

GERMAN-TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY

THE JOURNAL



Volume XVI • Number 1 • Spring 1994

Affiliated with: The Society For German-American Studies

ISSN 0730-3106

Price Per Issue

\$4.00 (Members) \$4.50 (Non-members)

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Annual Meeting 1994
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

VOLUME XVI NUMBER 1 SPRING 1994

	Inside Front Cover: Board; Officers; Committees; Editorial Board	
ABOUT GTHS	2 - Members write	
	3 - GTHS Members, Donors; German Free School Guild	
	5 - GTHS annual meeting in Fredericksburg, Texas	
	7 - Fredericksburg, Texas	
	8 - German Free School	
	9 - German Free School Guild	
	11 - Leave Your German Mark	
	12 - GTHS-Charles G. Trenckmann Memorial Library	
	18 - GTHS Auction	
	19 - Society receives award for San Angelo Convention	
PEOPLE	20 - Thonhoff recognized	
	21 - Reflection on a "St. Louis Woman"	
	23 - Lillie and Oscar Dietrich	
	24 - Story of Robert Herbst	
	25 - Lisa Kahn Reads her Poetry in Austin	
EVENTS & PLACES	26 - Laudamus Choir from Germany comes to Texas	
	27 - Brahm's <u>Ein Deutsches Requiem</u>	
	28 - A very special German-American connection	
	30 - German Texas Band makes its fifth visit	
	31 - U. S. military pulling out of Germany	
	32 - Germany's economic situation; Berlin's future	
	33 - Germany's reunification	
HISTORY & RESEARCH	34 - Vereins Kirche, Fredericksburg, Texas	
	35 - Fort Martin, Gillespie County, Texas	
	36 - Traditions; "Wurst" effect	
	37 - Dessau (Texas) church closes; Adolph and Mary Scheel	
	38 - Henkel Square; Old General Land Office Building	
	39 - The Warda (Texas) Store	
	40 - St. Peter United Church of Christ (Spring, Texas)	
	41 - Historic Tour of Boerne, Texas	
	42 - La Grange Building Receives Medallion	
	43 - A Misplaced Willman?	
	44 - BOOKS: <u>9 Years Among the Indians; Journal of the Texian Expedition</u> <u>Against Mier; Fanny Lewald: An Autobiography; Forward to</u> <u>the Past! and Cowboy Bob's Critters Visit Texas Heroes.</u>	
	47 - Cracker Jack hits the Century Mark	
	48 - Auswanderer nach Amerika	
CULTURE & TRAVEL	52 - Tic-Tac Mühle	
	53 - Deutsche Sprichwörter und Ausdrücke; German Sayings and Expressions	
	55 - A Visit to Braunfels, Germany	
	56 - Traveling to Wehdem, Germany	
	57 - New Way to Busy Airport; Information for Young Travelers	
	58 - Combating "Jet Lag"	
	59 - Ein Karl-May-Fan aus Texas	
	60 - Students treasure summer spent in Germany	
GENEALOGY	61 - Bits & Pieces and News	
	67 - News about Genealogical Conferences & Workshops	
	68 - From Our Members	
	71 - GTHS Members' Genealogical Exchange	
	72 - Family Reunions	
	73 - Book Reviews: <u>Address Book for Germanic Genealogy</u> , Thode; <u>New Netherland Roots</u> , Epperson	
	75 - Seilheimer, Buth, Landua, Roling Families, by Wilma Seilheimer Mai Gottlieb & Caroline (Pich) Stichler and Henry & Marie (Eschenburg) Graf, by Darlene Graf Quiring	
	77 - Cat Spring Biographical Notes, from Mickey Williams	
	78 - Beinhorn Family: Home at Last, by Herbert L. Beinhorn	
	79 - Seeliger Family History, by Gus Seeliger; Another "Yourlastname" Heritage Book	
	80 - Beilss Reunions, by Odessa Mickan Blumberg	
	81 - Mr. and Mrs. Karl Itz, Sr., from Mrs. Harry O. Itz	
END OF THE ISSUE ITEMS	83 - Surname Index for 1993	
	89 - Topic Index for 1993	
	90 - GTHS Membership Application	
	92 - GTHS Publications Order List	
	Inside Back Cover: Publication Schedule; Annual Meetings; Helpful Addresses	

News Article Sources

Initials on news articles denote the contributors to this issue. In a few cases no name was with the article, so if you were left out, don't take it personally, please!!

TG - Theresa Gold, San Antonio
 RK - Rodney Koenig, Houston
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 WD - Wilfred Dietrich, Brenham, TX

Members write:

... In a previous issue you carried an item that questioned the date of arrival of the first German settlers in the English colonies, which Pennsylvania claims.

According to sources I have - Old Virginia and Her Neighbors by John Fiske (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston and New York, 1897) in the second supply of settlers to the Jamestown colony circa 1608, were eight Germans and Poles who were to make glass for the colony. The four Germans, fearing starvation, obtained swords, etc. from the colonists and traded them for corn with Powhatan, the chief. The punishment for the "Dutchmen" is not known.

Another bit of trivia. - In circa 1716 Governor Spotswood brought a colony of Rhinelanders over and settled them near Fredericksburg. They were to establish a winery in Virginia, on the Rapidan River. Their settlement was called Germanna Ford (on the Rapidan River). On the site, or nearby, today is Germanna Community College.

Grover G. Heiman, Jr.
2881 Glenvale Drive
Fairfax, VA 22031

... Because we joined this Society we learned that my great-grandfather Heinrich Kraft and great-aunt Lissette Kraft and her husband Friedrich Heidemeyer were all three founders of New Braunfels, Texas, in 1846. - We are pleased with all the information and literature from being a member.

Mrs. Ella Kraft Brown
1509 Frost St.
Rosenberg, TX 77471

... What is the background or meaning of "Black Dutch?" My grandfather Roy Robert Miller and his brother referred to their grandmother Miller as "Black Dutch."

Richard D. Miller
1318 Whitaker
Corpus Christi, TX 78412

Can any member help Mr. Miller with this question?

... Received the Summer 1993 of The Journal... First of all, thanks for your generally favorable blurb on my book Across the Atlantic and Beyond. ... I enjoyed the six-page article titled "German Settlers in Comancheria" by Melissa Williams. It looks very professional, especially the bibliography. ... I was a bit amazed to read the blatant statement that the Northeast Missouri State University claims (p. 107) that latecomer Gottfried Duden "had more to do with German emigration than any other man in

history." That concept is a bit far-fetched as I show in my new manuscript "Distinguished German-Americans."

Dr. C. R. Haller
Postfach 1353
55383 Bingen
Germany

... I have to read a little German now and then - therefore especially enjoy all the German-language articles in The Journal.

C. M. Rohrbach
San Antonio, TX

... I am writing to express my appreciation of the article by Carolyn Thompson "Erinnerungen an die vierziger Jahre von sechs Deutschen." Usually I am not too good at following a subject in German but this story was easy to follow and most interesting. ... Little exposure to speaking German since my childhood (when we spoke German at home almost exclusively) has left me with a limited vocabulary but I could "breeze" right through the Thompson stories.

Of course, the article by Cornelia Küffner regarding slavery was most interesting.

Arno Struve
701-2nd Street
Abernathy, TX 79311-4015



The German Society of the Coastal Bend hosted its fourth annual Fasching Celebration February 12, 1994, at the Quality Hotel, Bayfront, Corpus Christi, Texas. It was a fun-filled Saturday night costume party featuring the popular Alpenfest showband for music and entertainment. American Airlines' gracious donation of two round-trip tickets to Frankfurt, Germany, added to the excitement.

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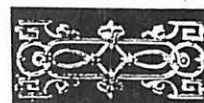
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GTHS 1994 ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM ITINERARY

Friday, Saturday, Sunday September 9, 10, 11, 1994
Sunday House Convention Center & Old Munich Restaurant
515 E. Main Street, Fredericksburg, TX 78624

The registration fee includes admission to convention programs, exhibits and the Friday & Saturday night activities.

Exhibitors: \$25 per table. If the exhibitor plans to attend the convention activities, the convention fee must be paid as well. (GTGS members get 1 table at no charge.) In case of cancellation, there will be a \$15 service charge. Contact Christine Weiss to make exhibit arrangements (210-997-9696; 515 E. Main St.; Fredericksburg, TX 78624).

FRIDAY

4-6 pm: Registration at Sunday House Convention Center and Old Munich Restaurant & view Exhibits & Sales.

6 pm: Evening "Meet & Greet" German Spassfest (at the Peanut Factory Pavilion, 207 E. Park St.)

SATURDAY

8:00-9:00 pm: Walk-in Registration.

9:00 am-4:00 pm: View exhibits.

9:00-9:25 am: Opening Remarks and Introductions.

9:25-9:45 am: "Gillespie County Historical Society: Past, Present, Future" (Doris Eckert, President, Gillespie Co. Historical Society).

9:45-10:00 am: 15 Minute Break

10:00-10:30 am: "Frontier Hospitality—Charles Nimitz & the Origins of the Nimitz Hotel" (Bruce Smith, Superintendent, Nimitz Historical Center).

10:30-11:00 am: "The German Free School in Austin" (Helga von Schweinitz, GTGS Board Member).

11:00-11:30 am: The Unique Beginnings of the Methodist Church in Fredericksburg" (Dr. Wilburn Crenwelge, President, Genealogical Society of Fredericksburg).

11:30-Noon: "Fredericksburg Historical Vignettes from 1946 Centennial" (John H. Kothmann, Deutscher Verein Friedrichsburg).

12:00-1:30 pm: Lunch (on your own).

1:30-2:30 pm: GTGS General Business Meeting (W. M. Von-Maszewski, GTGS President).

2:30-3:00 pm: "German Artists of the Hill Country—Hermann Lungkwitz & Richard Petri" (Marjorie von Rosenberg, Author).

3:00-3:30 pm: To be determined.

3:30-4:00 pm: "Tracing Your Family Tree in Europe" (Theresa Gold, Genealogist and GTGS Board Member).

5:30-6:30 pm: Social Hour and Cash Bar.

6:30 pm-?: Banquet (includes meal and entertainment).

SUNDAY

8:00-10 am: Church Service (on your own). A list of local early church services which will include German hymns, prayers and preaching, as well as, English or bilingual will be provided.

10:00-10:30 am: "German Author Carl May & the Irish Connection" (Dr. Meredith McClain, Texas Tech University, Lubbock).

10:30-11:00 am: Coffee Break.

11:00-11:30 am: To be determined.

11:30-Noon: To be determined.

Noon: Closing Remarks & Adjournment.

GERMAN-TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY
Annual Meeting 1994
September 9, 10, 11 in Fredericksburg, Texas

REGISTRATION FORM

PREREGISTRATION DEADLINE: August 15, 1994

Preregistration fee: \$35.00 Late registration (after 8/15): \$50.00

Registration at the door: \$55.00. (In case of cancellation a \$15.00 service fee will be charged.) List the name of each person as you want it to appear on the nametag:

NAME: _____

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

PHONE: _____

Make checks payable to: German-Texan Heritage Society

Mail to: P. O. Box 684171
Austin, Texas 78768-4171

There is a \$25.00 exhibitor's fee per table; however, GTHS members may have an exhibitor's table for free.

HOTEL RESERVATION

The Best Western "Sunday House" Inn is holding a block of 90 rooms at the special rates listed below. These prices are subject to an additional 13% tax. When calling, mention GTHS to get the special rate. The deadline to reserve a room is August 1, 1994, so please reserve early. Be sure to indicate smoking preferences or medical needs that require special room assignments when making your reservation.

1 Kingsize bed/1 person:	\$54.95	2 Doublebeds/3 persons:	\$65.95
1 Kingsize bed/2 persons:	\$59.95	2 Doublebeds/4 persons:	\$71.95
2 Doublebeds/2 persons:	\$59.95	2 Doublebeds, sofa/up to 4 persons:	\$76.95

Name: _____
Address: _____
City/State/Zip: _____
Arr. Date: _____
Dep. Date: _____

Best Western Sunday House Inn
501 East Main Street
Fredericksburg, TX 78624
Phone/210-997-4484
FAX/210-997-5607

City's History Reaches Back To 1846

Founded By German Immigrants

Fredericksburg's first settlers arrived here on May 8, 1846, after an arduous journey that began April 23 of that year in New Braunfels. This group of German noblemen was known as the Society for the Protection of German Immigrants in Texas.

In this first wagon train of colonists were approximately 120 persons, including men, women and children and eight of the Society's soldiers. They traveled in approximately 20 two-wheel Mexican carts drawn by oxen. Upon reaching their destination, they found only the half-finished log cabin begun by the surveyors who had earlier that year laid out the townsite.

A month later another wagon train arrived, followed by several others later that year.

Each settler received a 100-by-200-foot Townlot and a ten-acre Outlot, the latter to be used as a "farm".

Prince Carl of Solms-Braunfels, the first Commissioner-General of the Society, founded New Braunfels on March 21, 1845, and was succeeded by Baron Ottfried Hans von Meusebach, a German nobleman born at Dillenburg, Nassau, who took the name of John O. Meusebach upon his arrival in Texas and under which he became a naturalized citizen of Texas and the U.S. He is considered the "founder" of Fredericksburg and his descendants, together with those of other early settlers, are honored each year on "Founders Day" which is observed on the Saturday nearest the founding date of May 8 by the Gillespie County Historical Society.

The little colony continued to grow and by the time of the 1850 census there were 1235 inhabitants of Gillespie County, and 754 of that number resided in Fredericksburg. The fertile farmland around the townsite rapidly drew settlers to their ten-acre Outlots and "homesteaders" to rural land.

Cholera and other illness which beset the early settlers and the threat of Indians were overcome. Meusebach negotiated a successful treaty with the Indians and when the U.S. government established Fort Martin Scott in 1848 east of the townsite on what is now U.S. Hwy. 290 East, the citizens were given an opportunity to earn cash money.

The Mormon colony of Zodiac which was established on the banks of the Pedernales River where it flourished during the years of 1847-1853 helped to provide lumber and meal for the colonists until it was destroyed by a devastating flood and abandoned. The Mormons also helped the early settlers by teaching them how to best cultivate their land.

Fredericksburg was also the last place where those bound for California during the Gold Rush of 1849 could purchase supplies, a boon for local merchants.

Gillespie County was created on Feb. 23, 1848, and named for Captain Robert A. Gillespie who died in the Battle of Monterrey in 1848 during the Mexican War.

The 25th anniversary of its founding was celebrated by the citizens of Fredericksburg in 1871, only to be followed by an even more elaborate Golden Jubilee in 1896. On this occasion a book was published by Robert Penniger, a forerunner of journalists who produced newspapers that were eventually to become the present-day *Fredericksburg Standard-Radio Post*. This book contained many "first person" accounts of events, history, individuals and organizations that are invaluable today. It was translated into English by C.L. Wiseman Sr. and published by this newspaper in 1971 in time for the city's 125th anniversary.

This year 1896 also brought electricity to Fredericksburg and the first electric light plant was dedicated during the town's 50th anniversary.

After several unsuccessful attempts, the city was finally incorporated on Aug. 23, 1933, and is governed by a mayor and two city councilmen who serve for two-year terms.

Major highlights in the city's history include the Centennial observation of its founding in 1946; the 125th anniversary which was attended by then President Lyndon B. Johnson, a native of Gillespie County; the creation of such places as the Lady Bird Johnson Municipal Park; the Admiral Nimitz Museum State Historical Park; Pioneer Museum and the Vereins Kirche (the latter a reproduction of the original) by the Gillespie County Historical Society; and Pioneer Memorial Library,

now housed in the McDermott Building, formerly Gillespie County's second courthouse which was made possible by a grant from Margaret McDermott and her late husband, Eugene McDermott.

Annual events such as the Gillespie County Fair in August, Night in Old Fredericksburg in July, Oktoberfest in October and

Kristkindl Markt in December, along with the Saengerfest (song festival) and Schuetzenfest (shooting festival), together with nearby places of interest such as the Enchanted Rock State Natural Area and the Lyndon B. Johnson State Historical Park and National Historic Site, make Fredericksburg a vibrant center of interest.

German Still Spoken

Because Fredericksburg is commonly known for its rich German heritage, visitors often come here naturally expecting to hear that foreign language. Upon arrival, however, some are disappointed to find out that many locals here do not speak German as part of their everyday lives.

The fact is, many *can* speak German. They believe, however, that since English is the language of their country, they, as patriotic citizens, should speak the most common language of the country.

Another reason visitors to the city are always greeted in English is out of courtesy and because the residents do not wish to embarrass a visitor by speaking a language that person does not understand.

Many visitors from Germany who come to Fredericksburg are surprised to find there are many clerks in business houses who can speak and carry on a conversation in German.

There are two community choirs who sing in German.

Also, if a visitor attends a Schuetzenfest (shooting festival) or Saengerfest (singing fest), he will hear far more German spoken than any other language.

For many years Fredericksburg had a German language newspaper, the *Fredericksburg Wochenblatt* (weekly sheet). It was discontinued at the end of 1946. Copies of it are on microfilm and can be viewed at the Pioneer Memorial Library.

Famous Sculptress' Work Marks Grave

During her life, the famed sculptress Elisabeth Ney carved only one tombstone. It can be found in Fredericksburg.

The stone marks the grave of a pioneer woman—Elizabeth Emma Schnerr, nee Schneider—in the city's oldest cemetery—Der Friedhof (formerly called City Cemetery).

The winged cherub with its chin resting on gracefully folded arms is placed at the head of the grave of Mrs. Schnerr, who was born Feb. 18, 1827 and died Oct. 26, 1903, and is said to be the last piece sculpted by the famed artist.

Upon Mrs. Schnerr's death, her husband was so grieved he searched for an appropriate marker. He ordered one but did not like it, and it was discarded.

According to Esther Mueller's account in *Pioneers In God's Hills*, Elisabeth Ney, upon hearing his story, created the only tombstone she ever sculpted.

Schnerr liked the little angel with its fine workmanship. He felt the piece was just right for Emma's grave because, "she was always an angel to me."

Elisabet Ney was born in Germany on Jan. 26, 1833, where she was way ahead of her time as a liberated woman who sought and gained admittance into the leading all-male art academy.

She became famous and sculpted in marble some of the leading figures of her time in Europe, such as Schopenhauer, Gari-baldi, Bismarck and King Ludwig II of Bavaria.

She came to America in 1871 and to Texas in 1873. Here she sculpted in marble such men as Sam Houston, Stephen F. Austin and other Texas heroes as well as the orator William Jennings Bryan.

When she died in 1907, she left a legacy of mystery, romance and idealism, as well as evidence of her rich talent shown in the sculpture she created.

German Free School returns as a museum

By **Christle Schroeter**
American Statesman Correspondent

Arlene Tschoepe Burges envisions great things for the historic building her organization recently acquired.

"We've started a library, and with time, we're hoping to be able to offer German language classes and art and music exhibits," said the Round Rock resident, president of the German Texan Heritage Society and the newly formed German Free School Guild.

The German Free School dates back to 1857 and will be used as an educational museum, Burges said. The property, at 507 E. 10th Street, originally was the site of the Free School, Burges said.

"This was the first free school in the area," she explained. "And by that, they meant there was no tuition."

The school, which was started by German immigrants, closed in 1878 when Austin started its public school system. Ownership of the building changed hands over the years that followed, some adding on to the two-room structure.

The previous owner, Burges said, was Dr. Kelly H. Stevens, who was a hearing-impaired artist and art teacher. He willed the restored home he had lived in for many years to the German Texan Heritage Society upon his death two years ago.

It now will be used as a cultural center and headquarters for the organization, Burges said.

Charles Kalteyer, vice president of the heritage society, said the group is looking for donations of German schoolroom memorabilia dating from before the turn of the century, as well as photos of the original school.

"We don't really know what the school looked like back then, because we don't have any pictures of it," Kalteyer said.

Kalteyer, 69, said he has a personal interest in keeping the history of the building alive, as his

great-grandfather was one of the founders of the German Free School.

Tours of the building are given from 1 to 5 p.m. on Thursdays, said Teresa Schwausch Chavez, executive director of the German Texan Heritage Society.

Chavez said the architecture of the building may be of interest to many people.

For example, the thick outer walls were constructed of a mixture of crushed limestone and

water in a rammed-earth technique.

Burges said the heritage society, which has 1,200 members throughout Texas, also will use the building as its state headquarters. The organization was founded in 1978 and is designed to provide recognition to the German heritage in Texas today and to preserve this ethnic group's roots.

Anyone interested in obtaining information about or contributing items to the museum may contact Chavez at 482-0927.



Alicean Kalteyer, left, and Chuck Kalteyer give Arlene Burges a copy of the handwritten legislation that chartered the German Free School in 1858.

AUSTIN AMERICAN-STATESMAN

DEC. 12, 1993

Chuck Kalteyer has a new volunteer project.

The retired petroleum engineer and his wife **Alicean Kalteyer** staged at their home a membership party for the new German Free School Guild.

The guild, under founding President **Arlene Burges** and committee members **Helga Von Schweinitz**, **Renate Leonard** and **Chuck**, is being established by German-Texas Heritage Society members.

The guild's purposes are to help preserve the historic German Free School building and to expand efforts to reawaken pride and interest in German-Texas heritage. The

German Free School building is at 507 E. 10th St., adjacent to Waller Creek. Currently it's a cultural center and the Society's state headquarters.

Chuck's great grandfather, **Charles W. Pressler**, was one of the original incorporators of the school in 1858. He was a cartographer and chief draftsman for the General Land Office. **William S. Porter**, better known as **O. Henry**, worked for him there for a short period.

For info, call guild executive director **Teresa Schwausch Chavez** at 482-0927.

Lee Kelly puts the spotlight on people every Thursday and Sunday. Write to her at the *Austin American-Statesman*, P.O. Box 670, Austin 78767.

FOUNDING MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION FOR THE GERMAN FREE SCHOOL GUILD

The main goal of the Guild is to support the German-Texan Heritage Society and the German Free School as a cultural center by creating opportunities for community involvement in the life of the center through participation in essential volunteer activities, educational programs and fund raising events.

If you would like to join us in these endeavors, please fill out this form and return it to the GTHS office. We look forward to welcoming you.

Name: _____
Last Name First Name Middle Mr., Mrs., Ms., Dr.

Last Name First Name Middle Mr., Mrs., Ms., Dr.

Address: _____
Mailing Address City State Zip

Home Phone: _____ Work Phone: _____

GUILD MEMBERSHIP DESIGNATION

Category	Amount
_____ Student	\$15.00
_____ Individual	\$25.00
_____ Couple	\$30.00

(Basic GTHS Membership dues, if not already paid, are \$10.00.)

Make Check Payable To: GTHS/GFSG
P. O. Box 684171
Austin, Texas 78768

GET YOUR DUES IN NOW TO BE LISTED AS A FOUNDING MEMBER IN THE MEMBERSHIP BOOK. ONLY MEMBERS WILL BE ELIGIBLE FOR REDUCED COSTS AT SELECTED GUILD FUNCTIONS. FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CALL 512-482-0927.

Active Guild Members are requested to serve on at least one Guild Committee. Please fill out the reversed side for committee selections.

GUILD VOLUNTEER INFORMATION

Please check your top three choices for committees (for couples indicate selections with your initials). If you cannot decide, we will be happy to help you select a committee that needs your skills.

BUILDING FACILITIES

- Structure
- Interior

MEMBERSHIP

- Fall Membership Meeting
- Spring Membership Meeting
- New Membership Coordination
- Membership Drive (Fall)
- Membership Year Book

COMMUNICATIONS

- History/Library/Genealogy
- Newsletter
- Publicity
- Merchandising

SPECIAL EVENTS

- Fund Raising Development
- German Christmas Traditions

EDUCATION

- Docents
- Educational Programs
- Speakers Bureau

LANDSCAPING

- Design
- Maintenance

SUPPORT SERVICES

- Volunteers/Mailing/Telephone
- Hospitality
- Emergency Phone Committee
- Annual Fund Hospitality

OTHER SKILLS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

- Hand Addressing
- Calligraphy
- Transportation to Events
- Photography at Events
- Computer Programs Set Ups
- Printing Projects
- Posters/Art Design
- Delivery of Merchandise
- My Home Available For: Spring Membership (), New Member Coordination (), Docent Training Sessions (), Addressing Invitations ()
- Musical Instruments Played
- Solo or Choral Singing
- Baking

OTHER TALENTS OR SPECIAL INTERESTS _____

LEAVE YOUR GERMAN MARK

By Rodney C. Koenig

Estate Planning for German-Texans

Recently it was my pleasure to join in and speak at the 40th anniversary of the creation of the German Consulate in Houston, Texas. We German-Texans understand the importance of consulates. Professor Ted Gish pointed out that Henry Fisher was the Texan consul to Bremen during the days of the Aldelsverein. Mr. Fisher was the Fisher of the Fisher-Miller Grant which served as the incentive for massive numbers of Germans coming to Texas in the 1840's and later.

It was interesting to see pictures of the various persons who held the title of German Consul General to Houston. I was pleased to see both men and women filling this important slot. Currently, the Consul General of Germany is Dr. Klaus L. Aurisch. We also had greetings from Honorary Consul Erich Wendle from Corpus Christi and Honorary Consul Thomas E. Pawel from San Antonio. It was noted that various other Germans left their mark on the consulate, with some of the roots going back much further than the 40 years the Consulate has been located in Houston. The German Consulate was located in Galveston for a number of years. As a member of the Houston Saengerbund, I have heard a number of stories from the old members of the Houston Saengerbund regarding gatherings in Galveston, Texas when Consul General Jokosch was the German Consul there in the 1930's. His son, the late Captain Jokosch, was a Navy League friend of mine and was a friend of Fleet Admiral Chester Nimitz, a renowned German descendant of German immigrants to Texas. Professor Gish pointed out that the German Consul in Galveston in the 1930's was himself a descendant of the earlier Consul Jokosch during the 1800's. A number of German-Texans have left their mark through working for and with the various German Consul Generals that have served Texas. It was my distinct pleasure to bring the greetings of the German-Texan Heritage Society, as well as a number of other German-Texan groups to the celebration in Houston on February 4, 1994.

You should consider leaving your German mark in your community by contributing your time, talents, efforts and money to useful and productive German-Texan Heritage Society projects. A very simple way to leave your German mark is to amend your Will to include the German-Texan Heritage Society and its many wonderful projects as a beneficiary under your Will. Alternatively, consider naming the German-Texan Heritage Society as a beneficiary of your IRA, 403(b) Plan or your life insurance policy. Leave Your German Mark! For further information, call Rodney C. Koenig at (713) 651-5333.

GERMAN-TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY:
GERMAN FREE SCHOOL BUILDING
507 EAST 10TH STREET, AUSTIN, TX
(MAILING ADDRESS: PO BOX 684171, AUSTIN, TX 78768)

CHARLES G. TRENCKMANN MEMORIAL LIBRARY

THIS IS A WISH LIST OF BOOKS WE WOULD LIKE TO PLACE IN OUR NEW LIBRARY. THOSE WITH AN ASTERISK (*) BEFORE THE TITLE ARE ALREADY ON THE SHELVES. WE ARE ASKING THE GTHS MEMBERSHIP FOR DONATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS TO COMPLETE OUR COLLECTION. AN UPDATED AND EXPANDED LIST WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE NEXT *JOURNAL*. FAMILY HISTORIES PREVIOUSLY ACKNOWLEDGED IN THE *NEWSLETTER* ARE NOT LISTED HERE.

GERMAN-TEXAN BOOKS

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Biggers, Don H. **GERMAN PIONEERS IN TEXAS.** 1925. Reprinted by Fredericksburg Publishing Co., 1983. ISBN 0-89015-385-x.

Bracht, Viktor. ***TEXAS IN 1848.** Translated from the German by Charles Frank Schmidt. 1931. Reprinted by German-Texan Heritage Society, PO Box 684171, Austin, TX 78768. 1991. ISBN 0-944779-04-2.

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Geue, Ethel Hander. **NEW HOMES IN A NEW LAND.** German Immigration to Texas 1847-1861. Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., Baltimore. 1982. ISBN 0-8063-0980-6

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SUBMITTED BY THE GERMAN FREE SCHOOL GUILD LIBRARY COMMITTEE:

Ingrid G Lansford and Anna Thompson.

GERMAN FREE SCHOOL GUILD NEWS

Last year was such an exciting year. After many month of hard work, the interim committee composed of Helga von Schweinitz, Charles Kalteyer, Renate Leonard, Teresa Chavez and myself laid the foundation for the German Free School Guild, and it became a reality with a very successful membership meeting at the lovely home of Alicean and Charles Kalteyer on Sunday, November 14, 1993. Approximately 100 members and guests enjoyed outstanding musical entertainment provided by the Austin Saengerrunde Damenchor and the Pflugerville Folksingers. Delicious refreshments and a social atmosphere helped complete a delightful Sunday afternoon. After such a wonderful beginning, we are looking forward to even greater challenges and successes as we begin our first year as the German Free School Guild. I am both honored and happy to serve as the Founding President of the Guild, along with a supportive board of officers and committees. Officers for the 1994 year are:

President—Arlene Burges	VP of Education—Gerhild Rogers
Pres. Elect—Charles Kalteyer	VP of Membership—Renate Leonard
Secretary—Elinor Koppelman	VP of Special Events—Ed Jordan
Treasurer—Bill Koehler	VP of Landscape—Charles Clinger
VP of Building Facilities—C. A. Schutze	VP of Support Services—Edna Groeschel
VP of Communication—Helga von Schweinitz	Advisors—Anna Thompson & Howard Barr

Following our membership meeting in November, we were happy to obtain newspaper publicity in both the *Austin American Statesman* society section, an informative article in the *Statesman's* Neighbor section and a picture and caption in the *West Austin News* (see on the following pages).

In December, our German Christmas Traditions committee decorated a German Christmas tree for display at Austin's Northcross Mall which featured decorated trees from around the world. Several calls resulted requesting information about GTHS. St. Nickolas weekend found the Guild celebrating Christmas with a German Christmas party at the School. Festive decorations, good food and Christmas carols sung by the Saengerrunde Damenchor helped put us in a holiday mood. I read the "Legend of the First Christmas Tree" followed by members singing "O Tannenbaum". Eighty members and guests attended.

On January 18, 1994, Jane Manester, Chairperson of the Travis County Historical Commissions presented a talk on "German Settlement in 19th Century Austin" to our monthly General Meeting. The GTHS board met at the school that following January 22nd. At the February 15th General Meeting, Professor Lew Reeves-Marquard shared his slide presentation on "The Iron Crosses of North Dakota". February also found the Guild Membership Committee busy preparing a Phon-A-Thon seeking new members for the Guild. It proves to be most successful. We now have more that 75 members and are still growing. In March, the General Meeting was moved to the "Wine Cellar" on 7th Street with a tour through the 1872 building along with advice on how to serve German beers and wines. Also in March, Gerhild Rogers (VP of Education), began teaching "Beginning German" to all interested. Hopefully, many similar activities will follow. On April 17th, Lisa Kahn, a noted German-Texan poet, will share her lovely poetry with us. Joining us if you can. The First Annual Spring Meeting will be held on

May 15th at the German Free School building. A Silent Auction is being planned (see May Day article for details), as well as, food and entertainment. We are all looking forward to this exciting event. You, as GTHS members, are cordially invited to attend. July and August will find us busy planning our Fund Raising Event for the Fall. Come September, we'll see you at the GTHS Convention in Fredericksburg. Look for our booth for information, a souvenir or just to say "hello". Watch the Convention Schedule for the slide presentation on the history of the German Free School, too. Hope many of you will be able to attend.

The Charles G. Trenckmann Memorial Library is almost complete now. You must really stop by for a visit on your next visit to Austin. Several Victorian chairs and two pre-Civil War tables are being restored. Now we just have the floors and drapes to do.....

Teresa Chavez, our Executive Director, acquired a Brick and Mortar Grant from the City of Austin and much needed outside restoration can begin.

The Guild newsletter, "Das Haus", is being published by the Newsletter Committee. This is very helpful to our members, allowing them to keep up with the activities of the Guild. As you can see, we are a busy Service Guild. It offers each of us the opportunity to grow and learn together, knowing that, all the while, we are helping make our dream of a GERMAN-TEXAN CULTURAL CENTER become a reality. Over 900 volunteer hours have been given by the members in order for all of these activities to take place. More than 500 visitors have come by, which is encouraging to us. There is so much more planned and needed to make our GTHS STATE HEADQUARTERS truly outstanding. Your help, in any way, would also be much appreciated. I look forward to seeing you at the German Free School. Our docents are here every Thursday afternoon from 1 to 4 for tours. For information, group tours and handicapped access call the office (512-482-0927).

Respectfully,

Arlene Burges
President
German Free School Guild

MAY DAY! MAY DAY! GTHS AUCTION IN AUSTIN

On Sunday, May 15, 1994, there will be the long awaited **silent auction** of GTHS property at the German Free School building in Austin. The German Free School Guild is busy preparing items which became property of GTHS through the estate of Kelly Stevens and from other donors. The long list of items includes:

- framed and unframed oil paintings by Kelly Stevens
- sets of collectible prints
- art supplies
- unusual South American and Mexican pottery
- oriental porcelain
- figurines in sets and single pieces
- an antique drawing table
- an "experienced" twin bed (very comfortable)
- air conditioning units and gas heaters

All items will have a minimum bidding price listed. Individual items go to the highest price over the minimum bid. The auction will not be advertised to the public but should be well attended by GTHS members, the friends they bring along and by certain invited guests.

Donations of additional items to be auctioned are also encouraged. These can be works of art or useful or simply pretty things. Please suggest a minimum bidding price for your donated items, especially if you don't deliver them before the day of the auction.

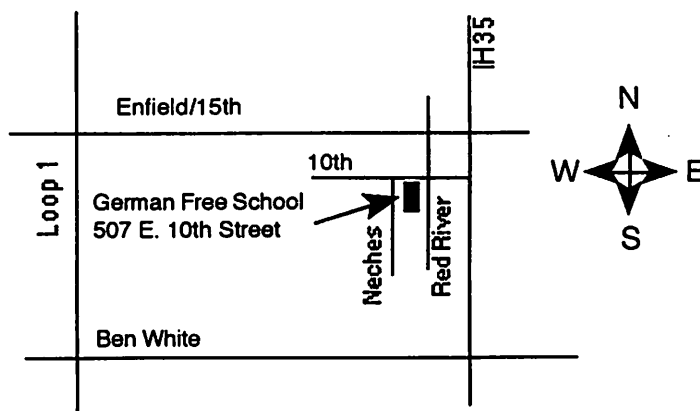
Items can be brought to the German Free School building (GTGS headquarters) at 507 East 10th Street in Austin. Please make arrangements with our Executive Director, Teresa, prior to dropping off items by calling (512) 482-0927. Beginning May 2, 1994, items can be viewed and bids can be placed, but only when you announce your visit previously to Teresa (so she can make sure the front gate is unlocked). This convenience is made mainly for out-of-town members and should be kept to a minimum by local people.

The silent auction has two major objectives:

- 1) To raise funds for the beautification and necessary maintenance of our unique, historic building and the Cultural and Heritage Center we want to become.
- 2) To make room for pieces and treasures given to GTGS which are symbols of German-Texan heritage.

In true German-Texan tradition the afternoon's activities will be accompanied by musical entertainment, refreshments and lots of visiting. St. Peter has promised mild sunshine for the day so we can enjoy the garden.

EVENT: Silent Auction
WHEN: May 15, 1994 (Sunday)
TIME: 1 to 4 pm
WHERE: 507 E. 10th Street, Austin, Texas
BRING: Friends, a smile, cash and a checkbook



Surprising
**San
Angelo**
TEXAS

Convention & Visitors Bureau

January 11, 1994

Dr. Otto Tetzlaff
3625 Willowbrook Dr
San Angelo, Texas 76904

Dear Otto,

It is our pleasure to inform you that the German Texan Heritage Society has been selected by the Convention and Visitors Bureau Advisory Board to receive the 1993 Convention Award of Excellence at the Chamber of Commerce Annual Banquet, Thursday, February 3, 1994.

Nominees are evaluated as to their advance planning, creativity and innovativeness. Special note is taken of those groups that best present the spirit of San Angelo to the out-of-town delegates. The German Texan Heritage Society met this criteria and more.

The Convention & Visitors Bureau would like to invite you and a guest to the Chamber of Commerce Annual Banquet, Thursday February 3, 1994 to accept the award. Cocktails will be served at 6:00 PM with dinner service to begin at 7:00 PM. John Foppe of Zig Zigar Corporation will be the guest speaker. Please RSVP to the Bureau's office (653-1206) by January 28th, whereupon your complementary tickets will be mailed to you.

Congratulations, San Angelo is fortunate to have you as an active member of our community. We are looking forward to seeing you February 3th.

Sincerely,

Marion S. Bottomley
Marion S. Bottomley, Director
San Angelo CVB

Barry Kleypas
Barry Kleypas, Chairman
CVB Advisory Board

MS/BK/ag

The West Texas you never expected

The Karnes Citation

20

Karnes City, Tx. 78118

Wednesday, September 29, 1993

Prof. Katzenjammer

Robert Thonoff receives true German honor

-Page 3-

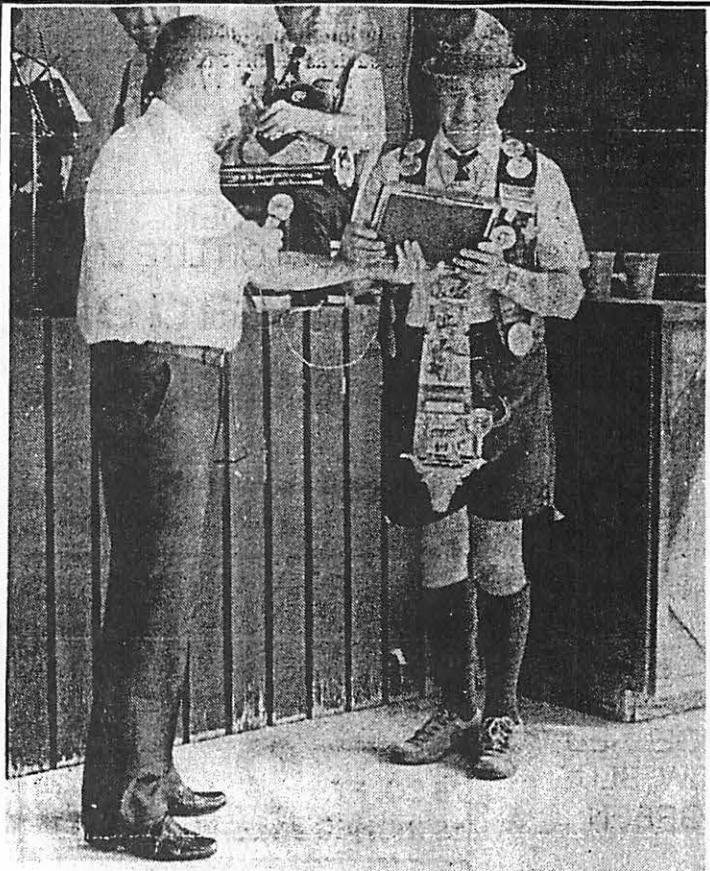
Thonhoff receives Friendship Award

On Sunday, Sept. 19, German Consul Klaus Fleischmann of Houston presented to Robert H. Thonhoff of Karnes City The Federal Republic of Germany Friendship Award in recognition of his efforts in building bridges of friendship between the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States of America.

The occasion was the 133rd birthday party of the Boerne Village Band at Po-Po's Family Restaurant and Garten six miles north of Boerne, Texas. Thonhoff, known also by many as "Professor Katzenjammer," serves as emcee for the Boerne Village Band, the oldest German band in the world outside Germany itself.

Longtime "Schulmeister" (school principal) at Fashing (where, among other things, he taught his students to recite the Pledge to the Flag every morning in English, Spanish, and German), Thonhoff was tagged thirty years ago with the monicker, "Professor Katzenjammer". ("Katzenjammer" is a German word that means "hang-over" in English.) Many Karnes and Atascosa county residents will remember the good times at each annual Fashing BESTFEST and the many performances by his Fashing Folkdancers while he was principal at Fashing School.

During his thirty-five-year teaching career (1953-1988), Thonhoff found time to write four award-winning books on Texas history. He was an original researcher for the Institute of Texas Cultures (1967-1968) and is an original participant of the Texas Folklife Festival, where he has continued each year to emcee as "Professor Katzenjammer". He and his wife, Victoria Balser Thonhoff, have been Ambassadors of the Institute of Texan Cultures since its beginning in 1968.



BUNDESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND Consul Klaus Fleischmann presents to Robert H. Thonhoff (aka "Professor Katzenjammer") The Federal Republic of Germany Friendship Award in recognition of Thonhoff's efforts on behalf of German-American relations and in recognition of his endeavors in fostering and sustaining friendship between the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States of America.

Currently, Thonhoff continues to keep very busy during his "retirement" by serving as chairman of the Karnes County Historical Commission, as chairman of the AACOG Alamo-La Bahia Corridor Committee, and as first vice president of the Texas State Historical Association, the oldest learned society in Texas. He and his wife are also active in the Texas German Society and the German-Texan Heritage Society.

Professor Katzenjammer will emcee for the Boerne Village Band at many upcoming Oktoberfest celebrations, including celebrating German-American Day on October 6 at the German Heritage Park in San Antonio. He and his wife look forward to accompanying the Boerne Village Band for an official visit and performances in Germany in 1994.

fine brass fave!

REFLECTIONS ON A "ST. LOUIS WOMAN"

21

by Flora von Roeder

On Tuesday, August 3, 1993, my German-Texan mother went to sleep for the last time. She was not a native-born German Texan, but in August 1933, she ceased to be a "St. Louis woman," when upon visiting Texas, she decided to stay. She married my father that year and except for brief visits back to Missouri on occasion, her life became almost exclusively wrapped around the activities of a German-Texan housewife who lived on a farm in a very rural area.

Born December 22, 1911, her name was Ethel Schlenk. Her parents were Henry Schlenk, owner and manager of Arsenal Street Bowling Lanes, and Anna Marie Petri. Both were descendants of St. Clair County, Illinois, German immigrants. Anna Petri was descended from grandparents named Petri from Dietzenbach, Hessen Darmstadt; Schmersahl from Holte, Hannover; Fritz from Görsroth, Nassau, and Goebel from Oberasphe, Hessen Darmstadt. Henry Schlenk's parents, Friedrich Schlenk and Anna Ulrich, hailed from Merklingen, Württemberg, and Weichs, Baden, respectively.

The Schlenks' four-level house at 3824 Juniata Street, two blocks south of Tower Grove Park in South St. Louis is no longer in the family, but it is to this day in excellent condition. South St. Louis was filled with German neighborhoods full of beautiful old homes, bakeries, breweries, and, obviously, a bowling alley or two.

Mother's description of her girlhood in these surroundings was certainly different from what she knew after becoming a new bride and farmer's wife, although she was accustomed to being a number in a large family. She was the ninth of ten children; however, two were deceased when she was born. She shared a bedroom with her younger sister (still living) until she left for Texas. This two-to-a-room living arrangement held for all the siblings--the two older brothers, the two older sisters, and the two brothers just ahead of her. Lacking were the contemporary separate bathrooms for each two--one bathroom served ten people, but she observed that in Texas she bathed in a round wash tub and spent hot or freezing intervals in an outhouse away from the main house.

Week days were spent quite normally for kids, i.e., going to school, doing one's homework afterwards, cleaning one's room, seeing one's friends, reading, going to music lessons, etc. Music seemed to mean a great deal to the whole family. On Saturdays, Grandpa Schlenk always listened to the Metropolitan Opera broadcast over the radio, and all the kids but the two older boys learned some kind of music. Mother and the two older sisters learned piano, and Mother, with a good voice, spent a lot of time singing. She would be especially remembered for this latter pastime by almost all who knew her. The third brother, like his father, developed a love of opera, and he played the mandolin. The fourth brother was the most gifted, having a natural ear and beautiful voice. He developed to the point as a young adult of performing at the St. Louis Fox Theater.

On Sundays, the big thing was dinner. The girls and Grandma would bake half a dozen pies for this occasion, and the huge roast or ham served not only the family, but also lots of company. Occasionally, there was a rabbit dish called "Hassenpfeffer." Afterward, there was always someone playing the piano and entertaining. The older folks talked or played cards. However, not all week ends were spent at home. Grandpa was in an income bracket that allowed automobile ownership; therefore, occasionally, there was a trip over the river to Illinois to see the relatives there who still lived on farms around Darmstadt, Fayetteville, and Freeburg or in the town of Belleville.

As a teenager, Mother's life changed little. The house's basement served as a reservoir for the big vats of home brew "Heimgemacht" (remember prohibition) Grandpa made, and Grandma kept big barrels of pickles and other specialties there. There were always plenty of refreshments available, and the house rang with music and laughter as the kids threw parties for their friends.

In the days of Mother's vintage, high school was meant for boys only, so they could get a job and earn a living; after eighth grade, girls' formal education was over. So like the others, she got a job in a "Five and Ten Cent Store" and spent her pay on clothes. She did a surprising thing though. She enrolled in a night high school and took some courses in typing and English. I cannot vouch for the typing, but she must have had a love of reading and writing, because I remember the love of books she brought with her to Texas and also remember well the voluminous letters she wrote to not only her own family and friends, but also to my father's many relatives around the state.

She loved to go dancing, whether it was in the big country halls over in Illinois or the nightclubs in the city. Her niece, also a singer, recalls her as a "knockout" in a red satin evening dress clinging to her voluptuous figure and her dark curls to her shoulders as her date came to call for her.

The good times began coming to an end around 1931 as the Depression hit home. Grandpa lost his business and was ailing as well. The older sons were police officers who had been married for some time. The youngest brother was also gone and married. One brother was a high school graduate with a job with some merit at J.C. Penneys, and the girls all had novelty jobs and paid some of their keep. All were still living at home. One of the girls had been married briefly and had a small daughter.

As a school girl, Mother had a friend who lived with her grandmother; her mother was dead, and her father had moved to Alice, Texas. The friend also moved to Texas following graduation from grammar school, but she and Mother kept in touch. She married at a young age and moved to a house next door to my father's brother and sister-in-law. My father left the farm in Fayette County and moved to Alice to live with his brother and look for work early in 1931.

In the course of their correspondence, Mother's friend asked if Mother might be interested in writing to a Texas cowboy. She responded affirmatively, and so the letters began. Pictures were exchanged; obviously, both were impressed. Sometime during the second year, the "cowboy" invited the "city girl" to visit Texas. She was flattered but honest when she responded that she did not have the money to make the trip. He asked if she would be willing to come if he sent her the money; he could not leave his job to make the trip to see her.

Surely, she was ahead of her time! A young woman of her upbringing dared to accept such an offer, said "goodbye" to her family, and boldly traveled by bus to Corpus Christi where he met her. Married in Alice, they lived there only a short time, but she made an early splash as she got a spot on a local radio station playing the piano and singing for 15 minutes each day.

Shortly after they were married, he lost his job. This was the first of many long strenuous economic droughts they were to endure. She persuaded him to come back to the city with her for a visit and a job search. The family members were still not recovered from the shock of her leaving and then informing them of her marriage. She often said that they expected him to have "sauerkraut hanging from his ears under the ten-gallon hat!"

The job search proved fruitless and back to Texas they came, experiencing another setback when their old Studebaker gave out, ironically in a place called "Albatross, Missouri. They sold it for scrap and bought two bus tickets to Fayetteville, Texas, where he grew up. The farm there then became home for the next 17 years. His family was not as Americanized as hers; there were many more iron-clad German (mostly Prussian) features to be overcome, and all the members spoke German at home until she came along. She never really learned except to "know when they are talking about me."

The later Depression, World War II, and post war years took their toll. She lived in a three-room house with a tin roof. The pretty dark-haired, slender woman learned to cook and heat irons on a wood stove, wash on a washboard, read by kerosene lamplight, bake bread in a non-regulated oven, do without a telephone, hoe a garden, carry large pails of feed and water to chickens and livestock, wear feedsack dresses, and as said before, bathe in a round galvanized tub and go to the outhouse. A midwife delivered three of her four babies at home. Intermittently, she suffered the pain of an appendectomy, mastectomy, cholecystotomy, and cholecystectomy. She recovered from all of it, grew robust, and eventually recovered her health. She had a fourth baby. She still loved to dance and she and my father took in a number of the local dances.

As I listened to the strains of the organ playing her favorite Baptist hymns (she was a Lutheran) at her funeral, my mind wandered back to my childhood and those years. How did she survive such a contrast in lifestyles without going mad? And then I heard her, sometimes accompanying herself at the piano at someone's house, but mostly while doing those backbreaking chores. She would raise that voice to "Over the Waves," "In the Sweet By and By," "The Blue Danube," "Old Rugged Cross," "Alexander's Ragtime Band," "In the Garden," "Du, Du, Liegst Mir im Herzen," "We Just Couldn't Say Goodbye," "Desert Song," arias from "Il Pagliacci" or "Rigoletto," and, of course, "St. Louis Woman" and "The Eyes of Texas." The neighbors commented often on hearing Mrs. Roeder singing and how nice it sounded. She sang us to sleep, and she sang us awake.

But the singing eventually began to wane. The change from a rural to an urban society following the war found those who were in this small type of farm operation struggling hopelessly. My father finally found a paying job, poor as it was, but at least there was cash in the house. We moved to Colorado County, and eventually, my mother had a small house with a gas stove, electric lights, a telephone, and a bathroom. However, she was not well again. Her robustness began to ebb. She began showing symptoms of what was diagnosed in 1961 as Parkinson's Disease. Medication kept it at slow progress, almost in remission for the next 12 years. Then it re-activated, and the slow but steady deterioration never stopped. My father died in 1979, and we thought it would only be a matter of time before she followed. The inevitable happened, and she needed the constant care of a nursing home. Even there at first she would try to play that piano and sing in that shaky voice. The nurses would dance with her as she sat in her wheelchair.

The voice had long gone as had the conscious awareness of anyone for the past year or more. But somewhere she knew when we were gone and when we were there. I went to see her the week before I left for Germany on June 9. I told her I was going to be singing with the Chorgemeinschaft and one of the songs we would be singing was "Alexander's Ragtime Band." I went to see her again on Sunday, August 1, and told her all about singing in Germany. Two days later she went to sleep. As the final strains of Schubert's "Ave Maria" drifted through the chapel, she probably started singing--"Du, Du, Liegst Mir im Herzen," "St. Louis Woman," and "The Eyes of Texas Are Upon You." I hope the angels listened.

People Profile - - Lillie, Oscar Dietrich

By GRETCHEN GARST
Special to the Banner-Press

When Lillie Meinecke and Oscar Dietrich married on May 29, 1923, America hummed with change.

Cities and industry grew at a rapid rate. Hollywood spun out fantasies of glamour to captivate all. Flappers bobbed their hair, shortened their skirts, went to night clubs, danced the Charleston and talked of Freud. People took to the roads in their Ford flivvers known as the Model-T. President Warren G. Harding presided over an administration crumbling from corruption which was soon to become public knowledge.

Lillie and Oscar Dietrich came from a different culture than the one known to most of mainstream America in the "Roaring Twenties." They came from German immigrant parents who lived in the Burton area. They came from the old school of serious farming where all able hands toiled the fields from early in the morning until late into the evening. Agriculture, rather than business and industry, ruled their lives and determined prosperity during a decade when President Calvin Coolidge proclaimed, "The business of America is business."

The Dietrichs kept alive in their marriage the simpler life of rural America where the work ethic and clear-cut standards of right and wrong prevailed and made them somehow stronger and surer than those tossed about by the changing modes and mores of the time.

A wonderful old wedding picture adorns the wall of their bedroom which still has its original coat of paint from 1928. It hangs behind the bed where Oscar, now almost 93 years of age, rests his frail body.

In the picture, Lillie stands tall and proud by the side of her new husband with her hand resting on his shoulder. She wears a long dress of darkened hue for which she paid \$10. Her abundant hair is piled high on her head in the fashion of an earlier day. She looks strong and sturdy and full of purpose.

Oscar, who sits in a chair in this picture, manages to look serious and pleased about his new bride all at the same time. He wears a dark suit and high-top shoes. His slim frame speaks of fitness and strength of the sort that comes from long hours of physical labor.

The couple, now old and gnarled from many years of hard work, speak of their long life together. They speak of 70 years of marriage that never knew the threat of divorce court. They speak of their three children, Wilfred, Nevi Lee and Raymond. They speak of grandchildren and great-grandchildren. They speak of their farm and their fields. They speak of prices and wages in the old days. They speak of his blacksmith shop and her quilting bees. They speak of life - life that still exists in Washington County among some of the old German settlers and their ancestors.

Lillie and Oscar began courting at house dances. He once took out another girl, but Lillie said of him, "He was the onliest man I ever dated, but I had lots of friends."

He proposed when she was 15 and he was 23, and they were married at the Lutheran Church in Giddings by Pastor G.W. Fisher. They ate vanilla ice cream at their wedding reception. The young couple lived for a while with her parents and then moved to their present homestead near Burton in January, 1924, after the renter vacated.

"We moved here in 1924 and never did move again," Lillie Dietrich said. "We built our present house in 1928. We farmed. Oscar labored as a carpenter and worked for the railroad for \$2.08 for a full day. He fixed up the tracks and repaired the railroad ties. He also worked in Burton for Mr. Finke and in Carmine for Mr. Neutzler, his railroad boss.

"I was farming and worked for Health Care out of Houston. I took care of my brother (who was ill with cancer) for many years. I washed clothes with a wringer type machine, pumped it by hand, cooked three meals a day and baked my own bread. It was good bread too.

"When the sun came up, Oscar already had 90 pounds of cotton picked. We picked three bales of cotton a week. He carried it to the gin in Burton by wagon. I like to pick cotton, but I hate to haul corn."

Cotton and corn were their primary crops. They sold the cotton and kept the corn to feed their livestock and poultry.

"We had 500 laying hens and over 200 turkeys," Lillie said. "We sold hogs and cows after fattening them up. We had ducks, geese and guineas. We made and sold butter. I cooked homemade soap too.

"Farming was hard. The first year (of marriage), 1924, we had a good crop - eight bales of cotton, eight acres of corn. In 1925 there was a big drought and we only had 400 pounds of seed cotton (less than one bale) and five bushel baskets of corn. 1926 wasn't a good year either. It took the farmers three years to get back to where they were in '24.

"1933 was the hard year (of the Great Depression). We sold a calf for \$8. We used every feed sack that we had. I made dresses, curtains, bedspreads, bed sheets, quilts, everything you could use from feed sacks.

"I got my sewing machine in 1924 and still sew on the same machine. I like to sew. I sewed all Daddy's (Oscar's) shirts and underwear when I got married. I sewed for the children. Wilfred had homemade shirts when he went to school. I sewed his overalls. Every winter my Momma came over here and helped me cut material. Mother could cut patterns.

"I like to quilt. We used to have quilting bees. They were the biggest parties; six or eight women would come to the quilting bee. We could quilt and talk. They came in the morning and ate lunch and a second lunch around four."

While Lillie enjoyed her quilting bees, Oscar carved his niche as an expert in blacksmithing, a trade he learned from his father, Fritz Dietrich. The elder Dietrich emigrated to Texas from Germany and began farming near Burton. He brought a "Fulton" anvil for his farm shop and many tools from Sears and Roebuck during the early 1900s. He also handcrafted some of his tools.

He passed the anvil and tools along to son Oscar who worked for over 63 years as a blacksmith on his own farm shop. Many of the farm tools made by Oscar still hang on the wall of his shop. A photograph and brief narrative about Oscar and his blacksmithing talents appear in the book, *Between Anvil and Forge*, published in 1987. Lillie said her husband was very smart and could build or fix most anything.

Despite long hours of hard work, the Dietrichs managed to enjoy a pleasant social life and raise three children who were "well behaved" and fared well in school even though they studied at night by a coal lamp.

"We worked at night, but we never worked on Sunday," Lillie said. "If we did not get company, we went and visited. Everybody always had coffee and lunch. If they weren't at home, we went some place else. Apple pie and dry sausage - that was the best meal you could eat. We went to house dances on Saturday night. Daddy played the French harp and fiddle at home. We bought a car in 1924, a second hand Model T. Then in 1929, we bought a new Chevrolet and then bought a Plymouth in 1954. That's the last car we bought."

All of the Dietrich children were born at home in the white iron bed which still stands in their bedroom. Wilfred and Nevi Lee both taught school. Wilfred continues to teach at Blinn College as a professor of English while Nevi Lee has retired. The youngest son, Raymond, a retired policeman from Houston, now tends the farm and looks after the blacksmith shop. The Dietrichs have two grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.

**The Life Story of Robert Herbst
by Esther Boerner Wiedenfeld**

In every community there are leaders in civic work, literature and music and so it has been in Comfort, Texas. One of these leaders was Robert Carl Herbst.

Robert was born June 12, 1893, to Carl Heinrich and Wilhelmine Voigt Herbst. This young man's family were farmers, millers and carpenters, part of Germany's artisan class. However, in the Herbst's private social activities, the family collected a library, played musical instruments and spoke both English and German. The women and children of the family worked in the fields, chopping cotton, harvesting the crops while the men worked for other people for cash. It was in this environment that Robert grew up. He, too, learned to play several instruments, read Schiller and Goethe, and sing in the local choral clubs. As he already spoke English and German fluently, he decided to take on the study of the Spanish language. Robert was a man of wit and humor. This characteristic was displayed when he wrote the life stories of the Herbst-Voigt families. One of his first statements in this unpublished biography that gives an insight into his humor is "For six months I was called Alfred. Then for some mysterious reason they renamed me Robert Carl."

Robert attended the Comfort Schools. For seven years, he walked with his brothers and sisters through rain and sunshine to get his education. At the end of those seven short years, it was expected that he begin to help with the farming. He probably wondered, was this the end of his education? One day, his father, Carl, handed Robert a book and said, "Read and study it." Thus a practice between father and son was established. Robert's education had just started.

During the next years, Robert learned the rudiments of farming, but at heart, this man was never a farmer. There was too much of the singer and scholar in him. When Professor A.C. Wertheim placed an ad in the West Texas Independent Courier that he was starting to hold night classes in math, bookkeeping and Spanish, Robert enrolled.

He still, however, had time on his hands and so he joined the Casino Club. His artistic abilities began to bloom. He widened his social activities and became a member of the Comfort community's live theater.

Like some of the other members of the Herbst-Voigt families, Robert inherited a good singing voice. He was welcomed into the Liedertafel and Gemistorchor, both German singing clubs. When he became a member of these two groups he again faced a strict teacher. His erstwhile school teacher, Hubert Heinen, taught him the basics in singing correctly.

1925 was a momentous year in this man's life. In the early part of the year, Robert was elected director of the Comfort singing groups. The singers were able to present songs in English as well as in German. And then, on July 4th, he married Clara Potschernick of Boerne, Texas. She would share the good and difficult times with this man for fifty seven years. Clara became his unfailing right hand, when her husband served Comfort's community in many civic projects.

In 1926, Rudolph Flach asked Robert to deliver a eulogy at a local funeral. This was to be the first of 606 eulogies with which Robert Herbst honored the pioneers of Comfort. Up to this time, there had been four or five men in the community who had delivered eulogies in memory of these freethinkers. Evidently Mr. Herbst's ability and willingness to work with the families was so well liked that the other gentlemen were excused from performing this service.

Not only did Robert deliver the eulogy, he directed the singing at the funeral. The eulogies were delivered in both English and German, depending upon the preference of the family. This decision was not Robert's, but rather that of the family of the deceased who decided which language they preferred. Robert was comfortable with either language. When a call came that his services were needed, all farm work immediately came to a halt. Clara, with four little children by her side, would then see to it that the work was completed.

As Albert, Gerald, Walter and Roberta came of age, they were each given an instrument to play. Each learned to play well enough that a family orchestra was organized for the family's own pleasure. To further this musical education, Robert and Clara took their family to San Antonio to attend the opera festival as often their means allowed.

When the children grew old enough to help with farm work, they took on chores and duties to help keep the farm going. Robert ran as a candidate for the Comfort School Board. He was elected to this group and soon after became the secretary. Before he retired he was also to serve as President.

Upon the initiation of the Kendall County Soil Conservation District, Robert placed his family farm in this program. In a speech given to his colleagues, he stated: "Unless there is an early and thorough awakening to the water situation as it exists and what it implies, there will be a national calamity."

In the 1950s, the Texas Hill Country suffered a severe drouth. As Robert sat by a window of his home, he watched the land being blown away by strong, dry winds. His instincts for farming became visible and for once, his artistic side was over-shadowed.

There were two very distinct events in this man's life when he assumed responsibilities as a leader that the older generations would never forget. At one of the last times that Comfort hosted the Gebirgs Sangerbund of Texas, Robert was the host conductor of the Comfort Community Hall.

In 1954, when Comfort celebrated its 100th anniversary a group of leading citizens from this small German community came and asked Robert to serve as the Chairman for this festive event. He was expected to rally everyone to join in, cooperate and contribute to the festivities. Everyone did.

In spite of the fact that the eulogies Robert wrote were for the freethinkers of Comfort and Sisterdale, a feeling of strong faith for his Maker could be discerned in between the written lines. He also had a love and appreciation for poetry and this was also evident in the eulogies that he wrote and presented at the funerals.

Alfred, Lord Tennyson, was one of his favorites. The following is an Alfred, Lord Tennyson stanza that Robert often used.

**"Sunset and Evening Star, and one call for me.
And may there be no moaning of the bar, when I go to sea.
But such a tide as moving seems asleep--too full for sound or foam,
For that which drew from out the boundless deep turns again home.
Twilight and evening Bell and after that the dark
And may there be no moaning of farewell when I embark
From the bourne of time, the flood may bear me far
I hope to see my Pilot face to face, when I have crossed the bar."**

Robert and Clara moved to Fredericksburg on March 15, 1957. Robert was almost 64 years of age and the couple decided to retire from the dairy business. They exchanged farms with their son, Gerald, who lived in the Fredericksburg community. There they joined Bethany Lutheran Church. Robert also joined the Arion Maenner Chor and the Hermanns' Sons Gemischter Chor.

It was in this new environment that both Robert and Clara were to enjoy a more leisurely life. However, it was not the same as the years here-to-fore. Robert's declining years began to show more than Clara's and on October 19, 1983, this leader of the Texas Hill Country called it a day. He was buried in the Comfort Cemetery with his family and old friends standing close by.

Compiled with the help of notes and interviews with Mrs. Clara Herbst, his widow, and Gerald Herbst, his son, residents of Comfort, Texas. Copyrighted by the author, February 1994. If anyone wishes to use material or quotes from this article, please contact Mrs. Wiedenfeld 121 Shirley Drive, Comfort, Texas 78013.

LISA KAHN READS HER POETRY IN AUSTIN

The German-Texan Heritage Society with the help of the German Free School Guild has invited Lisa Kahn to read some of her poetry at a special event on Sunday, April 17, 1994, at 2.30 pm at the German Free School building, 507 E. Tenth Street, Austin.

Lisa Kahn is one of the best known contemporary writers in the US who write in German. Her poetic vision, her seemingly simple style, her delicate sensitivity and her treatment of the German-American experience have brought her international recognition and admirers.

We hope to have some of her books available for book-signing after the reading.

This event gives out-of-town members and their German speaking friends the opportunity to combine a visit to the German Free School building with a pleasant cultural experience.

For information call the GTHS office, 512-482-0927, or on the morning of the event call Helga von Schweinitz, 512-441-2089.



Claus H. Rohlf, D.D.
Consultant in Congregational Vitalization

January 5, 1994

Mr. W. M. Von-Maszewski
GTHS, Journal Editor
2222 Cherry Lane
Pasadena, Texas 77502

Dear Mr. Von-Maszewski,

I want to share with you that the LAUDAMUS CHOIR from Germany will be presenting concerts from March 27 to April 10 as follows:

- March 27 a.m. Gethemane United Methodist Church, Houston
- p.m. St. Stephens UMC, Houston
- 28 p.m. First UMC, Victoria
- 29 p.m. First UMC, Corpus Christi
- 30 p.m. First UMC, Kingsville
- 31 p.m. First UMC, Brownsville
- April 1 p.m. First UMC, Harlingen
- 3 a.m. First UMC, Mission
- 5 p.m. First UMC, Seguin
- 6 p.m. First UMC, New Braunfels
- 7 p.m. First UMC, Boerne
- 8 p.m. First UMC, Fredericksburg
- 10 a.m. University UMC, San Antonio

The choir is made up of 46 of the top singers of the Free Churches of Germany. They are members of the CHRISTLICHEN SAENGERBUND. The choir will present a program of sacred music and conclude with a series of folk songs.

This is an excellent choir. I believe that some of the members of the GTHS will appreciate knowing of these concerts.

Thanks for your publicity.

Sincerely,

Claus H. Rohlf
Claus H. Rohlf

GTHS member

WHAT: Brahms' Ein Deutsches Requiem in German

WHO: 150-voice combined Bay Area Chorus directed by Rob Seible
and Tomball Community Chorus directed by Brad Bouley

WHEN: Friday, April 29th, 8:00 PM	Tuesday, May 3rd, 8:00 PM
WHERE: Pasadena High School Pasadena, Texas	Tomball First Baptist Church Tomball, Texas

Soloists will be Dr. Charles Nelson and Linda Seible. Ticket prices are \$10, and \$5 for seniors and students. For further information call 713-684-6030.

SOLOISTS

CHARLES NELSON

Charles Nelson, bass baritone, has enjoyed an active career as an oratorio, concert and opera singer. A graduate of the University of North Texas, he has performed with the Atlanta Symphony, Dallas Symphony, Houston Symphony, and over 40 other symphony orchestras throughout the country and abroad. His interest in educating young singers prompted him to develop a series of recitals called "Why Sing?" which has become an inspiration to young singers. Throughout his career, he has been active as a teacher in the Texas public schools, David Lipscomb University in Nashville, Tennessee, and East Texas State University. He is presently artist in Residence at Abilene Christian University.

LYNDA SEIBLE

Lynda Seible, soprano, is a graduate of Texas Christian University. Best known as a recitalist and oratorio soloist, Lynda has been soloist with Cantari Singers of Columbus, Ohio, Schola Cantorum of Texas, Oklahoma Chorale, Bev Henson Chorale, Concert Choral of Houston, Bay Area Chorus, Tomball Civic Chorus, Aspen Chamber Choir, and the Texas All-State Choir. Lynda has toured France with the Robert Shaw Festival Singers for three seasons and has performed with that group at Carnegie Hall and on recordings on the Telarc label. Lynda has twenty years experience at the elementary, secondary and college levels and is in demand as a clinician and adjudicator throughout the state. She is currently employed as a voice instructor at Lee College, Baytown, and also has a private vocal studio in Houston,

A VERY SPECIAL GERMAN-AMERICAN CONNECTION

A HOPE FOR THE FUTURE

The German-American Partnership Program (GAPP) is sponsored by the U.S. and German governments, encouraging a short term exchange program between high school students from both countries.

While Clear Creek Independent School District has had a successful exchange program with the Mullheim School in the Black Forest for several years, it began an additional partnership program with Michendorf (Potsdam) in 1992. By doing so, CCISD became the first school district in Texas, and one of the first school districts in the U.S. to establish a relationship with a former East German school.

The first year of exchange was 1992. Principal Hienrich Reinkensmeier, along with teachers, Christel Schilling and Renate Hornemann, escorted a group of teenagers that lived with CCISD counterparts for a three week period. The principal and teachers stayed with Fredericka Richter-DeBerry.

The program was such a success that on October 24, 1993, a fresh group of seventeen Michendorf students arrived at Houston Intercontinental Airport to begin their cultural and educational exchange. This time they were accompanied by their very able sponsor, English teacher, Christel Schilling and Michendorf High School art teacher, Lothar Klank. While the students lived with peers in the district, the teachers resided with Fredericka Richter-DeBerry.

The group enjoyed trips to downtown Houston, Galveston, Space Center Houston, and a three day excursion to New Orleans. There were cookouts, scavenger hunts, family opportunities and a gala farewell party, complete with songs, skits and a video by the Michendorf students.

On November 12 the teachers and students boarded a bus bound for Houston Intercontinental and the trip home. There were tears. There were hugs. And more tears and more hugs. Promises were made, to keep in touch, to write regularly.

They arrived as strangers in our lives. They left as good friends.

NOTE FROM FREDERICKA: The drawing on the facing page was done by Lothar Klank, a very talented, proficient, and productive artist. His insight with these stereotypes is one we can all embrace and be mindful of.

Not all Texans are cowboys,

and not all Germans wear Lederhosen.





Bei 30 bis 50 Grad Hitze kommt Texas-Band im Land ihrer Freunde arg ins Schwitzen MM

Fünfte Amerika-Tour der Unterallgäuer mit zahlreichen Auftritten – Beifall auf offener Szene

Erkheim (mik). Ihre inzwischen fünfte Amerika-Reise hat die Texas-Band Unterallgäu hinter sich. In diesem Jahr stand wieder Texas auf dem Programm, am Schluß der dreieinhalbwöchigen Reise wurde noch ein einwöchiger Trip nach Florida angehängt. Unvergeßliche Reise-Eindrücke nahmen die 46 Teilnehmer der Fahrt mit nach Hause.

Bereits kurz nach der Landung der Reisegruppe erwartete die Unterallgäuer im Flughafen von Dallas eine Überraschung: Sämtliche Mitglieder der „Dallas Frohsinn Kapelle“ samt ihrem Präsidenten Gary Nelson waren gekommen, um die deutschen Freunde musikalisch zu empfangen. Drei Tage blieb die Gruppe in der Texas-Metropole, um Dallas und Forth Worth zu besichtigen und am letzten Tage in der mit etwa 1000 Besuchern vollbesetzten „Solol-Hall“ ein Oktoberfest-Konzert zu geben.

Vollgepacktes Programm

Weiter ging es dann zu den Freunden der katholischen „St. Pöseph's Parish“ nach Slaton, wo die Musiker bereits zum dritten Male gastierten. Auch hier gab es eine ganztägige Besichtigungs-Tour nach Amarillo im Panhandle und durch den „Palo Duro Canyon“. Am ersten Sonntag der insgesamt dreieinhalbwöchigen Reise gestalteten die Musiker den Gottesdienst in der St. Josephs-Kirche, am Sonntagabend spielte die Band in Lubbock in einem Biergarten auf. Schon bei der Ankunft in Slaton waren die Unterallgäuer auf der Ranch „Casa del Sol“ eingeladen und machten eine Wanderung durch den „Blanco Canyon“ zum Winnetou-Haus von Dr. Meredith McClain, die durch ihre Aktivitäten auch im Unterallgäu keine Unbekannte mehr ist.

Auch in der deutschen Stadt Fredericksburg, der nächsten Station, waren private Übernachtungen vorbereitet. Die Musikanten spielten bei etwa 32 Grad abends im Freien, und wieder hatten sich 1200 Besucher versammelt, um die Musik aus der alten Heimat zu hören. Bei dieser Gelegenheit wurde Reiseleiter Edmund Mikusch durch Bürgermeisterin Linda Laugerhan mit der Ehrenbürger-Urkunde der Stadt ausgezeichnet.



Die jahrelange gute Freundschaft zwischen den Unterallgäuern Reinhard Lohr und Edmund Mikusch zu den Texanern Gary Nelson (links) und Teddy Trept (rechts) ermöglichte der Texas-Band Unterallgäu den inzwischen dritten Besuch im „Lone Star State“ Texas.

Foto: Markus Mikusch

Bei den Freunden vom „Fröhlichen Gesangsverein of Windale“ spielten die Unterallgäuer beim „Windale Oktoberfest“. Bei etwa 39 Grad im Schatten und über 50 Grad in der Sonne war so mancher Musiker danach ziemlich fertig. Die Gäste gestalteten auch einen Gottesdienst in der Evangelisch-Lutherischen Kirche in Greenvine und einen Auftritt in der „Burton American Legion Hall“. Das Gesangs-Duo Inge Künle und Josef Jöchle bekam Beifall auf offener Szene, ebenso wie die „Holzhacker- und Plattler-Brigade“ der Kapelle.

In San Antonio gaben die Unterallgäuer bereits am ersten Abend in der Beethoven-Halle ein Konzert. Schon am nächsten Morgen mußten sieben Mann der Gruppe im Fernsehstudio antreten, um zweimal live zum Frühstücks-Programm aufzuspielen. Nach einer Besichtigungs-Tour war am Abend dann

ein Spieltermin im „German Heritage Park“ wahrzunehmen. Beste Vorarbeit hat hier Gerhard W. Buech, der Direktor des deutschen „Heritage Parkes“, geleistet. Letztes Ziel in Texas war Houston. Auch hier warteten mit Mike Barker und Herbert Nittsche zwei Freunde, die sich um die Reisegruppe kümmerten und einen gemeinsamen Spieltermin mit der Kapelle „Alpenfest“ beim Oktoberfest in River Bend organisiert hatten.

Nach zwei weiteren Spielterminen in Naples waren die folgenden Tage ganz dem Urlaub gewidmet. Eine Fahrt in die Everglades mit Luftkissenbooten und ein Besuch im Indianer-Reservat standen ebenso auf dem Programm wie einige Tage Urlaub in Key Largo. Dieser Abstecher war den guten Beziehungen von Tannheims Flugplatz-Chef Max Dolderer und seiner Tochter Verena nach Naples/Florida zu verdanken.

All over Germany, signs point to U.S. military pulling out ^{TG}

New York Times Service

ERLANGEN, Germany — Where the largest tank brigade in the U.S. Army was once stationed, there is now only a vast, empty parking lot, barracks and a vacant 8,000-acre training area that the 2nd Brigade of the 3rd Infantry Division will soon turn back to the Germans.

All over Germany, the signs of Americans going home are unmistakable.

In this university town, the civilian authorities seem happy to get back the prime real estate occupied by Ferris Barracks, but in Mainz, Frankfurt and Kaiserslautern, many Germans have lost their jobs. Weeds grow in parade grounds and foreign asylum-seekers and refugees hang their laundry out the windows where American soldiers used to live.

Reducing its force in this country from 213,000 soldiers in 1990 to 65,000 by the end of 1995 is a complex logistical, financial, and morale challenge for the Army, which has to shrink, shift its mission from static defense to rapid deployment, and keep up combat readiness and morale, all at the same time.

"This will be my second change of assignment since I got here," said Staff Sgt. Joseph Washington of Charleston, S.C., before his transfer to Fort Polk, La., recently. "Within the past two years our four children have had to switch schools three times. We just want to get stabilized, so we can get on with the job."

The brigade commander, Col. J. Richard Wallace, was philosophical about the task of deactivating a proud unit.

"The good news is that clearly the political situation has changed enough that we don't need so many Bradley armored vehicles and tanks here," he said. "The bad news is that the peace this brigade was sent to create is now causing its deactivation."

For the units that do remain, the prime mission is no longer defending Germany and the rest of Western Europe from attack by 380,000 former Soviet army troops, all of whom will be gone from their old

Warsaw Pact outposts by 1995. Now the American Army's mission in Europe is training to tackle crises and take on peacekeeping missions beyond central Europe.

"It's a completely different Army than it was in the 1970s," said Maj. Gen. William Carter, commander of the 1st Armored Division, which will remain at its headquarters in Bad Kreuznach, west of the Rhine. "Before, the probability of being deployed outside central Europe was very remote. When you came, you knew you'd be staying pretty much where you were."

Despite President Clinton's decision to withdraw American forces from Somalia by next spring and the apparent unlikelihood that the United Nations will ask Americans to do peacekeeping in Bosnia-Herzegovina any time soon, those are the kinds of missions the 1st Armored Division expects to be given in the future.

Under current planning, the American forces in all Europe will total only 100,000 by 1995, down from 314,200 in 1990. Air bases in Britain and other installations in Italy have also been closed.

The remaining forces will be organized in lighter, more mobile units than before, with a potential area of operations from Europe and the Middle East to Africa.

This is the area of responsibility of the U.S. European Command, based in Stuttgart. The command also maintains military contacts with officers from former Warsaw Pact countries, including Russia, even while part of its mission remains deterring nuclear attacks.

The military's task is an immense and complicated undertaking: reducing or inactivating entire regiments, sending troops and equipment back to the United States or to storage in Europe or in ships at sea, and yet making sure the units that remain are fully trained and ready to go into action at a moment's notice.

The Army commander in Europe, Gen. David Maddox, said recently that it was hard for him to get officials in Washington to recognize that making reductions costs money, too — \$340 million last year, and \$256 million this year

that he had to carve out of his existing budget, which was \$3.6 billion last year.

The Army did it, he said, partly by cutting back on the monthly standard number of hours helicopters could be flown and the number of miles tanks and other vehicles could be driven, and partly by reducing support units.

By the end of 1995, the Army will have gone from a total of 858 installations in Europe to 301; the Air Force is reducing to 18 installations from 35, with a force equivalent to less than three fighter wings where nine were stationed during the Cold War.

The Army housing and shopping area in Frankfurt and even the sprawling former I.G. Farben building there — headquarters of V Corps now — are to be turned back to the Germans by 1995.

But the German military is also slimming down, with no use for many of the more than 500 installations the Americans are handing over to them as they leave.

Negotiations with the German government on possible compensation for improvements the Army had made to the properties through the years seem likely to take years. Maddox said the American starting position was that they were worth more than \$1 billion.

The Iron Curtain is gone now, and by next spring so will be the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment, which stood guard along the part of the border in the hills between eastern and western Germany east of Fulda called the Fulda Gap.

Today, its mission accomplished, the regiment is being inactivated. Observation Post Alfa, where soldiers used to peer across at the Communists through binoculars and infrared night scopes, is now full of foreign asylum-seekers.

The mood at its headquarters, with soldiers and their families packing up and preparing to leave, was poignant as they prepared for the regiment's departure ceremony in October.

"As painful as it is, we are in a position to leave because we were so successful in carrying out our mission," said the regimental commander, Col. Scott Wallace.

"It's kind of sad, closing down, and all," said Sgt. Craig Satcher of Jonesboro, La.

Pfc. Jimmy Lane of Murfreesboro, Tenn., said he was being transferred to Stuttgart. "My wife only got here two months ago, but we would have been happy to go back to the States," he said. "But now that we know we're staying and that our housing is taken care of, we look forward to visiting Holland."

The 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment is in the process of dismantling itself, shipping its Abrams tanks and Bradley armored vehicles and 79,998 other items from tool kits to camouflage outfits either to Army units that will remain in Europe after 1995 or to storage ships.

The first of seven ships, under Army command in Washington, will start loading equipment from Europe at Antwerp next Monday.

Then the ships will be positioned at ports or at sea to be ready to match up with troops to assemble a heavy armored brigade force anywhere in the world, the Army says.

By next March, Fulda, which had 8,800 American soldiers during the Cold War, will have none. Dr. Wolfgang Hamberger, the lord mayor of Fulda, flew to Washington this year to plead for a reversal of the decision, but the Army thought it had no choice.

"We owe you thanks for freeing our country and all of us from National Socialism," he said in his farewell remarks, "and for saving us from communism, assuring us of peace in freedom and encouraging European unity."

He did not mention the fact that the regiment's departure also meant that 346 German civilians would be out of jobs, and that by the time the reductions now planned are completed in 1995, 27,900 German civilians will lose their jobs with the U.S. Army.

The Army's 2nd Armored Cavalry Regiment pulled out of Merrell barracks, a former SS compound, in Fuerth, near Nuremberg, last year. The headquarters building, a huge red brick structure, is being renovated to house the German Federal Office for the Recognition of Foreign Refugees.

Study: Poverty Decreasing in the East, Constant in the West

TG

The Week in Germany—January 28, 1994

Over seven million Germans were living in poverty as of 1992, according to a report released last week in Bonn. The study, jointly sponsored by the German Trade Union Federation (DGB) and the charity organization *Deutscher Paritätischer Wohlfahrtsverband*, offers the most recent comprehensive overview of poverty in Germany and is the first of its kind to take both the eastern and western halves of the country into consideration. Poverty is defined in the study in several ways: as income poverty (i.e., a household income less than half of the national average) as poverty of living conditions, or as poverty in education and work. In the first category in western Germany, the average monthly household income was calculated to be DM 1,708 (approximately U.S. \$ 973) in 1992, and 7.5 percent of the population, 4.65 million people, survived on less than half that figure. In eastern Germany during the same period, 14.8 percent of the population, 2.6 million people, lived in

households earning less than half of the DM 1,246 (U.S.\$ 710) calculated as the average monthly income, down from 16.2 percent the year before. In both parts of the country, single-parent families and families with numerous children made up a disproportionately large portion of those living in poverty.

Living conditions, the report found, have improved somewhat in eastern Germany. Whereas a quarter of the eastern population lived in residences with less than one room per inhabitant in 1991, "only" about a fifth lived in similarly cramped circumstances a year later. The situation was somewhat, but not dramatically, better in western Germany, where 14.7 percent of the population endured over-crowded residences. Poor westerners did, however, have better basic amenities than poor easterners on the whole. Nearly 13.4 percent of eastern Germans did not, for example, have their own bath and toilet facilities in 1992; by contrast, only 2.2 percent of western Germans

still lived in apartments with shared toilets and baths in 1992.

Although the number of people in eastern Germany with extremely low incomes has declined slightly, as has the number of people in extremely cramped living conditions, the authors of the study say that there is increasing "cumulative poverty" in Germany and point to the fact that the number of people who are poor in more than one or all of the aforementioned areas — income, housing, education and work — increased from 8.9 percent in 1990 to 10.3 percent in 1992. Large families and families headed by single parents are most susceptible to this accumulation of poverty factors. The situation was particularly acute among foreigners, of whom nearly 17 percent were already surviving on poverty-level incomes. Over a quarter of the foreigners in Germany left school before completing their studies, and over half are without professional training. Close to half, 44.2 percent, lived in crowded or substandard housing in 1992.

DGB deputy chairperson Ursula Engelen-Kefer, who, along with representatives of the *Paritätischer Wohlfahrtsverband*, presented the study's findings to the press, warned of the political dangers of poverty. Poverty, she said, is "fertile ground" for extremism that cannot be overlooked. To reduce long-term unemployment, she called for special measures to accommodate single parents and parents with numerous children in the job market.

The findings of the DGB-*Paritätischer Wohlfahrtsverband* study were reinforced by another study released last week. According to the Protestant social services organization *Diakonisches Werk*, one million people in Germany have no apartment of their own and another million and a half live in substandard residences. Walther Specht, director of *Diakonisches Werk*'s social assistance and youth programs, called on government authorities to increase funding for the construction of public housing and to end tax breaks for higher income earners who purchase homes. ■

San Antonio Express-News

EDITORIAL - JAN. 23 1994

TG

Fallen wall paves way for new Berlin's future

Understandable but sometimes unreflective jubilation in the West greeted the end of the Cold War and the collapse of the old Soviet bloc. The good guys had won.

Chunks of the Berlin Wall, the hated symbol of tyranny and deadly barrier to human freedom, became popular souvenirs of that victory.

They were best-sellers at department stores throughout the United States and Western Europe.

Larger pieces found their way into museums, including the one being built in College Station to honor former President George Bush.

That initial euphoria symbolized by the Berlin Wall mania has largely died down. The end of the Cold War has not brought world peace after all. In Europe, the specter of Bosnia haunts the victors and losers alike.

The resurgence of vicious, violent neo-Nazism and the financial

and social costs of reunification now cause some Germans, on both sides, to plead plaintively, "Give us our wall back."

Sales of pieces of the wall to collectors have diminished considerably. But the remaining parts of that hated barrier are still finding good, perhaps better, use, both practically and symbolically.

"Former barracks, barricades, watch towers and slabs of the wall" are being "broken up and pulverized into concrete chips by a Bavarian construction company," the Associated Press recently reported.

This recycled material, mostly good quality cement, is being used to build streets in Germany's once-again-united capital city of Berlin.

The rubble of the past is being used to build essential infrastructure for the future. That's not a jubilant undertaking, but it is a necessary one.

Reunification tears at western German economy

December 26, 1993

New York Times Service

DUISBURG, Germany — More than three years after the initial euphoria over reunification, Germans are beginning to discover that they have to build a new country — not only in the formerly Communist east, but also in the industrial west, requiring new ways of thinking and more sacrifice than they ever imagined.

Those in the west learned quickly that absorbing East Germany entailed more than enlarging and enriching the old Federal Republic of Germany.

The new, united Germany is finding that the post-Cold War world is a more harshly competitive place than it was before.

For many western Germans, the biggest shock is learning that the forces that made their country the richest welfare state in Europe and its economy the continent's most powerful no longer can guarantee annual raises, increases in leisure time and the social security that they took for granted for decades.

Nowhere is the shock more dramatic than here in the Ruhr, where recession and inexpensive imports have thrown the steel industry, long the core of the region's prosperity, into crisis.

In the Ruhr, whose sinews of coal and steel used to power the German industrial economy, some of the economic and social problems might have struck, as they did in the American "Rust Belt" a decade earlier, even if the Berlin Wall hadn't fallen.

Like other countries, Germany is affected by competition in high-quality manufacturing and technology from East Asia, but since 1989 it has suddenly had a highly trained, low-wage work force just across its own border, in Eastern Europe.

Just a few months ago, many workers at the giant Thyssen steel works in this port and manufacturing city in the west were sullen and resentful over the prospect of sacrificing living standards so their less fortunate counterparts in eastern Germany could improve theirs.

They worried about the influx of foreign asylum-seekers and a wave of rightist violence against foreigners.

Last summer the rules for admitting foreign refugees were tightened, and their numbers have dropped, as have those of right-wing attacks.

Today, with more than 3.5 million Germans out of work and no sign that unemployment will decrease even when the recession ends, many workers here seem more worried about losing their jobs to global economic forces too complex for them to understand.

The anger is directed not so much against outsiders as against Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

When hard times fell after the post-unification boom, he told voters that he was wrong in 1990 when he promised that no one would be worse off after the country came together.

Now he's been telling Germans to tighten their belts and get used to lower wages and fewer welfare benefits if they want to keep jobs in Germany instead of losing them to more competitive countries.

"My advice to Kohl is to start slimming down himself before he starts asking the rest of us to," said Willi Geskes, 45, an electrician at the Thyssen plant. "The politicians should set an example of how to cut waste, instead of putting the whole burden on our shoulders."

After 11 years in power in Bonn, Kohl and his Christian Democrats have sunk to their lowest point in national public opinion polls since unification.

With a string of local, state and regional elections set next year and a national election in October, the chancellor's position seems vulnerable as euphoria is replaced by harsh disillusionment.

In an interview with the daily *Die Welt* before Christmas, former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said he credited Kohl with "seizing the opportunity instinctively." "But," Kohl's predecessor said, "I also believe that the way unification was then carried out was to some extent catastrophically wrong."

The brief boom was followed by a recession that was only partly a result of the worldwide economic slowdown that began in the United States much earlier.

In eastern Germany, unification didn't mean the instant prosperity that many expected. In fact, it ap-

pears it'll take at least a decade to make living standards in the east equal to those in the west.

Schmidt and others blame the severity of the loss of economic confidence in Germany on the fact that state, local and federal governments financed the reconstruction of the east's dilapidated infrastructure with budget deficits totaling between 7 percent and 7.5 percent of the gross national product this year, a postwar record, according to the Bundesbank.

The independent central bank had to slam the brakes on money-supply growth by raising interest rates, and business growth plummeted.

Nationwide, unemployment has risen to about 10 percent of the labor force. It's hard to tell precisely, because even three years after unification the government keeps separate statistics for east and west.

German labor costs make it difficult to create jobs as fast as they are being lost. Many German companies have moved assembly lines to the Czech republic because hourly wages and fringe benefits there are a tenth of what they are here.

For years, German industrial workers have been among the best paid in the Western world, with hourly wages nearly double those of American workers.

Workers in France and Belgium have waged bitter strikes and angry demonstrations in fierce resistance to the notion that their living standards may have to suffer in the short run to assure them of jobs over the longer term.

German workers don't like it either, but for the first time since World War II, they accepted pay cuts this year to save jobs.

Here in the Ruhr, the traditional Christmas markets dispensed mulled wine, cookies and tree ornaments in the pedestrian zones of Duisburg and most other cities, but the stores that were filled with luxury goods began cutting prices in late November.

The Thyssen plant will lay off 10,000 workers over the next year, on top of tens of thousands more it has let go since 1989.

Rolf Bulck, 57, said his colleagues would probably be prepared to accept a wage settlement

this year that might leave them with a net loss of income after 3.5 percent to 4 percent inflation. That, he said, was better than no jobs at all.

His union, the Metalworkers, began the bargaining by asking companies staggering under the impact of recession and cheap imports from Eastern Europe and other low-wage areas for wage increases over the next year of 5.5 percent, plus unspecified "job security measures." Few, including Bulck, expect to get it.

In the Ruhr, workers are feeling many of the same economic pressures that shattered the Communist industrial economy in the east.

There, the sudden transition from a planned economy to a free market based on the German mark made many overstaffed enterprises and factories bankrupt overnight.

Here, the advent of increased competition suddenly has made generous German fringe benefits, wage levels and vacation entitlements uncompetitive.

"Because of the processes that led to reunification and the fall of the iron curtain, steel has been coming into Germany from eastern Europe, where labor costs produce only a tenth of what it costs steel companies here," said Friedrich Noth, deputy chief of the labor consultative council at the Thyssen plant.

Coal from the Ruhr also has been in decline for decades, because mining it deep underground is uncompetitive against cheaper coal from open pits, in Poland or the United States, a fact that doesn't prevent the German government from sinking more than \$3 billion in subsidies into it every year to ensure supplies to electricity plants and protect the few jobs that are left.

The money, the equivalent of about a quarter of all German government expenditure on research and technology, is raised by a special 7.5 percent tax on electricity bills that will rise to 8.5 percent next year.

Vereins Kirche

FREDERICKSBURG STANDARD-RADIO POST, WED., MARCH 31, 1993

House Wealth Of Knowledge

Residents and visitors alike interested in learning more about the town and county or anyone doing research will find the Gillespie County Historical Society's "Archives Collection" located in the historic Vereins Kirche invaluable.

One of the city's most uniquely-shaped structures, the Vereins Kirche is the octagonal building located on Market Square.

The white, eight-sided building, often referred to as the "coffee mill" structure, is recognized as the community's "hallmark". It was erected in 1935 as a replica of the original Vereins Kirche which was constructed by the town's settlers in 1847 a few yards away in the center of what is now Main Street.

The Vereins Kirche is open Mondays through Saturdays from 10 a.m. until 2 p.m. Admission is \$1 for adults and 50 cents for students.

The original Vereins Kirche (community church) was used not only as a church (kirche), but also as a fort, a storehouse and a community meeting hall. As the different denominations built their own houses of worship, it fell into disuse and disrepair. For the city's 50th anniversary jubilee celebration in 1896, its outer walls were removed and it was used as a pavilion for the jubilee celebration. The next year it was completely demolished.

For many years local citizens had the vision and dream of building a replica. By the end of 1933, one of the bright spots to emerge out of the Great Depression, was the culmination of this dream. The Gillespie County Historical Society was formed to raise funds for building this memorial to the pioneers and local funds were matched with federal funds.

In 1935, when the building had been completed and the grounds landscaped, a gala celebration was held May 11-12 to dedicate the structure. It was used as a museum to display memorabilia and collectibles of pioneer days. Before many years, a part of it was set aside for use as a library.

When the GCHS acquired the Kammlah property (located at Pioneer Museum Village), the museum exhibits were moved up there and the entire space was devoted to Pioneer Memorial Library. When the county's second courthouse was recycled to new use as a library, through the generos-

ity of Margaret McDermott and her late husband, Eugene McDermott of Dallas, all the books were moved across the street to the new library facility.

For a few years part of it was used as an office for the Chamber of Commerce, although the GCHS maintained some exhibits in it. Soon, a number of GCHS members became involved in putting together the present Archives Collection, and when the chamber

the texts, and upon request, be shown the important documents and other memorabilia which are not on display.

Categories covered in some of the graphics of the collection include "Das Vaterland" (Germany); German Emigration to Texas; The Immigrants; "Die Kolonie" (The Colony); Building Fredericksburg; Indian Friendship; The Texans; Fort Martin Scott; Zodiac; Gillespie County; Communities (Harper,

Gillespie County--the keeping of a promise made to the immigrants that schools would be provided.

A special display features primitive Fredericksburg furniture and includes a chest of drawers that belonged to Mr. and Mrs. John O. Meusebach and was donated by Dr. Cornelia Marschall Smith of Waco. It is an original piece made in either Fredericksburg or New Braunfels. Also featured is a cradle belonging to the Meusebach-Marschall family.

Throughout the year, special exhibits are planned at the Vereins Kirche, focusing on local observances, traditions and customs.

Also among the collection are the original blueprints for the reconstruction work on the Vereins Kirche drawn up in 1934 by the architect, the late Lee Kiehne, a native of Fredericksburg. Other items which were gifts to the GCHS from individuals and firms also add special interest.

A painting of the peace treaty done by Lucy Meusebach Marschall in the 1920s hangs in the Vereins Kirche.

Photographs, legal documents, family histories, memorabilia and publications are continually being added to the archives collection. The Vereins Kirche Archives is also enlarging its collection of local historical background papers through the cooperation of descendants of the pioneers.

A collection of 2,000 slides of historic buildings in Fredericksburg can also be used for reference purposes. Also, an oral history video tape archives is an ongoing project.

Trained archivists are on hand to assist researchers.

A large collection of books on Texana and local history are on sale in the museum shop.

Founders Day activities begin at the Vereins Kirche where tribute is traditionally paid to John O. Meusebach, the founder of Fredericksburg, with his descendants in attendance. After the opening ceremony, festivities continue at the Pioneer Museum complex and a tour of historic homes takes place in the afternoon.



ONE OF THE CITY'S most uniquely-shaped structures is the Vereins Kirche, located in the heart of the city on Market Square. Completed in 1935, the replica of the original Vereins Kirche houses the Gillespie County Historical Society's "Archives Collection". —Standard-Radio Post Photo

moved out of the Vereins Kirche into their own building nearby, the entire space was given over to the archives. Persons with expertise in such exhibits were consulted and they worked with the local members in putting the finishing touches on the exhibits that are there now.

The casual visitor with not much time can spend just a short while, briefly looking at the exhibits which feature many photographs and easy-to-read graphics.

The more serious viewer will want to take more time to read all

Doss, Luckenbach, Cherry Spring, Stonewall, Cain City, Willow City, Eckert, Morris Ranch); They Made Their Mark (leaders in Fredericksburg); They Made a Difference (Meusebach, Nimitz, Johnson); and others.

One, "A Point In Time" chronicles the important years from 1836, the founding years from 1836, the founding of the Republic of Texas, to 1964, The Texas Hill Country--a President's Country.

Another, "A Promise Kept--Schule," outlines in text and with pictures the history of education in

Old Fort Salutes Military Past

FREDERICKSBURG STANDARD-RADIO POST, WED., MARCH 31, 1993

Visitors who want to get a first-hand view at what the lives of frontier soldiers were like here in the 1800s can turn to a spot just outside of Fredericksburg for one of the area's most unique features—the Fort Martin Scott Historic Site.

Live, costumed Dragoons, infantrymen and period civilians will be on hand at the site for a living history weekend at least once a month. Visitors can find out more information about upcoming events as they near by watching the *Fredericksburg Standard-Radio Post* or by calling the site at (512) 997-9895.

The biggest event of the year for the site has been traditionally held the Memorial Day weekend, when the largest concentration of Dragoons, infantrymen, Indians and period-dressed civilians participate in a Frontier Military Encampment.

But, the reenactments and living history events aren't contained to just that weekend. In fact, there are usually monthly programs there that include frontier-type activities, such as military drills, parade drills, building skills (such as making adobe bricks) and camp life duties of the men and families involved in the military.

The fort is now featuring its most recently completed structure—Officers Quarters E, which has been built by volunteers with Texas Historical Commission-approved period materials, techniques and tools. Another officers quarters building is currently being built, as well.

The Fredericksburg Heritage Federation also has plans within the near future to reconstruct the Sutler's Store.

On December 5, 1848, Captain Seth Eastman of the 1st Infantry camped at what became Fort Martin Scott for the first time. Eastman had established what was the first frontier military post in Texas. Though the post closed after only five years of operation in December, 1853, some of the first Indian policy of the United States in Texas was conducted from this strategic site.

For most of the post's five years of duty, it was manned by both infantry soldiers and horse-mounted troopers of the 2nd Dragoons. Most of the time, there were between 125 and 150 soldiers stationed at the post, with nearly 375 in camp in early 1851 during preparations for a major Indian campaign. Only 15 soldiers occupied the post for

the last year of its duty.

Though only one building has survived intact on the site, a great deal of history remains, primarily through military records kept by the units stationed at the fort. Copies of nearly 500 original documents from the National Archives were obtained last fall by the Fredericksburg Heritage Federation, the non-profit organization sponsoring the development of the city-owned site.

"We were lucky to find documents pertaining to everything from clothing and weapons issued to courts marital and Indian treaties," said Bruce Smith, chairman of the federation's fort steering committee. "Along with a detailed inspection report done in 1853, clues are coming in all the time to aid with the plans to completely reconstruct this post."

At least eight officers who served at the post were later Civil War generals and other distinguished officers. Recent research has found that two officers who were in the same company at Fort Martin Scott later opposed each other at Gettysburg and one of them was killed in that action. The most famous officer to command the post, James Longstreet, was at

Gettysburg also at the Confederate second in command under Robert E. Lee.

In addition to being a major part of Indian policy in the early days of statehood, Fort Martin Scott played a prominent role in the development of the little hamlet of Fredericksburg. This village had been founded in 1846 by German colonists and by 1848 was having financial difficulties which were helped a great deal by the advent of the post.

For a six-month period in early 1851, nearly 65 local citizens were hired each month to help with construction of buildings at the post. Others were hired periodically as teamsters, guides and interpreters, ambulance drivers and laborers. Even one of the town doctors was a contract surgeon at the post hospital for more than a year.

Following the gold rush in California beginning in 1849, the frontier quickly moved west, making Fort Martin Scott unnecessary. Troops from this post moved west to found Fort Mason and Fort McKavett, among others. The post was used sporadically during the Civil War, both as a recruiting station for the Confederacy and as a jail to hold members of the infam-

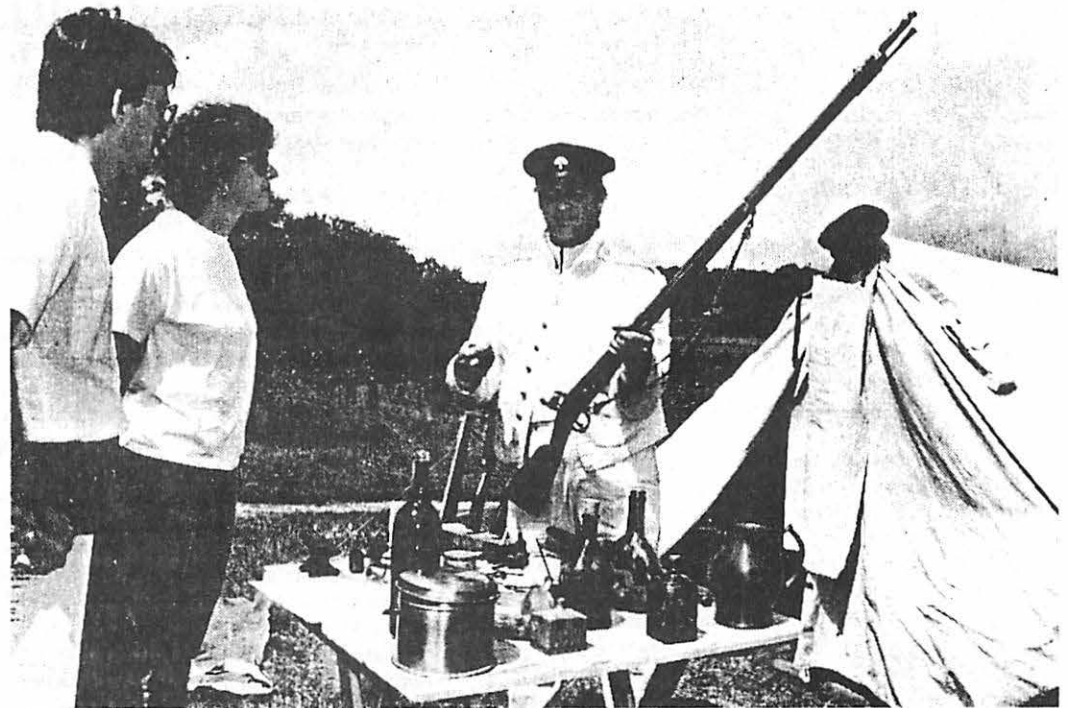
ous "Haengerbunde", a group which terrorized local Union sympathizers, often raiding their homes at night and lynching those considered dangerous.

In 1870, the site was sold to J.W. Braeutigam who created a dance hall and store on the site. The first county fair was held there in 1881, complete with horse races on the old cavalry drill field. Braeutigam was killed there in 1884 while resisting a robbery of his store and the site was closed to the public shortly thereafter. The City of Fredericksburg bought the property in the early 1950's and have kept this site in undisturbed condition ever since.

Plans for the site call for complete reconstruction of all 24 major structures on the site. Since the Fredericksburg Heritage Federation is a private, non-profit organization, funding is limited and the development is expected to take a number of years.

"We have an excellent start and something unique in the state," said Smith, "the period of the first

Fort Martin Scott Historic Site is located two miles east of Fredericksburg on U.S. Highway 290, at 1606 E. Main.



UNDERSTANDING what life was like at a frontier military outpost such as Fort Martin Scott is easy when occasional reenactors like this take

time out to explain the more interesting details to visitors. —Standard-Radio Post Photo

Traditions All Around Town

When the early settlers founded Fredericksburg back in 1846, a quality of life was established that still shines through today. To many new residents, it is that quality of life that makes living in the area the fulfillment of a dream.

Customs and traditions handed down through many generations of descendants of original settlers are still a reminder of the early days.

While the climate, the terrain, and the friendliness of the people do their part to make Fredericksburg a delightful place to visit, as well as live, the architecture of the community is one of the most visible signs of bygone days.

Touches of the past, however, show through the modern not only in the architecture of Fredericksburg but also in customs that harken to an earlier day.

Simple traditions like the ringing of church bells at 6 p.m. on Saturday evenings remind visitors and residents alike of the community's German roots.

The bells are rung on Saturday evenings and on days that precede

religious holidays to summon the faithful to worship services the following day.

Other traditional observances include the **Schuetzenfeste** (shooting festivals) which are held in late July or early August. Dating back farther than any other event in the county except for the fair, the event draws marksmen who compete with long-barreled rifles in the tradition of the early settlers. Six shooting clubs are active in the county and rotate hosting the **Bundes Schuetzenfest**.

The **Saengerfeste**, participated in by choirs who sing the traditional German songs are held in September every year. Two local choirs, the Arion Male Choir and the Hermann Sons Mixed Choir, participate.

Funeral Notices that originated in the days when there was no radio or other means of letting the public know of a death and funeral arrangements are still printed and distributed. They give the

name of the deceased, age, time of death and the funeral arrangements.

The bells of the church of which the deceased is a member are also tolled at the time of the person's death.

Christmas observances are marked by gaily decorated trees, many containing handmade ornaments. Traditional children's Christmas programs are held in the churches, and St. Nicholas Day is observed.

Another traditional observance at this time of the year is the Community Christmas Program, sponsored by the Lions Club in which choirs of churches of all faiths participate. This is held annually on the second Sunday in December.

On patriotic holidays, Fredericksburg's Main Street and major highways into the city become avenues of flags. Veterans organizations place the flags throughout the city.

The town clock, located in the steeple of St. Mary's Catholic Church, tells passersby the time by

day or night. The illuminated clock chimes the hour as well as the quarter and half hour.

Among the early traditions that have faded with the passage of time are the holidays held in pioneer days on the Second Christmas Day, the Monday after Pentecost Sunday, and the Monday following Easter.

Because the principal festivities of these days consisted of attending church services and the dances held in the evening, which lasted into the wee hours of the morning, the holidays were declared so that those who spent their time revelling would have the day following to recuperate.

The Fredericksburg Publishing Company, Inc., publishers of the *Fredericksburg Standard-Radio Post* for many years published a German language newspaper, the *Fredericksburg Wochenblatt* that was discontinued in January of 1946.

One of our 'wurst' efforts to date Or, can one ever get enough sausage fests?

For those in the know, the Octoberfest (more precisely Oktoberfest) is a specific party (a week-long beer festival), held at a specific place (the city of Munich, in Germany), and beginning at a specific time (the first Sunday of October).

For those out of the know, any German party, held anywhere, anytime in October is good enough. Just make sure somebody will have beer and sausage available. We'll take care of the Fest part.

The best known such festival in these parts is the *Wurstfest*, usually held in New Braunfels during the last weekend in October.

Those timid about the chaos caused by some beer drinkers appreciate the *Wurstfest* emphasis on *Wurst*.

Wurst is the German word for sausage. Amusing, to me at least, is the linguistic connection that *links* (pun intended) the German word *wurst* and the English word *war*. Both were derived from the same Old High German word, *werran* — to confuse!

But back to the *meat* (yes, intended) of the matter. San Antonians do not have to speak German, nor do they have to drink beer, in order to enjoy sausage, or *wurst*. And even if we do not eat sausage we have heard the

talk. While insiders distinguish among *bratwurst* and *liverwurst* and *braunschweiger*, the rest of us all know about *weenies*, *franks*, and *hot dogs*.

Gourmets who like their sausage somewhat lean, prefer *Bratwurst* (*brat* means meat without waste). At the other extreme they can choose the self-explanatory *liverwurst*. Somewhere in between the two is *kraunschweiger* — a smoked liver sausage, originally made in Brunswick, Germany.

Here in the U.S. we prefer the milder sausages: *weenies*, *franks*, and *hot dogs*. (And all those Not Dogs: you know, unmentionable, yukkie yuppie things like veggie wieners, chicken franks or tofu dogs.)

Weenies, derived from *wieners*, in turn derived from *wiener wurst*, in turn derived from *Vienna wurst*, used to contain fine-ground meat that sometimes included veal.

Franks, derived from *frankfurter*, originated in Frankfurt, Germany. These sausages used to be made up of beef — but

- Ine Times— November 4, 1993***

TC
Scott Baird
San Antonio Talk



spicier and chunkier than the Vienna style.

So, How did English speakers in America come up with the term *hot dogs*? Well, we did it with some help from our German speaking friends. Germans often referred to their various sausages as *Dachshunds*. The similarity in shape between a sausage and the long bodied, short legged dog supposedly triggered this affectionate term. Linguistically-naive folk on the east coast of the U.S. thought they heard the Germans saying "Dogs Hot." So they corrected the Germans' bad English and turned the "Dogs Hot" into "Hot Dogs." So the scholars say.

If you disagree, don't blame me. I just write columns on San Antonio Talk. And you just read the *wurst* one.

TEXAS/METRO

LU

Historic German church in Dessau closes its doors

Associated Press

AUSTIN — Harvey Schoen was baptized many years ago in the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Dessau, long before modern-day intrusions like subdivisions changed the landscape.

When the 69-year-old Schoen was growing up in the 1920s and '30s, the view from the hilltop church showed family farms, livestock and little else.

"This is home for me," Schoen said. "My parents are buried in the cemetery out front (of the church). My grandparents are buried here. My great-grandfather kept books here — it was all in German at that time."

On Sunday, the 118-year-old church was to hold its last services.

The dwindling few congregants voted in early December to close Dessau Lutheran after a yearlong fight to find the money and the membership to survive.

"I'm too upset over it to talk," said member Dorothy Cavitt, 71. "I'm going to miss it too much."

The church is to be deeded over to the Southwestern Texas Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of America. The doors are

to be locked and the windows shuttered.

Five years ago, Dessau Lutheran had 130 members. Then a charismatic pastor departed, leaving a void that part-time pastors who followed couldn't fill. Social pressures finished off the church, said member Gordon Ketteman, 42.

"I think it's just a sign of the times," he said. "The younger generation, it seems, doesn't have time to go to church. Or they want a bigger church so they can put their children in day care. Or they don't get involved."

Dessau Lutheran is the last remaining structure from the town of Dessau, founded in the 1850s about 12 miles north of Austin and named for Dessau, Germany hometown of one of the settlers.

Around 1876, members of the German immigrant community pooled their resources and built the church that stands today. The pews, altar and pulpit all are original, said Doty Davis, 58, who has helped compile the church's history. A steeple, with its tolling bell, was added later.

Eventually, English services replaced German rites as later generations learned the language.

The church has no air conditioning, and on hot days the congregation breaks out decades-old hand fans, still embossed with funeral home logos.

Until two years ago, a wood stove provided heat.

Bees, hornets and wasps have nested in the old building's nooks for as long as anybody can remember.

"They would land on you, but they never stung anybody," Ketteman said. "One would land, and everybody would grit their teeth and say, 'Well, he's going to get it.' But they never stung, and it happened every Sunday."

In deeding Dessau over to the synod, church leaders hope it will continue serving area Lutherans as an extension of the Austin-based Lutheran Seminary Program in the Southwest.

The seminary is developing a proposal for the synod, director August Wenzel said.

"It would be our plan to have a regular worship life established, but we don't know what that means yet," he said. "It's our intention to utilize the property for the development of student housing and a worshipping community."

Scheel-60 years

Adolph and Mary Scheel of Converse celebrated their 60th wedding anniversary Nov. 20 with a Mass at Our Lady of Perpetual Help Catholic Church, Selma. The Rev. Robert Johnston, Monsignor George Stueben and Deacon Clifford Friesenhahn officiated. A dinner and dance followed at the Knights of Columbus Hall, New Braunfels.

Hosts of the reception were their children and their spouses: Bernice and Wilbur Friesenhahn, Alice and Clarence Dolle, Clarence and Jean Scheel, Elton and Joyce Scheel, Angeline and Arnold Moos, Jeanette and Richard Haecker Jr., Gladys and Ralph Haecker, Harvey Scheel, Joan and Claude Mayer, Madelyn and James Shodrok and Deborah and Chuck Real. Also assisting were the couple's 28 grandchildren.

The former Mary Schumann married Adolph Scheel on Dec. 2, 1933, at Our Lady of Perpetual Help Catholic Church. The couple have 13 great-grandchildren.

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THE SCHEELS

TG

38 Official Marker Dedicated At Henkel Square May 1

THE FAYETTE COUNTY RECORD

Tuesday, May 11, 1993 Page 5

RK

The dedication of an official Texas Historical Commission marker honoring Bernard Scherrer, an early Texan, was held on Saturday, May 1, at Henkel Square in Round Top.

Dorothy Wallace Albrecht of La Grange, representing the Fayette County Historical Commission, was the master of ceremonies. The invocation was given by Robert Collins of Columbus, followed by a welcome address by David Nagel, Mayor of Round Top. Members of the Fayette County Commission, Miriam York of Giddings, Doris Albright, chairman of the Colorado County Historical Commission, friends, and descendants were recognized.

A great-granddaughter of Scherrer, Julia Meinert Collins of Columbus gave the history of her ancestor which she had researched. His important role in the history of Fayette County was that he was selected the first Justice of the Peace of Precinct 1 and was one of the first Commissioners of said county.

Following the history of Scherrer, the marker was unveiled by Theresa Elaine Collins of Baytown. She is a fifth generation granddaughter. Marian Meinert Gindler of Gonzales read the inscription which was as follows:

Bernard Scherrer (807-1892):
"Bernard Scherrer left his native Switzerland at the age of 22 for extended travels before reaching Texas in 1833. After serving in Burlesons' Regiment during the Texas Revolution, he received a land grant in Colorado County but settled in Beigel Settlement (Fayette County) about 1838. Here he served as Justice of the Peace, County Commissioner and in 1845 he married Gesine Eliza Margarete Koch. He left his civic, farming and freighting duties to serve in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. This cabin, Scherrer's first residence in Texas, was moved to this location in 1975."

Accepting the marker for the descendants of Scherrer was Julia Collins, who applied for the same. In closing she thanked the sponsors who are Marian Gindler, Ed Knolle, Henry Knolle and Bob Knolle of Sandia. Others who assisted were Kathy Carter, chairman of Fayette County Historical Commission, Mary Margaret Knolle, David Nagel, Mayor of Round Top, Mrs. Faith Bybee of Houston, Jim Arnold and Robert Collins.

The benediction was given by Larry Gindler of San Antonio.

Following the dedication, a family reunion of the Scherrer descendants was held at the Rifle Association Hall in Round Top with Otto and Marian Gindler in charge. A catered barbecue dinner was served by Klump's Restaurant. Prizes were awarded to the member who came the farthest, Jane Gehrels of San Jose, Costa Rica; the oldest, Henry Knolle of Sandia; married the longest, Ed and Mary Margaret Knolle; George Gehrels of Georgia had the most children; and the youngest,

Haley Armstrong, six-weeks-old, of Long Farn, California. The members who came the least distance was the group from Brenham.

Melissa Gindler Elmore and Maureen Gindler led the group in singing "This Land is Your Land" and "God Bless America."

Door prizes were then drawn, the last one being five lottery tickets won by Guy Knolle of Houston.

A total of 90 family members attended coming from Pennsylvania, New York, Virginia, Georgia, Illinois, Mississippi, Costa Rica, and, of course, Texas. Cousins met cousins who had never met before.

Private, public funding to allow building to open

AT

Old General Land Office Building will house a visitors center

By A. Phillips Brooke January 6, 1994
American-Statesman Capitol Staff

For more than a year, Texas' oldest state building has sat vacant at the southeast corner of the Capitol grounds, even though it underwent a \$4 million restoration aimed at making it a showcase for the state.

The Old General Land Office Building was supposed to open a year ago as a visitors center where tourists could get a glimpse of Texas history and politics. But lawmakers didn't appropriate funding in 1991 to operate the center; so, it has gone unused.

On Wednesday, with sizable donations from private corporations and a new appropriation from the Legislature, State Preservation Board officials announced the center will open to the public in March.

"The state's money has been spent wisely for a good purpose," said Dealey Herndon, executive director of the State Preservation Board. "It (restoration) means nothing if people can't enjoy and learn from it."

The land office building was built in 1857, 12 years after Texas joined the United States.

Herndon said the state has few buildings that date to that period, making their preservation all the more important.

"They tell us about the early days and preserve our history," she said.

Restoration of the 19th-century building, which includes two main floors, an attic and basement, was completed in 1992. Since then, several corporations and some community organizations have come to its rescue by donating \$500,000 for startup operations.

The Legislature anted up \$200,000 for 1994-95 operating costs.

When it opens this spring, visitors can tour the building for free, visit the gift shop and explore exhibits and collections — all while learning something about Texas architecture.

Permanent exhibits will focus on the history of the Capitol, the Capitol preservation and extension project, which is under way, and the functions of the General Land Office, which was housed in the building until 1916.

"This was where the true treasures of the state were stored. Land was what Texas was all about; that was its wealth," Capitol curator Bonnie Campbell said.

For a fee — \$1 for adults and 50 cents for children — visitors can view a 15-minute video about Texas.

The building's most valuable asset may be its unique architecture. Built as a repository for Texas' public land deeds, it has the appearance of a medieval fortress. It was designed by German-born architect Christoph Conrad Stremme, who once worked for a Russian czar.

After larger quarters were built for the records, the structure served as a museum and has become part of Texas' lore largely because author O. Henry worked there and featured it in one of his short stories.

OUR STORE

Warda residents step in to save the community store: They buy it

By David Matustik
American-Statesman Staff

WARDA — Like the herring that once filled a barrel at the old store here, community members found themselves in a pickle.

The Warda Store, lifeblood of the community since 1874, was going to close and suddenly the town's outlook had soured.

So with civic pride, and \$100,000 raised in a matter of hours, the families of this German-Wendish community bought themselves the store — lock, stock and post office.

"We felt we needed this," said Bill Lange, chairman of Warda Investors Inc., a group of 34 families with ties to about everybody in this unincorporated Fayette County town of 200-300 people.

"It's our local newspaper,"

Lange said. "If someone gets sick or dies, we spread the word through the store. We're surely one of the only community stores, owned by the community."

It's also the town restaurant, pool hall, domino den and mailbox.

Without it, Warda "would have been a ghost town," said Elmo Pietsch, 67, an investor.

"It would have been another dead community," said corporation president Johnnie Schramm, 56, who temporarily doubled as store manager until he decided to go back into retirement.

Warda is halfway between Giddings and La Grange on U.S. 77, about 60 miles southeast of Austin.

A thriving community at the turn of the century, it once supported a drugstore, feedstore,

Continued from A1

butcher shop, barber shop, blacksmith, two doctors and a parochial school.

Through it all, the constants have been the Warda Store, rebuilt at its current location in 1947; Holy Cross Lutheran Church, established in 1873; and the people who have held to their ancestry with great pride.

"From the old country, we know the Germans and Wends were tradesmen and builders," Lange said. "That heritage is here now."

A.E. Falke — German immigrant, Confederate soldier, Warda postmaster and later member of the Legislature — named the store and the town after the East German town of Wartha.

His two-story store carried everything from buttons to buggies; rifle shells to sausage casing.

The store issued tokens, redeemable for merchandise, as payment for crops or livestock.

This barter system saved customers the long trip to Giddings or La Grange, both about 10 miles away, said Mina Falke Sump, 89, one of Falke's granddaughters.

"It was like going to Europe," Sump said about going to those big cities.

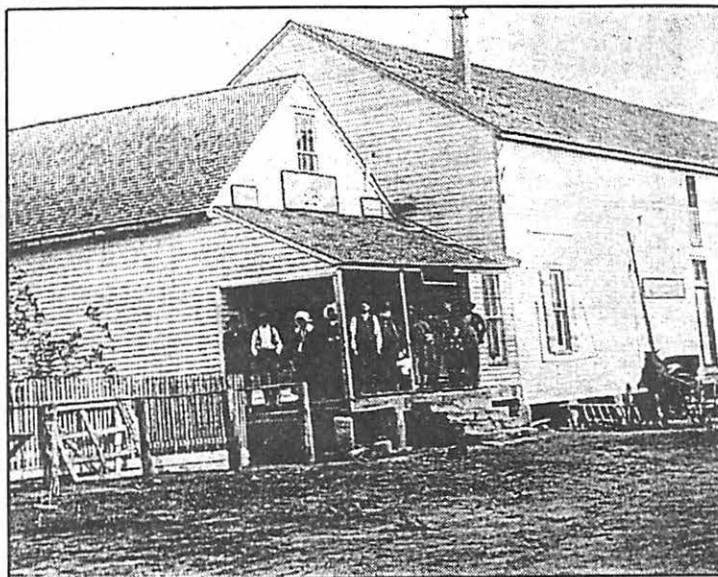
Instead, Falke brought Europe to the store, importing glassware and other goods as he conversed in German.

The store stayed in the Falke family until 1946. The original store was dismantled and sold af-

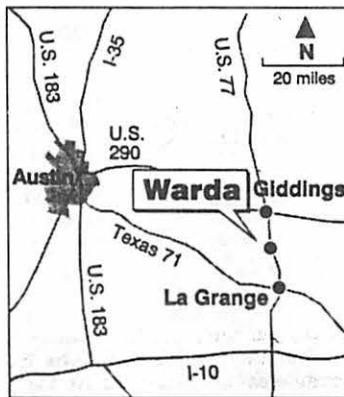
RK

Austin American-Statesman

Monday, October 25, 1993



The original Warda Store was a two-story building built in 1874 and owned by A.E. Falke, a German immigrant. The structure no longer exists but was located across from where the present Warda Store was built in 1947.



Staff graphics

ter Fred Kasper took over and built the current store in 1947. The only thing left at the original site, which is across the road from today's business, is an old gas pump.

Gene Vinson bought the store in 1989, operating it until his death last Christmas. His wife, Sylvia,

found the store too much to handle and decided in May to either close or sell the store.

It stepped the community.

The store never closed, but the new ownership celebrated a grand reopening earlier this month with a ribbon-cutting, band and barbecue.

What's changed has been an expanded eating area as shelves were moved to the walls and an additional room in the back for Thursday and Friday night cooking.

Six employees, two full-time and four part-time, are paid, but it's volunteer labor that cooks the chicken and catfish on Thursday and Friday nights and watches over this town hall.

Shareholder Gladys Giese stopped by on a recent Sunday to see how things were going. She ended up working.

But, she says, she doesn't mind. "It's my store."

Down but not out

Houston Chronicle
Section E
Saturday, Oct. 9, 1993

Membership declining at county's oldest church

By **RICHARD VARA**
Houston Chronicle Religion Writer

ADVERSITY has knocked on the door of St. Peter United Church of Christ more than once during the church's 145-year existence in Spring Branch.

Even as the 160-member congregation gathers for Sunday's 10 a.m. 145th anniversary service, adversity — in the form of declining membership — is tapping on the church's doors at 9022 Long Point.

If its past is any indicator, the congregation will triumph, says the Rev. Robert H. Rezash, the church's pastor for seven years. It's an attitude shared by members.

"We have always managed to get out of distresses when we have had them," said Ruth Sauer, a member for more than 50 years. Her grandfather, Karl Kolbe, was a church founder.

The church has survived fire, thieves, and a severe membership decline that left only three members by the late 1930s. The church's history is linked to Ger-

many. Kolbe was a German farmer who, in 1830, settled on the banks of a small creek that emptied into Buffalo Bayou. The creek was later named Spring Branch.

The rural, isolated area slowly became the hub of a small German community of farmers and shopkeepers, Rezash said.

The early families were members of the Protestant church known as the Evangelical Church of the Union. Rezash said that church was formed in 1817 by order of King Frederick Wilhelm II of Prussia as he sought to unite Lutheran and Reformed churches into one body.

But no church was established in Spring Branch until the arrival of the Wilhelm Rummel and Siegesmund Bauer families in October 1848. The families narrowly averted tragedy when their leaking ship nearly sank in the Gulf of Mexico. After they arrived in Galveston, the two families traveled to Spring Branch and joined the other families in a thanksgiving service. That was the beginning of a formal worship community that became St. Peter's Church, Rezash said.

The farmers cut trees for a log cabin church in 1849, but thieves made off with

the logs. The struggling families completed the log cabin church in 1854. Two years later they called the first pastor, the Rev. John Hardtle, who established St. Peter Church School, the first school in Spring Branch. St. Peter Church cemetery was the first in the area.

Tragedy struck in 1864 when the church was damaged by fire, but the resolute members constructed a new church. That church, since restored and renovated, still stands on a corner of the property. It is the oldest church in continuous use in Harris County, according to the Texas State Historical Committee.

In 1887, St. Peter Church joined the Evangelical Synod of North America, a union of German settler congregations that grew out of the Evangelical Church of the Union.

But the rural nature of Spring Branch was changing. Farming slowly gave away to residential and commercial development. Many of the second generation of the first settlers moved to Houston for new careers and joined the First Evangelical Church (now Central Congrega-

Continued Below—

St. Peter



E. Joe Deering / Chronicle

Rev. Robert Rezash remains optimistic.

tional Church, 1311 Holman). Their children no longer understood the German language services held at St. Peter.

Rezash said it was the relentless efforts of the Rev. D. Baltzer, then pastor of First Evangelical, that kept St. Peter, down to only a handful of members, from shutting its doors in 1937. Services were conducted in English and many of the descendants of the founders returned to St. Peter. A fellowship hall was constructed in 1948 and a new sanctuary was completed in 1961.

By 1967, membership was more than 550. The church had been bolstered by denominational mergers that saw the Evangelical Synod merge with the Reformed Church in the United States in 1934. That merged denomination in turn merged with the Congregational and Christian Churches in 1961. The new denomination took the name United Churches of Christ.

But Spring Branch is undergoing change once more. "The younger people tend to be moving west," Rezash said. The people moving into Spring Branch tend to be more conservative than the members of St. Peter's, who are more liberal and open in their beliefs, he said.

"They don't want the pastor up in the pulpit telling them what they have to believe," Rezash said. "They want their minister to challenge them, but not tell them."

St. Peter is one of four affiliated churches that are evaluating their futures in a joint effort named the Quad Church Consultation. In addition to St. Peter, the churches involved are Central Congregational Church; Bethel United Church of Christ, 1107 Shepherd; and St. John United Church of Christ, 4407 Mangum.

"There are many possibilities," Rezash said. "We can share ministries or we can merge. We can relocate some of them. These are all options. It is possible some of the churches will go out of existence."

The consultation hopes to make decisions within 18 months, Rezash said. The decisions will not be easy.

"It would break my heart to move," Sauer said. "For the younger people who don't have any connections there, it doesn't make any difference to them — but it does to me."

Rezash said that despite the decline, St. Peter is still a dynamic church that actively supports area ministries and charities. "These people are very generous if they get caught up in a cause," he said. Moreover, Spring Branch is enjoying some growth that may benefit the church.

In any case, Rezash is committed to staying with the church until the end of the century. Then he will let a new minister guide it into the 21st century.

San Antonio Express-News

Sunday, December 19, 1993

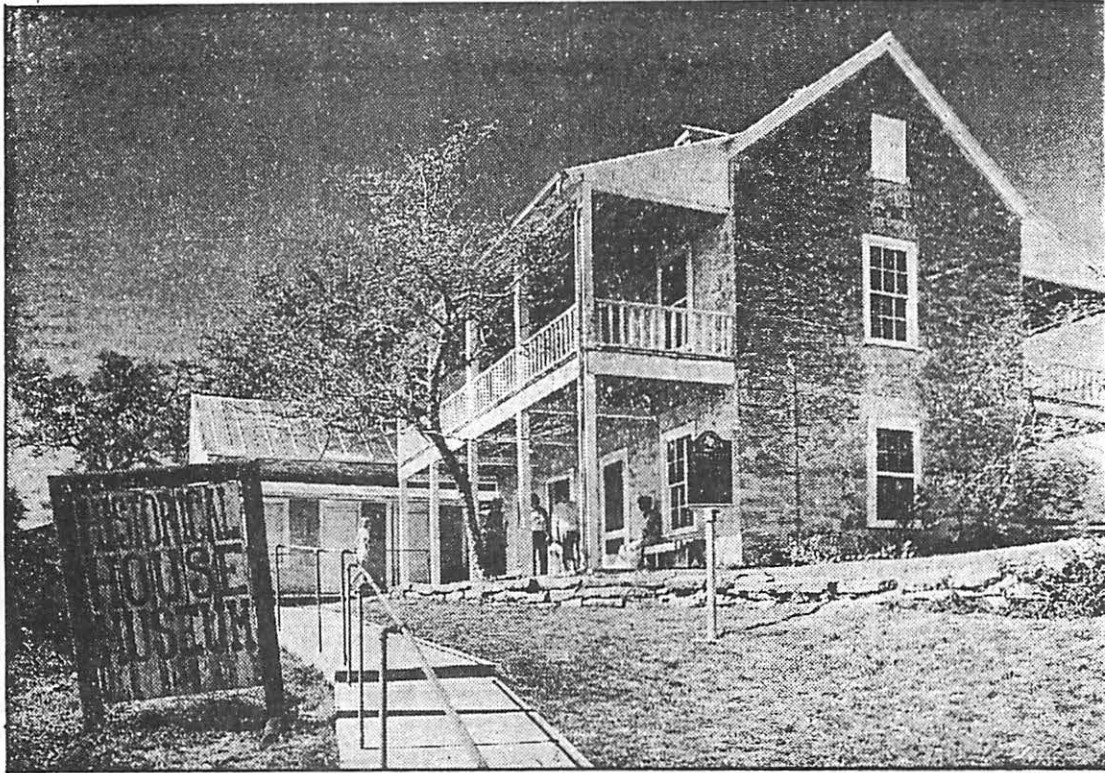


PHOTO COURTESY GREATER BOERNE AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Historic House Museum/Kuhlmann-King House stands at 400 E. Blanco, next to the Boerne City Hall. The two-story limestone home was built during the 1880s.

Boerne mayor hopes visitors will stop, walk town streets

TG

By Blair Corning
Express-News Senior Travel Writer

BOERNE — Of all the tiny towns that dot the Texas Hill Country, the one that calls itself the key to that scenic and historic area is one most visitors pass by.

The mayor of Boerne would like you to stay and take a walk.

Patrick Heath is keen on visitors exploring what some consider a San Antonio suburb. "We are a community that is proud of what we are and of our German cultural heritage. And we want all visitors who come here to have a good time." Heath, a San Antonio native, is the former owner of the famed Hill Country Bakery here. Some gingerbread cookie fanciers, it's said, drive here just to pick up a dozen or two at the Main Street landmark.

The county seat of Kendall County, located just 20-plus minutes west on Interstate 10, is the gateway town to the Hill Country. The 4,600 Boerne residents take great pride in the distinctly rich German heritage so well preserved, as are some 100 landmark

buildings that show the best of Boerne's yesterday amid the bustle of today.

Settling here in the 1850s, Boerne's German forefathers left a legacy of limestone buildings that today play a major role in its mini-urban landscape.

Now in his fourth two-year mayoral term, Heath is particularly proud of the Boerne Public Library now housed in the historic Joseph Dienger building, Main Street at West Blanco. It's a handsome, German-style limestone building with detailed exterior wood, double galleries and wraparound porches. It is a Texas Historical Landmark. The building was purchased with funds raised in 1989 by the Friends of the Boerne Library, and today the Boerne Area Historical Preservation Society and the Genealogical Society of Kendall County maintain a research room with extensive materials and historical data.

On display there is one of only five Low German Bibles known to exist, a 1614 version of Martin Luther's translation identified as an authentic Luneburg Bible, printed in Saxony, Germany. Its origin

cannot be documented, but it is thought the Bible was brought to the United States in the 1850s by a German immigrant.

With his warm willkommen, Mayor Heath encourages all visitors to take a walk on Main Street and stop in some of the 23 establishments that represent 100 antique dealers. As Boerne's main thoroughfare, it "is more focused so that visitors really feel the streetscape; they get a better perspective on our buildings than in other Hill Country towns," Heath said.

He added that the city spent \$150,000 putting up 26 antique lamp-posts. "We have no utility poles right now; in another 12 to 15 months, we won't have telephone posts. That alone gives a more intimate look to our Main Street."

Walk south on Main Street, down to Highway 46, to New Braunfels. "You see our heritage in those old buildings, that are still pristine, not gussied up," Heath said. "I want every visitor to see River Road Park along Cibolo Creek, and farther east to City Park. There we have human-built

facilities — the Agriculture Heritage Center — that co-exists with the Cibolo Wilderness Trail."

The mayor already has grand plans to induce all Boerne visitors to walk through, rather than to pass by. One is a 45-car parking lot on Main Street, bought by the city government so "visitors have a convenient place to park, then walk, to get the feel of being in Boerne." A second project in the works, is a river walk that would start at the Main Plaza.

Boerne has its great Christmas traditions, events that started in November and continues through New Year's Eve. But there is more on the docket the year-round, and there is more to see, do — and to walk about doing — in Boerne.

One of the best maps, produced by the Boerne Chamber of Commerce is, the "Mapguide to Boerne and Comfort, Texas" Collectors Edition No. 1. It features accommodations, shopping, dining, recreation, entertainment, museums and special attractions in an easy-to-read map layout. It also lists a sampling of annual Boerne events. Call the chamber at (210) 249-8000.

La Grange Building Marked By Texas Historical Medallion

In case you haven't noticed, one of the oldest buildings on the square was recently remodeled and now is marked by the Texas Historical Commission Official Historical Medallion. It is located at 114 S. Main across from Prause Meat Market. The land was originally obtained by Col. John H. Moore from the Mexican Government, along with much of the original townsite of La Grange, on May 17, 1831.

The land changed hands several times between that date and the time of building construction. F.W. Grassmeyer commissioned German-Texan stone masons to construct the Italianate style commercial building between 1856 and 1859, serving as a hotel until 1893.

Fritz Presun then purchased the property from the estate of A. Meerschmidt on January 31, 1893, for use as a regional sales office for Large American Breweries. In 1897, a bottling operation was added, called the Crown Soda Factory. Henry Presun, son of Fritz then continued

the business until the sale from his estate in October 28, 1930, to George H. Giesber.

Succeeding ownership was Frederick Houghton and P. Dean Garrett in 1965, Harold G. Carlson and Brad R. Cutright in 1979 and 1981, used primarily for real estate and architectural office purposes.

The property was last purchased on December 21, 1990 by General Real Estate Agencies of Texas, Subsidiary of L.L.P. Inc., and remodeled by Giese Construction for use as the General Real Estate home office.

General Real Estate was established in the La Grange area in January, 1980, providing brokerage services, certified real estate appraisal services and business analyses in 20 south-central Texas counties.

The medallion reads:
**BEER OFFICE AND
BOTTLING COMPANY**

F.W. Grassmeyer commissioned German-Texan stonemasons to construct this Italianate style commercial building between 1856 and 1859.



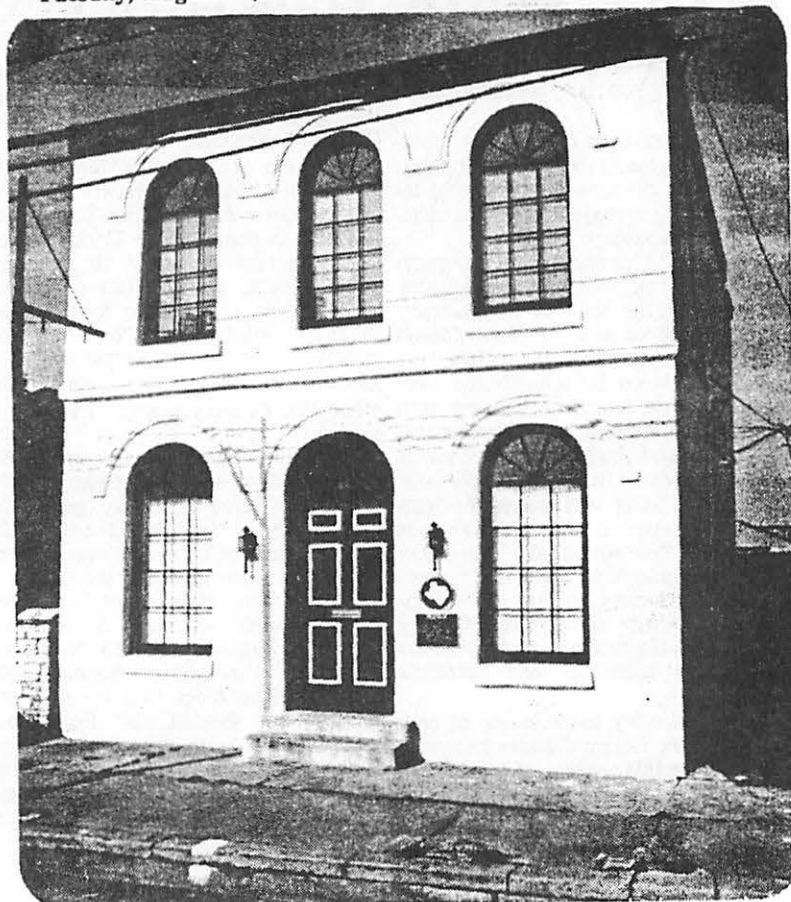
**BEER OFFICE AND
BOTTLING COMPANY**
F.W. GRASSMEYER COMMISSIONED GERMAN-TEXAN STONEMASONS TO CONSTRUCT THIS ITALIANATE STYLE COMMERCIAL BUILDING BETWEEN 1856 AND 1859. THE STRUCTURE SERVED AS A HOTEL UNTIL 1893. WHEN GERMAN IMMIGRANT FRITZ PRESUN PURCHASED IT AS A REGIONAL SALES OFFICE FOR LARGE AMERICAN BREWERIES. IN 1897 PRESUN ADDED A BOTTLING OPERATION. THE CROWN SODA FACTORY. HIS SON HENRY CONTINUED THE BUSINESS AND ALSO SOLD OIL AND GAS HERE. RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK - 1983

The structure served as a hotel until 1893, when German immigrant Fritz Presun purchased it as a regional sales office for large American breweries. In 1897 Presun added a bottling operation, The Crown Soda Factory. His son Henry continued the business and also sold oil and gas here.

Recorded Texas Historic Landmark - 1983

RK

Tuesday, August 18, 1992 THE FAYETTE COUNTY RECORD



A Misplaced Willmann?

The following - a verbatim transcription from pages 76 and 77, Vol. F, Guadalupe County Probate Records - should interest all Texas Willmann descendants:

Estate of Wilhelm Stein dec'd
Will of Real and Personal Estate

In the name of God amen. I Wilhelm Stein of the County of Guadalupe and State of Texas of the age of forty six years and being of sound mind and memory do make, publish and declare this my last will and testament in manner following that is to say

First: That my stepson Earnest whom I permit hereby for all future to carry my family name to wit: Earnest Stein shall be entitled and declared as a member of my own family to inherit for his share and portion of all my real and personal estate One Seventh part less the portion and shares of the balance of my family.

Second: My wife Caroline Stein shall be entitled to inherit to the same degree and not more or less than the balance of my own six children.

Third: And lastly I constitute and appoint George Weber of Comal County my true and lawful attorney for me and my name or in the name of my heirs place and stead to keep book and account over my outstanding notes outstandings and moneys to collect and receive interests to all intents or purposes as I might or could do if personally present with full power of substitution and revocation hereby ratifying and confirming all that my said attorney shall lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue thereof. And I declare further that said George Weber shall be entitled to receive ten per cent of all interests due me or paid in.

To Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this second day of August A D One Thousand Eight hundred sixty nine.

W. Stein (L S)

The foregoing instrument consisting of a double sheet was at the date thereof declared to us by Wilhelm Stein the testator therein mentioned to be his last will and testament and he at the same time acknowledged to us and each of us that he had signed and sealed the same. And we thereupon at his request and in his presence and in the presence of each other signed our names thereto as attesting witnesses. Stein's Farm in Guadalupe County Texas this second day of August A D Eighteen hundred and sixty nine.

Rudolph Wipprecht (sig.)
Residing at New Braunfels Comal County
Heinrich Soefje (sig.)
Residing Hortontown Comal County

The preceding documentary information dictates a need for corrections to some phases of Willmann family history so that it reflects the facts and the truths revealed by research. Ernst (Willmann) Stein (born in Germany, March 14, 1849) deserves recognition and acceptance as a full-fledged member of the Hill-Country-Folk Willmann clan.

Submitted by Carl Saur, a great-grandson of Wilhelm and Caroline Willmann Stein

Accounts of 19th-century life resurface

Judyth Rigler
Book Editor

San Antonio
Express-News

September 5, 1993

A couple of true classics of 19th-century Texas life, as told by those who experienced it, have been republished in handsome new editions.

"9 Years Among the Indians, 1870-1879," by Herman Lehmann, edited by J. Marvin Hunter, has been reissued by the University of New Mexico Press — (505) 277-2346 — in a \$15.95 paperback. First published as "Indianology" in 1899 by Johnson Bros. Printing of San Antonio, it was issued under the current title in 1927 by Von Boeckmann-Jones Co. of Austin.

Living near Fredericksburg as a boy of 11, Lehmann was captured by Mescalero Apaches and adopted by their war chief; he became a noted warrior, fell out with the Apaches and later voluntarily joined the Comanches. He might have happily remained a Plains Indian for the rest of his life had not Quanah Parker convinced him to return to his mother in Texas.

Lehmann's account is instructive and revealing of life on the Plains. (Texas writer A.C. Greene wrote another good book about Lehmann, "The Last Captive," published in 1972 by Encino Press before its director Bill Wittliff got too busy with movie work — "Lonesome Dove," "Ned Blessing" — to print fine books. If you can find a copy of "The Last Captive," it's

worth whatever the book dealer is asking.)

This new edition is an excellent value for the price, with a nice design and a number of photographs. Lehmann's narrative made me think of "Little Big Man" and the inexorable pull of the land, the hunt and the quest. Recalling his adventures toward the end of the book, Lehmann writes: "My career has been rather checkered; I have lived as a savage and as a civilized man, and while I still love my old Indian comrades, the refining influences of civilization have wrought a great change in me." It's clear that the old man felt not all the change was positive.

W. Thomas Taylor of Austin has released the second title in The Library of Texas, a series of "new editions of important firsthand accounts of 19th-century Texas." "Journal of the Texian Expedition Against Mier" by Thomas Jefferson Green was first published in 1845.

We've all heard the story of the drawing of the black beans that brought the execution of every tenth man in the 1842 expedition into Mexico. Green's account is a particularly eloquent (if unintentional) testimony to the importance of annotation. The valuable firsthand account was colored by Green's hatred for Sam Houston

(based upon the Houston-aided failure of the Texas Railroad, Navigation and Banking Co., in which Green was a major stockholder) and by his massive ego and racism.

To combat this, the publisher enlisted the services of scholar Sam Haynes, whose book, "Soldiers of Misfortune: The Somervell and Mier Expeditions," was published in 1990 by the University of Texas Press. Haynes has added annotations that help the reader understand Green's overzealousness in the name of any cause he espoused.

"Whatever else may be said of him," Haynes writes, "Green was flamboyant in failure." That kind of blind ambition was characteristic of those who sought their fortunes in the Republic.

The valuable content aside, this book is as handsome as any I've seen. With reproductions of all 13 lithographs from the original edition, a rough-textured brown cloth binding and pictorial endpapers, the volume is well worth the \$47.50 price that subscribers to the series pay; for non-subscribers, the price is \$55. For information on the book or the series, write W. Thomas Taylor at 1906 Miriam, Austin, 78722; or call (512) 478-7628.

Hanna B. Lewis, Professor of German and Coordinator of Foreign Languages at Sam Houston State University, has published a work which will be of great interest to many of the German-Texan Heritage Society members. Dr. Lewis has translated, edited, and annotated a major portion of the autobiographical writings (1871 edition appeared in 5 volumes) of a major nineteenth century German writer, Fanny Lewald (1811-1889).

In her informative introduction to the text, Professor Lewis places Lewald for us in reference to some of the very famous writers of the era and points to the importance of Lewald's literary contribution and the significance for women's studies today of her intelligent persistence in the face of the odds against a well-bred, middle-class Jewish girl, from a normal family, growing up in a provincial capital and becoming a famous writer. The three sections of the main text, "At Home," "The Years of Suffering," and "Liberation and the Wandering Life," give us insight into the writer's early development to the age of 34.

Published by State University of New York Press
Albany, 1992, the hard-back edition costs \$57.50 and the paperback edition, \$18.95.

Meredith McClain Lubbock



THE FOLLOWING BOOK REVIEW APPEARED IN THE JULY, 1993
ISSUE OF THE SOUTHWESTERN HISTORICAL QUARTERLY, P. 154.

Forward to the Past! By Pearl Elley Bethune. (Austin: Bethune Publications, 1990. Pp. xxviii+282. Acknowledgments, black-and-white photographs, illustrations, map, bibliography, index. \$60.00.)

Carl Blumberg sailed with high hopes from Bremen to Texas in 1845. But he, his family, and their 100 fellow passengers were not prepared for the trials of their Atlantic voyage. Shortly after the trip began, the travelers encountered rough seas and were "violently struck by seasickness" (p. 13), which for some did not subside until they landed in Texas, weeks later. The crowded quarters below deck only aggravated their discomfort. Privacy was nonexistent; even bathing was a "collective" activity (p. 55). Just as unappealing was the food, which was "nourishing and healthy," but bland (p. 29).

Upon his arrival in Texas, Blumberg was discouraged by the living conditions. He described houses in Galveston as "not built so solid and firm as in the European cities" (p. 95). At Port Caballo the passengers were "quartered in the houses and in a warehouse," and did their cooking outside (p. 111). Traveling from Indianpoint to New Braunfels and then to the future site of Fredericksburg, he tried to make a home, but found the environment inhospitable. So he returned to New Braunfels and eventually moved to Schumannsville. By November 1846, he was disenchanted with the entire venture. In a letter he advised his son in Prussia to "never leave" (p. 158).

In *Forward to the Past!* author and editor Pearl Elley Bethune, a writer of Texana, has put together a fascinating compilation of works, focusing on the life of Carl Blumberg and on the German settlements in Texas. In his translated writings, Blumberg provided a vivid rendering of the trauma of a nineteenth-century ocean voyage. In his journal and letters he gave a firsthand account of the German immigrant experience in Texas. He detailed not only the beauty of the country but also the hardships of building a home in a foreign place. And he revealed that after several years, in spite of adversity, he had grown fond of this new land, concluding that immigrating to Texas was not a mistake; "after a few toilsome and trying years," he wrote to a friend, "your family will blossom there and prosperity unfold about you" (p. 181). Along with the Blumberg collection Bethune has included vignettes on Blumberg descendants and on various German towns such as Schumannsville. With such descriptive materials Bethune has enhanced the history of the German heritage in Texas.

Tarleton State University

JANET SCHMELZER

BETHUNE PUBLICATIONS, 1106 Ruth Ave. Austin, Texas
78757. Ph. 512/459-6031. LIMITED EDITION in English
and original German \$60. Not sold in book stores

COWBOY BOB'S CRITTERS VISIT TEXAS HEROES



Written and Illustrated by
Marjorie von Rosenberg

And Her Newest Book

Cowboy Bob's critters take part in surprising adventures. With the help of the space-critter called Blinky, historic Texas sculptures come alive. Heroes like Stephen F. Austin and Sam Houston tell their stories directly to the children. When the longhorn and mustang statues come alive, all the critters share in the excitement. Thanks to Swiftly the Space Ship, the slowest critter becomes the fastest in this heart-warming story. This is the author's fourth book for young readers.

ISBN 0-89015-905-X \$12.95



Marjorie von Rosenberg, known to many as a prize-winning artist and author, to others from her listing in Who's Who in American Women, and to us as a member of the German-Texan Heritage Society, brought out a delightful children's book in 1993, just in time for Christmas. I include for you below the publisher's sketch of the action, as well as the list price.

I can give you a personal witness for the excellence of the text. Just as my review copy arrived, I was pondering the problem of what to send to a lively 4-year-old in Austin, a dear friend who happens to be the son of Supreme Court Justice, Tom Phillips. Judge Phillips is quite an expert on Texas history and his wife Lyn is an expert on thoughtful gift-giving. Both parents were delighted with the arrival of Cowboy Bob's Critters Visit Texas Heroes. Son Daniel is not easily parted from his Davy Crockett hat and has endless questions about Texas heroes. This book is to be highly recommended!

Other books by this author which are of special interest to members of our Society are: German Artists of Early Texas, Max and Martha (Bilingual, German-English), and Elisabet Ney, Sculptor of American Heroes.

For those members in charge of programs for children as well as for adults, please note that Marjorie now offers slide lectures in which the history discussed in her books comes alive for the audiences. To contact her write or call: Marjorie von Rosenberg, 6036 Del Norte Lane, Dallas, TX. 75225. Tel. (214) 739-0649

Meredith McClain, Lubbock, TX.

CRACKER JACK HITS THE CENTURY MARK

In 1893 Chicago, two German-American popcorn sellers, F. W. Rueckheim and his brother, Louis, cooked up an invention that would turn heads at the World's Fair. It was a first--a combination of popcorn, peanuts and molasses. Today, 100 years after its invention, Cracker Jack continues to be a part of American popular culture.

The reason, says one aficionado and self-proclaimed Cracker Jack expert, lies in the memories. "People love Cracker Jacks because it takes them back to a happy time from their childhood," said Alex Jaramillo, a California collector who own 20,000 Cracker Jack prizes and is author of the 1989 book "Cracker Jack Prizes." Of course, the fact that every box contained a prize helped cement Cracker Jack as a kids' favorite.

Borden Inc. bought Cracker Jack in 1964 and, to celebrate the centennial of Cracker Jack, the company is enclosing replicas of Cracker Jack's most popular prizes, including a replica of miniature baseball cards issued in 1915 and turn-of-the-century postcards featuring the "Cracker Jack Bears" and a commemorative Sailor Jack, the mascot who was modeled after the grandson of founder F. W. Rueckheim.

Sales of Cracker Jack have never slumped. Since the day the treat was invented, the Rueckheim brothers struggled to keep pace with demand. Now, sales average 250 million boxes a year, but in the centennial year of 1993, sales were expected to reach over 400 million boxes.

Even though most Americans have grown up with Cracker Jack, few know the history of the snack.



For instance, did you know:

...that Cracker Jack got its name--three years after its invention--from a salesman who, after eating a mouthful, exclaimed, "That's a cracker jack!"?

...that Cracker Jack began inserting toys in every box after a competitor tried that sales ploy?

...that before Sailor Jack--the sailor boy who appears on every box--the Cracker Jack symbol was the Cracker Jack Bears?

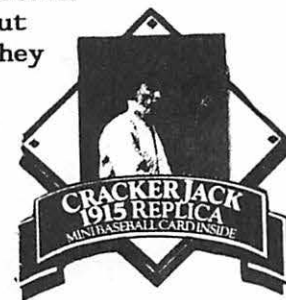
...that there are between 7 and 13 peanuts in every box of Cracker Jack?

...that a box of Cracker Jack cost 5 cents in 1915? Today that box retails for 45 cents.

Cracker Jack didn't always come with a prize. In fact, when F. W. and Louis Rueckheim began distributing Cracker Jack, the popcorn confection was sent to retail stores in huge wooden buckets. Store owners dished out the product in whatever sizes they wanted.

Cracker Jack hit the big time in 1899, when packing specialist Henry Eckstein joined the company and came up with a wax sealer and moisture-proof box. Eckstein's discovery enabled the company to ship Cracker Jack boxes all over the country.

The company periodically put prizes in the boxes, but it didn't regularly insert prizes in every box. That idea belonged to a competitor. So, in 1912, Cracker Jack began doing the same thing.



(from Theresa Gold, based on a Knight-Ridder Service article in San Antonio Express-News, 1 Sept. 1993)

"When you're really good, they call you
Cracker Jack"

Auswanderer nach Amerika aus dem Amt Diepholz 1869 – 1884 (I)

Hinweise in Schiffspassagierlisten und alten Akten

WN

Von Falk Liebezeit

Zur 500-Jahres-Feier der Wiederkehr von Christoph Columbus' Ankunft in Amerika lag es nahe, in alten Akten nach hiesigen Auswanderern zu suchen. Es gibt wohl nur wenige Familien im Kreis Diepholz, die keine Auswanderer in ihrer Verwandtschaft haben. Man kann sie durchaus als Armutsfüchtlinge bezeichnen.

In den Heimatblättern für die Grafschaft Diepholz ist das Thema mehrfach behandelt, so von F. Lohmeyer, H. Strangmeyer, O. Schröder, K. Fricke, E.-J. Gutzzeit. Im Kreisarchiv Diepholz ist eine Reihe von Auswanderern in den Paßlisten zu finden.

Im letzten Viertel des 19. Jahrhunderts reichten die Taufschneide nicht mehr als Reisepapiere aus. Ein Reise-Paß, den man hier beim Landratsamt in Diepholz bekam, kostete in der Regel 15 Silbergroschen, für „Handwerksburschen, Tagelöh-

ner und andere Personen ähnlichen Standes“ 5 Silbergroschen lt. Gesetzsammlung 1868. Dienstknechte bekamen ihn wegen Armut oft gratis. Gültig war er immer für ein Jahr.

Da mit einem genauen Abreisedatum in den amerikanischen Passagierankunftslisten auch das Schiff über den Atlantik gefunden werden kann, habe ich das Datum der Paß-Ausstellung mit aufgeführt. Mit Hilfe der Buchreihe „Germans to America“ von Glazier und Filby kann man die Personen in der Schiffspassagierliste (ab 1850) wiederfinden. Die Bände kann man in der Heimatbücherei Vechta, Große Str. 34 a (links neben der Propsteikirche), Mittwoch und Freitag 16-18 Uhr einsehen. Ein paar Daten habe ich damit schon ergänzt und in eckigen Klammern zugefügt. Als Ziel ist immer Amerika oder Nordamerika genannt, wenn nicht, dann habe ich das Ziel angegeben.

Die Listen stehen als Filme in der Universitätsbibliothek Oldenburg, Mediothek, Ammerländer Heerstraße 114-118. Dort kann sie jedermann Montag bis Freitag zwischen 10 und 16 Uhr einsehen und auch kopieren. Da die Anzahl der Lesegeräte beschränkt ist, sollte man sich eine Woche zuvor unter 0441/798-3194 anmelden. Die Forschungsstelle Niedersächsische Auswanderer in den USA hat diese Filme aus Washington beschafft. Sie sammelt vor allem Briefe von und an Auswanderer nach Nordamerika, um Gründen und Gesetzmäßigkeiten auf die Spur zu kommen.

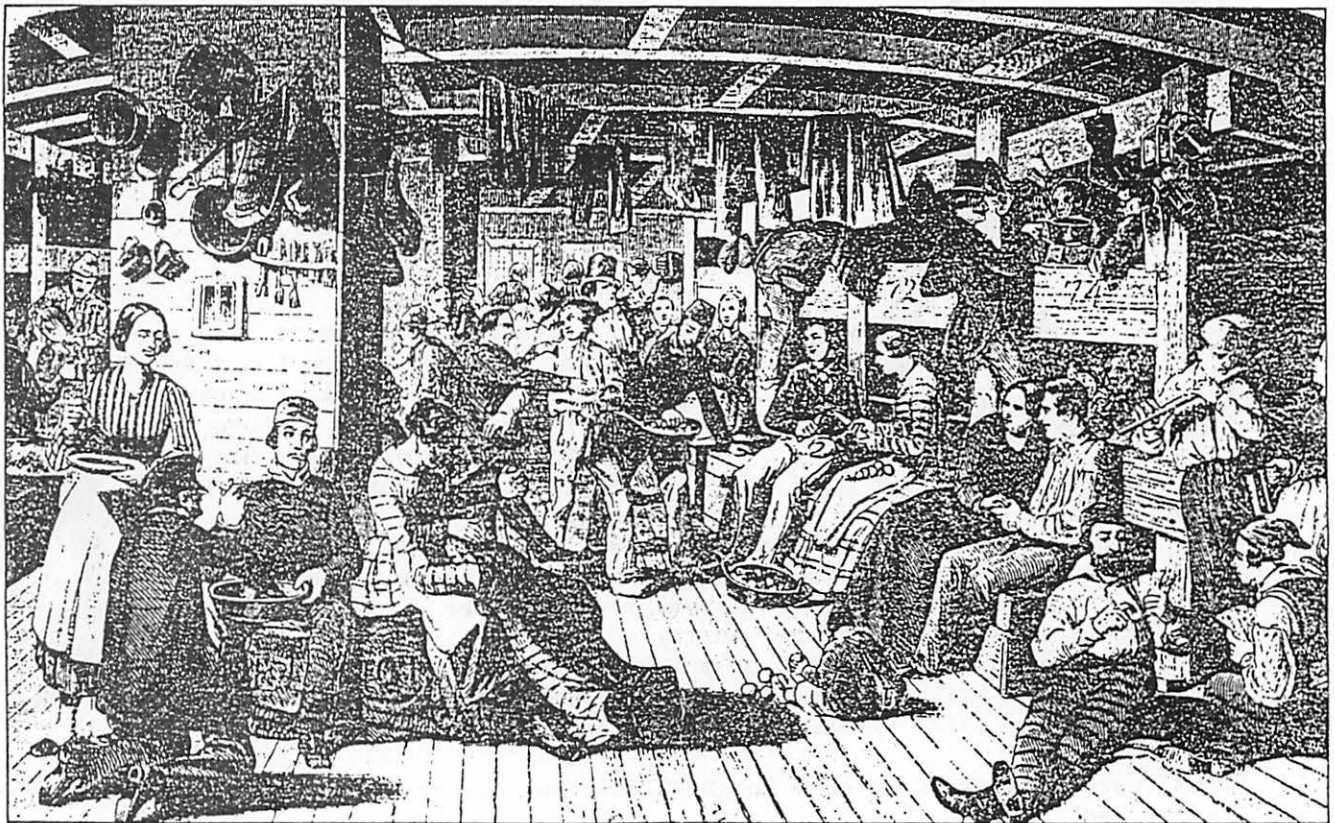
Dort können Sie auch Kirchenbücher von nordeutschen Gemeinden in Ohio (z. B. Cincinnati und Umgebung) und Indiana einsehen, um Ihre Verwandten womöglich darin wiederzufinden.

Bis auf wenige Ausnahmen wohnten die Auswanderer noch

in ihrem Geburtsort, andernfalls ist es hier vermerkt. Des einfacheren Zugangs wegen habe ich die Paßlisten nach Orten sortiert, an mehreren Stellen fällt es dadurch schwer zu erkennen, ob jemand zusammen mit Leuten aus anderen Orten abgereist ist – z. B. der Ziegelmeister aus Aschen mit einem Ziegler aus Hemsloh.

Aldorf Fasking, Friedrich Heinrich, Schuhmacher, 29 J., wohnhaft Wildeshausen, Paß 16 v. 30. 5. 1871

Aschen Forthmann, Hermann Hinrich, Dienstknecht, 18 J., Paß 10 v. 4. 9. 1882. Hollmann, Wilhelm, Kaufmann, 18 J., Paß 5 v. 5. 5. 1883. Johanning, August Friedrich Wilhelm, Ziegelmeister, 31 J., Paß 40 v. 28. 8. 1871. Kattau, Friedrich Heinrich, Heuerling, 46 J., nebst Frau u. 1 Sohn, geb. 10. 11. 1853, Paß 17 v. 27. 5. 1870, n. Davenworth, Amerika. Lamping, Friedrich Wilhelm, Dienstknecht, geb. Bockhop 23 J., Paß 5 v. 30. 7.



Die zeitgenössische Zeichnung veranschaulicht das Leben unter Deck eines Auswandererschiffes (1850).

1881. Mehrholz, Hermann Heinrich, Knecht, 27 J., Paß 24 v. 19. 8. 1870.

Barnstorf Bramstedt, Ludwig, Arbeitsmann, 31 J., mit Familie, Paß 61 v. 13. 8. 1869 [Schiff „Rhein“ ab Bremen, an New York 3. 9.: Frau: Doris, 28 J., Kinder: Anna, 6 J., Heinr., 3 J., Sophie 1. J.]. Bredehöft, Louise, Ehefrau, 31 J., geb. Badbergen, m. 2 Kindern, Paß 4 v. 8. 3. 1870, n. Baltimore [Schiff „Leipzig“ ab Bremen, an Baltimore, 3. 6., Kinder: Heinr., 5 J., Johanna, 9 Mon.]. Hodde, Philipp, Anbauer, 43 J., Paß 41 v. 1. 9. 1871, m. Frau u. Sohn. Klampmeyer, Friedrich Wilhelm, Schneidergesell. 17 J., Paß 6 v. 19. 2. 1869. Müge, Friedrich, Neubauer, 41 J., Paß 42 v. 1. 9. 1871, m. Frau u. 2 Kindern. Oestermann, Carl Ludwig, ohne Stand, 14 J., Paß 63 v. 23. 8. 1869 [Schiff „Smidt“ ab Bremen, an New York 23. 9.]. Prohl, Cornelius Albert, Privatlehrer, geb. Pasewalk u. wohnh. Barnstorf, 28 J., Paß 18 v. 21. 12. 1882 – nach Honolulu (Australien, jetzt USA)

Barver Albershardt, Carl Friedrich Wilhelm, Arbeitsmann, 28 J., Paß 7 v. 9. 3. 1869 mit seiner Frau [Anna] geb. Kollweyh [26 J.], 2 Kinder resp. 4 [August] u. 1 Jahr alt [Friedrich] u. seiner Schwester Margarete [Schiff „Smidt“ ab Bremen, an New York 6. 5.]. Albershardt, Wilhelmine, unverhel., 18 J., Paß 22 v. 15. 7. 1870, n. New York. Cothrade, Heinrich Friedrich, Häusling, 34 J., m. Frau u. 4 Kindern, Paß 5 v. 11. 3. 1870, n. New York. Holthus, Heinrich, Arbeitsmann, 26 J., Paß 9 v. 14. 4. 1871. Kollweyh, s. Albershardt. Kröger, Heinrich, Arbeitsmann, 32 J., Paß 8 v. 14. 4. 1871. Kröger, Sophie Wilhelmine, unverhelicht, 19 J., Paß 6 v. 11. 3. 1870, n. New York. Nolte, Fritz, Heuerling, 62 J., geboren in Canterbury/England, nebst 1 Sohn 34 J., Franz Friedrich Wilhelm, letzteren Frau 29 J. Marie geb. Feldmann, nebst 2 Kindern: 1 Knabe 4 J., 1 Mädchen 2 Jahre, Paß 62 v. 15. 7. 1870. Oldewage, Wilhelm, Arbeiter, 17 J., Paß 3 v. 13. 9. 1880. Schütte, Friedrich, Arbeitsmann, 33 J., Paß 10 v. 14. 4. 1871. Tinnemeyer, Johanne Dina, unverhel., 16 J., geboren in Kellenberg, Paß 23 v. 15. 7. 1870, n. New York.

Brockum Ellermann, Friedrich Wilhelm Heinrich, Knecht, 16 J., Paß 15 v. 26. 4. 1870 [Schiff „Bremen“ ab Bremen, an New York 19. 5.]. Hohlt, Friedrich Heinrich, Neubauer, 48 J., Paß 30 v. 7. 8. 1871, n. Cincinnati. Kettler, Carl August, Ackerknecht, 19 J., Paß 3 v. 11. 7. 1877. Lohmeyer, Friedrich Wil-

Für Auswanderer!

Der Herr **F. W. Bodeker** jun. in Bremen expedit am 1. und 15. jeden Monats gute Schiffe nach den verschiedenen Häfen von Amerika und bin ich ermächtigt, für denselben Überfahrts-Contracte zu den billigsten Preisen abzuschließen.

Louis Wilharm in Melle.

In den „Osnabrückschen Anzeigen“ erschien im Jahr 1852 das Inserat „Für Auswanderer!“

helm, Ackerarbeiter, 22 J., Paß 1 v. 1. 4. 1877. Meyer, Wilhelm, Ackerarbeiter, 33 J., Paß 5 v. 5. 9. 1878. Runte, Johann, Friedrich Dietrich, Schäfer, 39 J., geb. Hunteburg, Paß 29 v. 7. 8. 1871, n. Cincinnati. Schulze, Friedrich, Häusling und Arbeitsmann, 44 J., mit Familie, Paß 64 v. 24. 8. 1869 [Schiff „Bavaria“ ab Hamburg, an New Orleans 19. 11., mit Emilie, 42 J., Friedrich, 15 J., Marie, 9 J.]. Strangmeyer genannt Kotzebuer, Heinrich Wilhelm, Tischler, 22 J., Paß 4 v. 3. 9. 1877. Strankmeyer, Friedrich, Arbeiter, 31 J., mit Familie, Paß 57 v. 3. 8. 1869 [Schiff „Frankfurt“ ab Bremen, an New Orleans 8. 10., mit Hanna, 26 J., u. 2 10jähr. Kindern.], Wellmann, Friedrich, Heinrich, Heuerling, 36 J., Paß 7 v. 6. 9. 1877. Cornau Henking, Heinrich Ludwig August, Dienstknecht, 18 J., Paß 11 v. 15. 10. 1881

Deckau Apwisch, Friedrich Heinrich, ohne Stand, 16 J., Paß 11 v. 20. 3. 1869

Diepholz Ahlen, von, Bernhard Friedrich, Fabrikarbeiter, 26 J., Paß 12 v. 23. 3. 1869 [Schiff „Astronom“ ab Bremen, an Baltimore 31. 5.]. Boch, Georg Wilhelm, Stellmachersgesell, geb. Schönbrunn 28 J., Paß 10 v. 12. 9. 1881. Drebber, von, Hermann Friedrich, Oeconom, geb. Marconah, 35 J., Paß 14 v. 27. 3. 1884. Dringenburg, Friedrich Heinrich, Arbeitsmann, 15 J., Paß 67 v. 27. 8. 1869 [Schiff „Smidt“ ab Bremen, an New York 23. 9.]. Emigholz, Johann Ferdinand Wilhelm, Arbeitsmann, 44 J., Paß 16 v. 31. 3. 1869, mit Familie. Evers, Carl Friedrich Jacob, Arbeiter, 17 J., Paß 13 v. 14. 10. 1882. Evers, Friedrich Gerhard, 42 J., Arbeitsmann, mit Familie, Paß 27 v. 1. 5. 1869. Feub, Wilhelm Bernhard, Arbeitsmann, 16 J., Paß 14 v. 27. 3. 1869 [Schiff „Astronom“ ab Bremen, an Baltimore 31. 5.]. Fricke, . . . Kaufmann, 20 J., Paß 2 v. 21. 3. 1883. Gutknecht, Carl Friedrich Ger-

hard, Arbeiter, 17 J., Paß 14 v. 14. 10. 1882

Hadeler, Heinrich, Arbeitsmann, 72 J., in Begleitung seines Großsohnes. Sander, Heinrich, Ackersmann, geb. Wohlstreck u. wohnh. Diepholz, 16 J., Paß 2 v. 30. 6. 1881, nach Columbus, Amerika (wohl in Ohio). Hartz, von, August Bernhard Johann Heinrich, Kaufmann, 18 J., Paß 29 v. 12. 10. 1870, n. New York. Hartz, von, Wilhelm, Landwirt, 24 J., Paß 6 v. 1. 8. 1881. Kettler, Johann Christian Hermann, Tuchmacher, 33 J., Paß 24 v. 17. 7. 1871, nach Philadelphia. König, Sophie Friederike, unverhel., 20 J., Paß 2 v. 25. 1. 1871. Lübckemann, Ehefrau Christine mit 4 Kindern, ohne Stand, 43 J., Paß 17 v. 31. 3. 1869 [Schiff „Baltimore“ ab Bremen, an Baltimore 26. 4., mit Hermine, 14 J., Minna, 7 J., Marie, 6 J., Amalie, 9 Mon.]. Michaelis, Robert Hubert Wilhelm, Schreiber, geb. in Alsdorf, Paß 5 v. 14. 9. 1880. Müller, Heinrich Friedrich, Fabrikarbeiter, 37 J., Paß 13 v. 23. 3. 1869. Nennecke, Heinrich, Oeconom, 16 J., Paß 6 v. 25. 10. 1880. Sander, Heinrich, Arbeiter, geb. Dörpel, 48 J., Paß 15 v. 23. 2. 1882. Schmidt, Carl, Schmied, 36 J., geb. in Wagenfeld, mit Frau und 3 Kindern von 9, 5 u. 3 J., Paß 19 v. 26. 6. 1871, nach Cincinnati. Schröder, Georg Friedrich, Arbeitsmann, 17 J., Paß 68 v. 28. 8. 1869 [Schiff „Smidt“ ab Bremen, an New York 23. 9.]. Schütte, Hermann Friedrich, Bäckergeselle, 17 J., Paß 20 v. 27. 6. 1871. Strunk, Ferdinand, Arbeiter, 44 J., Paß 33 v. 15. 8. 1871, m. Familie. n. Cincinnati. Strunk, Friedrich, Arbeiter, 35 J., Paß 34 v. 15. 8. 1871, m. Familie, n. Cincinnati. Sube, Wilhelm, Bäcker, 17 J., Paß 5 v. 6. 5. 1882. Uffenorde, Georg Christian Ludolph, Zigarrensörtierer, Reservist II., 22 J., Paß 9 v. 4. 10. 1880 – nach Cincinnati. Wilhelm, Heinrich Theodor, Leutnant a. D., 25 J., Paßkarte v. 25. 9. 1879

Donstorf Kammann, Wilhelm, Dienstknecht, 18 J., Paß 4 v. 2. 5. 1883. Middendorf, Friedrich Wilhelm, Heuerling, 42 J., Paß 11 v. 29. 3. 1877

Dreeke Schmale, Ludwig, Heuerling, 35 J., geb. In Vchlage, Kreis Lübbecke, nebst Frau, Paß 16 v. 13. 5. 1870

Eydelstedt Ahlering, Heinrich Ludwig, Häusling, 35 J., Paß 6 v. 17. 5. 1883. Detering, Heinrich Ludwig, Maschinenbauer, geb. Dörpel 43 J., Paß 9 v. 23. 6. 1882

Hagewede Piening, Witwe, 48 J., nebst 3 Kindern, Paß 13 v. 20. 4. 1870 [Schiff „Bremen“ ab Bremen, an New York 19. 5.]. Margarethe, mit Sophie, 29 J., Wilhelmine, 19 J., Heinrich, 16 J.]

Hasslinge (Marl) Maschmeyer, Heinrich Häusling, 38 J., m. Paß 32 v. 12. 8. 1871, nach Cincinnati

Heede Heitmann, geborener Niemeyer, Hermann Friedrich, Eggediener, 45 J., n. Iowa, Paß 27 v. 31. 8. 1870. Hockemeyer, August Friedrich, Feuerstätter, 54 J., Paß 27 v. 28. 7. 1871; n. Cincinnati. Kuhlmann, Friedrich Heinrich, Arbeitsmann, 25 J., Paß 60 v. 13. 8. 1869 [Schiff „America“ ab Bremen, an New York 1. 9.]. Kuhlmann, Hermann Heinrich Wilhelm, Brinksitzer, 46 J., Paß 26 v. 31. 8. 1870, n. Iowa. Schröder, Friedrich Heinrich Wilhelm, Häusling, 30 J., m. Frau u. 1 Kind, Paß 3 v. 28. 2. 1870

Hemsloh Sandmann, Johann Friedrich, Arbeiter, 25 J., Paß 2 v. 6. 9. 1881. Sandmann, Dina, Dienstmagd, 21 J., Paß 3 v. 4. 7. 1881. Schröder, Hermann Friedrich Heinrich, Ziegler, 26 J. Paß 39 v. 24. 8. 1871

Hoopen Ficke, Hermann Friedrich, Arbeitsmann, 17 J., Paß v. 29. 4. 1869

Hüde Meyer, Louise Margarethe Dorothee, unverhelicht, 17 J., Paß 9 v. 9. 4. 1870, n. Cincinnati [Schiff „Baltimore“ ab Bremen, an Baltimore 7. 5.]

(Schluß folgt)

50 Auswanderer nach Amerika aus dem Amt Diepholz 1869 – 1884 (II)

Hinweise in Schiffspassagierlisten und alten Akten

Von Falk Liebezeit

Ihlbrock Ihlbrock, Hermann dem u. wohnh. 34 J., Paß 8. v. Heinrich, Oeconomic-Inspector, 31 J., Paß 43 v. 19. 10. 1871, n. Iowa

Jacobidrebber Bouffleur, Friedrich Heinrich, Schneider, 17 J., Paß 15 v. 1. 11. 1882

Kellenberg Bredenber, Justine Wilhelmine, unverehelicht, 21 J., Paß 38 v. 24. 8. 1871

Kellenberger Bruch Sandmann, Friedrich Heinrich Wilhelm, Schäferknecht, 21 J., Paß 6 v. 3. 5. 1883

Lemförde Bauer, Johann Gerhard Friedrich, Schneidergesell, 29 J., Paß 26 v. 18. 7. 1871, nach Renzburg/Indiana. Braun, Carl Friedrich Gustav, Schuhmacher, 18 3/4 J., Paß 4 v. 3. 8. 1885 – nach Cincinnati. Buck, Heinrich Friedrich Wilhelm, Schuhmacher, 21 J., Paß 10 v. 13. 11. 1883. Foltermann, Friedrich, Arbeiter, geb. Hal-

dem u. wohnh. 34 J., Paß 8. v. 9. 9. 1881. Groneweg, Carl Friedrich Rudolph, Kaufmann, 40 J., Paß 5 v. 17. 2. 1869 [Schiff „Smidt“ ab Bremen, an New York 6. 5.]. Hartmann, Wilhelm Christian, Uhrmacher, 20 J., Paß 1 v. 14. 1. 1870, n. New York. Hockemeyer, Heinrich, Gastwirt, 61 1/2 J., Paß 4 v. 24. 4. 1884. Kaufmann, Philipp, ohne Stand, 47 J. mit Familie, Paß 55 v. 28. 7. 1869. Schumacher, Fritz, Arbeiter, 29 J., Paß 9 v. 9. 9. 1881. Strieck, Friedrich Wilhelm Heinrich, Lohgerber, 36 J., Paß 37 v. 19. 8. 1871, n. Cincinnati

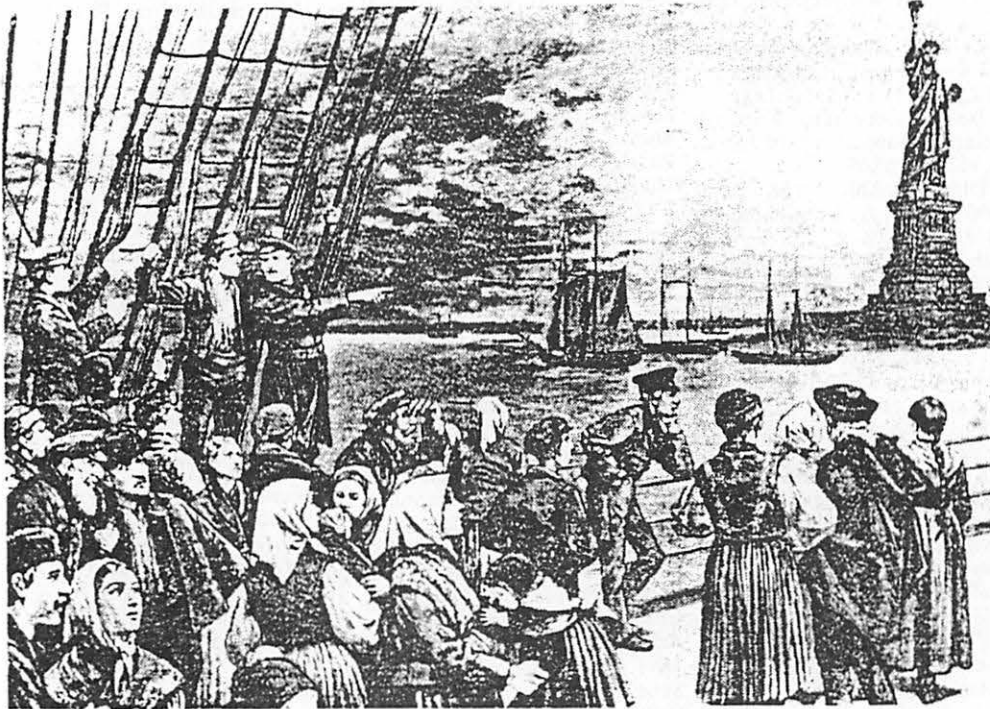
Mariendrebber Fölling, Sophie Friederike, Mädchen, 25 J., geb. Jacobidrebber, Paß 28 v. 28. 7. 1871, m. Schwester Johanne Dorothee, n. Baltimore. Horstmann, Johann, Tischler, geb. Barnstorf, Paß 2 v. 14. 4. 1883

Marl Bommelmann, August Ludwig, Schneidergesell, 30 J., Paß 29 v. 8. 5. 1869. Fathauer, Hermann Friedrich Heinrich, Häusling, 29 J., Paß 1 v. 19. 1. 1883. Fromme, Georg Friedrich, Knecht, 43 J., Paß 14 v. 25. 4. 1870 [Schiff „Bremen“ ab Bremen, an New York 19. 5.]. Göcke, Heinrich Friedrich Wilhelm, 34 J., m. Frau u. 2 Kindern, Paß 10 v. 14. 4. 1870 [Schiff „Bremen“ ab Bremen, an New York 19. 5. mit Christine, 27 J., Dorothea, 7 J., Wilhelmine, 3 J.]. Hoffschneider, Johann Friedrich Wilhelm, 28 J., nebst Frau, Paß 12 v. 20. 4. 1870 [Schiff „Bremen“ ab Bremen, an New York 19. 5.; mit Wilhelmine, 31 J.]. Hoffschneider, Heinz, Heuerling, 33 J., Paß 2 v. 11. 7. 1880. Wehmeyer, Georg Hermann Heinrich, Häusling, 30 J., Paß 20 v. 18. 3. 1882. Well-

hard, Haussohn, 18 J., 7 Mon., Paß 5 v. 14. 8. 1885 – nach Cincinnati. Willer, Friedrich Wilhelm, Häusling, geb. Haßlinge, 57 J., m. Frau u. 3 Kindern, Paß 4 v. 29. 7. 1881

Quernheim Buck, Johann Friedrich August, Ackerarbeiter, 25 J., Paß 6 v. 5. 9. 1877. Dreyer, Gerhard Heinrich Wilhelm, Rademacheresell, 24 J., Paß 3 v. 15. 2. 1869 [Schiff „America“ ab Bremen, an New York 16. 4.]. Hoffschneider, Hermann Christian Gerhard, Landarbeiter, 27 J., Paß 3 v. 11. 7. 1880. Hofschneider, Marie Louise, unverehelicht, 21 1/2 J. Kröger, Friedrich Heinrich Carl, Arbeiter, 47 J., mit Familie, Paß 56 v. 28. 7. 1869. Meyer, Johann Friedrich Heinrich, Haussohn, 17 J., Paß 8 v. 30. 8. 1883 – nach Cincinnati (Amerika). Nobbe, Wilhelm, Arbeitsmann, 46 J., mit Familie, Paß 66 v. 24. 8. 1869. Nüssmann, Johann Gerhard Heinrich, 18. J., mit Schwester Charlotte, Paß 3 v. 4. 2. 1871, nach New York

Rehden Aschenmoor, Heinrich Friedrich Wilhelm, Akkersmann, 25 J., Paß 8 v. 20. 9. 1880. Holberg, Friedrich, Heinrich, Pferdeknecht, 26 1/2 J., Paß 11 v. 16. 10. 1880, nach Cincinnati. Meyer, Henrich Diederich, Arbeiter, 42 J., Paß 14 v. 13. 11. 1881. Patemann, Friedrich Heinrich, Arbeitsmann, 18 J., Paß 23 v. 18. 4. 1869. Patemann, Hermann Heinrich, Landarbeiter, 15 J., Paß 1 v. 2. 4. 1884. Patemann, Johann Friedrich Wilhelm, Arbeitsmann, 18 J., Paß 24 v. 18. 4. 1869. Reckmann, nach der Stätte Rähje, Friedrich Wilhelm, Ackerknecht, 16 J., Paß 6 v. 19. 9. 1880. Reckmann, nach der Stätte Rähje, Friedrich Heinrich Wilhelm, Ackerknecht, 19 J., Paß 7 v. 19. 9. 1880 – nach Cincinnati. Sander, Wilhelm, Arbeiter, 16 J., Paß 4 v. 27. 7. 1880. Schilling, Heinrich Wilhelm, Arbeiter, 17 J., Paß 6 v. 6. 5. 1882. Tege-



„Willkommen im Land der Freiheit“ So grüßt die Freiheitsstatue die Einwanderer aus aller Welt, wenn sie in den Hafen von New York einfahren. Die Statue war den Einwanderern aus dem Kreis Diepholz, die von 1869 bis 1884 ankamen, allerdings noch nicht bekannt: Sie wurde den Vereinigten Staaten erst 1886 von Frankreich geschenkt.

rich Ludwig, Arbeitsmann, 15 J., Paß 21 v. 11. 4. 1869.
 Rördenbeck Wiechers, Heinrich Friedrich, Arbeitsmann, 24 J., Paß 20 v. 9. 4. 1869
 Stemsborn Bohne, Friedrich Hinrich, Landwirt, 25 J., Paß 12 v. 5. 11. 1881. Bohne, Friedrich Hermann Ludwig, Ackerer, 17 J., Paß 13 v. 5. 11. 1881.
 Buddemeyer, Anna Margarethe Friederike, unverehelicht, 15 J., Paß 18 v. 30. 5. 1870 [Schiff „Donau“ ab Bremen, an New York 25. 6.]. Buddemeyer, Friedrich Heinrich Wilhelm, Colon, 57 J., Paß 5 v. 26. 4. 1884. Detert, Cord Heinrich, Ackermann, 33 J., Paß 1 v. 8. 4. 1881. Egber geb. Bohne, Friedrich, Arbeitsmann, 43 J., mit Familie, Paß 62 v. 16. 8. 1869 [Schiff „Donau“ ab Bremen, an New York 11. 9., mit Sophie, 32 J., Minna, 8 J., Ludwig, 9 M.]. Goldschmidt, Friederike, Fräulein, geb. Diepholz 2... J., Paß 4 v. 12. 9. 1879.
 Heese, Philipp, Arbeitsmann, 48 J., mit Familie, Paß 65 v. 24. 8. 1869. Klenke oder Tiemann, Georg Friedrich Wilhelm, Maurer, geb. Arrenkamp, 20 J., Paß 13 v. 14. 11. 1881. Schröder, Friederike Wilhelmine Louise, ohne Stand, 19 J., Paß 38 v. 16. 6. 1869. Schulze, Louise, Dienstmagd, 18 J., Paß 59 v. 11. 8. 1869. Teddendich, Sophie Louise Engel, ohne Stand, 16 J., Paß 37 v. 16. 6. 1869
 St. Hülfe Blome, Friedrich Heinrich Ludwig, Schlosser, 25 J., Paß 12 v. 29. 9. 1882.
 Haake, August Ludwig, Commis, 19 J., Paß 44 v. 20. 10. 1871, n. New York
 Ströhen (Hann.) Burhorst, Christoph Heinrich Conrad, Ackerknecht, 25 J., Paß 16 v. 15. 3. 1882
 Uthüserdrebber Kamping, Lisette, ohne Stand, 19 J., Paß 9 v. 11. 3. 1869
 Wagenfeld Düwenhorst, Carl Friedrich Wilhelm, Arbeiter, 15 J., Paß 1 v. 13. 4. 1883.
 Finke, Friedrich Wilhelm August, Zimmermann, 19 J., Paß 4 v. 24. 4. 1882. Koch, Ernst August, Dienstknecht, W.-Neustadt, 16 J., Paß 36 v. 1. 6. 1869 - n. New York.
 Kriebmann, Friedrich Wilhelm August, Handlungsgehilfe, 22 J., Paß 7 v. 19. 7. 1883 - nach Südamerika. Lehing, Georg Friedrich Wilhelm, Dienstknecht, W.-Neustadt, 31 J., Paß 35 v. 1. 6. 1869 - n. New York [Schiff

„Jenny“ ab Bremen, an New York 31. 8.]. Lindemann, Heinrich, Ackerknecht, 17 J., Paß 17 v. 15. 3. 1882. Meyer, Ernst Friedrich August, Arbeiter, 35 J., Paß 2 v. 5. 5. 1877.
 Meyer, Georg Wilhelm Theodor, Kaufmann, 16 J., Paß 13 v. 3. 3. 1884. Pörtner gen. Wunder, Hermann Friedrich August, Arbeiter, 18 J., Paß 1 v. 17. 4. 1882. Pohlmann, Wilhelm, Kaufmann, 22 J., Paß 15 v. 27. 3. 1884. Rumpke, August, Dienstknecht, 28 J., Paß 18 v. 15. 3. 1882. Rumpke, Carl Louis Theodor, Tischler, 19 J., Paß 2 v. 17. 4. 1882.
 Rumpke, Hermann Heinrich Georg, Ackerknecht, 24 J., Paß 19 v. 15. 3. 1882. Schäfer, Carl, Arbeiter, 16 J., Paß 8 v. 19. 5. 1885. Schlüter, Wilhelm, Dienstknecht, 18 J., Paß 11 v. 25. 9. 1882. Schröder, Carl Wilhelm, Schneider, 25 J., Paß 3 v. 22. 4. 1882. Tegeler, Carl, Schneidergesell, 19 J., Paß 3 v. 16. 4. 1883. Thünemann genannt Barner, Carl Heinrich Louis, Ackerarbeiter, 17 J., Paß 12 v. 3. 3. 1884
 Wetschen Buck, Hermann Heinrich Wilhelm, Arbeitsmann, 17 J., Paß 22 v. 14. 4. 1869. Dückerling, Hermann Friedrich, Arbeiter, 18 J., Paß 10 v. 11. 10. 1880 - nach Cincinnati. Kramer, Heinrich Wilhelm, Tischlergeselle, 27 J., Paß 19 v. 12. 7. 1870. Müller, Rosine Friederike, unverehelicht, 28 J., Paß 28 v. 1. 9. 1870, n. Cincinnati. Oldefendt, Neubauers-Wwe., 43 J., geboren in Apwisch, mit 4 Kindern, Paß 17 v. 19. 6. 1871, nach 1885. Schlöring, Friedrich Heinrich, Tagelöhner, 32 J., Paß 31 v. 7. 8. 1871, n. Cincinnati. Schwenkmeyer, Heinrich,

Schneidermeister, 33 J., m. Frau u. 2 Kindern von 2 und 1/2 J., Paß 23 v. 11. 7., 1871, nach Cincinnati

Wetscherhardt Balster, Hermann Friedrich, Paß 5 v. 14. 9. 1880. Fahrenkamp, Hermann Heinrich Wilhelm, Ackerarbeiter, 16 J., Paß 3 v. 21. 4. 1884. Harms, Carl Wilhelm, Haussohn, 23 J., Paß 8 v. 16. 10. 1885 - nach Cincinnati. Kuhlmann, Friedrich Heinrich, Arbeiter, 19 J., Paß 9 v. 17. 9. 1883


Wetscherhütte Weber, Friedrich Wilhelm, Arbeitsmann, 23 J., Paß 4 v. 16. 2. 1869

Wohlstreck Harting s. Hollmeyer. Hollmeyer, Eberhard Ludwig, Musiker, 34 J., in Begleitung des Heinrich Conrad Harting, 15 J. alt, Paß 20 v. 15. 7. 1870. Sander, Heinrich, Akkersmann, s. Hadele, Heinrich, Diepholz

Detroit Volk, Johann, Schneider, gebürtig und wohnhaft aus Detroit (Amerika), 19 J., Paßkarte v. 29. 5. 1883 - nach Detroit (Amerika)

Die Auswertung der „Berufe“ sieht etwa so aus: Ackerknecht-Arbeiter 10, Arbeiter 43, Anbauer 1, Bäcker 1, Bäckergeselle 1, Brinksitzer (Nebenerwerbslandwirt) 1, Colon (s. Landwirt), Conmis (= Handlungsgehilfe) 2, Dienstknecht 7, Dienstmagd 2, Eggediener (Landwirt, der der Herrschaft mit der Egge dient) 1, Ehefrau 3, Fabrikarbeiter 2, Feuerstätter (Nebenerwerbslandwirt) 1, Fräulein 1, Gastwirt 1, Haussohn 3, Häusling 8, Heuerling 6, Kaufmann 6, Knecht 4, Landarbeiter 2, Landwirt 3, Leutnant, Lohgerber 1, Mädchen 1, Maschinenbauer 1, Maurer 1, Musiker 1, Neubauer 2, Oeconom (Landwirt) 2, Oeconomie-Inspektor 1, ohne Stand 6, Pferdeknecht, Privatlehrer 1, Rademachergehilfe 1, Schäfer 1, Schäferknecht 1, Schmied 1, Schneider 1, Schneidergeselle 4, Schneidermeister 3, Schreiber 1, Schuhmacher 3, Stellmachergehilfe 1, Tagelöhner 1, Tischler 3, Tischlergeselle 1, Tuchmacher 1, Uhrmacher 1, unverehelicht 14, Witwe 2, Ziegelmeister 1, Ziegler 1, Zigarrensortierer 1, Zimmermann 1.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.



Directe Postdampfschiffahrt
zwischen
Bremen und Amerika.

<p>Dampfer des Nordd. Lloyd.</p> <p>Hansa Amerika Hermann Weser Rhein Main Donau Mosel Neckar Oder Baltimore Berlin Leipzig Ohio Braunschweig Nürnberg Hannover Frankfurt Köln Strassburg Kr. Friedr. Wilh. Graf Bismarck General Werder Hohenzollern Hohenzollern Sallier Habsburg</p>	<p>Der Norddeutsche Lloyd in Bremen ist die größte deutsche Dampfschiffahrt-Gesellschaft. Sie besitzt bereits seit dem Jahre 1857 und erfreut sich einer immer zunehmenden Beliebtheit bei dem rühmlichen Publikum, was am deutlichsten daraus hervorgeht, dass bis Ende des Jahres 1877 über 150 Personen die Ueberfahrt zwischen Europa und Amerika mit diesen Schiffen gemacht haben. Die Gesellschaft hat so viel Vertrauen zu der soliden Bauart der Dampfer und der Tüchtigkeit ihrer Führung, dass sie dieselben nur bei sich selbst versichert. Die Schiffe werden daher, um Schaden, den der Lloyd selbst zu tragen hätte, zu vermeiden, stets sorgfältig untersucht und im besten Stande erhalten, und den Capitainen ist die kaiserliche Vorsicht zur Pflicht gemacht. Dadurch wird den Passagieren die größte Sicherheit gewährleistet, so weit dies überhaupt Menschen möglich ist. — Die Dampfschiffe des Norddeutschen Lloyd fahren</p> <p>I. Von BREMEN nach NEWYORK jeden Sonntag.</p> <p>II. Von BREMEN nach BALTIMORE alle 14 Tage Mittwochs.</p> <p>III. Von BREMEN nach NEWORLEANS Havre oder Havana auflaufend und GALVESTON im Frühjahr und Herbst monatlich einmal.</p> <p>IV. Von BREMEN nach den LA PLATA - BEFEN (nach Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo und Buenos Ayres) Antwerpen und Lissabon auflaufend am 25. jeden Monats.</p>	<p>Dampfer des Nordd. Lloyd.</p> <p>Strauss Albatross Schwalbe Condor Adler Schwan Sperber Reiher Falke Möwe Vulkan Lloyd Fulda Comet Nordsee Pilot Simson Cyclop Vorwärts Roland Hanseat Paul Fr. August Bremorhaven Triton</p>
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Passagereheine können für alle 4 Linien gekauft werden ab: Bremen, Paris, Havre, Antwerpen, London und Southampton.
 Wegen der Passagerepreise wird auf die regelmäßigen Bekanntmachungen in den Zeitungen und Localblättern verwiesen.
 Nähere Auskunft wird auf Anfrage von uns und unsern inländischen Agenten erteilt.

Die Direction des Norddeutschen Lloyd.
BREMEN.

Inserat des Norddeutschen Lloyd, in dem die Auswanderungswilligen im Jahr 1879 auf die Abfahrten der „directen Postdampfschiffahrt“ nach Amerika hingewiesen wurden.

TIC TAC MÜHLE

Submitted by Helga von Schweinitz

Mühle is a board game for two people which is very popular in Germany. If you don't have a Mühle board you can easily copy the one shown here onto a square piece of paper. Each player needs 9 game pieces in his color, like those you might have from checkers. At the beginning of the game there are no pieces on the board. The players take turns placing the pieces on the crosspoints of the lines and later moving them from one point to another.

Each player tries to place his pieces in rows of three and to keep his opponent from doing the same. Each time a row of three -a Mühle-is completed, a player can remove one of his opponent's pieces from the board, but not a piece locked in a Mühle except at the very end of the game.

When all 18 pieces have been placed on the board (and some perhaps already taken off by the opponent), the moving of the pieces begins. Taking turns each player can move one piece at a time on the line to a neighboring crosspoint trying again to create as many a Mühle as possible and as often as possible, confiscating a piece from the opponent each time a Mühle is formed or re-formed.

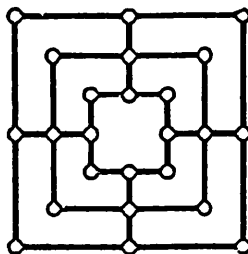
A superior player manages to place his pieces in such a way that a move from a piece in one Mühle automatically adds the third piece to a line of two, thus creating a Mühle with each move when the piece is moved back and forth. This constellation is called a 'Zwickmühle' and is very desirable.

When a player has only three pieces left he can jump to any vacant place on the board at his turn which makes it easier to keep the opponent from forming a Mühle. However, every time he fails to prevent a Mühle, he loses a piece until he is pieceless and lost the game.

Players take turns in starting the game.

Rules on how to end the game vary from family to family. In my home the fastest ending happened when my mother said. 'Macht den Tisch frei, das Essen ist fertig.' (Clear the table, dinner is ready). The slowest version came later in the evening when my father said. 'Jetzt ist das aller-, aller letzte Mal, dass ich euch ins Bett schicke.' (This is the very, very last time that I'm telling you to go to bed.) In both cases we simply counted the pieces each player had on the board at the critical moment.

Since the game may be played by people of the female as well as of the male persuasion, the word 'he' may be substituted with 'she' with the author's permission.



Mühle ist eines unserer ältesten Spiele, das im Altertum in derselben Form gepflegt wurde wie heute. Sein besonderer Vorzug liegt darin, daß es auch von ungeübten Spielern sehr rasch erlernt werden kann.

DEUTSCHE SPRICHWÖRTER UND AUSDRÜCKE, compiled by Harvey W. Saalberg

SPRICHWÖRTER (Aphorisms, Maxims and Sayings)

Es kommt alles auf den Winkel an. Kommt Zeit, kommt Rat.
 Der Apfel fällt nicht weit vom Birnbaum. Wie Du mir, so ich Dir.
 Wer den Pfennig nicht ehrt ist den Thaler nicht wert. Eile mit Weile.
 An ihm sind Hopfen und Malz verloren.
 Was der Mensch wert ist fährt widdern (wieder ihn [gegen ihn]).
 Was man nicht im Kopf hat muss man in den Beinen haben.
 Eine Frau und ein Fahrrad verleiht man nicht.
 Papier ist geduldig. Kleine Ursachen, grosse Wirkungen.
 Ein armer Mann kennt seine Kasse. Eigenlob stinkt.
 Schadenfreude ist die beste Freude. Rache ist süß.
 In der Not frisst der Teufel Fliegen.
 Glück muss der Mensch haben ... und wenn er kein Glück hat
 muss er ein Mensch haben.
 Mit Geduld und Spucke fängt man eine Mücke (Mücke).
 Das schlägt dem Fass den Boden aus. Vom Regen in die Traufe.
 Der den Schaden hat braucht für den Spott nicht sorgen.
 Wer Andern eine Grube gräbt fällt selbst hinein.
 Was Du heut noch kannst besorgen das verschiebe nicht auf morgen.
 Der Lauscher an der Wand hört seine eigne Schand.
 Gottes Mühlen mahlen langsam aber sicher.
 Wo man singt da lass Dich nieder; böse Menschen kennen keine Lieder.
 Frisch gewagt ist halb gewonnen.
 Schuster bleib bei Deinen Leisten.
 Reden ist Silber; Schweigen ist Gold.

AUSDRÜCKE (Expressions)

Komm ich heut nicht, komm ich morgen; übermorgen ganz bestimmt.
 Jetzt mach ich mirs ein bisschen schön.
 Es ist wie einem Ochsen ins Horn zu petzen.
 Du kannst mir mal den Buckel runter rutschen.
 (More earthy form: Du kannst mich mal am Arsch lecken.)
 Heirate nie eine Frau für ihre Schönheit; jeder wird Dich beneiden ...
 und nur Du weisst was für ein Luder sie wirklich ist.
 Lieber Gott lass Abend werden, wenn es geht noch vorm Frühstück ...
 der Morgen kommt von ganz allein.
 Donnerwetter!

GERMAN SAYINGS AND EXPRESSIONS compiled by Harvey W Saalberg

SAYINGS

Every problem can be solved if you take the correct angle of approach.
Given enough time, every problem can be solved.

The apple doesn't fall far from the tree. As you treat me, so will I treat you.

He who doesn't respect the penny doesn't deserve the dollar. Hurry, but do it safely.

He is just a hopeless case, and that's all there is to it.

As you go through life, you'll get what you have coming to you.

If you fail to do your thinking in your head, you'll have to make up for it
by running with your legs.

Never lend anyone your wife or your bicycle.

Paper is patient...you can print anything on it. Minor causes may have tremendous effects.

A poor man knows how much cash he has. Self-praise stinks.

Delight over another's misfortune is the most delightful type of joy. Revenge is sweet.

In an emergency, the devil may have to eat flies.

A human being needs luck ... but if he has no luck, at least he must have another human
being.

With a little patience anyone can catch a fly (or solve a problem).

Boy, that really knocks the bottom out of the barrel. (that takes the cake)
From the rain into the rain barrel (frying pan into the fire).

If you have tough luck, you needn't go look for people to make fun of you.

If you set a trap, you yourself may fall into it.

Don't put off until tomorrow what you can do today.

If you listen in on your neighbor through the wall, you may hear some things about
yourself that you won't like at all.

God's mills grind slowly ... but fine and surely.

Stay with people who sing and stay long; bad people don't enjoy a song.

Setting out courageously amounts to having won half the battle already.

Shoemaker stick to your lasts.

Speech is silver; silence is gold.

EXPRESSIONS

If I can't come today, I'll come tomorrow ... day after tomorrow for sure.

My special time of the day has arrived. This is my time. Please lay no claims to it.

You'll get about as much response as you can get from pinching an ox's horns.

Kiss my a...

Never be tempted to marry a beautiful woman; everyone would be envious ... but only
you would know what a bitch she really is.

Dear God, let it become evening soon...if possible before breakfast. Morning comes
all too soon.

By Jove. (Damn it).

FRANKFURT
ZUMSCHAU DEC. 6, 1983

WAS — WANN — WO: IN FRANKFURT UND IN DER NACHBARSCHAFT

Als wär's ein Traum von Ludwig II.

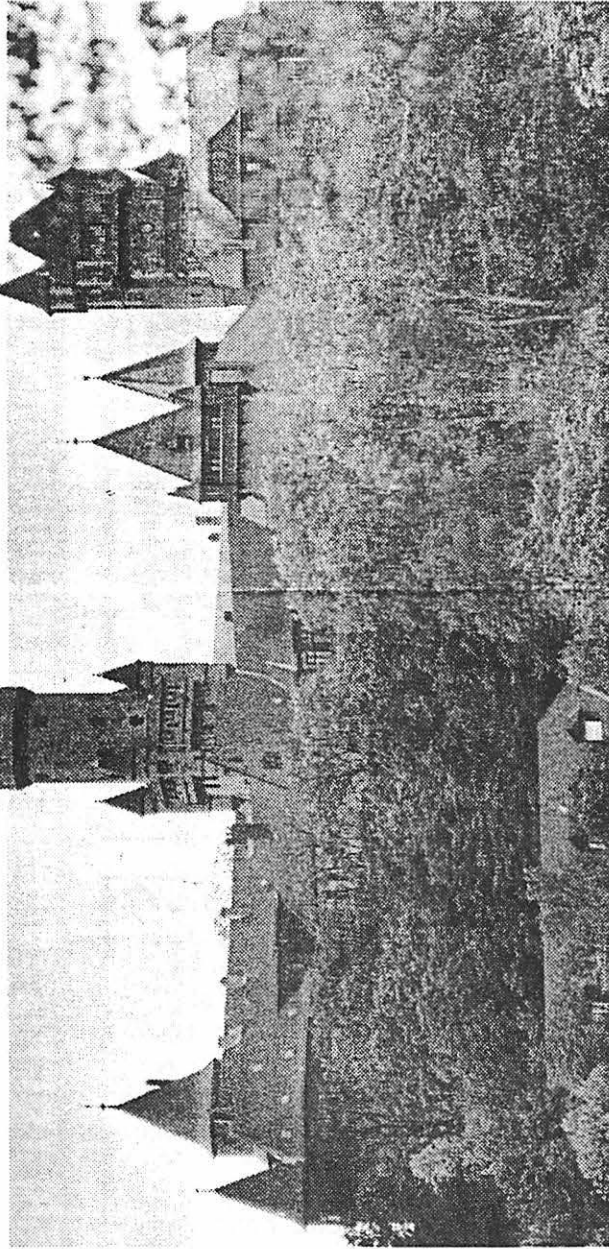
Ein Besuch in Braunfels

Von Fred Kickhefel *FK*

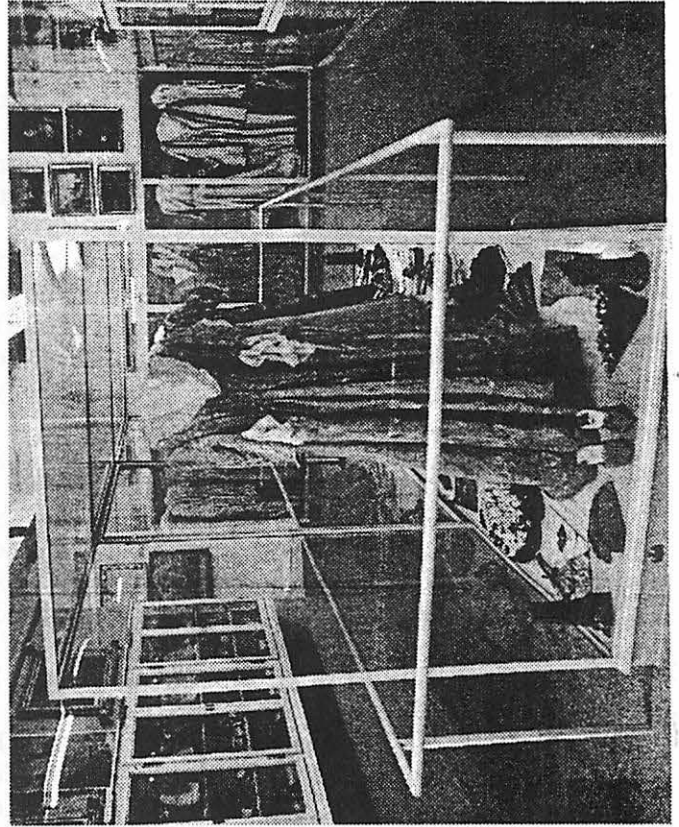
„So eene Kitschfassade krijeense ooch nur im Fernsehstudio hin“, sagte die Kusine, die aus der Reichsbundeshauptstadt zu Besuch gekommen war. Zuvor hatte sie im Hessischen Fernsehen den TV-Fotoroman „...Schloß Schreckenstein“ gesehen, in dessen Vorspann eine zinnenbewehrte Burg dräute. — Das hätte sie nicht sagen sollen: Schon am folgenden Wochenende wurde sie ins Auto gepackt, auf daß sie die Bildschirm-Schloßfassade in natura kennenlernen. Die nämlich hebt sich unübersehbar gegen den Himmel ab, wenn man sich Braunfels nähert, dem „hessischen Neuschwanstein“.

Nicht ein überdrehter König freilich, sondern die Grafen und Fürsten zu Solms sind für die Disneyland-Fassade des Schlosses verantwortlich — und sie haben einige Jahrhunderte daran gearbeitet. Heinrich I. zeichnete 1223 als erster mit dem Grafentitel, 1246 wurde das „Castellum Bruninvels“ erstmals urkundlich erwähnt. Bedeutung für die Familie gewann die Burg im 14. Jahrhundert, nachdem der Stammsitz des Geschlechtes im heutigen Burgsolms zerstört worden war. In den folgenden Jahrhunderten wurde das Schloß ständig ausgebaut, vor allem, nachdem hier 1679 ein verheerender Brand gewütet hatte. In der Wende vom 17. zum 18. Jahrhundert erhielt es den Charakter einer barocken Residenz. 1742 wurden die zu Solms in den Reichsfürstenstand erhoben. Im 19. Jahrhundert gab es eine bauliche Rückbesinnung auf das Mittelalter, die dem Schloß seinen heutigen Charakter verlieh.

Das Schloß bietet heute dem Besucher ein Fülle von Eindrücken — es handelt sich hier nicht um ein reines Museum, denn die Grafenfamilie zu Solms-Braunfels lebt immer noch hinter den dicken Mauern.



Dräwend hebt sich Schloß Braunfels, das „hessische Neuschwanstein“, gegen den Himmel ab. Rechts: Ein Blick in das Fürstliche Familienmuseum, in dem unter vielen anderem auch diese historischen Hofkleider zu sehen sind. (FR-Bilder: Kickhefel)



Die Fürstliche Sammlungen umfassen Kunstwerke und Gebrauchsgegenstände der unterschiedlichsten Epochen, die man in stündlichen Führungen besichtigen kann. Das Fürstliche Familienmuseum in den Kellerräumen — zugänglich durch einen Münzautomat — zeigt vorgeschichtliche Funde aus der Region, mittelalterliche Handwerksgeräte, Münzen und Militaria, höfische Kleider und Uniformen.

Auch im Café-Restaurant des Schlosses kann man der Fürstlichen Familie kaum entgegen; nicht nur, daß einen diverse Vorfahren von Wandgemälden herab angucken — die Speisekarte zeichnet sich durch hervorragende Wildgerichte aus: Reh, Wildschwein, Hirsch und Mufflon, frisch aus den Fürstlichen Jagdrevieren.

„Wie kann man nur so alt geworden sein und Braunfels nicht gesehen haben“, sagte der 55jährige Kronprinz Friedrich Wilhelm bei seinem Besuch im Jahre 1887. — Ein Jahr später ist er als Kaiser Friedrich III. gestorben...

TRAVELLING TO WEHDEM, GERMANY

In November 1993 my husband and I travelled to Wehdem, Germany, to fulfill a long-held ambition to "walk the streets our grandparents walked." Since so many Germans in Texas can trace their ancestry to the Stemwede region of Westfalia, the following information may be of interest, and may convince you to make the trip.

We started by contacting Wilhelm Niermann, a distant relative and a member of the German-Texas Heritage Society, who often contributes to the Journal. He sent us names of other relatives who had recently visited in Wehdem and who shared their experiences and advice with us. Mr. Niermann is a most gracious host, and he knows a lot about the families and the history of Wehdem.

We landed in Hamburg, a direct flight from Atlanta. Our first problem was the baggage carts in the airport. It costs 2 marks to rent a cart, and we had no marks. (The currency exchange desk is inside, after you go through customs.) An attendant demanded \$2 for the cart, which is quite a lot considering that a mark is worth about 60 cents. But that was the last problem we had in the airport and the only unpleasant one on the entire trip. Entry formalities are almost non-existent. You do not need a visa, and you will not get a stamp in your passport. Customs are no problem--you just get in the line of "nothing to declare" and walk right through.

To get to Wehdem we rented a car through AutoEurope, a U. S. agency that arranges auto rental reservations for Europcar, and which your travel agency can contact. The car was ready to go, a mid-sized Peugeot, comfortable and easy to drive. Standard shift cars are a lot less expensive to rent than are automatic shift cars. Highways are clearly marked, mostly in picture signs, so that the only German you really need to know on the roads is "ausfahrt," which indicates the exits from the autobahn. If you can handle Houston, driving in Germany is a snap.

If you are visiting relatives there for the first time, you should know that addresses are often not related to the location of the house. It took several inquiries to find the home of a second cousin in Dielingen. But everyone seemed eager to help and were patient with our fractured German. A notepad and pencil is a good help--for you to write the name of the person, and for the informant to draw a map.

In Wehdem we stayed at the Stemwede Hof, which you can contact by writing to them at Wehdem 122, 32351 Stemwede, Germany. We paid 95 marks a day for a double room with a most sumptuous German-style breakfast (five kinds of bread, several kinds of sausage including the excellent Westfalian ham, cheeses, orange juice, coffee or tea, a boiled egg and fruit). I don't know if this price is the same the year around, but whatever it is, you will find it a good deal. The hosts are genial and accommodating, but they do not accept credit cards of any kind.

Perhaps the best place to meet people there is in the cemetery, which is two blocks from the hotel. There are always people there, grooming the graves. Also you can locate your ancestral family plot. Cemeteries in this part of Germany are carefully kept and plots are marked.

Wehdem has about 1300 residents. It is a typical village in the area--some are larger, some smaller. All have hotels, or 'gasthouses,' and it would be best to go to the village of your ancestors so that you can meet people who may know the family name. Only after you go to other parts of Germany do you really appreciate the clean air in the Stemwede, a rich agriculture region with much forested acreage.

The old advice to take half as much clothes and twice as much money as you think you will need is close to accurate. Casual clothes are all you need, and one suitcase holds enough for a month and makes travelling simpler. Hotels and restaurants are more expensive than in the U. S. In larger cities credit cards are readily accepted, but in villages often only cash can be used. Hotels in larger cities will cost from \$110 to \$200 a night for a double room, and in the smaller towns you can find a double room for \$50 to \$75 a night. All places we stayed included that substantial German breakfast. In restaurants, coffee is usually \$1.50 a cup, with no free refill. Beer is the same price. Dinners are \$14 to \$20 in the simple-looking restaurants, much higher in others. Sausage, etc., at outdoor stalls are cheap.

Money must be exchanged at a bank, as a rule, and the exchange rate varies with time. Incidentally, the best exchange rate we got was on our charge cards.

We found a small amount of knowledge of German language is essential in the smaller towns, but in the larger cities you can get by with only English. We found the police to be most courteous and accurate in giving directions.

My advice in brief is, if you think you might like to visit Germany, do so. Going on your own, without an organized tour, is the best way if you want to see your ancestral origins. You, too, may experience the wonder I felt when I saw the house my grandfather Carl Niemeier sold to get passage to Texas in 1892.

Mabel Loesch

NEW WAY TO BUSY AIRPORT

Lufthansa Atlantic Airways has recently devised a new way to ferry passengers at one of Europe's busiest airports.

Since last May, Lufthansa has been using regularly scheduled German Rail intercity trains, so passengers now have a choice of 16 trains daily to and from Frankfurt airport that stop at the Bonn, Cologne and Düsseldorf main railway stations. TG

An additional four trains link Frankfurt airport to Stuttgart's main railway station.

In the past, Lufthansa ran a special airport train four times a day between Frankfurt, Bonn, Cologne and Düsseldorf.

To get a seat in the first-class rail compartments reserved for Lufthansa, passengers should book their rail tickets when they book their flights.

(San Antonio Express-News, 26 Dec. 1993, from New York Times News Service)

INFORMATION FOR YOUNG TRAVELERS

International travel can be made affordable for college students through the unique Work Abroad Program offered by the Council on International Education Exchange, a worldwide non-profit organization.

By working in, rather than simply visiting, the country they want to explore students can help finance their overseas adventure.

The program enables students to work legally, on a temporary basis, in Germany, as well as in Britain, Ireland, France, New Zealand, Costa Rica, Canada, and Jamaica.

Write to: CIEE, WA-121, 205 E. 42nd St., New York, NY 10017, or call (212) 661-1414, ext. 1130.

(San Antonio Express-News, 19 Dec. 1993, "Travel Talk," by Lisa Addison)

COMBATING "JET LAG"

Jet lag is the common term for the malaise that results when a traveler quickly crosses several time zones and must function in a new time environment. Air travel can cause problems even when one stays in the same time zone.

Varying degrees of motion sickness can result in headaches, slight nausea, even vomiting. Dehydration can cause headaches. A growing number of studies indicate that exposure to recirculated cabin air can cause respiratory problems. Also, simple sleep loss can result in tiredness, headaches and similar symptoms. Overall, there are some practical steps you can take to reduce all these effects.

Motion sickness: Studies show that over time, repeated exposure to motion reduces the eye and inner-ear confusion that causes the problems. Many people find relief in over-the-counter preventive medicines.

Dehydration: This can be avoided by conscientious eating and drinking.

Respiratory irritation: Recycled cabin air carried higher-than-normal levels of ozone and nitrogen oxides, which are known to cause an inflammatory reaction in the lungs. The negative effects of these pollutants can be reduced by taking vitamins C and E, but the best doses are not yet known. About all you can do is eat snacks high in vitamins C and E.

Jet Lag: This malaise ensues when we demand abrupt adjustments from our body clocks. Normally our

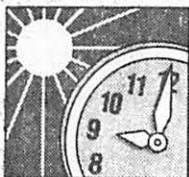
bodies go through daily cycles, called circadian rhythms, that entail fluctuations in body temperature, hormone levels and alertness. Light and darkness are the biggest cues to keeping our bodies on schedule, followed by other cues, called zeitgebers, such as eating and social schedules.

(San Antonio Express-News, 2 Jan. 1994)

TG

Healthy landings

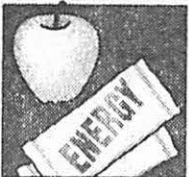
Some tips for reducing the problems associated with air travel:



Jet lag: Help your body clock adjust by quickly adopting local customs. Get out into the daylight. Don't work under artificial lights late into the night. Eat, work and sleep when your hosts do. Consider shifting your meal schedule even before you depart.



Bottled water: Passengers in airplane cabins may be at risk of dehydration. The beverages and snacks commonly served in flight, including alcohol, cola and salty peanuts, only worsen the problem. Keep bottled water close at hand and sip away, drinking at least one glass per hour, to maintain proper body fluid.



Snacks: Bring along healthy snacks such as dried fruit, fruit or energy bars as your best defense against flight delays, botched food requests and unexpected bouts of hunger.



Antioxidant nutrients: Vitamins C and E may play a vital role in safeguarding our bodies against ozone and nitrous oxide, which are higher than normal in airplane cabins. Eat and drink snacks high in these nutrients or take vitamins to boost the body's production of "free radicals," which combine with harmful molecules from ozone and nitrous oxide.



Who's counting: Since 1990, 47 medical articles have been published on jet lag.

KEVIN BOYD — MEDICAL INFORMATION SERVICE
DISTRIBUTED BY UNITED FEATURE SYNDICATE

NOTE: An excellent brochure, "Defeating Jet Lag from the U.S. to Europe," is available from Forsyth Travel Library, Inc. Prepared by veteran traveler Stephen F. Forsyth, the brochure has specific tips on what to do the day before you leave to prepare for the trip, what to eat and drink on the flight (and more importantly, what NOT to eat and drink on the flight), how to prepare yourself for landing in Europe, and what to do the first day in the new time zone. Send a stamped, self-addressed business-size (#10) envelope to: Forsyth Travel Library, Inc., P. O. Box 2795, Shawnee Mission KS 66201-1375. Forsyth Travel Library also has a comprehensive catalog of travel books and maps, information on Hostel memberships, various rail passes, and much more. Ask to be put on the mailing list.

Telefon 5 61.20 • Vertrieb 5 61.22.00 • Anzeigen 5 61.21.45

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Montag, 18. Oktober 1993

Ein Karl-May-Fan aus Texas

MM

Von weither nach Dresden gereist: Meredith McClain

Am Wochenende ging der 12. Konreß der Karl-May-Gesellschaft in Dresden zu Ende. Unterschiedlichste Vorträge standen auf dem Programm: Der Holländer Maarten van Diggelen beispielsweise zeigte einen Video-Film über seine Nordamerika-Tour, auf der er den Spuren der Indianerschlacht am Little Bighorn im Jahre 1876 nachgegangen war. Am weitesten reiste die amerikanische Germanistin Meredith McClain, Professorin an der Universität Lubbock im Llano Estacado. Mit ihr unterhielt sich unser Mitarbeiter Karl Knietzsch.

Bloody Fox heißt der Mann und ist die zentrale Figur einer der interessantesten Western-Erzählungen von Karl May: „Der Geist des Llano Estacado“. Meredith McLain heißt die Frau und hat nichts zu tun mit Filmstar Shirley. Zu tun hat sie mit dem Geist des Llano Estacado auf ihre Weise, arbeitet sie doch an einem Buch mit dem Titel „Der deutsche Geist des Llano Estacado“, an einem Buch über Karl May, genauer gesagt über die Affinität des Dichters in seinem Werk zu ihrer Heimat. Denn Mrs. Meredith McLain ist beheimatet im texanischen Lubbock, und diese Stadt mit den Ranches umher liegt eben da, wo einst der gefährliche Llano Estacado war, auch Staked Plains genannt, im nordwestlichen Texas.

Thema, natürlich: May, der Llano, siehe oben. Die attraktive, lebhaftige Frau ist gebürtige Texanerin und hatte bis vor etwa fünfzehn Jahren keine Ahnung von dem deutschen Autor und seinen Romanen. Sie wuchs bei Austin/Texas auf, ging dann in Ohio auf die Musikschule, studierte am Mozarteum in Salzburg, wo sie zum ersten Mal mit dem Deutschen in Berührung kam, eine Sprache, die sie heute hervorragend spricht. Die junge Dame kam als ausgebildete Flötistin in die Heimat zurück, spielte ihr Abschlußkonzert mit Erfolg – und wandte sich dem Germanistik-Studium zu, ein für Amerika nicht ungewöhnliches Umsteigen in ein anderes Fach. Sieben Jahre später wurde sie „beamtete“ Professorin in Lubbock. Eine Universität mit echt texanischen Maßstäben:

24000 Studenten auf dem größten Universitätsgelände der Welt. Seit 1976 wirkt sie nun da, und „hatte eigentlich immer nur von Hölderlin, Goethe und Schiller gehört“, lacht sie, „aber nichts von May. Das änderte sich schlagartig durch einen Deutschland-Besuch 1978/79. Bis dahin hätte Meredith McLain es auch kaum für möglich gehalten, daß es in Deutschland Clubs gibt, Interessengemeinschaften, die sich mit Kultur und Historie ihrer Heimat befassen. Seitdem hat die Germanistik-Professorin ein ganz neues Blickfeld: auf das „Frontierland“, in dem sie lebt. Mit amerikanischer Offenheit gesteht sie, daß viele ihrer texanischen Landsleute wenig über die eigene Geschichte wissen und mit Verblüffung zur Kenntnis nehmen, daß ihr Leben und ihre Historie in Deutschland bestens bekannt sind und Interesse finden. Im Sommer 1989 war Mrs. McLain mit einigen ihrer Studenten abermals in Deutschland, es



Meredith McClain.

ergab sich auch ein Exkurs ins Radebeuler Museum. In Lubbock, wo es ein historisches Open-Air-Museum und eine lebhaftige Pflege der Ranch- und Cowboy-Traditionen gibt, gestaltete sie einen Dia-Vortrag für die Mitglieder des Rancherverbandes. Mit 18 Studenten aus Lubbock war Mrs. McLain im vergangenen Jahr wieder in sächsischen Gefilden anzutreffen, überaus wertvolle Kontakte, die im nächsten Jahr zwischen Radebeul und Lubbock vor allem zur Begegnung deutscher und texanischer Jugendlicher ausgebaut werden sollen.

HEUTE

Altlastenkolloquium

SOS für Grundwasser
Minolböden in Sachs

Landesbühnen Sachs

„Das Traumfresserch
hatte Premiere

Meredith McClain

Ein Karl-May-Fan
aus Texas

Students treasure summer spent in Germany

by JENNIFER GOOCH
THE UNIVERSITY DAILY

Texas Tech students interested in studying in Wust, Germany this summer can attend an orientation meeting at 8 p.m. today in the foreign language building's Qualia Room.

"Right now we have about 21 students already signed up, but they need to come to the meeting to show me their commitment to going," said Meredith McClain, an associate German professor who hosts the trip. "We can still accept a few more people to go if they are interested."

Tech sponsored a study trip to Germany last summer, and McClain said several students have already signed up because they have heard about the success of last summer's trip.

"It's great that this many people have already signed up, but that's probably because they have heard about how well the program went last year," she said.

The program costs about \$2,000, and includes airfare from the United States to Berlin, transportation throughout Germany, tuition for six credit hours, room and board, textbooks, a passport, an international student identification

card and spending money.

McClain said students can apply for international scholarships to help finance the trip.

"About half of the students that went last year were supported by international funds," she said.

The program begins May 26 and ends June 30, including four weeks of classroom study and one week of touring German states.

"The first four weeks is classroom, but the final week is touring," McClain said. "My goal is that the students will only speak German on the bus while we are touring during the final week."

McClain said the students stay with farming families in the small village of Wust and study at a school on the same block.

"Each student stayed with their own host family in the village," she said. "And all of the houses were lined up along a street, so everyone was within walking distance of each other."

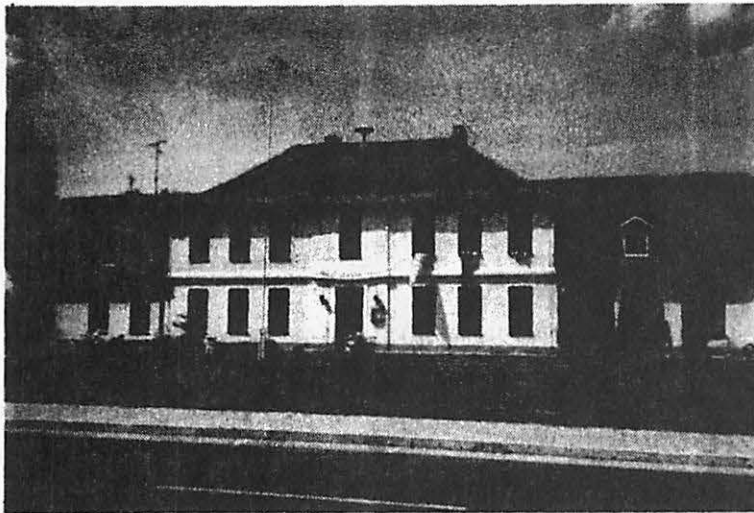
Students will study grammar and culture and will receive credit for German 3305 and 3306. Students also must have completed one year of beginning German classes to participate.

Ryman Peters, a senior advertising major from Midland who participated in the program last year, said he is still in contact with some of the people he met in Wust.

"I made some friends who could not speak any English, and they were more than happy to help me speak German so that I could tell them what Texas is like," he said. "We went on road trips almost every weekend to see places we bombed during the war, museums or to speak to school children about Texas."

Lisa Allen, a German graduate student from Arlington, also traveled to Germany last summer.

"Some of the things I learned were understanding, tolerance, compassion, a sense of perspective on world history, respect...and a greater appreciation of what it means to me to be an American," she said.



FILE PHOTO

die Schule

This school in the village of Wust, Germany is where Texas Tech students may study for four weeks during the summer.

If you are interested in the details of our program which places Texas Tech students in family homes for four weeks while we run two classes in the Wust school please write Meredith McClain 2512 24th St Lubbock TX 79410 Or call (806) 744-3033 or 742-3207 Estimated price for the five week program is about \$2 0000 Last year's experiment was so successful we re going again Wust by the way is a farming village of ca 300 people located due West of Berlin in the state of Saxony-Anhalt on the newly opened StraÙe der Romanik My students were thrilled to meet former East Germans and to get to know them in a family setting I believe that other schools could set up similar programs in other communities in the new German states with excellent results for both sides

GERMAN TEXANS' GENEALOGY SECTION

Compiled by Theresa Gold, 106 Ranchland, San Antonio TX 78213

BITS AND PIECES AND NEWS

Early Settlers of Spring Branch and Western Comal County are the topic of a research project to result in a book entitled "Western Comal County, Texas: The Heritage of Early German Settlements." Carmen Beierle Rittiman and Brenda J. Anderson-Lindemann are looking for lost family cemeteries, land deeds, family records, names of postmasters, blacksmiths, sawmill operators, merchants, as well as schools, rivers, creeks, creek and river crossings, roads, and such events as floods and fires. Included will be Spring Branch and also such communities as Smithson Valley, Anhalt, Bulverde, Crane's Mill, and Twin Sisters. Many descendants of the pioneers still live in the area but, for those who moved away, this project offers the opportunity to furnish information that would otherwise be forgotten. To submit information, contact: Brenda J. Lindemann, 670 Specht's Crossing Rd., Spring Branch TX 78070-5107, or call (210) 885-7200. (from: Family Footsteps, Comal County Genealogy Society, Nov. 1993)

More on Galveston arrivals If your ancestor arrived through the Port of Galveston, you may now obtain information by mail from the Texas Seaport Museum's computerized database of Galveston arrival records. Send an SASE and \$10.00 for each surname to: Texas Seaport Museum, 2016 Strand, Galveston TX 77550. See the previous issue of GTHS Journal, Fall 1993, page 237, for information on this database. (from Odom Library's Family Tree, Feb.-Mar. 1993)

Kendall County publications include four of interest to German-Texan genealogists. The first is Genealogical Abstracts for Kendall County--Probate Records, which includes information on 236 cases (with 2,000 names) abstracted from 1862 through 1900. This book of 248 pages of text and 58 pages of index sells for \$10.00 plus, \$.63 tax, plus \$2.00 postage. Make check payable to Genealogical Society of Kendall County and mail to: Genealogical Abstracts, P. O. Box 623, Boerne TX 78006.

The second book of interest is Rivers, Ranches, Railroads & Recreation, the history of Kendall County. This 270-page hard-cover book sells for \$45.00, plus \$3.60, tax plus \$3.00 postage. Make check to Kendall County Historical Commission and mail to: 204 E. San Antonio St., #1, Boerne TX 78006.

The third and fourth books are volumes I and II of Gone--But Not Forgotten, surveys of Kendall County cemeteries. Volume I includes cemeteries surveyed in Boerne, Sisterdale, and 40 cemeteries on private property. Volume II includes cemeteries in Comfort, Grapetown, other church and private cemeteries and monuments plus additions and corrections to Volume I. Volume I sells for \$5.00, plus \$.38 tax, plus \$1.00 postage. Volume II sells for \$6.00, plus \$.45 tax, plus \$1.00 postage. Make check to Boerne Area Historical Preservation Society and mail to: BAHPS, P. O. Box 178, Boerne TX 78006. (from Keys to the Past, Genealogical Society of Kendall County, Jan. 1994)

GTHS Genealogy Section, continued

Aus Deutschland is a new publication of Lineages, Inc., a professional research service. The first two issues have eight pages each, with several of those pages advertising the services available through Lineages. Yet, the first issue had short articles on finding and using 18th century German emigration sources and on understanding German geography. The second issue continued the article on 19th century German emigration sources. Apparently there is no charge for this little bulletin, so those interested should request a copy from Lineages, Inc., P. O. Box 417, Salt Lake City UT 84110. Lineages also has a "German Research Club," offering some free searches and instructions and discounts to those who "join" with payment of \$15.00. The address is the same as above.

(from Aus Deutschland, Vol. 1, No. 1; Vol. 2, No. 1)

German Genealogical Digest has significant articles each issue. In the Spring 1993 issue (Vol. 9, No. 1) was an article, "Using the Meyers Gazetteer To Determine Localities," that is particularly useful for researchers attempting to use this difficult source to learn more about the ancestral hometown. This issue also included articles on Jewish records and on a trip to Poland to conduct research while on a visit the ancestral homeland.

The Autumn 1993 issue (Vol. 9, No. 3) had a lengthy article on the Hessen areas of Germany that included maps and histories of Hessen-Rheinfels, Hessen-Marburg, Hessen Kassel, Hessen-Nassau, Hessen-Darmstadt, Hessen Homburg and the Grand Duchy of Hessen. Persons with ancestors from this part of Germany should be knowledgeable about the complex history of this area, and this article will help. Other topics in this issue include a continuation of a bibliography of published records from Württemberg and an article "Were your Ancestors Dutch or Deutsch?" about the Dutch people who immigrated to Germany in earlier times. This article includes a listing of areas where Dutch immigrants settled and information on the social status of these Dutch.

The Winter 1993 issue (Vol. 9, No. 4) featured a lengthy article on a pedigree collection from Leipzig which is available on microfilm through the L.D.S. Family History Library, plus a continuation of the bibliography of Württemberg records.

(from German Genealogical Digest, Spring, Autumn, Winter 1993)

Forum is the quarterly publication of the Federation of Genealogical Societies. The Winter 1993 issue had several timely articles: "Courthouse Fire: Disaster or Blessing in Disguise?", "The International Genealogical Index (IGI), 1993 Edition," and updated information on the Civil War soldiers' registry. How about promoting October as "Family History Month"?

(from Forum, Federation of Genealogical Societies, Winter 1993)

Stalkin' Kin, the quarterly publication of the San Angelo Genealogical and Historical Society, exchanges publications with our GTHS. The Society and its publication focus not only on San Angelo and Tom Green County but also on 12 neighboring counties: Glasscock, Sterling, Coke, Runnels, Reagan, Irion, Concho, Crockett, Schleicher, Menard, Sutton and Kimble counties. The February 1994 issue included Wooten Cemetery (Kimble County), Marriage Records, Subpoenaed Witness Accounts, and Reverse Index to Deeds and Deeds of Trust (Concho County), and Probate Index

GTHS Genealogy Section, continued

and Commissioners' Court Minutes (Tom Green County), as well as other various items from Iron, Menard, and Tom Green counties. For information, write to the Society at P. O. Box 3453, San Angelo TX 76902.

(from Stalkin' Kin, San Angelo Genealogical and Historical Society, Feb. 1994)

Plum Creek Almanac, semiannual publication of Genealogical and Historical Society of Caldwell County, in the Fall 1993 issue had an article on newspapers and newspaper finding aids at the University of Texas at Austin. Another article "One Hundred Years in Caldwell County" was the history of the various Caldwell County lodges of the Order of the Sons of Hermann ("Hermann Sons") including names of charter members of seven lodges. The Spring 1993 issue included articles on research sources in Gonzales County and on Texas women in the Runaway Scrape. For information on the Society, see next item.

(from Plum Creek Almanac, Genealogical and Historical Society of Caldwell County, Fall 1993, Spring 1994)

Genealogical and Historical Society of Caldwell County provided a list of planned program topics for 1994 including: building a small town archive, preservation of family photographs, and cemetery research and abandoned cemeteries. Meetings are held on first Mondays (except June through August) at 7:30 p.m., at the Luling Southside Club. For information, write to the G&HS of Caldwell County at 215 S. Pecan Ave., Luling TX 78648.

(from Program Calendar, Genealogical and Historical Society of Caldwell County)

Caldwell County Census publications are a project of the Genealogical and Historical Society of Caldwell County. The 117-page 1860 Census of Caldwell County and the 190-page 1870 Census of Caldwell County, both with full-name indexes, are priced at \$11.25 each. If both books are mailed together, the price is \$21.50. These prices include tax and shipping fees. Order from G & H Society of Caldwell County, 215 Pecan, Luling TX 78648.

(from Plum Creek Almanac, Genealogical and Historical Society of Caldwell County, Fall 1993)

Milam County records are available in two new books. Milam County Confederate Soldiers' service records have been published, including the roster of Milam County Militia, a list of the soldiers furnished by Milam County to the various units of the Confederate Army, lists of government employees, and several petitions with names of early settlers. Copies of Milam County, Texas, in the Civil War by be ordered from James E. Williams, Rt. 1, Box 864, Milano TX 76556-9759. The cost is \$14.81.

150 years of cemetery records in Milam County, Texas, is a 600-page, hardcover book with 162 cemeteries (2,200 graves). A supplement is now available with 14 additional cemeteries, plus new burials between 1982 and 1993. The price quoted is \$20.00 (presumably for the supplement) but the two books together sell for \$70.00. Contact Perry Holder, p. O. Box 169, Cameron TX 76520.

(from: Texas State Genealogical Society Newsletter, December 1993; Everton's Genealogical Helper, Jan.-Feb. 1994)

64 GTHS Genealogy Section, continued

The Slave States by Frederick Law Olmstead has many sketches of Germans in Texas before the Civil War. This bit was sent by GTHS member E. L. "Mickey" Williams, Jr., of Houston. Look for this book in your local library.

Miscellaneous Texas Newspaper Abstracts, Vol. VI contains items abstracted from Galveston Daily News, 1869; Gonzales Inquirer, 1853-54; Georgetown Watchman, 1867-70, and biographical sketches of some central Texas pioneers. Priced at \$7.00, this is not a book, but is a microfiche with reductions of 139 pages. Order from Michael Kelsey, 905 Duval, Temple TX 76501.
(from Everton's Genealogical Helper, Jan.-Feb. 1994)

German American Genealogy is a publication of the Immigrant Genealogical Society with longer articles than those in the monthly Newsletter. The 24-page Fall 1993 edition carried articles on Southwest Germany (history and geography of present-day Baden-Württemberg plus Alsace-Lorraine, with information on record-keeping systems in these places), a research trip to Württemberg, tracing Czech ancestry, a search for Huguenot ancestors, computer tips, and the surnames appearing in July-December 1991 issues of FANA. "FANA" is "Familienkundliche Nachrichten," a publication of queries included with nearly all genealogical publications in Germany. For information on Immigrant Genealogical Society, write to P. O. Box 7369, Burbank CA 91510-7369.

(from German American Genealogy, Immigrant Genealogical Society, Fall 1993)

German Genealogical Society of America's Newsletter for January 1994 carried Part 3 of its series on "Using the Meyers Gazetteer" by William J. Toeppe. This particular article focused on "Contending with the Fraktur Typeface Family," the old German printed typeface. Of interest is a possible origin of the word "Fraktur" as coming from the Latin meaning "to fracture" or "to break." By comparison with Kursiv or cursive handwriting where the letters are connected, Fraktur describes a type of script where each letter was separated or broken apart, as in modern-day typing. Some know Fraktur as a type of American folk art with old German lettering on birth and marriage certificates, such as those found in Pennsylvania. However, the same word, Fraktur, is used to describe the typeface used in older German documents. This article goes on to relate the history of the development of Fraktur, tips on learning to read Fraktur, a comparison of each letter in Fraktur with the Roman type--all geared to assist the researcher in using the Meyers Gazetteer. This article even deals with the use of the "ess-tset" and unlauted letters and how to get your computer keyboard to produce them! For information on the GGSA and its Newsletter, write to P. O. Box 291818, Los Angeles CA 90029.

(from GGSA Newsletter, Jan. 1994)

The Atlantic Bridge to Germany, Volume VIII: Prussia by Charles M. Hall is now available. Rather than covering the many provinces of Prussia, this book covers Brandenburg, East Prussia, West Prussia, Pommerania, and Posen. Whereas previous volumes in this series dealt with one to three provinces, this one deals with

five, each a large geographic area. Previous volumes furnished dates records begin in each town, but this volume instead gives the location of the town, as it relates to the Kreis where it is (or was) located. Because so many town no longer exist, or their records no longer exist, the author points the researcher to the Kreis (district) rather than to the Gemeinde (parish or town) for records research. Since many parts of these former Prussian provinces are now in Poland, this book includes a Polish equivalent listing. It also includes fairly detailed maps and lists of towns with a "code" to find the Kreis. An early list in the book attempts to give a rough idea of the types of records filmed by the L.D.S. Family History Library. A review of this book by Gay P. Kowallis in the Winter 1993 issue of German Genealogical Digest points out several deficiencies, such as the lack of diacritic marks on the Polish names; maps showing locations of the various districts are not always in correspondence with districts listed in the Meyers Gazetteer; and the index to the Gemeinde (Section V) listing places that are not on the maps (Section IV). Kowallis concludes that this book does not contain a complete list of all places in these five Prussian provinces and should be used in conjunction with other German and Polish gazetteers. On the other hand, we feel it is a worthy contribution as there are so few references readily available to us for guiding research in this part of Europe. This 286-page, soft-cover book is available for \$25.00 plus \$2.50 shipping from Everton Publishers, P. O. Box 386, Logan UT 84321.

Berlin Document Center In an agreement signed 18 October 1993, the U.S. government on 1 July 1994 will turn over administration of the Berlin Document Center to the German government. This center houses about 30 million National Socialist documents from the Nazi era of 1933-45. A Bavarian was ordered to destroy these documents at the end of World War II, but failed to do so; they were discovered by a U.S. soldier in a Munich paper mill in April 1945. Additional documents were rescued from a salt mine near Berchtesgaden. They have been stored by the U.S. in a bunker in Berlin. The U.S.-German agreement allows the U.S. to microfilm all the records before turning them over to the Federal Archive in Koblenz. This archive already holds German records from 1919 to 1935 and other government records up to 1949. After 1 July, the records will be open to the public according to each country's regulations.

(from Immigrant Genealogical Society Newsletter, January 1994)

Australian-German Research Group has been established in Queensland, Australia. This new group is collecting family trees from members of the sponsoring Maryborough District Family History Society and other persons wishing to contribute information. They also plan to compile lists of German immigrants to their area.

(from Immigrant Genealogical Society Newsletter, December 1993 and Odom Library's Family Tree, Feb.-Mar. 1994. Gen. Ed.'s note: no address was given in either published item.)

Polish Surname Directory, second volume, is in preparation. You may send your surnames and areas of research to Polish Surname Network, 158 S. Walter Ave., Newbury Park CA 91320-4339.

(from Odom Library's Family Tree, Feb.-Mar. 1994)

GTHS Genealogy Section, continued

The Czech Embassy (Czech Republic) has moved to 3900 Spring of Freedom St. N.W. Washington DC 20008.
(from Immigrant Genealogical Society Newsletter, December 1993)

Czech Immigration Passenger List, Vol. IV lists 20,000 Czech immigrants arriving at New York between 1847 and 1869. In alphabetical order, it gives names, ages, origin, arrival and destination information. Priced at \$17.95 postpaid, it is available from the author/compiler Leo Baca, 1707 Woodcreek, Richardson TX 75082. Previous volumes listed Czech immigrants landing at Texas ports.
(from Immigrant Genealogical Society Newsletter, January 1994)

To find a picture of the ancestral immigration ship, there are several libraries and museum you might want to contact. In each case, you must already know the name of the ship, as you will send the name of the ship and the date and port of arrival. In most cases, the contact will send you a paper (xeroxed) copy of a photograph or drawing with a price list for ordering a reproduction photo. GTHS member Leonora W. Wolf reports she had results from writing to several of these sources and she shares six names and addresses with us: Steamship Historical Society of America Collection, University of Baltimore, 1420 N. Charles St., Baltimore MD 21201-5779, telephone (410) 625-3134; Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley CA 94720; Mariners' Museum, Newport News VA 23606, telephone (804) 595-0368; Mystic Seaport Museum, Blunt White Library, Mystic CT 06355, telephone (203) 572-0711; Peabody Museum of Salem, East India Square, Salem MA 01970, telephone (617) 745-1876; Deutsches Schiffhartmuseum, Georgstr. 19, D-27570 Bremerhaven, Germany.

After receipt of this information from Mrs. Wolf, we noted a brief article in Everton's Genealogical Helper by Michael Palmer of the German Genealogical Society of America, listing four of Mrs. Wolf's six suggestions. This article also gives several bibliographic references for locating a photograph or drawing of a ship. These include: Passenger Ships of the World, Past and Present by Eugene Waldo Smith (Boston: G. H. Dean Co., 1963); North Atlantic Seaway, An Illustrated History of the Passenger Services Linking the Old World with the New by N. R. P. Bonsor (Newton Abbott, England: Brookside Publications, 1975); Ships of Our Ancestors by Michael J. Anuta (reprint, Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1993) (your GTHS Genealogy Editor has used this one); The Naval Institute Guide to Maritime Museums of North America by Robert H. Smith (Annapolis: Naval Institute Press, 1990); and American and Canadian Maritime Museums by Joseph M. Stanford (Croton-on-Hudson, NY: Sea History Press, 1990). See if your library has these or can obtain them through interlibrary loan.

(from letter from Leonora W. Wolf and Everton's Genealogical Helper, January/February 1994)

Texas State Genealogical Society has new officers for 1994-95. The new president is Jean Heggemeier, 2759 Fair Oaks, Odessa TX 79762.

(from TSGS Newsletter, December 1993)

New genealogical bulletin board service is available from American Genealogical Lending Library. If you have a computer with a modem and want to subscribe to this BBS, call the AGLL sales department at (801) 298-5446 or (800) 305-AGLL and subscribe electronically. A free five-minute demonstration of the AGLL-BBS can be seen by calling (801) 299-0087.
(from AGLL news release)

NEWS ABOUT GENEALOGICAL CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOPS

National Genealogical Society's 1994 Conference in the States, 1-4 June 1994, Houston TX. Hosted by Clayton Library Friends, the conference is supported by some 15 Texas local genealogical and ethnic heritage societies, including GTHS. These national-level conferences are always worthwhile, as they have a variety of presentations plus the opportunity to browse all the exhibits of books and supplies. With the theme, "Exploring a Nation of Immigrants," the conference will surely have numerous sessions dealing with ethnic family research. For a conference brochure, write to: 1994 NGS Conference in the States, 4527 17th Street, North, Arlington VA 22207-2399. Many of our GTHS members will want to assist with arrangements in Houston. To volunteer your services, write to Conference Committee, 2507 Tannehill, Houston TX 77008-3052, or call (713) 864-6862.

Samford University's Institute of Genealogy and Historical Research (now in its 30th year!), 12-17 June 1994 in Birmingham AL. This year's specialized topic is "American Migrations from Sea to Shining Sea." For information, contact Joan Kirchman Mitchell, Ph.D., Director, SU-IGHR, Samford University Library, Birmingham AL 35229, or call (205) 870-2780. Enrollment is limited.

National Conference of the Palatines To America, 16-18 June 1994 in Morgantown WV. All persons who research German-speaking ancestry are welcome. For information, write to Pal-Am, Capital University, Box 101P, Columbus OH 43209-2394, or call (614) 236-8281.

Genealogical Institute of Texas, 25-29 June 1994, at Richardson TX. This (second annual) institute emphasizes hands-on instructional techniques with extensive class/instructor interaction. Students choose one course for the five-day period, with optional educational and social activities in the evenings. For information or a brochure, contact: Mary Reid Warner, Director, Genealogical Institute of Texas, P. O. Box 799004 Box 118, Dallas TX 75379, or call (214) 233-9248.

National Institute on Genealogical Research, 11-15 July 1994, Washington DC. This is an intensive, full-week of study utilizing the facilities and records of the National Archives plus other outstanding resources in the Washington area. For a brochure, write to: NIGR, P. O. Box 14274, Washington DC 20044-4274.

1994 Heritage Seminar Series will feature German/Eastern Europe as the topic, 4-11 September 1994 in Salt Lake City. Other topics include: Southern States Research (13 March-20 March), British Isles Research (17-24 April), and North American Research (2-9 October), all in Salt Lake City. Professional genealogists will speak in morning classroom sessions, and each afternoon, attendees can conduct their own research at the L.D.S. Family History Library under the tutelage of professional genealogists. For information, write to Heritage Consulting and Services, P. O. Box 4152, Salt Lake City UT 84110, telephone (801) 565-8046 or FAX (801) 359-9355.

German Genealogical Digest Research Seminar, 9-15 Sept. 1994, in Salt Lake City. Held at the Howard Johnson Hotel next to the Family History Center, this seminar includes instruction, consultation, and assistance by Larry O. Jensen and Laraine K. Ferguson on a number of topics vital to German genealogical researchers. For information, write to German Genealogical Digest Seminars, 245 North Vine, No. 106, Salt Lake City UT 84103. Hurry, the final payment is due by 1st of June.

"Climbing Your Family Tree Can Be Fun" workshops sponsored by Everton's, publishers of Genealogical Helper, travel around the country. Scheduled for later in 1994 are these in Texas:

10 September 1994, Stephens County Genealogical Society, contact Tom B. Ward, 200 Ridge Road, Breckenridge TX 76424, (817) 559-2723.

13 September 1994, Garland Genealogical Society, contact Jane Power, 2118 Wall St., Garland TX 75041, (214) 864-1710.
(from: Genealogical Helper, Jan.-Feb. 1994)

Federation of Genealogical Societies' Conference, 12-15 October 1994, in Richmond VA. The theme is "On to Richmond! Four Centuries of Family History." Program and registration information will be available in Spring 1994 by writing to: "On to Richmond," Federation of Genealogical Societies, P. O. Box 3385, Salt Lake City UT 84110-3385, or by calling Karen Maurer Green at (409) 740-0138. The 1995 FGS Conference will be held in Seattle WA, 20-23 September 1995.
(from FGS Forum, Winter 1993)

FROM OUR MEMBERS

The following section was compiled by your Genealogy Editor from the information received from our members. If you have an interest in any of the families mentioned, write directly to the member. To have your story or query appear in a future issue, write to your Genealogy Editor, Theresa Gold, 106 Ranchland, San Antonio TX 78213. Items are published free of charge for members. For non-members, there is a \$5.00 query fee.

If you wish to submit a longer article for publication, please be sure it is camera-ready. The manuscript specifications are: materials must be typed, single spaced, on 8.5" by 11" white paper. Because of concerns as to the length of the Journal, we suggest that such articles be limited to two pages.

Although every effort is made to publish reliable and historical resource material, the GTHS Genealogy Editor does not accept responsibility for errors in fact or judgement in the materials submitted by members for publication. This holds also for spelling of names of persons and of places in Germany; unless a family or place name falls within the previous personal research experience of the Genealogy Editor, the spelling is used as submitted by the member.

New addresses for members: Two members have shared their new addresses with us. Eugenia Krause is now at 820 Ridgefield, Plano TX 75075. Diane Bridges is now at 203 Quail Crossing, Grand Prairie TX 75052. Eugenia is putting her Kleykamp and Geistman lines on a Macintosh computer, and Diane sent information to add to the item in GTHS Journal, issue #3 for 1993, that the Meissner immigrants settled in and around Giddings and Brenham and she thinks they are buried in Lee County.

Evie McNutt P. O. Box 1731, Euless TX 76039 hopes to obtain some information on her husband's great-grandfather, Louis Bethke. A Texas State Historical Marker in the community of Shive, Hamilton County, lists him as one of the first German settlers to that area. Although the earlier settlers came in the 1870s, Bethke arrived there in 1885, along with other German settlers, August Kelm, Albert Kunkel, Paul Neese, and Joe Schwartz. Evie has found the family in the 1910 census, which shows Louis, his wife Violena, and children Paul, Lena (Helena), Harry, Eliza (Elsie), Willie, and Ida, ages 19 to 4 years. Elvie's husband's grandfather, Ernest, age 22, was working as a hired hand for W. H. Thompson. He later married Vina Thompson and they had two daughters, but they divorced when the girls were young. Ernest then married Elise May Monthay, also of German descent. They resided in Malone, near Hillsboro, until ill health forced them to move to Tarrant County to be nearer their adult children. This Louis Bethke was born in 1857 in Germany. His wife, Pauline or Violena Smegal, was born in 1860, also in Germany. She died in 1911 in Hamilton County. In addition to the children enumerated in the 1910 census, Paul and Pauline (or Violena) Bethke had Martha, born in 1881, who married Richard Kruger; Helena, born 1882 (the same or a different person as listed in the 1910 census?); Sophie, birth date unknown; and Otto, born 1887. The daughter Elsie, born 1900, married John Waggoner; and Ida, born 1905, married August Seilheimer. Elvie is interested in knowing about the German origins of this family and further information on the previous generations.

E. L. "Mickey" Williams 1122 Old Mill Lane, Houston TX 77073 inquires if anyone has information about the Wilhelm Schneider family of the Cat Spring-Millheim area of Austin County. He is interested in Wilhelm's daughters and a third Schneider woman. The first is Julia A. Schneider, daughter of Wilhelm Schneider and widow of Valentine Rau, who married Wilhelm Keuffel. They had five known children: Carl, Otto, Ida, Martha, and William L. E. Keuffel. The second person is Minna Schneider, also a daughter of Wilhelm, who married Rudolph Goebel and had five known children: Olga, Bertha, George, Clara, and Julius Goebel. The third woman is also named Minna Schneider, but from a later time.

70 GTHS Genealogy Section, continued

In 1871, she married Joachim Hintz, and they had eight children, names unknown.

Emma Jean Senkel Nelson 205 Royal Oaks Circle, Longwood FL 32779 is a Texan by birth with two German parents. Her grandparents, Gus and Caroline (Weiss) Senkel and family came from Germany when Emma Jean's father was age 14. They left from Bremen aboard the ship "Nuereberg," landed in New York on 25 May 1883, and boarded the ship "San Marcos" for a second landing at Galveston. The family settled in East Bernard, where the family practiced the Methodist religion. Her maternal grandparents settled near Industry. Although she has been working on the various lines of family history for a number of years, she has a "missing link" which puzzles her. Her grandfather's brother, Bernie Kenkel, born about 1871 in Spremberg, Germany, left home at age 20 and was never heard from again. Family tradition holds that he did call once "from Washington," but no one remembers if it was from Washington DC or Washington State! She has tried to locate him or his descendants, but to no avail. If anyone knows of this Senkel or others by that name that might just be related, please write to Emma Jean.

Leonora Wolf P. O. Box 310584, New Braunfels TX 78131-0584 is studying a group of Lutheran pastors in Texas. She is looking for more information on the family background and descendants of five of them. Marcus Max Ernst Baudler, born in Unterlind, Thuringia, on 1 August 1885. He married Augusta Marek in Germany and they came to the U.S. in 1911. He served at Castell and Deanville/Caldwell, and died 10 July 1953. Johannes Martin Bergner was born 10 Sept 1884 at Gera, Thuringia. On 16 August 1909 he married Mina Schnautz of Siegen. He served at Wallburg (Georgetown) and Cuero, and died 11 October 1943. Heinrich R. Daude was born 16 Feb 1850, but where? He came to Texas in 1879, served at Pflugerville, Killeen, Temple and Buckholts, and died 24 Nov 1924 at Killeen. August Dziewas was born 8 June 1856 in Altpreusen. On 30 October 1906 he married Augusta Psola of Germany. He served at El Campo, Malone, Killeen and West Taylor, and died 18 October 1940. John (Johan) F. Frehner came to Texas in 1868 and served at Arneckeville, Quihi, Weimar, McDade and Monthalia.

Mildred Luke 9718 Bevlyn Dr., Houston TX 77025 is interested in her grandmother, Emma Foyt, daughter of Bernard Siemer and Meta Frericks. Bernard came to Texas in 1867 by ship through Galveston with his wife, Meta, and Meta's mother, Sophia Frericks, or Friedrich. Both Bernard and Meta were born in Oldenburg, he in either 1841 or 1844, she in 1842. He died in 1900, she in 1897; both are buried in the old Methodist cemetery at Industry. They had two children: John Bernard, dates unknown, but he died at age 17-18; and Emma, born 1871, died 1966, married 1888. Mildred would appreciate any help in learning more about this family.

James V. Clark 2401 Forest Bend Dr., Austin TX 78704 has two versions of his family history with discrepancies that he would like to resolve. Bertha Masur wrote in the publication Caldwell County, Where Roots Intertwine, that Joseph Masur and his wife, Josephine (Hannig) lived in Lindenau, Silesia. Josephine had two

GTHS Genealogy Section, continued

brothers, Joseph and Frank Hannig, who had migrated to the U.S. They wrote such glowing reports of America as the land of opportunity that Joseph and Josephine packed up their possessions, converted their money to gold, and set sail with their four children. The eldest was a daughter, Otilia, and the three sons were Joseph, Jr., Henry (James' grandfather), and Edward. Edward said that his father must have been very uncomfortable on the trip as he spent the whole time with \$2500 in gold coins strapped around his waist! On 29 June 1873 the Masurs moved to Lockhart where Frank Hannig was living. According to this version, the Masurs landed at Galveston. While James feels that this is substantially correct, there is no known documentation. An alternate version written by Lois Rife Masur says that the Masurs came from Alsace-Lorraine and that they landed at Indianola, went first to Austin and then to Lockhart. James would like any information to reconcile these two versions.

Odessa Mickan Blumberg 418 Breckenridge, Corpus Christi TX 78408 has done extensive research on her great uncle, William Bielss and his wife, Augusta. William was born 3 March 1847 in Bischdorf, Germany. He came to Texas in 1872 and lived near Pflugerville in Travis County. Later, in 1880, he moved his family to San Antonio, where they lived on Diaz Street. They had seven children: Alma, Anna, Paul, Frida, Meta, William and Alfred. Augusta and her older daughters were seamstresses at a shirt factory. The last information received was that Frida Bielss had married a George W. Brown and they had a daughter named Erna. William died 29 March 1891 and is buried in the Sons of Hermann cemetery in San Antonio. Odessa has not located his actual burial place nor has she found any of his descendants. She would welcome any information about this family.

GTHS MEMBERS' GENEALOGICAL EXCHANGE

Members are encouraged to use this column format in sending information for the Journal. It gives readers the names, areas, and other facts "at a glance." Note: Please send all three types of information: origin in Germany, Texas County settled, and religion; if any item is unknown, enter a "?". The "origin in Germany" may be given as broadly or as specifically as known. Place and family names are published as furnished by the contributors.

Researching Surnames	Origin in Germany	Tex. County Settled	Religion
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MEMBER: Judi Towe Koehl, P. O. Box 1424, Huntsville TX 77342 (409) 291-3090

Köhl/Koehl	Alsace	Colorado/Fayette	Catholic
Birkmann/Berkman	?	Fayette	Lutheran?
Ellerbush/Ellerbush	?	Fayette	Lutheran?
Meyer	Baden	Fayette	Catholic?
Schwarding	?	Fayette	Catholic
fauth	Bavaria	Gonzales	Protestant
Bongard	French-Canadian	McLennan	Protestant
Kuhnle	Württemberg	McLennan	Protestant

72 GTGS Genealogy Section, continued

Researching Surnames	Origin in Germany	Tex. County Settled	Religion
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MEMBER: Wilma Seilheimer Mai, HC 1, Box 360, Sharon Springs KS 67758 (913) 852-4455

Seilheimer	Mainz, Hessen-Darmstadt	Hamilton	Am. Lutheran
Buth	?	Coryell	Am. Lutheran

MEMBER: Victoria Y. Smith, 11827 Prairie Ave., Hebron IL60034 (815) 648-2551

Tausch	Charlottenberg	Comal*	Protestant
Meckel	Dillenberg	Comal	Protestant
Kreitz	Rötgen bei Aachen	Comal*	Protestant
Preusser	Neesbach	Comal	probably Prot.

*Tausch and Kreitz were 1845 founders of New Braunfels

MEMBER: Ruth Ann Kusenberger, HCR 3, Lot 30, Quail Run III, Del Rio TX 78840 (210) 775-1345

Graf	Achern, Baden	Victoria	Catholic
Kusenberger	Hoessen, Nassau	Gillespie	Catholic
Burg	Hoessen, Nassau	Gillespie	Catholic
Rudinger	Heideren, Alsace	Medina	Catholic
Sesselmann	? in Bavaria	Victoria	Catholic

FAMILY REUNIONS

Cayce Family The next Cayce Family Reunion will be held on 1 and 2 July 1994 at the high school in Franklin, Williamson County, Tennessee. The previous reunion, on 2 and 3 July 1993, had 118 persons in attendance. For more information, contact Muriel Vaughan, 3209 Breeze Terrace, Austin TX 78722-1911.

Siegert, Beckmann, Schmidt, Garling, Mewis, Schultz, Kulow, Kohlhoff and other branches will hold a reunion on 12 June 1994, noon to 4:00 p.m., at Cat Spring Agricultural Hall, 11 miles west of Sealy, on F.M. Road 1094. Those attending are asked to bring a covered dish and a dessert. Coffee and tea will be served, and other drinks may be purchased. Family stories and history will be shared, and entertainment is planned. Serving on the reunion committee are Lucille Siegert Ricke, Dorothy Siegert Storenski, and Earl James Siegert. Sent by Lucille Siegert Ricke, 1302 Overhill, Houston TX 77018.

Scheel Family Reunion will be held Sunday, 1 May 1994, 11:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. at the Saengerhalle, Clear Springs, on S.H. 46, between New Braunfels and Seguin. Invited are all descendants of Bernhard Joseph Scheel and his children, Caroline Schneider Seibert, Robert, Phillipina Ulit, Wilhelm, Friedrich (Fritz), Petronella Luersen, Herman, Korlman (Carl), and Marie Franciska

Kaupert. Those attending should bring a covered dish in a quantity to serve their own family. A charge of \$2.00 covers coffee, tea, plates, utensils, and hall rental. Beer and sodas will be available for purchase. Relatives are urged to bring old photographs and the latest family information for updating the family tree. For more information, contact Lillian Schneider (210) 922-9190. Sent by Clarence Scheel, Colorado Springs CO, and Bernice Scheel Friesenhahn, San Antonio TX.

Hoelscher-Buxkemper Family will hold its 40th anniversary biennial reunion Saturday and Sunday, 25 and 26 June 1994, at the Bell County Exposition Center, Belton, with the usual 1,000 or more expected to attend. Saturday allows time for visiting and exploring the display of family photographs and memorabilia before supper service and a family dance in the evening. Sunday's schedule calls for Mass concelebrated by family members, dinner, and a meeting with recognitions of the oldest, youngest, etc. Newer reunion traditions include a raffle and the sale of T-shirts, caps and other items with with the family's emblem. For information, contact Shirley Hoelscher Burk (817) 986-8353 or your GTHS Genealogy Editor.

To have news of your family reunion appear in the Journal, send the item to your Genealogy Editor, 106 Ranchland, San Antonio TX 78213

BOOK REVIEWS

Address Book for Germanic Genealogy, Fifth Edition, by Ernest Thode, 8.5" by 11", 174 pages, paperback, published in 1994 by Genealogical Publishing Co., 1001 N. Calvert, Baltimore MD 21202-3897 (1-800-296-6687). \$24.95 plus \$3.00 postage.

As this is the fifth edition of Ernest Thode's address book, it is even more up-to-date and complete than the fourth edition published as recently as 1991.

As one might expect, it includes addresses for archives (municipal in Germany, Austria and Switzerland, religious, national, regional, and specialized), libraries (national and regional), genealogical and historical organizations, publishers, museums, and genealogists in Germany. But, it includes much more. Those addresses cover not only Germany, but other parts of Europe of interest. The first section covers German-related genealogical and historical societies outside Germany--including our own GTHS, nicely updated with our box number address in Austin, although the author persists in calling us the German-Texas Heritage Society. Most listings include a brief message about the scope of the organization (for GTHS: state historical, genealogical, and cultural society for Germans in Texas; physical location at German Free School, 507 E. 10th St., Austin).

But, there is still more. These addresses for German-related organizations outside Germany are included to assist researchers to locate pertinent records at home before attempting research in Germany. Likewise, there are chapters on U.S. and other archives (mainly federal and other national, but includes the Texas Seaport Museum in Galveston), German-American religious organizations, sellers and importers of German books, German-language news-

papers in the U.S., and foreign offices in North America (for example, the German consulates with addresses, but just the names of the cities that have honorary consuls, omitting San Antonio entirely). It also includes addresses for map sources, and ship and riverboat records sources. At the end are three form letters in German and English for use in corresponding with a church or civil registration office in Germany as well as an "all purpose" form letter to send to a genealogist, archive, or organization--plus a page of useful phrases for inserting in form letters. Perhaps the most useful are these two: "Leider kann ich kein Deutsch," and "Mein Brief kommt aus einem Buch."

A complete revision was necessitated not only by the comprehensive change in postal codes in Germany as of 1 July 1993, but also by the recent political changes in parts of Eastern Europe, including the former Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia. Thus, this fifth edition has the updated postal codes for Germany, at least most of them, we hope. According to the author's introduction, in a few cases he was unable to ascertain an exact postal code, so he gave a "generic" postal code for a city using the first three digits. Another problem he encountered was the likely change of name in the former German Democratic Republic for such streets as Karl-Marx-Allee. If the postal code he gives is not exactly correct, he says, "we must trust the German postal system to know the new local street names or the new local post office box numbers." The author also admits to omitting the diacritical markings for names in the Czech, Hungarian, Polish and Estonian languages as he does not have access to a type font with those marks. (As in the fourth edition, he does not use the unlauded vowels but inserts an "e" instead and uses "ss" for "ß.") We would expect that such a monumental undertaking as the Address Book for Germanic Genealogy would have been able to surmount both of these problems before going to press.

At times the arrangement within a chapter is mystifying. It appears to be alphabetical, but not strictly, nor is it in zip code order, not in alphabetical order by state. If a person had the name of an office, but wanted to find the current address and correct postal code, it would take quite a while to locate it. Nevertheless, the amount of information contained in this one volume is impressive, and it is a book that should be on the reference shelf of anyone who does extensive German genealogical research and/or correspondence. It certainly should be included in the holdings of every library in the state of Texas.

A copy of this book has been donated to our GTHS office library.

New Netherland Roots by Gwenn F. Epperson, 5.5" by 8.75", 176 pages, cloth-bound, published by Genealogical Publishing Co., 1001 N. Calvert, Baltimore MD 21202-3897 (1-800-296-6687). \$20.00 plus \$3.00 postage.

The author has traced several ancestors from the Dutch settlement of New Netherlands (today, New York and New Jersey) to several countries of Europe. Although many of these Colonial settlers came "from Amsterdam" and had lived in The Netherlands for several years prior to emigration to the Colonies, they had lived previously in other areas of western Europe.

Her purpose is to demonstrate how a person can trace such 17th century American ancestors back to European origins without traveling abroad and without even knowing a foreign language by using resources available in the U.S. Records available to her included account books that are the equivalent of passenger lists, church marriage records, and early-day court records, in addition to the many European records microfilmed by the L.D.S. and thus available locally to researchers. Some of these records have been abstracted and published, and she points out the shortcomings of such publications. She also explains what she has learned about Dutch naming practices, the importance of glossaries, dictionaries, word lists, gazetteers and maps.

GTHS Genealogy Section, continued

In the fourth chapter, "Finding and Searching European Parish Registers," are found case studies of seven families whose actual origins were found to have been in Germany, Belgium, France and Scandinavia, in addition to The Netherlands. Several of these had children's baptisms recorded in both Protestant and Catholic church records, and the author postulates reasons why this had happened. Her arguments are credible concerning the presence or absence of births, deaths and marriages during the years of missing church records. Four appendices reprint articles previously published on these families.

At first glance, this book on 17th century New Netherlands colonists might seem to have little relevance for our German Texans. But, the research strategy revealed throughout is certainly relevant for anyone contemplating extensive research in Germany and neighboring areas.

A copy of this book has been donated to our GTHS office library.

SEILHEIMER, BUTH, LANDUA, ROLFING FAMILIES

By Wilma Seilheimer Mai

HC 1, Box 360, Sharon Springs, Kansas 67758

I am the granddaughter of John Seilheimer and Louise BUTH Seilheimer. John was born 25 February 1873 in Mainz, Hessen Darmstadt. He came to the US, arriving in New York 20 October 1889. His ship was listed as "The Harmando" on his Declaration of Intent, but the National Archives was unable to find any records of that ship. He lived in Hamilton County.

He married Louise BUTH in Bosque County on 10 October 1899, and they had 8 children. John died 20 May 1960 and is buried in Hamilton County.

John's parents were Phillip and Anna LANDUA Seilheimer. All I know of them is that they are buried in the Clifton Cemetery in Bosque County. I have not looked there for their records.

Louise BUTH was born 25 May 1881 in Germany and came to the US in 1884. She lived in Coryell County until her marriage. She died 13 April 1913. Her father was Fredrick Buth who was born 4 October 1848 in Germany. I do not know her mother's name or anything about her. Fredrich had 5 daughters during his first marriage: Louise Seilheimer, Hanna Sohm, Matilda Schultz, Betty Kreger and Albertine Hennig.

On 20 March 1888 Fredrich married Charlotte ROLFING Pope and had 5 more children.

Besides the above mentioned missing information, I am interested in tracing these two families back to Germany as far as possible.

Sources of information have been US Census Records, church and cemetery records as well as family. St. John's Lutheran Church in Coryell City burned, so early records of the Buth family were destroyed. I could not find Fredrich Buth's Declaration of Intent in Coryell County.

76 GTHS Genealogy Section, continued

GOTTLIEB & CAROLINE (PICH) STICHLER

Gottlieb Stichler and his wife, Caroline (Pich) Stichler, emigrated from the Port of Bremen on September 25, 1859, and arrived at the Port of Galveston on December 10, 1859, on the Vessel Adolphine.

Gottlieb Stichler was born in Anhalt, Prussia, on May 5, 1818; Caroline was born on October 18, 1828, also in Anhalt.

The Stichler family farmed about 200 acres located in the Tyler League, Austin County, Texas, from 1860 until 1880.

Texas Confederate Military Service Records show that Gottlieb Stichler served for three months starting January 1863, in the Brenham area under A. Wangemann.

The 1870 Census enumerates Gottlieb and his wife Caroline, and six children: Friederike (age 19), Carl (age 17), Caroline (age 15), Hermine (age 13), Mary (age 6) and Anna (age 3 months) living in Industry.

The Gottlieb Stichler family owned extensive acreage in Fayette, Bastrop, and Bee Counties.

The family moved to the Freyburg area (near Schulenburg, Texas) in Fayette County in the 1880's. They were among the first members of the Freyburg Methodist Church. Gottlieb Stichler gave a gold coin to purchase the church bell.

Rev. Ott bought the bell and had engraved inside it the Bible verse, "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest," Matthew 11:28. He mounted it in the school building which was first used as a church, where it remained until the church building was constructed. The bell still hangs in the bell tower, and rings every second Sunday to welcome members to worship.

Gottlieb Stichler died May 13, 1895, at the age of 77 years. His wife, Caroline, died May 19, 1902, at the age of 72 years. Both Gottlieb and Caroline (Pich) Stichler are interred at Salem Memorial Cemetery, Freyburg, Texas.

The children of Gottlieb and Caroline Stichler were Ehrhardt Friederike (Mrs. Julius Hill), Charles "Karl" (grandfather of Hilda Stichler Graf), Caroline Friederike (Mrs. Anton Muller), Hermine (Mrs. Paul Jenssen), Maria (Mrs. Paul Jenssen), Anna (Mrs. John Richter), and Frieda (Mrs. Willie Kortlang).

This document is submitted by Darlene Graf Quiring, 911 Holly Hill Drive, Sugar Land, Texas 77478, the great great granddaughter of Gottlieb and Caroline (Pich) Stichler.

HENRY & MARIE (ESCHENBURG) GRAF

Heinrich (Henry) Graf was a native of Freyenstein, Kingdom of Prussia, who emigrated from the Port of Hamburg on September 1, 1856, and arrived at the Port of New Orleans on November 1, 1856.

Henry and his brother, Friedrich, were both born near Berlin, Germany. Henry was born on April 13, 1829; Friedrich was born on October 28, 1830. Friedrich emigrated from the Port of Hamburg and arrived at the Port of Galveston on May 10, 1859.

The 1860 Census enumerates Henry Graf as a 30 year old farmer in Plum Grove, Texas. In the same household is Friedrich, age 28.

On November 9, 1860, Henry married Marie B. Eschenburg. Henry was 31 years old while Marie was 17. Marie, the daughter of Ludwig

GTHS Genealogy Section, continued**Henry & Marie (Eschenburg) Graf, continued**

and Mary Eschenburg, was born August 9, 1843, in Prussia. The 1860 Census enumerates the Ludwig Eschenburg family also in Plum Grove.

The Henry Graf family was among the first German settlers in the High Hill area (near Schulenburg) in Fayette County, Texas. They moved there during the 1860's and farmed 200 acres in the Counsel League.

The 1870 Census enumerates Henry, his wife Mary, sons Henry (age 8), Gustav (age 6), Friedrich (age 4), and daughter Anna (age 1).

Henry Graf (Sr.) died of pneumonia on January 23, 1872, at age 42, leaving his young widow Marie (age 29) and four small children.

On February 18, 1873, Friedrich Graf married his brother's widow, Marie. Although they had no children, Friedrich and Marie together reared the four children born to Henry and Marie.

The Graf family owned substantial acreage in the J. Paine, R. Smith, J. Counsel, and J. Bartlett Leagues in the High Hill and Freyburg areas where they farmed and raised cattle and sheep.

At age 51 Marie Graf died on April 21, 1894, twenty-two years following the death of her first husband, Henry.

The 1900 Census enumerates Friedrich Graf (age 69), Friedrich "Fritz" Graf (age 33), and Anna Graf Seydler (Mrs. Friedrich A. Seydler) in the High Hill area. All are shown as widow or widower.

Friedrich Graf lived with Friedrich "Fritz" Graf and his wife, Bertha, until his death on October 30, 1919, at age 89. He died 25 years after the death of his wife, Marie.

Henry (Sr.), Friedrich, and Marie (Eschenburg) Graf are interred at the Old High Hill Cemetery near Schulenburg.

The children of Henry and Marie (Eschenburg) Graf were Henry (Jr.), Gustav, Friedrich "Fritz" (father of Arthur Graf), and Anna (Mrs. Paul Stuercke).

This document is submitted by Darlene Graf Quiring, 911 Holly Hill Drive, Sugar Land, Texas 77478, great granddaughter of Henry and Marie (Eschenburg) Graf.

CAT SPRING BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES AVAILABLE

I have short biographical notes for persons of most of the following surnames as found in the book *The Cat Spring Story* by the Cat Spring Agricultural Society in 1956; Lone Star Printing Company of San Antonio, Texas. Clayton Library call number is GEN 976.4 C357. Most notes are for immigrants of the mid 1800s. I will send the notes to any interested person; SASE not necessary. Mickey Williams, 1122 Old Mill Lane, Houston TX 77073.

AMSLER, AMTHOR, BAADE, BAUCH, BERGMANN, BESCHONER, BLASCHKE, BOSSHAMMER, BOSTICK BRAESICKE, BREIDEL, BRETSCHNEIDER, BROSIG, BRUNE, BUCHTIEN, BUNTZEL, CLARKE, CONSTANT, CORNELIUS, DABELGOTT, DIPPPEL, DITTERT, DITTMANN, DITTMAR, DROSS, ECKELBERG, ECKHARDT, ENGELKING, ERWIN, EWALD, EWALT, FLATO, FROEBEL, FUCHS, GAEDECKE, GLAUM, GLOR, GOEBEL, GOLLER, GROSS, GUITTARD, HACKBARTH, HAGEMANN, HARTMANN, HASSLER, HEIN, HEINICKE, HESS, HILLBOLDT, HIMLEY, HINTZ, HOLLIEN, HORAK, HUBER, JOHN, JOHSE, JOUSAN, (JUZAN of Mobile Terr. elsewhere), KARGER, KEDING, KEUFFEL, KINKLER, KLEBERG, KLOSS, KLUEVER, KOLLHOFF, KOY, KRANCHER, KRETZSCHMAR, KROENER, KVETON, LAAS, LANGE, LADIG, LANGHAMMER, LESHIKAR, LIERMANN, LITZMANN, LUEDECKE, LYNCH, MAETZE, MALECEK, MEIER, MEISTER, MEISTERLIN, MERSMANN, MICHAELIS, MUELLER, NAGEL, NECKER, OLDAG, PACHER, PLESS, POTHAAS, PRAUSE, RAMM, RAU, REIBENSTEIN, REICHARDT, REGENBRECHT, (There are others R-Z in the book but not in my files.) Others mentioned: BENZUNG, BOLTON, BRADEN, BROSIG, CULPEPPER, DENISCH, GEISTMANN, HENGST, JORDT, KORNSTEINER, KORTZBUE, LITZMAR, MARZ/MERZ, MEYER, MIMLY, NEIHUS/NEIHAUS, ORDNER, PESSERCHEK, SCHABERDA, SCHILLER, SCHIMERA, SIEGERT, TRENCKMANN, WEIGEL, WENMOHS, WILBURG, ZAPP. (There are other surnames, for wives, not recorded here.) Some of those listed went early to other places.

BEINHORN FAMILY: Home at Last

It has been a lengthy journey with tortuous detours, wrong turns and sometimes a mishap on Genealogy Road, but we have finally made it home; Alte Hof Nr. 12, Osloss, Niedersachsen, Deutschland, dating back to 1566. Previous articles concerning this Beinhorn Family journey were published in the "GTGS JOURNAL" as follows: Page 61, Volume XIII, Number 1, Spring 1991/ Page 59, Volume XIV, Number 1, Spring, 1992/ Page 123, Volume XIV, Number 2, Summer 1992/ and Page 239, Volume XIV, Fall, 1992.

We could not actually document what the relationship of our Great-grand father, Christian, was to the other five Beinhorns that he immigrated with to Texas in 1853, but we believed all were very closely related. After receiving information from a genealogist and a church in the area mentioned above, we contacted the "Immigrant Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 7369, Burbank, CA., 91510-7369" for telephone book listings for Beinhorns in Osloss and Wolfsburg. For a small fee they sent copies of phone book pages that included two Beinhorns in Osloss and three in Wolfsburg. I wrote letters to all five in the fall of 1991.

We received an encouraging reply from Heinrich Beinhorn of Osloss 6 April, 1992. He stated in his letter that "you will be glad to learn that your information is the same as we have in our books and we are indeed related". He also mentioned that their records went back into the 16th century and that they would send copies of all their records as soon as possible. I answered within a month and also sent a Christmas card in December 1992. We next received a letter along with pictures of house and grounds from Heinrich 1 October, 1993. He said they had not forgotten us, but his wife, Margarete, was very busy assembling the family information to send to us and it would be on the way shortly. The pictures were great! The house is a very large three story "Fach Werk" and the lawns and flower beds are beautiful. In early November I answered their letter and sent along a Christmas card, some pictures of our place and some cash for postage.

December 27, 1993, we received a large mailing envelope with 27 Mark Postage on it from Heinrich and Margarete. Inside was a letter, a Christmas card, an aerial photo of Osloss and 85 typewritten pages of Beinhorn History! It is in German, but Thank God for the typist! I don't think I could handle 85 pages of Old German Script. The 5" X 7" aerial photo shows Osloss to be a village about ten blocks long by five blocks wide with the Aller River flowing along one side and beautiful cultivated fields surrounding the rest of the pretty little town. The Beinhorn Hof is very prominent in the photo being located at the very edge of the town.

And yes, we are going to visit our ancestral home! This year! My pen-pal Walter Beinhorn (probably not kin) has invited Linda and me to spend a month with him and his wife, Helga, in Bielefeld. Most likely in May. Bielefeld is about 120 miles southwest of Osloss and Walter wants to show us the countryside and he does have a favorite Cousin in Hannover which is on the route and only 37 miles to Osloss, so.....

Heinrich's records does confirm that Greatgrandfather Christian was a direct descendent of the original Beinhorn owner of Alte Hof Nr.12, Osloss. The journey is over! Home at Last!

Herbert L. Beinhorn
Route 1, Box 100
Moscow, Texas 75960

GTHS Genealogy Section, continued**SEELIGER FAMILY HISTORY**

Submitted By Gus Seeliger*

Hermann Gottfried Seeliger and Pauline (Wieland) Seeliger, the grandparents of Gus R. Seeliger, Jr. of Irving, came to the United States in 1886 with their eight sons.

Hermann Gottfried and Pauline came to Texas from Nieder-Bogendorf, Schweidnitz, Germany, landing in Galveston, and proceeding to Austin, thence by train to Kyle, and on to Lockhart, where they settled, according to relatives, on the Blanks Ranch, nine miles northwest of Lockhart. At that time the sons ranged in age from two to nineteen years.

Hermann Gottfried was born on May 25, 1842, and died on Nov. 15, 1907. Pauline, his wife, was born on Feb. 18, 1844, and died on May 5, 1927.

Their descendants have been engaged in many activities in Lockhart, Caldwell County, and the surrounding areas. These occupations include those of farming, grocery and drygoods merchandising, automobile mechanic and blacksmith work, hardware and other sales, movie theater and hotel keeping, tavern and restaurant business, teaching, and many others. One son, Emil Gus, made the first automobile to travel the streets of Lockhart around 1904.

The other sons were Ewald Gus, Oswald Hermann, Paul Hermann, and Hermann Paul, Gus Reinhold, Adolph Reinhold, and Reinhold Gotthart.

*3314 William Brewster Dr., Irving TX 75062

ANOTHER "Yourlastname" HERITAGE BOOK

From time to time, we have warned you about various offers of a so-called "Heritage Book" based on your last name, offered by a person who shares your name, either as a surname or as a middle name. Recently, we reported that this "scam" had crossed the ocean, as our members shared with us similar offers received by their relatives in Germany.

Now comes another wrinkle--an offer for "The Yourlastnames Since the Civil War," sent by Alton Yourlastname, Director, announcing that the new book is finally complete--and you are listed in it.

The difference here is that this "unique publication" goes back in history tracing earlier Yourlastnames, who were born and have died in America over the last century. It supposedly lists 516 (or whatever number) of Yourlastname namesakes through birth and death records and gives specific details including actual dates of events.

Be sure to read the offer carefully. The letter at hand gives itself away: "There's even a special chapter devoted to researching your family

(continued on next page)

The first Bielss reunion was held October 25, 1986 at the community center, in Walburg Texas. Four grand-daughters of Ernest Bielss organised the first reunion. They were Odessa M. Blumberg, Olga B. Drummond, Opal M. Lockhart and Elsie B. Buchhorn.

The meeting was open with prayer and singing of old songs. It was followed with a delicious dinner, and visiting afterward. In the afternoon the business meeting was held. It was decided to hold the Bielss reunions every year on the fourth Saturday of October. Every family is asked to bring a picnic lunch and a gift to be auction or sold, to raise funds for future expenses. Over 125 descendants and related families attended the first reunion.

In 1872 William and Augusta Bielss came to Texas from Bischdorf, Germany. They first farmed near Phlugerville, Texas until 1880. William then moved his family to San Antonio, Texas. They had 7 or 8 children. No trace can be found of any of the William Bielss descendants. Later in 1874 Ernest and Bertha Glase Bielss and Henry Bielss came to Phlugerville, Texas also. Later they moved to Williamson county. In 1880 August and his bride Magadalena Miertschin Bielss came first to New York City. Then they came to join the other brothers in Williamson county. Later August Bielss moved to Weatherford, Texas with his family.

In 1985 when the research was finish, for the Bielss family tree. a book, a copy was given to the Texas State Library Genealogy Dept. Austin, Texas. The book was written by Odessa M. Blumberg of Corpus Christi, Texas. The name of the book is "Bielss and Related Families History."

In 1985 a letter was written to a Lutheran minister in Bischdorf, East Germany. One year later, a letter was received from Gunter Bielss. He was a great grandson of Johann Gottlieb Bielss and Johanne Rachel Lehmann Bielss. Johann Gottlieb Bielss was the older brother of William, Ernest, Henry and August Bielss. Johann stayed in Germany to take care of his parents. Gunter had just recived my letter, after a new minister came to Bischdorf. Gunter said, only 13 members of the Bielss are still living in Bischdorf, Germany. In 1987 Rayburn Bielss of Ft. Worth, Texas went to Bischdorf, Germany to meet the Bielss there. Then in 1989, Rayburn Bielss brought Gunter and his father, Walter over to meet more of the Bielss descendants in Texas. They hoped to come back soon for another visit. These are relatives that no one knew about. Anna Marie Bielss McBee of Whittier, Calif., daughter of August Bielss who came to Texas in 1880, is the only living member of that first generation born in Texas, U.S.A.

We welcome all descendants and related families to come and join us on the fourth Saturday of October in Walburg, Texas. In 1994 it will be held the fourth Sunday of October. I am especially interested in reciving information about the descendants of William Bielss and George W. and Frida Bielss Brown of San Antonio, Texas. They lived in San Antonio, Texas in the 1880s and early 1900s.

from: Odessa Mickan Blumberg, 418 Breckenridge, Corpus Christi TX 78408

Another "Yourlastname" Heritage Book, continued from previous page

history," telling you how to collect information from living relatives, where to find written records and how to use these clue to trace your family's history--"back to the first American settlers!"

The book will contain names and addresses of 1,144 (or whatever number) of Yourlast-names in the U.S. today, to save you "enormous time" when you conduct your family research. The letter admits that "this valuable knowledge" was taken from public sources and names some of them.

Note that this particular offer does not request advance payment but does include a reservation form. You may pay in three installments of \$9.83 or charge to your credit card (regular price, \$39.50, special pre-publication reservation price, \$29.50-a 25% savings!).

The clincher is a photograph in beautiful, soft, full color of a cozy family-- elderly man, young couple, and little girl--all smiling as they look at a book open in front of them.

We hope you read these offers carefully. And if you decide to order, you are aware of what you are ordering. This offer, like others, offers a money-back guarantee if not satisfied. Perhaps if everyone ordered and then returned the books, then these people might be put out of business.



MR. AND MRS. KARL ITZ SR

On October 5 1906 a golden wedding celebration was held at the home on Fredericksburg's West Main Street. The honorees were Mr. and Mrs. Karl Itz, Sr., whose children had arranged this surprise festival. Three groups of Serenaders were there; Klaennen's Band, the Evangelical Church Choir, and one of the town's male choirs, "Concordia". Friends and relatives of the honorees came from near and far. It was a joyous occasion---- a beautiful climax in the life of a couple who in early years had withstood much bitter suffering and many hardships.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Itz were German immigrants. Karl Itz, Sr., was born October 26, 1831, in Westenburg, Duchy of Nassau, arrived in the port of Galveston, Texas, December 7, 1852. He came with his parents, Peter and Christine Itz; his brothers, Jakob and Heinnich; and his sisters, Philippine, Pauline and Caroline. Philippine, the oldest child of the family, was twenty-four years of age; Heinnich, the youngest, was eight.

Soon after their arrival in Texas, the Peter Itz family came to Fredericksburg. They spent about a year in town, then opened up a farm on the Palo Alto Creek, a few miles north of Fredericksburg, and moved there. Besides farming, the men of the family engaged also in shinglemaking, spending much time on the Guadalupe River over a period of several years.

On October 5, 1856, Karl Itz married Henrietta Evers, born March 12, 1839, daughter of Christian and Donothea Mueller Evers from Braunschweig. During the 1850's Karl's sisters, too, were all married; Philippine to Ludwig Jung, Pauline to Ludwig Evers (A brother of Karl's wife), and Caroline to Heinnich Anhelger. Karl and his bride established their home near Palo Creek and farmed.

In November, 1860 Karl Itz declared his intentions to become a United States citizen but before citizenship was granted the Civil War holocaust broke loose. Rather than bear arms against the United States, Karl joined a troop of Hill Country refugees and Union sympathizers under the leadership of Jakob Kuechler and others to leave Texas. His wife and three small children

Karl took to live with her brother and Karl's sister, the Ludwig Evers family at Cherry Springs.

Karl and the men under Kuechlen left for Mexico on August 1, 1862. They were poorly armed for self-defense or even for obtaining wild game for food. On August 9, they pitched camp on the Nueces River, unaware that they were being pursued. At 2:00 a.m. on August 10, they were surprise-attacked by Confederates under Col. James Duff. Karl Itz miraculously escaped unharmed; a bullet was deflected by a hunting knife he wore in his belt. After days of hunger and hard travel afoot, he made his way back to his parents home, lest he endanger them, he soon left to live in hiding, first near friends in the Llano region, and then for eight months in the Cherry Spring area. During this time the tragic news came to him that his brothers, Jakob and Heinnich, the latter still a teenager, were taken from their home by Duff's Confederates, brought to Fredericksburg and shot. (The Execution took place at the site of the present day Negro Church in Fredericksburg.) At about the same time of the catastrophe, Karl's brother-in-law, Heinnich Anhelgen, was murdered by Indians (Feb. 13, 1863); he was a freighter for the Confederates and the father of five small children. (The three victims are buried side by side in the City Cemetery.) During Karl's absence from his family, diphtheria killed one of his children and one of the Ludwig Evers children.

When the Civil War ended, Karl Itz presented himself to the governmental authorities in Fredericksburg and was freed to pursue his work as a farmer and breadwinner for his family. Thirteen children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Itz; Emilie (Mrs. Louis Walter); Wilhelm (m. Anna Welgehausen); Heinnich (m. Mangarthe Dietz); Rudolf (m. Emma Lehne); Louis (m. Auguste Kramen); August (m. Celestine Schlaudt); and Otto (m. Ida Qehlen). August and Otto were twins, Karl, Jr. (m. Louise Bräthenich).

Karl Itz, Sr. was a charter member of the Evangelical Church founded in 1887, now known as Bethany Lutheran Church. He did much toward the construction of the first building of his Church in 1889—massive structure of cut limestone—first by gathering funds for the project and then in the hand work of construction in which his sons also helped. Many of his descendants are members of that Church today.

On January 31, 1908, Karl Itz, Sr., a beloved and highly respected citizen of Gillespie County passed away. He was survived by his wife, Henrietta, eight children and thirty-six grandchildren. Three girls and one boy died in childhood. The Reverend G. J. Ide delivered his funeral sermon. His grave and that of his wife (died September 26, 1923) are in the City Cemetery of Fredericksburg, Texas.

Pioneers in God's Hills
By Ella A. Gold

Submitted by Mrs. Harry O. Itz
Harry, the son of Louis Itz
And Grandson of Karl Itz

1993

Surname Index

83

German-Texan Heritage Society Journal

Compiled by Doris Fischer Obsta

(Three issues: Number 1, page 1-78; Number 2, pages 79-159; Number 160-242)

- | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Abercrombie 91 | Bell 5 | Bowie 34 | Cain 43 |
| Ackermann 139 | Bellmer 45, 206 | Bowman 197 | Calvert 19 |
| Adams 91, 92, 179, 224 | Bender 68 | Boyce 194 | Campbell 83 |
| Adkins 92 | Bener 66 | Bracht 45, 75, 202, 206 | Canion 141 |
| Adler 92 | Benfer 45, 206 | Bracken 116 | Casses 22 |
| Adolph 68 | Benignus 65 | Braden 36, 68, 145 | Cayce 233 |
| Aelmore 70 | Benjamin 38, 40 | Bradshaw 67 | Chambers 92 |
| Aenishaslin 139 | Benner 45, 206 | Braker 43, 44 | Charle 143 |
| Aetna 50 | Benshorn 45 | Brand 193 | Ciarocchi 94 |
| Afflerbach 147 | Beokel 45 | Brandt 142 | Claren 206 |
| Ahlhorn 176 | Berg 50 | Brane 45 | Clark 64, 68, 69, 91, 139,
145, 233 |
| Ahrenbeck 231 | Berghaus 180 | Brautigan 206 | Clarke 38, 40 |
| Ahrens 92 | Bergstrom 65 | Brecher 206 | Clemens 84 |
| Ainsworth 81 | Berryman 50 | Breilipper 206 | Clemons 65 |
| Albach 94 | Bethke 239 | Breitenkamp 92, 200 | Clinger 92 |
| Albrecht 45, 135, 206 | Betsch 142 | Bremer 45, 206 | Cloudt 206 |
| Alexander 40 | Bevenroth 45, 206 | Bremond 15 | Cobb 231 |
| Altgelt 101, 103, 105,
106, 120, 122 | Beversdorff 18 | Brendle 92 | Cochran 15 |
| Amberg 50 | Bianchi 92 | Brenner 67 | Cockrill 50 |
| Amsler 32, 33 | Bickler 95 | Breohr 45 | Coffee 34, 41 |
| Angermiller 239 | Biegel 135 | Breshears 92 | Coll 206 |
| Angerstein 142 | Biegert 92 | Brice 67, 141 | Collins 135 |
| Apelt 128 | Biesele 40, 75, 92, 122, 179 | Bridges 232 | Colvin 95 |
| Arledge 44 | Biggers 40, 122 | Brister 38, 168 | Condra 94 |
| Arlitt 231 | Biggerstaff 6 | Bristol 204 | Connally 91 |
| Armke 19 | Bigley 109 | Brockhuisen 206 | Connor 123 |
| Arning 64 | Bing 50 | Brodbeck 18, 122, 176 | Conrath 50 |
| Arnold 45, 206 | Birk 121, 122 | Bromme 127 | Conway 91, 92 |
| Assel 206 | Birkel 49 | Brown 9, 38, 40 | Cook 15 |
| Astudillo 6 | Birnbaum 231 | Bruin 50 | Cooksey 143 |
| Aucoin 92 | Bitterly 92 | Brune 37 | Correira 20 |
| Babin 13 | Blackman 48, 204 | Bruns 206 | Cotte 224 |
| Bacon 65 | Blaha 237 | Brunsmann 220 | Cowart 91 |
| Baese 18 | Blakey 116 | Buchtien 71 | Cox 66, 110 |
| Bailly 54 | Blankenstein 146 | Buck 64 | Crawford 40 |
| Bain 92 | Blessing 45 | Buckley 66 | Creafe 65 |
| Baldus 45, 206 | Bloedel 50 | Budewig 92 | Cremwelge 122 |
| Balke 91 | Blucher 54, 92 | Buech 16, 17 | Crews 21 |
| Balthaus 74, 80, 94 | Bock 206 | Bulecher 68 | Crowder 43 |
| Banks 9, 64 | Bode 142, 146 | Bullacker 68 | Cunningham 92 |
| Barker 41 | Boehm 21, 92 | Bumpers 80 | Curtis 66 |
| Baron 230 | Boehring 230 | Bumpus 143 | Cushing 217, 218 |
| Barsch 142 | Boerger 91, 92 | Buntzel 92 | Dabbs 14 |
| Bartels 32, 91, 92 | Boettcher 64, 68 | Burdorf 206 | Dalton 228, 230, 233 |
| Bartholomew 95 | Bogen 62 | Burg 206 | Damerau 92 |
| Bauer 91, 113, 147, 206 | Bohmfolk 92 | Burges 92 | Dangers 142, 143, 146 |
| Baylor 199 | Bohn 220 | Burkhardt 43, 44, 45, 206 | Daniels 65 |
| Beaird 91 | Bohnert 179 | Burleson 35, 135, 136 | Daum 45 |
| Beckel 206 | Booth 149 | Burrus 91 | Davenport 116 |
| Becker 69, 82, 92, 142 | Borgfeldt 50 | Bussmann 206 | David 214 |
| Behrens 8, 83 | Bothmer 206 | Butler 45, 66, 92 | Davis 121 |
| Beinhorn 92 | Bottmer 45 | Buxkemper 69, 127, 145 | De Vos 92 |
| | Bottomley 6 | Bybee 136 | |

- Deberry 92
 Dedeke 92
 Deinhardt 145
 Demuth 150
 Dencker 81, 172
 Dennis 92
 Derr 92
 DeVos 8, 83, 84
 Dick 114
 Dickey 26
 Diehl 206
 Dielmann 16, 17
 Dierks 25, 26, 27, 28, 92, 220
 Dietz 45
 Dillard 143
 Dimon 91
 Dittman(n) 142
 Dobmeier 210
 Dock 236
 Doerffler 177
 Dominguez 173
 Donley 92
 Dooly 45
 Dorn 9
 Dornberger 114
 Dreiss 45, 206
 Drozdik 221
 Duden 107
 Dula 91
 Dunaway 91, 92
 Dunk 92, 231
 Dunt 135
 Durand 45
 Duricic 178
 Durst 92
 Dusek 65
 Dvorzak 67
 Earnest 62
 Eckermann 91
 Eckert 84, 149, 150
 Ehler 92, 225
 Ehlers 15
 Ehmann 92
 Eikel 45, 206
 Eilers 96
 Eimke 45
 Eisenhauer 139
 Eisermann 96, 176
 El-Beheri 92
 Elliott 140
 Elmendorf 45, 206
 Elzner 231
 Emshoff 64
 Engbrock 68, 69, 145
 Engel 206
 Engelhardt 92
 Engelking 92, 201
 Engelmann 14
 Enghausen 142, 143
 Erath 209
 Erickson 39, 41
 Erkheim 81
 Ernst 25, 26, 27, 28, 33, 35,
 37, 42, 84, 135, 136, 206,
 207
 Ervendberg 35, 39, 45, 206
 Eschberger 92, 144
 Everton 60, 140
 Ewald 230
 Fahn 45
 Faltin 92
 Faust 109
 Fay 45
 Fechte 206
 Feff 136
 Fehrenbach 122
 Feick 206
 Ferguson 45
 Feuge 147
 Fey 206, 205
 Finger 96, 176
 Finn 72, 73, 146
 Fischer 45, 143, 144, 206
 Fisher 208
 Flagge 45
 Flake 24, 219
 Flannery 18
 Fleck 67
 Fleischmann 50
 Fleming 106
 Flury 111
 Foerster 45, 92
 Fohn 8, 83
 Fontane 90
 Forke 45
 Forman 58, 59
 Fornell 216
 Fortemps 206
 Fox 228
 Fralin 62
 Freeman 92
 Frei 65
 Frels 32, 33, 36
 Frenzel 92
 Frey 65
 Friedrich 100, 147
 Friesenhahn 45, 92
 Friesenham 45
 Friske 226
 Fritz 44
 Fritze 92, 206
 Froboese 139
 Froehner 92
 Froelich 200, 201
 Froschauer 30
 Fry 92
 Fuchs 91
 Fuelberg 92, 149
 Fuhrwerk 146
 Fung 45
 Funk 84
 Gabriell 151
 Gacten 206
 Gaesendorfer 206
 Galicich 179
 Gammel 39, 41
 Gartner 18
 Garvan 179
 Gary 139
 Gebert 92
 Gebhardt 210
 Gebruder 50
 Gehrels 136
 Geise 111
 Gelman 80
 Gemblor 139
 Gerchsheimer 92
 Gerfers 9, 92
 Germann 92
 Gerwin 45
 Geue 41
 Geue 204, 231, 237
 Gideon 92
 Giese 150
 Gildersleeve 230
 Gindler 135
 Gips 92
 Gish 92, 168, 198, 212
 Gittermann 26
 Glaeser 147
 Glenn 3
 Glusing 92
 Goebel 19
 Goebel 92
 Goecke 178
 Goertz 94
 Goeth 121
 Goff 48, 204
 Gold 9, 56, 64, 80, 84, 92, 110, 124,
 127, 137, 141, 145, 199, 227
 Goldbeck 45, 206
 Goldsum 92
 Goll 116, 181
 Gorman 66, 68
 Gott 92
 Gottschalk 8, 83
 Goyne 14, 92, 101
 Goyne 92, 101
 Grabs 92
 Graf 143
 Graff 143
 Graham 15
 Grannor 144
 Graues 22
 Graves 239
 Gray 6
 Green 92, 239
 Gregory 48, 199
 Greinert 216
 Griffith 91
 Grimes 35
 Grindrod 91, 92
 Grizzaffi 174
 Grobe 122
 Groeschel 89, 92
 Grohe 58, 92
 Grove 45
 Gruen 94
 Grueneberg 96, 176
 Grunan 144
 Grunau 144
 Grunen 144
 Gruneu 144
 Grunnan 144
 Guelker 89
 Guenzel 43
 Guethle 91
 Gulliver 239
 Gully 83
 Gunnewig 92
 Gunther 73
 Gurasich 50
 Gutenberg 30
 Guthrie 91, 92
 Guttler 215
 Haag 67
 Haardt 45
 Habenicht 92
 Habermann 9, 67
 Haerring 145
 Haferkamp 146
 Hafertepe 15
 Hague 67
 Hahn 50
 Haken 230
 Hale 92
 Haller 30, 62, 148
 Halstead 92
 Halzapfel 206
 Ham 237
 Hamilton 43
 Hammond 198
 Hanath 92
 Hand 10, 11, 22, 23, 56
 86, 92, 166, 167
 Hannig 233
 Hanz 206
 Hardeman 92
 Hardie 8, 83
 Hardt 206
 Hargrove 83
 Harigel 91
 Harrison 91
 Harsh 60
 Hartfield 194
 Hartman 239
 Hartmann 81
 Hartung 45, 206
 Hartwig 206
 Hartz 206
 Harwell 115
 Hassler 206
 Hatch 92
 Hauptmann 45
 Hausen 181
 Hauser 231
 Hayes 91
 Heckmann 64

- Hegar 68, 92
 Hehmsoth 92
 Heibel 239
 Heidemann 150
 Heidemeir 45
 Heidemeyer 206
 Heim 206
 Heimat 67
 Heinemann 206
 Heinen 207, 210
 Heinrich 174
 Heins 45, 206
 Heintze 176
 Heinze 73, 146
 Heitcamp 45, 116, 206
 Heldenfels 92
 Hellmuth 206
 Helmke 230
 Helpert 92
 Helweg 239
 Helzapfel 176
 Hemmerle 206
 Hemnerle 45
 Hendrich 231
 Hendrick 148
 Hendricks 30
 Hengst 92, 96
 Henke 143
 Henkel 45, 206
 Henne 45
 Hennecke 31, 35, 36
 Henry 95
 Henske 92
 Hentschel 193
 Henze 92
 Herber 206
 Herbst 45, 206
 Herff 120, 122, 209
 Herlett 142
 Hermann 50
 Hernani 206
 Heron 92
 Herridge 220
 Herrmann 68, 92
 Hertl 68
 Herzog 149
 Heselmeyer 43
 Hester 45
 Heuer 64
 Heye 92
 Hicks 239
 Hielscher 196
 Hierholzer 91, 92
 Hillebrand 114
 Hiltcher 67
 Hirshfeld 15
 Hoebel 122
 Hoelscher 69, 127, 145
 Hoff 206
 Hoffman 45, 63, 65,
 Hoffmann 63, 206
 Hofmann 63
- Hohertz 230
 Holck 92, 220
 Holecamp 206
 Holland 39, 41, 91, 92
 Hollander 65
 Hollas 91, 228
 Holloway 92
 Holscher 139
 Holtkamp 149
 Holzapfel 45, 96
 Holzmann 146, 206
 Honecker 20
 Honigmann 64
 Hoofman 63
 Horne 45, 206
 Hornung 147
 Houston 15
 Hoyt 3
 Huber 239
 Hudgins 112
 Hudson 84, 103
 Huelsbergen 3
 Hueske 92
 Huff 142, 143
 Huffman 63
 Hughes 228
 Humand 206
 Hummel 19, 179
 Hurst 174
 Illert 128
 Imhof 206
 Ingenhuett 109
 Itz 92
 Jackson 92
 Jacob 231
 Jahn 206
 James 181
 Jaster 96
 Jenkins 38
 Jennings 228
 Jensen 140
 Jesse 230
 Jochetz 9
 Jochusch 92
 Joehn 206
 Johnson 41, 66, 92
 Johnston 121
 Jones 92
 Jones 144, 220
 Jordan 92, 122, 197, 208
 210, 214
 Jordt 36, 37, 39
 Joseph 179
 Joske 124
 Juergens 31, 32, 34, 35, 38
 Jung 206
 Jupe 91
 Jwonsky 45
 Kaderle 45
 Kaderli 206
 Kahn 50, 91, 92, 168, 169
 Kainer 68
- Kaiser 206
 Kalteyer 91, 92
 Kammlah 209
 Kartz 45
 Katzman 61
 Keel 3
 Keffer 22
 Keilers 96, 176
 Kellner 45
 Kennedy 20, 92
 Kenney 35
 Kenney 38
 Kentge 206
 Kenyon 140, 230
 Kern 111
 Kibler 31, 41
 Kilian 194, 195, 196
 Killen 91, 92
 Kimmel 108
 Kinderley 50
 King 122
 Kinkel 110
 Kirby 91
 Kirchner 206
 Klasing 64
 Klauprecht 179
 Kleberg 32, 33, 34, 38, 41, 209
 Kleen 45
 Klein 45, 206
 Klepper 54
 Kleypas 8, 83
 Klitsch 67
 Klockse 225
 Kneipscheer 64
 Knetoch 45
 Knibbe 45
 Knight 92
 Knirsch 68
 Knolle 136
 Knopp 92, 152, 179
 Knuettel 149
 Knwschk 92
 Koch 45, 135, 136, 206
 Koehl 92
 Koehler 92
 Koenig 4, 12, 85, 92, 112
 165, 212
 Koeniz 84
 Koester 206
 Kokinda 92, 127
 Kolbe 220
 Kolchin 197, 198
 Kollmann 230
 Koontz 45
 Kopperl 219
 Koster 45
 Kothe 122
 Kothmann 84, 91, 92
 Kracke 206
 Kraft 206
 Krause 64, 92
 Kraushaar 206
- Kraxlhuber 47
 Krebs 92
 Kreische 210
 Kreitenkamp 14
 Kreitz 206
 Kretzschmar 92
 Kroll 136
 Kronkosky 92
 Krueger 92, 139
 Kruemcke 144
 Kruger 122
 Kuehn 206
 Kuffner 84, 197
 Kuhn 92, 230
 Kunz 74, 94
 Kurtz 71
 Kuykendall 37, 41
 Lamon 45
 Landrum 38, 41
 Lange 21
 Langhart 92
 Langston 81, 170, 172, 173, 175
 Lansford 91, 92
 LaRash 214
 Larson 92
 Latham 91, 92
 Laubach 21
 Lederer 60
 Lehmann 91, 92, 111, 179
 Leifeste 147
 Leikner 45
 Leisler 22
 Lenerts 176
 Leonhardt 92
 Leopold 67
 Lessmann 149, 150
 Letsch 206
 Lewis 92
 Lich 41, 92, 122
 Liehsel 91, 92
 Liepold 67
 Liles 179
 Limmer 233
 Lindeman 92
 Lindemann 91, 92, 139
 Lindheimer 14, 46, 102, 105, 106
 206, 209
 Lindmuller 46
 Lochhausen 206
 Loeffler 206, 230
 Loep 142
 Loesch 149
 Loffler 46
 Logemann 51
 Lohr 174
 Loitz 92
 Long 137
 Loomis 83
 Loos 206
 Lorenz 71
 Lotto 41
 Lowrey 67

- Luck 206
 Luckenbach 91
 Ludtke 92
 Ludwig 46
 Luedecke 92
 Luenzel 206
 Luik 181
 Lungkwitz 210
 Luntzel 46
 Lux 46, 206
 Maas 113
 Mahling 99
 Maidberg 54
 Maier 145, 164
 Malkowski 111
 Malsch 122
 Mangold 206
 Mann 90
 Manning 62, 94
 Manske 176
 Manternach 126, 214
 Manthum 145
 Marbach 239
 Marberger 92
 Marheinike 206
 Marquardt 92
 Marschall 179, 164
 Martem 206
 Marth 180
 Martin 64, 84, 93, 206, 231
 Martinello 112
 Marwitz 219
 Marze 139
 Marzolf 30
 Masur 233
 Mattern 93
 Maxwell 81
 May 90, 170, 171, 172
 McBee 91, 92
 McCartney 174
 McClain 81, 90, 93, 168,
 171, 172, 174, 175
 McCoy 181
 McElveen 91
 McSwain 164
 Mearse 65
 Meckel 46
 Meerscheidt 200
 Meese 67
 Meier 91
 Meiners 220, 227
 Meinert 136
 Meiser 138
 Meiske 43
 Meisner 46
 Meissner 232
 Meixner 67, 206
 Melde 231
 Mellor 93
 Melton 143
 Menck 139
 Menger 210
 Mente 224
 Mercer 92, 143
 Meredith 84
 Mergel 46
 Mergel 206
 Merian 30
 Merkel 128
 Mertz 46, 206
 Merz 206
 Metz 206
 Metzger 193
 Meurer 93
 Meusebach 123, 139, 204, 206
 Meyer 147, 206, 225
 Meyerhoff 110
 Michael 93
 Micheli 116
 Micklitz 93
 Middlebrooks 38, 41
 Miles 164
 Miller 67, 91, 92, 93, 197, 208
 Milz 172
 Mitchell 61
 Mitzscherling 97, 98
 Mixner 67
 Moeller 206
 Moellering 213
 Moesgen 206
 Mollenhauer 93
 Montgomery 210
 Moore 93
 Moritz 206
 Morrow 88, 89
 Moses 91
 Mosgen 46
 Mossbacher 50
 Mouret 206
 Muegge 149
 Mueller 19, 66, 68, 92, 164, 206
 Muelsch 84
 Muenzler 206
 Muhle 57
 Muhn 48
 Muldoon 34, 35, 38, 42
 Muller 68
 Munke 46
 Munoz 230
 Murchison 206
 Murck 105
 Murrh 173
 Nagel 71, 91, 113, 135, 147, 201, 197
 Nauer 19
 Navarro 39, 41
 Nea 46
 Neely 92
 Negedank 206
 Negendank 46
 Neidheiser 18
 Neighbors 123
 Neill 15
 Nelson 93
 Nette 206
 Neubauer 139
 Neumann 125
 Neuthard 113
 Newhouse 91
 Ney 69, 95, 210
 Niemann 201
 Niemann 91, 129, 215, 216
 Nimitz 121, 122, 210
 Nix 206
 Noack 97, 98
 Noak 97, 98, 99
 Nolen 8, 83
 Nolte 93
 Nordt 150
 Norton 39
 Nuhn 204
 Nussmann 220
 O'Bryan 142
 O'Bryant 91
 Oberdieck 108
 Oberhoff 149
 Obsta 143
 Oge 36
 Oliver 143
 Olmstead 120
 Osborne 18
 Osburn 239
 Overstreet 139
 Paine 81
 Palacio 14
 Palmer 193
 Paneth 94
 Pankratz 92
 Pape 147
 Pargmann 25, 28
 Parker 93, 120, 122, 179
 Parsons 111
 Paschke 68
 Patterson 93, 142
 Paulding 107
 Pauza 139
 Peace 116
 Pearce 93
 Pease 95
 Pedder 214
 Pelzel 84
 Pelzer 206
 Penniger 122
 Penshorn 92
 Peril 60, 140
 Permenter 109
 Perry 179, 213, 214
 Pesche 68
 Peschke 97
 Peter 206
 Peters 46
 Petri 206, 210
 Pettus 32, 33
 Pfeffer 150
 Pfeifer 145
 Pfeiffer 46, 145, 180
 Pfennig 207
 Pfluger 21, 207
 Phillips 93
 Pieper 46, 206
 Pietsch 93
 Pilak 231
 Pino 93
 Platz 214
 Ploeger 43
 Pluenneke 147
 Plumeyer 65
 Pochmann 115
 Pohlmann 206
 Pohlmeier 150
 Polter 98
 Pook 206
 Poppe 66
 Porterfield 194, 195, 196
 Portis 71
 Prehn 116
 Prestiano 84
 Priesmeyer 43, 150
 Probst 179
 Prui 145
 Puls 91, 93
 Purdum 19
 Pusch 68
 Pylant 57, 62
 Pythian 43
 Quiring 93
 Raba 146
 Rabe 64
 Ragsdale 41, 40
 Rahe 146
 Rahm 206
 Ramirez 151
 Ramm 44, 199
 Ranly 93
 Ransleben 122
 Rathkamp 80
 Rau 113
 Rausch 93
 Reading 93
 Red 38, 41
 Redgate 35, 36, 37, 39
 Reed 49
 Reeh 122, 206
 Reich 58
 Reichardt 71
 Reiche 206
 Reichert 92
 Reichmann 179, 224
 Reinarz 46, 206
 Reinhard 69
 Reinhardt 120, 122
 Reininger 46, 206
 Reis 206
 Reisdorff 210
 Remer 46, 206
 Remler 46
 Remmert 43
 Remmler 206
 Ren 46

- Rendon 151
 Renker 9
 Rennert 46, 206
 Resch 91
 Ressonman 239
 Rettig 46
 Reuter 206
 Reynolds 91
 Rheman 65
 Rhode 65
 Richards 62, 65
 Richey 60, 140
 Richter 67, 68, 91, 93
 Richter-DeBerry 175, 216
 Ricke 91
 Rieck 46, 206
 Riedel 46, 93, 206
 Riep 145
 Riggs 93
 Rippley 3, 90, 179, 224
 Ripps 65, 93
 Rittiman 139
 Roba 2, 3
 Robinson 93
 Robinson-Zwahr 93
 Rochs 179
 Rode 93
 Roeber 64
 Roege 206
 Roemer 119, 164
 Roge 46
 Rogers 93, 116, 205
 Rohlf 93
 Rohre 142
 Roll 93
 Rompel 204
 Rose 61
 Rosenberg 219
 Roser 46, 206
 Rossner 93, 148
 Rosson 88
 Rothermel 97, 99
 Ruhmann 91
 Ruhnke 92
 Rummel 113, 114, 115
 Rump 218
 Runish 115
 Rupp 236
 Rush 236
 Russer 206
 Rust 206
 Rutenberg 17
 Saalberg 8, 83, 84
 Saalmueller 206
 Sacherer 206
 Sachmalz 92
 Sack 225
 Saiherer 46
 Salziger 46
 Salzinger 206
 Sama 54
 Sanders 39, 41, 206
- Sartor 206
 Sarver 230
 Sattler 46
 Sauer 220
 Sauerborn 46, 206
 Saur 93
 Sauter 219
 Sawyer 216
 Scarborough 93
 Scates 93
 Schaaf 206
 Schack 91
 Schade 206
 Schaefer 65, 66, 91, 93, 206
 Schafer 65, 46
 Schaffer 230
 Schalle 143
 Schandua 120
 Scharke 144, 146
 Scharle 143
 Schauer 181
 Schaum 71, 146
 Scheel 93
 Schellhas 206
 Schelper 206
 Scherrer 135, 136
 Schertz 46, 206
 Schiecht 202
 Schiffman 141
 Schilling 52
 Schiwa 211
 Schleicher 120, 209
 Schlichting 206
 Schlitting 46
 Schloesser 206
 Schlote 206
 Schmalz 9
 Schmid 68
 Schmidt 46, 68, 75, 196, 206
 Schmitt 147, 175
 Schmitter 139
 Schmitz 46, 81, 206
 Schneider 46, 65, 71, 72, 91, 99, 146, 206, 219
 Schnetzer 124
 Schnidtlar 68
 Schoen 19, 68
 Schoenberg 98, 99
 Schoener 206
 Scholz 4, 209
 Schott 16, 219
 Schramme 149
 Schrank 144, 143
 Schreiner 209
 Schroeder 44, 93
 Schuber 142
 Schuessler 231
 Schuetze 5, 222
 Schuldt 91, 93
 Schuler 142, 144
 Schulmeier 46, 139, 206
 Schulte 150
- Schultz 5, 93, 197
 Schulze 14, 46, 64, 65, 93, 206
 Schumacher 46, 91, 93
 Schumann 93, 230
 Schurke 144, 146
 Schutze 93
 Schwab 46, 206
 Schwarz 27
 Schweitzer 59
 Schweke 38
 Schweke 32, 37, 41
 Schwenker 43, 149, 150
 Schwerthelm 91
 Schwethelm 93
 Scott 93
 Seabough 46
 Sealsfield 75
 Searight 95
 Sechler 173
 Seeker 149
 Seele 46, 206
 Seeliger 91
 Seemann 199
 Seger 145
 Seideman 46, 93
 Seiler 93, 169
 Seiter 46
 Shaddock 93
 Shally 143
 Sharkey 144
 Shaw 123, 219
 Shawley 143
 Sherley 43
 Shettles 41
 Shirley 143
 Shorkey 88
 Shoyer 50
 Shubbert 123
 Shuler 142
 Shultz 239
 Shurber 239
 Shurber 239
 Shurley 93
 Siebert 206
 Siehn 206
 Siemens 54
 Sievers 147
 Simon 206, 239
 Simons 30, 46
 Sims 91
 Sippl 145
 Sitterle 229
 Sivaramakrishnan 5
 Skrzypinski 180
 Sloan 92
 Smith 19, 38, 41, 46, 91, 39, 135,
 Smyth 39
 Smyth 42
 Snavely 144
 Sohofer 46
 Sokolyk 91, 93
 Solms 206
- Sommer 150, 181
 Sorgel 75, 110
 Sowersby 206
 Spangenberg 206
 Spencer 239
 Spiller 93
 Spoetzel 210
 Spreen 146
 Spuler 198
 Spurlin 22
 Stahl 139
 Stanley 91, 93
 Stappenbeck 24
 Starr 93
 Startz 206
 Steenken 176
 Steib 84
 Steidl 67
 Steiff 50
 Steigl 68
 Stertzing 46
 Stevens 12
 Stevens 4, 89
 Stewart 178
 Stidel 67
 Stilger 206
 Stock 206
 Stockert 111
 Stoepfer 93
 Stoerli 113
 Stohr 37, 42
 Stork 46
 Storts 46
 Stovall 144, 146
 Stover 15
 Strarup 44
 Strehlow 180
 Streidel 67
 Streidl 67
 Streidt 128
 Stremme 209
 Striedel 239
 Struve 199, 202,
 Stuart 218
 Studer 93
 Suchyta 93
 Suhr 91, 93, 212
 Suttle 91
 Swin 229
 Syring 206
 Tacke 215
 Tahmankera 179
 Talbot 220
 Talcott 19
 Tausch 46, 206
 Taylor 93, 220
 Tengg 65
 Tesch 64
 Tetley 8, 83, 93
 Tetzlaff 8, 83, 84, 168
 Theis 143
 Thiel 206

88

- Thielepape 46, 206
 Thierse 128
 Thode 62
 Thomae 206
 Thomas 46, 65, 81, 92, 143
 Thompson 4, 20, 108, 144, 181, 207, 208
 Thornton 43, 44
 Thrasher 66
 Thurman 152
 Tiedt 93, 96
 Tiemann 64
 Tiling 38, 42
 Timmermann 142
 Toepperwein 88
 Tolle 46, 206
 Tolzmann 22, 62, 179, 236
 Torrey 123
 Traster 58
 Trenckmann 42, 91, 92
 Trepte 105
 Treptow 93
 Treybig 38, 39, 41, 42
 Trigg 38, 42
 Tubbs 115
 Tucholsky 90
 Turner 91, 93
 Uecker 91, 93
 Ullman 72
 Ullrich 46, 206
 Unger 22
 Untermeyer 72
 Utermoehlen 206
 Van Vechten 46
 Van Blucher 46
 Van Stone 92
 Vanderstaay 151
 Vanderstay 151
 Vaughan 233
 Vega 239
 Veick 46
 Verros 206
 Voelkel 92, 96
 Voelkels 176
 Voelker 46, 206
 Vogel 46, 206
 Voges 46
 Vogt 46, 206, 230, 233
 Voigt 65, 93
 Vollmer 64
 Volpi 112
 Voltin 127
 von Armin 120
 von Behr 120
 von Blucher 123
 von Donop 201
 von Hinueber 37, 42
 von Maszewski 179
 von Meusebach 118, 119
 von Roeder 32, 92, 201, 222, 225
 von Rosenberg 4, 20, 23, 38, 92, 93, 100, 201, 209
 von Schweinitz 4, 88, 109
 von Steuben 193
 von Struve 199, 200
 von Wrede 118
 Von Heeder 93
 Von Hinuber 122
 Von Weizsacker 110
 Von-Maszewski 24, 75, 80, 84, 91, 92, 110
 Vordenbaum 116
 Wachholz 93
 Wade 38, 42, 113
 Wagenfuhr 139
 Walker 66, 143
 Wallace 122
 Wallhafer 142
 Walter 239
 Walters 32
 Walz 206
 Wanderstai 151
 Wandke 113
 Ward 140, 230
 Ware 21
 Warren 204
 Webb 49
 Webber 46
 Weber 26, 213, 239
 Weckener 144
 Wedemeyer 91, 206
 Wedemier 46
 Wegner 93
 Weichmann 147
 Weidner 92
 Weiershausen 179
 Weigand 239
 Weigl 68
 Weil 46
 Weimer 230
 Weiner 58
 Weinert 21, 206
 Weinstock 168
 Weisman 207, 210
 Wellmann 150
 Wendl 93
 Wendt 93
 Wengenroth 230
 Wengeroth 206
 Wentzler 46
 Wenzel 206
 Werner 92
 Wersdoerfer 46, 206
 Wertzner 136
 Wessel 206
 Westenbar 43
 Wetzek 46
 Wetzler 206
 Weyand 38
 Weyel 206
 Weyland 42
 Weynand 69
 Wharton 35
 White 38, 42, 66
 Whorton 93
 Wied 96, 233
 Wiedeaenders 113
 Wiedenfeld 177, 206
 Wieding 168
 Wieland 239
 Wieloch 20
 Wilbarger 42, 37, 38
 Wilhelm 6
 Wilke 206
 Williams 37, 42, 66, 72, 117, 122, 142, 146, 239
 Willke 46, 204, 206
 Willson 93
 Wilson 42, 93, 139
 Windle 93
 Winer 81
 Winkler 39, 42, 67, 206
 Wisneski 63
 Wisskirchen 90
 Wittner 93
 Wolf 9, 44, 64, 93, 141, 144, 145
 Wolff 22
 Wolfson 49
 Wolter 139
 Wolz 80
 Woodliff 67
 Woodring 93
 Woodruff 168
 Wopler 33
 Worm 196
 Wrede 206
 Wuertele 9
 Wuest 206
 Wurt 46
 Wuthrich 43, 44
 Yearkins 35
 Yergins 37
 York 33, 37, 42, 91, 92
 Young 92
 Zalmanzig 65
 Zasthtag 46
 Zedler 92
 Zeiss 93
 Zellner 92
 Zentner 8, 83, 84
 Zesch 142, 143, 146
 Zettner 43
 Ziegenbein 93
 Ziegler 38, 42
 Zieschong 100
 Zimmerman 93
 Zimmermann 50
 Zimmerscheit 32
 Zingelmann 96
 Zink 46, 201, 206
 Zoch 195, 196
 Zschiesche 233
 Zuercher 206
 Zuniga 142
 Zunker 21, 91
 Zurcher 46
 Zuschlag 20, 46, 206

TOPIC INDEX 1993

Compiled by W. M. Von-Maszewski

(Three Issues: Number 1, pages 1-78; Number 2, pages 79-160; Number 3, pages 161-242)

- Ancestors in North Rhine-Westphalia, 129
 Austin History Center, 95
 Austin Heritage Society , 15
 Bechstein pianos, 178
 Berlin: The 2000 Olympics, 52
- BOOKS:**
A Sojourn in Texas, 1846-47, 110;
Across The Atlantic And Beyond, 30;
Atlantische Brücke: Poems, 168
Cedar Fever, 112
Did You Ever ...Meet A Texas Hero, 50
German Pioneer Life, 236
New Braunfels: The First Founders, 205
The German-Americans: An Ethnic Experience, 224
- Bowling (nine-pin), 21
 Brief Eines Bayern ..., 47
 Church Bells, 53
 Cunegund:Empress and Saint , 126
 Elderhostel, 134
 Erinnerungen (Recollections), 181
 Ernst, Friedrich, in Germany, 25
 German Chorus Tours Texas, 127
 German Heritage Reading List, 179
 German Language Today, 132, 133
 German POWs in U. S. Camps, 108
 Germans in Missouri (film), 107
 Germans in the U. S., 22
- GERMANY:**
 Amerika for Sale, 100
 Brandenburg, 128
- Dresden's Frauenkirche, 215
 Elbe River, , 221
 Emigration, 215
 Oldenburg, 96
 Pommerania, 180
 Teutoburger Wald, 203
 Texas Choir Tours, 222
 Travels, 216, 225
 Walpurgisnacht, 126
 Wittenberg, 125
- Grimm's Tales, 213
- GTHS:**
 Annual Meeting, 6, 82, 163
 Donors, 91
 Genealogy, 56, 137, 227
 German Free School, 4
 Green the Garden Grows, 89
 Handbook II, 10, 86, 166
 Hosts SGAS, 2
 Members write, 9, 80, 162
 Newspaper Project, 24
 Scholarship Awards, 168
- Houston: St. Peter's Church, 220
 In Memoriam, 14
 Kidnapping, 31
 New Braunfels:
 Hummel Museum, 19, 214
 Sophienburg Archives, 48
 People, 13, 18, 84, 97, 101, 110, 177
 San Angelo, Texas:
 German heritage, 164
 San Antonio, Texas, 49
 German Heritage Park, 16
 St. Joseph's, 124
 Scherrer History (Texas), 135
 Society for German-American Studies (SGAS), 90
- Texas Music Museum, 88
- TEXAS:**
 Bracken and Wetmore, 116
 Clara Rummel of Round Top, 113
 Comal County (1846 Poll List), 45
 Comal County (in pictures), 204
 Fisher-Miller grant (map), 204
 German Settlers in Comancheria, 117
 Germans and Slavery, 197
 German-Texans, 210
 Germans in Galveston, 217
 Indian Peace Treaty, 179
 Indianola Project, 23
 Llano Estacado, 170
 New Braunfels, 19, 48, 211, 214
 Oldenburg, 176
 Painted Churches, 111
 Pflugerville, 21
 Sunday House, 213
 TheWends (Sorbs) , 194
- Times of our Century, 106
 Turkey Creek School, 43
 Washington, D. C.:
 Holocaust Museum, 110



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4. *THE HANDBOOK AND REGISTRY OF GERMAN-TEXAN HERITAGE*.
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6. The dual-language edition of Alwin H. Sörgel's Texas writings, *A SOJOURN IN TEXAS, 1846-47*, translated and edited by W. M. Von-Maszewski.

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Ideally, this allows for one week to assemble, four weeks to print, one week to prepare for mailing and time for the U. S. Mail.

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All articles and manuscripts must be typed single spaced, on 8.5 by 11 inch white paper with a .25 to .5 inch margin on all edges.

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Kenn Knopp
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(210) 997-7273

1995
September 7, 8, 9
VICTORIA
Patsy Hand
417 Cottonwood St.
Victoria, TX 77904
(512) 575-0049

1996
September 5, 6, 7
LUBBOCK
Meredith McClain
2612-24th St.
Lubbock, TX 79410
(806) 744-6033

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