup, Brüggjenjohann (4), Brune, Büscher, Driehaus,



THE
GERMAN
MIGRATION TO
MISSOURI

My Family's Story

Paul C. Nagel

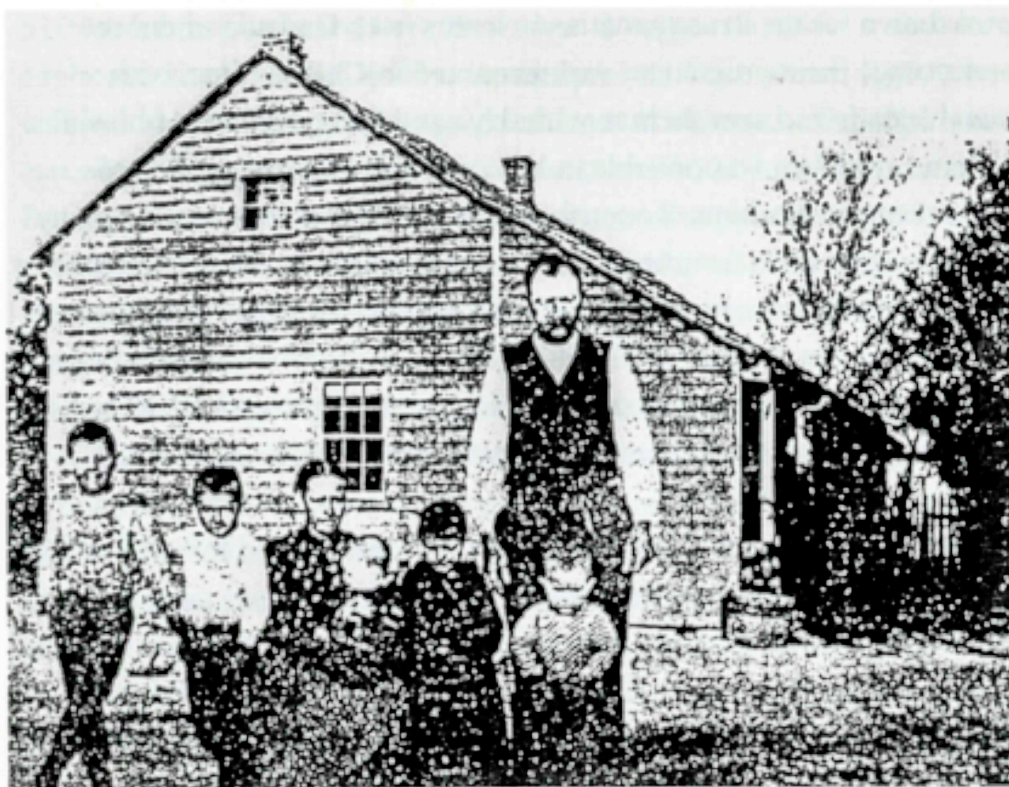
which included the retarded Wilhelmina. Previously, Henry's married children, including my grandmother Ida, had received monetary gifts at the time of their wedding. After dividing the cash among Henry's 10 heirs, the slower process of selling his acreage finally brought a second pile of money to be apportioned, in this case in equal amounts. One of Henry's sons, Uncle Bill Groenemann, a farmer and horse trader, bought the family farm with its handsome house, which still stands although the farm has since gone out of the family.

The house was indeed impressive for its day. A traveling photographer from the Imperial View Company of Nashville once passed through Femme Osage and persuaded Henry Groenemann to pay for a large photograph of his house. The house had a high porch over an English basement, part of which extended aboveground and had windows. There were two stories above that, each having many windows with lace curtains. While the Nagel log house had all the marks of being home to a working farmer, the Groenemann mansion struggled to look like the dwelling of a country gentleman, which may be why "Old H. H." forked out the money to pay for the "Imperial View."

The Brueggemann Luck

Completing the story of my great-grandparents' emigration to Dudenland requires following my Brueggemann relatives across the Atlantic — which we can do in their case, unlike the others, while knowing the appearance of one of them at that time. I have a photograph of my great-grandmother Lisette made just before she emigrated. Her father, Wilhelm "Bill" Brueggemann, had thrived sufficiently as a *Neubauer* — literally, a farmer who tilled newly cleared land — that he could pay for a likeness of his oldest daughter. In autumn 1860, Lisette was sent to 68 Johannes Strasse in Osnabruck where the portrait painter and photographer, A. H. Heckman, had his studio. There, appearing a bit apprehensive, she stood before a camera. She was austerely attired in a long dark dress, seeming a bit out of place in the plush background Herr Heckman had arranged, including the usual sofa on which Lisette could place her left hand. The result is a young woman who looks older than her age of 15 and heavy, as Lisette was to remain throughout her life.

Lisette's career is one of the saddest in my family's chronicle. Burden and death were her constant companions. When she was 6, her mother died at age 38, a victim of tuberculosis. Before her death in 1849, Catherine Röwer Brueggemann gave birth to Lisette's sister, leaving her husband Bill, age 31 and



Rudolph Wilhelm "Bill" Brueggemann (1820-1872) with his family beside the Femme Osage farmhouse he purchased in 1860. With Bill is his second wife Elisabeth Röwer.

seven years her junior, with two little girls. In contrast to Henry Groenemann, Bill used restraint in selecting his second wife. He waited three years before remarrying, choosing his late spouse's much younger sister, Maria Elizabeth Röwer. The spinster bride, who had reached 30 when she became Lisette's stepmother on May 31, 1854, soon gave birth to the first two of her many children. The Brueggemanns departed for America from Bremen, reaching New Orleans in November 1860.

Elizabeth and Bill Brueggemann and their family had come to Duden's valley for reasons more complicated than those spurring the Groenemanns' departure 25 years earlier. Much had happened since 1834. With the rest of Europe, Germany had experienced political and social upheaval. Places like Westphalia were being enticed into unification with the great power from the east, Prussia, a movement that threatened to impose even more state controls without helping the plight of farmers like my ancestors.

Although these events no doubt were important, the inviting picture of life

in Missouri drawn for the Brueggemanns in letters from Dudenland did the most to encourage their emigration. As I recounted in Chapter One, both relatives and friends had sent them remarkably candid descriptions of how a new and better existence was possible in Missouri. After arriving in Femme Osage, Bill Brueggemann himself contributed to the flow of letters to Germany that led many to put aside their hesitations and depart for America. This process of personal encouragement resulted in what historians call "chain" migration. It took Bill Brueggemann only six weeks after arriving in Femme Osage to begin writing neighbors back in Lotte recounting his good fortune, which had begun the morning after he had settled his family temporarily with brother Fred Brueggemann.

Setting out to find land he could purchase for clearing and for a house, Bill made his first stop at Fred Bierbaum's farm. There he found solid basis for a rumor that Bierbaum's wife had recently left him. As Bill himself put it, she "ran away." Upon greeting Bill at the door, the unfortunate Fred announced that without a spouse he would not live on his farm. He offered to rent the place for a year, after which Bill might be ready to buy it. My forebear agreed on the spot — as well he might, for the arrangement saved the Brueggemann immigrants much uncertainty and toil. The rent was \$1.50 per cleared acre, which meant that the 25-acre farm cost my great-great-grandfather only \$37.50 (\$710 today) to live on until March 1862.

Although the Bierbaums' parting must have been the talk of Femme Osage and Dutzow, I could learn little about it. I did find that Johann Friedrich (Fred) Bierbaum was my distant uncle, being brother to Catherine Bierbaum. The spouse who deserted Uncle Fred was Catherine Margareta Wahlbrink. Bringing numerous children with them, Fred and Catherine had traveled to America with the Groenemanns in 1834. Then, nearly 30 years later, Catherine left Fred. She was about 57 at the time. Was she being abused? Or could she have suffered some form of dementia? Was she simply sick of her husband? After taking refuge with her grown children, Catherine died at age 63 on February 10, 1865. Uncle Fred apparently survived well enough despite remaining in a single state, for he lived until 1880, dying at age 80.

The lucky Bill Brueggemann found he got more than land from the Bierbaum misfortune. Writing back to Germany, Bill reported proudly to his incredulous readers in the Osnabruck neighborhood that in addition to the 25 acres "I have a house, smokehouse, barn, fire wood, half-acre garden," and for

\$109 more he purchased from Bierbaum "2 bedsteads, table, 1 double cupboard, small kitchen and house equipment, 21 chickens, 1 good horse (that will foal in March), 1 good wagon, saddle, and harness.... Usually a new wagon costs \$65 here. A good horse costs more than \$100." In addition, the Brueggemanns also acquired at little cost a great supply of oats and corn. Bill pointed out that corn was a crop that in Germany was called "Turkish wheat." He went on to explain that corn "is very important in America. From corn live man and beast."

With such good fortune, Bill needed only one more errand to complete the Brueggemann establishment in Missouri. That was to acquire hogs. He managed to buy two of these, each weighing 450 pounds. "Don't think I am lying," he assured the folks back home who might not believe that swine of such astounding size existed. With a triumphant flourish, Bill closed his letter by announcing that, even though he had been in Missouri less than two months, he was ready to begin farming. Thereupon, Bill and Elisabeth Brueggemann proceeded to become successful residents of the Femme Osage community, thriving at agriculture and producing children. Despite his worldly luck, however, my great-great-grandfather Bill was less fortunate in health. He died on December 2, 1872, at age 52.

Farewell to the Immigrant Generation

Life in Dudenland lasted considerably longer for my great-grandfathers, Conrad Nagel and Henry Groenemann, although Conrad claimed he had good reason to be cautious. After all, his father had died prematurely. Conrad may not have been aware of his forebear, *der Alte Liehr*, who lived to be nearly 100. Instead, Conrad preferred to recognize as a lesson the very early death of his son William, the musician, in New York and to make his last will and testament on May 27, 1895.

Its contents were not surprising. Conrad left his earthly possessions "to my beloved wife," with the instruction that she was to pay \$500 to their son Gottlieb, should he ever decide to marry. Upon Louise's death, the will decreed that what remained of the estate was to be divided equally among their children, including Caroline and Mina — although Conrad added that the allotment must take into account "the different sums which my children have received according to my family book." This little volume has survived, for I found it, penned in Conrad's German script, among my grandfather Gottlieb's papers.

All New Orleans, Passenger Lists, 1813-1963 results for Bruggemann



Provided in association with
National Archives and
Records Administration

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Bruggemann

Bruggemann

ARRIVAL: 1860

ARRIVAL: 1860

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GENDER: Male

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New Orleans, Passenger Lists,
1813-1963

Check out these New Orleans
passenger lists to discover when
your ancestor eased into the Big
Easy.

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Results 1-6 of 6

View Record	Name	Birth Date	Arrival Date	Port of Departure	Ship Name	View Image
View Record	Wm Bruggemann	abt 1820	23 Nov 1860	Bremen, Germany	Georg	
View Record	Mary Bruggemann	abt 1823	23 Nov 1860	Bremen, Germany	Georg	
View Record	Lisette Bruggemann	abt 1845	23 Nov 1860	Bremen, Germany	Georg	
View Record	Wilhelm Bruggemann	abt 1848	23 Nov 1860	Bremen, Germany	Georg	
View Record	Heinrich Bruggemann	abt 1856	23 Nov 1860	Bremen, Germany	Georg	
View Record	Christine Bruggemann	abt 1858	23 Nov 1860	Bremen, Germany	Georg	

1-6 of 6

Per page

To enhance the information found here, an attempt was made to find out more about the ship. The passage record has been summarized at <http://212.227.236.244/auswanderung/abfahrtsdaten/passagen.php?s=k&v=Hohorst%2C+J.&lang=en>, as follows:

Passagen mit Kapitän "Hohorst, J.":

Datum	Schiffsname	Agentur/Reederei	Kapitän	Bestimmungsort	Anzahl Passagiere	Ankunft	Bemerkungen
21.09.1860	Georg	C.F.Kalkmann & Co	Hohorst, J.	New Orleans	422	nov 22	

Attempts to find a depiction of the ship, the Georg, was unsuccessful, and not to be confused with similarly named ships, e.g. the Johan Georg, which had similarly named captains on several cruises.

The Hohorst family must have been a seafaring family with generations and siblings serving as captains throughout the 19th century. J. Hohorst, his brothers, parents and relations all seem to have given Vegesack, Bremen as their landside residence

http://www.verwaltungsgeschichte.de/ewb_vegesack.html :

Einwohnerverzeichnis der Gemeinde Vegesack 1856

Zugehörigkeit staatlich: [Land Bremen](#)

Zugehörigkeit kath. Kirche: [Bistum Osnabrück](#)

Einwohnerverzeichnis Vegesack 1856

- Hohorst, Carl, Capitain, Bremerstr. 14
- Hohorst, Claus, Witwe geb. Thun, Handel mit grünen Waaren, im Gange 6
- Hohorst, Johann, Capitain, Bremerstr. 17
- Hohorst, Johann, Witwe geb. Nordenholz, Hafenstr. 59
- Hohorst, Joachim, Steuermann, Brunnenstr. 6

