

Möckmühl



Picture of a City

with Contributions from
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City of Möckmühl
1979

Translated by Randy McNew-Crouse

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Translator's Notes:

Words in parentheses are my comments, *or* the original German, when I am not sure of the translation. With the exception of Section F, the remaining sections deal primarily with modern Möckmühl (pronounced "**Möke**-müle", with the accent on the first syllable). Möckmühl means "Mock's mill".

Chapter F., Section I., pps 284-289 is entitled "*The Families*" and would likely be of genealogical interest. There is also some info in the appendix of some interest.

Randy McNew-Crouse

Götz von Berlichingen[gOts´ fun ber´likhing-un], 1480–1562, German knight and adventurer. The head of a band of free soldiers, he lost (1504) his right hand in the battle of Landshut and wore an iron one in its place. His forays against various cities earned him popular fame. He reluctantly agreed to lead the peasants of Franconia during the Peasants' War (1524–26) but deserted them before their defeat. In 1542 he served with Holy Roman Emperor Charles V against the Turks and two years later fought against the French. His memoirs inspired Goethe's drama *Götz von Berlichingen* (1773).

Spanish Succession, War of the, 1701–14, last of the general European wars caused by the efforts of King **Louis XIV** to extend French power. The conflict in America corresponding to the period of the War of the Spanish Succession was known as Queen Anne's War.

pogrom (pō´grem, pōgrōm´) , Russian term, originally meaning "riot," that came to be applied to a series of violent attacks on Jews in Russia in the late 19th and early 20th cent. Pogroms were few before the assassination of Alexander II in 1881; after that, with the connivance of, or at least without hindrance from, the government, there were many pogroms throughout Russia. Soldiers and police often looked on without interfering. These pogroms encouraged the first emigration of Russian Jews to the United States. After 1882 there were few pogroms until 1903, when there was an extremely violent three-day pogrom at Chisinau resulting in the death of 45 Jews. Although it has not been conclusively proved that the czarist government organized pogroms, the government's anti-Semitic policies certainly encouraged them. After the abortive revolution of 1905, pogroms increased in number and violence. With the success of the Bolshevik Revolution, pogroms ceased in the Soviet Union; they were revived in Germany and Poland after Adolf Hitler attained power.