

German Texan Heritage Society

NEWSLETTER



Price: \$2.50 (members)
\$3.00 (non-members)

N E W S L E T T E R

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.....SEE BACK COVER FOR CONTINUATION OF EDITORIAL BOARD AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS.....

GERMAN-TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY

N E W S L E T T E R

Volume II, Number II, July, 1980

TABLE - OF - CONTENTS

FRONT AND BACK INSIDE - Editorial Board, Board of Directors, Ads
Back Two Pages - Membership Information
1.....EVENTS CALENDAR (Anna Thompson)
2.....Notes from Anna; Folk Festivals in Washington County(Elizabeth Lehmann)
3-4.....San Antonio Restaurants; Places; Maps
5-7.....1980 GTHS Meeting Information; Schedule; Registration Form
8.....Editor's Note: "DRT Library - Deserted by Loyalists"
9.....EDITOR'S PAGE- About the May meeting; Notes about editorial board
10....."Dowry" (Lisa Kahn); Renewal Notice; Congratulations to Liselotte Babin
11.....Third GTHS Meeting, Winedale, 1981 - Steering Committee named
12-13...."Sophisticated Pleasure: German Style" (Sharon Miller)
14-16....LEBENDIGES DEUTSCH: "Remnants of German in the English of the Texas Germans"
(Joseph Wilson)
16.....GTHS member becomes a Bishop
17....."Texas Germans"(Don H. Tolzmann); From "The Week in Germany"
18-19....COLLECTING GERMAN FOLKLORE AND HERITAGE MATERIAL (Gilbert J. Jordan)
19-20....REUNIONS "Texans for a Week"(Lera T. Lich); Hoelscher-Buxkemper; Pfeil;Danz;
Schwab; Dentler
21....."In other Words" (Charles von Rosenberg)
22-23....BI-FOCAL: Book Reviews (Minetta Goyne)
24-26....New books/Publications; A letter from Oldenburg(transl. by Ingrid Kokinda)
27....."Need to Know What is Happening in the Federal Republic of Germany?" German
Information Center; Goethe Institute; Consulate General
28,.....Mixed articles; Texas/AATG Sourcebook
29....."Trav Windham: Cattleman at 16"(submitted by Ted Goedeke)
30.....Texas Tech Project
31....."Rangers Killed South Texas German Loyalists" (Maury Maverick)
32.....SPECIAL COLLECTIONS: University of Texas at San Antonio (Maria Watson)
33.....PATRONS/NEW MEMBERS (Dona Reeves)
GERMAN-TEXANS' GENEALOGY (Theresa Gold)
34-36....Writing to Germany; Fredericksburg Colonists
37-38....Fayette Heritage Museum; Austin County Cemeteries; Organizing your Research
38-44....From our Members
44-45....Obituary of Fritz Kruger, Sr., Dessau, Tx.
45-47....GTHS Members' Genealogical Exchange
48.....Obituary Notice: Frau Conrad Zuschlag (Millie Jenull Jachmisen)
49....."The Old Gardener" (Gilbert J. Jordan); "Sprüche" (Anna Eberle)

TABLE - OF - CONTENTS (continued)

- 50..... Aus Deutschland, news clips from Ingrid
- 51....."Robert Carl Dehnisch and Margarita Braden" (Barbara York)
- 52.....Senior Singles(The Week in Germany); "Köln feiert Jahrestag der Dom-Vollendung";
Monolingual Americans
- FROM: SOCIETY FOR GERMAN-AMERICAN STUDIES NEWSLETTER(Lavern Rippley, editor)
- 53.....Announcement of 1981 Symposium, April 10-11, San Antonio; How to join
- 54-55....Recent Doctorial Dissertations in German-American Studies
- 55.....Pennsylvania German Folk Songs; Lüchow's Restaurant; German Literature Abroad;
German School in New York
- 56-57....Recent Publications with Commentary
- 58.....Postcard and Stamps honoring German-Americans; German-English Bilingual Program
in Cincinnati; Recipe
- 59....."Austin Saloon gets official listing"(S.A. Express); Christie Gold recalls poem
- 60....."Sprachlose Weltmacht"(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung), sent by Elfi Ochs
- 61-62....1979 INDEX(TOPICS), Theola Dallmeyer and Diana Bennett

German Village in Columbus, Ohio is a Model in Historic
Preservation

In the heart of Columbus, Ohio stands the 232-acre German Village. It is mainly a residential neighborhood, a neighborhood in which compact red-brick houses stand surrounded by neat gardens, quaint iron fences, and tree-shaded brick sidewalks. The neighborhood was originally settled during the 1880's by German immigrants who came to work in the nearby breweries. By the turn of the century, German Village had become a thriving ethnic community with a distinctive architectural style.

Prohibition disrupted the brewing industry and in time the neighborhood changed, many of its original residents moving away. In the late 1950's, when urban decay had begun to overtake the area, Frank Fetch and his wife bought one of the old houses and completely restored it. Fetch and others formed the German Village Society in 1960 for the "preservation and restoration of property in the German Village area and the retention of its charm and old world atmosphere." Through the efforts of this non-profit corporation, German Village has been rescued from oblivion and is again as well-kept and picturesque as it was a century ago.

Restoration and renovation of the area is still going on. Several years ago, German Village was designated an historic area, and today any architectural changes in the district must be approved by a volunteer commission set up by the Columbus City Council.

Although German Village is no longer an ethnic enclave, it is proud of its German heritage. In some gardens, the grape vines planted by the original owners have survived and are still cultivated. Above all, the unique appearance of the houses, in which lintels of cut stone top windows flanked by neat shutters, recalls the area's distinctive past. In 1968, La Vern Rippley published a small volume on the Columbus Germans which is available by writing: Debra Klamfoth, Ex. Director, The German Village News, 624 South Third St. Columbus, Ohio 43206.

*From
Society
For
German -
American
Studies
Newsletter*

Anna Thompson

EVENTS CALENDAR

JULY

1-August 23 Canyon....."TEXAS" (musical drama; except Sundays)
 3-4 Seminole.....Gaines County Diamond Anniversary
 3-5 Seguin.....Freedom Fiesta
 4 Bastrop.....Community Festival on the river (2:30 p.m. until midnight)
 4-6 Round Top.....Intl. Festival-Institute (classical music, every Fri, Sat, Sun; began June 6)
 5 Darrrouzett.....Deutsches Fest (parade, foods, contests, entertainment)
 9-12 Ladonia.....Frontier Days Celebration
 19 Fredericksburg.....Night in Old Fredericksburg
 26-27 Galveston.....Wurstfest (arts, crafts, foods)
 31-August 3 San Antonio.....Texas Folklife Festival

AUGUST

1-3 San Antonio.....Texas Folklife Festival (began July 31)
 1-3 Schulenburg.....Festival
 1-9 Austin.....Aqua Festival
 1.....Czech Night
 2.....Mexican Night I
 3.....Black Night
 4.....Country & Western Night I
 5.....Italian Night
 6.....Mexican Night II
 7.....Country & Western Night II
 8.....German Night
 Water Parade, Fireworks
 9.....Country & Western Night III
 9 New Braunfels.....Benefit Rummage Sale
 15 Praha (Platonia).....126th Feast of St. Mary's & Prazka Pout (Czech homecoming)
 28-31 La Grange.....County Fair
 30-31 West.....Westfest
 30-Sept. 1 Boerne.....County Fair

SEPTEMBER

1 Boerne.....County Fair (began August 30)
 6-7 San Antonio.....Second Annual Convention of the German-Texan Heritage Society; Menger Hotel
 13-20 Brenham.....County Fair
 24-28 New Braunfels.....County Fair, Horse Races, Rodeo, Parade

OCTOBER

? Fredericksburg.....Damenfest

NOVEMBER

1-9 (?) New Braunfels.....Wurstfest

DECEMBER

Dec. Fredericksburg.....Christmas Tour of Homes
 Christmas Copperas Cove.....German Christmas service the Wednesday evening preceding the holiday. Immanuel Lutheran Church; Rev. Richard M. Manus, Pastor

"Tages Arbeit, abends Gäste! Saure Wochen, frohe Feste!
 (Goethe, Schatzgräber)

A Note from your Events Calendar Editor, Anna Thompson

I wish I could go to all the festivals and fairs I list on my calendar, but if I go to one I immerse myself completely in the activities and atmosphere of the event by renting space for a booth. Once I have set up shop on the festival grounds, my posters announce to the throng of people that I represent three institutions: the German-Texan Heritage Society, the Crockett High German Club, and myself. The money I collect from the sale of newsletters, memberships, and recipe booklets has to be turned over to the first two organizations in its entirety, since they are non-profit. Since the space for a booth costs as much as \$50 (fifty dollars) in some places I sell things to pay for the booth and my personal expenses.

June 6-8 I was at the Austin Ethnic Folk Festival in Fiesta Gardens on Town Lake in Austin. I sold wooden toys, yarn purses and men, jewelry, and luffa gourd sponges. Lots of people stopped by to talk to me in German or to ask about the German-Texan Heritage Society. I sold several newsletters and handed out about 20 membership application forms. Last year I was the only German booth there and this year I was the largest. Needless to say, I helped fill a need for many festival goers, who were looking for a representative of their ethnic group in the park.

On July 4 I will be at a community festival in Bastrop along the river. And from August 1 to August 9 I will be at the Aqua Festival on the Auditorium Shores of Town Lake in Austin. German Night will be August 8, starting at 6:30 p.m. I hope to see many of you there, participating in the activities and, perhaps, volunteering half an hour to help talk to interested people visiting my booth. And - if you have some hand-made items, whose sale would do credit to my German-Texan booth, send them or bring them to me with your asking price, and I will see if I can sell them for you.

Look around to see where you can represent the German heritage in our communities.

GERMAN HERITAGE FOLK FESTIVALS IN WASHINGTON COUNTY

from Elizabeth Lehman

The oldest German folk festival of Washington County and Brenham dates to 1874 when German citizens of Teutonic descent, following a custom of Northern Europe, began observing the Volksfest, with the passing of winter and beginning of spring.

The Volksfest was held by the Harugari Lodge for about five years when financial difficulties caused the lodge to turn its holdings to the Brenham Fire Department. For many years this festival was under the auspices of the Fire Department until the organization of the Brenham Maifest Association. Consequently, the annual Maifest celebration has been held at the Fireman's Park in Brenham.

The Fire Department's role was a unique one. In April, 1867 following the burning of part of Brenham by Federal soldiers stationed here, the Brenham Volunteer Fire Department was organized to protect the lives and property of the citizens during reconstruction. In reality, this was a military organization consisting of two companies, Hook & Ladder Company, and the Brenham Fire Protection Company.

Maifest, the old fashioned folk festival complete with both a junior (ages 8-10) and senior (high school ages) royal court is always held the second weekend in May to coincide with Mother's Day celebration and specified high school reunion classes. This year (1980) was the 90th observation. No celebrations were held during the wars.

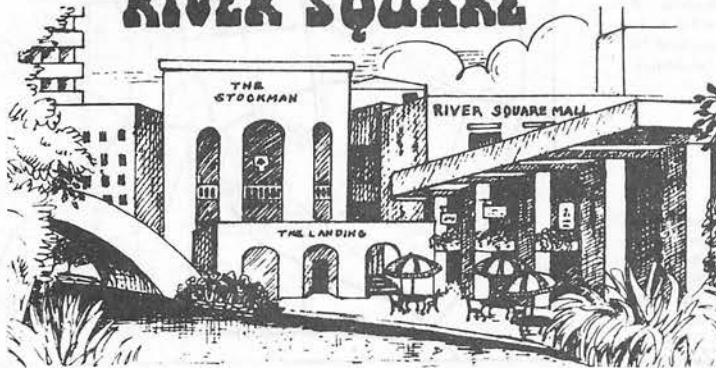
Varied festival events such as parades and coronations of both junior and senior royalty, continuous entertainments, games, art shows, carousel, and Maicrafts, such as Face Painting, Black Forest Adventure, hobby horses, are held, making this locally produced feast fun for the entire family.

This year seventeen food booths provided varieties ranging from Washington County 'sausage on a stick' to (Washington County) Blue Bell ice cream. All concessions and activities were planned and carried out by local citizens and organizations.

Brenham Maifest is a family oriented fantasy and feasting time!

Nowhere else but San Antonio

RIVER SQUARE



19 UNUSUAL SHOPS IN A HISTORICAL SETTING

403 E. COMMERCE OR RIVER WALK BETWEEN THE STOCKMAN & GREENHOUSE

BATIK JAWA

unique gifts, unusual clothing and art from Indonesia, India, Thailand and China.



Peddlers' Wharf

weaving, watercolors, oils, ceramics, macrame, lapidary art



EL RIO GALLERY

Featuring the finest paintings, crafts and handcrafted tree ornaments.



Designs for Casual

Lifestyles

handcrafted hammocks, hanging chairs, deck chairs

We Ship

Lower Level



folk arts, antiques, embroideries, woodwork and gifts from the island

HOURS

ALL SHOPS: MON. THRU FRI.
10 A.M. - 5:30 P.M.
SATURDAY - 10 A.M. - 7:00 P.M.
SOME SHOPS: SUNDAY
12 NOON - 6:00 P.M.

Little Rhein Steak House

231 S. Alamo at Villita

Serving fine foods in 1850's surroundings. Three inside dining areas, the top room and river terrace. Private parties arranged. Open daily for dinner. Telephone 225-2111.

Casa Rio

430 E. Commerce

Featuring Mexican food and carne asada. Serving on the banks of the San Antonio River since 1946. Dinnerboat parties. Open 11:30 a.m. For information call 225-6718.

St. Joseph's Downtown Church

623 E. Commerce

Cornerstone laid in 1868 by German-speaking Catholics. Sunday Masses: 8, 9:30 (in Spanish) and 11 a.m., 12:30 and 5 p.m.; Saturday: 6:15 p.m.; Holy Days: 12 and 5:30 p.m.; daily: 12 noon. Rev. Charles Grahmann. Telephone 227-0126

St. John's Lutheran Church

502 E. Nueva

Celebrating it's 121st anniversary in 1978. Sunday services at 8:15 and 10:45 a.m. Sunday School for all ages at 9:30 a.m. Holy Communion each first Sunday in the month. Pastors Maurice Gold and Norman Albertson. Telephone 223-2611.

The Stockman

409 E. Commerce

Uniquely designed to pay tribute to the grandeur of the West. Majestic ceilings, timbered walls, mounted heads of cattle. Serving luncheon Monday through Friday 11:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. Dinner seven days a week 5:30 to 10 p.m. Telephone 224-4479.

Tower of the Americas Restaurant

HemisFair Plaza

Elegant dining in Tower of the Americas. Fine steaks. Open for lunch 11 a.m. to 2 p.m., dinner 5:30 p.m. to 10 p.m. Sunday through Thursday; 5:30 p.m. to 11 p.m. Friday and Saturday. Free parking at the base of the tower. Telephone 223-3101

The Greenhouse

516 River Walk

Overlooks the river with tables on outside balcony. Freshly-prepared home-made soups and desserts, soup and salad bar and daily specials. Piano for use of customers. Beer and wine. Open 11:30 a.m. to 9 p.m. Monday through Saturday; 11:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sunday. Telephone 224-4515

The Little Bavarian

2102 S. Presa

Horst and Erma Rau are both the owners and cooks in this old-fashioned German restaurant serving food at reasonable prices. Open Tuesday through Thursday 11 a.m. to 2 p.m.; 5 to 9 p.m.; Friday 11 a.m. to 2 p.m., 5 to 10 p.m.; Saturday 5 to 10 p.m.; Sunday 1 to 7 p.m. Telephone 532-0522.

Bavarian Gasthaus, 416 8th St. (222-9921). Dining in genuine German chalet decor. Sauerbraten, rump steak, schnitzels, ham hocks, bratwurst, salads, Black Forest cake, Cordon Bleu, ham and cheese omelettes, weight watcher plate, sandwich and soup specials, desserts. Wine list and beer. \$2.50-\$8.50. Mon thru Thurs 11 a.m.-10 p.m., Fri 11 a.m.-11 p.m., Sat 4-11 p.m. Live entertainment weekends, zither Fri night, organ and sax Sat night, 7-10 p.m. Party room available. AE, MC, VISA, DC. Personal checks accepted.

San Antonio Boasts . . .

America's Finest Traditional
Jazz Group.

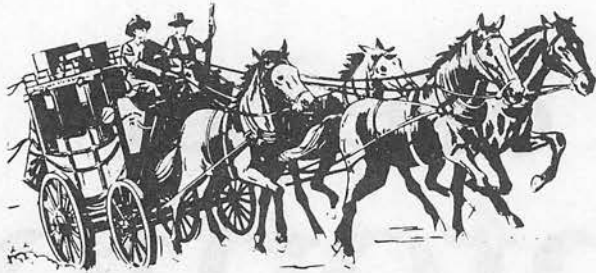
Hear Jim Cullum's Happy
Jazz Band

in person on the River nightly
except Sunday & Monday

Entrances at River Square
and 417 East Commerce

223-7266





The Alamo
Alamo Plaza

Established in 1716 as Mission San Antonio de Valero. Located on the corner of E. Houston and S. Alamo. Hours are 9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., Monday through Saturday and 10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Sunday. Telephone 225-1391

King William
Historic District

Neighborhood of restored Victorian and early Texas homes. The district begins at the corner of King William Street and South St. Mary's Street with the Anton Wulff House, (circa 1870) headquarters of the San Antonio Conservation Society. Guided tours of Wulff House Monday through Friday 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Free walking-tour pamphlets available at the Wulff House, 107 King William Street



Steves Homestead
509 King William

Museum of Victorian era. One of the finest examples of fashionable old German residences, circa 1874. Owned and maintained by San Antonio Conservation Society. Open daily 1 to 5 p.m. Morning tours by appointment. Adults \$1, children 25 cents, under 10 free, group rates 50 cents. Telephone 225-5924

Hertzberg Circus Collection

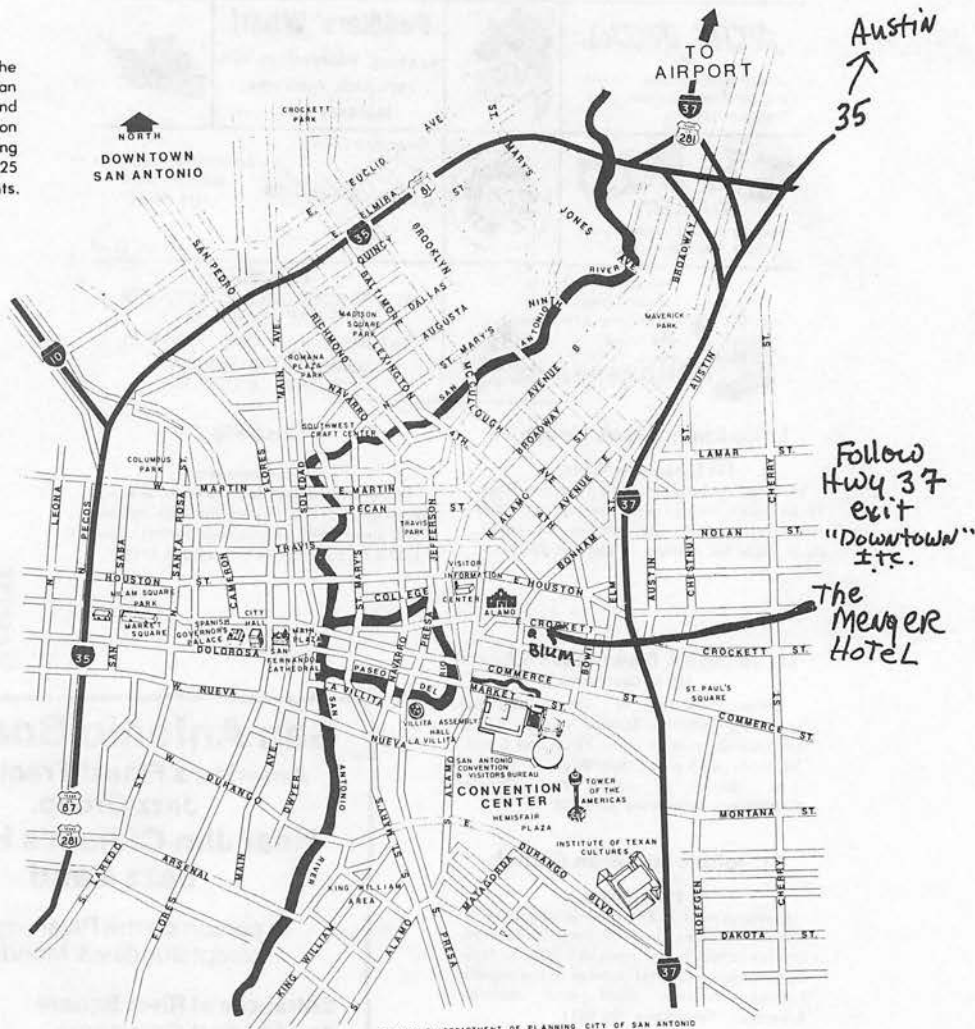
210 W. Market

Priceless gathering of circus memorabilia from the 19th century and early part of the 20th century. Exact replica of the Big Top, rare handbills and personal belongings of Tom Thumb and his wife included in the collection.

Tower of the Americas

HemisFair Plaza

Open seven days a week. Adults \$1 and children 50 cents. The observation deck is open from 10 a.m. to midnight. Telephone 223-3101.



GERMAN-TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING

September 6-7, 1980

Menger Hotel
San Antonio

PROGRAM

Saturday, September 6.

9a.m. - 12 noon Registration (at the Bandstand on Alamo Plaza, across from Hotel) After 12 in lobby

9:30 - 11:30 a.m. SESSION I (be on time)
"Tour of Historic German San Antonio"
...Bus leaves promptly at 9:30 from in front of the Menger
...Buses seat total of 90 people, book your reservations early.
...Tour Guides: Maria Watson, Mary El-Beheri, Ingrid Kokinda, Pat McGuire, MacArthur German Club.
...Each member of the tour will receive a printed tour guide to follow
Tour will include: St. Joseph's Church, King William Street, Institute of Texan Cultures, German-English School, Staffelmendorf houses, Alte Turnhalle, ETC....

10:30.....Displays may be set up in the Hotel
Display supervisor: Theresa Gold

12 - 1 p.m. LUNCHEON.....Menger Hotel
12:15.....Welcome
12:30.....Musical Presentation:
The Bejar Opera Workshop
Selected "Deutsche Lieder"
Betty Koster
Verlene Reese
Art Winden

1 - 1:30 p.m. View Displays

1:30 - 3 p.m. SESSION II
1:30 - 2:30 "How to Preserve old Photographs." David Haynes, Institute of Texan Cultures
2:30 - 3:00 Musical Presentation
The Beethoven Männerchor of S.A.
"Oldest Men's Chorus in Texas" (1865)
Otto Ransleben, Director
Edmund Seidel, President

3:00 - 3:30 Kaffeepause
View Exhibits

3:30 - 5:00 SESSION III. Genealogy Panel
"How to find and use state, county, church records, as well as records from Germany"
Chairperson - Theresa Gold, S.A.
Robert Robinson-Zwahr, Lubbock
Bob Green, Bexar County Clerk
Guadalupe Gonzalez, Bexar County Archives

(Other members of the genealogy panel will be named at the meeting.)

5:15 - 5:45 SPECIAL SESSION
Multimedia Slide Show

No general meeting dinner is planned, see page listing places to eat near the hotel. Visit with old and new friends.

6:30 - 8:30 p.m. Dinner work session
Editorial Board, Board of Trustees, Steering Committee for 1981 Meeting

Room Reserved: Bavarian Gasthaus and Biergarten, 416 8th Street.

BAVARIAN GASTHAUS & BIERGARTEN 416 8th St., 222-9921. German-style cooking with schnitzels, wursts, kraut, strudels, etc. German potato pancakes and other specialties as well as steaks, beef. Homemade soups. Beer and wine. Mon-Thur 11-10, Fri 11-11, Sat 4-11. AE, MC, VISA and local checks.

Sunday, September 7.

8:30 - 10:00 a.m.

8:45....Announcements

9 - 10:00 SESSION IV

9:00 - 9:30 Lisa Kahn reads from Lisa Kahn.. "Round Top and Texan Poems"...Lisa will be our first and only presenter to give her presentation in German. English translation hand-outs will be provided. The beauty of Lisa's work is best heard in her native German.

9:30 - 10:00 "Anglicisms in Texas German", Joe Wilson, LaGrange-Giddings area

10:00 - 10:30 View Exhibits

10:30 - 12 noon SESSION V
Oral History Panel

"How to develop and use oral history techniques in research"(Examples, slide show, recordings) - Meredith McClain, Lubbock with students from Texas Tech

12:00 - 12:30 Closing Remarks
AUF WIEDERSEHEN
IN WINEDALE

SPECIAL DISPLAYS.

Photos.

E.O. Goldbeck, San Antonio
(Panorama)

Antique Advice.

Arlene Burges, Round Rock

Post Cards.

Arthur Nagel, Boerne

Alte Schrift(Old German writing)

Otto Tetzlaff, San Angelo

Anna Eberle, Fredericksburg

Folklore.

Ann Lindermann, Houston

Blacksmith.

Roy Bellows, Fredericksburg

Silversmith.

August Faltin, Comfort

Calligraphy.

Barbara Ann Dielmann, San Antonio

Family Scrapbooks

Theresa Gold and Family

Auf Deutsch Sprechen

(Practice speaking German)

Eberhard Hermann, Dallas

Ingeborg Haley, Comfort

Frank and Helgard Suhr, New Braunfels

Genealogical Charts

Ernest and Irma Guenther, Austin

Pottery

Judy Thielemann Woolley, Austin

We invite you to join in the above categories with your things to show off. Who would like to bring something to display in one of the following:

1. Quilts
2. Recipe Collection and German Cooking
3. Gardening Advice
4. Other????

Please volunteer...call or write to Theresa Gold, if you want to join the displays. Her tel. nr. and address are on the cover of the NEWSLETTER. Those who participate have more fun!

All GTHS members are cordially invited to show-off crafts, hobbies, projects. If a member wishes to sell items, he/she must pay the hotel fee of \$15.00 for using their space.

BOOK/PUBLICATION EXHIBITS

German National Tourist Office

Gotho Institute

Schatzkammer

Texas, AATG

Deutsche Welt-USA

Consulate General, Federal Republic

Texas A and M Press

University of Texas Press

E-Heart Press

Nortex Press

Displays by authors are welcome

MEETING ENTERTAINMENT

Alamo Plaza Band Stand

Saturday, Sept. 6

10:00 - 10:30 A.M.

Laura DeWitt, Accordionist
San Antonio

10:30 - 11:00

Dancers(to be announced)

11:00 - 11:30

Ed Kadlichek and Group
New Braunfels

11:30 - 12:00

Ronnie Sachs and Friends
Round Top

We have the band stand reserved for our meeting on Sat., Sept. 6, 1980, from 9 am - 2 pm for entertainment. If any members wish to perform, please contact the Editor.

BUDAPEST (Hungarian)
514 La Villita, 225-9379.
Champagne continental breakfast served from 7 a.m.-noon. Live entertainment by a cimbalom player and violinist provide romantic atmosphere for spicy chicken, stuffed cabbage and homemade strudel. Longos and strudels are specialties. Night owl dishes served after 10 p.m. Reservations recommended. Daily, 7 a.m.-midnight. VISA, MC, no checks.

The Kangaroo Court, 512 Riverwalk (224-6821). Decorated with antiques and leaded glass windows. Both indoor and outdoor dining with patio on the Riverwalk. Seafood, sauteed shrimp, avocado-stuffed shrimp and cheesecake are specialties. Wine list, extensive selection of cocktails and beer including 12 tap beers and 19 imported. Lunch \$1.80-\$11.50, lunch specials \$1.80-\$3.15, dinner \$3.15-\$11.50. Open for serving 7 days a week 11:30a.m.-11:30p.m. closed at midnight. All major credit cards. No personal checks.

Mi Tierra Cafe & Bakery, 218 Produce Row in Market Square (225-1262). A famous San Antonio gathering place, popular with business

people at lunch and lively at night with Mariachis, late-night diners and tourists. Mexican specialties, caldo, freshly baked pan dulce, pastries, homemade Mexican candies. Local and Mexican beer, mixed drinks. Patio bar. \$1.65-\$5. Open 24 hours. Cash only.

THE OPERA RESTAURANT, 229 S. Presa St., 225-4276. Charming restaurant housed in a Conservation Society-saved home across from La Villita. Prime rib is the specialty. Lobster comes prepared four different ways. Good variety of dishes featuring ham and chicken. Lunch, Mon-Fri 11 a.m.-2 p.m.; dinner, Mon-Sat 4 p.m.-10:30 p.m.

THE FIG TREE, 516 Paseo de la Villita, 224-1976. Restored old home on the river makes an enchanting setting. Gourmet food is quite good and expensive and service is pleasant though slow. Don't rush; the food's worth it. Daily 6 p.m.-10:30 p.m. Reservations recommended. AE, VISA, DC, MC, no checks.

REGISTRATION FORM

SECOND ANNUAL GTHS MEETING, Sept. 6, 9:00 am to
 Sept. 7, 1:00 pm
 Menger Hotel

NAME(s) of MEMBER(s) _____

STREET _____ CITY _____

STATE _____ ZIP _____ TEL. NO. _____

REGISTRATION FEE	NO. OF MEMBERS	TOTAL
\$16.00 per member	_____	\$ _____

(Registration fee includes luncheon, Sept. 6 and buffet breakfast, Sept. 7 in Hotel)

OPTIONAL Bus Tour of German Places in San Antonio: Saturday morning, 9:30-11:30 a.m.

\$2.50 per person	_____	\$ _____
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TOTAL AMOUNT ENCLOSED \$ _____

Make check payable to German-Texan Heritage Society. Detach this Registration Form and mail it with your check to: Mary El-Beherl DEADLINE
 238 Pershing Ave. August 23, 1980
 San Antonio, Tx. 78209

CONVENTION NOTES TO MEMBERS:

The enclosed postal card is to be used to make room reservations at the Menger Hotel and has to be returned to the hotel by August 23, 1980. If you wish to make your reservations by telephone, please BE SURE TO TELL THEM YOU ARE WITH THE GERMAN-TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY MEETING. If we do not fill up at least 50 hotel rooms, the Society has to pay extra for use of meeting rooms.

The meals in the hotel are also a part of the package deal for using their meeting rooms. This is normal procedure for all hotels.

The Menger

ALAMO PLAZA — BY THE ALAMO
 SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS 78208

TELEPHONE
 512-223-4361



Services

- CHECK OUT TIME: Regular check out time is 2:00 p.m.
- CREDIT CARDS: We honor all major credit cards.
- RESTAURANTS: Our Coffee Shop provides food service from 6:30 a.m. till 2 p.m. The Patio Room and Lounge is open from 11 a.m. till 12 midnight.
- BANQUET ROOMS: We have six banquet rooms to accommodate from 10 to 300 people.
- ROOM SERVICE: Room Service is available from 6:30 a.m. to 10 p.m. Poolside Service is also available for breakfast, lunch and dinner — just call Room Service.
- DRUG STORE: Newspapers, magazines, liquor, tobacco, souvenirs, drugs and sundries are available.
- CANTINA: Located on each floor, these refreshment centers provide soft drink machines and free ice.
- TELEVISION: All of our rooms are equipped with TV, using Channels 4, 5, 9, 12 and 41. We also show current in-room movies on Channel 7 continuously from 2 p.m. without commercial interruption.
- TELEPHONES: Full telephone service, including wake-up service.
- SWIMMING POOL: Enjoy our heated pool year around from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Lifeguard on duty.
- *AIRPORT: Limousine service to and from the San Antonio International Airport.
- SHOPPING: One of Texas' finest department stores is next door and other specialty shops nearby.
- PETS: We accept only small, house-broken pets.
- DEPOSIT OF VALUABLES: We provide safe deposit service for valuables at no charge at the front desk.
- LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING: Service available — if in by 9 a.m., delivery made by 5 p.m., same day.
- IRONS & IRONING BOARDS: These items provided through our housekeeping department upon request.
- BABYSITTING: Service is available on request for a nominal charge. Please call the Housekeeper.
- CHILDREN'S PLAY AREA: Play area is located at the Poolside only.
- EMERGENCY CARE: Please call the front desk for services of a doctor or Emergency Medical Care.
- *PARKING: Covered parking, in and out service, for 24 hours is \$2.50 per automobile.

Editor's Note: Petty people and petty politics are not our genre in the GTHS NEWSLETTER, but the following incident affects not only one of our founding members, but also other dedicated professionals. Here is the whole story. Rick Casey called it "Mass Desertion at the Alamo" in the July, 1980, S.A. Magazine. I prefer to call it.....

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS LIBRARY.....DESERTED BY LOYALISTS.....

Head Librarian Catherine McDowell gave 19 years of her life to the D.R.T. Library at the Alamo in San Antonio. She retired last month with little more than a very faint "thank you" from the Board she had served so faithfully. The Daughters had not even cared enough about her to provide her with a pension plan. My first thought upon hearing this was..."Well, the DRT doesn't have any GOOD Germans on that Library Board." We all know how well Germans take care of people as they retire and become older. Frankly I was shocked by their lack of concern. Catherine, so terribly knowledgeable and outspoken, left the DRT Library for health reasons. She is a very special supporter of German-Texan research. The Library has become well-known for its outstanding collections and its superb service. The story doesn't end here..... Catherine's amiable "side-kick" for the past five years, Ann Maria Watson, asked to be interviewed for the opening. (Maria is a founding member of the GTHS) She was snubbed by the Library Committee. They told her that she must HAVE a masters degree in library science. Maria's knowledge, expertise and enthusiasm were not considered important. Another wonderful staff member, Jo Myler, who has a masters degree in library science and 10 years of experience at the DRT Library, was also refused an interview. The most vocal staff member, Liz Davies, (a 12-year veteran) let it be known that if Maria didn't get the job, the entire staff would quit. The fourth staff member to quit is a five-year veteran, Gena Krause. The Board never talked to either Maria or Jo. Thirty-two years of experience were lost as those four women left, and add Catherine's 19....What does the Library have left? The Board's Chairwoman, Ruth Aniol (a descendent of Hermann Seele), declined to comment about the rude way these fine professionals were handled. I'm sure that all of Mrs. Aniol's German ancestors are flipping over in their graves!! Are you ready for the real killer? The Board hired a new Head Librarian via telephone from Alaska. Her name is Sharon Ritchie Crutchfield, a native San Antonian. She does have a masters degree in library science. Maria has received a Fellowship for her masters degree in city planning at Trinity University next year. Jo is job hunting. Liz and Gena are resting. I am deeply saddened by the loss of these friends at the DRT Library. They were so good to my students. It was always such fun to "pop in" on them. We can all agree that Maria, Jo, Liz and Gena are personally and professionally better off, even though it is our loss. Let's wish the new staff "Alles Gute" (they will need all the good luck they can get to follow these people.).

EDITOR'S PAGE

REPORT: May 17, 1980 meeting

Fifteen GTHS members met at the Institute of Texan Cultures to talk about the San Antonio meeting and other interests of the Society. Those attending were: Mary El-Beheri, Dona Reeves, Anna Thompson, Ken Fuchs, Ernest Guenther, Irma Guenther, Ingrid Kokinda, Pat McGuire, Richard Burges, II, Theresa Gold, Patty Gates, Gerhardt Heye, Dorothy Heye, Wilma Guthrie and Ethel Hughes. Ingrid made coffee and brought her special German Kuchen. Dona reported that as of that date we had 550 members. The group agreed that we should accept no paid ads for the NEWSLETTER, but place ads concerning books, etc., of members and of interest to members with no charge in the publication. Paid ads might lead to outside control. It was suggested that Southwest Texas State University be selected as a repository for books and documents given to the Society. The concensus of the group was that we need more member input, more articles from everyone, and people to organize local groups. Three projects were suggested: 1) A committee to collect, compile and publish a bibliography of German-Texan historical and cultural publications; 2) A committee to select out-of-print books which should be re-published; 3) a committee to write grant proposals to get monies for re-publication, and for microfilming newspapers and other documents. Pat McGuire suggested a money-raising project: members can bring books they have written or other books to auction off at future meetings. We could also have a book swap. Please bring your ideas and suggestions to San Antonio on Sept. 6-7.

SPECIAL THANKS to Theresa Gold for her super column. Can you believe that she became a genealogy expert by accident? Well, almost. It was the compiling and publishing of her family book that got her "hooked". If she continues to keep all of you enthusiastic about genealogy for a few more years, she will have enough material from her columns to publish another book. Keep sending her your questions and information.

TOPIC INDEX EDITORS are Theola Dallmeyer, retired English teacher and patron of the GTHS and Diana Bennett, librarian at the Roberts Memorial Library in Brenham. I do not know Theola and Diana personally. We sent out an urgent S.O.S. to Elizabeth Lehmann who recruited them for us. The first part of their INDEX is in this issue. We are grateful for their support and help!

SPECIAL CONSULTANT added to Board.

Ingrid Kühne-Kokinda, a charter member and patron of the GTHS, is one of the new German-Texans. She is a proud former citizen of Oldenburg, W. Germany and an enthusiastic San Antonian. Ingrid has jumped into the German-Texan history and culture with total dedication - she will drop her entire household on a moment's notice and go off to tell a German tourist or a high school group about the Institute of Texan Cultures or drive them around San Antonio's German neighborhoods. Ingrid is my strong right hand person...she translates letters, types, writes articles and gathers information for the NEWSLETTER. She is spending July-August in Oldenburg visiting her family. She has taken San Antonio with her...a film, slides, pamphlets, T-shirts, and even a certificate from the Mayor, Lila Cockrill for the Mayor of Oldenburg. She is also well-stocked with GTHS membership forms and the best sales pitch on two continents!

PERSONAL NOTES from Mary

Dona has been studying during June-July in Bonn. She complained about all the home-work she had to do. Schade!

Glen and Lera are back home in Texas. He is asst. professor of German and English at Schreiner College. She is teaching at a nearby high school.

Barbara Ann is spending the summer in Germany visiting relatives and friends. Her cousin gave her a ticket to the Passion Play, so she decided to make a summer of it.

Robert came to S.A. with his REAL German cousins from Langenaubach. I gave them my standard three-hour tour of S.A. with drinks on top of Hemisfair Tower. It was great fun.

Ingrid and I were absolutely thrilled to escort Eleonore Linsmayer (Frau Dr), the Consulate General of West Germany in Houston and Heinz Schneppen (Herr Dr), Director of the German Information Center, New York City, around San Antonio. We showed them all of the German-related sights, the Institute of Texan Cultures and had lunch on top of the Tower. I think that Ingrid's suggestion that they go to the dance hall in Gruene, Texas on Saturday night turned out to be the high point of their visit. Every "Yankee-German" must experience the "German-kicker" side of Texas!! They are delightful people and very interested in our Society. We hope that they will come again!

Dowry

by Lisa Kahn

Oaken chest fitted with hardware of handwrought iron
 from an anonymous village in Westphalia
 shipped to Texas--when?--
 once protecting home-spun linen
 heirloom of grandmothers
 jewels too at the side in a slender partition
 now full of weather collections
 postage stamps
 picture postcards
 coins
 children's photos heart-clamped shut

has a lock as big as a fist
 that looks like
 the face of a woman
 old
 worn out
 locked up tight

translated by
 Minnetta Coyne

The key
 was lost ages ago

RENEWAL REMINDER

The G.T.H.S. membership dues pay for the publication of the two issues of the NEWSLETTER yearly. It also helps with some expenses for the annual meeting. Renewal is due by Jan. 1, 1981 to insure delivery of the February NEWSLETTER. DEADLINE for articles, contributions and information is Dec. 20, 1980.

CONGRATULATIONS to G.T.H.S. member Liselotte Babin for a successful year with her publication, DEUTSCHE WELT-USA. There are many people arriving from Germany and they choose to live in Texas. Some are here for business reasons, some to study, some to travel and others for various reasons. Many of these Germans live in the Houston area and Liselotte's paper plays a very important role in developing a sense of community among these new German-Texans. She and her staff are trying to reach out around Texas to other new German-Texans and include their interests and activities in the newspaper. The format of the paper is also interesting for non-Germans. It is bi-lingual and some knowledge of German is necessary. The paper includes up-to-date news and articles from German-speaking countries, as well as about German-Texan activities. Lisa Kahn is a regular contributor to the paper. If you are interested or have friends who might be, send for a single copy for \$1.00. Check it out. See the back cover of this NEWSLETTER for the address.

Entlassungsurkunde


Die Königlich-Sächsische Kreisauptmannschaft

Bautzen

Georg Reinhold Thomas
 geboren zu Niedersorgwitz am 31. Dezember 1866

Salveon im Staate Texas in Nordamerika

Bautzen, den 14. August 1882



Königlich-Sächsische Kreisauptmannschaft

Qu...

THIRD ANNUAL G.T.H.S. M E E T I N G

September 5-6, 1981

Winedale, Texas

STEERING COMMITTEE.....announced by the president of GTHS

Chairperson.....Elizabeth Lehmann, Brenham

Theola Dallmeyer, Brenham

A Representative, Der Fröhliche

Gesangverein, Round Top

Lisa Kahn, Round Top

Ella Kautz, Industry

Robert Pfennig, Brenham

Ronnie Sachs, Round Top

Leola Tiedt, LaGrange

Joe Wilson, Giddings

Miriam York, Giddings

Other members will be added by this committee. We need all interested and knowledgeable members from this area to help with making plans.

FIRST PLANNING MEETING: Sept. 7, 1980...6:30-8:30 p.m.

Bavarian Gasthaus, San Antonio

AGENDA: Where will we sleep and eat?

Where will we meet?

What kind of program do we want?

ALL Committee members please send your address and telephone number to Elizabeth Lehmann as quickly as possible. 604 Atlow Dr., Brenham, Tx. 77833

Tel. 713-836-7689.

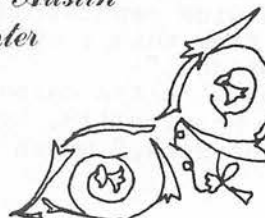


The Winedale Institute in Historic Preservation

The University of Texas at Austin

Winedale Historical Center

Round Top, Texas



SOPHISTICATED PLEASURE: GERMAN STYLE

by Sharon Miller
Douglas MacArthur High School

"Good Imported Liquors, 10 cents per drink. . ."

"St. Louis and City Beer on draught."

Advertisements like the ones above were commonly seen around San Antonio after 1850. Gemütlichkeit (hospitality) was brought to the wild west by German saloon keepers. Saloons, representing accepted German traditions, were "places of popular resort where men of all classes dropped in for social confab, to tell stories and talk politics, as much as wet their whistles." These establishments served food, offered a place to play cards and to read the latest newspapers from Germany.

San Antonio was noted for the quality and quantity of its drinking establishments. Approximately 65% of the saloons in San Antonio were owned and operated by German families. The neighborhood between Alamo Street and the San Antonio River, south of the Commerce Street bridge, was known as the "Little Rhein". The San Antonio City Directory of 1882-1883 listed 71 saloons; however, many more masqueraded under the guise of beer gardens, billiard parlors, variety theaters, and posh hosteleries. In 1898, San Antonio mercantile interests listed 421 saloons in comparison to 200 retail grocers. Obviously, the size of San Antonio's thirst seemed to be twice that of its appetite.

Ulrich Rische's Buckhorn Bar was the meeting place for German intellectuals. They went there to read German newspapers, play "Skat", a German card game, and discuss their business endeavors. Most of its furnishings may be seen today in the Lone Star Hall of Horns at the brewery.

Often proprietors prided themselves on the variety and extent of their merchandise so that the serving of fine wines, liquors and tobaccos was the rule rather than the exception in local pubs. In 1877, Walker's exchange advertised: "The Best Liquors, Wines, and Cigars. . ." and "A Spacious and Airy Reading Room at the service of patrons well supplied with Periodicals. . ." The Exchange also claimed that "Up Stairs, in this Popular Saloon, will be found one of the best, ventilated and well-fitted Billiard Parlors in the City. . ." The Alamo Saloon, Frank Umscheid, proprietor, carried choice wines, liquors, and cigars. George Horner's bar-room had "Attentive Barkeepers in Attendance" and boasted "The Best Cistern Water used. . ." Besides the sale of spirits in bars and saloons, virtually all of the retail grocers dealt in fine wines, liquors, and tobaccos. With good reason, San Antonio was considered an oasis in the West by visitors.

The fanciest bar in town in the 1870's was the Menger Bar located in the hotel. It became famous when Teddy Roosevelt recruited his Rough Riders in it. Menger Beer on tap was a drawing card. Today the bar is a favorite of tourists.

The only 19th century German saloon still dispensing Gemütlichkeit is Boehler's Beer Garden on Josephine Street near the Pearl Brewery. It serves food and drink and is one gathering place for several generations of German San Antonians.

Some saloons offered more than liquor. Some offered the institutional "Free Lunch." For a nickel glass of beer, a customer merely walked over to the free lunch counter and stabbed a few cuts of cold meat or wiener wurst or shoveled up a few mouthfuls of potato salad or Schmier Käse. The free lunch ended on July 28, 1911, when restaurant owners met at the Michael restaurant on Losoya Street after J.F. Ryan called the meeting. The owners pointed out to saloon keepers that the restaurants were losing business because men who could afford to buy their meals were simply going to saloons for a free lunch.

Other saloons frequently were gambling houses. One San Antonian reminisced: "San Antonio was full of gambling houses, the most prominent being Sid Tuttle's Silver King, Samuel Berliner's White Elephant, Ernest Hart's Green Front, and one or two more with wide reputations. I have seen more gold stacked on a faro table in the Silver King than I ever saw in a bank, most of it consisting of twenty-dollar gold pieces."

Women associated with the saloon business certainly were a part of the alluring San Antonio hospitality. By 1911, prostitution was advertised in a publication, "The Blue Book," which was distributed by the Beauty Saloon, owned

and operated by Billie Kielman. It listed the inhabitants of the "sporting district" by name, telephone number, and class of quality--A, B, or C. Prostitution was legal in those days. The preface to the Blue Book contained information about the intention of the book, ". . . to be an accurate guide to those who are seeking a good time." New Orleans was the only other city at this time in the United States that issued a comparable publication.

As for Billie Kielman's Beauty Saloon, the Blue Book advertised it as "a safe and sane thurst parlor. You will find him a pleasant host and a good fellow well met." The establishment was open day and night, featuring a fine eatery in the rear, and a stunning oak bar in front. Gentlemen callers departed neither thirsty nor disappointed. The saloon did its biggest business Saturday nights. Ranchers and cattlemen roared into town for drinks and "shopping." Most of Billie's visitors came from southwest of the county. Some drove wagons and stationed them in the wagonyards nearby. After a night of drinking, cards, pool and "other entertainments," the tired rancher found his wagon and made a second bed.

Billie took a full page ad in the Blue Book and advised, "For information on the Red Light District, ask me." Some of Billie's gals took lurid names, i.e., Tender Legal, The Three Twins (a cooperative effort), The Belle Bonanza, The Wonder, and others.

History tells of many brawls in various saloons. Gustav Bergmann's Bull's Head Saloon, notorious for robberies and tragedies, was said to be the sweep-up place of hair and eyeballs on the mornings after. Such incidents as the squaring off of two belligerents and a wild shootout following which killed an innocent bystander named McLain and a female bullfighter known as "Tambora" (the drum). Many a brave man's blood flowed on the floor of Ed Diesselhorst's Iron Front.

The glamour of the parlor bars and the friendly hospitality offered by lesser drinking establishments came to an abrupt halt in San Antonio during World War I. Local military establishments were overrun with conscripted young men which precipitated prohibition. As a war measure, a dry zone of ten miles around all military posts was put into effect in San Antonio on April 16, 1918. At 9:30 on that night, the doors of every saloon closed permanently. Constitutional prohibition became legal a few months later. The closing day was notable. Business boomed because customers were laying in private stocks and saying dramatic farewells.

An accepted way-of-life disappeared from San Antonio. Today's modern cocktail lounge is hardly comparable to the friendly, hospitable saloons and bars that offered so much to so many for so long.

(In the 40th annual Junior Historians of Texas Essay Contest, Sharon Miller, MacArthur High School junior, won the first place award. At the annual convention on March 29 in Austin, she was given a check for \$60.00. Her essay will appear in the Texas Historian Journal next year. Sharon is the first Northeast student to win this honor.)

Edit. NOTE: The above is the complete un-edited version. Footnotes and bibliography were omitted to save space.

LEBENDIGES DEUTSCH: Remnants of German in the English of the Texas Germans

Joseph Wilson
Dept. of German and Russian, Rice University

It is only natural that the formerly dominant use of German by the German settlers in Texas should have left some traces in the English spoken by their descendants, excellent as it otherwise is. The following are a few samplings of such vestiges, taken mostly from an extensive article I have written to appear in Languages in Conflict: Immigrant Languages in the U.S., ed. Paul Schach, which is in press now at the University of Nebraska Press.

As usual, these items come from my personal experiences among the Texas Germans (and Wendish Germans) of the Giddings / Serbin / La Grange area (the 'eastern focus' of German immigration to Texas). Very probably most of them would also be found in the 'western focus' (San Antonio / Fredericksburg / New Braunfels). Unfortunately, I have little first-hand knowledge of the western region; I hope to have guest writers do this column from time to time, so that all the German areas can be covered. Please write with your suggestions. Besides this regional bias, it must also be remembered that there are generation differences to be reckoned with, with older persons naturally exhibiting more Germanisms. However, many of the things mentioned here may be heard among even the youngest people and other non-speakers of German. Let me again stress the overall excellence of the English spoken by these German Texans. One often must listen very closely to detect any accent or non-standard usages at all. Furthermore, such accent and usages should not be considered defects to be rooted out, but rather as flavoring elements to be appreciated, just as we appreciate the Southern and Texas accents generally.

There are a few subtleties of general pronunciation and accent that distinguish this German-Texan English from the usual Texas accent (varying widely from person to person): the 'Texas drawl' is less pronounced, the speech is more clipped. The r's of older people are sometimes rolled (or at least 'flapped' lightly); initial ch is often pronounced sh ('shicken', 'sheck it out'); the ng of finger, hunger, etc., frequently is like that of singer. A peculiarity which is probably different in this area as opposed to the western one is the use of w where English has v, as in 'wery' and 'wegetables', quite the opposite of the usual 'German accent' substitution of v for w (the people of this region thus do not say 'vot do you vont?'). The reason for this is that in the German here the w (as in wissen, wohnen), which in standard German is pronounced like English v, sounds like English w; this is not an Anglicism but stems rather from the regional German spoken in Saxony,

where most of these people came from, probably also reinforced by the Wendish (Slavic) language that many of them originally spoke. As is naturally the case in a 'learned language', there is a tendency to 'overpronounce' words, f.ex. beautiful as 'byoo-tee-full', and to be misled by the traps of English spelling, f.ex. pronouncing the 'silent letters' of salmon, salve, and clothes, months, pronouncing Thompson with th, Stephen with f, etc. This hypercorrectness is, of course, also found in the grammar, f.ex. 'With whom are you going?', which is rather startling from the mouth of a Texas farmer.

Some typical Germanisms are: 'she saw me but she didn't greet me' (= didn't say hello); 'we are six' (= there are six of us); 'he said I should be quiet' (= for me to be quiet); 'I didn't do it yet' (= haven't done it yet); 'they are married twenty years' (= have been); 'she said she's going to do it but she didn't' (= she said she was going to); 'he died on (= of) cancer'; 'it doesn't taste' (= doesn't taste good); 'Mitschkes' (= the Mitschkes) are coming to see us'; 'I left my hat at Albert' (= at Albert's). One of my favorites is 'underthrough', as in 'the calf went underthrough the fence'; many people feel this makes a necessary distinction from 'under the fence', which is taken to mean 'and staying under it'.

The German gender system causes snakes, squirrels (Eichkatzen here), cats, and a few other animals and insects to be thought of as feminine ('there's a snake -- kill her!'). German number is similarly responsible for 'a scissors', 'those hair', 'that grapes', 'that weeds', 'those cotton', etc. Finally, many actual German words are interspersed into the English. Most common are formulas of greeting and leave-taking, such as

guten Morgen; wie geht's? (and such formulaic humorous answers as auf zwei Beinen) ; schmeisst nicht um ('don't turn over', i.e., have a safe trip home); glücklich angelangt ('happily arrived', i.e., 'we made it'). Older relatives are still often known by their German titles, f.ex. 'Tante Minna', 'Grossvater Schmidt'. Some things simply lack a ready English equivalent, so the German is used: Lebenslauf (a brief, handwritten autobiography, or the brief biography read by the pastor at the funeral); Kaffeeuchen (the German kind of coffeecake previously unknown to us Anglos); Quarkuchen (quite different from 'cheesecake'); Kochk#se (a soft cheese); Kochwurst (the sausage misleadingly called 'headcheese' in English, if it is known at all). Some plants and the home remedies made from them have no known English translation, so you still hear of Schrecktee ('fright tea'), made from Schreckkr#utig ('fright greens'), and used to cure nervousness. People still play the cardgames Skat and Schafskopf and you can find announcements of 'Skat-Tournaments' in the local newspapers.

Epithets and swearwords naturally also tend to be retained: 'what a Panschgans!' (person who spills things); all that Quatsch' ('baloney'); 'roach-Dreck' (excrement); 'oh du liebe Zeit' (oh my goodness); 'das auch noch!', or its English Germanism equivalent, 'that too yet', meaning 'that had to happen now, too.' (I was once talking to a relative in English, as he milked a cow; when the cow stepped on his foot, however, he let out a blast in his native German, beginning with 'du verdammtes Luder!').

Now that the anti-German sentiment of the wars has long-since disappeared, the area is proclaiming its German heritage: the annual 'city fair' in Giddings is now officially called the Giddings Geburtstag ('birthday'), and such terms as the annual Freyburg Maifest are common. A new men's clothing store in Giddings is named Das Herren Gesch#ft, and a young ladies' 'homemakers' club in La Grange is called the Hausfrauetttes, (with a conscious mixture of German and English). These kinds of things naturally often are only names, without real meaning to the many who no longer speak German. However, although its days are numbered, German is still in considerable native and natural use in the area. No doubt the best way for an outsider to experience it is to attend one of the German church services, where German is not only the language of the service but also of the conversations of the church-goers before and after the service.

GTHS MEMBER NOW BISHOP

Congratulations and best wishes to GTHS member, the Most Rev. L. T. Matthiesen, installed as bishop of Amarillo diocese on May 30.

For his bishop's coat of arms, Bishop Matthiesen has adopted symbols representing his life and the heritage of his family. In selecting the basic colors red, black, and gold, the colors of the German national flag, he honors the heritage of his ancestors who came from the towns of Münster and Olfen in Westphalia.

Bishop Matthiesen is preparing an account of his family's history based on letters written by relatives in Germany to his early Texan ancestors, plus letters from Texas to Germany retrieved from relatives there, as well as his personal research in Münster and Olfen areas in the summer of 1978.

Ad multos annos, Your Excellency!!

THE TEXAS GERMANS

One of the most Germanic areas of the U.S. is the state of Texas. The boyhood friends of Lyndon B. Johnson spoke fluent German. When the Chancellor of West Germany visited the Johnson ranch he had the opportunity to speak German with American-born Texas Germans. There is a reason why the state of Texas became so Germanic.

Young Germans, frustrated at the reaction of post-Napoleonic Germany, conceived of the idea of a New Germany in America. They felt that by concentrating the flow of immigration to certain areas which had not as yet been admitted to the Union that a German-American state would arise. A New Spain, New England, New France, New Netherlands and New Sweden had all been established. It was, therefore, completely logical to young Germans that a New Germany could be created. These German patriots sought an outlet in planning New Germanies in America "where their efforts could not be repressed by political reaction, and where their ideal could flourish in microcosm."

The basic idea was to transmit German culture to America where it would develop unhampered by economic, social or political restrictions. In America the German settlers would remain culturally distinct from Anglo-Americans. The application of this idea is mainly confined to 1830-55. Friedrich Muench stated the goals of the New Germany: "Thus we may in at least one of the American territories, create a state that is German from its foundation up, in which all those to whom in the future the situation here at home may seem, as it does now, intolerable, can find refuge, and which we may develop to be the model state for the whole commonwealth of men."

The idealists failed to realize their goal of a New Germany. However, attempts were made in Illinois, Missouri, Texas and Wisconsin to establish New Germanies. These areas were heavily saturated with German immigrants. Texas acquired its first German settlement in 1823 when immigrants arrived from Oldenburg under the leadership of Baron von Bastrop. When Texas rebelled against the Mexicans in 1836, most Texas Germans joined the Texan army and contributed to the victory over the Mexicans. Various societies also channeled German immigration to Texas. The Germania Society of New York, established in 1839, sent new German immigrants to Texas. By 1841 the Texans had established a Teutonia Orden in Austin to preserve the German heritage and to encourage immigration. Special publications were sent to Europe to attract German immigration.

One such interested person was Count von Castell who attracted a number of Germans, princes and nobles, to establish the Association for the Protection of German Immigrants to Texas. It purchased a huge tract of land on the San Saba River where for a fixed sum of money an immigrant could receive transportation fare, a log cabin and one hundred and sixty acres of land. Texas was anxious to receive the industrious and efficient new immigrants.

In May, 1844 Prince Carl Solms-Braunfels set sail from Bremen with one hundred and fifty families in three ships. They settled down in an area they named New Braunfels in honor of the prince. After a great degree of hardship, the frontier city began to flourish. Although the idea of creating a German state failed, a high concentration of Germans create solid German areas in Texas. By 1850 Texas was twenty percent German.

- 17 -

← FROM
BICENTENNIAL MINUTES
 by Don Heinrich Tolzmann
 See GTHS Newsletter, March 1980
 P. 39

ONLY 38 PERCENT OF GERMANS OWN THEIR HOMES

The number of homeowners in the Federal Republic of Germany is considerably lower than in other western industrial countries. According to a study released on Thursday (January 31) by the Federal Ministry for Regional Planning, Building, and Urban Development in Bonn, only 38 percent of the citizens of the Federal Republic owned their homes as of August, 1978. The lag is blamed on the high costs of new construction, strict building regulations, and financing difficulties.

EUROPE'S LARGEST ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY BEING BUILT

A team from Heidelberg's Max Planck Astronomy Institute has begun work on Europe's largest and most powerful astronomical observatory. Scheduled for completion in 1983, the observatory, to be known as Calar Alto, will perch atop a 7,113-foot mountain near Almeria in southern Spain. With a guaranteed clear view of the heavens for some 200 nights of the year, the German-Spanish facility will have two large telescopes: one with a 2.2-meter-diameter lens, the other with a 3.5-meter-diameter lens. An infrared camera will also be part of the equipment.

↑ →
 From
The Week in
GERMANY
 German IN Formation Center
 New York

COLLECTING GERMAN FOLKLORE AND HERITAGE MATERIAL

By Gilbert J. Jordan

Early last year I promised to give a few suggestions on collecting traditional material in Texas (NEWSLETTER, I, 1, pp. 30-31). Meanwhile I collected enough of such treasures to fill a whole volume to be called GERMAN TEXANA, and the book will be published before long by Eakin Publications, Burnet, Texas. But do not fear that I have dug up all the treasures. Quite on the contrary, the more I collected, the more I became aware that there are still great amounts of German folkloric and heritage materials available.

I am thinking of such matters as verses from autograph albums or memory books called Stammbücher or Poesie Alben in German, nursery and childhood rhymes (Kinderreime), Christmas and New Year's songs and verses, hymns, children's prayers, table blessings, religious verse, epitaphs in verse form, traditional and familiar songs, drinking songs, humorous poems, nonsensical ditties, tongue twisters, proverbs, admonitions, picturesque speech, riddles, anecdotes, and jokes. This list is almost a table of contents for my GERMAN TEXANA book.

In all the areas listed above there are still rich treasures to be brought to light. Some of the material must be recorded in field research, such as poetic epitaphs. Most of it must, however, be collected by personal interviews. In this work researchers have to learn certain techniques, for example, how to find good informants, and then how to get them to trust you and share their information with you.

The best way to find informants is to talk with people who have German-speaking friends and get "leads" from them. Also newspaper appeals will sometimes result in finding knowledgeable people. After the informants have been located, the interviews must be scheduled. Speak German at least during part of the interviews, if at all possible. Even then some people will hesitate to talk. They do not want to seem strange and old fashioned. Often they tell you: "I don't remember anything," but after the interviewer warms up to the subject by quoting a few lines, the informant begins to remember.

It is usually a good idea to quote a number of familiar first line, such as: "Morgen, morgen, nur nicht heute," "Sauerkraut und Rüben," "Ich bin der Doktor Eisenbart," "Trink, trink, Brüderlein, trink," "Ich bin der Herr Pastor," "Kommt ein Vogel geflogen," "Segne, Vater, diese Speise," "Alle Jahre wi der," "Horch, was kommt von draussen rein," "Was ist das Ding dort an der Wand," "O, es sitzt ein Brummer an der Wand," and other similar lines. But do not overwhelm your informant. If this technique does not bring a sparkle to the eyes of the elderly, you have "drilled a dry hole." But if this gets you going, one thing leads to another. Then go to see the informant again a few weeks later, after he has had time to remember.

Interviewers must, however, not over prompt. I remember the time when one of my informants started off with "Heile, heile, Segen," and then got stuck. I prompted with "Morgen gibt es Regen," and my informant stopped me by saying, "No, that's not it." After a while he came up with: "Heile, heile, Segen, / Drei Tage Regen, / Drei Tage Dreck, / Und jetzt ist alles weg." If I had continued to prompt, I might have lost a real Texas-German gem.

Also the interviewer must be patient with elderly people who digress and start telling about Indian fights and cows and bears. Gently direct the

COLLECTING

conversation back to the topic by quoting a few entries of your own, like: "Wenn der Schneider reiten will," or "Nimm, Jesu, meine Hände." Once back on the right track, your informant may think of some other precious gems.

Tape recordings are a good means of recording folklore, but some elderly people do not like to sing or recite verse before a microphone. They fear their voices are no longer good enough, or they may forget and get stuck, or they are afraid that someone may laugh at their recordings later. If they object, forget about the tape recorder. You can always have the informant repeat the lines while you record them in writing.

When interviewing German-born informants, and you want real German Texana, be choosy in keeping the material because what they give may be too fresh from Germany. Use such material only after some Texas natives have also recited or identified these entries for you. Only then may you assume that the material has been acclimatized. Also list the names of all contributors with his or her entry. Some background on the informant is usually desirable, too, such as the place of origin of ancestors in Germany, date and place of arrival and settlement. Folklorists may want to study your versions later, and to them the place and date of origin are important.

I must also add that most informants are highly pleased to share their treasures with you. The interviews often turn into pleasant sessions of nostalgia and childhood remembrances. Let your informants indulge themselves in some of this, especially if you are interviewing several in a group. But keep in mind that sooner or later you will have to direct the conversation to the subject of the interview.

Finally let me urge you to gather the material now while enough "old timers" are still with us. In another ten or twenty years it may be too late. "Make hay while the sun shines" or "Gather ye blessings while yet ye may."

TEXANS FOR A WEEK

For fifty-eight Lich relatives from the Old World, touching down in New Orleans and stepping into the "Wild West" for one week was a surprising adventure. They landed in New Orleans and made their way to Texas in two touring buses. On the way to the Texas Hill Country and the Lich family reunion at Cypress Creek, they visited Houston and Galveston. On the fourth day, by the time the group had reached Seguin, they had worked up a Texas-sized thirst, diminished somewhat before San Antonio by four quarts of Wild Turkey and eight six-packs of beer. Two days later when the Texas Lichs greeted their German and Dutch cousins at the Comfort Park they were ready for the local music, red bandanas, and Texas exuberance. As Heike Will, daughter of a Wetzlar industrialist, was quoted in the San Antonio Light as saying, "They come up, hug you and call you cousin. I like it very much."

But the surprises were just beginning for the relatives--they were filled with barbeque, Texas beer, hot dogs, and roasted marshmallows. On Saturday night, May 31, Adolph Hofner's country and western band played Hill Country classics such as "Mein Hut hat drei Ecken" and "Trink noch ein Tröpfchen" and over 450 people joined in. The next night Kerrville's Poverty Playboys provided some real pioneer music while 150 people sat under huge live oaks munching hot dogs. When the Germans discovered these tattered musicians were headed by District Judge Bob Barton, they simply stared in disbelief that someone of such an exalted position would dress in overalls and twang folk songs.

-- Lera Tyler Lich

Hoelscher-Buxkemper fest draws 1,000

Cousins flock to biggest reunion

By PEGGY VLEREBOME
American-Statesman Staff

SAN ANTONIO— Alvin Braden stood at the front of an assembly hall, surveyed the hundreds of chairs set up for his family's reunion and said there is no practical way to keep up with thousands of relatives.

"But when we get to something like this, we all feel like we're first cousins," he said with a laugh.

Most of them are cousins, no further removed than sixth cousin. All are direct descendants of Anton and Mary Katherine Hoelscher, who moved from Prussia to Texas in 1846 with their four sons. They were joined by their married daughter, whose married name was Buxkemper.

From that family of seven has grown a family of 12,000 that calls itself Texas' largest recorded family and says it has the biggest reunions in the state.

Almost 1,000 shared their heritage over the weekend at the every-other-year Hoelscher-Buxkemper reunion, where they sang German songs, attended Mass concelebrated by three related priests and took care of family business presented by the family board of directors.

All wore nametags color-coded to show whether they are descended from Anton Jr., Joe, William, Ben or Elizabeth. Some nametags had two colors, and a few had three, the result of marrying within the family.

Some people also dressed in color-cod-

ing. "I've got all of the colors here," said family secretary Theresa G. Gold of San Antonio as she pointed to her skirt, which had red, blue, purple, yellow and green in its print.

Gold helped compile the 600-page third edition of the family's geneology, which was published last year and has sold 2,100 copies. It traces the family for eight generations in Texas and three in Prussia.

"The most distantly children of the eighth generation could be related is sixth cousins to each other," Gold said. "Most are closer than that."

Since the reunions began in 1954, the sites have rotated among Frelsburg, where the original family settled, Westphalia, San Angelo, Temple, San Antonio and the Corpus Christi-Violet-Robstown area, where the largest concentrations of the family live.

The reunion date is chosen by the host community, and for good reason.

"We still have a strong farming tradition," said Gold. Reunions can't compete with planting and harvesting in the reunion cities.

Many from the older generations of the Hoelscher-Buxkemper family still speak with strong German accents, and some spoke German exclusively as they renewed old friendships. At a family sing-a-long Saturday night, some of the songs were in German, and Sunday some of the Mass was in German.

The 21st Annual Schwab Reunion will be held August 24, 1980, 1:00 PM at the Herrmann Sons Hall in Geronimo, Texas (Highway 123, North of Seguin). Please bring sandwiches and cake, pie or cookies for supper which will be served about 4:30 PM. Coffee and utensils will be furnished. We would like to extend a special invitation to all the descendants of THOMAS SCHWAB of MICHELSDROMBACH, GERMANY. His sons, Thomas, Valentin Joseph and Martin arrived in Texas in 1844, 1850 and 1868 respectively. A daughter, Maria Elisabeth Schwab Sauer (widow of Andreas Sauer) came to Texas with her six children in 1890. Three of Thomas Schwab's grandchildren, Wendelin Eckart, Ferdinand Eckart and Anna Eckart (married Albert Mueller) arrived in Texas approximately 1882 or 1883.

LaVerne S. Pearce
(Mrs. W. S.)
366 Covina Avenue
San Antonio, Texas 78218

Pfeil Family Reunion - The Pfeil family reunion will be held August 10, 1980 at the Hermann Sons Hall in Shiner, Texas. Bring a basket lunch and eating utensils for your family. Refreshments will be furnished. For more information contact Dianne Pfeil, Route 1 Box 54, Shiner, Texas 77984.

The tenth annual Johanna Caspar Danz Family Reunion is scheduled for Sunday, October 5, 1980, at the LBJ State Park Community Center, Stonewall, Texas. (Always 1st Sunday in October). For information contact Dorothy Bauer, 2730 S. Congress, Austin, Texas 78704

DENTLER FAMILY reunion July 27, 1980 at Cuere VFW Hall. For more information contact, Mr and Mrs Daniel Dentler, Rt. 1, Box 100 D, Victoria, Tx. 77901.

Charles W. von Rosenberg
4405 McKinney Ave.
Dallas, TX 75205

IN OTHER WORDS . . .

Idioms, those expressions peculiar to a language, by definition are "funny". Interpreting them may require more or fewer words--even sentences--if their meanings can be conveyed at all. Some German idioms over which I've smiled will illustrate.

Mit einem einen Stein im Bett haben--to have a stone (or gem) in bed with a person--doesn't mean the person is uncomfortable as though there were cracker crumbs in the bed; rather it means to be in the good graces of the person. In contrast, a Zankapfel--quarrel apple--is not, as one might venture a guess, a sour or crab apple; it is a bone of contention and could make an unpleasant relationship.

An abgedankter--thanked-off--employee may have ended his service, receiving a gold watch upon his retirement, but just as likely he may have been fired. In the latter case, he might profitably sich reine Wein einschenken--pour himself clear wine--, not to get pickled but to face facts or tell himself the truth. While thus reflecting, he might wonder if gesetzt dass--firm (or fixed) that--supposing that he had not bragged about his abuse of sick leave, would he have mit einem blauen Auge davangekommen--come out of it with a blue eye--escaped by the skin of his teeth?

At your luncheon club, someone suggests Geld zusammenschliessen--to shoot money together--. He probably doesn't have a crap game in mind; he's merely proposing to raise money by subscription--for a worthy cause, no doubt. If you are wary, gehe nicht auf dem Leim--don't walk on glue--; that is, don't be deceived; make inquiry. And while you are at it, ask whether the luncheon ticket you bought included das Trinkgeld--the drink money--. That isn't the charge for what you drank, it's the waitpersons (as we are hearing these non-sexist days) tip.

If you are not careful with idioms, you'll get in Dutch, in English and in German, for radebrechen--wheel-breaking--in other words, murdering the language!



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Almost forty-five years ago, while we elementary school pupils were undertaking Texas Centennial projects, the venerated Neu-Braunfelser Zeitung published reminiscences and one piece of creative fiction by Hermann Seele, an early teacher and, during the critical years of 1861-1866, the mayor of that community. The Seele name had long been familiar to me by that time. Both my grandmothers belonged to a "Geburtstag Kränzchen" that also included the two Seele daughters. The First Protestant Church Auditorium and the local library, both constructed at about that same period, were places where I spent some of my most fruitful childhood hours. That library building, its original function in recent years taken over by a newer and larger one (The Dittlinger Memorial Library) is now the repository for the archives, including microfilms of the long-lived Zeitung, these invaluable records and a projector having been a gift of the Oheim family. Nearby stands the Carl Schurz Elementary School, where the Sons of Hermann used to conduct a German summer school. I accept the fact that the school building is being dismantled and replaced, having become obsolete. Accepting the fact that the German summer school sessions, the source of much of my early formal instruction in the language, has never been reinstated is a bit harder. It was such a rewarding experience for the local boys and girls in the early 1930's that there ought surely to be a contemporary equivalent in every town with heavily German population.

To the delight of everyone familiar with Hermann Seele's original, Professor Edward C. Breitenkamp, formerly of Texas A&M University, has recently translated this material as "The Cypress" and Other Writings of a German Pioneer in Texas. Published last year by the University of Texas Press, this valuable addition to German Texana is the ninth in the Elma Dill Spencer Foundation Series. The fictional "Cypress" is not likely to establish Seele's reputation as an outstanding creative artist, though it and his illustrations for the book, reproduced in the English version, are hard to resist as representative of the spirit of the period in which they came into being. Not just for purely personal reasons I found most interesting the chapter Seele devoted to his visit in Comfort and Sisterdale as feelings there were beginning to run very high in connection with issues of the impending Civil War. Blended with his observations about the charged atmosphere in the local saloon are his memories of a prank perpetrated by a group of singers and revelers, its victim being the evidently somewhat pedantic geographer and hydrotherapist, Dr. Ernst Kapp, prominent in the history of Sisterdale. Chief prankster appears to have been my great-grandfather, Ernst Altgelt, so that, because of the identical Christian names of the two lead characters, one might consider this a German-Texan "Importance of Being Earnest." A short time after this light-hearted fun, Altgelt departed for Germany because he no longer felt comfortable in the pro-Union Comfort area, whose views he did not share; Kapp, on the other hand, remained in Sisterdale until after the conclusion of the war, then returned to Germany permanently. The war had destroyed his elder son's health and taken the life of one of his sons-in-law, my great-uncle. Dr. Kapp himself had figured conspicuously as a spokesman at the historical political meeting of 1854 in San Antonio, a watershed in Texas German politics. The segment in the Seele book dealing with the eve of the war conveys some of the special poignancy and the virulent dissension that climaxed in the so-called "Nueces Massacre" of August 1862 and the activities of vigilantes who found Union sympathizers and lukewarm Confederates equally intolerable. Professor Breitenkamp's translation is, needless to say, entirely faithful to the original, and is rendered in English so smooth that one tends to forget it is a translation. The notes clarify and augment the material in exactly the correct proportion.

Another recent book that should be of great interest to students of German Texas is a further contribution to the history of San Antonio, a city at one period heavily German, one that has fortunately come to value and preserve its varied culture. The title San Antonio Was Seen Through a Magic Lantern falls apart so badly in both grammar and syntax that I can scarcely bring myself to type or speak it. The San Antonio Museum Association, its publisher, can surely not have intended to relegate this lively town to the imperfect tense!

Apart from the infelicitous title, the book suffers from poor design and organization. The cover, white as the winding sheet that the title suggests might be suitable, will soil easily and is thoroughly unattractive. The pictures, views from the slide collection of Albert Steves, Sr., are in many cases utterly fascinating but are arranged unimaginatively and often are such long shots that, without a magic lantern to illuminate them, details are completely lost to the reader's eye. As I read Cecelia Steinfeldt's informative text that accompanies the pictures I found myself again and again distressed because I could not quickly locate the main headings under which the materials are grouped, a bit of information essential

for tracking down the notes. Why the editor did not see fit to make a sharper visual distinction between the segments is difficult to comprehend. Nevertheless, the book is replete with interesting data that will help to supply answers to many of the questions that some of us have pondered for years. Also it will make all of us more aware of how important a part the German element has played in some Texas towns and cities with names that do not instantly suggest German heritages.

This observation brings to mind another book, one of an entirely different stamp, being almost entirely without illustrations—a book that serves some of the same purposes for ante-bellum Galveston. Since 1976 available from the University of Texas Press in a modestly priced paperback edition, Earl W. Fornell's The Galveston Era: The Texas Crescent on the Eve of Secession includes among its approximately 300 pages of text numerous references to specific German residents of the period as well as devoting ten very rich pages to the German component of the town. The book, because of its principal focus, rarely appears on bibliographies of German Texana, a fact that prompts me to mention it here in the hope that my readers will be led to this nugget. It did not take family associations or a recent newspaper article (Fort Worth Star-Telegram, 30 March 1980) to make me aware of the need for a full-scale work on the Germans of Galveston, but reading it did remind me that, if one were to omit the German names from the "treasure chest of architectural jewels" that constitutes Galveston's East End, the tour of Victorian houses, for which the city is famous, would be greatly diminished.

Please call to my attention any published materials concerning German Texas that you wish reviewed. I endeavor to evaluate judiciously and to put potential readers in touch with material that will instruct and, when possible, also entertain them. Review copies lent me will be returned in the condition in which I receive them, unless the sender should wish to be generous and make me a gift of the item. Another alternative is for the item to be sent with the statement that it should be forwarded to Dona Reeves, whose collection of German Texana at SWTSU in San Marcos can serve us all well in our research.

MACARTHUR GERMAN STUDENTS RECEIVE FEDERAL GRANT

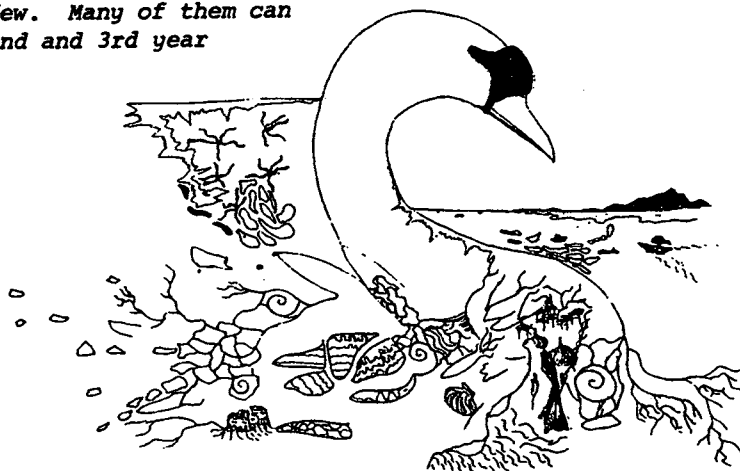
YOUTHGRANTS in the Humanities Program of the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) has awarded a grant for \$2,296.00 to Patricia R. Forrest, President of the MacArthur High School German Club, to provide funds for the completion and reproduction of a slide show and a tour guide entitled: German San Antonio; 1850-1930. The project includes a narrated slide show depicting the influence 19th century Germans had on San Antonio's cultural, economic, educational, religious, architectural, civic, political, social, and artistic life, as well as an illustrated tour guide of San Antonio which reveals the continuation of those contributions in present-day San Antonio life.

As Project Director Ms. Forrest will be assisted by Allan Kokinda, artist; Stephen Ruhlen, photographer; and Mary M. El-Beheri, supervisor. Ms. Forrest and Mr. Kokinda are MacArthur seniors and members of the advanced German class. Mr. Ruhlen is a freshman at the University of Texas, Austin. Many members of the MacArthur German Club will be involved with various phases of the project which begins on May 1 and must be completed by Oct. 31.

Since 1976 MacArthur German students have been gathering information and searching for pictures to include in the final production. Maria Watson and the staff of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas Library and many individuals have encouraged and assisted the students in this project. Members of the San Antonio Historical Association and the German-American Class of the University of Texas, San Antonio, as well as high school groups from Kerrville, Smithson Valley and Dallas have previewed the slide show and the tour.

DENVER IM FRÜHLING is the latest of Lisa Kahn's lyrical volumes. The poems treat a variety of topics: language, communication, new impressions of the "alte Heimat," "Amerikaerlebnisse," works of art, to mention a few. Many of them can be read with 2nd and 3rd year students.

Like her previous volumes and the one by Robert L. Kahn which she edited, *DENVER IM FRÜHLING* is illustrated with pen drawings by Peter Kahn.



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UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS PRESS
AWARD-WINNER

Author Terry Jordan, *Texas Log Buildings*, has received an *Award of Merit* from the American Association for State and Local History. This award "is for a performance deemed excellent compared nationally with similar activities." Dr. Jordan was cited for his efforts to collect and disseminate information on Texas log cabins and the culture that produced them.

Texas Log Buildings has also received the *Texas Heritage Award for Research* from the Texas Heritage Council, a committee of the Texas Historical Foundation. This award is "given for research projects which are a significant contribution to the recorded history of a community, or for techniques or projects which aid in making research material more readily available." Council chairwoman Lindalynn Adams said, in the *Denton Record-Chronicle*, the book "has become the definitive guideline for log cabin restoration in the state."

Fall, 1979 THE SOUTH CENTRAL BULLETIN

Dona B. Reeves and Glen E. Lich, eds. *Retrospect and Retrieval. The German Element in Review. Essays on Cultural Preservation*. Ann Arbor, Michigan: University Microfilms International, 1978. xviii + 184 pp. \$11.75 (paper).

Heterogeneity of cultures is praised as a virtue in this volume, and the diversity of contributions reflects this attitude. There is something for everyone, which does tend to blur the focus.

Delece Parmelee sketches the need for a comprehensive cultural history of our backgrounds. Amusingly, she cites A. B. Hart, an eminent historian with a doctorate from Freiburg, to support the notion that history must be broad-based. Hart was, in his own words, "a consistent permanent anti-German" (George T. Blakey, *Historians on the Homefront* [Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1970], p. 142).

Robert R. Robinson-Zwahr and H. C. Ziehe offer helpful pointers for those interested in genealogy and church history. The most exciting contribution to the volume, the

collective work reported on by Mary M. El-Beheri, Susan Clayton, Heidi Triebwasser, William Wolff, and Lee Ann Jefferis, not only shows what fascinating results can be achieved by amateur researchers, but also is full of information about an interesting German Texan, Julius Berends. The editors might have corrected a few small mistakes: the Sütterlin German script (there was also a Sütterlin Latin cursive) was not introduced until after the time of Julius Berends, who used earlier forms, as did most German Texans; the standardization of spelling and abbreviations was decreed some thirty-five years before Hitler came to power; Berends demanded a *thorough* realization of popular sovereignty, not a *consequential* one.

The comments by El-Beheri, George Schulz-Behrend, and Glen E. Lich are specifically directed to teachers and students interested in local research, and as such are both inspirational and informative. Two excellent new works can extend the sparse list of resources mentioned by Schulz-Behrend: Gilbert J. Jordan, *Yesterday in the Texas Hill Country* (College Station and London: Texas A&M University Press, 1979); Glen Lich, *The German Texans* (San Antonio: Institute of Texan Cultures, *in press*).

Lisa Kahn draws attention to present-day German writers in Texas. It is telling that none of these are Texans of German descent whose ancestors and community instilled an interest in literature, as was the case with earlier writers such as Hulda Walther and Frieda Fuchs. Similarly, the German play productions W. F. Michael refers to (rather too briefly) fall into two categories: indigenous, usually light, entertainments by and for people for whom German was the preferred social language and academic performances with a pedagogical motivation. Michael could have cited Christa Carvajal, "German Theaters in Central Texas 1850-1915" (Austin: University of Texas dissertation, 1977).

This collection of essays lacks the broad appeal of *Texas and Germany: Crosscurrents*, ed. Joseph Wilson (Rice University Studies, LXIII,3 [Summer 1977]), but it complements that volume nicely. It represents a valuable resource which will hopefully be widely available.

Hubert Heinen
University of Texas at Austin

In March, 1980, Gallery Press will publish its first issue of *Folk Art Finder*, a bi-monthly newsletter devoted to folk art of all periods, but emphasizing the twentieth century.

Each issue will contain a lead article on some aspect of folk art, a feature story on a twentieth century folk artist, book reviews, a calendar of folk art events, places to visit that house folk art, a readers' exchange column, and classified ads.

The main purpose of the newsletter is to generate an exchange of information among readers about folk art, and folk artists. Folk artists rarely come forward to identify themselves; in fact they seldom consider themselves artists at all. Therefore, the task of finding and bringing folk art to public notice often falls to others.

Museums, galleries, and shops house excellent collections of folk art, mostly from the past. On the other hand deserving work can often be found weathering in backyards or gathering dust in attics. *Folk Art Finder* would like to be a vehicle through which such deserving, unrecognized folk art is brought to light and shared.

The first issue of *Folk Art Finder* will feature John Vivolo, a ninety-three year old Connecticut folk sculptor, who started his art career at age seventy-one. He now has over two hundred carvings which he lovingly refers to as "my wooden children."

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German Culture in Texas**A Free Earth; Essays from the 1978 Southwest Symposium**

Edited by Glen E. Lich and Dona B. Reeves

0-8057-8415-2 \$16.00

This volume presents 13 essays which explore various aspects of the historical foundations of the Germans in Texas, particularly in the areas of intellectual and social history, radical politics, philosophy, language and literature, music, art, folklore, clothing, and homes. It suggests methods through which German-American cultural survival and regional and ethnic studies in general may find a place in interdisciplinary studies in high schools and colleges. A selected bibliography of some 750 items is provided for further research. Together with this bibliography, the essays are presented as casebook examples of several useful interdisciplinary approaches to research and writing.

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A Letter Arrives from Oldenburg (West-Germany)

-by Ingrid Kuehne-Kokinda

The envelope reads: To Lotto's Fayette Conunty(sic)

Oldenburg - approximately 10 miles northeastLaGrange on the LaGrange-Round Top-StreetTexas - USA

and it actually arrived someplace, for a handwritten remark suggests: try: c/o Fayette Heritage Museum - Archives, 150 E. Live Oak, La Grange, Tx. 78945. Someone gave the letter to Dona Reeves who gave it to Mary El-Beheri who gave it to me, because I come from Oldenburg. Helmut Wilke of Baumeister Strasse 12, D 29 Oldenburg, West-Germany, wrote the letter and here is what it says:

Dear Ladies and gentlemen of Oldenburg in Texas.

I received a letter "Oldenburg 1886 founded with photos" from my cousin Marshal Wilke, who lived in Texas.

I would like very much to exchange letters with residents of Oldenburg-Texas, in case there is someone who speaks and writes German, for I cannot speak English, unfortunately.

I wonder whether this letter with such an incomplete address will actually arrive in Oldenburg-Texas. I hope very much that it will.

A brochure in the English language about Oldenburg in West-Germany is enclosed, so you can see, where I live.

The names of Gerh. Behrens, F. Oppermann, John Imken, Aug. Gau, Henry Alhorn, Albert Meinardus are old Oldenburg names and do occur very often.

My cousin's grandfather Julius Wilke, born Nov. 1859 in Hamm/Hannover, is buried in Oldenburg-Texas. This Julius Wilke was my father's half-brother.

I am looking forward to an answer in German - maybe with a few photos. Please write the correct address, so I can answer.

I wish all the residents of Oldenburg-Texas
a happy New Year for 1980.

(signed Helmut Wilke).

Well, how about it. There must be one person in Oldenburg-Texas who would want to write to Herrn Wilke. I wrote to him and explained how I got his letter and that I also will be able to see him soon since I will go to Oldenburg in Juli to visit my family there. At our second state-wide meeting in September, I will be able to answer questions concerning Herrn Helmut Wilke.

- 27 -

DR. LEONORE LINKS MAYER
CONSULATE GENERAL
MR. HANS HOPPE
CULTURAL ATTACHE

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Tel.: 212/752-5020 or 212/888-9840

20.5.1980 **Das verzerrte deutsche Geschichtsbild**

HAMBURG (dpa). Friedrich der Große war ein Despot wie sein Vater, die preußische Armee eine gigantische Strafanstalt. Die Sudetendeutschen agierten als Hitlers fünfte Kolonne, daher die Sudetenkrise. Die gesamte deutsche Bevölkerung hat von der Judenauströtung gewußt, sie sogar gebilligt. Überhaupt führt ein klarer Weg von Luther über das 18. und 19. Jahrhundert bis zur Nazi-Barbarei. Würde dergleichen in deutschen Geschichtsbüchern stehen, man müßte fragen: ist es Böswiligkeit oder Ignoranz? All das steht hingegen in amerikanischen Schulgeschichtsbüchern (Highschool und College), und die jungen Leser nehmen es ernst. Man lehrt es sie seit Jahrzehnten so.

Die neuere Geschichte erscheint im Deutschlandbild der jungen Amerikaner als eine einzige gradlinige Vorbereitung auf Hitler und den Völkermord. Ob Absicht oder Unkenntnis, die helleren Schattierungen auf der geschichtlichen Leinwand Deutschlands sind - von rühmlichen Ausnahmen abgesehen - mit schwarzem Pinsel übermalt, so daß nahezu nichts bleibt als die Vorstellung von Militarismus, Rassismus und Arroganz.

Viele Fachleute beiderseits des Ozeans verfolgen die negative Dauer-Indoktrination mit Kummer. In den fünfziger und sechziger Jahren gab es sechs Schulbuch-

konferenzen zwischen Sachkennern beider Länder, aber ohne spürbares Ergebnis. Kürzlich, beim erneuten Start, nach zwölfjähriger Pause, ist etwas längst Überfälliges geschehen: die Gründung einer deutsch-amerikanischen Schulbuchkommission. Eine Parallele gibt es seit bald zehn Jahren auf dem Sektor der deutsch-polnischen Schulbuchhistorie und -geographie.

Die regierungsunabhängige deutsch-amerikanische Schulbuchkommission (auf deutscher Seite federführend: das Georg-Eckert-Institut für internationale Schulbuchforschung in Braunschweig) hat es in einer Hinsicht jedoch leichter: es gibt beiderseits keine Tabus, keine staatlich verwalteten Schonbezirke geschichtlicher Sichtweise wie in Polen. Aber solche Erleichterung wird wettgemacht durch einen Kultur-Föderalismus, der in den Vereinigten Staaten genauso vielgestaltig ist wie bei uns, nur mit fünf multipliziert... Außerdem „sind Schulbuchverleger meist nicht daran interessiert, ein ausgewogenes Geschichtsbild anzubieten. Sie entscheiden sich für Schulbücher, die provokante Thesen aufstellen.“ Das sagt der amerikanische Völkerrechtler und Historiker Alfred de Zayas, der seit langem in Göttingen arbeitet und seit Jahren der Motor der jetzt wieder in Gang gekommenen Revisionsbemü-

hungen ist.

Es liegt also viel Arbeit mit ganz unbestimmten Ergebnissen vor den Wohlmeinenden der Alten und der Neuen Welt. Unbestimmbar schon deshalb, weil die jungen Menschen ihr Geschichts(un)wissen nicht nur mißratener Diktatur in der Schule abgewinnen, sondern zu einem großen Teil dem Fernsehen. In den USA sieht es auf diesem Gebiet noch finsterner aus. Über die TV-Scheibe flimmert eine nicht abreißende Serie von Filmen, in denen der „häßliche Deutsche“ ein Dauerabonnement besitzt: uniformiert, dümmlich, aufgeblasen, brutal. So, wie junge Amerikaner durchweg nichts vom Widerstand gegen Hitler erfahren, nichts von der Vertreibung von Millionen Deutschen nach dem Krieg, nichts von anderweitigen Völkermorden der Geschichte, so daß Völkermord als spezifisch deutsches Phänomen erscheint - so ist umgekehrt auch bei uns das Geschichtsbild verzerrt. In mancher Optik ist Amerika kaum mehr als ein Sodom von Gewalttätigkeit, Rassendiskriminierung und Raubgiff, versetzt mit Kapitalismus. Schulbücher, die in den sechziger Jahren gestaltet wurden unter dem Eindruck der akademischen Linksbewegung, sehen Vietnam nur als Schlaraffenland der amerikanischen Rüstungsindustrie.

The Texas Chapter/AATG Sourcebook for drama and teaching techniques is now available. 76pp. \$1.50 plus 50¢ postage and handling per copy. Useful for all teachers of second languages. (especially GERMAN!)
Order from: Mary M. El-Beheri, editor
MacArthur High School
2923 Bitters Rd.
San Antonio, Tx. 78217
Checks to: Texas/AATG

* MEMBERS OF G.T.H.S.

↑ From Christel Cordes San Antonio

This is also a Sourcebook

Includes articles by: Ronald W. Walker, The Ohio State U.; Duane V. Keilstrup, UT, Arlington; Waltraud Bartscht, University of Dallas; Judith Melton, Clemson University; Nancy D. Blount, Marianna High School, Marriana, Ark.; Sue Weber, Robert E. Leg High School, San Antonio; Mary M. El-Beheri, Douglas MacArthur High School, San Antonio; Barbel Becker-Cantarino, UT, Austin; Jacqueline Hastay, Lyndon Baines Johnson High School, Austin; Susan Clayton, student UT, Austin, DAAD Scholar, U. Freiburg; Robert Frazier, student, Southwest Texas State U., DAAD Scholar; and Joyce Sixberry, Myrtle Point High School, Myrtle Point, Oregon.

BOWLING IN THE MIDDLE AGES: A ROUGH GAME

From The Week in Germany

Medieval bowling equipment - the oldest so far - was just discovered on the Altenberg near Hilchenbach/Muesen in North Rhine-Westphalia. Dr. Gerd Weisgerber of the Mining Museum in Bochum found three oak balls and a small bowling pin in a 13th Century silver mine which was later used as a dump. The first ball was discovered several years ago, but it wasn't until Weisgerber's find that it was recognized as part of a bowling game. A local farmers' legend supports the theory that the area's privileged class enjoyed bowling in the Middle Ages. According to Weisgerber, a document from the town of Xanten in 1265 describes a bowling guild and a bowling alley by the cathedral. Bowlers in the Middle Ages gambled heavily and engravings of fights and stabbings at bowling games document a lack of good sportsmanship.

Trav Windham: cattleman at 16

A.T. (Trav) Windham was born in Meridian, Miss., Dec. 17, 1856. He came to Texas with his parents in 1872 and they settled at Stephenville.

He was only 16 at that time but started his own cattle business shortly after coming to Erath county.

Later on, Trav's family returned to their old home in Mississippi, but he decided to stay in Texas. He found a job on a ranch in Callahan county and it was not long until his prowess with the herds was noticed and he was appointed wagon boss for the famous Hash Knife outfit near where Abilene is now.

The Hash Knife started expanding their operations and in 1881 established a new ranch on the Pecos river north of Pecos City. Trav Windham was made range boss of the new ranch and started driving the herds from Abilene to Pecos. It was on one of these drives that 11-year-old Max Krauskopf was horse wrangler for Windham and he stayed in Pecos, as we told in our story on Krauskopf.

WINDHAM MARRIED ANNIE Goedeke of Abilene on Jan. 1, 1880. Annie was born Feb. 14, 1862 in Belrott, Australia. Her parents had migrated from their home in Germany to Australia. In 1867, when Annie was only five years old, the family decided to return to their old homeland for a visit.

They stayed three years in Germany until the French-German War started brewing. They came to America in 1870 to make their permanent home and settled in the Fort Worth-Dallas area.

Goedeke got the contract for the dirt work on the T&P railroad from Dallas to Fort Worth, which was the start of the long trek to El Paso.

He completed this job and then moved to a point on the Hash Knife ranch about 50 miles southwest of Fort Griffin, the spot later chosen as the site for the town of Abilene.

Goedeke hauled lumber by oxcart from Fort Worth to the home site. While their house was being built the family lived in a tent, the boys sleeping in the wagon.

MRS. WINDHAM TOLD of seeing buffalo roaming in great herds on the area where Hardin-Simmons University is now located. She saw great wagon loads of buffalo hides being hauled to market.

At one time the Indians made a raid on their place and the family hid in a ravine while the Indians killed one head of their cattle and held a war dance. She said she did not know if they should have been afraid of the Indians, but they took no chance and hid in the ravine.

After the Hash Knife herd had been delivered to the ranch north of Pecos, Trav, Annie and their first child, 6-month-old Lee, came to Pecos in 1881. They

rode a freight wagon from Toyah to their ranch home about 40 miles north. This was a two room house with no furnishings, and the Windhams slept on the floor the first night, the cowboys "divvying" up their bedding for Mrs. Windham and the baby to sleep on.

Windham was range boss for the Hash Knife until he became a part owner in the Y ranch. This partnership was later dissolved and Trav carried his own brand, the AT, for many years. He grazed his herds in various areas until his later years, when he gained control of some 60 sections south of Pecos where he continued to ranch until his very last.

WHEN TRAV WINDHAM started ranching in this area the cattle-raising industry was anything but an

easy life. Barbed wire, fences of any kind and holding pens just did not exist, the cattle grazing over the open range wherever there was grass to be found.

When the cattle were taken to market they were driven, because there were not railroad facilities to the various markets of the north and east. Indian raids and rustlers kept the cowboys on the alert night and day, for to be caught napping could have meant the loss of the herd. The Indians were not the "scalp taking" kind but were the "cattle taking" breed, which to the cattleman was worse than taking a scalp.

In an interview in 1947, Annie Windham told of eating at the same table with Billy the Kid in Nelvell's restaurant in Pecos. She said that the Kid was a nice looking young fellow and very genteel. He had good manners and was rather soft spoken.

HER FAVORITE STORY was that of Trav's participation in the world's first rodeo held in Pecos. She said the rodeo grew out of a friendly argument among cowboys gathered in Bill Camp's saloon. These cowboys were from various outfits and the argument was about who had the best cowboys. They decided to meet back in Pecos and have a contest to decide who was really the best.

She remembered that Trav Windham, Morgan Livingstone and Henry Slack were participants in the rodeo, but she didn't remember any of the others. She said that dinner was served on the grounds to about 500 people, a big crowd in those days.

We can find no record of when the Windhams moved into Pecos, but they bought two lots at the corner of Second and Elm in 1889 and at some time later built their home there. These lots are now vacant and we have no record of what happened to the Windham home.

TRAV WINDHAM DIED on April 1, 1931, apparently intestate, with Mrs. Windham inheriting the property. Annie Goedeke Windham died on Dec. 4, 1947, the death certificate showing no address of residence at that time. Trav Windham died of arteriosclerosis and asthma, Mrs. Windham dying of heart failure.

Mrs. Windham executed a will in August of 1947 and left all her property to Earle Goedeke. The estate was estimated to be worth about \$5,000, consisting of \$1,135.34 in cash, lots one and two and the north 25 feet of lot 3 in Block 12 of the original townsite of Pecos City.

These two were typical Pecos pioneers, working hard all their lives, suffering extreme hardships at times and living in comfort in their later days. They saw this country grow up and were among those who helped make this country a civilized area.

*Just Musin' —
by Alton Hughes*

PECOS ENTERPRISE NEWSPAPER
PECOS, TEXAS.
MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1976.

FROM TED GOEDEKE
Houston



From Meredith McClain

Now, just in case you are casting about for items for the Newsletter, let me give you a brief history of my research program here as it is evolving: When I left the Austin area for Lubbock in 1976, I thought I was leaving the Texas-German soil. To my surprise many of the Freshman in my beginning German class had very German names and reported many times that the reason they were taking my class was because their grandparents had spoken German. Well, I started digging around and soon found out about the 28 "Folk-islands" which Terry Jordan has written about, the communities on the Panhandle-Plains which had been founded by Germans. On the advice of Bobby Weaver (now at the Panhandle-Plains Museum in Canyon) I started my investigation with the Catholic-German community of Nazareth. My research assistant for that project was Judy Harrell, who abandoned an earlier study of the Minnonites in

Seminole to concentrate on Nazareth. Ms. Harrell delivered a paper which we jointly prepared on our findings to the German-American Studies Symposium in Columbia, Missouri, this last spring. Judy is currently living in Amarillo and finishing her thesis on Nazareth to complete her Masters degree in the anthropology department.

Although there is still much of interest to be done in Nazareth (their "Folk Festival" is set for this coming Saturday), this summer two graduate students are working with me on the research of two other Texas-German communities. Mrs. Betty Cox is studying Pep and Ms. Elaine Brock is working on the Slaton area. We all work closely with the Southwest Collection here at Tech and have had a seminar with the director, Dr. David Murrah, on the technique involved in taking oral interviews. The Southwest Collection has an extensive collection of such interviews and each tape that we do is abstracted by them and stored in their archives.

I have been fortunate to have received grant money (State Organized Research Funds) last year and again this year to employ the research assistants and to buy materials. This fall I am applying to several national organizations for funds to continue what is turning out to be very interesting research.

Both Dr. McClain and Ms. Harrell are in touch with others in the area who are knowledgeable in Texas/German history (Mr. Robert Robinson-Zwahr of Lubbock and Mr. Bobbie Weaver of Canyon) and would welcome contact with anyone with information concerning the German heritage in Nazareth. Please contact either:

Dr. Meredith McClain
Department of Germanic and
Slavic Languages
Box 4579
Texas Tech University
Lubbock, Texas 79409
(806) 742-3287

or: Ms. Judy Harrell
425 Arch Terrace
Amarillo, Texas 79106
(806) 373-4474

Rangers killed South

NAMES LIKE Altgelt, Steves, Guenther, Kampmann and Erben bring to mind the solid, good citizens of German descent in South Texas who work hard, pay their taxes, and are proud of being Republicans.

What some of the South Texans don't know is that their immigrant ancestors were revolutionaries, liberals — even radicals — who got to be Republicans for the right reasons. Today that isn't easy to do.

Take Sauerkraut Bend in San Antonio, especially along King William Street as it is now. It couldn't be a more chic place. Just consider the people who live and work there: Gerald and Christine Goldstein, O'Neill Ford, Walter Mathis, and Julia Cauthorn.

But Sauerkraut Bend was a different place shortly after Texas seceded from the Union. The "Dutchmen" were in fear of their lives because so many of them opposed the Confederacy. One night they secretly distributed a pamphlet among their own folks, and this is what it said:

"German brothers, are your eyes not opened yet? After the rich took every picayune away from you, and the paper is worth only one-half what you had so hard earned, now that you have nothing left, now that they go about and sell you, or throw you out of employment . . . Now is the time to stay the hand of Dunhauer, Maverick, Mitchell and Menger to the last bone . . . You will always be the 'damn Dutchman' . . . Inform everybody, the Revolution is broke out."

The Maverick referred to in that pamphlet, which I am sure my ancestors called "seditious," was Samuel Augustus Maverick, my great-

grandfather, the man from whom the word "maverick" came to mean "non-conformist."

He fought in the Texas Revolution, and later was a shackled political prisoner in Perote, half-way between Mexico City and Vera Cruz. But by the time the Civil War came along he was an old man who did not stand up to the McCarthyism of his day.

BRIG. GEN. Hamilton Bee, brother of the man who immortalized Jackson with the name of "Stonewall," appointed one James Duff, a captain of the Texas Rangers, as provost marshal of what today we call the German Hill Country.

Trouble was no stranger to Duff. In 1849 he had been court-martialed for deserting the U.S. Army and was sentenced "to be confined at hard labor . . . with a chain from two to three feet long attached to each leg with a shackle for a period of six months, at the expiration of six months to receive 50 lashes on his bare back, well laid on with rawhide, be indelibly marked on the left hip with the letter D 1½ inches long, have his head shaved, (and) be drummed out of the service."

The Texas Rangers of that period were largely old men or misfits who could not make it as Confederate soldiers. These, then, were the types of Texas Rangers who spread out over the country north of San Antonio to plunder, lynch, and burn everything they could belonging to the immigrants from Germany.

MANY early Texas Germans were intellectuals who had known war all their lives, thanks to the Napoleons, and so among them there was a strong undercurrent of pacifism.

They had taken an oath of allegiance to the United States, and why should they turn around and break it? Why

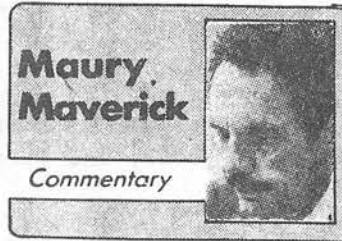
read, "Duff The Rebel Butcher Of Texas — His Chances for Hanging."

The story states, "Duff is in jail in Little Rock for the cold blooded murder of a Negro. He was a commander of the rebel units that hung 100 loyal men in the German counties. His deeds of murder and outrage form one of the blackest pages of the rebellion."

Duff then escaped from jail, and was believed to have made his way to Denver.

WHY NOT take a drive to the monument, only 50 miles north of San Antonio? I recommend it especially to new folks in town, from Dr. Dick Gambitta of political science, UTSA, to George Weinstein, a world respected eye doctor-professor at the medical school whose wife plays some of the best long-hair piano in San Antonio.

Everybody ought to make a pilgrimage to the site — butchers, bakers, candlestick makers, college students, retired people, one and all.



should they be forced to support the institution of slavery, a type of tyranny shocking to most of them?

Unlike the early Texans of English, Scotch and Irish descent, the German immigrants had a good record of keeping their treaties with the Indians. They lived in peace with the Indians.

Schoolteachers, craftsmen, doctors, musicians, artists, writers, they wanted to be left alone. The Civil War made no sense to them, and they were right.

AT COMFORT stands a monument in front of the Imanuel Lutheran Church. It looks pretty much like a mini-Washington Monument, and would be worth visiting even if you had to travel all the way to the Canadian border.

I cannot stand before that edifice without feeling deep emotions. It can shiver the emotional timbers of anyone with more feeling than a brass monkey. So far as I know it is the only monument of its kind in the entire old South not on a battlefield.

On one side of the monument are the words and dates, "Gefallen am 10 August 1862 am Nueces" (Killed on Aug. 10, 1862, on the Nueces River). On another side are the words, "Gefangen genommen und emordet" (Taken prisoner and murdered). On a third side are the words and date, "Gefallen am 18 Oct 1862 Rio Grande" (Killed October 18, 1862 on the Rio Grande). Of

The ghosts of those Germans who stood up for liberty might talk to you. They always talk to me.

WHY IS IT from time to time in America we have to wipe out folks who don't conform? And we of English, Irish, and Scotch descent didn't let up on those "Germans" until after World War I.

Let me give you an illustration. My great uncle, Congressman James Slayden, appointed a "German boy" to the Naval Academy. A storm of protest developed in San Antonio. But Jim Crow — who will turn on anybody, not just blacks — was a liar then, as always.

The boy turned out to be a pretty good sailor. His name was Chester Nimitz.

Maverick, a practicing attorney, is a member of the ACLU, a former university instructor in political science, and a former Texas legislator.

Texas German Loyalists
 San Antonio EXPRESS-NEWS — Sunday, Aug. 12, 1979

the fifty-odd men that were killed, one had the name of Pablo Diaz.

The night before the men were killed on the Nueces, they relaxed around a campfire thinking that surely they would make it across the Mexican border. Poems were read, debates were had about slavery. They talked about freedom, hard times, and why they had left Europe.

During all of the time the Germans were being secretly watched by the Texas Rangers. The rangers waited until the immigrants were sleeping and then began to kill them, murdering the ones taken prisoner. Some escaped to Mexico, but others were shot in the back as they tried to ford the Rio Grande.

After the Civil War, friends and relatives found the bones of the slain men and brought them back to Comfort.

ON AUGUST 3, 1869, this newspaper ran a story about Duff. The headline

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT SAN ANTONIO- SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

The Special Collections Room of the University of Texas at San Antonio Library, contains many standard references on German-Americana and Texana, as well as many unique ephemeral items and primary source documents.

Basic research tools such as TEXAS IN 1848 (Bracht), A NEW LAND BECKONED (Geue), NEW HOMES IN A NEW LAND (Geue), PIONEERS IN GOD'S HILLS (Gillespie County Historical Society), WITH THE MAKERS OF SAN ANTONIO (Chabot), A TEXAS PIONEER (Santleben), and TEXAS (Roemer) are available in the Special Collections.

Pamphlets about various organizations including the Hermann Sons and San Antonio Turn Verein provide an interesting background of German social life in 19th and early 20th Century Texas.

Several broadsides in the John Peace Collection are particularly rare. One document, dated November 1, 1852, New Braunfels, is addressed to land owners in Comal County whose property was part of the Veramendi land grant. It informs the citizens about a law suit against them that is being considered by the Texas Supreme Court.

An undated broadside, probably published in 1911, advises voters about the ticket being supported by the German-Texas State Organization for state offices. It strongly exhorts the citizenry to vote for the slate that will oppose Prohibition!

Perhaps the most interesting broadside is undated, published in New York, and is addressed to A EUROPEAN IMMIGRANT. It urges settlers to consider Texas as their future home. "The climate in Texas is unsurpassed, and the soil produces everything that man needs for profit and for pleasure."

The major collection of German-Texana in Special Collections, is the Casino Club Papers. Dating from ca. 1850 to ca. 1940, the papers include material about all facets of the Casino Club operation. Pledges, subscription lists, deeds, promissory notes, stocks and bonds, contracts and miscellaneous correspondence are all included. Material about the building itself, repairs and additions, many done by J.H. Kampmann, are also in the collection. Monthly reports, financial reports, tax receipts, liquor licenses, and property inventories all document the day-to-day life of a long-lived German social organization. A hand-written, card file inventory of the collection is available as a guide to the material.

Carmen Perry, Special Collections Librarian since the establishment of the Library, will retire August 31, 1980. She will be sorely missed, but will be replaced by Dora Guerra who comes to the job with fine qualifications. Special Collections is open Monday and Tuesday from 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., and Wednesday from 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.

.....by Ann Maria Watson

Dianne Pfeil, Route 1 Box 54, Shiner, Texas 77984, wants to correspond with anyone having any information on the relationship of German Heritage to the Lutheran Sunday School Movement in Texas. 1980 is the 200th anniversary of the Sunday School Movement.

NEW 1980 PATRONS

(Feb. 20-June 1, 1980)

Erwina Bode Cornelison, Oklahoma City
Mr. & Mrs. Daniel H. Dentler, Victoria
Mrs. Ethel Kern Hughes, San Antonio
Carroll and Dorothea Schulze Shaddock, Houston

NEW 1980 CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS

(Feb. 20-June 1, 1980)

Rev. and Mrs. Milton Bohmfalk, Yorktown
August Faltin, Comfort
Fayette Heritage Museum/Library,
LaGrange

Durwood L. Franke, Saudi Arabia
Mrs. V. T. Griffin, Pasadena
Dan L. Nicewander, Plano
Herbert Emil Oehler, CPA, Kerrville
Mrs. A. L. Smith, Dilley
UT Institute of Texan Cultures, San
Antonio

Barbara Willis, Ft. Worth
Valerija C. Woolvin, Boerne
Gene Elder, San Antonio

NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS AND PROJECTS

James W. Bohmfalk, Laredo, is interested in genealogy, folk architecture, and the history of the German Methodist Church in Texas.

Here's a name important to US history:

Gallatin! Eugenia Gallatin Bowden, San Antonio, has researched this line from Switzerland to Moravia to Pennsylvania.

Maxine Williamson Cannon, Madisonville, has some German letters she cannot read. Can anyone help her? *See page 4c*

Joe Clark, Houston, claims a great-grandfather who founded the town of Hochheim. His grandmother was Mollie Hoch, youngest daughter of Valentin Hoch.

John Curtis, New Braunfels, has recently completed his MA thesis at SWTSU. We hope he will extract parts for the GTHS Newsletter.

The title: Social and Economic Controls during World War I -- A Case Study: New Braunfels and Comal County, Texas. "Wir gratulieren, John!" John and Susan are both devoted German-Texan heritage boosters.

Daniel and Joyce Dentler, Victoria, have located (most probably) a distant cousin in Eggenfelden, Germany, and have visited with her. Joyce puts her mind where her heart is; she is so enthused about the German heritage that she is learning to read, write and speak German at Victoria College. That's what we mean by language retrieval.

After 44 years as a teacher and librarian, Mrs. Hillia M. Donahue, Bellville, has

retired. Her forefathers (Pfeffer, Mittanck) migrated from Germany and account for her interest in the history of Bellville and Austin counties.

John D. Guenther, Katy, can transcribe and translate old German handwriting.

Mrs. Patsy Deanman Hand, Victoria, is Vice-President of the local genealogy society, program chairman and co-editor of the society's quarterly publication. She offers to do limited research in that area. *See page 38*

Debra Ann Lange, College Station, is completing an MA thesis on place names of Gillespie county. We wish her good luck and hope for a progress report!

Doris Oberndorfer, Houston, is a student working on a study of the Wends of Texas.

Mrs. Fred Paulus, Pasadena, is the new membership chairman of the Harris County Genealogical Society. Beyond being interested in her husband's German ancestors, she advises us of a two volume publication, Land Owners of Some Texas Counties, available at a reasonable cost from the HCGS.

Lydia Grosser Schaefer, Austin, is tracing the Grosser family in Kendall and Bexar counties.

Arliss Treybig, El Campo, has donated a membership in GTHS to the local high school German club. We think this is an excellent idea, of course, and recommend it to other members.

Christine Knox Wood, Lubbock, is a certified genealogist who has published five family histories, but these families were not German. She is also a coeditor of Stirpes, the publication of the Texas State Genealogical Society.

Leonard J. McCown, Irving, has transcribed and printed the tombstone inscriptions from the cemeteries at Indianola. He has also transcribed the complete census for Calhoun county, 1850, 1860, 1870 and 1880.

Have you read:

Betsy Warren, "Flower Man of New Braunfels," Texas Highways 27, v(May 1980), 10-13.

Wetterbericht

Zwei Fernsehmeteorologen unterhalten sich beim Mittagessen: "Wieso behaupten Sie seit Wochen, dass es am Alpenstrand herrliches Wetter geben wird?" — "Weil ich da ein Hotel geerbt habe."

Die Tausendfüßler - (millipede)
Mama sagt zu ihrem Sohn: "Wenn ich 'Füsse waschen' sage, meine ich nicht nur die ersten fünfhundert!"

GERMAN-TEXANS' GENEALOGY

Theresa Gold, Genealogy Editor

Genealogy is alive and well among our German-Texans! We have heard from a number of our members who appreciate the new Genealogy Section as a means of exchanging information on our families. Some have found others who are researching the same families--and, of course, they have also found previously unknown relatives. Even if the items published do not have a personal significance, they are all interesting stories of our German immigrant ancestors. From these, we can all gain an appreciation of who did what, where and when. All the names and stories collectively tell our story, the saga of the numerous immigrants from the German-speaking lands who have bequeathed their heritage to us.

Each of our members has a story to tell. Share it with the other members by writing to your Genealogy Editor, Theresa G. Gold, 106 Ranchland, San Antonio TX 78213. Let us know what you would like to see in future issues.

Please don't be discouraged if you don't receive an immediate reply to an inquiry printed in a past issue of the Newsletter. Remember, not everyone reads every single word the minute the Newsletter hits the mailbox; we have heard from members who have gone back and re-read the 1979 issues and found things they missed the first, or even second, reading. Also, we realize that our Newsletter is placed in many libraries. Sometimes these issues can sit on the shelf for months, even years, before just the right person comes along and reads an item of personal significance and responds to it.

We encourage all of you to attend the second GTHS meeting in San Antonio the weekend of September 6 and 7. We are planning another Genealogy Workshop as part of Saturday afternoon's program. This session will deal with records, the kinds of records available to us as descendants of German Texan families and how to go about obtaining these records. We hope to have a panel of knowledgeable speakers to cover the field and to answer your questions.

WRITING TO GERMANY

From time to time, we are asked about obtaining records from Germany. We receive bits and snatches of information about writing here and there, sometimes an address, sometimes a name, or other suggestion. Ted M. Goedeke, 9102 Timberside, Houston TX 77025, has shared with us a letter he received from the American Consulate in Hamburg that sums up the situation and gives specific recommendations and addresses of genealogical research organizations. The following information and address lists are from that letter. Thanks, Ted, for sharing with us.

While the (United States) Consulate General is not in a position to help in tracing ancestors in Germany, they have furnished a list of genealogical organizations which may be able to assist. They cannot, however, recommend these organizations officially. (The list follows this text.)

If you decide to request the services of these organizations, it would be preferable to write in German, if possible, and to include International Reply Coupons (available at your post office) to cover the return airmail postage.

If you wish to obtain documents concerning birth, marriage, and death of members of your family, you should write, again preferably in German, to the Standesamt (Civil Registry) at the place where the event is believed to have occurred. (For example: Standesamt, Heilbronn, Federal Republic of Germany.) The approximate date of the event should be given, and the names of the persons involved, as well as a bank draft of DM 3.00 for each certificate. Personal checks or other dollar instruments should not be sent because of the varying exchange rates.

You should be warned that many difficulties can arise in tracing one's

WRITING TO GERMANY (continued)

- 35 -

ancestors. In Germany, as everywhere else, names of places and of families have changed over the years, either in spelling or by complete name change. Smaller towns which existed separately have been incorporated into large cities with the same or similar names. Many civil records were destroyed in the last war, and ancestral homes may be located in former areas of Germany now occupied by Poland or the German Democratic Republic.

In addition, civil records were not maintained in Germany before about 1874 or 1876. Documents prior to these years can only be had from the appropriate churches. One must write, in such cases, to the minister of the pastorate of the city or town where the event occurred, or request the assistance of a genealogical agency.

The following is a list of genealogical societies in Germany which may be able to provide assistance to persons interested in tracing their ancestry. As indicated, most of these societies specialize in a particular geographic area.

Berlin	Der Herold, Archivstrasse 12-14, 1000 Berlin 33
Anhalt, Branbenburg, Mecklenburg, Saxony	Arbeitsgemeinschaft fuer mitteldeutsche Familienforschung, Emilienstrasse 1, 35 Kassel
Baden-Wuerttemberg	Verein fuer Familien- und Wappenkunde in Wuerttemberg und Baden, Postfach 769, 7000 Stuttgart 1
Baveria	Bayerischer Landesverein fuer Familienkunde, Winzererstrasse 68, 8000 Muenchen 40
Bremen	Die Maus, Praesident-Kennedy-Platz 2, 2800 Bremen 1
East & West Prussia	Verein fuer Familienforschung in Ost-und Westpreussen, Lothringer Strasse 33, 2400 Luebeck 1
Hamburg	Genealogische Gesellschaft, Postfach 239, 2000 Hamburg 36
Hessen	Hessische Familiengeschichtliche Vereinigung, Schloss, 6100 Darmstadt Gesellschaft fuer Familienkunde in Kurhessen und Waldeck, Postfach 410328, 3500 Kassel-Wilhelmshoehe. Familienkundliche Gesellschaft fuer Nassau und Frankfurt, Niederwaldstrasse 5, 6200 Wiesbaden
Lower Saxony	Niedersaechsischer Landesverein fuer Familienkunde, Koebelingerstrasse 59, 3000 Hannover
Palatinate	Arbeitsgemeinschaft Pfaelzisch-Rheinische Familienkunde, Rottstrasse 17, 6700 Ludwigschafen
Pomerania, Silesia, East & West Prussia	Arbeitsgemeinschaft ostdeutscher Familienforscher, Ernst-Moritz-Arndt-Strasse 25, 5300 Bonn-Beul
Rhineland	Westdeutsche Gesellschaft fuer Familienkunde, Loewenburgstrasse 18, 5300 Bonn-Bad Godesberg
Schleswig-Holstein	Schleswig-Holsteinische Gessellschaft fuer Familienforschung und Wappenkunde, Gartenstrasse 12, 2300 Kiel 1
Sudeten area	Vereinigung sedetendeutscher Familienforscher, Juttastrasse 20, 8500 Nuernberg
Westphalia	Westfaelische Gesellschaft fuer Genealogie und Familienforschung, Warendorfer Strasse 25, 4400 Muenster

Here are the addresses of some additional genealogical agencies, not exactly the same as the previous listing:

- 36 -

Genealogische Gesellschaft, Sitz Hamburg
Herr Ploehn
Postfach 30 20 42
2000 Hamburg 36

Familienkundliche Kommission fuer Niedersachsen und Bremen e.V.
Oberlandeskirchenrat a.D. - Dr.jur. Walter Lampe
Appelstrasse 28
3000 Hannover

Schleswig-Holsteinische Gesellschaft fuer Familienforschung und Wappenkunde e.V.
Herr Martin Lorenz
2330 Schnellmark Nr. 11
Post Eckernfoerde

Arbeitskreis fuer Familienforschung e.V.
Herr Erich Gercken
Moltkestrasse 20
2400 Luebeck

FREDERICKSBURG COLONISTS

Serendipitous finding by your Genealogy Editor in the San Antonio Genealogical & Historical Society Library--a booklet, "Colonists of Fisher and Miller Colony, Fredericksburg and New Braunfels, Texas," containing three items of interest to our members. First, a xerox copy of the assessment of the property and estate of Emma Ferguson, who owned lands located in the original Fisher-Miller Grant. The list gives the names of the original grantee of the lands she owned at the time of her death. Secondly, a xerox copy of a document from Galveston County, the oath given by colonists that they were introduced to Texas by the German Emigration Company, their names, and the names of the ships that brought them, and their signatures at the end. Thirdly, the bulk of the booklet consists of original signed (in faded black ink) copies of the grants to the colonists for "lands on the waters of the Llano and San Saba," near Fredericksburg. The documents are signed by Ludwig Bené, acting as trustee for the German Emigration Company, and bear the rubber stamp of the Adelsverein, with various dates from 1849 to 1852. These papers were in the possession of Frederick Herman Seele at the time of his death March 18, 1902, at New Braunfels, and were donated to the SAG&HS library by Herman H. Seele in 1965.

Below are the names of the persons whose land grant papers appear in the booklet. Any GTHS member having an interest in these families in the Fredericksburg area may obtain a duplicate copy of the grant paper by sending a SASE* to your Genealogy Editor Theresa Gold. You need not send money unless four or more pages are requested, then a dollar would be appreciated. --*Self-Addressed-Stamped-Envelope.

Alves, Ludwig	Hundhausen, Peter	Merz, Mrs. _____	Sussmann, Geo.
Bräudigam, Wolfgang	Jordan, Ernst	Moos, Johan	Theiss, Heinrich
Bräudigam, Mr. _____	Kamlock, Heinrich	Plehve, Geo. von	Thiel, Heinrich
Büschel, August	Klaerner, Philipp	Rehmann, Gerhard	Weinheimer, Anton
Claas, Peter	Korn, Wilhelm	Rehner, L.	Weinheimer, Geo.
Elfeld, Mr. _____	Kott, August	Reuder, Danl Wilm	Weinheimer, Jacob
Faeller, Mrs. Maria	Kott, Wilhelm	Rudolph Fr L.	<u>In New Braunfels:</u>
Fietzam, Joseph	Kott, Wilhelm II	Schlosser, Mr. _____	Siering, Chris-
Foerster, Mr. _____	Kuhlmann, Johan Ptr	Schmidt, Mrs(widow)	toph
Franzen, Rasmus	Leilich, August	Schmidt, Johannes	
Halm, Mr. _____	Leyendecker, Johan	Schmidt, Lorenz	
Heimann, Gottfried	Lorens, Mr. _____	Schmidt, Ludwig	
Hopf, Mrs. Anna Elis.	Mahr, Mr. _____	Schüler, August	
Hoph, Valentin	Mahr, Andreas	Schupp, Heinrich	
Hofmann, Jacob	Mahr, Johannes	Spilker, August	
Hundhausen, Christian	Mahr, Joh. Phil.	Stehling, Amand	
	Mahr, Martin	Stehling, Franz	

FAYETTE HERITAGE MUSEUM & ARCHIVES

- 37 -

The work of the Fayette Heritage Museum and Archives will be of interest to our members since so many of our early German Texan immigrants settled in the Fayette County area. The building itself was constructed with funds raised by the community as a Bicentennial effort. Built in the fashion of an old German-Czech barn typical of the area, the outside lines, main interior supports, and the hayloft-like upstairs gallery all support the idea of the old barn building. The library, museum, and archives aim to present the story of La Grange and Fayette County. Due to the numerous German settlers in the area, the German heritage is a strong element in the displays, telling the story of life in an early German settlement.

The archives division has begun work towards the goal of a strong research collection on Fayette County. At present, the holdings include: all but one of the US Census rolls for the county from 1850 through 1900, the four published histories of Fayette County, and miscellaneous bits of research data including the minutes of the UDC, the Etaerio Club, the La Grange Cemetery Association, a few family histories, some pictures of La Grange and the surrounding area, information on several cemeteries in the county, some of the old jail registers, and a few old school records. Although the newspaper collection will probably be the museum and archives' greatest research asset, it is not yet ready for public use. They have copies of the La Grange Journal from 1880 to present, with some gaps, and the Fayette County Record from 1944 to present, and these are being microfilmed.

Members of GTHS with family ties into Fayette County are encouraged to write or visit the Museum and Archives at 855 S. Jefferson St., La Grange, Texas 78945. Anne Baranay is the director, and the telephone number is (713) 968-3765. The building is open; Tuesdays through Fridays, from 10AM to 5PM; Saturdays, 10AM to 1PM; Sundays, from 1 to 5PM; closed on Mondays.

Besides using the services available, our members are encouraged to help build the collection of the Museum and Archives by searching their attics and storerooms for objects that would help tell the correct story of life in the early German settlements. Sure to be appreciated are copies of the histories of those families settling in the Fayette County area. As Ms. Baranay says, "We need almost anything that reflects the ethnic and historical past, and we would be most appreciative of any gifts to the collection." The Fayette Heritage Museum and Archives holds membership in GTHS.

AUSTIN COUNTY CEMETERIES

From Barbara York of Houston comes an article in the Wallis News-Review announcing that Austin County Historical Commission has begun a registry of the cemeteries in that county. Austin County adjoins Fayette County, and both were settled extensively by German immigrants to Texas. The goal is to put on record all known cemeteries in the county and the graves they contain. Those tracing family roots are well aware of the value of cemeteries as a source of birth and death dates, as a means of establishing relationships within a family, or even locating family names that have been lost to memory. The Historical Commission seeks information on the established cemeteries as well as on the small family plots, sometimes containing only two or three graves, that are being lost to the ravages of time, weather, and progress. Clinton Blezinger is president of the Austin County Historical Commission and Mrs. Hayden Frizzel is chairman of the cemetery registry project. Although there were no addresses included in the newspaper article, you might try writing to them in care of the Austin County Historical Commission, County Courthouse, at Bellville TX 77418.

ORGANIZING YOUR RESEARCH

Sooner or later, anyone earnestly researching family history will need to organize the information collected. Usually, we turn to pre-printed forms and ancestor charts. How often have we become frustrated because these forms have such small spaces to record long German names--and are sometimes confusing rather than helpful! One of our GTHS members has found a better way! Bernice Bell Foerster has developed and copyrighted her own well-thought-out system of ancestor charts and family group records that have many advantages over those offered by the large companies. The basic charts are 11" x 17" on heavy paper, which fold to fit a

ORGANIZING YOUR RESEARCH (continued)

standard 3-ring binder. These can be photocopied in halves, or reduced, to a standard 8½" x 11" page. The lines are geared to either pica or elite typewriters and are long enough to write out all dates. The right-hand side of the Family Group Record sheet has sufficient space for documentation of sources, so necessary in validating family research. Bernice offers a set of sample charts, complete with directions, for \$2.50 postpaid. The seven-page set of directions is worth the price in itself, as it is chock full of hints and helps, do's and don't's. We highly recommend that you order a set of samples and directions with an order blank for future orders. Make your \$2.50 check payable to: Bernice Bell Foerster, 12800-83 Briar Forest, Houston TX 77077.

FROM OUR MEMBERS

The following section was compiled by your Genealogy Editor from letters received from our members. If you have an interest in any of the families named, 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. Queries are published at no charge to members. For non-members, there is a \$3.00 query fee.

Mrs. Margaret Taylor, 2515 Riata Lane, Houston TX 77043 has shared with us a brief history of the Bastian family. Her grandfather Fritz Bastian (born 1818, Wuel-frath) and grandmother Johanna Klauphaus (born 1825) emigrated to America in 1866. Of their 13 children, they had lost four sons and possibly one or two daughters. It is believed that the likelihood that the only surviving son Henry would have to serve in the army prompted the move to the new country. Besides Henry, the family consisted of daughters Helene, Caroline, Laura, Amelia, Julia, and Selma (Margaret's mother). Fritz Bastian was a bookbinder by trade and also a musician, one of the founders of the Austin Maennerchor. The Bastians celebrated their diamond wedding anniversary in 1904. Fritz died in 1906 and Johanna in 1909; both are buried in the Oakwood Cemetery in Austin. Selma Bastian married Emery Sargent Hughes, born in Kansas in 1852. He came to Texas on horseback at age 15. Emery's brother John was an early day Texas Ranger. Emery was a printer and for several years was the "State Expert Printer." Emery and Selma lived in Austin and Waco, and for some time on a ranch. Both are buried in the Oakwood Cemetery, Austin.

Patsy Hand, 13 Tonto Cir., Victoria TX 77901 has been a family genealogist for about 14 years and needs help with her German ancestors. As the names she is researching are not very common names, she hopes exposure in this Newsletter will be helpful. In the Lundschen line, she would appreciate help to determine how two different men, both named George Lundschen, were related. One was George Lundschen, born Sept 24, 1816, in Prussia; the other was also George Lundschen, born in 1829, also in Prussia. They both came to the U.S. on Jan 1, 1854, according to their 1855 applications for naturalization in DeWitt County. The older George's wife was Anna, and his children were: Margaret, who married Lewis Menn; a daughter, name unknown; Edward who married Magie Schork and Frances Fell; Emelie; and Louise. The younger George married twice, first to Mary Mertine/Mertin/Martin, and second to Anna Kerlick. From his first marriage, he had one son Robert; from the second marriage, four children: William F., who married Wilhelmina Voekel; Mary, who married Chris Neese; Annie Maria, who married Charles Baacke; and Ewald, unmarried. How are these two George Lundschens related?

Patsy's second family are the Rabenaldts. There were six brothers and sisters who immigrated to the U.S. from Germany between 1883 and 1893, either as single persons or with their own families. They mostly settled in DeWitt County. The six were: Teresa who married Ernest Kimmell; Anna who married Karl Warmuth; Hugo (Patsy's great-grandfather) who married Margaretha Goldmann; William who married Emelia Dick; Edmond who married Auguste Rappmund; and Bertha who married Julius Hoffman. Patsy would like to find more descendants of this family.

She would also like more information on Carl Schunenmann, who was born in 1836 in the Pommern Province and came to the U.S. in 1885. He was married three times: first to Hermina Grube; second to Wilhelmina Waltersdorff; and the third wife's name is unknown. The children of his first marriage were Herman, Ernst, Bertha,

FROM OUR MEMBERS (continued)

-39-

Martha, Clara, and Emma; of the second marriage were Otto, Gustav, and Alfred. Carl Schunenmann lived mostly in DeWitt and Goliad Counties and is buried in the Weesatche Cemetery.

Mrs. Geda Hines, P.O. Box 790, Del Rio TX 78840 reports her great-grandfather Ernst E. Thomas settled around 1885 near Kountze at the old home place where she was reared. A fire destroyed all his papers and he died a few years later, while Mrs. Hines's grandmother was quite young. Recently Mrs. Hines learned that his birthplace was Niedergurig, a short distance from Bautzen. Some of her relatives have old photographs from Bautzen and Breslau. Mrs. Hines is interested in doing research in East Germany and would appreciate hearing from other members who can guide her in that direction.

Vickie Swanson 1549 Norris Rd., Wichita Falls TX 76302 wishes to correct an entry from the previous Newsletter, on page 40. The name Hohmann Valtin should be Valtin Hohmann--the surname is Hohmann. Vickie also has a book on a "Schuelmeister" Gottlieb Kolb written in Germany in 1859. His niece Anna Maria Kolb married Jost. Hein. Goebel and came on the "Auguste Meline" in 1845 from Breitscheid, Nassau. The book gives an account of Kolb's brothers and sisters, letters to Kolb, and answers.

Mrs. M. F. Hitzfeld, 317 Castano, San Antonio TX 78209 is interested in the families that came to Fredericksburg from Germany. In her husband's family, Hermann Frederich Hitzfeld came from Donstorf in northern Germany in 1845. His brother Frederich Heinrich Hitzfeld also came, with a wife, three sons, and three daughters. F. H. Hitzfeld was awarded 640 acres of land in 1855, believed to be now located in Concho County. Mrs. Hitzfeld would like to know what happened to this family as she believes some Hitzfelds went to Louisiana and she has found a Hitzfeld family in Indiana not belonging to the Texas Hitzfelds. Hermann F. Hitzfeld was awarded a town lot in Fredericksburg and he and Conrad Wehmeyer established a tobacco store and saloon there. The Dietz Bakery now stands at that location. H. F. Hitzfeld also received certificate to 320 acres of land, possibly in current McCullough County. Hermann's first wife was Elizabeth Klingelhoef. His second wife was Wilhelmine (née Crager) Kuenne. After Hermann's death in 1853, Wilhelmine married John Adam Alberthal. Hermann's son Frederich (Fritz) Hitzfeld married Matilda Lindemann whose father was John Lindemann. Mrs. Hitzfeld would like to know the name of Matilda's mother, as she believes John Lindemann was married twice. Fritz's son John Hitzfeld married Anna Burgdorf, daughter of August Burgdorf and Minna Weber. August Burgdorf ran away from his home in Oberg and came to this country as a young teenager. His first job in Fredericksburg was as stableboy at the Nimitz Hotel. Minna Weber's parents were John and Wilhelmine (Henke) Weber. John Weber fought in the Civil War, but Mrs. Hitzfeld would like to find out if it was for the North or South! Wilhelmine Henke's parents were Heinrich and Wilhelmine (Hohmeier) Henke. Heinrich was a shoemaker and the Henkes came to Texas in 1846 on the ship "Mercur" from Hohne, Braunschweig. Most of these families were Lutheran Church members, both in Germany and in Texas.

Bernice Bell Foerster, 12800-83 Briar Forest, Houston TX 77077 is collecting data for a book on the Raesener and Grusendorf families of Lee County. It will include all the descendants of Adam John and Mary Johanna (Grusendorf) Raesener, and those of both their brothers and sisters. Other surnames included are: Raesner, Stuessy, Raschke, Fickel, Kattner, and Hartung. All belonged to the Methodist Church. Several of the family were ministers, including Adam Raesener, his father-in-law, and several of his sons-in-law and their relatives, including Foerster, Vetter, Fluth, Plueneke, Urbantke, and Grote. She is also seeking information on her great-grandfather Emil Woenne, or any other Woenne, as her mother is preparing a Woenne book. According to family legend, Emil Woenne joined the merchant marine in Germany at age 14, and was shipwrecked off Cape Hatteras sometime after 1858 and probably before 1864, but possibly as late as 1874. He was taken to New Orleans by the ship that picked up the only two survivors and put to work burying the dead from the yellow fever epidemic. Somehow, he heard about the Texas Rangers and decided fighting Indians in Texas was preferable to what he was doing in New Orleans. Eventually, he became a cowboy and worked his way west to San Francisco, where he became a well-known butcher, opening his own business there in either 1864 or

FROM OUR MEMBERS (continued)

-40-

1874. Any information or verification of any of the above would be greatly appreciated.

Clyde Hennemann, 11855 93rd Ave. North, Seminole FL 33542 is researching the families Henneman(n), Buchheit, Lowe, Mehrwein, Nortemann, Muegge, Houck, and Woernle and has traced his wife's paternal family back to 1502 in Stuttgart. His own great-great-grandfather was Johann Peter Hennemann who came to the U.S. in the spring of 1851 from Horhausen-Holzappel/Dietz/Nassau. He brought his wife, Maria Elisabetha (Taufenbach) and five children: Christian Carl, Heinrich Anton Ernst, Heinrich Peter (Clyde's own great-grandfather), Katherine Sophia, and Louise Amelia. Two other sons, Johan Peter Wilhelm and Johan Philip Christian, came to the U.S. earlier and it is thought they settled in Texas. Clyde has been unable, so far, to find any of their descendants and is wondering if they are the Peter and John Heinemann who married in Castroville, as Heinemann is an alternate spelling of the Hennemann surname. Anyone knowing of the Heinemann family of Castroville, contact Clyde to see if this Peter and John are the missing brothers of his great-grandfather. He has additional information on earlier generations of the family, back to 1692, that includes surnames Priester, Klöppel, Biebrichter, and Müller. There are a few missing descendants, and Clyde is trying to fit other Henneman(n) families into the overall picture.

Inez Eppright, 5220 Valley Oak Dr., Austin TX 78731 is researching the Eppright family. Since she has found so few by that name, or the spelling Epprecht, she feels they are related in some way and is seeking to confirm this. So far her search has been mostly in Census records and has led her back through her grandfather Ruben Eppright, to his father Isaac and his grandfather Jacob. Her father related the family name was German and was originally spelled Epprecht. Probation of Jacob's estate, filed in Feb, 1852, identified Jacob as Isaac's father and placed him in Johnson County MO as does the 1850 Census. The Census shows a Jacob Epperwright in Johnson County MO in 1840 and a Jacob Upright in Jefferson County TN in 1830. The 1850 Census indicates that Isaac was born in Tennessee and that Jacob was born in Maryland. The book Emigrants to Pennsylvania, 1641-1819 lists Rudolph Epprecht, wife, and children ages 20, 18, 14, 12, 7, and 4, as arriving in Philadelphia in Nov, 1743, aboard the ship "Mary." Another book listing 18th Century Swiss emigrants to America shows a Johannes Epprecht, his wife Verena Walder, and one small child emigrated in 1743. Also listed is a Rudolph Epprecht, age 44, his wife Anna Grügis, 46, and children Jacob, 21; Rudolph, 18; Anna, 14; Margreth, 12; Elisabeth, 8; and Verena, 5. Inez would appreciate suggestions as to how to trace back past Jacob to see if he was descended from the Epprechts of the mid-1700's--or if not, who his ancestors were, and where they were from.

Velma Dean Manns, 1701 E. 51st St., Odessa TX 79762 needs information about Gustav Eschberger, who was born in Germany and lived in Bastrop County, Texas. The 1900 Census lists him in Bastrop County with his wife Mary E. and children Albert, Vira, Eddie, Sam, and Pearl. Is he the same as the G. Eschberger listed in the 1880 Census of Lee County with wife M. E. and children Lucy, Walter, and Oscar? If so, are M.E. and Mary E. the same? She believes Gustav was married several times, once to a Lena, and last to a Susan Sanders. What was Lena's maiden name? Was Gustav kin to Gottlieb Eschberger found in the 1880 Census of Bastrop County? Gustav's son Sam married Willie Bertice Miller, daughter of Litte Miller and Mary Ann Frances Lowden. Litte and Mary were in the 1900 Census of Bastrop County. Litte's father was Cerilus Miller, born in Germany. Velma wants to know who Gustav Eschberger's parents were and when he came to the U.S. She is also researching some Czech families who settled in Washington, Fayette, Austin, and Lee Counties--Louis Polasek, Josef Blazek, Martin Danek, and Leo Sana. The Sanas may have come from Austria. She would appreciate hearing from anyone on these families.

Ona Paulus, 1309 Camden, Pasadena TX 77502 is looking for information on the brothers of her husband's great-grandfather, John Paulus. John came to the U.S. in 1871 and settled in Pittsburg PA. Family tradition holds that two brothers emigrated at the same time; one went to Oregon and the other to central Texas. According to John's death certificate, his father's name was Frederick. Ona has information on John and his descendants, but has not been able to locate the brothers or their descendants. She does not know where in Germany they were born or where

FROM OUR MEMBERS (continued)

- 41 -

they emigrated from. Ona hopes, through our membership, to locate the German Texan brother of John Paulus.

Emma Schonhoeft Helpert, 9635 Vinewood, Dallas TX 75228 is a great-granddaughter of Bernard Henry Beimer (originally Silkenbaumer) who came to Texas in 1835 from Ascheberg and settled near Frelsburg, Texas. Her grandfather Herman Beimer served in the Confederate Army from 1862 to 1865. In the early 1880's Herman, his wife Lucy (Buxkemper), and children were among the early settlers at Westphalia, Texas, where Emma was born. Lucy and Herman Beimer's family is featured in the Hoelscher Family of Texas and some of the other Beimers are in Family Branches, by Geneva Kahlich (now Tetley). Emma contributed toward the research of both books and is a board member of the Hoelscher-Buxkemper Family. She and her husband Albert have made two trips to Germany to visit with relatives and see where the ancestors lived. She likes to read and translate old German letters, and even furnished and translated the Low German poem "Olfen mine Heimatstadt" describing and praising the ancestral hometown of the Hoelscher and Buxkemper families.

Mary C. Forister, 2310-A Rebel Rd., Austin TX 78704 is researching the family of her great-grandparents, Franz Graf and Minna Reinhardt or Reinarz. They and their five children, Otto, Heinrich, Frank, Doris, and Pauline, arrived at Baltimore in 1883 from Bremen. Two of the children were born in 1878 and 1879 in Sildorf (or Dusseldorf). A sister to Franz Graf married a Meyer. She accompanied Franz and his family and had a 4-year-old son who died aboard ship. A brother Friedrich was on the same ship with his wife Elana Eaine and three children. Another sister Theresa (Mrs. Andreas Rudloff) died in 1939 at Cross Plains, Callahan County. She had two sons Otto and Johann, one baptized in Cibolo, Bexar County, in Feb, 1884, placing the family's arrival in Texas as 1883 or earlier. Three other brothers arrived at Galveston later on. They were Jacob (or Johannes) and Hans (or Hannes). The name of the third is unknown. Franz's brother John Graf lived at Los Angeles, Texas (La Salle County) in 1922. Also arriving later were Minna's parents, the Reinhardt or Reinarz family. Minna's father drowned and was found in shallow water in Corpus Christi Bay in late 1883. It is thought Minna's mother died sometime after 1887. Ms. Forister does not have the first names of Minna's parents and is not clear if the name was Reinhardt or Reinarz, but she feels they could be buried somewhere in or near San Antonio, possibly with Franz and Minna Graf's daughter Rosa who died in 1887 at 8 months of age. Ms. Forister wishes to enlist the aid of a member in San Antonio who can read German to help her obtain records of her family from the Zion Lutheran Church on Cincinnati Ave. She also wants to correspond with others who know of these families.

Barbara Lee York, 505 Merrill, Houston TX 77009 has a good deal of information on the Dehnisch and Braden families and is looking for more on the Pultz, Dredil/Kardell/Cordell, and Schmitt/Schmidt families. Robert Carl Dehnisch, born in 1819, came to Texas in 1851 aboard the "Hershel" and settled at Cat Spring. His grandfather was court organist to Frederick the Great. In Texas, Robert taught school for a few years and bought 110 acres of land from Andreas Braden, Sr., of Bernardo, and joined the Cat Spring Agricultural Society. He moved to the farm and married Margarita, daughter of Andreas and Catherine (Schmitt) Braden. (The Braden family is described below.) Their eleven children were; Hedwig (Hattie) who married John M. Truchard; Carlos Andreas (Charles) who married Theresa Wagenfuhr; Emma; Anna who married a Williamson; Marie Emilia Sophia (Emily) who married a Creekmore, Mary who died in 1895; Robert J. who married Jammie Sampler, Edmonds; Margarita Sydonia (Sadie) who married J. S. Westmoreland, Janie who married Ernest C. McGillin; and Frederick Edward who married Della May Pultz. Margarita died in 1889 when the youngest daughter was four years old. Robert's sister Augusta came from Germany to take one of the daughters back with her. Robert refused, although his spinster sister could give her advantages not available on the Texas frontier. When Robert died in 1892, he named his eldest son Charles as guardian of the younger children. Instead of working the family farm, Charles and his brother-in-law sold the land, piece by piece, until the land was out of family hands. Robert and Margarita are buried in the St. Roch Catholic Cemetery at Mentz, just outside Columbus.

In the Braden family, there were nine children. At the time their father died in

FROM OUR MEMBERS (continued)

-42-

Hesse-Damstadt, four were married. Some of them left Europe in 1846; the others in 1848. Some came to Colorado County; others to San Antonio. Mrs. York would like to hear from more of the descendants of this family and gives the many surnames who married into this family, below. She also has a copy of all the gradens in the Colorado County Marriage Index from 1843 to 1980, bride and groom, and would check any of these names for a SASE. She also has a listing of the St. Roch Cemetery, Mentz, although it is not complete at this time, and the passenger list of the bark "John Holland" from Antwerp to Galveston, Nov 27, 1848.

Other surnames connected with Braden family:

Pieper	Witte	Yager	Nelson	Truchard
Guenther	Belzong	Emihingurg/ing	Pohecheck	Wagnefuhr
Franz	Veller	Christley	Becker	Williamson
Burtschell	Fritz	Naegel	Kluck	Sampler
Tallent	Doree	Wink	Heller	Creekmore
Werlla	Maerz	Kuhn/Kraus	Dehnisch	Pultz
Willrodt	Huffmeyer	Schmitt	Clemments	Westmoreland
Newmann	Lampe	Henneke	Engbrock	McGill(in)
Schobel	Hunevlage	Estlinbaune	Burger	Maas
Cromals/Krumthlz	Lenke	Plachek	Ammin	Cole
Broad & Brod	Liermann	Williamm	Smith	Feist
Reitz	Adamuch	Miller	Sykara	Stricher
Mayer	Wendel	Toahe	Bitter	Weishuhn
Ritter	Adrian	Geitman	Stein	Huffman

From Arliss Treybig, 112 W. Norris, El Campo TX 77437, comes a list of names she is researching, divided into two parts. First, the surnames (including maiden names) of the families arriving in Texas; and second, the surnames of ancestors in Germany from her research. Note that some of the names are the same as, or similar to, the names in Barbara York's list above. Are you two working on the same families?

<u>SURNAME</u>	<u>ORIGIN IN GERMANY</u>	<u>ARRIVED TEX</u>	<u>TEX COUNTY SETTLED</u>
Braden	Bingen-Budesheim Hesse-Darmstadt	1848	Colorado
Burtschell	"	1846	Colorado
Glück/Glueck	Kadlub, Ober Schlesien Prussia (now Poland)	1853	Austin
Heyne/Heine	Hesse Kassel	1850?	Fayette, Washington
Hennecke	?	1846?	Colorado
Koy	Kadlub, Ober Schlesien	1853	Austin
Knebel	Birkefehl, Westphalia	1866	Fayette
Laux	Bingen-Budesheim	1846	Colorado
Marx	Oberndorf, Prussia	1866	Fayette, Washington
Midike/Mitige	?	1864?	Colorado
Müsse/Muesse	Birkelbach, Westphalia	1866	Fayette
Plonne	Veilsdorf, Werra	1846	Austin, Fayette
Schmitt	Sponsheim	1848	Colorado
Treybig	Veilsdorf, Werra	1846	Austin, Fayette

ANCESTRAL NAMES IN GERMANY

<u>SURNAME</u>	<u>ORIGIN IN GERMANY</u>	<u>SURNAME</u>	<u>ORIGIN IN GERMANY</u>
Becker	Womelsdorf?	Menzin	Veilsdorf
Born	Birkelbach?	Pawlicky	Kadlub, Prussia
Bossecker	Veilsdorf, Werra	Pfeiffer	Bingen-Budesheim
Deutsch/Teutsch?	Gensingen, Hessen	Riffel	Bingen-Budesheim
Dressel	Brunn	Scheid/Scheib	Raumland
Frisch	Birkefehl	Schmidt	Womelsdorf
Grebe	Birkefehl	Scheffel	Birkelbach
Kaiser	Womelsdorf	Spiess	Birkelbach
Klotz	Birkelbach	Senfft	Bingen-Budesheim
Kurtz	Kadlub, Prussia	Szawot/Schwat	Kadlub, Prussia
Limmerin	Bingen-Budesheim	Urban	Kadlub, Prussia

FROM OUR MEMBERS (continued)

-43-

John H. Bohmfalk M.D., 227 E. Hildebrand Ave., San Antonio TX 78212 compiled and wrote The History of the Friede Bohmfalk Family in 1966. Although there are no additional copies available, Dr. Bohmfalk thoughtfully provided the GTHS with a gift copy, which will be added to the Society's library collection at SWTSU, San Marcos. About half of the 114-page book is a detailed history of Friede Bohmfalk (1848-1929) who came to Texas in the mid-1850's with his family. Based on meticulous diaries kept by Friede and a history written by his son Christian, presumably dictated by Friede prior to his death, the history relates charming stories of family life, the hardships and joys of Friede's ministry in the Methodist Church, dramatic tales of Indian fights and cotton freighting, and his travels to Europe, the Holy Land, and his birthplace at Ost Friesland. Among the settlements visited by Friede in his ministry were New Fountain, Freyburg, Schulenburg, Grassyville, Brenham Prairie (Phillipsburg), Bracken, and Industry. The second part of the book tells of each of Friede's two sons and eight daughters, with stories, pictures, and generational outlines to bring the family up to the date of the publication. Records from Germany and the many pictures add to the value of the book as family history, but unfortunately it does not contain an index of names. The children of Friede and Julia (Schluezn) Bohmfalk are: Herman, Elise (Weiss), Johanna (Weiss), Martha (Tolle), Katerina (Raeko), Christian, Mary (Muenzler), Carolina (Froehner), Lydia (Froehner), and Emma (Klein).

NOTE FROM EDITOR: We encourage our members to submit copies of their family histories or other materials. We will announce them in the Newsletter and then add them to the Society's library collection at Southwest Texas State University, San Marcos. Publications currently available for sale should be sent to Minette Goyne for a review--these will find their way into the Society's collection through Dr. Goyne.

Christine Knox Wood, 2410 47th St., Lubbock TX 79412 is a certified genealogist and co-editor of STIRPES, the quarterly of the Texas State Genealogical Society. She is interested in these German families; Edward Boesch (of Staufen, Baden), Emma Emily Pitschmann (born in Texas), and Georg Frederick Gottlieb Pitschmann (from Greitsburg, Sachse-Weimar).

Dorothy L. Miller, 540 Solano N.E., Albuquerque NM 87108 wants to contact other descendants of the Mühlenbruch family. Her grandparents, Albert and Auguste (Roll) Mühlenbruch came to Texas on their honeymoon in 1885 from Schwerin in Mecklenburg. They went first to Brenham, then to Temple. Albert's uncle Friedrich Franz (Fritz) Mühlenbruch emigrated sometime earlier, possibly to Texas. It is this branch of the Mühlenbruch family that Dorothy would like to contact. She is researching the following families, all of the Lutheran faith; Mühlenbruch, from Mecklenburg and Pommeran, to Bell County; Roll, from Posen, to Bell County; Mahncke, from Mecklenburg, with relatives in Ohio and Washington; Hagen, from Mecklenburg and Pommern, and Friese, from Mecklenburg.

Jo Muenzler Saunders, 8000 Northforest, Austin TX 78759 became interested in GTHS through her son who studies German at Anderson High School. They have been researching several German and Wendish families and Mrs. Saunders has written a 167-page book on the Muenzlers, going back to about 1725. It shows her direct line, which in seven generations, including herself. She is also working on Friedrich Muenzler, one of the original New Braunfels settlers. Other names in her research appear in the lists that follow.

Linda K. Zimmerer, 4423 Merrell Rd., Dallas TX 75229 is interested in the German settlers of north Texas. Her father Raymond J. Zimmerer is a native of Muenster, Texas, as is her mother Magdalena (Flusche). Muenster was founded by the Flusche family and there is considerable written information on them. Linda is looking for more on her father's side of the family. She has written a paper on the cultural assimilation of the Germans of north Texas and would like to see more information on this group disseminated statewide. She is currently a graduate student in psychology at North Texas State University.

Peg Gott Anderton, N. 1300 Greenferry Rd., Post Falls ID 83854 is chief librarian for the Post Falls Genealogical Library. Her interest in German Texans stems from

FROM OUR MEMBERS (continued)

- 44 -

her great-grandfather Frederich William (Will) Meineke, born Apr 11, 1842, in Mannhausen, Gardelegan, Magdeburg, Sachsen-Anhalt. About 1859, he left Germany and sailed for New Orleans. A carpenter by trade, he built caskets for the Union Army during the Civil War. At this point, there is a discrepancy in the "family legend." Either Will went up the Mississippi River to Hannibal or Alexandria MO--or he went to Texas for a short time before continuing up the Mississippi into Missouri, or to Nauvoo, IL. He married Sophia Wilhelmina Mulch in 1864, supposedly in Hannibal, but since there is no record there, Peg suspects they may have married in Texas instead. Their first child was born in Iowa in 1865 and they never returned to Texas. All you Civil War experts out there, think hard and help Peg with suggestions as to where in Texas a single male German immigrant would seek refuge for a while between his arrival and the Civil War and its aftermath.

Nell Kruger, 732 Avalon St., San Antonio TX 78213 is a granddaughter of Fritz Kruger, Sr., who came to Texas in 1860 and was an early settler at Dessau in Travis County. There, he had the first agricultural experimental farm in Texas. Her own father had the first terraced farm in Williamson County, no doubt to Fritz Sr.'s efforts. Miss Kruger has the ancestry of her mother's family, the Wüthrichs, in more detail, including three generations into Switzerland, since her uncle Ulrich Wüthrich was a significant character in Texas history--he was one of the three Texans spared at the Goliad massacre. Miss Kruger has placed her great-uncle Ulrich's letter depicting the details of the Battle of Goliad and a report on the Battle of the Alamo in the State Archives, the DRT Library, and the museums at Goliad and Washington-on-the-Brazos. She is the proud owner of the Civil War sword belonging to Ulrich's brother Peter Wüthrich of Cedar Valley, near Bear Creek

We are reprinting the complete obituary of Fritz Kruger Sr., because it shows the influence one German immigrant had in the area he settled. Published in German in Texas Vorwärts, the obituary was translated by granddaughter Nell.

OBITUARY OF FRITZ KRUGER, SR., OF DESSAU, TEXAS

Fritz Kruger, Sr., died in his home on his model farm in the German community called Dessau, in Travis County, on the 27th of February, 1904, at the age of 71 years. The deceased was a highly esteemed, greatly respected and, in his inimitable manner, extraordinary man. What he did for the improvement of farming in his county will never be forgotten.

For ten years now, he had worked to sell the idea to farmers that, besides cotton and corn, other products should be produced on the farm, thus advocating diversified farming. Toward this idea, he set a good example on his farm.

He was one of the founders of the Agricultural Association of Travis County and, for many years, the president of this successful association. This excellent organization has lasted a quarter of a century and has annually held an exposition of various farm products. It has done an uncommon amount of good. Fritz Kruger, Sr., was the soul of the organization and constantly worked for its improvement and success. Inflamed about the conditions of the farmers in his old home, Anhalt, Germany, he was determined through toil and industry, study of farming conditions, and experimental work, to establish extraordinary cultivation processes which have improved with time.

His American citizenship was the soul of honesty and was evidenced in every way. He served his fellowman nobly without thought of recompense both in word and deed. His death leaves an unfilled vacancy in the agricultural world of Travis County and surrounding territory.

Born in Coswig, in Anhalt, Germany, he emigrated to Texas in the year of 1860. Poor and without possessions, he was a renter at first, but through his diligence and good management, he acquired some property which in his forty years in America he has increased to a nice, large, well-improved farm.

He leaves four children: Fritz Kruger, Jr., William Kruger, and two daughters, Mrs. Ernest Pfluger, and Mrs. Peter Pfluger, all in good circumstances. Besides his wife Friedrica Kruger and his own worthy children, 34 grandchildren

FRITZ KRUGER OBITUARY (continued)

mourn his passing. His funeral was the largest that ever took place in Travis County. A noble, honest German-American was carried to his grave.

NOTE: Both Fritz Kruger, Sr., and his wife are buried in the Kruger Family plot in the Evangelical Lutheran Church cemetery at Pflugerville, Texas, near the same church where they were married.

Miss Kruger reports the name in Germany was Kruger, but "Grandpa threw the two dots into the ocean when he came to America." His brother Andrew adopted the spelling Krueger, and the two families have maintained the distinct spellings.

Nell Kruger is herself a remarkable person. At age 82, she is a retired vocational homemaking teacher, but by no means retiring. Besides studying family history, she has made a study of the rocks mentioned in the Bible and their significance. Although she has not herself traveled to the Biblical lands, many of her friends have, and they have brought her rock samples from the various localities mentioned in the Bible.

For further information on the Krugers and Pflugers, Miss Kruger refers us to Mrs. E. J. Pfluger, Sr., P. O. Box 97, Pflugerville TX 78660. Now in her 90's, Mrs. Pfluger is a rich source of historical information, as Mrs. Fritz Kruger, Sr., spent her last days in Mrs. Pfluger's mother's home.

GTHS MEMBERS' GENEALOGICAL EXCHANGE

MEMBER	RESEARCHING FAMILIES	COUNTY SETTLED	REMARKS
Jo M Saunders 8000 Northforest Austin TX 78759 *Wendish families	Herbrig/Herbrich* Muenzler Schneider* Ottmers/Othmers Bock	Austin Austin, Fayette Austin Gillespie Gillespie	Methodist Methodist Methodist Lutheran Lutheran
Doris K Brown P O Box 788 Lake Mary FL 32746	Schmidt, Conrad & " Augusta Sybilla Schmidt, Carl Roth, Jacob Kirschke, Paul Otto Alwin Stadtler, Theodore Friederich, Carl F. C. Baudisch Kahl	Harris " Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris possibly Harris possibly Harris	c. 1847, Meth- Epis. (Yankee Carpetbagger) Woodward Co, IL c. 1883-5 Imig. c. 1882
Barbara L York 505 Merrill Houston TX 77009	Braden Dehnisch Pultz Kredil/Kardell/Cordell Schmitt/Schmidt	Colorado, Bexar Colorado, Lavaca Milam, McLennan Milam Colorado	1848, Catholic 1851, Cath, Bap 1858, Baptist also PA, MO, LA 1848
Billie F Busby Rt 2, Box 2070 Boerne TX 78006	Braband/t(?) Busby Carby Korn Kuehn Naumann	Fayette, Bastrop DeWitt, Goliad Fayette Fayette Fayette Bastrop	Lutheran Methodist
Lillie P. Floyd 454 SE 156 Apt 1 Seattle WA 98166	Schmidt, Jacob, Emily, Amelia, Albert & Bertha Smith, Henry & Elizabeth		

GTHS MEMBERS' GENEALOGICAL EXCHANGE (continued)

-46-

MEMBER	RESEARCHING FAMILIES	COUNTY SETTLED	REMARKS
Maxine W Cannon 1006 W May Madisonville TX 77864	Lenz, Mohr Jurgens Hoefelmeyer	Washington, Grimes @ Rose Hill Washington	
Pat. Seidenberger 11418 Hollow Tree San Antonio TX 78230	Seidenberger Huber Adamek	Lavaca @ Shiner Lavaca @ Shiner Lavaca @ Yoakum	Catholic Catholic Catholic
M/M Marvin Durst 3407 Wm Penn San Antonio TX 78230	Neffendorf, Jacob Durst, Johannes Best, Jacob Krammich, Karl	near Fredericksburg " " " " " "	
Betty Goodwin 3 Leisure Ln Houston TX 77024	Groos, Johann Jacob* Blieder, Katherine* *Husband & wife, arrived	Comal Comal Galveston 16 Oct 1845	Offenbach, Nass. Eisemroth (?) from Bremen
Ella Jahnke-Reue 811 Cedar (Rt 3) Floydada TX 79235	Striekert, Robert	@ Brenham	
Millie Scholl Viets 7039 Symphony San Antonio TX 78214	Reeh Scholl Kessler Petri Uhlig Hennig Paulus Fest Tengg	Guadalupe, Comal Comal, Guadalupe Bexar, Comal Comal Caldwell Caldwell Comal @ San Antonio @ San Antonio	Protestant " "
Lillian Schneider 238 Sharmain Pl San Antonio TX 78221	Schneider Scheel Voigt Schwab Schulze Boeer Pieper Kramm Wehe Ortmann Zuegle Gerstenberger Koheleffel	Comal Comal Comal Comal Colorado Fayette Bexar, Comal Bexar, Comal Comal @ Anhalt Colorado Comal Colorado Colorado	Catholic Catholic Prot. Luth Catholic Protestant Protestant Protestant Protestant Protestant Protestant Protestant Protestant

GTHS MEMBERS' GENEALOGICAL EXCHANGE (continued)

MEMBER	RESEARCHING FAMILIES	COUNTY SETTLED	REMARKS
Ernest E. Wisian 7200 Martha Ln Ft Worth TX 76112	Wundt Wisian Ehrler		

Mary Sue Quast P O Box 52 Martindale TX 78655	Quast		

Evelyn B Kneupper 4210 Mabuni Dr San Antonio TX 78218	Bolton Hillert Trebess Kneupper Reinhardt Lenzen Ochse Caras	Guadalupe, Bexar Comal, Bexar Comal, Guadalupe Comal Comal Comal @ Comfort Comal	English, in US 1776 Protestant Protestant Catholic Catholic Protestant(?)

Katherine M Kraus 7624 Spring NE Albuquerque NM 87110	Moore/Mohr/Moor Kaufhold Tönnies		

Mrs Ralph Doran 1322 Mockingbird Ln Seguin TX 78155	Pape Glenewinkel Krause Mehlitz Haag		

Mrs. Louis C West Rt 1, Box 1678 Boerne TX 78006	Jesse Hagen Vorpahl		

NEW MEMBERS OF GTHS INTERESTED IN GENEALOGY:

Please write to Genealogy Editor Theresa Gold and tell us what families you are researching and how our other members may help you.

Marie A. Newmann, Rt 1, Box 202, Brookshire TX 77423

Joe Clark, 4310 Feagan, Houston TX 77007

Hans J. Hagelstein, 312 McKee Ln., San Angelo TX 76901

Gerald A. Fohn, 3349 Tanglewood, San Angelo TX 76901

SEE YOU SEPTEMBER 6 and 7--at the GTHS second annual meeting in San Antonio, at the Menger Hotel!!

Aus dem Leben der Frau Conrad Zuschlag.

Am 4. Sept. starb Frau Conrad Zuschlag, eine unserer ältesten Bürgerinnen in ihrem 90. Lebensjahre. Sie wurde in Düsseldorf am 30. Mai 1840 geboren und kam als sie 8 Jahre alt war mit ihren Eltern und Geschwistern nach Texas. Herr und Frau Jacob Biesenbach reisten mit ihrer Familie von Düsseldorf nach Rotterdam und von da nach Havre, wo sie ein Segelboot nahmen, das sie nach ihrer neuen Heimat beförderte. Nach einer 3 monatlichen Fahrt, auf der sie Sturm und Windstille und Wassernot litten, landeten sie endlich in New Orleans. Von dort ging es weiter per Schiff nach Indianola. Herr Biesenbach reiste erst nach New Braunsfels, um Wohnung und Beschäftigung zu suchen. Nach 1/2 Monaten holte er seine Familie von Indianola ab, da er eine Farm in Cibolo gepachtet hatte. Sie wohnten hier 2 Jahre, aber das Farmen wollte dem Landvermesser nicht glücken. Nun suchte er eine andere Beschäftigung und kaufte sich Land, wo jetzt unser Dimos Drive ist. Er baute ein Haus und als das erste Zimmer kaum fertig, kamen die Nachbarn und sagten, die Indianer seien in der Nähe, sie hätten einen Mann getötet und skalpiert. Nun kamen die drei Nachbarn zusammen und blieben bei ihnen. Die Frauen und Kinder blieben im Hause und die Männer hielten draußen Wache. Nach 3 Tagen wollte keiner mehr dableiben und alle sagten: "Fort von hier." Die Indianer stahlen ihnen die Pferde damals, aber belästigten nicht die Menschen.

Jacob Biesenbach zog mit Familie dann nach San Antonio. Sie zogen in ein Adobe Haus, jetzt an der Ecke von Main Ave. und Salina Straße, aus einem großen Zimmer bestehend, mit Erdboden und 2 Fenstern, welche bloß mit Holzläden versehen waren, und das Dach war mit Stroh bedeckt. Der Luzus bestand aus einem großen Kamin, wo das ganze Essen gekocht wurde, was man an Essen hatte. Brot wurde in einem eisernen Topf mit eisernen Deckel, worauf Kohlen gelegt wurden, gebacken. Das Wasser wurde vom Fluss mit Eimer ge-

holt. Ihre Strohbesen machten sie aus Unkraut, welches zusammen gebunden wurde. Das Licht bestand aus einem Teil eines alten Strumpfes, welcher in Ledertalg getunkt war.

Zur Zeit gab es kein Gemüse außer hiesigen Kartoffeln. Es war nur in der Saison, wenn wilde Trauben und Äpfeln reif waren, zu haben. Fleisch hatten sie genügend, auch Milch war zu haben. Mehl kostete damals \$28 per 200 Pfund. So lebten die meisten von Cornmehl. Salz holten sie von der 3ten Mission, welches da zu Tage lag. Zucker wurde von Mexico, Belonica genannt, bezogen; auch kam der Pfeffer von dort.

Später wurden die Dächer mit „Ehngale“ bedeckt. Das Holz hierzu wurde in Comfort von den großen Cypressen geschlagen.

Der Vater konnte auch hier keine rechte Beschäftigung finden, so fuhr der älteste Bruder Fracht von Indianola nach San Antonio. Er brachte öfters Milche mit, welche der Familie nicht allein mundeten, sondern auch gute Nahrung waren. Der Bruder wurde auf einer seiner Reisen nach Indianola von den Indianern getötet.

Saube und Kleiderstoff, Calico, wurden aus Mexiko bezogen. Frau Biesenbach und ältere Töchter nähten Hemden für ein Geschäft. Alles wurde mit der Hand mit sorgfältigen Stichen genäht.

Im Ursuline Convent bekam Frau Zuschlag ihren ersten Unterricht. Dieses Kloster zeigt noch einige von seinen alten Gebäuden.

In 1866 heiratete Anna Biesenbach Herrn Conrad Zuschlag, welcher damals Milchhalter bei Compton war, der ein Baumwollergeschäft führte. Als sie 2 Jahre verheiratet waren, bauten sie ein Haus, 306 Nacogdoches Straße, wo sie 65 Jahre ununterbrochen wohnten. Im Jahre 1961 feierten Herr und Frau Zuschlag ihre Goldene Hochzeit. Ein Jahr später starb Herr Zuschlag, welches der 65 Jahre glücklichen Ehe ein Ende machte. 1976

Sie konnte so amüsant von ihren Erlebnissen erzählen. Die 3 monatliche Reise auf dem Segelschiff war ihr besonders noch so im Gedächtnis. Die Bekümmernis, als Windstille eintrat und als das Trinkwasser zu Ende ging, war groß und machte großen Eindruck auf das kleine Mädchen. Jede Familie mußte ihren Proviant selbst mitbringen und auf dem Schiffsheerd kochen. Des Abends wurde im Wohnzimmer abgeräumt und der lange Esstisch diente als Schlafstätte für manchen Junggesellen. Die breiten Betten in der Kajüte waren an der Wand entlang befestigt, mit 2 über einander und es schliefen 4 Personen auf dem mit Stroh belegten Bett, worauf eine Decke gelegt wurde. Die vielen Klitten und Koffer nahmen die Mitte des Raumes der Kajüte ein. Die lange Fahrt wurde des Abends beim hellen Mondschein mit Tanz auf dem Deck unterbrochen. Hierzu lieferte eine Hieh-Harmonika die Musik. Die Kinder durften dann auch auf Deck sich tummeln und der Klang einer Hieh-Harmonika verjagte sie immer an ihre Kinderjahre auf dem Segelschiff zurück.

Obituary
Notice
1930
From
Millie
Jennell
JACHMISEN
San
ANTONIO

From
↓
The Week in Germany

DAYLIGHT SAVINGS TIME

By 1980 all the German-speaking countries except Switzerland will go on daylight savings time: Austria, the Federal Republic of Germany, and the German Democratic Republic will set their clocks forward on April 6th and back on September 28th. Austria was prepared for the change two years ago, but waited for Bonn which was waiting for the German Democratic Republic so that the time would be the same on both sides of the Berlin Wall and airplane and train schedules would not have to change the time mid-air or mid-track.

A POETIC THOUGHT.....

THE OLD GARDENER

Old Max Meister had a gardener's hand,
All things he touched grew tall in the land.
And many a man knew deep in his heart
It was Herr Meister who gave him a start.
And while the breezes above him stirred,
The children and squirrels and birds all heard
How old Max Meister called to them all
When the ripened fruit began to fall:

"Come on over, little girl;
"Come on over, my son;
"I will give you something,
"I have a pecan."

When the autumn leaves were golden at dawn,
He stood beneath the towering pecan,
While the children passed by on their way to school.
Now old Herr Meister had made it a rule
To fill his pockets with the precious fruit
Whose kernels are sweet like the song of the flute,
And he looked at the boys and the girls on the way
And thought of stalwart men each day:

"Come on over, little girl;
"Come on over, my son;
"I will give you something,
"I have a pecan."

So the happy years rolled quietly by,
And old Herr Meister had to die.
Then young men carried him with their brawn
And buried him gently near his pecan.
While the voices of many, of matrons and men,
Began to sing and say "Amen",
The children all gathered to say farewell
And mourn his going, for none could tell

Who now would be waiting
And calling at dawn:
"Come on over, children,
"I have a pecan."

But old Max Meister had made a plan,
He had put in his pocket a prize pecan;
And many years after the day he died,
A thriving sapling arose by his side.
And young and old declare they can hear
The voice of Max Meister calling near.
For every year when the nuts are falling,
Old Herr Meister's voice is calling:

"Come on over, little girl;
"Come on over, my son;
"I will give you something,
"I have a pecan."

- GILBERT JORDAN

FROM
ANNA EBERLE

Sage nie! Das kann ich nicht. Vieles kannst
Du, will's die Pflicht, Alles kannst du, will's
die Liebe, warum dich im akutersten Bed.
"Sage nie, das kann ich nicht!"

Wenn dich die Menschen erinnern durch Worte
und Song, so bleibe still gedanken, was der
Welt stehst, können diese Tage, wann allein auf
im. Trübsal, eine Klage ging er durch's Leben
hin.

Sprüche:
Dag' nicht, was die Leute sagen, tue nichts
deine Pflicht, hat nicht die Leute fragen,
wenn er ein bisschen spricht.

Warum Weihnachten?

Christi Geburt am 24. Dezember fällt in die Zeit der „wihnen nahten“, der „heiligen Nächte“ der Germanen. Ebenso fiel das römische Fest der Saturnalien in die Zeit vom 17. bis 25. Dezember; auch der jüdische Tag der Tempelweihe, das Fest „Chanuka“, begann am 25. 12. Der im 4. Jahrhundert lebende Papst Liberius ordnete daher an, daß in Zukunft das Christfest am 25. Dezember gefeiert werden sollte, was im Jahre 354 zum erstenmal geschah.

Weshalb

Weihnachtsgebäck?

In heidnischer Zeit wurden zur Wintersonnenwende den Geistern Opfergaben aller Art dargebracht. So manche Formen unseres Weihnachtsgebäcks erinnert noch daran – nur daß sich heute naschhafte „Geister“ darüber hermachen!

Warum beschenken wir uns?

Im alten Rom war es Ende Dezember üblich, daß die Arbeit ruhte und die Herren sich mit ihren Sklaven zu Tisch setzten und diese bedienten. Auch wurden am 25. Dezember den Gefangenen die Fesseln gelöst. Als dann die Christen das Weihnachtsfest feierten, übernahmen sie verschiedene Bräuche und beschenkten daher vor allem Arme, Alte und Kranke. Diesen ursprünglichen Brauch sollten wir nicht ganz vergessen.

Daher die

Weihnachtskrippe!

Das Christkind kam in einem Stall zur Welt, und Ochs und Esel, und die Hirten mit ihren Schafen beteten es als erste an. Daher gehören Ochs und Esel neben der Heiligen Familie, den Hirten auf dem Felde und den Weisen aus dem Morgenlande auch heute zu jeder echten Weihnachtskrippe.

Weißt Du, wieviel Kerzen leuchten?

Die ersten Kerzenruhren sind vermutlich eine chinesische Erfindung gewesen. Am englischen Königshof wurden im Jahr 875 erstmals Kerzen zur Zeitmessung benutzt. Man versah dazu die dicken Kerzen mit einer Skaleneinteilung, und ein Wächter hatte aufzupassen, daß rechtzeitig die nächste „Uhr“ angezündet wurde.

Die alten Griechen trankten das Mark von Sumpfpflanzen mit Öl, zogen Pflanzenfasern hindurch und hatten so die ersten Kerzen.

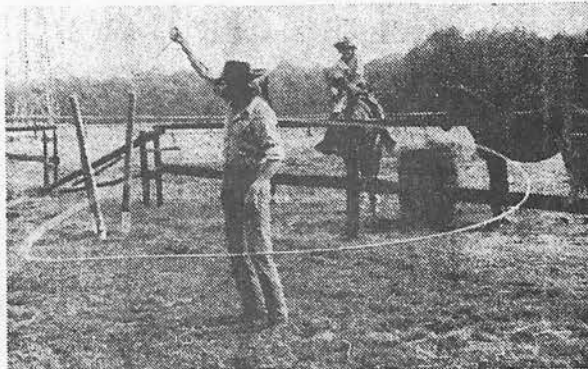
Freizeit und Hobby

In der Freizeit „Cowboy“

Im offenen Feuer bruzzeln saftige Steaks, Mac kocht rote Bohnen, Benny trällert zur Gitarre seinen neuesten Western-Song und ein Dritter läutet die mexikanische Glocke: Western-Romantik auf der Ranch „Quarter Horse“. Doch die Ranch steht nicht im Wilden Westen, sondern auf einer grünen Wiese im rheinischen Ratingen, und Cowboys sind Mac, Benny und wie sie alle heißen nur in ihrer Freizeit. „Quarter Horse“ gehört dem Düsseldorfer Western-Club, einem von über fünfzig Vereinen in der Bundesrepublik, in denen rund 15 000 Freizeit-Cowboys organisiert sind.

Die schießfreudigen Western-Helden des Films, den Daumen stets am Abzug und immer zu Abenteuer aufgelegt, sind nicht das Idol der deutschen Freizeit-Cowboys, wie „Sheriff Clytis“ versichert. „Die historische Wirklichkeit sieht ganz anders aus. Der echte Cowboy war ein armer Mensch, der meistens nicht einmal ein eigenes Pferd besaß, monatelang mit riesigen Rinderherden bei Schneetreiben oder in sengender Hitze unterwegs war und jede Menge Staub schlucken mußte, bis er endlich sein Ziel erreichte“, betont der „Sheriff“, der als Zimmermann sein Geld verdient und in seiner Freizeit Cowboy spielt. „Wir wollen das alte amerikanische Brauchtum pflegen“, fügt Boss Charly hinzu, der sich gleichfalls vom Film-Klischee des Cowboys distanzziert: „Was da gezeigt wird, hat mit der Wirklichkeit nichts zu tun“.

Die Rater geben sich alle Mühe, ihre kleine Ranch möglichst stilecht zu gestalten und einzurichten. Ein Jahr dauerte es, bis in Teamwork aus dem unscheinbaren kleinen Haus mit den winzigen Zimmern die Ranch „Quarter Horse“ im Stil einer spanischen Hacienda wurde. Da unter den Clubmitglie-



Mit Lasso, Messer und Colt: Freizeit-Cowboys.

Bild: IVB

dern fast alle handwerklichen Berufe vertreten sind, war das keine allzu kostspielige Angelegenheit: Eine alte Treppe des Finanzamtes wurde zum Geländer, ein altes Treppengeländer zur Theke, und selbst die Verzierung ausrangierter Möbel fand Verwendung. Überall zusammengetragen wurde auch das Inventar der Schmiede (Cowboys müssen schließlich ihre Brandzeichen, Schnallen und Messer selbst anfertigen können!) Es fehlt auch nicht die Madonna im Saloon, die im Leben der einstigen Kuhhirten, besonders in den Südstaaten, eine große Rolle spielte.

Anders als bei den Cowboys der amerikanischen Vergangenheit, die fast alle ohne Familie lebten, sind bei den deutschen Freizeit-Cowboys Frauen und Kinder gern gesehen auf der Ranch. „Wir sind ein geselliger Verein“, lacht Mac, der sich als Cowboy um das leibliche Wohl seiner Clubkameraden und um die Kasse kümmert. Im Alltagsbau er Gerüste. Doch in der Freizeit mißt er sich mit „Texanern“, „Südstaatlern“ und „Trappern“ in der Kunst, die Peitsche zu schlagen, Lasso, Baumstamm und Messer zu werfen.

Einmal im Jahr treffen sich alle im überregionalen Western-Bund zusammengeschlossenen Vereine, zum großen „Council“, das jeweils in einer anderen Stadt veranstaltet wird und den Höhepunkt des deutschen Cow-

boy-Spiels bildet. Außerdem finden das ganze Jahr hindurch kleinere Treffen zwischen befreundeten Vereinen statt, in denen der Wettkampf nur eine untergeordnete Rolle spielt. Im Mittelpunkt steht die Geselligkeit, die sich die deutschen Freizeit-Cowboys etwas kosten lassen: Rund 2000 DM geben sie im Jahr für ihr Hobby aus. Der Mitgliedsbeitrag hingegen ist relativ gering. Er liegt – von Club zu Club verschieden – bei drei bis zwölf DM im Monat. Der traditionsreichste der über 50 Vereine ist übrigens der Münchener Cowboy-Club, der schon 1913 gegründet wurde.

Tief in die Tasche greifen muß, wer Wert auf eine stilechte Cowboy-Tracht legt. Für den breitkrempigen „echten“ Hut muß man mindestens 100 bis 130 DM auf den Tisch legen, die hochhackigen Stiefel kosten 120 bis 200 DM, die Lederweste bekommt man auch nicht unter 200 DM und für die lederne Beinkleidung muß man 120 DM allein an Materialkosten rechnen wenn man sie sich, wie die meisten Cowboys, nach alten Vorlagen selbst schneidert.

Zu dem Anzug kommt noch das Handwerkszeug des Cowboys: Gürtel, Lasso, Messer und Colt. Und wer ein richtiger Cowboy sein will, braucht natürlich auch Sattel, Halfter und Sporen – selbst wenn das eigene Pferd nur in der Phantasie existiert (ein „Miet-Gaul“ tut's auch). **IVB**

Statistiker haben ausgerechnet, daß am Heiligen Abend bei rund 200 Millionen Familien Kerzen brennen. Wenn jeder Weihnachtsbaum nur mit 20 Kerzen geschmückt ist, dann leuchten in der Heiligen Nacht rund vier Milliarden Kerzen. Würde man sie im Abstand von zehn Zentimetern aneinanderreihen, so könnte man einen zehnfachen Lichterkranz um die ganze Erde legen. **lad**

FROM
Ingrid Hokinda's
OLDENBURG
News-clips

ROBERT CARL DEHNISCH and

Margarita Braden

by Barbara Lee Wauson Lyon

Robert Carl Dehnisch was born Mar. 31st. 1819, second son of Simon Jules and Rosalie (Respondek) of Opplin Germany. Grandson of Christoph Dehnisch the court organist to Frederick The Great. Coming to Cat Springs Texas on the "Hershel". 1851. Teaching school for a few years, joining the Cat Springs Agricultural Society in 1858, he bought 110 acres of land from Andreas Braden Sr. of Bernado. Moving there he took up farming full time, marrying Margarita daug. of Andreas Braden and Cathrine (Schmitt) on the 18th of Oct 1864 in Frelsburg. They came from Darmstadt Hessen on the "John Holland" in 1848, when Margarita was only 4 years old.

Robert Carl was not what most people would call a successful farmer, but while he lived he gave his family a good life. He bought a piano to Colorado Co. wanting his family to have music in their lives. They had four sons and seven daughters. Hedwing (Hattie) married John M. Truchard, Carlos Andreas (Charles) married Theresa Wagenfuhr, Emma, Anna married a Williamson, Marie Emilia Sophia (Emily) married a Creekmone, Mary who died in 1895, Robert J. married Jammie Sampler, Edmonds, Margerita Sydonia (Sadie) married J. C. Westmoreland, and Janie who married Ernest C. McGillin Yoakum, Texas. Where Robert Carl's eight child was living, Frederick Edward married to Della May (Pultz).

Margarita died the 9th of April 1889 when her youngest daughter Janie was four years old. Robert's sister Augusta came from Germany to take one of the girls back with her being a spinster she could give her advantages Robert was depriving her of here. He refused sending her back the family never heard from her again. Robert died in 1892 naming his eldest son Charles A. gaurdian of the younger children, but instead of working the farm he and Hattie's husband John Truchard sold off the land apiece at a time till every thing was gone. This is the way the story has all been told to the grandchildren in the years since. The sons and daughters all went on to make very good lives for them selves in the years that followed in all parts of Texas.

Robert Carl and Margarite are buried in the St. Rochs' Catholic Cemetery at Ment.: Texas just out side Columbus.

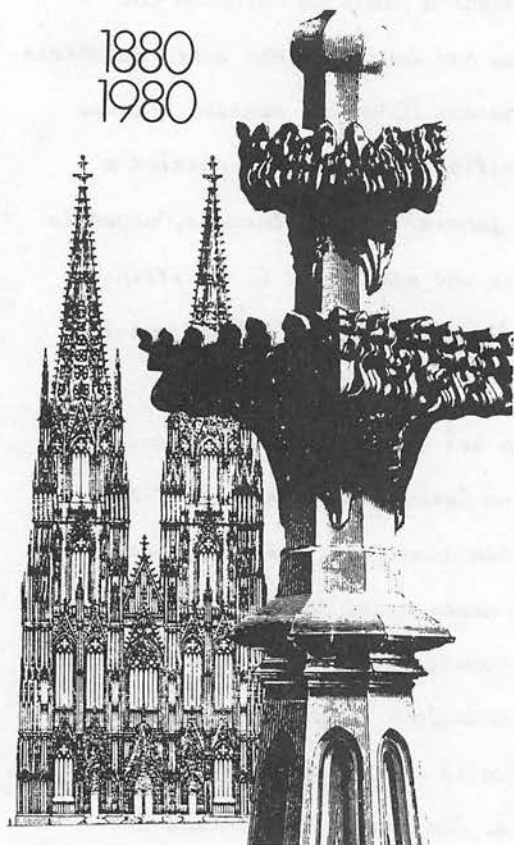
SENIOR SINGLES

By 1990 almost 75 percent of the single people in the Federal Republic of Germany will be over 70 years old — so almost 60 percent of the population — three million people — will be living alone. Forty-one percent already do. The number of people living by themselves has been rising steadily since the end of World War II. The statistical prognosis is that single person households in the Federal Republic will increase from 6.7 million in 1978 to about 8.5 million in 1990. Households with more members will drop from sixteen to fifteen million.

Köln feiert Jahrestag der Dom-Vollendung

Das Jahr 1980 steht in Köln ganz im Zeichen des Doms. Vom ersten bis zum letzten Tag wird der 100. Jahrestag der Vollendung des Kölner Doms gefeiert. Das Fest der Stadt soll ein Fest Europas und der Welt werden. Schon in der Neujahrsnacht läuten die Domglocken das Fest ein und geben den klangvollen Startschuss für das Jubiläumsprogramm. Auf dem Domplatz wird eine 12 Meter hohe Nachbildung der Kreuzblume, die gewissermassen das Werk vollendete, von dem Fest künden.

Über 6½ Jahrhunderte hat das nicht nur berühmte, sondern auch geliebte Bauwerk hinter sich, seitdem am 15. August 1248 der Erzbischof Konrad von Hochstaden den Grundstein zu einer neuen Kathedrale legte. Zügig wurden die Bauarbeiten



begonnen und fortgesetzt, und der Ruhm des 1322 geweihten Hochchors veranlasste 1333 den Dichter Petrarca im fernen Italien zu einer Bemerkung über den "herrlichen Tempel". Schleppten sich auch dann die Arbeiten durch lange Zeitläufe nur mühsam dahin, folgten sie doch immer noch dem alten Bauprogramm. 1560 freilich kam der Bau zum Erliegen. Erst 1842 wurde mit der Grundsteinlegung durch den Preussen Friedrich Wilhelm IV. der Weiterbau endgültig begonnen.

Als der Dom vollendet war, schrieben die Chronisten den 15. Oktober 1880. Nach 632 Jahren und zwei Monaten Bauzeit wurde der letzte Stein auf die Kreuzblume des Südturms gesetzt — in einem Festakt feierlich von schwarzgewandeten Herren in Anwesenheit des Erzbischofs und des Kaisers zelebriert, wie es in einer Zeichnung der "Illustrierten Zeitung" Leipzig, Ausgabe vom 13. November 1880, festgehalten ist. Vom 15. Oktober 1980 werden ebenfalls die Chronisten berichten — wird es doch der Tag sein, an dem die Stadt im Reigen der kulturellen Veranstaltungen in einer durch bauliche Massnahmen hierzu erst "passend gemachten" Kunsthalle die Ausstellung "Der Kölner Dom im Jahrhundert seiner Vollendung" eröffnen wird. Eine Schau gewaltiger Dimensionen mit Schreinen und Altären und sogar dem geretteten riesigen Domadler, Höhepunkt des Ausstellungsjahres Köln 1980 und begleitet unter anderem von den "Ausgrabungen unter dem Kölner Dom" (Römisch-Germanisches Museum), "Der Dom in der Kunst der Gegenwart" (Wallraf-Richartz Museum/Museum Ludwig), "Das Wachsen des Kölner Doms" (Rheinisches Bildarchiv) oder "Probleme neugotischer Plastik" (Schnütgen Museum). Dass aber das Jahr 1980 für gross und klein vom ersten Tag ein wahres Volksfest werde — darüber haben sich Metropolitankapital und Stadt Köln gemeinsam ihre Gedanken gemacht. Spannend wird es an der Dombauhütte, wo Kindern spielerisch der Bau der Kathedrale verständlich gemacht werden soll.

Monolingual Americans Can you read, write or speak any language other than English? Fewer than 25% of all Americans can. Nearly 50%, however, wish they could speak a second language.

A survey by the Center for Applied Linguistics, done for the President's Commission on Foreign Languages and International Studies, reveals that more Americans are familiar with Spanish (16.7% of a national sampling) than with any other foreign language.

Other tongues they were familiar with were: French, 13.5%; German, 11.3%; Latin, 4.1%; Italian, 3%.

Approximately 4% of all Americans were reared in homes where English was not the predominant language, and 2.5% in homes where a second language was spoken as much as English.

More than 75% of the people surveyed believe that foreign languages should be taught to elementary school students. ■

SOCIETY FOR
GERMAN - AMERICAN STUDIES

Membership and Dues

"Each One Reach One"

The SGAS has changed its dues structure to reflect the calendar rather than the school year. It has also lowered the dues from \$20.00 to \$15.00 annually. New members can join now for the balance of 1980 and all of 1981 for \$20.00 total.

Send to: Christopher Dolmetsch, Treasurer
Dept. of Foreign Languages
East Tennessee State University
Johnson City, TN 37601

The following
Five pages
are from the
S.G.A.S.
Newsletter, edited
by Lavern Rippley,
a member of our
G.T.H.S.

NEWSLETTER POLICY TO CHANGE

Currently the newsletter is being mailed to over 500 individuals who have requested it on their own or have been suggested by a colleague. The newsletter of the Society for German-American Studies appears four times annually in an expanding format. Regrettably it will not be possible to send the newsletter gratis after the close of the year. All members automatically receive the newsletter. If you wish to continue receiving the newsletter but do not wish to have full membership, you may do so by sending a \$5.00 check made out to "SGAS Newsletter" to the editor, La Vern J. Rippley, St. Olaf College, Northfield, MN 55057.

The \$5.00 fee will bring you six issues: for the balance of 1980 and all of 1981.

Annual Symposium of the Society for German-American
Studies, April 10-11, 1981, San Antonio.

This conference will be a joint meeting of the
Society for German-American Studies and the Texas Chapter
of the American Association of Teachers of German. The
program will feature a variety of papers and slide presentations
on German-American cultural patterns, folklife, literature,
language, art, and architecture.

Coordinator for the two-day, joint SGAS-AATG conference
in San Antonio is Glen E. Lich, Mary El-Beheri of MacArthur High
School in San Antonio is in charge of local arrangements.

-15-

Recent Doctoral Dissertations in German-American Studies

Thanks to the efficient system developed by University Microfilms International, doctoral dissertations on any subject are easily available to the general reader. A copy of almost any American doctoral dissertation can now be obtained by writing to University Microfilms International, Dissertation Copies, Post Office Box 1764, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106. Prices for copies are as follows:

Microfilm copies : \$11.00 (Academic rate:
\$ 8.25)

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\$16.50)

The special academic rate applies to educational institutions or to their faculty, staff, or students. Hardbound copies are available for an extra \$5.00.

The following is a selected list of recent dissertations in German-American Studies. When ordering a copy of a dissertation, always give the order number.

Baerent, Robert H.P., Die Erzähltechnik in Charles Sealsfields 'Cajütenbuch': Die epische Integration des Romans. The University of Connecticut, 1978. 218 pp. (7911336)

Bernard, Richard Marion, The Melting Pot and the Altar: Marital Assimilation in Wisconsin, 1850-1920. University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1977. 354 pp. (7725809)

Berres, Jean Louise, Local Aspects of the 'Campaign for Americanism': The 'Milwaukee Journal' in World War I. Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, 1978. 281 pp. (7813531)

Buchheit, Robert Henry, Mennonite 'Plautdeutsch': A Phonological and Morphological Description of a Settlement Dialect in York and Hamilton Counties, Nebraska. University of Nebraska-Lincoln, 1978. 267 pp. (7906221)

Carvajal, Christa Luise Annemarie, German Theaters in Central Texas: 1850-1915. University of Texas at Austin, 1977. 116 pp. (77-29,003)

Collier, Charlotte Meyer, A Community Study of Aging and Religion Among Rural Pennsylvania Germans. University of Massachusetts, 1978. 321 pp. (7901986)

Doyle, Frederick Joseph, German Prisoners of War in the Southwest United States During World War II: An Oral History. University of Denver, 1978. 211 pp. (7910661)

Eighmy, Jeffrey Lynn, Mennonite Architecture: Diachronic Evidence for Rapid Diffusion in Rural Communities. University of Arizona, 1977. 231 pp. (7805672)

Hale, Matthew Jr., Psychology and Social Order: An Intellectual Biography of Hugo Münsterberg. University of Maryland, 1977. 451 pp. (7814026)

Hammond, Theresa Ann Meyer, American Paradise: German Travel Literature from Duden to Kisch. University of California, Berkeley, 1977. 282 pp. (7811836)

Hampton, Margaret, The 'Wächter am Erie': A Study of the Newspaper for the Years 1852-1853 and 1860-1864. Case Western Reserve University, 1978. 198 pp. (7816466)

Heiken, Diane Ellen Bray, The Hutterites: A Comparative Analysis of Viability. University of California, Santa Barbara, 1978. 429 pp. (7911653)

Held, Roger, Endless Innovations: The Theories and Scenic Design of Frederick Kiesler. Bowling Green State University, 1977. (7800230)

Hoyt, Walter Carl-Alexander, Conflict in Change: A Study of the Prose Fiction of Bruno Frank. Rutgers University, 1978. 203 pp. (7901269)

Koszarski, Richard, The Unknown Cinema of Erich von Stroheim: Reconstruction and Analysis of 'The Devil's Pass Key', 'Queen Kelly' and 'Walking Down Broadway'. New York University, 1977. 279 pp. (7803110)

Lapham, James Sigurd, The German-Americans of New York City, 1860-1890. St. John's University, 1977. 295 pp. (77-29,447)

Stern, Dagmar Cäcilia, Hilde Domin: From Exile to Ideal. Indiana University, 1977. 174 pp. (7800161)

Stevens, Errol Wayne, Heartland Socialism: The Socialist Party of America in Four Midwestern Communities, 1898-1920. Indiana University, 1978. 268 pp. (7821746)

Thompson, William Paul, Hutterite Community: Artefact Ark - An Historical Study of a Communal Society. Cornell University, 1977. 317 pp. (77-28,388)

Tuch, Ronald, Themes and Structures in the Cinema of Fritz Lang. New York University, 1977. 349 pp. (7803149)

Watt, Helga Schutte, Deutsche Reisebeschreibungen von Kaempfer bis Stolberg. Vielfalt und Tradition des Genres im 18. Jahrhundert. University of Massachusetts, 1978. 256 pp. (7810761).

Pennsylvania German Folk Songs Available on Record

Some years ago the Folkways label brought out a ten-inch, long-playing record entitled Pennsylvania Dutch Folksongs. This recording, code number FA-2215, is still available. The record contains fourteen secular folk songs in Pennsylvania German dialect sung by George Britton with guitar accompaniment. Included with the record is an excellent eight-page booklet with texts, translations, and notes. Send \$4.50 to Roundup Records, Box 474, Somerville, MA 02144. Allow several weeks for delivery.

Songs Along the Mahantongo: Pennsylvania Dutch Folksongs by Walter E. Boyer, Albert F. Buffington, and Don Yoder is currently available in a reprint edition published by Gale Research Company, Book Tower, Detroit, MI 48226.

Another excellent book is Albert F. Buffington's Pennsylvania German Secular Folksongs, currently available for \$12.50 from the Pennsylvania German Society, R.D. 2, Box 3, Breinigville, PA 18031.

Lüchow's Restored to 1882 Splendor

Lüchow's Restaurant at 110 East Fourteenth Street in Manhattan is one of the best-known German restaurants in the United States. The new owners of the restaurant recently took out a full-page advertisement in the New York Times announcing the renovation. The announcement reads in part: "We have carefully and completely restored and refurbished everything inside and out to its original 1882 splendor. And, of course, we assure you that Lüchow's once famous cuisine will soar again to the heights that, decades ago, made the likes of Teddy Roosevelt, J. P. Morgan, Diamond Jim Brady, and Lillian Russell steady, satisfied customers."

For those who would like to try preparing a Lüchow meal at home, we recommend Lüchow's German Cookbook by Jan Mitchell (Doubleday, \$5.95).

German Literature Abroad
The Georg Olms Publishing House in Hildesheim released in 1979 its volume on Literaturgeschichte des Deutschen im Ausland: Schrifttum und Geistesleben der deutschen Volksgruppen im Ausland vom Mittelalter bis zur Gegenwart. The book originally appeared in 1939 but has been newly edited and appended with new material. It also incorporates a bibliography from the date of 1945 to 1978. In the revised volume, Don Heinrich Tolzmann, SGAS member from Cincinnati, supplies the bibliography for the United States. The book is available for DM 56.00 in the prepublication period and will rise to DM 74.00 thereafter.

German School to Open in New York
Plans are under way to open a German-language school in 1980 in New York City. The school, which will provide instruction leading to the German Abitur, is being organized with assistance from the Foreign Ministry of the German Federal Republic. A similar school operates in Washington, D.C. The Bonn Government has increased its support for German-language schools abroad. There are now approximately 1,350 teachers from West Germany employed in overseas schools, and this figure is expected to increase.

92

RECENT PUBLICATIONS WITH COMMENTARY

- Doerries, Reinhard R., "Church and Faith on the Great Plains Frontier: Acculturation Problems of German-Americans," Amerikastudien, 24 (1979), 275-287 concludes that the ethnic German church on the rural Plains offered social services which in an urban setting would have come from secular organizations. Thus the church aided acculturation of German-Americans rather than retarding their social integration.
- Fröschle, Hartmut, ed. Die Deutschen in Lateinamerika, Schicksal und Leistung (Tübingen & Basel: Horst Erdmann, 1979), with 51 illustrations and 10 maps, a very comprehensive study of the Germans in South America, including articles most on nations, many of them by Fröschle himself, a SGAS member.
- Gillon, Edmund V., Jr., Pennsylvania Dutch Farm: To Cut Out and Assemble (New York: Scribners, 1979), illustrated by the author. A paper model with instructions and text including a history of German immigrants who settled in southeastern Pennsylvania.
- Harris, Edward P. and Richard E. Schade, University of Cincinnati, had an article in Lessing 79: Mitteilungen aus dem Lessingjahr 1979 entitled "The Lessing Society". "Lessing ist ein Mann auch für Amerika".
- Jordan, Terry G., German Seed in Texas Soil. Immigrant Farmers in 19th Century Texas. 251 pp. illus. \$4.50.
- Newcomb, William W., Jr., German Artist on the Texan Frontier: Friedrich Petri. 258 pp., 35 color, 102 b&w illus. \$14.96.
- Pitzer, Donald E. and Josephine M. Elliott, "New Harmony's First Utopians," Indiana Magazine of History, 75 (Sept. 1979), an excellent article for all students of German-American history.
- Poore, Carol Jean, German-American Socialist Literature in the Late Nineteenth Century. Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1979. German socialist immigrants to the United States produced a large body of original literature (poetry, drama, fiction) and established a flourishing network of newspapers, theaters and other cultural organizations aimed at the large number of German-speaking workers in the United States. This dissertation, based on extensive research in archives, presents the first comprehensive analysis of the available primary material.
- Scheibe, Anna Katarina, Geschichten, Märchen und Gedichte (Cincinnati: Verband deutschsprachiger Autoren in Amerika, 1980) is the fourth volume in a series sponsored by the Association of German-language authors in America, founded in 1975. Poetry, prose, documents, articles, and letters about the author as well as her paintings grace the 110 pages. (Contact: Dr. H. Toizmann, 3418 Boudinot Avenue, Cincinnati, OH 45211).
- Seele, Hermann, The Cypress and Other Writings of a German Pioneer in Texas. Translated by Edward C. Breitenkamp. 230 pp. illus. \$10.36.
- Sinnema, John, SGAS member has an article in the Wächter und Anzeiger about the Altenheim in Cleveland, and the new building it has acquired. The Altenheim, established in 1892 by the West Seite Deutscher Frauenverein, is known for "seinen ausgezeichneten Ruf für Nächstenliebe", according to Dr. Sinnema.
- Ueberhorst, Horst, Turner Unterm Sternen Banner: Der Kampf der deutsch-amerikanischen Turner für Einheit, Freiheit und soziale Gerechtigkeit (München: Heinz Moos, 1978), a superb study of the German-American Turnerverein movement.
- Wagner, Maria, Mathilde Franziska Anneke in Selbstzeugnissen und Dokumenten (Frankfurt: Fischer Taschenbuch Verlag, 1980). Maria Wagner is well known as a charter member of SGAS and the original chairman of the annual symposium committee of the society. The book on Anneke is in page proofs at this printing.
- Zglinicki, Friedrich von, Der Weg des Films (New York and Hildesheim: Olms Presse, 1979) illustrated. A two-volume text and picture publication which is the standard work on the history of the Stummfilm (silent film). It includes a chapter on Hollywood and is important in the field of German-American research and publication.

-57-

HAMBURG RESEARCH PROJECT "German-American Emigration in the 19th and 20th Centuries WITH REFERENCE TO THE SOCIAL HISTORY OF BOTH COUNTRIES"

Supported by a grant from the Volkswagen Foundation, the Historical Seminar at the University of Hamburg in June 1978 undertook a long-term investigation of the migrations of Germans to America. At present the project is taking researchers to various archives throughout the two countries, but eventually individual and detailed reports and publications will be forthcoming.

The current lines of investigation include:

- 1) Emigration Societies, their functions and meaning for the emigrants
- 2) German Societies in America, their functions in aiding German immigrants
- 3) Emigration agents in Germany, their functions and total effect
- 4) Origin and decline of the German quarter in New York City, 1830-1930
- 5) Official recruitment of immigrants by state agencies in the United States
- 6) Positions of the political parties concerning emigration from the empire
- 7) Emigration restriction and discouragement in Germany
- 8) American-German Return Migration.

Since the initiation of the Project, the following items have been published:

Hamburger Veröffentlichungen zur Amerikaauswanderung seit 1.6. 1978:

- Moltmann, Günter, "Überseeische Siedlungen und weltpolitische Spekulationen: Friedrich Gerstäcker und die Frankfurter Zentralgewalt", in: Rußland-Deutschland-Amerika, Festschrift für Fritz Epstein, Wiesbaden 1978, S. 56-72.
- Doerries, Reinhard R., "Zwischen Kirche und Staat: Peter Paul Cahensly und die deutschen Katholiken in den USA", in: Rußland-Deutschland-Amerika, Festschrift für Fritz Epstein, Wiesbaden 1978, S. 89-104.
- wendler, Hans Jürgen: Universalität und Nativismus, Das nationale Selbstverständnis der USA im Spiegel der Einwanderungspolitik, Dissertationsdruck, Hamburg 1978, 507 S.

Aufbruch nach Amerika: Friedrich List und die Auswanderung aus Baden und Württemberg 1816/17 - Dokumentation einer sozialen Bewegung, unter Mitarbeit von Ingrid Schöberl hg. von Günter Moltmann, Rainer Wunderlich Verlag Hermann Leins, Tübingen 1979, 408 S.

Moltmann, Günter, "Die deutsche Auswanderung in überseeische Gebiete: Forschungsstand und Forschungsprobleme", in: Der Archivar 32 (1979), Sp. 57-66.

Previously, the Hamburg Seminar participants have published: Frühere Hamburger Veröffentlichungen zur Amerikaauswanderung:

Gelberg, Birgit (verh. Wagner): Auswanderung nach Übersee, soziale Probleme der Auswanderungsbeförderung in Hamburg und Bremen von der Mitte des 19. Jahrhunderts bis zum Ersten Weltkrieg, Beiträge zur Geschichte Hamburgs, Bd. 10, Hamburg 1973, 67 S.

Deutsche Amerikaauswanderung im 19. Jahrhundert: Sozialgeschichtliche Beiträge, hg. von Günter Moltmann, Schriftenreihe "Amerikastudien", Bd. 44, Stuttgart 1976, 218 S. (mit Beiträgen von Christine Hansen, Harald Focke, Michael Kuckhoff, Günter Moltmann).

"... nach Amerika!": Auswanderung in die Vereinigten Staaten, Aus den Schausammlungen des Museums für Hamburgische Geschichte, Heft 5, Hamburg 1976, 64 S. (mit Beiträgen von Walter Kresse, Günter Moltmann, Birgit Wagner, Gerd Weissenberg, Ingrid Schöberl, Gabriele Treppke, Almut Mehner, Michael Just, Wolfgang Hell).

Mehner, Almut: "Hamburgs Auswanderungsmissionen bis zum Ersten Weltkrieg", Zeitschrift des Vereins für Hamburgische Geschichte, Bd. 63 (1967), S. 127-165.

Moltmann, Günter: "Nordamerikanische 'Frontier' und deutsche Auswanderung - soziale 'Sicherheitsventile' im 19. Jahrhundert?", in: Industrielle Gesellschaft und politisches System, Festschrift für Fritz Fischer, Bonn 1978, S. 279-296.

Doerries, Reinhard, R.: "The Americanizing of the German Immigrant, A Chapter from U.S. Social History", Amerikastudien/American Studies, 23 (1978), S. 51-59.

For more information, contact Professor Günter Moltmann, Historisches Seminar, Universität Hamburg, Von-Melle-Park 6, 2000 Hamburg 13, West Germany.

58-

A COMMEMORATIVE POSTCARD AND SEVERAL NEW STAMPS HONOR GERMAN-AMERICAN CONTRIBUTIONS TO AMERICAN CULTURE

A ten-cent postcard brought out last year shows a woman in long skirts helping to man a cannon. The woman, of course, is the famous "Molly Pitcher", so called because she carried water to the troops of George Washington's hard-pressed army during the American Revolution. The Molly Pitcher postcard was issued to commemorate the Battle of Monmouth, which took place near Freehold, New Jersey on June 28, 1778. Molly Pitcher's actual name was Maria Ludwig. Born in Trenton, New Jersey as the daughter of a German settler, she was married to an artilleryman of the Continental Army and accompanied her husband during the campaigns of the American Revolution. When her husband collapsed from heat exhaustion during the Battle of Monmouth, Molly Pitcher took his place at the cannon. In recognition of her heroism, George Washington later conferred upon her the rank of sergeant.

This year the Post Office has also issued a stamp to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Albert Einstein, the German-born physicist who found a refuge in the U.S. from Nazi persecution. Another recent commemorative stamp honors the novelist John Steinbeck. Born in Salinas, California in 1902, Steinbeck was strongly conscious of his German ancestry. His novel East of Eden and his film-script for the 1944 motion picture Lifeboat both allude to the pressures felt by German-Americans at times when the United States was at war with Germany.

On April 19, 1979 the Post Office issued a set of four different stamps depicting Pennsylvania toleware, painted metal pots and boxes of a type made by German-American craftsmen during the early nineteenth century. The pieces depicted were selected from a collection in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvania toleware stamps are the most recent issue in a continuing series of stamps devoted to traditional crafts in America.

Subtly, if not unintentionally, the U.S. is belatedly paying tribute to its ethnic heritage.

* * *

The German-English Bilingual Program in Cincinnati

The Cincinnati Public Schools offer a completely bilingual German-English Alternative School Program with an elementary curriculum, running from K through 8. The annual Achievement Test Scores in basic skills of reading and mathematics have consistently been well above the national average for the children enrolled in this German-English bilingual program. Bilingual program pupils participate in a wide variety of traditional American and German holiday festivities, plays, performances, and spelling bees and maintain a dance group which occasionally performs downtown, at local universities, and at the International Folkfestival. The activities of the German bilingual school has received wide attention in regional newspapers as well as in the Saturday Review and in the Christian Science Monitor. Children in the program have also appeared on local radio and regional television and have been highlighted on National Public Radio's series "Options in Education." Congressman Paul Simon of the President's Commission on Foreign Language and International Studies termed Cincinnati's Bilingual Programs a nationwide leader in early language education stating, "Less than 1% of the elementary students in the country are getting foreign languages." For further information, contact Fairview School, 2232 Stratford Avenue, Cincinnati, OH 45219.

Kalbsgeschnetzeltes

ZUTATEN: 750 g Kalbfleisch, 60 g Butter zum Braten, 2 Zwiebeln, 1 Tasse Weisswein, Salz, Pfeffer, 1 Becher Sahne (heavy cream), Saft 1/2 Zitrone, Petersilie zum Garnieren.

ZUBEREITUNG: Fleisch in feine Streifen schneiden und im heissen Fett kurz anbraten. Die Pfanne muss so gross sein, dass die Streifen nicht uebereinander liegen. Andernfalls besser in zwei Portionen braten. Sobald das Fleisch hell gebraunt ist, herausnehmen und warmstellen. Fein gehackte Zwiebeln in die Pfanne geben, anduennen. Weisswein zugliessen und bei kraeftiger Hitze die Fluessigkeit einkochen lassen. Unter Ruehren die Sahne zugeben. Abschmecken mit Salz, Pfeffer und Zitronensaft. Das Fleisch hineingeben und kurz erhitzen. Sofort mit gehackter Petersilie bestreut servieren. Dazu passen frischer gruener Salat oder Erbsengemuese und knusprig gebratene Kartoffeln oder Kartoffelpueree.

NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE

AUSTIN — Well, they have gone and put the Scholz Beer Garten on the National Register of Historic Places and that's probably the first government action that has met with Texans' unanimous approval since the United States declared war on Mexico.

Declaring a Texas bar historic might seem strange to people in other states, and it is unusual for a bar to be named to the National Register, though many country inns and taverns have been so honored, according to Jim Charleton of the Register's publications staff.

But, as bars go, this one is anything but usual, having given long service as a watering hole, debating forum, community center and political staging point.

It is a grand old dump, Scholz Garten, and has been serving stupefying quantities of beer since 1866. Generations of University of Texas football players, German-American farmers, state legislators of all stripes and chicken-fried intellectuals have adopted Scholz's as a second home.

Plots

Scholars have held forth in the Garten under the arching elm trees, and political plots galore have been hatched at the old cement-and-tile tables.

While many a sorrow has been drowned in its copious pitchers — now \$2.70 for light or dark — it is not a sorrowful establishment, and children frequently accompany their elders for an evening at the Garten.

Although Texas is widely supposed to be whisky country, it is actually a state with a beer culture, and nowhere is this more true than in German Texas.

From Pflugerville to Flatonia, from Dime Box to Industry, the German heritage is still so strong that many older people speak only German and the younger ones speak English with both a

Saloon gets official listing

German and a Texas accent.

Some of the learned folk of Austin still refer to Scholz's as the Dearly Beloved, after Billy Lee Brammer's book about Texas politics, "The Gay Place," in which the characters meet continually at the Dearly Beloved Beer and Garden Party to pursue politics and sex to the accompaniment of beer, country music and the sound of old farmers bowling in the alley behind the beer garden.

Famous

Scholz's is famous for, among other things, the quality of its graffiti. The Texas Observer, a liberal political journal, once suggested that the walls of Scholz's restrooms be cut out and mounted periodically, like Roman frescoes, at the Lyndon B. Johnson Library.

In the days when the university's board of regents was headed by Frank Erwin, appointed by Gov. John B. Connally and considered an archvillain by Texas liberals, Scholz's was the scene of numerous and passionate debates over academic freedom, "Lyndon's war" in Vietnam and other issues of the day.

Of the regulars, many are characters but only two have been honored with placement of their portraits on the Garten's walls.

One is the late Ma Krueger, the granddaughter of the Garten's founder, August Scholz. The other is Henry Holman, now in his late 60's, a carpenter and wise man who has never, in all the decades he has been refereeing arguments at the Garten, made anyone mad.

An unscientific poll found opinion divided over which was the greatest argument ever held at Scholz's, but the bulk of the votes went to a five-hour, 15-rounds-of-beer classic a decade ago between Martin

Wigginton and Fletcher Boone on the nature of man.

It started one evening before sundown and continued past midnight, attracting an audience of 40 or more who followed it as though it were a classic match at Wimbledon.

The heads turned as though on one neck from Wigginton, for bread, to Boone, for roses; from Boone, for spirit, to Wigginton, for body.

Boone, who then managed an art gallery, and Wigginton, who was then an all-purpose leftist political activist (both now manage bars of their own), were attempting to sort out whether man is merely an economic animal or a creature whose worth lies in his occasional forays toward truth and beauty.

Wigginton cited Marx, Boone cited Plato, and both had recourse to the works of Willie Nelson, the Texas singer and songwriter.

Sam Whitten, an associate professor of library science at the university who was the Wigginton-Boone match's referee, contends that Boone was the victor.

Boone's abdomen had been swelled to heroic proportions by beer, and it is recalled that when he rose at the close of a crushing clincher, his belly knocked over all 15 empties on his side of the table for the most smashing exit ever heard at the Garten.

In 1860, August Scholz founded the Garten on San Jacinto Boulevard, four blocks from the Capitol and five blocks from the university, as a boarding house.

It became a tavern six years later and persisted as one even through Prohibition, when it served "bone-dry beer."

One early fan called it "a shimmering shrine to Bacchus and the Muses," and it once advertised itself, in a time of less sensitivity to sexism, as "the oasis of Texas' most

exciting intellectuals — and their women."

In the early years, Ben Thompson, the famous city marshal and gunslinger, was given a party at the Garten after he was acquitted of a murder charge.

A few months later he died of terminal slowness on the draw at the hands of Billy Cory.

Scholz died in 1891, and his stepson sold the Garten a few years later to the Lemp Brewery.

In 1908 the Saengerunde Club, a singing society whose members must be able to sing in German and on key, began meeting in the Garten.

The group bought the

place in 1914 and has kept it since then.

Since 1964, the lease to operate the tavern has been held by the family of Larry Bales, the current proprietor.

It has been said, and it may be true, that more laws have been passed at Scholz Garten than at the State Capitol. Buck

Though Scholz's is somewhat "out" with the liberal crowd now, there are signs that it is creeping back "in." The Garten has been adopted by various groups in various times, and Bales observed mournfully that when Texas legislators voted themselves a pay increase large enough to afford mixed drinks, their patronage of the Garten fell off sharply. However, the Garten's current patrons are as thirsty, and contentious, as ever.

SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS

Christie Gold of Violet, Texas, recalls that her father, John Hoelscher, used to always sing a song to the children called, "Freund, Ich Ben Zeufrieden." The song has three verses, but she can recall only the words to the first verse. If anyone can supply the second and third verses, please write to her: Mrs. Christine Gold, Rt 2, Box 584, Corpus Christi TX 78410.

First verse goes:

Freund, Ich bin zufrieden
Gent es wie es will
Unter meinem Dache
Lebe Ich froh und stilll
So ein mancher doch
hat alles
Was sein Herz begehrt
Daß Ich bin zufrieden
Das ist Goldes wert.

Sprachlose Weltmacht

Englisch allein reicht auch in Amerika nicht mehr aus

AMHERST (USA), im Januar Daß es Präsident Carter war, der im April 1978 eine Kommission einsetzte, um die Lage von Fremdsprachenunterricht und Auslandsstudien in den Vereinigten Staaten untersuchen zu lassen, kommt nicht von ungefähr, ist doch dieser Präsident der erste seit langer Zeit, der imstande ist, mehr als einen Satz in einer fremden Sprache auszusprechen und der, etwa in Mexiko, ganze Ansprachen auf spanisch gehalten hat.

Der Präsident hatte daher auch ein offenes Ohr für die sich mehrenden Klagen über den desolaten Zustand amerikanischer Fremdsprachenkenntnisse sowie den erschreckenden Mangel an Wissen über andere Länder und Kulturen, angefangen von der Geographie. Er tat, was Präsidenten in solch einem Fall zu tun pflegen: Er setzte eine Kommission ein. Sie hatte den Auftrag, durch öffentliche Hearings, Untersuchungen und Studien Empfehlungen für den Präsidenten und die inzwischen ernannte selbständige Erziehungsministerin auszuarbeiten. Auch die Tatsache, daß ein eigenes Erziehungsministerium geschaffen wurde, das nicht mehr Anhängsel des Gesundheits- und Wohlfahrtsressorts ist, zeigt das Interesse des Präsidenten am Bildungsstand der Nation. Im einzelnen war der Kommission aufgegeben, die öffentliche Aufmerksamkeit auf die Bedeutung der Fremdsprachen und Auslandsstudien in einer immer enger zusammenrückenden Welt zu lenken, sowie den Bedarf an Spezialisten abzuschätzen und Programme auf allen Unterrichtsebenen zu empfehlen.

Kommissionen wie diese bestehen keineswegs nur aus Fachleuten. So hatten Sprachlehrer sofort mit Befremden bemerkt, daß unter den 25 Mitgliedern nur ein Kollege saß, der Romanist John Rassias vom Dartmouth College, ein ungemein erfolgreicher Sprachpädagoge, dem es gelungen war, das gegenwärtig so wenig populäre Sprachenlernen durch eine besonders intensive Unterrichtsmethode attraktiv zu machen. Die anderen Mitglieder waren zwar meist Erziehungsexperten, so der Vorsitzende James Perkins vom Internationalen Rat für Erziehungsentwicklung, Hochschullehrer und -präsidenten oder Vertreter verschiedener wissenschaftlicher Gesellschaften wie der Asien-Gesellschaft oder der Gesellschaft zur Förderung baltischer Studien. Es saßen jedoch auch ein Senator, zwei Abgeordnete des Repräsentantenhauses, darunter der Initiator des Unternehmens, der Demokrat Paul Simon von Illinois, Fernsehspezialisten, der zukünftige Präsident der Carnegie-Stiftung, Ernest Boyer, der Präsident der „New York Times“-Stiftung, Fred Hechinger, sowie der Vizepräsident der Internationalen Vereinigung von Eisenbahn- und Fluggesellschaftsangehörigen, J. F. Otero, um den Konferenztisch.

Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung

Dienstag, 22. Januar 1980, Nr. 18 / Seite 21

Diese Zusammensetzung hat sich bewährt, liest man den 145 Seiten langen Bericht, der nach fünf Kommissionstreffen, sieben Hearings zwischen Boston und Honolulu, Chicago und Houston, 1000 Eingaben und dem Studium zahlreicher, von der Kommission in Auftrag gegebenen Untersuchungen zustande gekommen ist. Denn die Kommission wandte sich ja keineswegs nur an Pädagogen und Sprachwissenschaftler, sondern auch an Geschäftsleute, die Medienindustrie, Vertreter von Landwirtschaft, Sport, Tourismus und den Bürger überhaupt, um den Bestand und Bedarf an Wissen von fremden Sprachen und Ländern zu ermessen.

Was sie in ihrem Bericht unter dem Titel „Stärke durch Weisheit. Eine Kritik amerikanischer Fähigkeit“ veröffentlichte, ist zunächst niederschmetternd. Kommissionen müssen scharf formulieren, wenn sie, die ja nur Empfehlungen aussprechen, gehört werden sollen. Daß der Bericht gerade nach Ausbruch der Krise in der amerikanischen Botschaft von Teheran erschien, die alle Aufmerksamkeit auf den Iran lenkte, mag nur auf den ersten Blick bedauerlich erscheinen, er hatte, und jeder, der ihn liest, wird sich dessen bewußt, letztlich auch damit zu tun. Schon in dem Begleitbrief an den Präsidenten werden alarmierende Töne angeschlagen und Schwächen genannt, die Amerikas Sicherheit und wirtschaftliche Lebensfähigkeit bedrohen.

Diese Schwächen bestehen im Verschwinden des Fremdsprachenunterrichts aus den Elementarschulen sowie seiner drastischen Reduktion an höheren Schulen. Nur 15 Prozent aller Oberschüler lernen noch eine Fremdsprache und nur fünf Prozent mehr als ein Jahr. Lediglich 8 Prozent aller Hochschulen verlangen eine Fremdsprache bei der Zulassung (weshalb natürlich die Oberschulen die beste Entschuldigung haben, sie gar nicht erst anzubieten), und viel zu wenige der Colleges und Universitäten fordern eine Sprache als Pflichtfach für mindestens zwei Jahre.

„Amerikas Unfähigkeit auf dem Gebiet der Fremdsprachen ist nichts weniger als skandalös“, ist das Urteil des Berichts, und dies in einer Welt, in der den Vereinigten Staaten in den letzten 25 Jahren mächtige Konkurrenten auf militärischem, wirtschaftlichem und technischem Gebiet erwachsen sind und in der die Entwicklungsländer neue Forderungen stellen. Englisch als die erste internationale Sprache in Handel, Wissenschaft und Diplomatie ersetzt eben nicht die direkte Verständigung auf vielen Gebieten und vermindert darüber hinaus die Fähigkeit der Amerikaner, andere Kulturen besser zu verstehen.

Die Empfehlungen der Kommission erstrecken sich daher zunächst auf den Unterricht. So wird ein System von 60 bis 70 regionalen Studienzentren empfohlen, wovon zwanzig besonders zur Weiterbildung von Sprachlehrern an Schulen eingerichtet werden sollen. Desgleichen werden 20 bis 30 Sommerinstitute gefordert, die auch Lehrern anderer Fächer offenstehen sollen. Eine der kontroversen Empfehlungen ist die, jeder Schule und Hochschule finanzielle Zuwendungen entsprechend der Einschreibungszahlen in Sprach-

kursen zur Verfügung zu stellen: 20 Dollar pro Anfänger, 30 bis 40 Dollar für jeden fortgeschrittenen Schüler bzw. Studenten sowie weitere 15 Dollar für solche, die eine der selten gelehrteten Sprachen lernen wie Japanisch oder Chinesisch. Grund dieser Empfehlung ist die allorts verübte Kurzschlusshandlung, Gelder zu streichen, weil sich die Sprachklassen verkleinern. Modellschulen, Curriculumrevisionen, Fremdsprachenspezialisten in staatlichen Erziehungsministerien, die es offenbar nicht gibt, werden ebenfalls verlangt, denn nach dem Wunsch der Kommission soll jeder Schüler eine Fremdsprache lernen, idealerweise zwei, und dies so früh wie möglich. Daß die meisten jungen Amerikaner erst im College Elementarunterricht in Sprachen erhalten, ist ein nie wiedergutzumachendes Versäumnis. Daher soll bereits im Kindergarten die Aufmerksamkeit auf fremde Länder gelenkt werden, eine Aufgabe, die im multiethnischen Amerika leichter zu lösen ist als in vielen anderen Ländern.

In dem ganzen Bericht werden Auslandsstudien im gleichen Maß wie Fremdsprachen betont. So sollen 65 bis 85 Zentren für internationale Ausbildung und Forschung errichtet werden, wovon ein Teil als regional, ein Teil als problemorientiert gedacht ist, so daß in allen Zentren alle Teile der Welt und verschiedene Aufgaben wie Ernährung, Entwicklung, Gesundheitswesen untersucht werden. 60 bis 70 weitere Zentren sollen Hochschulen angeschlossen sein und die zukünftigen Hochschullehrer ausbilden, die bisher in viel zu geringem Maß oder gar nicht mit internationalem Lehrstoff bekanntgemacht worden sind, seien sie Wirtschaftswissenschaftler oder etwa Germanisten, die eben nur auf Literatur oder Philologie spezialisiert sind. An verschiedenen Stellen wurde das bisher, aber noch höchst unsystematisch durch die Einführung von „Deutschlandstudien“ zu beheben versucht.

Letztlich ist die Unterrichtung der Öffentlichkeit von höchster Bedeutung, nur durch sie kann das Ziel der Kommission erreicht werden. Also empfiehlt sie den Zeitungen, mehr Auslandskorrespondenten und Redakteure mit Auslandserfahrung einzustellen und mehr Leitartikel internationalen Ereignissen zu widmen. Das gleiche gilt für Radio und Fernsehen. Stiftungen werden ermahnt, diese Bestrebungen zu unterstützen. Neben einem Budget von 245 Millionen Dollar für 1981 fordert der Bericht einen Staatssekretärsposten für internationale Angelegenheiten im Erziehungsministerium und eine ständige Kommission zur Kontrolle.

Unter den Kommissionsmitgliedern war im Lauf der Monate eine lebhaft diskutierte Frage über ein mehr populistisches oder ein eher elitäres Verständnis der eigenen Aufgabe entstanden. Der Bericht ist jedoch ein erster Schritt zur Verbesserung eines unerträglichen Zustands. Er stört erneut Amerika aus seiner kontinentalen Ruhe auf, die es von Tag zu Tag mehr verliert. Zwischen zwei Ozeanen gelegen, nur im Süden an ein einziges anderssprachiges Land grenzend, wenn man von der französischsprachigen kanadischen Provinz Quebec absieht, lebte es dem Ideal einer aus sprachlicher Vielfalt seiner Einwanderer zu formenden Einheit. Nun wird ihm darüber hinaus nahegelegt, neben der vereinigen englischen Sprache weitere zu erwerben und zu pflegen.

FROM
ELFI
Ochs
Langefeld
w.
GERMANY

Ein Blick auf die überwältigende Zahl der Colleges und Universitäten, die ausgezeichneten Bibliotheken und Forschungsinstitute, die Museen und das eintrichliche Potential des Landes zeigt, daß die besten Voraussetzungen dazu gegeben sind.
SIGRID BAUSCHINGER

1979 INDEX
TOPICS
by Theola Dallmeyer
Diana Bennett

- American Genealogical Resources in German Archives... (Review) 2 - 17
- Cultural heritage 1 - 30, 31 & 2 - 14
- Emigrants -- Duderstadt 2 - 29, 30
- Encyclopedias 1s - 16
- Events Calendar 1 - 13, 32 & 1s - 5, 6, 8 & 2 - 4
- Franke family 2 - 22, 23, 24
- Genealogical Exchange 1 - 14 & 1s - 11, 12 & 2 - 13
- German Artist on the Texas Frontier: Friedrich Richard Petrij (Review) 1 - 28, 29
- German Families in the Southwest -- Bibliography 1 - 15, 16, 17, 18, 19
- German language in the schools 1 - 7, 12
- German language newspapers and periodicals 1 - 8, 31 & 2 - 43, 44
- German Seed in Texas Soil ... (Review) 2 - 17
- German Texan Heritage Society 1 - 1, 7, 8 & 2 - 12
- Annual meetings 1 - 7
- Hagn, Franz Friedrich Johan 1 - 24
- Hennemann, Henry Peter 2 - 33
- The History of the German Settlements in Texas (Review) 2 - 16
- Hoelscher Family ... (Review) 2 - 17
- Ilgen, Pedro 2 - 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40
- Indianola... (Review) 2 - 18
- Iwonski in Texas: Painter in Texas (Review) 1 - 27, 28
- Members' projects and selected publications 1 - 4, 10, 14, 20, 22, 25, 26, 29 &
2 - 8, 9, 10, 11, 12

The Meyer Family ... (Review) 2 - 18

Painting in Texas: the Nineteenth Century (Review) 1 -27

Poems 1 - 9, 25 & 2 - 45

Prayers 2 - 15

Research helpers 1 - 10, 20

Research topics 1 - 5,6 & 1s - 13, 14

Retrospect and Retrieval: the German Element in Review... (Review) 2 - 16

The Sons of Hermann, Order of 2 - 25,26

Spoken German in Texas 1 - 21, 22

Sprich wörter 1 - 3,4,8,22,24 & 2 - 44

Texas and Germany: Crosscurrents (Review) 2 - 16

Texas Log Buildings ... (Review) 2 - 17

Third Face of War (Review) 2 - 16

Tischlermeister Jahn (Review) 2 - 18

Translators 1 - 8

Woodworking 1 - 24

Yesterday's Seasons ... (Review) 2 - 16

TRAVEL IN GERMANY, 1845

To the members of the German-Texan Heritage Society, Greetings:

Does anyone know how the thousands of Germans who sailed from Bremerhaven to Galveston in 1845 traveled from inland German towns in Hannover, say Hildesheim, to Bremen? And how did they carry their large boxes?

Much has been written about the ocean crossings and the trips from Indianola to New Braunfels, but there seem to be few or no accounts of travel to the seacoast in Germany. To be sure, trains were built in the 1830's, the 1840's, and the 1850's, but the early railroads were local lines. The through lines were built from the late 1840's on. There were also river routes, but they were not very convenient for the area and time with which I am concerned. That leaves stagecoaches, wagons and land freighters, and other vehicles, or even a trip on foot.

Does anyone have references for me? If so, please let me know.
Gilbert J. Jordan, 3228 Milton Ave., Dallas, Texas 75205.

German Texan Heritage Society

Zur
Erhaltung
der
deutschen
Tradition

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JOIN THE GERMAN-TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY TODAY!

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 - Doing research in archives,libraries,etc.
 - Genealogical exchange
 - Publicizing the Society in my town/city/area
 - Speaking German
 - Other?

The German-Texan Heritage Society was founded in 1978 as a non-profit organization to promote the revitalization of the German culture in Texas. An annual meeting is held the second week-end of September. A NEWSLETTER is published in February and July. The members come from all over Texas, from many other states and several foreign countries.

GERMAN -TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY

Thank you for your interest in the German-Texan Heritage Society. We want this to be truly an organization for its members. We need your help.

1. Would you please fill out and return the enclosed membership form?
2. Would you bring the organization and its objectives to the attention of your friends who might be interested in it. Or tell your local newspaper, heritage or conservation society about us. We want to collaborate with all existing historical preservation organizations.
3. If you would like for us to contact people who might be interested in our objectives, please write their names and addresses below.

Please send information about the German-Texan Heritage Society and membership forms to:

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