

*The
Kerr County Historical Commission
presents*

An ORAL HISTORY

of

Phyllis Schwethelm Shelton

Kerr County Historical Commission

ORAL HISTORY PROJECT

Interviewee: Phyllis Schwethelm Shelton

Interviewers: Francelle Robison Collins
Bonnie Pipes Flory

Date: October 16, 2018

Place: Kerr County Courthouse
Kerrville, Texas

*The Oral History Project is a project of
The Kerr County Historical Commission,
a volunteer organization. Oral History
Committee chair is Francelle Robison Collins.*

Transcribed and Edited by Rita Edington Odom

Kerr County Historical Commission

ORAL HISTORY PROJECT

Name: Phyllis Schwethelm Shelton

Date of Birth: October 10. 1947

Place of Birth: Keidel Memorial Hospital
Fredericksburg, Texas

Education: Notre Dame School, Kerrville, Tx.
Tivy High School, Kerrville, Tx.
Rice University, Houston, Tx.
Baylor School of Medicine, PA

Father: Cade Schwethelm
Mother: Jean Vann Schwethelm

Spouse: David Shelton

Children: Two daughters: Adrienne Shelton Blount, Erin
Shelton

SUMMARY

Phyllis Schwethelm Shelton was born in Kerrville, Texas on October 10, 1947. Her great, great, great grandfather, Ernst Schwethelm, immigrated from Germany in 1850 and settled in Comfort, Tx. His son, Henry, was a Texas Ranger and also fought in the Battle at Nueces. Phyllis is in possession of a letter Henry wrote concerning that battle. Henry's son, Bruno, was raised in Kerrville, Tx. as was Phyllis' grandfather, Otto and her father, Cade. The Schwethelms have a long history in Kerr County. Phyllis' grandmother, daughter of August Faltin of Comfort, married Otto, Phyllis' grandmother. August Faltin was instrumental in Captain Charles Schreiner's start in the mercantile business. The Schwethelms have been in ranching and real estate in Kerr County since the early days. They still live on their cattle ranch near Kerrville.

An Oral History of
Phyllis Schwethelm Shelton

My name is Francelle Robison Collins and I am with the Kerr County Historical Commission, Oral History Project. Today is October 16, 2018, and we are here at the Kerr County Courthouse in Kerrville, Texas, with Bonnie Pipes Floury. We are talking with Phyllis Schwethelm Shelton, who understands that we are making audio and video recordings of this interview and that a typewritten transcript of this interview will be provided so that changes can be made. The audio and video tapes, however, cannot be edited. This information along with copies of any family pictures and documents provided by you will then be turned over to the Kerr Regional History Center, Schreiner University, and the University of North Texas' Portals to Texas History, where they will be available to the public unless specific restrictions are placed on them by you. These restrictions will be noted in the Release form after you have had a chance to review your manuscript. Are you clear on what we are doing today?

PHYLLIS: Yes.

FRANCELLE: What is your given name?

PHYLLIS: Phyllis Schwethelm

FRANCELLE: When and where were you born?

PHYLLIS: I was born in the Keidel Memorial Hospital in Fredericksburg, Texas.

FRANCELLE: What we are going to do today is to have you share with us the family histories of the Schwethelm and Faltin families, two very early settlers in the Comfort, Texas area. Can you start with your great, great, great grandfather, Ernst Schwethelm and tell us when he came to the United States. We'll talk about him for about twenty minutes and then we'll talk about the Faltin family.

PHYLLIS: Okay. It was really Heinrich Ernst Jacob Schwethelm. He and his wife, Sibilla Heinen Schwethelm and his son, Henry who was 10, all came together to Texas in 1850. They came from Dusseldorf on the Rhine, Germany. They arrived in Indianola and then to New Braunfels and they were in New Braunfels for a couple of years and there Henry attended school and learned English and then attended school in Comal. Then in 1852, Ernst purchased some property in Martinez. But after being there a short time, he got gold fever and joined a group of twenty-five men from San Antonio and went to Sacramento, California to the gold rush. He left his wife and young Henry on the farm. But what happened is that

the Martinez Creek ran dry and they had to take water and cart it by wagon to the animals. This was a terrible hardship. All this came from Henry through an interview with San Antonio Express dated August 31, 1924. Basically, if you go through the drought in Texas you know what that's like. So, she sent a letter to him. There's no telling how long it took to get to him, but she said, "This is the situation and it's horrible. Can we join you?" He sent a letter back saying, "No, I've found a lot of gold. I'm going to come back and it's going to be wonderful so why don't you hold back and when I come back we'll sell the place and move to Comfort." So, she had a brother who was in Comfort so there was already family in Comfort. I don't know if she went to Comfort before he got back but if it was me and I was there struggling, I would have moved. Guido Ransleben puts the family in Comfort in 1854 but Henry said they didn't move there until 1857 so I don't know. He came back around that time because he didn't leave until 1854. I just don't think she held out that long. I think she went to be with her brother. But we'll never know because most of the information I have is from that newspaper.

FRANCELLE: So, he found gold?

PHYLLIS: He found gold, enough for them to move to Comfort and buy a little place. But we know for sure that Henry, in 1857, at the age of 17, joined the Rangers. So, he was in his first Ranger job with G.H. Nelson's company in 1857 and that was a company out of San Antonio. He said it was thirty-five dollars a month plus provisions for your horse and gun. But you had to have your horse and gun. Ernst had come back with gold – this was all pre-Civil War. Henry got two more Ranger jobs because they were short, like 4 months at a time. The bandidos and those they were going after would disband. He was with Captain E.A. McFadier and then he was with Captain John W. Sansom which is out of Curry Creek near Sisterdale. They were after some people around Johnson Creek in Ingram who had murdered some people. That was his last job and that ended in 1860. Henry went back to ranching with his dad. This was just before the outbreak of the Civil War. They were in sympathy with the anti-secessionists feelings that were going on in Comfort at that time. Ernst and Henry were both in the Comfort organizations so if you follow "A Hundred Years of Comfort in Texas" by Guido Ransleben, 1954, it was all forming. All that was going to happen, the discontent, was about to happen. Ernst was still there. He didn't go with the group that went to the Nueces because he was older. I think there was a cut-off age where they weren't in danger of conscription. They drove carts to carry things – they got out that way. After the Civil War was over, Ernst got gold fever again. In about 1868 he went to New Orleans. People weren't going overland then so they would take a boat from New Orleans. When he was in New Orleans he caught smallpox and died. So, he was out of the picture. The photograph I have is when he was in New Orleans.

FRANCELLE: Was he buried there?

PHYLLIS: I don't know. I don't even know if he had a tombstone.

FRANCELLE: What was going on at home at that time?

PHYLLIS: Let's go back to Henry. Ernst was still alive when Henry went to battle. So, I will read the letter.

FRANCELLE: Tell us about the letter.

PHYLLIS: My grandfather was going to school and his teacher – this was in 1913 (he was married in 1916). He was going back to school to catch up on the education he had missed. His teacher found out that he was the grandson of Captain Henry and he was interested in the Battle of Nueces. So, he asked my grandfather if he would get an account of the battle from his grandfather. This is my great great grandfather's answer to that request and it starts out, "You can give this to your teacher." It's written in broken English because he was primarily a German speaker although he could make himself understood in English if he had to.

FRANCELLE: Go ahead and read it to us.

PHYLLIS: It tells a lot in his own words. They were in Comfort at the Comfort Heritage Society and the man who was writing the definitive history, Colonel Burrier, was very excited when he found out that I had this letter because he said it was the only account of one of the Germans in their own words that they had. Sansom (Henry's Ranger Captain) had written an account because he was there also. He was the guide for the German group that went down to the battle. He also survived the battle.

FRANCELLE: How many went down there? Go ahead and read the letter.

PHYLLIS: "Kerrville, Kerr County, 1913
My Dear Otto,
I received your letter several days ago. I will write to you about that Nueces fight and you can give it to your teacher. We started from the head of Turtle Creek in Kerr County. Sixty-eight men to go to Mexico on the first day of August, 1862. The governor of the state issued a proclamation that all who would not take the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy had to leave the state within thirty days. So we left. But we were overtaken on the west Nueces by about one hundred twenty-five to one hundred fifty Confederate soldiers and they shot into our camp about 2 hours before day. They waited until daybreak and the fight commenced. We fought them about 1 hour and we only had seventeen men left able to fight. So the seventeen men crossed the Nueces to the cedar break. They never followed us. We left out dead and about twelve or thirteen wounded. Some twenty-five men or so had left our camp before day when the fight commenced. Me and Ernst Kramer counted our men and there were only forty left so they was going back home. I told them I would not go home, that I was going to Mexico if I had to go alone. So, Jake

Kusenberger and Theo Graf from Fredericksburg said if I would go they would go with me. Of course, we had no horses and no money. But we went. That was Sunday morning on the tenth day of August. And we got into Mexico on the thirteenth without anything to eat. But after we got there we got plenty to eat. Then we went to Piedros Negros and from there to Monterrey and from there to Matamoras and from there we were sent to New Orleans by the U.S. Colonel Pierce. Then on the twenty-sixth day of October, 1862, we got to New Orleans and on the twenty-seventh we enlisted in the U. S. Army. We had very often nothing to eat for two days in Mexico. Now back to the fight. After the fight, Lieutenant Lilly had all of our wounded men killed. He called on volunteers to kill them and he got plenty of them. One of them volunteers is living here in Kerr County. His name Alonzo Rees. He lives in Center Point. He is now a great churchman. I hope he will go to hell someday. Now, I got all of this information from Dr. Downs after the war. They sent for him to Fort Clark to attend to their wounded. They had about forty-five of them. Dr. Downs had a ranch about ten miles from Bandera at that time and I was well acquainted with him. That is about all for now, I suppose. Your Grandpa, Henry Schwethelm”

“Dear Otto,
Two of them fourteen men who went back home, Henry Steeler and Theodore Brukish, were taken prisoner by Starkey and turned over to some of Captain Davis’ company. And 3 miles above Kerrville on Goat Creek they killed them, shooting target at them. And then left them. After the war we went to the Nueces and got the bones and buried them in Comfort.
Your Grandpa and Grandma Schwethelm”

Interestingly this was just him (first part of the letter) but this (second part of the letter) was both him and her. Henry Stieler was her brother. So, one of the ones that was hung and shot at was her brother. So, she saw him write this and she probably said, “No, you have to tell them about my brother.” That was on White Oak Creek. So, her sister and her mother who went to get the bodies and they were in terrible shape. And they had to go through Confederate soldiers because any man who went to retrieve the bodies would have been killed. But they let the women go. Then, after the war in 1865, those bones from the Nueces that were just laying there were retrieved by my great, great grandfather and brought back. They were all buried in Comfort where the monument now is.

FRANCELLE: That’s terribly interesting and that you have it in such detail. He didn’t leave anything out. The whole thing about Comfort and their story is so interesting. The Germans there were so different and there was conflict because they were all Germans and it started out being sort of a utopian kind of settlement. And they were free thinkers and they were very different from the neighboring Center Point. That was a kind of Anglo settlement. And then the war came along. The Germans didn’t have slaves, they thought very differently, had a different culture.

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FRANCELLE: They were people of the land and just took care of family. Is that all for that family?

PHYLLIS: Well, that sort of covers the Schwethelms. It doesn't cover when Henry moves to Kerrville. Henry went back to Rangering in 1867. He was made captain by Governor Davis of his own company and he did that for ten years. He was also a lieutenant for the Kerrville company of Minute Men that were at Camp Verde from 1873-1878. So, he would really be a lawman. But then in 1877 he and his first cousin Henry Heinen went together and got some land here in Kerrville out where our ranch is now. In 1879 he also got a Homestead Act piece of land. Then in about 1880 or 1879 they moved out to Wolf Creek and that's how they became a Kerrville resident. When he stopped living on the ranch in the twentieth century he moved into Kerrville and lived on Jefferson Street where the current Presbyterian church is; 816 Jefferson Street.

FRANCELLE: How was the blending of the Faltins and the Schwethelms? Who married to blend those families together?

PHYLLIS: That would be my grandparents. My grandmother was the granddaughter of August Faltin, the original August Faltin who was in Comfort. This is the Comfort connection again. Really almost all of my relatives originated in Comfort. August Faltin originally came from Danzig, Prussia. He married and his wife came from Leipzig. They got married and immediately immigrated and they came over on a ship called The Auguste. They came into Galveston and came immediately to Comfort. They didn't take the circuitous route that the Schwethelms did but then it was later, it was 1856. And right away he started a store there.

FRANCELLE: What kind of store was that?

PHYLLIS: It was a mercantile. They sold everything. First it was just a little store and then in 1879 he made it a two-story store.

FRANCELLE: Did they live in the Faltin house, the one that's right down town?

PHYLLIS: At first they had a small house right next to the store and that still stands. It wasn't until the 1890's that they built that mansion and I have a picture of it. That's where my grandmother spent a great bit of her childhood.

FRANCELLE: That's the one on 27?

PHYLLIS: That's right. The big one.

FRANCELLE: Most people pass it when they come in and out of Kerrville.

PHYLLIS: My grandmother told me a lot of memories about growing up in that mansion. Her mother died when she was very, very young and her father didn't marry right away so she was raised in her early childhood in that mansion by her grandmother and so she was very close to her grandmother and had a lot of experiences in that house. So, she had a lot of insights about that generation so all that information came to me through her. Her father did eventually remarry and my grandmother got 4 new half-siblings. She had a brother too, a full brother.

FRANCELLE: Let's talk about the connection between the Faltins and Captain Schreiner.

PHYLLIS: During the war there was not a lot of connection but after the war is when there was a connection. Captain Schreiner evidently wanted to get into the mercantile business. Faltin was already well established and Captain Schreiner needed some capital. So, he got a five-thousand-dollar loan to open his store in Kerrville that he got from Faltin. During the war, Mr. Faltin wasn't in any of these fights although he was against secession too. He had gone to Europe because he had the money to just skedaddle and he liked Europe anyway. He had made many trips to Europe so he was in Europe and left all the business to his wife Clara. My grandmother told me that Clara was really the one that made that first loan.

FRANCELLE: Did they (Faltin and Schreiner) know each other before?

PHYLLIS: Yes. They knew each other. I think they had some real estate transactions. After that, according to a clipping that was put out by Schreiner Bank – that's where I got the five-thousand-dollar number – in the sixties, said that loan was because Schreiner didn't have any money. They were in the mercantile business together for ten years until Faltin finally retired and got out of it.

FRANCELLE: He closed his business in Comfort and went in with Schreiner in Kerrville?

PHYLLIS: Kerrville and Junction and, three different places, they were in business together.

FRANCELLE: They were all called Schreiner?

PHYLLIS: Faltin and Schreiner. That was right after the war, so it would be ten years after that Faltin was bought out of it. He was an old guy and Schreiner was a young guy. Faltin gave his interest in his store in Comfort to his kids.

FRANCELLE: They are a big family in Comfort, as well as the Schwethelms.

PHYLLIS: There are some Schwethelms in Comfort, but they are very distant relatives. They aren't part of Henry's clan. And the Faltins in Comfort are part of the clan of grandmother's half-sisters. We do have part of the Faltin ranch, that was my grandmother's part.

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FRANCELLE: And that's where you're living now?

PHYLLIS: No. I live on the Schwethelm ranch. There was the Schwethelm ranch that is between Kerrville and Fredericksburg. It's in Kerr County off Hwy 16. That's what Henry had and then later Bruno Schwethelm and then Cade Schwethelm and Harry had part of that too. His kids have some.

FRANCELLE: Let's talk a little bit about your dad. Give us his name.

PHYLLIS: You're forgetting Bruno Schwethelm, one of Henry's kids and then Ernest, also Henry's kid, who had the saloons in town.

FRANCELLE: And the saloons were in Kerrville?

PHYLLIS: Yes. Henry, once he got here he was pretty much a Kerrville person and his sons, Bruno and Ernest, were Kerrville people. That was the end of the Comfort connection.

FRANCELLE: And your dad was Cade and who was his father?

PHYLLIS: Cade's dad was Otto. Otto was the one who married Isabelle, who was my grandmother and came from Comfort. That was the connection between the Schwethelms and the Faltins. That was interesting because my grandmother, coming from the real upper-class European background was marrying the lower class Schwethelms. She told me, and it's funny to me because I was from a different generation, but looking historically, she told me she didn't like Henry Schwethelm because he was opposed to her marrying Otto because she would be so spoiled having grown up with servants that she wouldn't know how to keep the house clean or cook. And it was true. She had grown up with her grandmother and her grandmother wouldn't let her clean and wouldn't let her cook, but she had always wanted to. And it was such a strange thing to be opposed to, that he was marrying up in the world.

FRANCELLE: Was your dad raised where you are living now?

PHYLLIS: No. Because my grandfather was not a rancher. He actually was a banker and worked at the Charles Schreiner Bank. He started out as a teller and worked there for forty-five years. He started out as a teller and ended up as a director.

FRANCELLE: This was Otto

PHYLLIS: Yes. When he married my grandmother, they were married at that big house in Comfort and they moved right away to Kerrville, 808 Earl Garrett, where my father was born, and Harry also. That's where they grew up.

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FRANCELLE: Is that house still there?

PHYLLIS: Yes. They sold it probably just before I was born when they moved out to the ranch. My grandfather still worked at the bank. He was working there when I was going to Notre Dame and even after they moved to the ranch, maybe about 7 or 8 years more after they moved to the ranch. I remember that as soon as I was old enough to be trusted to walk from Notre Dame to the Charles Schreiner Bank, to that old bank – it was such a neat old bank - and ride home with him. I would wait until he got off and ride to the ranch with him.

FRANCELLE: Did your dad bring you in to school?

PHYLLIS: My mom did.

FRANCELLE: Let's talk about your dad. He went to Tivy. And you went to Tivy after Notre Dame?

PHYLLIS: I went to Notre Dame for 8 years and started Tivy in the 9th grade.

FRANCELLE: Was your family Catholic or did you just pick Notre Dame?

PHYLLIS: My mother was Catholic. My grandmother was Presbyterian. My grandfather rarely went to church. My dad didn't go to church much unless he went with his mother to the Presbyterian Church.

FRANCELLE: What was your mother's maiden name?

PHYLLIS: Vann. She was Jean Vann.

FRANCELLE: They were a Kerrville family?

PHYLLIS: Yes.

FRANCELLE: Did they live in downtown Kerrville or were they ranchers?

PHYLLIS: They lived on Bluebonnet Drive. They had come from the South, from Tennessee, because she was adopted by her family. He was her great uncle. Her mother had died at an early age and her father had run off. They came here because he was an engineer and he had gotten TB.

FRANCELLE: What year did you graduate from Tivy?

PHYLLIS: 1965.

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FRANCELLE: Then what did you do?

PHYLLIS: I went to Rice University in Houston.

FRANCELLE: Why did you pick Rice?

PHYLLIS: My cousin went to Harvard and he wanted me to go to Ratcliff, but I wasn't accepted. It's really hard to get in there. I also applied to UT and was accepted at UT and Rice.

FRANCELLE: Why did you pick Rice?

PHYLLIS: I went over there to interview, and it was really beautiful and smaller than UT. It was beautiful and I'm glad I went there. There were a lot of smart people there. I use to think I was smart, but I thought, "Boy, everybody here is smarter than me."

FRANCELLE: Most of them were on scholarship too.

PHYLLIS: Yes. But I wasn't.

FRANCELLE: Did you meet your husband there?

PHYLLIS: My husband went there but I didn't meet him there. He is three years younger than I am so he was a Freshman when I was a Senior and I wouldn't have had anything to do with him.

FRANCELLE: What did you do after you graduated?

PHYLLIS: I had a degree in History which wasn't too good for finding a job. I got a job as a radioisotope technician at Methodist Hospital and there was no specific training for it because it was new. They said, "Do you mind drawing blood." I said, "No, I don't mind doing that." And they trained me to do it. I was always interested in things like that. I was also a research technician at Baylor College of Medicine. I worked at NASA doing research. Baylor College of Medicine had a Physicians Assistant program there so I did that. I went back to school and got a BS and a Physician's Assistant certification.

FRANCELLE: Did you go to work for a doctor then?

PHYLLIS: I went to work at Macgregor Medical Clinic as a PA. But it was when I was in school for the PA program that I met my husband. Someone suggested that I go to my old alma mater because under the chemistry hall they have a bar where you can get twenty-five cent beers. So, I went down there, and my husband was working for

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Shell Oil Company. He was a geophysicist. He had gone to Rice and had a master's degree in physics. He was going down there because the physics department, the graduate students, had that bar down there. So, I met him there. We got married.

FRANCELLE: You have children?

PHYLLIS: Yes. I have two children. Both girls. I have a son-in-law and two grandchildren. One of my daughters is not married. But they all live on the ranch now.

FRANCELLE: How nice. Are they ranchers?

PHYLLIS: Well, we all live on the ranch and we're running the ranch together. The three of us, my two daughters and I, own the ranch together and it's a partnership.

FRANCELLE: What do you ranch?

PHYLLIS: Just cattle.

FRANCELLE: What kind of cattle?

PHYLLIS: Angus.

FRANCELLE: Do you like it?

PHYLLIS: I grew up doing that. My dad started out with goats and sheep. We had a Jersey cow when I was growing up. He got into the cattle, Hereford first. My dad was always changing things around at the ranch. He was a consummate rancher, he really was. He loved ranching, but he got into real estate in the late sixties. It started out as Cade Schwethelm Realty but in 1973 he changed it to Kerrville Realty.

FRANCELLE: Is that still going?

PHYLLIS: No. I think his wife kept it up for a 1 to 1½ years after he died.

FRANCELLE: Your mother passed away and he remarried, is that right?

PHYLLIS: No. My mother and father divorced the year I went to college. My dad was married 3 times and my mother was married 3 times. But the Kerrville Realty went on for a very long time.

FRANCELLE: Did he sell mainly ranches?

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PHYLLIS: He sold all kinds of real estate. And it was always at that same location. When he bought that building he bought it with Fred Miller. Fred Miller has a travel agency on one side and my dad had real estate on the other side.

FRANCELLE: And where was that?

PHYLLIS: It's on 2026 Sidney Baker, right across from the YO.

FRANCELLE: Is there still a real estate office there?

PHYLLIS: No. My daughters have inherited it. And my daughter that's, she and her husband are opening very soon a showroom. My son-in-law has bought a sawmill in Comfort and he does mesquite mantles and all kinds of furniture, taxidermy stands and all kinds of handmade things.

FRANCELLE: You live in your grandparent's home, not your dad's home?

PHYLLIS: I live in my grandparent's home.

FRANCELLE: Do either of your daughters live in your dad's home?

PHYLLIS: My girls live across the road. My daughter and son-in-law live in my great grandfather and grandmother's home. They are fixing it up. You can actually see it on Hwy. 16. It's across from The Wilderness. And the house right next to it we're fixing it up now. We've used it as a rent house. That's where I grew up. I lived there for the first eighteen years of my life.

FRANCELLE: Is that by the cemetery?

PHYLLIS: No. We are much further out. One thing I haven't mentioned is that when I was growing up, right across from us was the entomology station. The entomology station was where they did all the work to eliminate the screwworm fly. When I was a kid, the smell from raising the flies, they raised them on donkey meat, the smell would just come over. The room where they raised them was called the Stink House. I loved that stuff as a kid. I would go over there – that's how I got into medicine. I loved it. The screwworms were so bad in those early years in the fifties. My dad and I would spend the summer getting on horseback, riding out and finding those animals that had it and rope them and pull them down and doctor those areas. Otherwise, they would die.

FRANCELLE: That's why we have so many deer now.

PHYLLIS: Yes, those screwworms were an equalizer. Dr. Bushland was a friend of the family. He was the one who conceived the whole idea of how to eradicate them. The

entomology station was there until the seventies. They had been there for fifty years. They had a fifty-year lease for that place on our ranch. My grandfather decided it wasn't a good idea to give them another fifty-year lease that they wanted. We decided against it because we wondered if they might say they had imminent domain on it or something. So, they moved closer into town at their current site and they took the Stink House with them and got a historical marker on it. But all the rest of it is still there on the ranch. That is all part of what was Henry's ranch and later Bruno's. Bruno Schwethelm was a rancher, interestingly in the 1920's, he sold the whole thing and moved to town. But he missed it so a year later he bought it back. He sold it for \$1 an acre and bought it back for, I think, \$1.05 an acre. When he bought it back, my grandfather had to go in with him to buy it back.

FRANCELLE: Did we cover everyone in your family you wanted to?

PHYLLIS: Yes. I think we did. We kind of went back and forth but I think we did.

FRANCELLE: Very interesting. That letter is very valuable, I'm sure you are just thrilled to death to have that. Thank you for your time and for sharing your history.

END





HENRY SCHWETHELM IN UNION CALVARY UNIFORM 1ST TEXAS CO. A



FALTIN MANSION IN DOWNTOWN COMFORT, TEXAS EARLY 1890'S



CLARA BELOW AND FREDERICH AUGUST FALTIN IN 1856 PRIOR TO THEIR IMMIGRATION TO AMERICA



ISABEL ERNA FALTIN, GRANDMOTHER OF PHYLISS



Theod. Lienthal.

New Orleans

HEINRICH ERNST JAKOB SCHWETHELM (1814-1868)



BRUNO AND JOHANNA SCHELLHASE SCHWETHELM WEDDING PHOTO



CAPT. HENRY AND EMILIE STIELER SCHWETHELM 50TH ANNIVERSARY PARTY MARCH 22. 1912, SONS
STANDING: WALTER. ERNEST. BRUNO



BRUNO SCHWETHELM WITH ANGORA GOATS ON SCHWETHELM RANCH



CADE SCHWETHELM, FATHER OF PHYLIS

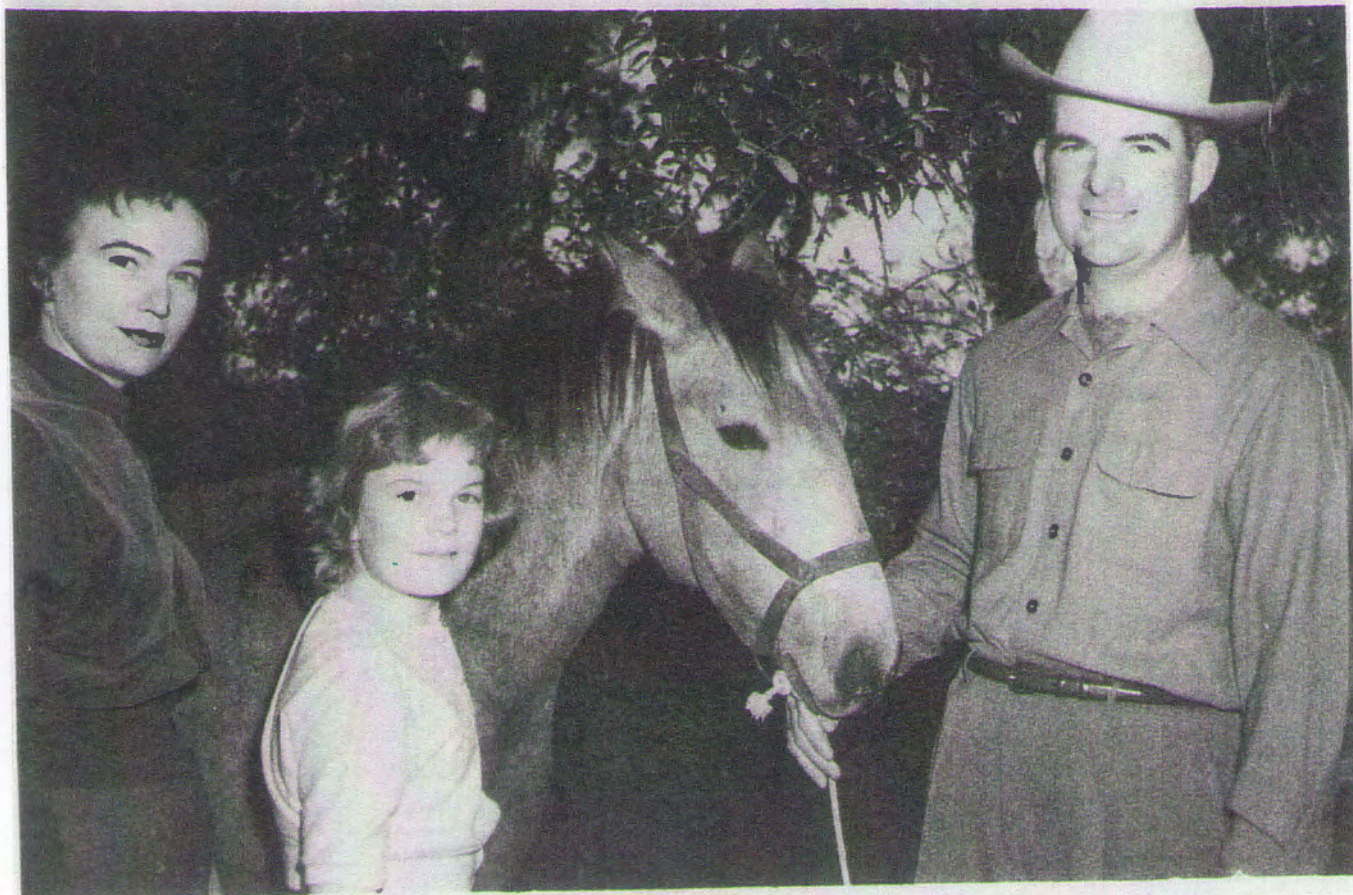


 *Jorns* BOX 347
KERRVILLE, TEXAS

OTTO B. AND ISABEL FALTIN SCHWETHELM ON SCHWETHELM RANCH



WILLIAM CADE SCHWETHELM, PHYLLIS'S DAD



JEAN VANN SCHWETHELM, PHYLISS AND CADE C. 1958



CADE, PHYLISS AND DAVID SHELTON AT THE SHELTON WEDDING FEB. 16, 1979