

German Texan Heritage Society

NEWSLETTER



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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 III, Number I, March, 1981

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Learning German Abroad

Outside the German-speaking area there are some 17 million pupils in 61 contries learning German as a foreign language. They are being taught by 160,000 teachers. These figures were released at the Sixth International Congress of German Teachers in Nuremberg which was attended by some 800 participants from all parts of the world. The congress, which takes place every three years (the next is scheduled for 1983 in Budapest), is designed to familiarize teachers with new methods, teaching aids and technical media.

SCAIA

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EVENTS CALENDAR

March

13-22 NederlandHeritage Festival
 14-15 Round Top.....Classical Music at Festival Hill

April

18 Fredericksburg.....Easter Fires, 8:15 p.m.
 Reserved seats in the grandstand at the Gillespie
 County Fairgrounds are \$4. General admission is
 \$3 for adults and \$1 for children. To order tickets,
 send a check or money order to Fredericksburg Easter
 Fires Pageant, P.O. Box 506, Fredericksburg, TX
 78624. Enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

mid April Moulton.....Czech-German Polka and Waltz Celebration

May

early May Brenham.....Maifest
 early May New Braunfels.....Kindermaskenball
 late May Pflugerville.....Deutsches Pfest
 late May Rockne.....Spring Festival, Sacred Heart Parish
 late May or
 early June Serbin.....St. Paul Lutheran Picnic (Wendish)

June

early June Schwertner.....Schwertner Festival
 mid June Boerne.....Berger Fest
 June Austin.....Ethnic Folk Festival at Fiesta Gardens
 June Fredericksburg.....International Volksmarsch and Schwimmfest
 June Schulenburg.....German/Czech feast and bazaar, St. Rose School
 and Knights of Columbus

July

mid July Fredericksburg.....Night of Old Fredericksburg
 late July or
 early August Fredericksburg.....Bundes Schuetzenfest

August

early August Austin.....Aqua Festival on Auditorium Shores
 early August Schulenburg.....Schulenburg Festival
 August Castroville.....St. Louis Day (Alsatian)
 Fredericksburg.....Gillespie County Fair
 La Grange.....Fayette County Fair

September

September Rockne.....Fall Festival, Sacred Heart Parish
 Taylor.....St. Mary's Church, feast and bazaar
 Moulton.....St. Joseph's, feast and bazaar
 Honey Creek.....St. Joseph's, feast and bazaar
 Smithville.....Grace Lutheran, feast and bazaar
 Shiner.....Sts. Cyril and Methodius Churches, bazaars
 Granger.....Sts. Cyril and Methodius Churches, bazaars
 Seguin.....Guadalupe County Fair
 Boerne.....Kendall County Fair
 New Braunfels.....Comal County Fair

EVENTS CALENDAR - continued

September

12-13 LaGrange and Winedale...Third Annual Convention of the
GERMAN TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY (See details on page 13)

October

early October Giddings.....Geburtstag
mid October Fredericksburg.....Damenfest

November

early November New Braunfels.....Wurstfest

Note: Many of the events listed in this calendar come from "The Calendar of Texas Events" published in April and October by the Travel and Information Division of the State Department of Highways and Public Transportation. Since the new Calendar was not available at the time of this printing, it was not possible to verify the dates of the various events. To obtain the exact dates of the events listed, write to the chambers of commerce for the individual cities.

ROUND TOP - Pop. 117 - Alt. 390 - (To be visited during our Annual Convention)

General - Smallest incorporated city in Texas. Established 1835 as Jones Post Office. In 1854 Round Top Academy was founded; advertised tuition for the 5-month session was \$10, with board, laundry, fuel and lights to cost an additional \$12 to \$15 per semester. School closed in 1861.

International Festival-Institute - Founded by internationally acclaimed pianist James Dick. One concert weekend scheduled every month. For 5 weeks in early summer, students in residence perform with visiting symphony orchestras and string quartets in outdoor setting on Festival Hill. Texas 237, 5 blocks north of Henkel Sq.

Bethlehem Lutheran Church - Center of Lutheran faith in Fayette County; dedicated 1866. Unique pipe organ of hand-shaped cedar. Stone construction and simple lines show German architectural influence. One block west of Texas 237.

Henkel Square - In split-rail fence on town square, several dwellings and structures circa 1820-1870, with superb collection of Anglo- and German-American furnishings, utensils, and quaint decorative art of the period. Project of the Texas Pioneer Arts Foundation. Open 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.; admission.

Moore's Fort - Built in 1828 by famed Indian fighter Col. John Henry Moore at bend in Colorado River that is present site of La Grange. Moved to Round Top and restored, 1975. Serves as information center for Texas Pioneer Arts Foundation. Open daily 10 a.m. - 6 p.m. On Texas 237

Winedale Historical Center - Restored 19th Century farmstead with plantation homes, log cabins, fireplace kitchen, smokehouse and barns. Center for study of ethnic cultures of Central Texas; operated by University of Texas at Austin. Open Sat. 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.; Sun. noon - 5 p.m. Group tours Mon. - Fri. with at least two days notice. Four miles east of Round Top via F.M. 1457 and F.M. 2614 (not shown on most highway maps). Admission.

MARK YOUR CALENDAR: September 12-13 - GERMAN TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY'S Third Annual Convention
La Grange and Winedale

SOCIETY FOR GERMAN - AMERICAN STUDIES
FIFTH ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM
IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE 1981 ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
TEXAS CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF TEACHERS OF GERMAN

April 9-11, 1981

The Society for German-American Studies and the Texas Chapter of the American Association of Teachers of German will hold a joint symposium at the Crockett Hotel and at the University of Texas Institute of Texan Cultures at San Antonio on April 9-11, 1981.

Interdisciplinary papers and slide presentations will be presented by scholars specializing in German-American cultural, intellectual, and social history. The welcoming addresses and opening session on Thursday evening, April 9, will be held in the Crockett Hotel. The sessions, exhibits, and tours on Friday, April 10, are scheduled for the University of Texas Institute of Texan Cultures, within walking distance of the hotel. The sessions on Saturday morning, April 11, and the general business meetings will be held in the Crockett Hotel.

There will be no pre-registration for the meeting. A registration table will be set up at the hotel for registration late Thursday afternoon. On Friday morning a table will be set up outside the conference meeting room on the lower level of the Institute of Texan Cultures building. A \$10 registration fee will be assessed to defray expenses for program brochures, conference packets, refreshments, and tours. Students are requested to register, but they are required to pay no registration fee.

PROGRAM

Thursday, April 9, 1981

Registration, 4-7 p.m.
 Meeting of Coordinator and Presiders, 5-6 p.m.

Opening of the Symposium, 6:45-7 p.m.
 Glen E. Lich, Coordinator

FIRST SESSION, 7-9 p.m.
 LaVern J. Rippley, Presider
 "Ethnicity and Region"

1. "Hier oder nirgends ist Deutschland! Literary Life among the Early Texas Germans" (20 minutes)
 Theodore Gish, University of Houston
 Two things are of particular interest in the sketches, stories, and poems of Fritz Goldbeck, Emma Altgelt, and Hermann Seel: the level of genuine "artistic" creativity in their works, and the way in which their writings reflect the classical literary heritage.

2. "Ein Deutsch-Texanisches Potpourri: Das gibt es nur in Texas!" (15 minutes)
 Ingrid Kuchne-Kokinda, San Antonio
 Slides and readings arranged for a German audience give an insight into German-Texan lifestyles.

3. "The Earliest Anglicisms in Texas German" (20 minutes)
 Joseph Wilson, Rice University
 This study is part of a larger diachronic study of the adoption of English words and usages into the German of the immigrant colonies in Texas based on early travel descriptions and church records from the 1840s through the 1860s.

Crockett Hotel

Lobby
 Restaurant

Travis Room

Travis Room

4. "German in Texas Schools, 1849-1939" (20 minutes)
 Hubert P. Heinen, University of Texas at Austin
 Memoirs, letters, and interviews reveal the conflicts and accommodations engendered by a clash of cultures as acculturation and education led toward destruction of ethnicity.

5. "Der Cowboy: Another Look at German Fascination with our Wild West" (25 minutes)
 Meredith McClain, Texas Tech University
 According to recent statistics in newspapers and magazines, West Germany is being inundated by a "Wild West Welle." This paper reexamines the original surge of this wave in the 1880s and suggests reasons for its tidal proportions in the 1980s.

Friday, April 10, 1981

THIRD SESSION, 11-12 p.m. Conference Room

Dona B. Reeves, Presider
 "Grants and Curricular Development"

1. "Ethnic Studies Grant Writing" (25 minutes)
 John Cooke, University of New Orleans
 This workshop is an introduction to the basic funding sources for public programs in ethnic and regional studies.

2. "German-American Curricular Development: A Preliminary Reconnaissance" (20 minutes)
 Hugh Meredith, Sam Houston State University
 This presentation surveys innovative approaches to the teaching of German-American studies and points to some directions for the eighties.

Friday

San Antonio Tour, 3:45-5:15 p.m.
Mary El-Beheri and Ingrid
Kuchnc-Kokinda

Departs from the Institute
and returns to the Institute
and to the Crockett Hotel

Saturday, April 11, 1981

FIFTH SESSION, 8-9 a.m. Crockett Hotel
Travis Room

Ingeborg McCoy, Presider
"The Video Documentary in Research and Teaching"

"Auf den Spuren der Deutschen: A Video Documentary
of the German-Texan Heritage" (60 minutes)
A documentary about German-Texan culture, the first
project of "Gruppe 80," is envisioned as a contribution
to learning about German culture in Texas for audiences
in the United States as well as in Germany. The selection of
video as an alternative medium which has been interpreted
as a curiously mediated but serious critique of current
U.S. culture appears as the right choice to record and por-
tray the German-Texan heritage with its inception in the
emigration from Germany, a statement in itself about the
culture being left behind in the search for alternative lifestyles.

Saturday

-4-

1. "Rationale, Selection, and Feasibility"
Ingeborg McCoy, Southwest Texas State University
2. "Creative Possibilities and Technical Complexities"
Peter Grune, Goethe Institute, San Francisco
3. "Goethe Institute Commitment and Support"
Richard Thoma, Goethe Institute, Houston
4. "The Video Pilot and Follow-up Discussion"
Kjell Johansen, North Texas State University

Sat. 11:05 a.m.

Travis Room

5. "German San Antonio, 1850-1980" (25 minutes)
Susan Clayton and Mary El-Beheri, MacArthur High School
This slide show, produced through a Youthgrant from the
National Endowment for the Humanities, depicts the influence
of nineteenth-century Germans on San Antonio's cultural,
political, social, and intellectual life.

Symposium Committee

Glen E. Lich
Schreiner College
Coordinator

Mary El-Beheri
MacArthur High School
Local Arrangements

Anna Thompson
Crockett High School
Registration

San Antonio, the historic cultural and intellectual center of Texas' sizeable German ethnic population, offers a multitude of attractions from the city's Spanish colonial, Mexican, German, and Southern Anglo-American heritages. In addition to the Alamo, San Jose and other colonial missions, San Antonio features a beautifully reclaimed River Walk and shopping area, the Witte Museum, the Institute of Texan Cultures and Tower of the Americas at HemisFair Plaza, a Roman Catholic cathedral and historic German Lutheran and Catholic parish churches, the Hertzberg Circus Collection (a priceless gathering of circus memorabilia from the 19th and early 20th centuries), and the King William Historic District (a neighborhood of restored Victorian and early German-Texan homes), with its showplace--the fashionable Steves Homestead (circa 1874). Because a large number of renowned restaurants within walking distance of the Crockett Hotel offer a wide selection of international cuisine, no formal luncheons or banquets have been planned for the conference.

The Crockett Hotel, around the corner from the Alamo, is located at 320 Bonham Street, San Antonio, Texas 78205. Telephone 512-225-4491. The deadline for reservations is March 1, 1981. Daily group rates at the hotel vary according to the accommodations: Motor Inn - \$28 single, add \$4 per person extra in the room; Hotel - \$22-25 single, add \$4 per person extra in room. Guaranteed reservations for arrivals after six in the evening must be secured by deposit or credit card.

The coordinator for the joint meeting is Professor Glen E. Lich of Schreiner College, Kerrville, Texas 78028. Telephone 512-896-5411 or 512-257-3439. Directing local arrangements is Mary M. El-Beheri, assisted by the German students of MacArthur High School in San Antonio. The current presidents of SGAS and the Texas Chapter of AATG are Dr. LaVern J. Rippley of St. Olaf College and Dr. Anneliese Duncan of Trinity University, respectively.

NOTES FROM THE EDITOR

After more than two years of gathering dust, Glen Lich's book about German-Texans will be published by the Institute of Texan Cultures. They say they will have it out in May, but I would not start looking for it until summertime. It is the first revision their ethnic series, which is a complete study. The Institute will have them for sale and we don't know yet where they will be available around the state. I was a reader for the book and I recommend it heartily. It is interesting, informative and factual. This is the first publication produced by the Institute which has real scholarly significance.

Bob Robinson has been ill and is recovering at home. For this reason he is behind with his correspondence. If you are in a hurry to hear from him, call him on the telephone. Gute Besserung, Bob!!

I'll be in S.A. over Fiesta Week this year, if you are coming to town for the King William Fair, let's meet there. *M. El*

NEWSLETTER TO EXPAND

Beginning with this year and this issue our NEWSLETTER will appear three times annually. Why? We are getting so many wonderful "things" from you that we need more contact and more space. Many articles become "dated" when we print only twice a year. NEW plan for publication:

Summer issue....deadline June 20,1981

Fall issue.....deadline October 20, 1981

Spring issue....deadline February 20, 1982

A newsletter will then appear at the end of July, November and March. How does this sound to you? Please keep sending those articles, cards, letters, announcements, newspaper clippings, genealogical inquiries, reunion dates, etc.

Please type or print(write carefully) on 8 1/2" by 11" paper with a 1/4" margin on all edges. SINGLE SPACE. Our printer takes care of the rest.

Send articles from newspapers and other publications to the editor.

Send dates and information for festivals, reunions, other German-related events to Anna Thompson.

Send genealogical inquiries, materials, family histories, etc., to Theresa Gold.

Send information and/or updates about your personal projects to Dona Reeves.

If you don't know what category your article and/or inquiry would fall under, just send it to the editor.

We have new address labels. They were computerized by the Data Processing class at MacArthur High School. If your address is not quite right, please let us know.

Keep your articles and letters coming! *M. El*

I asked Minette Gayne to tell us how she is - so many of you have asked about her - here it is in her own words!!

You were kind enough to inquire how I have been. I wish I could report that all is well here. Unfortunately I have had several painful and handicapping illnesses during the last half-year or so (bursitis in a toe, of all things; shingles in my right hand and arm!), and -- though I continue to teach three sections of English at UT/Arlington, I must admit that I have done little else. The job, labeled part-time, occupies most of the days of the week (I am on-campus three mornings and part of one afternoon, but the grading of papers!!!); what is part-time is the pay, above all. Nevertheless, I am glad not to have the committees and such that are the lot of full-time faculty. This way I can teach and learn, which is what I really wish to do, and -- in what spare time I have, keep up with some other interests (granddaughter, translating, needlework, research, gardening, etc.). I hope to have good announcements to make soon about publications that seem to be on the brink of appearing. Also, I am about to begin in earnest a translation that promises to be very challenging, this at the behest

of the New Braunfels Conservation Society: some correspondence between Ferdinand Lindheimer and Georg Engelmann during the years 1835-1845.

I regret very much not being nearer where GTHS meetings take place, but "so geht's."

TCE (Texas Christian University) Press is planning to publish my book of Civil War letters -- my translation with accompanying linguistic and historical notes -- next spring.

G.T.H.S. Convention Dates and Places

The San Antonio meeting last fall was very successful for everyone who attended. We were all enriched and inspired by the many enthusiastic speakers. Our attendance was well over 200 people. Before the day comes when we are such a big group that we will have to go only to the big cities because of facilities, we want to take advantage of the wonderful German-Texan communities and their rich cultural tradition. Through 1985 our conventions will be held in smaller cities.

We are grateful to the members in these cities who have offered to plan and make arrangements for us. As You can see, the 1981 meeting is well underway and with this exciting time in Winedale, Round Top, LaGrang area, we will look forward to 1982 in Fredericksburg, where Margaret Bracher, Ella Gold and the Gillespie County Historical Society will be our hosts. Let me list, once again the rest of our dates for you:

- 1983 - Galveston.....Ted Frank
 - 1984 - Kerrville.....Glen Lich
 - 1985 - Seguin.....Marilyn Collins
- Who wants to invite us to their city in 1986?

BOOK REVIEW SECTION

WHO CAN TEACH US TO PLAY
S K A T ?

Every February on the Southwest Texas State University in San Marcos, high school students from all over Texas join together to compete in 45 different German-related events. In the afternoon we want to have some hobby groups, such as dominos, checkers, chess, etc. If anybody knows how to play any of these games, please come and help us. But if you can play SKAT, we are especially in need of your expertise! The 1982 contest will be on February 13, a Saturday. If you are interested, please contact Mary El-Beheri or Dona Reeves. Thanks.

SPECIAL THANKS.....

to Theresa Gold for her hours of work reading and typing the genealogy and family history section.
to Marilyn Collins for her patience in indexing all of those names. This is really a labor of love.
to Thecla and Dianna our topic indexers. And also an apology to Thecla for misspelling her name.
to all of you who keep our pages filled. M.E.-

Vera Flach. A Yankee in German America. San Antonio: The Naylor Company, 1973. 175 pp.

Flach, a college instructor from Chicago, visited the German community of Hill Country Village, Texas in 1923, and returned six months later to marry Ernst Kapp Flach, the great-grandson of the geographer Dr. Ernst Kapp who emigrated from the Ruhr district to Texas in 1849. Much of this volume is devoted to descriptions of daily life in the early twentieth century, but a brief history of Germans in Texas is interspersed.

The author writes vividly and with humor of her adopted culture; she even includes German recipes and an account of an annual sausage making day. Her retelling of the Kapp family's nine-week voyage to Texas and their overland trek to the Hill Country makes for intriguing reading, but here, as elsewhere in the work, there is a significant lack of first hand sources; Ernst Kapp's diary was lost, passenger lists had been destroyed, and much of the author's information was gathered through interviews with residents of Hill Country Village. However, translations of extensive letters are provided, even though Flach admits to a lack of proficiency in the German language. Nonetheless, the author's attempt at a personal account of her life in the area has resulted in an excellent "folk history."

The style of A Yankee in German America is quite casual and sudden changes of topic flaw the continuity of this history. A lack of attention to detail is reflected in a failure to fully identify many persons; e.g., the first German to arrive in Texas was a Herr Heins, who accompanied Robert Cavalier, sieur de LaSalle, in 1685 - no further details are given. According to Flach, many characteristics of the original German settlers of the area are still evident in the Hill Country today. They are solid, hardworking people, valued family life, loved music and dancing, and had little use for religion or sentiment. In spite of its technical drawbacks, the book is an interesting and informative excursion into German-America.

*From Newsletter
Society For German-
American Studies*

Carol Woodfin
Wake Forest University

1980 PATRONS (June 1-Dec. 31, 1980)

Mr. & Mrs. John H. Dallmann, San Antonio
 Mr. & Mrs. Clarence E. Dietert, Boerne

Ruby Flach Upshaw, Canyon Lake
 Lorene Froehner Windle, Houston
 Mrs. Miriam York, Giddings

1981 PATRON MEMBERS (as of Jan. 1)

You will notice many of the same names that have appeared for three years in this column. Wir bedanken uns sehr!

Mrs. Edith Bondi, Houston
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 Walter Kuraner, San Antonio
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 John D. Guenther, Katy
 Dan J. Hartmann, Lakewood, CO
 Hubert & Ursula Heinen, Austin
 Gilbert J. Jordan, Dallas
 Dr. Rudolf M. Klein, Wichita Falls
 Melton Koch, San Antonio
 Quincy Garrison Kothmann, Fredericksburg
 Gladys Froboese Kuhn, New Braunfels
 Mr. & Mrs. H. LeQuang, Houston
 David M. MacDonald, PE, New Braunfels
 Mrs. Olivia Lammert May, Katy
 Helmuth Mayer, Baytown
 Dorothy L. Miller, Albuquerque, NM
 Mr. & Mrs. Arthur W. Nagel, Boerne
 Nancy Carol Roberts Memorial Libr., Brenham
 Herbert Emil Oehler, CPA, Kerrville
 LaVerne S. Pearce, San Antonio
 Julia Penn, Austin
 Dora Pinkert, Slaton
 Pioneer Memorial Library, Fredericksburg
 Katharine G. Powell, Houston
 Mr. & Mrs. William F. Reichert, Jr., San Antonio
 Rosenberg Library, Galveston
 Verne Schmidt, New Braunfels
 Arthur E. Schulze, Houston
 Mrs. Egmont Schulze, Seguin
 Gary D. Stobb, Houston
 W. Frank & Helgard Suhr, New Braunfels
 Mrs. R. W. Sundstrom, Sioux Fall, SD
 Mr. & Mrs. Otto W. Teinert, Austin
 Leola K. Tiedt, LaGrange
 Jerald Uecker, Germantown, MD
 Gertrude L. Vogt, San Juan

*Om Storm des Lebens akkumulant der Mann, das
 Weib nicht mit der Angel dran, und er wie
 glücklich ist der Mann, wenn ihn das Weib
 auch angeln kann.*

A, a, a, der Winter, der ist da. Herbst und Sommer sind vergangen, der Winter, der hat angefangen, a, a, a, der Winter, der ist da. E, e, e, die Kage liegt im Schnee, und als sie wieder nach Hause kam, da hat sie wieder ihren an. E, e, e, die Kage liegt im Schnee.

D.F

MEMBERS' INTERESTS AND PROJECTS

Ella Bowles, Schertz, reports success at our September meeting: she met relatives from her mother's side of the family she had not known before, thanks to the keen eye of Anna Thompson who not only puts names and faces together, but also names and names. Evelyn Braden, Floresville, is working on the Teltschik Family Band. Paula Gunther Cogswell, Houston, is also a second generation German-Texan whose German-born parents settled in Sherman. We need more research on the Germans in that area of Texas.

More authors: Members May H. Bourgeois and Frances Brandenberger Cole have completed They Chose Texas, and Eva Duke Brandenberger and Frances Brandenberger, Bellaire, completed Brandenberger, A Family History in 1975.

More Germans from Sherman: Mrs. William W. Collins, Jr., Ft. Worth, cites her grandfather, Bruno H. Zauk in Sherman before 1880.

Here's an idea that should grow: several members have presented gift subscriptions and memberships in the GTHS to their local high school German clubs. They are Fredericka

DeBerry, Houston, to Clear Lake High School, Arliss Treybig, El Campo, to the El Campo High School and Elizabeth Lehmann, Brenham, to Brenham High School.

A. E. Drescher, Houston, is writing a family history on the Drescher-Bubelmeier and Schutz-Hegar families who came to Texas between 1846 and 1872. William A. Ellis, Bandera, is researching early muzzle loading rifles which were either homemade or brought over from Germany. He is looking for sources of information.

Anne A. Fox, San Antonio, prepared Historical, Architectural and Archaeological Investigations at the Steiner Schob Complex, Victoria County, TX, for the Guadalup-Blanco River Authority, 1979. Her special project is German farm sites. She is an archaeologist for UTSA.

Chris Gelin, Lubbock, gave us some very fine publicity in the South Plains Genealogical Society Newsletter. Thanks, Chris!

Jane R. Raeke, Austin, is interested in the Raeke family, Germans who came to Texas in the 1860s.

Ernest G. Fischer, New Orleans, can exchange information on families such as Fischer, Spiegelhauer, Dlouhy, Dusek, Steglich and Friedrich. He is the author of the recently published (Eakin Press) Marxists and Utopias in Texas.

On October 23, 1980, a very special event was held in Floresville. On that day the Mary C. Forister Center was dedicated there to the service of special children. The center houses an early childhood unit, a hearing impaired unit, two multihandicapped units, a speech therapist and a nurse; it is administered by the Wilson County Special Education Cooperative. Mary is a charter member of GTHS and serves as an example for human concern. She richly deserves this great honor!

Ted Goedeke, Houston, sends us a number of government publications that are of interest to US travelers going abroad. 1. Income Tax Benefits for U.S. Citizens Who Go Overseas, Dept. of Treasury, IRS Publ. 593; 2. Information for Travelers, State Laws on Importing Alcoholic Beverages; 3. Travelers' Tips on Bringing Food etc. into the US, US Dept. of Agriculture; 4. Pocket Hints, US Customs Service; 5. Customs Hints for Returning US Residents; Know Before You Go, US Customs Service; 6. Travel Tips for Senior Citizens, US Dept. of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs; and 7. Your Trip Abroad, US Dept. of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs. These publications are revised frequently and we advise you to obtain them for a small charge before you plan a trip abroad.

Roy Addicks, Eagle Lake, is writing a genealogical paper on the Addicks family of Lavaca and Colorado counties.

Hans Joachim Hoppe, our valued Cultural Attache at the German Consulate in Houston, is being transferred in Feb. 1981, to Turkey. We will miss him; may he wear Texas deep in his heart wherever he goes!

The father of J.T. Jaeggli, Jr., Kerrville, operated a general store in Moulton, Lavaca county, for 50 years. He was the son of Rudolph Jaeggli, Swiss Lutheran missionary. Juanita Jones, Lubbock, is researching her grandfather, Charles V. Meyers, from Erfurt, Germany.

D.R.

- 8 -

Treffpunkt
 "Herr Ober (waiter), in meiner Suppe ist eine Fliege (fly)!"
 "Nicht mehr lange. Sehen Sie die Spinne (spider) am Tellerrand?"

Schnell
 "Bravo, du warst ja am Telefon schon nach zwanzig Minuten fertig. 'Ist Vater Köster seine Tochter?'
 "Falsch verbunden (wrong number)!"

Beispiel
 Der Hahn rollt ein Strausenei (ostrich egg) in den Hühnerstall und rufte alle Hennen zusammen.
 "Meine Damen", sagte er, "ich will Ihnen ja keine Vorwürfe machen, aber Sie sollten mal sehen, wie anderswo gerühlet wird!"

Wie erwartet
 "Im Krankenhaus hat man mein Gehirn (brain) geröntgen (x-rayed), aber nichts gefunden."
 "Haben Sie denn ein anderes Ergebnis erwartet?"

Members' Interests and Projects (contd.)

Lisa Kahn and Dona Reeves will be sharing an NEH grant workshop at New Mexico State University in Las Cruces in June titled "Strengthening and Maintaining Ethnic Languages in the United States." Goals of the project are to prepare materials for the German-speaking community and to implement community activity. Please send your ideas to either Lisa or Dona. You will be hearing more about this project, without a doubt.

Ted Lammert, Katy, is past president of the Texas Wendish Heritage Society. We urge you to join this fine organization, whether you have Wendish roots or not. Dues are \$5.00 per year, payable to TWHs, P.O.Box 311, Giddings, TX 78942.

Donna Dean Lannie, Mesquite, has as dissertation project folk medicine in German society, Gillespie county. We wish her well and will be interested in her findings.

Leonard J. McCown, Irving, reads and collects anything about Indianola and the Texas Germans of Calhoun county. The Southwestern Historical Quarterly, Vol. 84, i, 89-93, gave tribute to three retiring archivists well known to Texana researchers: Chester

Kielman, UT Texas Collection, Catherine McDowell, Library of the DRT at the Alamo, and Carmen Perry, UTSA. While they were not members of the GTHS in the strictest sense of the word, they were fellows in the quest for historical truth and, as the Quarterly states, "all outstanding figures on the Texana scene."

Irene Scharf, a librarian at St. Mary's University, is also a book collector interested in Ferdinand Lindheimer and the Latin settlements. She is compiling a bibliography of German-Texana. Mrs. Arthur L. Schuette, El Campo, has made available some of her husband's correspondence while he was researching the Cat Spring agricultural society. We hope to publish that correspondence soon.

Arthur E. Schulze, Houston, writes regularly to related amateur historians in Northern Germany. His family immigrated to Washington and Fayette counties between 1860 and 1885.

Wer sich auf andere verlassen muss, erfährt, wie zuverlässig er selbst ist.

Lore Senseney, San Antonio, was born in Germany and is interested in others tracing their roots to Pommerania. Her hobby is needlework, particularly whitework embroidery and fine French handsewing. She is a member of the San Antonio Needlework Guild and the Embroiderers Guild of America.

Otto Tetzlaff, San Angelo, spoke to the San Angelo Genealogical and Historical Society on German Emigration in Texas at their December meeting.

Mrs. Don F. Tobin, Chairman of the Bandera County Historical Commission, has compiled Bandera County "Oaths of Allegiance." She has kindly offered to furnish names and dates of nineteenth century German immigrants to Bandera county. Her other interests are hand-made furniture, quilts and architecture. LET US KNOW WHAT YOUR PROJECTS AND INTERESTS RELATED TO GERMAN-TEXANA ARE. GIVE US A PROGRESS REPORT FROM TIME TO TIME. Share your successes and let us help you!

Ingeborg McCoy, Austin, is chairing a National German Video Committee under the auspices of the Goethe Institute, Munich. The first major project of the committee will be the creation of a 75 minute video tape exploring the German Texan heritage. We hope many GTHS members will become involved in this project. Inge is a charter member of GTHS. Viel Glück!

COMING: DEUTSCHE WOCHE, 1981. On the campus of Southwest Texas State University, San Marcos. In October, 1981. Sponsored by the Goethe Institute, Houston. Exhibits. Films. Discussions. Performances. Readings.

NO COMMENT: New local law in Dade County (Miami) FL, enacted by referendum, "The expenditure of county funds for the purpose of utilizing any language other than English, or promoting any culture other than that of the United States, is prohibited."

[Austin American-Statesman, 28 Nov.80]

* * * * *

Werbung

"Werbung muss sein", sagt Leo. "Ein Beispiel: Hühner legen Eier, Enten auch. Aber Hühner gackern, Enten nicht. Na — kauf jemand Enteneier?"

Nasse Angst

Der Vater fragt: "Uwe, was willst du einmal werden?" — "Auf keinen Fall Arzt, Papst! Der muss sich zu oft die Hände waschen."

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Post
"Und vergiss nicht, mir regelmäßig zu schreiben, Papst", sagt der besorgte Sohn zum Vater. "Selbst wenn es bloss ein Scheck ist."

Keine Investition
Doktor, wie lange habe ich noch zu leben?
"Lasten Sie es mich so ausdrücklich: Wenn Ihnen jemand eine Langspielplatte schenken wollte, wäre das hinausgeworfenes Geld."

Wette
"Warum bist du eigentlich nie Soldat gewesen?"
"Keine Ahnung. Dabei habe ich bei jeder Musterung mit dem Stabsarzt eine Wette um 500 Mark gemacht, dass ich diesmal tauglich bin."

Flirt
Ein Glühwürmchen (glow-worm) zum anderen: "Ich muss zum Augenarzt! Gestern habe ich zehn Minuten lang mit einem Zigarettenstummel reifert!"

Back issues (1979, 1980) are still available at \$2.50 per issue for members, \$5.00 per year. Our poster is a great favorite with everybody. You should have one, too. Or think of one posted wherever German-Texans come together. Just \$1.00 for each poster, plus \$1.50 mailing cost to each address. Order back issues and posters from Dona Reeves, Rt. 2 Box 239A, Buda, TX 78610.

das gelobte Land.

Getrost--rief es nach Texas hin,
 Ueber See'n, Flüsse, Meere,
 Da sehnte sich mein freier Sinn
 Nach jener Hemisphäre
 Dort kannst Du wie im Paradies,
 Wie Adam, Eva wohnen
 Und brauchst dabei noch überdies
 Kein extra Baum zu schonen.
 So sang man mir in jeder Weis'
 Vom Glück der Antipoden,
 Da macht ich flugs mich auf die Reis',
 Liess Firlefanz und Moden.
 Ich fuhr zur Matagorda Bai
 Und bis zum Colorado,
 In dem Vertrauen, dass es sei
 Das wahre Eldorado.

Ein Land wo Milch und Honig fliesst,
 Worauf sich freu'n die Kinder,
 Und wo der Mais von selber spriesst
 Für alle faulen Sünder.

Viele Nüsse giebt's viel Trauben,
 Wie es schon oft beschrieben,
 Die Sage von gebrat'nen Tauben
 Ist auch nicht übertrieben.
 Schläfst sorglos du im Wiesengrund,
 Unter Mesquitbäumen ein,
 Wenn gähnest Du, thust auf den Mund,
 So fliegen sie Dir hinein.
 Die Flur ist wie die Braut geschmückt,
 Im blumenreichen Kleide
 Und um die Kuh tanzt wie verrückt
 Das Kalb auf fetter Weide.

In jedem Busch, an jedem Baum
 Stehn Hirsche zahm am Wege,
 Laut kullernd läuft am Waldes Saum
 Der Truthahn ins Gehege.
 Reptilien giebts ein ganzes Heer,
 Spätfröste, Advokaten,
 Die thun beim heil'gen Lucifer
 Dem Land am meisten Schaden.

Ist unser Leben oft vergällt
 Durch Calomel und Pillen,
 So ist doch uns're Texaswelt
 Voll herrlicher Idyllen.
 Die ewig grünen Ceder-Höh'n,
 Von Fluren umringt und Wald,
 Wo wundervolle Blumen stehn,
 An Pracht, Farbe und Gestalt.
 Und unter ries'gen Cypressen,
 Erwacht das Träumen, Lieben,
 Von Todten die wir nicht vergessen
 Und Freunden, die uns blieben.

D.R.

Und wie dort klagt die Nachtigall
 Mit wehmuthssüßem Hauche,
 Grüsst hier mit tausendstimm'gem
 Schall

Die Lust im grünen Strauche.
 So zaubert einst die Phantasie,
 Die Mimen und das Sehnen;
 Da störte ihre Poesie
 Die Welt mit ihren Thränen.

[from Eifeler Schlehdornblüthen,
gereift in den texanischen Ge-
Gebirgen, by Ludwig Vogel]

.....

Two verses from a poem, "Sprich deutsch", by H. Engelbach, quoted in F. H. Lohmann's essay, "Die deutsche Sprache," 1904....

Sprich deutsch!
 Red' deiner Eltern Sprach' und schäm
 dich nicht,
 Wenn sie auch nicht so glatt vom
 Munde rinnt,
 Gebrauch' sie langsam, deutlich, klar
 und schlicht,
 Wie du es tatest, als du noch ein Kind...

... Sprich deutsch!
 Denn unsre schöne Sprache ist es wert,
 Dass sie erhalten bleibt im fremden
 Land,
 Nicht nur, dass man sie in der Schule
 lehrt,
 Auch ausserhalb sei sie das feste
 Band...

.....

Wer schrieb was?

Wer kennt sich in europäischen
 Bühnenwerken aus? Hier sind
 einige Fragen, die jeder, der glaubt
 "Bescheid" zu wissen, beantworten
 sollte. Wer schrieb folgende
 Stücke?
 1. "Das Käthchen von Heil-
 bronn"?
 2. "Emilia Galotti"?
 3. "Kabale und Liebe"?
 4. "Rose Bernd"?
 5. "Der Hauptmann von Köpc-
 nick"?
 6. "Der Besuch der alten Da-
 me"?

- 7. "Der Traum ein Leben"?
- 8. "Dantons Tod"?
- 9. "Ein Sommernachtstraum"?
- 10. "Trauer muss Elektra tra-
 gen"?
- 11. "Die Wildente"?
- 12. "Die Möwe"?

Auflösung siehe unten.
 1. Heinrich von Kleist; 2. Gotthold
 Ephraim Lessing; 3. Friedrich Schiller;
 4. Gerhart Hauptmann; 5. Carl Zuck-
 kowert; 6. Friedrich Schlegel;
 7. Johann Wolfgang von Goethe;
 8. Franz Grillparzer; 9. George Bernard
 Shaw; 10. Eugene O'Neill;
 11. Henrik Ibsen; 12. Anton Chechov.

GERMANY IN TEXAS LANGUAGE PROGRAM

When Otto Tetzlaff, Professor of German and Head of the Department of Modern Languages at Angelo State University, held the office of President of the Texas Chapter of AATG, he and Barbara McCord, then a colleague of his, began preparations in holding a German Language Summer Camp in a unique setting. Barbara McCord served as the first camp director on the campus of the Texas Lutheran College in Seguin, Texas.

This first camp in 1973 attracted as many as 16 students and two years later it almost tripled its enrollment. Since the summer of 1975, the camp was held at the Texas Tech Center at Junction. Due to the closing of this center, the camp, under the leadership of Pam Warren, Houston, was moved to the Prude Ranch near Fort Davis.

Since 1975, a teacher training program was also added providing up to three hours of graduate credit in methodology for high school teachers and university graduate students. For the summer of 1980, however, not enough teachers could be recruited to offer such a course.

Over the years, the number of individuals and schools served by the Germany in Texas Language Program has expanded from 16 students representing half a dozen school districts to an average of 60 students representing school districts all over Texas.

Two years ago, the Germany in Texas Language Training Center was incorporated as a non-profit corporation under the guidance of Professor Wolfgang F. Michael, University of Texas at Austin. When Professor Michael went into semi-retirement, he asked Otto Tetzlaff to become the coordinator once again.

The future of this unique program is in jeopardy due to the fact that it is not located centrally enough to attract more students and more staff. Members of the German-Texan Heritage Society are urged to support this program to the best of their ability. At the present, there is no active board of directors and an effort is being made to find interested people, teachers of German, and other qualified individuals who are willing to serve and to help in this undertaking.

A place, reasonable in cost, somewhere in the Hill Country is desperately needed where the summer camp can be continued for two or three weeks each summer. Wouldn't it be a shame if, in the future, history buffs would find out that there existed once a German Language Summer Camp for eight summers and then failed?

The new director for the next summer camp in 1981 will be Kay Bouska, German teacher at Austin Junior High School, who needs everyone's help. A successor for Kay Bouska is needed for 1982. Recommendations and suggestions on how to continue this summer camp successfully will be gladly entertained by Otto W. Tetzlaff, Department of Modern Languages, Angelo State University, San Angelo, Texas 76909.

Walter Richter, 3901 Ave. G, Austin 78751 Ed Giesecke, 1801 Lavaca 13K, Austin 78701
(512) 452-5117 (512) 478-6594

Second Week-end in June, 1981

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE 1980 SMACK-KLAPPENBACH-LUNGKWITZ-FUCHS REUNION
(SMACK stands for Shovel Mountain And Cypress Kinfolks)

Location: Ed and Helen Giesecke's house on the south shore of Lake Marble Falls just east of the Hwy. 281 bridge.

*Lich Reunion
Place: Cypress Creek Schoolhouse
Date: Second Sunday in June
Potluck lunch*

Germany in Texas Summer Camp

Location: Prude Ranch
Fort Davis, Texas

Dates: August 2-15, 1981

Cost: \$265.00

Eligibility: Any student with at least one year of junior or senior high German (Or German learned at home)

Students between the ages of 13-18 (inclusive)

- Activities:
- horseback riding
 - trip to Fort Davis
 - camping
 - folk dancing
 - German language instruction
 - stained glass painting
 - cooking
 - swimming
 - volleyball
 - German newspaper editing
 - films
 - soccer
 - German holiday observances

ALL CONDUCTED IN GERMAN!!

Camping at the "Germany in Texas" summer Camp is a two week vacation in Germany without leaving the state of Texas. Mornings are spent receiving formal language instruction in loosely structured ability group sessions. Sports and arts and crafts fill up the afternoon hours. Evenings are reserved for special events, such as a Weihnachtsparty, Fasching celebration, and folk dancing. Constant use of German during the various activities of the Camp makes campers feel they are in Germany rather than in West Texas.

Try something different! Reinforce and improve your German while enjoying two weeks in the beautiful Davis Mountains!

For further information about the Camp and availability of scholarships, mail this form to:

Kay Bouska - 7920 Mullen Dr. Apt. 201 - Austin, Texas 78758

Name _____ Age _____

Address _____ Grade in Fall, 81 _____

_____ Level of German _____

Name of School _____ in Fall, 81 _____

GERMAN-TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY MEETING 1981

WINEDALE ROUND TOP LAGRANGE and area

September 12 - 13

We will be exploring the German heritage of Fayette County and the surrounding area. This is the oldest German-Texan settlement in Texas. We are thrilled to be invited!

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11

LaGrange...River Valley Motor Inn
(a brand new motel)

There will be a meeting room for Friday evening so that early arrivals can socialize. A block of rooms has been reserved in this new motel for us.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12

8:30....Registration begins

9:00 - 10:15...Winedale Tour
10:15 - 11:45..Winedale Tour

Three presentations will be given simultaneously with the times for the tours. Each presentation will last about 25 minutes and each will be given twice. This way, everyone can go on the tour and then also take part in the presentations. Presenters will be announced in the next Newsletter.

12:00 - 1pm....Lunch served in the hall at Winedale. It will be barbecued beef and sausage with all the trimmings. The bar in the hall will be open all afternoon and evening. "Kegs" will be on hand for lunch.

Displays, hobbies, books can be seen in the hall.

1:30 - 4:30 .

Tour 1 - Henkel Square Church tour
Tour 2 - Festival Hill includes concert by James Dick, extra cost ca. \$5.00

Covered wagons and buses will be used for transportation. For those who don't like tours, we will have workshops and slide shows, etc.

4:30 - 6:00....Time to rest

6:00 - 10:00
Winedale Hall

Dinner...that famous Winedale stew, open bar. Live singers, dancers, bands...

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 13

9:30 - 10:00 Ecumenical Church Service
all in German (hand-outs)

10:15 - 12:00

FOIKIORE PRESENTATION:
including eyewitness reports about life in Fayette County and area in the very early days, in the not so distant past and today. What has happened to the German heritage in Texas' oldest German area? Moderator: Ingeborg McCoy (Inge is making a movie about this subject for airing on German t.v. and she will share her treasures with us) This presentation will include many residents of the area.

12:00 Closing Remarks

The July NEWSLETTER will include full details about the meeting. Names of session leaders and a detailed schedule will be included.

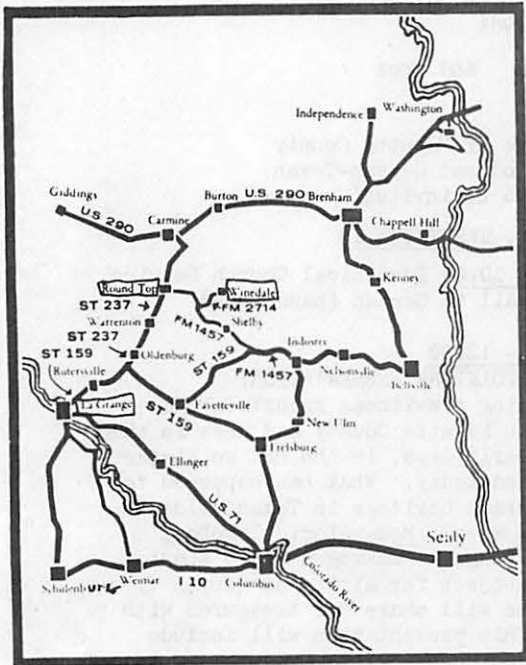
For Your planning:
Pre-registration fee - \$12.00 (incl. two meals, coffee breaks, transportation and tours)
Registration at the meeting - \$15.00

Policy on booths where sales are made:
members...free
non-members...\$10.00

The executive board of the GTHS met on January 5 in Winedale with the steering committee for the meeting. If you have further questions, comments, suggestions, please direct them to the 1981 Meeting chairperson: Ms. Leola Tiedt
510 N. Franklin
LaGrange, Tx. 78945

Leola asks that everyone make a costume like the pioneers wore. She is making 10 bonnets and aprons for the hostesses. If you need ideas on this matter, contact her.

In the next Newsletter we will feature an article by Walter P. Freytag "Why the Fayette County Area is an ideal place for the GTHS to meet...."



WINEDALE

Administered by the University of Texas at Austin

ADMISSION
 Adults \$1.00
 Students \$1.50

Free to organized student groups who have made advance arrangements

HOURS
 May through October
 10:00 AM to 6:00 PM;
 Sundays 12:00 to 6:00
 November through April
 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM; Sun-
 days 12:00 to 5:00
 Open every Thursday, Friday,
 Saturday, Sunday, and
 Labor Day.
 Closed Thanksgiving Day,
 Christmas Day, New Years
 Day, Easter Sunday, and
 Independence Day.

Site
 OF
 GERMAN-TEXAN
 HERITAGE Society
 Meeting
 September 12-13,
 1981



① **Hazel's Lone Oak.** This typical Texas dog-run dwelling house of the 1850's was moved from a site just south of Round Top and restored for use as an office and visitor center. Guided tours of the buildings begin here.

② **Winedale Inn.** This is a two-story dog run farmhouse, with an upstairs parlor decorated by a local German artist in the 1850's. The wide porches and covered dog runs provided summer living space in the Texas heat.

③ **Log kitchen, smokehouse, and garden.** Open fireplace cooking was done in a detached building for both comfort and safety before the iron cookstove came into general use in Texas. Meat was cured and preserves stored in the smokehouse. A nineteenth-century vegetable and flower garden faces both buildings.

④ **Theatre Barn.** This hay barn was built in 1894 from timber salvaged from an earlier cotton gin. The interior of the building has been adapted for use as a theatre and is the site of a spring and summer program of concerts and plays.

WINEDALE INN IS AN OUTDOOR MUSEUM OF cultural history administered by the University of Texas at Austin. It is located about eighty-five miles east of Austin, near Round Top. The history of the Inn begins in 1831, when the Mexican government granted the land to William Townsend, an Austin colonist. Townsend probably built the oldest portion of the Inn in 1834. In the mid-1840's Samuel Lewis, a rising planter, bought the Townsend farm. He expanded the Inn to its present size and developed a thousand-acre cotton farm around it. In 1859 the main road from Brenham to La Grange was moved to run by the Lewis farm and it became a stopping place on the Sawyer and Risher stage line from Brenham to Austin—hence the name, Winedale Inn. In 1882 the farm was purchased from Lewis' widow by Joseph George Wagner, a German immigrant who had come to Round Top in the 1850's. He and his descendants lived in the Inn until 1960, when the property was purchased by Miss Ima Hogg. Miss Hogg restored the Inn and its outbuildings to their nineteenth-century condition and presented them to the University of Texas in 1967. Since that time, three more restored structures have been moved onto the 190-acre site.

Tours of the buildings leave from the office at Hazel's Lone Oak every thirty minutes on Thursdays, Fridays, Saturdays, and Sundays. Special group tours may be booked in advance on Tuesdays and Wednesdays.

⑤ **Four Square Barn.** This is a typical southern transverse-crib log barn which was part of the Lewis farm buildings before 1869. It was used for storing corn and houses a blacksmith shop and tool collection in two of its corners.

⑥ **Lauderdale House.** A Greek-revival farmhouse, built in 1858 by a Somerville, Texas planter, this structure represents an elaboration of the house type seen at Hazel's Lone Oak. It was moved to Winedale and restored for use as a dormitory for visiting scholars doing research at the museum. It is not open to the public.

⑦ **McGregor-Grimm House.** A two-story Greek revival farmhouse built in 1861 by a Washington County planter and landholder, Gregor McGregor. This elaborately decorated home reflects the wealth brought to this area by the land boom of the 1850's. Restoration is still in progress and the house is not presently open to the public.

⑧ **190-acre site.** The museum grounds will eventually include nature trails and an arboretum of native Texas trees and plants. Picnic facilities are available but, due to the danger of fire, visitors are asked to refrain from outdoor cooking.

WINEDALE INN: A MUSEUM OF CULTURAL HISTORY

Box 11
 Round Top, Texas 78954
 713-278-3530

G.T.H.S. CONVENTION
 Sept. 12-13, 1981

-15-

Round Top was first known as Townsend because five families by that name settled in this vicinity. Later it was named after the "House-with-the-round-top," an early stage coach mileage designation on one of the three stagecoach lines passing through the community. The main stagecoach line between Houston and Austin later determined the town's present location.

The early settlers of the Round Top area were active participants in the struggle for Texas freedom and independence. They fought in nearly all the battles and played important roles in government.

John C. Robison, a member of the first Texas Congress, was scalped by Indians in 1836. His son, Joel W. Robison, helped to capture Santa Anna after the Battle of San Jacinto. For extending his hand to the defeated dictator and lifting him on the back of his horse to carry him before Sam Houston, Joel received Santa Anna's gold braided vest. It became customary for young men to borrow this vest on their wedding day.

In the San Jacinto campaign, the Townsend family of Round Top had a larger representation present than any other family in Texas. Three men of the Hill family fought bravely in the same battle, and after the Battle of Mier, young C. C. Hill became the adopted son of Santa Anna in order to secure the release of his father and his brother from the notorious Castle Perote Prison at Mexico City. John Refus Alexander escaped from prison in Mexico and became the last survivor of the Mier Expedition. John Rice Jones was the first Postmaster General of Texas.

After Texas became a state in 1845, the farmers and the leaders of the large surrounding area which contained no early towns organized a Masonic Lodge at Round Top, Florida Lodge No. 46.

The final meeting place of this lodge before it was dissolved in 1878 after most of its members had moved away was the native stone building above the 14 foot cellar which housed the Carl

and Herman Schulze's Brewery.

The early pioneers worshipped in the Presbyterian Florida Chapel Church and educated their children in the Round Top Academy. When this school closed, leading citizens of Round Top helped to organize Rutersville College in Rutersville and sent their children there.

Count Boos-Waldeck, a cousin of Queen Victoria of England, purchased the Nassau Plantation of 4428 acres below Round Top for \$3321.75 in 1842 for the "Adelverein" of Germany to promote German colonization in Texas. The dwellings, the barns, and the slaves increased this price to \$22,000.

Itinerant German missionaries preached at Nassau soon after settlement. In 1853, Pastor Otto Haun became the first local Lutheran minister. Pastor J. G. Lieb came in 1855 and built a crude Lutheran Church two and one half miles south of Round Top. Pastor Adam Newhard came to Round Top on January 13, 1861, and combined their congregations. Pastor Neuhard supplied the spiritual strength and the educational needs that the 120 German families of the Round Top area received during the trying years of the Civil War.

During the war, Round Top served as a recruiting station for the northern half of Fayette County. Two companies, the Round Top Mounted Infantry, commanded by Captain G. F. Ernest, and the Round Top Guerillas, commanded by Captain J.C. Gaithers, were organized here. Federal troops were stationed in Round Top when the South was defeated.

After the war ended, Pastor Newhard completed his two and one half story native stone home and boarding school building in early 1866. The cornerstone of the native stone building

of the Bethlehem Lutheran Church was laid on May 6, 1866.

These buildings, as well as many other native stone buildings in Round Top, were built by a master stone mason, Carl Siegismund Bauer and members of his family. Johann Traugott Wantke constructed a pipe organ out of native cedar for the Bethlehem Church. It is still used occasionally. He built six other cedar pipe organs for Lutheran Churches in Texas.

After the war had ended, lawlessness prompted the citizens of Round Top to organize a

Independence of the United States.

After the parade on this occasion, Isaac La Fayette Hill, the orator for the day and a hero of San Jacinto, predicted a glorious destiny for his country, for his state and for his own little town. The Fourth of July parade and the public orations have become traditional in Round Top. This year the town will celebrate the Fourth of July for the 129th time.

The trail ride will begin at Ledbetter at 6:30 A.M. Long-time Mayor Don Nagel will welcome the visitors at ten, and

fellow Texans. In 1936 and again in 1938 Round Top had exceptionally large crowds here for the celebration of the Texas Independence and the Centennial of the organization of Fayette County. Then on July 4, 1951 Round Top celebrated not only the centennial of the town's Fourth of July celebration at Round Top, but also the 175th anniversary of American Independence.

Many old houses of Round Top have been restored by Mrs. John Nielson, Mrs. Hazel Ledbetter, Miss Ima Hogg, and Mrs. Charles L. Bybee and the Texas Pioneer Arts Foundation. German art was displayed in numerous homes of the area. The best examples are to be found in Winedale Inn restored by Miss Ima Hogg and donated to the University of Texas.

James Dick's International Festival-Institute this year inaugurated its own independent festivities at Festival Hill. Over sixty student artists are in residence and the symphony Orchestras of the leading cities will give concerts at Round Top before the end of the season on July 4.

Thousands of visitors honor this little incorporated town each year. Mayor Don Nagel and his town councilmen, Milton Schlabach, Curtis Quade, Dennis Sacks and Wesley Albers, give citizens and visitors the benefit of their guidance. Mr. Ronnie Sacks and the officers and members of the Rifle Association provide entertainment and food for those who seek it. Mrs. Milton Schlabach and the members of the Do Your Duty Club add the feminine touch to the general impression the visitors get from this historic town. These leaders and the many other leaders and citizens of this little incorporated town make Round Top a pleasant place in which to live.

(Compiled by John G. Banik)



community Militia and to apply for a town charter in 1870, which was not approved until 1877. The Round Top Rifle Association applied for and received a state charter in 1873.

Information passed from father to son indicates that the early pioneers who settled in Round Top Community celebrated the Fourth of July as their independence day soon after they arrived in 1826. The first recorded celebration which received widespread publicity was in 1851, the 75th anniversary of the Declaration of

introduce John G. Banik, who will again address the crowd as he has done for the past 43 years.

The parade will begin at 10:30 and then everyone will slowly find his way to the Round Top Rifle Association Hall for the presentation of awards, eating barbecue and listening to more public speaking of dignitaries and others at 1:30 p.m.

On the centennial of our independence, on July 4, 1876, Joel W. Robison, who transported Santa Anna to Sam Houston on the back of his horse, spoke to an overflowing crowd of his

PORTRAIT

"An entire weekend at Round Top is a true delight."

DAVID ANTHONY RICHELIEU,
San Antonio Express

Come to the GTHS CONVENTION Sept. 12-13 1981!
A visit to Festival Hill is on the AGENDA!!

Reprint from Deutsche Welle - USA
July - Aug 1980

By: Lisa Kahn



The following interview introduces James Dick who is internationally known as a brilliant pianist, and who is also the founder and artistic director of the Festival at Round Top. The conversation took place in the gracious William Lockhart Clayton House which was moved from LaGrange to the Festival Hill at Round Top and restored there. It has been furnished with Victorian period furniture, and the restoration which is still going on reflects one of the main concerns of James Dick: Conservation of Talent.

Mr. Dick, you are an internationally known pianist who has been highly acclaimed by music critics. Your musical brilliance is also well known to Houstonians who have heard you perform on a number of times with the Houston Symphony Orchestra. How did you become a pianist?

I grew up on a Kansas wheat farm, in Hutchinson. On my father's side the grandfather was German and the grandmother came from the Ukraine. They met in this country. My mother's family are German all the way back to Pennsylvania. Then they moved to Iowa, from there to Kansas. My mother was a musician. I decided to go to the University of Texas in Austin and studied under master piano teacher Dalies Frantz. He provided for me the impetus and the environment from which, slowly, my love for Beethoven and Mozart and Schubert and Brahms grew. You might say the Festival at Round Top, in this tiny German community, had its beginnings in classical German music. Let me elaborate a little: you see, after my graduation from U. of Texas in 1963, I received a Fulbright scholarship to study abroad, and I went to London to study at the Royal Academy of Music under Clifford Curzon. Now, Clifford Curzon in his time was a student of the famous Arthur Schnabel who studied

with Leschetitzky, who was a student of Czerny whose teacher was Beethoven himself. Thus the pedagogical lineage goes all the way from Curzon to Beethoven, or, the other way round, from Beethoven to the Festival at Round Top. There you have the entire German tradition.

Mr. Dick, am I correct that you also were a winner in the Tschaikowsky competition in Moscow?

In 1966 I was a finalist in the Tschaikowsky competition, and within a period of eight months, I won also top prizes in the Levintritt in New York and the Busoni piano competition in Bolzano, Italy. But I am especially proud of the fact that I am the only Tschaikowsky finalist who was ever invited back to Moscow to serve as a judge for the competition. That was in 1974. I was the youngest jury member in the history of this coveted prize. Later, when we'll take a tour through the building I'll show you the certificate as juror which is signed by Ekatarina Furtzewa who was then Minister of Education.

Did you ever perform in New York?

Yes, a number of times. My debut was in 1975 at Carnegie Hall. The last time was in January of this year.

After London, Moscow, New York, how did you hit upon Round Top which calls itself the smallest city in Texas? It is really not a city at all, but a village and not even known to many Texans.

I feel strongly that everybody needs inspiration. We all need stimulation. Audiences in Round Top are as important to me as the audiences in New York and Cleveland and London and Philadelphia. Then, the pastoral setting here was very congenial to my own very strong rural roots. The verdant rolling country side appeals to my aesthetics, there is something serene and charming about these old and so well-kept little houses, it all seems so unspoiled, and the people around here have a strong artistic tradition, it may not be in music, but it is in their crafts, look at the woodwork at their houses. In this setting here you have time to think and time to work. Our young artists are not lost among huge numbers of students. Everything happens on a small scale. Every detail is important.

What role did Miss Ima Hogg play in your decision to move to Round Top?

Oh, the rumors! You would not believe it! But it is true that Miss Ima who was

herself a fine pianist wanted me to perform at Winedale which I did in April of 1968. At that time the restoration work at Winedale was going on under her protection, and she was interested in making this area a cultural and pivotal artistic point in Texas. As a German teacher, you must have attended one or more performances of the plays which the German Department of the University of Texas performs annually at Winedale. So I inquired from her whether an institute for students of piano could be made available at Winedale or in Round Top, and she agreed.

*Das Schäfchen.
Im Felde liegt ein Schäfchen. Das Schäf-
chen macht ein Schöckchen. Da kommt der
Wolf in schnellem Lauf und will das Schäf-
chen fressen auf. Doch treulich hat der Hund
gewacht und hat den Wolf davongejagt.
-Anna Eberle-*

Immer die Post

Ein Mann beklagt sich: "Das ist doch eine Schlamperei (negligence) bei der Post. Vor drei Tagen habe ich meinem Onkel einen Brief geschrieben, und jetzt finde ich ihn in der Manteltasche."

Beschwerde

"Sie sind der erste", sagte der Fallschirmverkäufer (salesman for parachutes). "der sich über einen nicht aufgegangenen Fallschirm beschwert."

THE HOUSTON POST
THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1975



From Leola tied
Leon Hale *Winedale*
A lesson on playing Mühle

At Winedale, the Germany-flavored rural community in Fayette County near Round Top, I stopped in at Wagner's Store and got Lee Wagner to give me a lesson on how to play Mühle.

Mühle is the German noun for mill, such as a machine for grinding grain. It's also the name of an old beer-drinking game that immigrated to Texas from Europe, long ago when German settlers came here.

Wagner says just the old timers play it now, around Winedale. It's a good example of a folk game once popular in parts of Texas where the German influence is strong.

Mühle is played, like most folk games, with whatever materials are handy around a home or farm or local gathering place.

First you need a diagram, or a board, which you can draw with any kind of marker. Sometimes you find Mühle boards chalked on the bars of country taverns. Wagner showed me how to draw one to go with this little Mühle report.

At first the game seems to be a combination of checkers and tick-tack-toe. But it gets pretty complex. Toward the end it takes on some of the characteristics of chess.

Two play the game. They begin with an equal number of men, or pieces. Say nine pieces each. The pieces can be buttons — white for you, black for me. Or they can be corn kernels — yellow for you, white (or red) for me. I wonder if this use of corn isn't a clue as to the origin of the game's name.

You take turns placing buttons on the board. They may be placed anywhere there's a corner or an intersection, and they may also be moved, one space at a time. The object is to get three buttons in a row. Then you've "made a mill," and captured one of your opponent's buttons.

Take a look at the drawing. A mill could be made, for example, by placing buttons at Points A, B, and C. Also at Points, D, E, and F. Your buttons must be lined up at consecutive points. What I mean, you couldn't make a mill with buttons at D, F, and B.

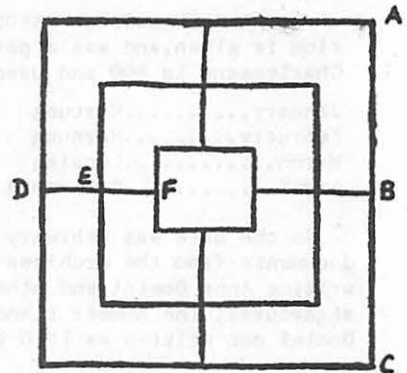
Lee Wagner contemplates his next move in the old German folk game of Mühle. Right, diagram of the board.
—Post photo



When a player is reduced to only three buttons left on the board, he is given a defensive advantage. That is, he can jump those three buttons anywhere on the board, to block his opponent. That's when the game gets pretty deep, and you see a lot of head-scratching.

You've lost the contest when your opponent leaves you with only two buttons. No way you can make a mill, with just two. There are other refinements to this game I haven't got room to tell you about.

Wagner's daughter-in-law Marilyn was in



the store and the two of them played another old German game, with one die (half of a pair of dice, I mean) and a homemade board that looks something like a Monopoly setup.

You toss the die and the number of spots that comes up determines how many spaces around the board you can move your button.

Most interesting thing to me about this game is its name. Wagner wrote it down for me as he thought it would read in German — Mench Ärger Dicht Nich. He said that would translate in a loose way to "Friend, Don't Get Disappointed."

The name comes from a situation a player faces in the game, when he's about to win and one toss of the die can send him back to the beginning to start all over.

While I was at Winedale I met Delphine Hinze and he told me about some of the German outdoor games he used to play when he was a boy. One is Sautreiben, which means sow-driving.

In this one a circle of players (any number) are equipped with sticks and they're defending a hole in the center of the circle. The sow driver, or the man who's "it," tries to drive the "sow," a rubber ball, through the defenders and put it in the hole in the ring.

Action gets pretty wild. Sautreiben is not played much any longer because it's apt to produce too many busted shins and skulls, from all those heavy sticks falling away in a crowd.

I think I'd prefer the indoor game of Mühle, if I could get good at it. My first game, Lee Wagner needed only about five minutes to take all my buttons away from me.

OMB Gornung 870

The obscure name and enigmatic number above held the answer to the year of death of my four-times-great-grandfather in 1809 in Vienna, in a document from the Archives of Vienna, requesting transfer of the silk manufacturing business by Anna Marie Lehmann, widow, to the Honorable, Royal, Imperial Mercantile and Trade Council in February, 1810, in Vienna, Austria.

The name and number shown on the document as above, were translated as : Amts Hornung 870, or, Official Number 870. The translator, a doctorate in 18C German literature, which proves the rarity of the knowledge of the use of the above terms. This document was meaningless.

In A GENEALOGICAL HANDBOOK OF GERMAN RESEARCH by Larry O. Jensen, this information is given, and was a partial answer. The German name of months established by Charlemagne in 800 and used to 1600s and 1700s:

January.....Hartung	May.....Maien	September.....Scheidling
February.....Harnung	June.....Brachet	October.....Giebbard
March.....Lenzing	July.....Heuert	November.....Nebelung
April.....Ostermond	August.....Ernting	December.....Christmond

So the date was February (?). In more research with the remaining 69 pages of documents from the archives it was learned that occasionally both methods of writing Anne Domini and other dates was used, in the documents proper and in the signatures. The number 1 and other numbers were written in one stroke. The Anne Domini not written as 1810 but as 810, and so forth...

The number above: ^{AM}(_{on}) 13 February 1810

This bit may save some time and energy for someone who has similar problems with archaic German!
Elizabeth Lehmann

TOUR DEPARTS IN JULY

The fifth German Heritage Tour will depart for Europe on Thursday, 16 July 1981. The German Heritage Tours, in operation since 1977, feature group rates on regular airlines and charter buses, excellent hotel accommodations, paid meals chosen from the specialties of each region and country, wine and beer tasting, dancing, cruises on the Rhine and in the Alps, and excursions into the hinterlands of Austria, Switzerland, Liechtenstein, and France. The tour will cover a distance of approximately 2,200 miles in fifteen days, much of it off the beaten track.

These are not tours for people who want to see as many famous places as possible in two weeks. Instead, the itinerary is specifically planned for a small, cohesive group of people interested in observing first-hand the authentic and traditional way of life of those countries where German is spoken.

Anyone interested in further details should contact Mr. and Mrs. Glen E. Lich, 718 Jackson Road, Kerrville, Texas 78028. Telephone 512-257-3439.

Anglicisms in Texas German

by Joseph Wilson

(Excerpts from a talk given at the meeting of the Society in San Antonio in Sept., 1980)

Texas German is relatively very good German and it uses relatively very few English words. "Good German" and "few English words" are, of course, relative terms. If you're newly arrived from Germany and listen for "mistakes" against standard German, you may at first think it's poor German, with a lot of English words mixed in at random, but try to be fair: note that the Texas German is understanding your German without serious problems and you are understanding him or her equally well; this fact alone proves that this German is relatively good. To put it another way: if we listen for what is "correct" instead of what is "incorrect," we will see that the grammar "mistakes" and the English words used are surrounded by a lot of very correct German-- rather amazingly much if we remember, first, that the Texas Germans have been over here for well over a hundred years now, and second, that they are rural people without the advantages of much education.

People who use two languages always mix them, even if they consciously strive not to. Even college professors of German use lots of Anglicisms, some of which they are aware of, as when they say sie hat einen federal Grant bekommen, or wie ist das Enrollment in deinem Department?, and some they're often not aware of, as when they call a faculty meeting a Fakultätssitzung (which in German means a divisional meeting) or when they say Prüfung for the endless little tests we give.

The mixture of German and English, natural as it is, often strikes us as being funny, even though it's often not so intended. However, it also opens up new possibilities of intentional humor, such as the bilingual pun. Probably the best known example of such punning is the familiar answer to the greeting Wie geht's?: The gates are okay out the hinges are rusty. Another example is afforded by the fact that the critter Anglos usually call an armadiller is often seen dead by the roadside, so that this name seems very appropriate to the German-speaker, who says, Ja, armer Diller! When television was new, it, too, evoked a German-English pun: the common question was Habt ihr Television?, which a lady allegedly misunderstood, answering, Ja, wir tun dicatig Teller wischen. And it must have been a long time ago that a German anecdote originated which told of a person who had heard his first English sermon; "answering the call of the gospel" was naturally prominent in it, and when a friend later asked, Über was der Pastor gepredigt?, the man said, Ich hab nicht viel verstanden, aber er hat gesagt, wir sollen die Gasbill bezahlen. Then again, very recently I heard, They voted for Reagan (which sounds like the German word for 'rain') and we've already had a few showers.

Let us leave the category of bilingual puns, leaving unresolved the question as to whether they are worse than the usual ones, and look at a few examples of the kind of unintentional humor, due to Anglicisms, one encounters when reading old German letters, newspapers, or such. I recently read, in an old letter, Frau Schmidt ihr Mann ist so komisch, er sitzt bloss da und sagt ein kein Wort, aber wenn bloss so ein bunch Amerikaner kommt, dann ist er freundlich (there isn't

anything particularly funny about this, but es hat mich getickelt, as the common Anglicism says it). Even the learned Rev. Kilian, first pastor of the Wends in Texas, writes in an official notice in the earliest Serbin records, Schule wird gehalten von Pfingsten bis zum Cottonpicken. Cotton was new to the Germans, as was the practice of letting the children out of school to help with the picking, but they evidently learned fast.

Let me give a few examples now which will be familiar to anyone who knows Texas German, and which are only meant to show the types of Anglicisms one encounters. They are not meant to be humorous, but I can't guarantee their effect. From a church publication: Für den Festtag wurde ein grosses Barbecue mit allerlei Erfrischungen vorgesehen. And from a letter from 1961 (not so very long ago): Ihr habt ein schwarzen breiten Belt hier gelassen. Barbecue was a new concept, but were belts unknown? --Perhaps they were, I'm not sure. Among my acquaintances the word Gürtel is unknown; when I said it they thought I meant I was wearing a girdle. Not all new words were as pleasant as das Barbecue; there were also der Morder, die Mosquito, and die Moccasin (both to step in and to step on). Such new things are the most obvious source of English words taken into German, but are not at all the only type of word or usage borrowed. One might also say that such new concepts are so obviously going to be borrowed that they are of little linguistic interest. I agree with this to a certain extent, and for my own records I do not list such obvious items as clutch, carburetor, sparkplug, etc. (which did not exist at the time the Texas Germans left Germany). However, even such things are more linguistically interesting than one might at first think. In the first place, each such word has to be given German gender (der, die, or das), for the word to be used even once in German, so it is interesting to note which gender will intuitively be assigned to a certain word; then we can try to decide what subconscious factors have influenced the choice. Words which were used frequently, such as die Fenz, der Store, der Creek, etc., show an astounding stability of gender, even to the extent that other German immigrant groups, and from as far away as Canada, not only have adopted the same English words but have given them the same gender.

Another thing to be noted in regard to such new concepts as parts of an automobile is that the corresponding new German words, e.g., Kupplung ('clutch'), Zündkerze ('sparkplug'), etc., frequently also became known, surprisingly enough. The reason for this is that the Germans in Texas were not completely isolated from contacts with Germany. There were a number of corrective influences which tended to keep their language like standard German, and supplied the previously unknown new German words; chief among these were the local German newspapers the people read and the German sermons they heard every week without fail. The old German pastors were well educated and spoke beautiful standard German (and this is, of course, still true for those few who still preach in German). They prided themselves on the purity of their German, so they were constantly searching for the correct German equivalents of new English words. I experienced a good example of this just about two years ago when I visited the German service conducted by Pastor Robert Koenig in Giddings. The German of his sermon was excellent, and I was especially impressed by the fact that in an anecdote he told as

part of the sermon, which had to do with a lady cleaning her house with her vacuum cleaner, he used the correct modern German word, Staubsauger, adding, "Wir würden wohl meist vacuum cleaner sagen." This clarification was the only English used in the sermon. The newspapers were the other major corrective factor, and, while there were enough English words used in them to make them interesting to people searching for Anglicisms, they, too, were constantly striving for pure German, so that while the folks at home might well say der Passenger Train, the Giddings Deutsches Volksblatt said Passagierzug. It even was a kind of game of wits with people, who would say to each other, Weisst du, wie sparkplug heisst auf deutsch? The newspapers frequently carried letters or even poems to the editor, in which the readers exhorted their fellow Germans to be faithful to the German language, and to try to avoid English words, because, as one person said, Englisch und Deutsch zusammengebraut, schmeckt wie Icecream und Sauerkraut. Such calls for purity, which were not always as good-natured as this example, probably were counterproductive and contributed to the loss of the German language, for it was clear to most people that keeping English words out was impossible, so some of them simply gave up and turned to English altogether.

There is of course no reason why a bilingual person should not mix his languages. Why should a Texas German not say clutch and carburetor, why should, indeed, a Texas farmer speak German like a professor in Berlin? Furthermore, it should be remembered that there are different levels of speech: the pastor who is careful to say Staubsauger from the pulpit should feel free to say vacuum cleaner at home. This illustrates another point: the fact that a Texas German uses an English word does not necessarily mean that he or she does not know the German word. Thus, for example, der Train and der River are commonly used, but in these cases the German words (der Zug and der Fluss) are well known. On the other hand, understandably, for the more specialized terms creek and branch (in the sense of 'arm of a creek'), no German term is readily available. Pitchers and buckets were certainly nothing new, but here the English words have all but displaced Krug and Eimer, which are known but nearly forgotten. There may, to be sure, have been enough difference between the Texas and German varieties of these things to cause the German words not to quite fit the new objects. At least, however, with this category of words, the occurrence of words like Krug and Eimer in Biblical German insured that people would not forget them completely (unfortunately there are no sparkplugs in the Bible). These words also illustrate two of the basic principles governing gender assignment: der Zug (masculine) causes der Train, and der Fluss causes der River. Also, River and Pitcher end in -er, which is usually masculine in German, i.e., the ending of the English word may tend to cause it to take a certain gender.

Sometimes German words were close enough in sound and meaning to new English words that they were adapted to the new meaning: thus Grad came to mean 'grade,' as in mein Junge ist im vierten Grad. Grad, of course, means 'degree' in German, and is still used in this meaning, too, in Texas German, as in temperatures of neunzig Grad. We thus have here a merger of a German and an English word, (Grad and grade), rather than a simple adoption of an English word. Consequently, we have to be very cautious in

labeling even what may seem to be the most obvious cases as simple borrowing from English until we have researched each case thoroughly, because often a German word is at the basis. Thus, if we hear er tut schmooken for 'he's smoking' or sie haben sich eine neue Car gekauft or tu die Eier in die Eierbox, we cannot help but think that these are simple Anglicisms, straight out of English. But if we study the history of these usages more closely, we find, first, that schmoochen is a dialectal variant of the German word schmauchen, meaning 'to smoke' (besides the usual rauchen). Here the English word smoke coalesced with this German schmoochen/schmauchen in the same way that grade and Grad did (by the way, rauchen and rauchern are also very well-known). Similarly, the English word car evoked the German word Karre, which meant 'cart,' so Karre changed its meaning and merged with car, i.e., in Texas German either could be said (and even in modern standard German, a car is sometimes jokingly called a Karre). This example also demonstrates why die Car is firmly feminine in Texas German: because Karre is feminine. The word die Box again has a history all its own: it is indeed a loan from English, but it was borrowed into standard German long before the emigration to Texas. Die Box was and still is used in standard German in certain specialized meanings like 'horse stall' or 'parking place,' i.e., specific types of box-like things, so that when the Texas Germans found the word box in Texas it was not really new to them. Its German pronunciation (sounding in this case like the British pronunciation), its feminine gender, and its Germanized plural (die Boxen) had already been adopted before they left Germany.

Another such merger is behind the very common wunder, wo er ist? for 'I wonder where he is.' The standard German ich wundere mich 'I am amazed' seems at first to be very different, but in many cases it approaches the English idiom, as in ich wundere mich, wo er bleibt, so that it was readily adaptable to the rendering of the English. This example now also brings us from the category of "new words for new things" to the category of "handy idioms." I wonder is so frequently used in English that it must have been among the first English phrases encountered, and yet, as every German teacher knows, it has no single handy standard German equivalent, but corresponds to such varied expressions as ich möchte wissen, ich frage mich, or simply ob, as in ob er wohl mitkommt. For the monolingual German there is, of course, no problem, and it is not that the English expresses anything any better or easier than the German; but if you switch between English and German, you like to have one-to-one correspondences. The wider range of meaning of the English wonder makes the different German expressions seem cumbersome, so the German wunder was adapted as a single handy equivalent. This occasional wider range of an English word, making it seem handier than the various German equivalents, also lies behind the very common usages of fix in Texas German. When speaking English, we don't normally realize it, but to fix supper is very different from to fix a flat; and to be in a fix, to be all fixed up, etc., are all quite different. Not surprisingly, no one German word covers all these ambiguities, and so we hear in Texas German: sie hat Supper gefixed, er hat den Flat gefixed, jetzt sind wir in ein schönen (pronounced scheenen, but written as in Standard German) Fix and sie war sehr fein.

aufgefıxed (in writing, gefıxed of course alternates with gefıxt).

The situation of relative handiness (i.e., wider range of meaning) is naturally sometimes reversed: thus, Schale in German means 'shell, peeling, rind,' etc., conveniently designating any kind of external covering of a fruit, and it seems cumbersome to a German speaker to have to distinguish between the shell of a nut, the peeling of a potato, etc., when the one German word Schale is used for all of them. If we lived in Germany very long, we probably would become confused about the differences in English, and, under the influence of the German Schale, apply the English word shell wherever Schale is used, thus saying, in our then contaminated immigrant English, the shell of the nut and the shell of the potato. It is easy to understand that the Texas Germans have a hard time keeping these straight when they talk English, and so you often hear them talk about peeling pecans and shelling potatoes.

Other common examples of the "handy idiomatic" type of Anglicism are plenty and sure, as in wir haben plenty Arbeit and the common interjection das ist sure wahr. To move, again, in English has a large range of meanings; it should suffice to note that don't move! can mean either 'stand still,' 'don't buy a new house,' or 'don't touch that checker.' The various German equivalents -- wegnehmen, umstellen, sich röhren, bewegen, ziehen, etc., are all well-known to the Texas German, and -- contrasting with the adoption of fix into German -- still actively used, with one exception. For some reason, the English word move, Germanized as mufen, soon became the common German term for the one sense of 'moving one's dwelling,' as in sie sind nach Galveston gemuft or sie wollen in ein neues Haus mufen. Even though the standard German ziehen can still be used for this, mufen is much more commonly used. It is, indeed, so common that it has been completely adapted to German pronunciation and spelling, as these examples show.

I hope that this brief discussion has been amusing, but that it has also demonstrated some of the rather complex subconscious linguistic factors at work in the mixing of languages: Anglicisms in German are funny but they are not stupid; they are natural and necessary. If German-born professors of German cannot keep Anglicisms out of their speech, why should they laugh at the Anglicisms of Texas farmers? Remember, too, that there are different standards for different levels of language: I say mein Wagen for 'my car' when I talk to my colleagues and when I'm in Germany, but when I talk German to Texas farmers it is inappropriate -- then I say meine Car. And finally, it is not as though just any English word is stuck in, any place, in a German sentence -- there are very definite linguistic processes at work which govern the choice of whether an English word will be used, plus how it then is used. Es ist ein sehr serious Subject.

Printed by Popular request! Joe's presentation at our Sept. Meeting!

Please put under queries in some publication:

Collecting information on descents of Heinrich Guettler (1840-1899), Detrich Meinen (1856-1934), Frank Gaertner (1862-1926) Glenn R. Guettler, 13730 Hambleton, Houston, Texas 77069 PHONE (713) 444-7572 (Fayette/Austin Counties)

The Museum that Beer Built

OPENED
MARCH 1

-24-

You could say that the San Antonio Museum of Art is what it is today because Jack McGregor needed a house.

There was a little more to it than that, of course; Adolphus Busch of Anheuser-Busch fame played a substantial part, as did Prohibition, a soft drink called "Tango," the boll weevil and World Wars I and II. The San Antonio Museum Association did its part, along with the Economic Development Administration, the city of San Antonio and a host of other friends and benefactors. But if you had to pick a day when the museum building, formerly the home of the Lone Star Brewing Company, stopped being simply a rundown warehouse and a haven for pigeons and down and out transients and started becoming a museum, then that day in 1971 when Jack McGregor set out in search of a house by the river is as good as any other.

It happened like this: Ten years ago Jack McGregor came to San Antonio to start his new job as director of the San Antonio Museum Association, and like many newcomers to this city he was charmed and fascinated by the river and the riverwalk. He decided he wanted a house by the river, so he started looking around and making inquiries, and then one day in August he was driving down West Jones Avenue when he noticed that behind the old Lone Star brewery building there was an old structure — it turned out to be the old brewery "hops house" — that backed right up to the river. It wasn't McGregor's idea of a dream home; the roof was falling in, the back wall was crumbling and it was filled with the detritus of five decades of neglect. But while he was nosing around the other buildings in the brewery complex, particularly the main brewery building, McGregor started getting an idea.

WORTH
a trip To
San Antonio!

"It was beautiful space," McGregor recalls of his first look at the main brewery building, this despite the fact that the current tenants of the building were using it to store several thousand foul-smelling hides. "The human scale was there," he says, "and I was just amazed at how beautiful it really was."

McGregor might have simply left it at that, except that he knew the San Antonio Museum Association, then suffering from a grievous lack of space

at the Witte Memorial Museum, was looking for a site for a new art museum. At the next board meeting McGregor mentioned that the brewery complex might be available and might be in good enough condition to renovate. Museum board trustees Nancy Brown Negley, Gilbert Denman, Jr. and Betty Coates Maddux decided it was worth considering, and a few days later they went out to take a look.

That was the start of the Lone Star brewery's second life. The brewery's first life began in 1884, just a year after Mr. Edward Hoppe of St. Louis and several prominent San Antonio businessmen decided that lager beer could be brewed in the warm south as well as the cool north, and had formed the Lone Star Brewing Co. for the purpose.

The Lone Star brewery prospered during the 1880s, supplying beer to "thirsty souls" throughout the Southwest. In the early 1890s Adolphus Busch of St. Louis bought out the local investors and became president of the Lone Star Brewing Co. Busch launched a major expansion of the brewery complex, constructing several new buildings and making plans for a new brewhouse to replace the wooden one the city had been so proud of back in 1884. By 1903 the wooden brewhouse was gone and a new, masonry construction brewhouse, the same one that stands today, was built in its place. Designed by E. Jugenfeld and Co. — a St. Louis firm that specialized in brewery design — the new brewery featured two-foot thick masonry walls, two towers reaching to four stories, rows of arched windows and enough battlements to warm the heart of the most devout Romanesque revivalist.

"Splendid buildings," a reporter concluded a few months later. "No expense was spared in their architectural beauty," he added, and he was right. For about \$1 million Busch had constructed a beautiful building whose grandeur remains undiminished.

Consider the advantages: The old brewery building was close to downtown; the San Antonio River formed the rear boundary, thereby allowing for future improvements to the riverbanks and connecting the

museum to the rest of the river system, and the buildings were close to freeways and other traffic arteries. The interiors of the main brewery building offered long expanses of wall, high ceilings and depth while still preserving what McGregor called "the human scale."

EXHIBITS: More than 1,500 art works are currently on display at the San Antonio Museum of Art, in such diverse fields as contemporary and 18th and 19th century art; pre-Columbian, American Indian, Spanish Colonial and Mexican folk art; photography and Texas furniture, crafts and decorative arts. A number of traveling exhibitions, beginning with a display of realist and super-realist art, also will be featured.

LOCATION: The San Antonio Museum of Art is situated at 200 W. Jones Ave., in what was once the main brewery building of the Lone Star Brewing Co. The Museum of Art is one of three museums operated by the San Antonio Museum Association. The others are the Museum of Transportation at Hemisfair Plaza, and the Witte Museum at 3801 Broadway. With the opening of the new Museum of Art, the Witte will concentrate on history and natural history exhibitions.

HOURS, ADMISSION, PARKING: The Museum of Art is open from 10 a.m. until 5 p.m. seven days a week, except between June 1 and August 1, when the museum will remain open until 6 p.m. daily. Admission is free from 10 a.m. until noon on Saturdays and Sundays; at other times admission is \$2 for adults and \$1 for children 12 and under. Parking is provided on Jones Avenue

Prinz Reunion

Christian and Auguste Prinz emigrated from Anhalt, Germany to the Dessau Community, Travis Co. TX in 1880. Their sons who emigrated from 1873 to 1881 were Carl, Friedrich, Albert, William, Frank and Gottlieb. Their descendants will meet for the 37 annual reunion (always held on the Sunday before Labor Day) Sunday, Sept 6, 1981. It is held in Elgin, TX at the SPJST Hall. A catered barbecue dinner is served at noon. Bring sandwiches and sweets for the afternoon meal. Fritz Hodde's band from Pflugerville will play for dancing in the afternoon and night.

Over 400 attended last year and it is an exceptionally well organized reunion.

Katharyne Prinz
4236 Sweeney
Sant North, Texas 76133

MAIFEST
91st Celebration
1981
BRENHAM Texas

Sandra Matthjetz
1350 Twin Falls
Houston, Texas 77088

I have a copy of a very old German cookbook of my Grandmothers that was apparently printed by the New Braunfels Zeitung. I have been trying to find out just how old this book is but have not found anyone who could help. Would you know who I could contact? It has a dark brown oilcloth like cover and is about 6" x 8" in size.

... West Berlin welcomes about four million visitors a year?
... Schiller, the 18th century German dramatist, had to admit that "Berlin was better than I had expected"?

Sticken lernen
Das Verkehrsamt der Stadt Freiburg im Schwarzwald bietet innerhalb der Studienprogramme für 1980 einen „Kreativ-Urlaub im Modell-Studio“ einer dort anässigen großen Garnfabrik an. In einer Woche kann man als Anfänger das Sticken und Häkeln von Grund auf erlernen oder sich als Fortgeschrittener in komplizierten Techniken weiterbilden. Die Broschüre „Treffpunkt Freiburg“ und eine spezielle Arbeitsmappe, in allen deutschen Reisebüros und teilweise auch im Ausland erhältlich, informieren handarbeitsinteressierte Damen und Herren ausführlich über die Möglichkeit, eine ebenso lehrreiche wie entspannende Ferienwoche mit kreativem Tun zu verbringen.

/The Houston Post/Sun., Sept. 14, 1980

Third-hand church

A historical marker — after 65 years of being passed like offering plate

Fredericka DeBerry
1723 Kemberton Dr.
Houston, Tx 77062

-26

The Heritage Presbyterian Church, which was moved last March from near Tomball to Copperfield, a new community on Highway 6, is about to get some recognition.

The little white-frame church has been passed around like an offering plate for the past 65 years, having known three locations and two denominations of worshipers. That's to say nothing of its devastation by a hurricane in 1915, and subsequent rebuilding.

At 3 p.m. Sunday, the congregation and the State Historical Commission will dedicate an official Texas Historical Marker at the church, which is on Highway 5 between Interstate 10 and U.S. 290.

The church actually dates to the 1840s, when 16 German immigrant families built a small chapel on the banks of Cypress Creek. The small Lutheran congregation grew until it became necessary to build a new chapel a few miles away.

That structure was destroyed in the hurricane of 1915 and was replaced with an almost exact duplicate. Pews salvaged from the storm were used as models by an early resident, Herman Mueller, who carved new ones.

For the next 46 years, the church was known as

From page 1

structure was erected by the congregation. In 1915, it was destroyed by a disastrous hurricane and replaced by a duplicate structure. It is this structure that was moved three times and now rests on Highway 6 in Copperfield.

St. John Lutheran Church, but the congregation outgrew the building and eventually sold it in 1962 to the Windwood congregation. They moved it eight miles to Tomball, making it the first Presbyterian Church there.

Recently, the Windwood congregation outgrew it

Apparently, the church's eventful life has been the result of its simple charm. The box-shaped building, with a gable roof, white clapboard siding, a projecting porch, and Gothic windows has repeatedly appealed to more people than it could accommodate.

Each of its many con-

gregations outgrew it and found it necessary to replace it with a new building. But with the designation of a Texas Historical Marker, scheduled to be dedicated by the Texas Historical Commission in a ceremony this month, the enduring church will be honored for its historical integrity and assured a

and sold the church to another group of Presbyterians, which moved the church to Copperfield. Copperfield, a subsidiary of Friendswood Development Co., provided funds toward the church's restoration.

Nancy Quayle, a land-planning analyst with

Friendswood Development, did much of the research on the church and traced its history. She said the objective of the restoration was "to save and enhance the historical and structural integrity of this enduring building."

- TOM OVERTON

permanent home in Copperfield.

Located in the heart of the traditional community of Copperfield, the chapel will be a symbol of stability to its neighbors and an escape to long-passed simplicity for its members.

Copperfield is located on State Highway 6, off U.S. 290.

Old church finds sanctuary

After devastation by hurricane, reconstruction, three locations and two denominations, the rugged little Heritage Presbyterian Church has finally found a permanent home in Copperfield.

Friendswood Development Company's new community has often been

referred to as a "traditional new community." How appropriate it is, then, for the sanctuary's journey to end in a neighborhood that is being built on a solid foundation of traditional values.

Copperfield was carefully planned by Friendswood to blend fine homes,

high-quality schools, abundant leisure opportunities, community and private recreational facilities plus, of course, churches. The development company has gone one step farther and contributed funds toward restoration of the church in recognition of its historical significance.

Originated along the banks of Cypress Creek, the church's congregation was begun by German immigrants in the 1840s. After many years of meeting in private homes and small chapels, a larger

An annual German Hymn Festival is held at Monthalia United Methodist Church at Cost in Gonzales County on the first Sunday afternoon in November. To date there have been fourteen festivals. The twelfth was dedicated to the memory of my father, Benno A. Froehner, who was instrumental in organizing and planning the previous festivals.

I enjoy singing in the Houston Liederkrantz. During the past Christmas season the group sang at a number of places around the city, including a German Christmas church service and historic Sam Houston Park during the annual Candlelight Tours sponsored by the Harris County Heritage Society.

I am also interested in collecting German Ausdrücke. Almost everyone who speaks German relates to this subject and can usually add to my list of expressions.

13167 Barryknoll
Houston, Tx. 77079

Lorene Froehner Windle

THE YELLOW ROSE OF TEXAS AND DIE GELBE ROSE VON TEXAS

By Gilbert J. Jordan

Many people in Texas know "The Yellow Rose of Texas" as a familiar folksong, and many of them can sing the song, but not so many know about the history and the background of the song and its variants. Even fewer know the 1906 German version. Thanks to Professor Martha Anne Turner of Sam Houston State University of Huntsville and her monograph THE YELLOW ROSE OF TEXAS: THE STORY OF A SONG (El Paso: Texas Western Press, The University of Texas at El Paso, 1973), the interesting facts about the song are available now. Miss Turner has also issued a more comprehensive treatment of the material in her book THE YELLOW ROSE OF TEXAS: HER SAGA AND HER SONG (Austin: Shoal Creek, Inc., 1976).

Professor Turner presents the historical background, including the story about the Mulatto girl Emily from Morgan's Point. This girl was with Santa Anna in his tent at San Jacinto immediately before and during the Battle of San Jacinto, and she may have been the chief cause of the Mexican defeat. She was the girl who inspired the song, which was composed anonymously soon after the Battle of San Jacinto. Professor Turner prints several of the older versions, including the handwritten version of "The Yellow Rose of Texas," as well as some of the later variants, including the Mitch Miller adaptation of 1958.

Of special interest to the readers of the German-Texan Heritage Society's NEWSLETTER is the bilingual version with notes and words in English and German, arranged by William Dressler, who also made the German translation. This early twentieth-century version in English and German was published by Wm. A. Pond & Co. in 1906.

With Professor Turner's permission, I am reproducing this 1906 English-German text:

The Yellow Rose of Texas

There's a yellow rose in Texas
that I am going to see;
no other darkey knows her,
no darkey, only me.
She cried so when I left her,
it like to broke my heart,
and if I ever find her,
we never more will part.

She's the sweetest rose of color,
this darkey ever knew,
her eyes are bright as diamonds;
they sparkle like the dew.
You may talk about your dearest May,
and sing of Rosa Lee,
but the yellow rose of Texas
beats the belles of Tennessee.

Die gelbe Rose von Texas

'S giebt 'ne gelbe Ros' in Texas,
die ich jetzt geh' zu seh'n,
kein andrer Neger kennt sie;
sie ist mein Liebchen schön.
Sie weint' beim letzten Abschied,
mir wards im Herzen schwer.
Und finde ich sie wieder,
wir scheiden nimmermehr.

Sie'st die süsste färbige Rose,
von schlank und üpp'gen Bau';
hat Augen wie Diamanten,
sie funkeln wie der Tau.
Ihr mögt singen von der Nellie Bly,
und von der Rosa Lee,
doch die Texas Ros' ist schöner
als die Schönst' in Tennessee.

THE YELLOW ROSE OF TEXAS AND DIE GELBE ROSE VON TEXAS, Page 2

The version of "The Yellow Rose of Texas," given below is similar to the version presented above, and my German translation varies likewise:

The Yellow Rose of Texas

There's a yellow rose in Texas;
I am going there to see;
no other fellow knows her,
nobody, only me.
She cried so when I left her;
it liked to broke my heart;
and if we ever meet again,
we nevermore will part.

She's the sweetest rose in Texas
I ever, ever knew.
Her eyes are bright as diamonds;
They sparkle like the dew.
You may talk about your dearest maids,
and sing of Rosa Lee,
but the yellow rose of Texas
beats the Belles of Tennessee.

DIE GELBE ROSE VON TEXAS

In Texas gibt's 'ne gelbe Ros';
Ich gehe hin zu ihr.
Kein anderer Junge kennt sie,
Gehört alleine mir.
Sie weinte, als ich sie verließ,
Zerbrach das Herze mein;
Und wenn wir je uns wiederseh'n,
So soll's auf ewig sein.

Die süß'te Ros' in Texas ist's,
Die ich auch je gekannt.
Die Augen glänzen wie der Tau
Und hell wie Diamant.
Sprecht nur von hübschen Mädels fein
Und singt von Rosmarie!
Die Texas Ros' ist schöner noch
Als die Schönsten von Tennessee.

And now try to sing the German words to the familiar melody.

On a personal note, we have a wood carving that is signed by Andreas Lang, Oberammergau. Do you know of any way we can get information on this artist or the area where he lives? I understand that there is a big festival in that part of Germany (every year?) and if possible, I'd like to hear more about it.

Folk Art Finder

Florence Laffal

GALLERY PRESS INC. 98 NORTH MAIN ESSEX CONNECTICUT 06426

Last Spring the German Texas Heritage Society ran an article about our organization. It was much appreciated. I hope we were able to help people in the search for their ancestral homes in Germany as well as else where in Europe.

The one problem was the address. We moved from Seattle about 3½ years ago. Fortunately we are able to obtain part of our mail. But not all of it is forwarded.

Thus I'm sorry we were not able to help everyone that wrote. Conley Smith
Karta Europa
1801 So 17
Mount Vernon, Wash 98273



Die Ehrenbürgermeister-Urkunde von San Antonio bekam Oberbürgermeister Hans Fleischer gestern von Ingrid Kühne-Kokinda, die ihre Mutter Hildegard Feiler und ihre jüngsten Kinder Karin und Michael mit ins Rathaus brachte. Bild: Schmidt

Auf der Suche nach dem großherzoglichen Hofgärtner

**Ingrid Kühne-Kokinda überbrachte Fleischer
Ehrenbürgermeisterwürde von San Antonio**

Daß er „auch in Texas bekannt“ ist, wußte Oberbürgermeister Hans Fleischer bisher noch nicht – seit gestern nachmittag ist er Ehrenbürgermeister von San Antonio/Texas mit allen Rechten und Pflichten. Fleischer kommentierte seinen neuen Zweit-Job zurückhaltend: „Kann ja interessant sein, aber das sollen dort ja rauhe Burschen sein.“ Die Urkunde überreichte ihm im Rathaus Ingrid Kühne-Kokinda. Die Deutsch-Amerikanerin ist zur Zeit zu Besuch bei ihrer Mutter in Oldenburg und forscht zudem nach dem „Vater der deutschen Einwanderer in Texas“, einem gewissen Friedrich Ernst, der um 1820 in Amerika angekommen sein muß. Jener Ernst soll zu Beginn des 19. Jahrhunderts Hofgärtner beim

damaligen Oldenburger Großherzog Peter Friedrich Ludwig gewesen sein. Ingrid Kühne-Kokinda stieß in einer Schulbibliothek in San Antonio 1974 auf eine Doktorarbeit über „Deutsche Samen im texanischen Erdboden“. Darin las sie, daß Friederich Ernst das heutige Industry – in dessen Nähe übrigens ein 64-Einwohner-Dorf namens Oldenburg liegt – gegründet hat. Fasziniert von den Nachforschungen, gründete sie vor zwei Jahren zu-

sammen mit anderen Deutschstämmigen die „Gesellschaft zur Bewahrung des deutschen Kulturgutes in Texas“. Dabei traf sie auf zwei Nachfahren des Hofgärtners Ernst, die „fast in ihre Suppenteller fielen, als sie hörten, daß ich aus Oldenburg komme“. Diesen Nachfahren versprach Ingrid Kühne-Kokinda, bei ihrem nächsten Besuch in Oldenburg nach Ernst zu forschen.

damaligen Oldenburger Großherzog Peter Friedrich Ludwig gewesen sein.

Ingrid Kühne-Kokinda stieß in einer Schulbibliothek in San Antonio 1974 auf eine Doktorarbeit über „Deutsche Samen im texanischen Erdboden“. Darin

16. Juli 1980

**ZU GAST IN
OLDENBURG**

The 31st Kautz Family Reunion will be held in Carmine, Texas, June 14, 1981.

The 27th Annual Heinsohn Family Reunion will be held at the V.F.W. Hall in La Grange, Texas, July 19, 1981.

Ella Kautz
P.O. Box 96
Industry, Texas
78944

HOPPE

I seek information on Hoppe in Texas in general, and on Frederika and Christian Hoppe in particular. Where, how, and from where did they come to Texas? They rest in New Ulm cemetery, died ca. 1890's. They are known to have been in Texas before the removal of the Indians to the reservations in 1854. What is their relationship to Louis Hoppe, early Texas artist, Herman Hoppe of Duff's Bluff (1852), A.M.R. Hoppe who had patented land prior to March 2, 1836? I am a Hoppe descendant. Will refund postage and/or time spent helping me. Paul Freier, Rt. 1, Port Lavaca, Tx. 77979

CANAAN NAMED PRESIDENT OF GOETHE CENTER

Gershon Canaan, AIA, architect with J. L. Williams & Co. was elected president of the Dallas Goethe Center for 1980-1981.

He is the founder of the center and serves as Honorary German Consul here since 1962.

Also elected were Mrs. Gerda Neel, first vice-president; Mrs. Friedl Lake, second vice-president; Mr. Teddy Trept, treasurer and Mrs. Sibylle Frnka, secretary.

VON
FRIEDEL WERNER
HEINRICHSTR 86
4000 DUSSELDORF West Germany

FRAU WERNER attended the
September Meeting, is a G.T.H.S. member.

-30-



Klettern Sie doch mal auf Ihrem Stammbaum herum

Haben Sie sich jemals gefragt, ob Sie ein direkter Nachkomme von Kaiser Rotbart oder Königin Luise von Preußen sein könnten? Ob verwegenes Eroberer- oder eher stilles Forscher- und Dichterblut in Ihren Adern fließt?

Nun, versuchen Sie doch einmal, Ihren Altvordern auf die Spur zu kommen. Wir helfen Ihnen mit ein paar Tricks und Kniffen, den Weg zurückzuerfolgen. Sie werden viel Spaß daran haben. Ahnenforschung ist eine unterhaltsame Freizeitbeschäftigung. Spannender als ein Kriminalroman, denn Sie selbst müssen ja dabei Detektiv spielen. Und Geduld haben.

Machen Sie sich auch auf Überraschungen gefaßt! Ein Ahnherz hinter Gittern, vielleicht ein Pferdedieb, oder der uneheliche Spieß eines Adligen kann ebenso in Ihrem Stammbaum auftauchen wie eine Änderung Ihres Nachnamens durch einen Schreibfehler in den Kirchenbüchern. Der brave Landwirt J. Diercks aus der Lüneburger Heide zum Beispiel entdeckte unter seinen Ahnen den 1402 in Hamburg geköpften Seeräuber Klaus Störtebeker.

Beginnen Sie zunächst mit Ihrer unmittelbaren Familie. Graben Sie in den Erinnerungen Ihrer Eltern, Großeltern und Anverwandten. Auch die kleinste Anekdote kann wichtig sein. Stöbern Sie in alten Papieren, Koffern und auf dem Dachboden. Wenn Sie eine alte Familienbibel ausfindig machen, haben Sie schon halb gewonnen. Denn früher wurden alle Familienereignisse wie Geburt, Tod, Hochzeiten usw. auch in die Familienbibel eingetragen.

Die Informationen über Ihre Eltern, Großeltern und Urgroßeltern werden das Gerüst Ihres Stammbaums. Notieren Sie Geburtsort und -datum, wann und wo geheiratet wurde. In den jeweiligen Heiratsurkunden oder Eintragungen der Standesämter finden Sie dann wieder die Daten (Geburt, Ort, Heirat) über die Elternteile des Paares.

Ein Tip, wenn Sie einmal nicht weiterkommen: Fragen Sie nach dem Geburtsort der „Erstgeborenen“. Vielfach sind Ehen am Geburtsort des ersten Kindes geschlossen.

Seien Sie bei all diesen Daten genau, und prüfen Sie immer kritisch nach. Das ist die erste und grundlegende Bedingung bei der Ahnenforschung.

Tragen Sie neben den Lebensdaten auch Angaben über die Familien und ihre Umwelt zusammen, fragen Sie nach den Berufen, dem Aussehen. Das rundet das Ahnenbild ab, läßt es zum Leben erwachen.

Die „jüngeren“ Ahnen-Daten können Sie im allgemeinen zurück bis 1875 über die Standesämter verfolgen.

Frühere Aufzeichnungen bis 1808 enthalten die kirchlichen Familienregister. Sie werden bei den Standes- und Pfarrämtern

aufbewahrt. Vor dieser Zeit haben die Pfarrer Geburten, Heiraten und Todesfälle in die Kirchenbücher eingetragen. Zum Teil sind sie bis in das 17. Jahrhundert erhalten, in günstigen Fällen sogar bis zur Mitte des 16. Jahrhunderts.

Wo Kirchenbücher versagen, helfen oft die Urkundensammlungen der Gemeinden weiter. Im Frankfurter Stadtarchiv beispielsweise lagern lückenlose Aufzeichnungen über Geburten und Heiraten der Einwohner seit 1533.

Weitere Wege auf der Jagd nach den Ahnen:

Fragen Sie in Bibliotheken nach historischen Veröffentlichungen aus der Zeit der Vorfahren. Stadtarchive können im Besitz von Kopien der Geburts- und Sterbeurkunden sein. Nationalarchive bewahren Unterlagen über Volkszählungen auf, militärische Ranglisten und Pensionsansprüche. Scheuen Sie auch vor den Aktensammlungen der Amtsgerichte nicht zurück. Studieren Sie Akten und Urkunden, wo immer Sie sie finden, Steuerlisten, Erbverträge, Hochzeitsgedichte, Ehekontrakte, Taufregister, Testamente, Auswandererlisten usw.

Harnäckigkeit, Zufall und Glück führen zum Erfolg. Und viel Schreibezeit! Wenn Sie an amtliche Stellen schreiben, stellen Sie nur präzise, klare Fragen, und legen Sie einen adressierten Briefumschlag mit Rückporto bei.

Am schnellsten kommen Ahnenforscher voran, für deren Vorfahren sich schon ein anderer interessiert hat. Wer Glück hat, stößt bei seinen Nachforschungen auf einen Familienverband, der sich ebenfalls der Ahnenforschung verschrieben hat.

Suchen Sie auch in Ihrem Telefonbuch nach der Eintragung „Bund der Familienverbände“ und den Arbeitsgemeinschaften der „Genealogischen Gesellschaften“. Zahlreiche Vereine in der Bundesrepublik, in der Schweiz und Österreich fördern die unterhaltsame Ahnen-Suche.

Zum Schluß ein Zahlen-Spiel der hauptberuflichen Genealogen. Es beweist die Wahrscheinlichkeit, daß auch Sie einen Vorfahren haben könnten, der Geschichte gemacht hat.

„Nach vorsichtigen Schätzungen dürften nahezu eine Million Nachkommen Karls des Großen leben“, haben die beruflichen Ahnenforscher, die Genealogen, errechnet.

Außerdem: Jeder Mensch hat vier Großeltern, acht Urgroßeltern und sechzehn Ururgroßeltern. Wenn man nun von drei Generationen pro Jahrhundert ausgeht und bis um das Ende des elften Jahrhunderts zurückrechnet, dann ergibt sich nach einer mathematischen Formel die unglaubliche Zahl von 134 217 728 Vorfahren für jeden Menschen. Zu dieser Zeit lebten in Deutschland aber höchstens 4 Millionen Menschen.

Die Schlußfolgerung der Genealogen aus dieser Rechnung: „Die meisten Mitteleuropäer sind miteinander verwandt!“

Schwabern
International

Organisation für Deutsche und ihre Freunde in der Welt

USA: One World Trade Center, Suite 2027, New York N.Y. 10048.
Telefon 432-0118, Telex 8 87 147

Europe: Charlotterplatz 6, 7000 Stuttgart 1, Telefon 24 18 61-64
Telefax 72 38 08

A VOYAGE ON THE FRANZISKA

When the Franziska dropped anchor off Galveston the morning of 6 December 1849, a voyage that began 8 October at Bremerhafen ended. But the goal of few passengers had been reached, for most transshipped to Houston, Indianola, or Quintana, at the mouth of the Brazos River, from where they would go farther inland.

This being an account of the voyage, I must begin at the beginning.

There seemed no future for me in Germany, and despite news of disappointments, letters from some in Texas gave glowing accounts. These fixed my determination to go there. Only after arguments and tears was there agreement that I, like a bee scouting for a new swarm, should search out a place for settlement and report to the family whether they should follow.

Thus it was that I began correspondence with a Bremen shipping broker for emigrants, F. W. Boedecker, Jr., concerning conditions of passage, price, and dates. My attempt to haggle price resulted only in my being told the ships he had earlier mentioned were already filled and that the last ship to sail for Texas in 1849 was the Franziska, under Captain Hagedorn, scheduled from Bremerhafen on 1 October. The price would be 80 louis d'or per adult, 40 for children under age 12, plus two louis d'or as contribution to the poor from each passenger, child or adult. Earnest money of 20 louis d'or was required to reserve this cabin-class passage.

Heeding the broker's caution that space rather than weight dictated the allowance of what might be taken aboard, I carefully packed, measured my trunk, boxes and bags and dispatched them to the broker before I departed by train to Bremen.

On arriving in Bremen, I called at the broker's office. There I learned that the departure date was not firm, as weather or other impediments could cause delay. In my presence the baggage was measured by an authorized official, who gave me a receipt certifying my baggage did not exceed the allowed 20 cubic feet to be presented at the ship to which I would later be taken by steamer. Riverboats would take the baggage to the ship in Bremerhafen. I then settled accounts with the broker, including an unexpected charge for his storing the baggage I had forwarded.

After ascertaining the ship would not sail, at the earliest, before 2 October, I remained in Bremen. On Sunday, I attended church there. In the congregation apparently there were other emigrants, for the pastor asked blessings on emigrants in his benediction.

The steamers began taking passengers down the Weser to the Franziska on 2 October, as did the riverboats carrying the baggage along with steerage passengers. On arriving at the ship, we found others had boarded earlier and had already selected their berths.

Let me describe the Franziska. She is a bark whose three masts, when fully rigged, can sport 22 sails. She is listed at 120 tons (210 Lasten) and has previously sailed to Galveston. The topmost deck is only partially covered. Below are two cabin decks which accommodate 14 and 32 berths respectively. Between the cabin decks and the hold is the "middle deck", or steerage, which holds more than 200 passengers as well as its dining area in a single open area off which sleeping cubicles open.

The cabin quarters are comfortably large with berths alongside which are entered through doors which can be locked. Each such cabin sleeps four persons, two below and two above on either side. Each berth is long and wide enough but we had to get used to the low headroom they provide.

There were about 200 vessels of all sizes and sorts in Bremerhafen. This presented a problem as no fire is permitted aboard while a vessel is in harbor, and all must do their cooking ashore in two little huts designated as cook houses and the food brought to the passengers who eat and sleep aboard while awaiting departure. The result is that with so many boats to be accommodated, the cook houses are overcrowded and food is seldom served warm.

Passengers and cargo continued to arrive for several days, probably because the strong northeast wind delayed the riverboats bringing them from Bremen. Meanwhile it interested me to watch as the riverboats discharged their loads onto our ship. Even though Bremen laws require a ship to carry a three-month supply of provisions for its passengers, many bring along their own in addition. I saw pigs and chickens being loaded, but there must have been other animals already aboard for there were quantities of straw and hay being loaded. In addition there were crates and bales which, I later learned, contained artisans' tools, furniture, cooking utensils, books, musical instruments and even seeds and fruit trees, heavily protected against damage from sea water.

Finally, loaded and with the wind favorable, on 8 October, the Franziska with a pilot aboard upped anchor and headed toward the North Sea. There the pilot left us taking with him last-minute letters written aboard for mailing.

Hardly had the pilot boat left us when passengers began to become seasick. Seasickness affected individuals differently; a strong man might become ill while his wife and little child did not; some succumbed at slight motions, others not until the heaving had become violent for some time. However, as the wind grew into a storm and the waves fought the ship's intrusion, every movable thing fell or was tossed about in the cabins, and by late night almost if not all had taken to their beds. The storm raged all night. In a way, the passengers were fortunate in their misery, for it kept us from realizing our imminent danger of being driven ashore.

The next day the sea was calm. Then came adverse winds; next strong east winds brought us to the English Channel on 12 October, which we cleared in two days of very heavy seas that again brought on the dreaded seasickness. Having withstood the perils of the North Sea and the Channel, considered the greatest of the voyage, we headed southwestward toward the Azores in order to reach the trade wind as soon as possible. By now the rains and hail had stopped. From 16 October, when adverse winds again struck, until 28 October, we sailed a zigzag course, at times actually being driven back, almost becalmed at others, and between times progressing southwest of the Madeira Islands.

By this time we had become acquainted with some fellow passengers and learned of others we had not yet met. There were many cultured people among us, including passengers in the steerage. Most noted was Dr. Ernest Kapp, a university professor from Münden. He had been released from imprisonment for his political views and was emigrating with his wife and children voluntarily. It was otherwise with two legislative deputies, Dr. Theodor Herzberg of Halberstadt (some said Frankfurt) and Titus Harecke of Graz (some called him "Harek"), both being fugitives from prosecution. Mrs. Harecke made a grand impression in her mantilla and yellow silk dress which swept the stairs as she ascended.

Then there were three former emigrés now living in Texas returning there after a visit to Europe; namely, Messers. Friedrich Engellking of Austin County, Julius Wagner of DeWitt County, both farmers, and Friedrich Niemann, a merchant of Galveston. Among the others, I recall three "vons"--Loehr, Rosenberg, and Stein--as well as Bruns, Dietz, Hahn, Hildebrand, Kuhlmann, Meitzen, Moureau, Reinback, Richter, and Strube.

Many of the passengers were in families; of the single men and women, some were going to join family members in Texas; others were going without specific destinations or plans. Among the many single young men there were some only 15 to 19 years of age.

Occasionally mild seasickness continued. Otherwise we had adjusted to routine. On Sundays, weather permitting, steerage and cabin passengers alike were summoned on deck by the sounding of a bell for a service conducted by the Captain. The first was held soon after the North Sea and Channel had been cleared. A few water barrels on deck, festively draped, served as a pulpit behind which the Captain stood. He read a song from a protestant hymnal followed by a poem, "The Storm", in a loud clear voice. The poem from "The Temple of the Sea" depicted the circumstances of emigrants, from the frailest child to the strongest man, the dangers of the sea, the storm, the rescue, and the often sad situations in the new homeland. It was most fitting to our experience and touched us all. The steerage passengers, some poorly dressed, faces pale from their seasickness, who sat at the Captain's feet seemed the most affected, although it is doubtful all fully understood the grandiloquent language in which the poem was written. Of all the services held, this first was the most moving and many wept.

Meals were an important event of each day. They began with a first breakfast of coffee, bread and butter followed later by a second breakfast which included meat, cheese, or eggs. (I speak of the cabin passengers). Those in the steerage probably had but one as they received their main meal at noon while the cabin passengers did not eat until 4 p. m. The evening meal was a light supper. As the voyage progressed, first cream, then butter and eggs, later still white bread (sea biscuits were substituted), and beef were dropped from the following menus:

Breakfast: coffee with sugar and cream; white and black breads, rusk (zweiback), cake; ham, roast, cheese, eggs

Dinner: beef, chicken, barley, pea, bean, wine soups; roast beef, sauerbraten, bacon, dried codfish, herring, smoked sausage; potatoes, fresh cabbage, sauerkraut, turnips, beans; cakes, figs, almonds, raisins, stewed dried fruit, rice pudding; wines

Supper: meats, breads, tea.

Steerage passengers did not have this variety. They seem to have had principally pea soup, salt bacon, cabbage or sauerkraut, and turnips.

Among all there was always speculation as to what there would be served at the next meal. And as I have mentioned some passengers in both cabins and steerage had brought their own supplies with which they eked out the meals served and from which they provided a private feast on a special occasion, such as a birthday. These stores also served when they found the food unpalatable--whether because they did not like the manner of preparation or because the food itself was stale, rancid or at worst, spoiled. Especially after a bout of seasickness they ate herring, ham, pickles, prunes and apples (which had been heavily wrapped in paper to conserve them). The fruits served a second purpose by relieving the constipation which followed a long spell of seasickness.

The ship's company was well-mannered and disciplined. From Captain Hagedorn and his two mates through the stewards to the least seamen, there was never an instance of discourtesy or foul language observed. With the rest of us, only after we crossed the Tropic of Cancer on 28 October and became becalmed from 4 November through 11 November, when we made no appreciable progress, was there a general display of irritability among the passengers.

Until then there had been boredom at times; for some, most of the time. Certainly mothers with young children had had much to do, and the seasick as well as a few with other ills needed to be attended. There were those attempting to learn English--from books and from those who knew, or professed to know, the language. A number who had brought books for the purpose of reading aboard did so. Letters and journals were faithfully recording experiences. One passenger had brought a music box to which some listened for hours. Some nights the men gathered to sing in chorus and in solos for which others gathered to listen. At first many spent much time watching the prow cut through the waters or watching the ship's spumy wake and found great amusement when a mountainous wave broke overboard, dousing unfortunate ones. Later in the course of the trip, fewer and fewer found their pastime thus. There were seemingly endless conversations, especially with those knowledgeable about Texas; they discussed the best areas in which to settle, the price of land, the crops to be planted, the weather, wild animals, danger from Indians, and so on and on. Information so obtained was passed on to others.

But now in the doldrums, after a month at sea, even those who had suffered most found little consolation in the calm. Thirst was unquenchable, for the warm, foul tasting and smelling water from the barrels on the open deck was undrinkable without adding something; even vinegar improved it--lemons or fruit juices would have been better. Water had to be used sparingly as we had lost two barrels of water in the North Sea storm and others had sloshed some of their content. In the heat we sweated copiously; clothing became sopped and washing was necessary. The cabins were hot, sleep in them impossible, and the only relief to be had was under the awning on deck, but there only 15 seats were available for the 45 cabin passengers. Pity the passengers in the middle deck!

Everyone was in low spirits. Minor frictions arose between the passengers. Previous grumblings among them now grew into confrontations with the Captain. Individuals complained of the quality and quantity of the food, also of interpretations of the terms of their contracts made with the ship's brokers. The Captain's rebuttal was that the planners of this emigration had done a very poor job; the ship was overcrowded and the trip was taking longer than any in his experience. Realizing the captain rules at sea, the passengers no longer complained to him but aired their grievances to each other. They fulminated about the vague phrases in the contracts, cited the laws of Bremen requiring sufficient stores to serve all passengers for three months and speculated as to what aid they might receive in Galveston to secure redress. Moreover, they accused captains in general of hoarding supplies to sell them in Galveston.

Gossip too surfaced. It was whispered, not too quietly, that the Captain had a wife in Galveston as well as in Bremen. (The basis for this may have been that his wife, now in Bremen, had lived in Galveston at one time). Nor was present company excepted. The conduct of several ladies aboard became targets of criticism because of their "free and easy" behavior.

When favorable winds again set in, the ship scurried, except for a few days, toward Santo Domingo and tempers cooled in the stirred air. On 22 November when "Land ho!" was called as Santo Domingo was sighted from afar, I climbed the rope ladder to the crow's nest for a glimpse of our landfall. There the sailors good-naturedly bound me until I paid my ransom with a taler, a custom of the sea for one's first ascent to the lookout post. On the 24th, we could see the mountains of the southeast tip of Cuba in the distance and expected to round its western tip in just a few more days.

A new mood aroused by anticipation showed throughout the ship as we entered the Gulf of Mexico and recrossed the Tropic of Cancer northward. Alas! a strong adverse wind struck the night of 1 December, blowing us off course, slowed progress

and developed into a storm. The ship which only days earlier had displayed her beautiful white sails now showed only her skeleton. The ash-grey sky and the whistling wind dashed hopes which our impatience to reach Galveston in a day or two had raised. During this disheartening period a baby was born aboard. Just before we reached Galveston, she was baptized Alvina Franziska Oceana by the Captain.

On the morning of 6 December as we approached Galveston, we saw three fine ships steam out to sea. To us they appeared like floating small towns with their several stories, galleries, and towers. The low tide necessitated our anchoring in the roadstead about a mile offshore. The happy disorder of preparing to disembark began. Some passengers were taken ashore in small boats that afternoon. Others remained aboard to await the unloading of their belongings from the hold. From shore-crews handling these matters, we learned that two recently arrived ships which had left Bremen before us, the Canopus and the Reform, had taken nineteen days longer than our Franziska.

After tipping our steward, the first money I spent after leaving Bremen, I too left the ship to make my way with a friend made during the trip to go to Austin County.

From areas as widespread as those along the Rhine on the west, Hannover, Prussia, and Brunswick on the north, East Prussia and Silesia on the east, to Bavaria, Stiermark, Wuerttemberg, and Baden on the south, the emigrants who had left their homeland nine weeks earlier, like others before and after them, were to sow the seeds of their heritage among the alien corn of Texas.

* * * * *

The above account is compiled from letters written by four passengers who made the voyage on the Franziska in 1849. From a ship broker's letters, the day-to-day map-log, a partial roster of the passengers, subsequent accounts by descendants of passengers, a picture of the interior of a ship of the period, corrections of misspelled names, omitted dates and addition of details were made.

Three events which the fictional narrator attributes to himself--attending church in Bremen, the crow's nest episode, and departing with a shipboard friend--are from letters of a passenger on the Ohio, which sailed from Bremen on 31 October 1849 for New Orleans from where he transhipped to Galveston. Otherwise all of the events related are based on the documents cited.

Charles W. von Rosenberg

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

Drs. Edward C. Breitenkamp and Jack A. Dabbs have xeroxed the three volumes of the nineteenth-century records of the Ebenezer Lutheran Community of Berlin, Texas. Berlin is located about three miles west of Brenham. Breitenkamp and Dabbs, retired A&M language professors, are translating the records and preparing a typescript for publication. The records of the following families are presently being processed: BLUMBERG, BODE, BOORTZ, CHRIST, CONSTANTIN, DIETZ, ENGELAGE, FISCHER, FRANK, GAJESKE, GRASSMUCK, GREGER, GRÖNE, HAUCH, HENRICHSSEN, HERING, HOFMANN, HOLD, HÜSKE, HURTIG, IMHOFF, JAHNKE, KÖSTER, KORTH, KRAMER, LEHMANN, LINACK, LÖSCH, MENK, MÜHLBERGER, MÜLLER, NEINAST, NIENSTÄDT, PESCH, PFLUGHAUPT, REPPENHAGEN, SCHULZ, SCHÜRENBERG, SIECK, STERNBERG, and ZEISS. Interested persons may write to Dr. Breitenkamp, 313 Fairway Drive, Bryan, Texas 77801; or to Dr. Dabbs, 2806 Cherry Lane, Austin, TX 78703.

NOW SHE IS SATISFIED

In the last issue, Christine Gold of Violet requested help in finding the second, third, and fourth verses to a song that was her father's favorite-- "Freund, ich bin zufrieden." Now she is happy to report that she is satisfied, since she has found all the verses and would like to share the words to the song with all our other members and friends.

FREUND, ICH BIN ZUFRIEDEN

I

Freund, ich bin zufrieden geht es wie es will
 Unter meinem Dache lebe ich froh und still
 So ein mancher doch hat alles was sein Herz begehrt
 Daß ich bin zufrieden das is Goldes wert.

II

Und leuchten keine Kerzen mir beim Abendmahl
 Und funkeln keine Weine mir im Korporthal
 Hab ich was ich brauche nur Zeit der Noht
 Suesse schmeckt im Schweisse mir mein Stuecklein Brot.

III

Geben auch Palaeste mir mein Obdach nicht
 Unter meinem Dache scheint die Sonne nicht
 Doch ich bin zufrieden was mir Gott beschert
 Denn es mird hernieder selt ein Glueck bewarht.

IV

Keine Pyramiden ziehret einst mein Grab
 Und auf meinem Sarge prangt kein Marschallstab
 Wenn der Frieden wohnt unter dem Leinentuch
 Und ein paar Freunde weinen und das ist dann genug.

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A 'LOOKING BACK' SCRAPBOOK FOR
 CALHOUN COUNTY AND MATAGORDA
 BAY, TEXAS. 1979. By Paul H. FREIER,
 Route #1, Port Lavaca, TX 77979. Soft
 cover, 8 1/2 x 11 inches, 290 pages, illustrated,
 indexed. \$17.50 plus tax and postage.

"Looking Back" is a collection of articles
 about the Matagorda and Lavaca Bay areas
 published by the Port Lavaca Wave as a pre-
 centennial project to stimulate and
 provoke interest in local history. The series
 was written in a narrative form of the
 "shade tree" historian and makes mighty
 interesting reading. The stories make
 known something about the land, her
 people, and the events which shaped their
 lives, how they coped in their environment
 and with one another. The articles appear
 under the following headings: Discovery
 and Colonization; Period of Frontier
 Instability; an Indian Series; Calhoun
 County in The Civil War; The Epidemics;
 Port Lavaca, Texas; Dynamics Pattern of
 Economic Transitions on Matagorda Bay -
 Immigration - Towns, Settlements, and
 Colonies - Exploitation of Resources - Trade,
 Commerce, Banking, and Transportation;
 Churches of Calhoun County; Feuds,
 Hangings, Ship-Wreck; The Emancipated
 Black People of Calhoun County; Strange
 People, Strange Animals, Strange Days,
 and the Storms. The book also contains an
 appendix with various rosters, an index and
 many pertinent photographs.

**Drumheller Seeks
 Information For
 Family History**

Copies of Volumes I and II
 of Pioneers in God's Hills are
 now a part of the collection
 in the Waynesboro
 (Virginia) Public Library
 after they were donated by
 William M. Drumheller Jr.
 who ordered them from
 Main Book Shop.

Published by the Gillespie
 County Historical Society
 and Commission, the books
 contain biographies and
 accounts of local history and
 traditions. Mr. Drumheller
 is compiling a complete
 family history, and he hoped
 that the two books might be
 of some help to him in his
 search.

In a letter to the Standard
 he told about the many
 phases his search has in-
 volved, and how unex-
 pectedly some kinships have
 been uncovered. He has
 corresponded with persons
 in 20 states, Canada,
 England and Germany.

While he said he was
 disappointed to find no
 names even close to
 Drumheller in the two local
 volumes, he feels they will
 be of help to someone else in
 the Virginia library. He was
 hoping that there might be
 some Standard readers who
 are familiar with the
 Drumheller name, or
 possibly a similar name
 which might be spelled
 differently, but belong to the
 same family tree.

He welcomes
 correspondents from
 anyone who might be of help.
 His address is W. M.
 Drumheller Jr., 456 Cherry
 Ave. Waynesboro, Va. 22980.

THE BOERNES VISIT BOERNE

Citizens of Boerne, Texas, turned out in 100-degree weather to honor the family of Ludwig Börne, German revolutionary writer for whom their town was named by its early Forty-Eighter and Forty founders. The occasion was a visit to Texas of Börne's great-nephew, Anselm Ludwig Boerne, a native of Berlin and a resident since 1933 of Cape Town, South Africa.

Mr. and Mrs. Anselm Boerne reached the German Hill Country, appropriately enough, on Bastille Day (July 14) and remained in the town of Boerne until the seventeenth as houseguests of Mayor and Mrs. Art Howell. One of the purposes of the Boernes' visit was to present the town with an early edition of collected works of the earlier Ludwig Börne.

The Boernes of South Africa first learned of the existence of a town in Texas named after his great uncle when the town celebrated its centennial in 1949. Since then they had contemplated this visit.

Entertainment planned for the Boernes included an official reception, a luncheon by members of the Boerne Area Historical Society, a tour of several ranches in the county, dinners, and an informal evening of folk dancing and singing on the town plaza. From Texas, the Boernes continued to London for a short visit with their daughter, a British actress, before returning to Africa.

REUNIONS!

G. E. L.

A reunion of the descendants of Franz Glueck (Glück, Glick) and Ludwina Koy will be held on Sunday, May 3, 1981, at St. Roch's Catholic Church hall at Mentz, Texas (approximately ten miles west of Columbus).

The Frank Glueck family came to Texas in 1853 from Kadlub, Gross Strehlitz, Prussia (now Poland). The family settled in Austin County near the town of Cat Spring.

The eight children, Theodore, Alvina, Pauline, Frank, Frances Marie, Mary, Herman, and Matilda, married into the following families: Therese Rentz, Frank Tipp, Andreas Braden Jr., Selma Lux, Johann Ramm, Alois Koegler, George Adamik, Mary Jvorka, and Thomas Stasny.

This reunion will be the third one in recent years. Anyone interested in this family may contact Laura Mayfield, 1616 Vassar, Houston 77006; Susie Land, 1700 Hermann Drive #501, Houston 77004; or Arliss Treybig, 112 West Norris, El Campo 77437.

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FAMILY REUNION

The family reunion of the descendants of Adolph duMenil and Agnes Starcke will be held on Saturday, July 11 from 11 AM until 5 PM at the Sons of Hermann Hall in Clear Springs near New Braunfels, Texas. Bring food for your family. For more information contact Richard D. Culbertson, 6428 Arthur Drive, Fort Worth, Texas 76134 or Raymond A. Baese, 1278 Hillcrest, New Braunfels, Texas 78130.

Grassroots Commentaries . . .

The Dynamics of Folklore by Barre Toelken, published in 1979 by Houghton Mifflin, is one of the finest introductory folklore textbooks available in this country. The three most commendable features of this book are its lively style, its emphasis on the process of folklore, and its applications for fieldwork. It is a volume which all teachers of cultural units in the language classroom or of multicultural courses should consult.

The volume, divided into ten chapters, is arranged as a basic textbook (with instructor's manual) for teaching folklore on the informative level. The writing is interesting without being technical or simplistic. For secondary teachers without recent training in folklore methodology and in the formulation of folklore projects, The Dynamics of Folklore is a handy and easily incorporated 395-page reference. For high school students working individually or in teams on folklore topics, the book is a step-by-step guide that moves from folk groups through performance, dimensions of the folk event, community taste, connotation and cultural worldview to being a folklorist and conducting and applying folklore research.

"Most folklorists, and most folklore textbooks, have paid more attention to the items of folklore than to the live processes by and through which folklore is produced," author Toelken explains. "This book is an attempt to provide a partial remedy for that situation by urging a basic attitude toward folklore study that stresses 'the folk' and the dynamics of their traditional expression" (ix).

Toelken's second and third chapters specifically address the production of folklore by examining the live context of all folklore, the multiplicity of tradition, and performance and audience. These chapters prepare for a more detailed analysis of ingredients and interpretive models in chapters 4-7. Toelken's last three chapters culminate in significant discussion of what, stated in broad terms, should be the goal of all liberal arts education: the interrelatedness of knowledge and knowledge as a basis for action.

The instructor's manual (55pp.) is a very happy exposition of Toelken's joy in teaching folklore. The topics and projects he suggests (branding, revivals, ethnic slurs, and so on) combine valuable teaching points with content that stimulates classroom discussion.

Students and teachers may well find Toelken's book and manual to be just the kind of reference needed to add more content and more structure to projects of topical or local interest. We can report good results with the book as a supplementary reference in a college humanities course and a second-year college German course as well as in high school American history.

Glen E. Lich
Schreiner College,
and
Lera Tyler Lich
Ingram-Tom Moore High School

BI-FOCAL

Minetta Goyne

Before turning my attention to books specifically concerned with the Germans of Texas, let me mention several resources that will become available shortly, if they are not already on the shelves in some cases. At least one is likely to interest many GTHS Newsletter readers. Having had access to none of the three, I cannot comment upon their quality. Scheduled for release in December of 1980 is a three-volume set that is said to exceed greatly the scope of what has until now been considered the definitive work on the subject with which it deals. Passenger and Immigration Lists (Gale Research Co., Book Tower, Detroit, Mich. 48226) costs \$180, too much for the individual purchaser, but libraries ordering the set, as some of the larger or specialized Texas libraries are sure to do, will receive free of further charge the preliminary index (paperbound). This is said to be an essentially complete list of passengers arriving in North America or the West Indies between 1600 and 1900, a period during which, we are told, the intention to remain as permanent residents may almost be taken for granted. Each entry is supplied with date and place of arrival. Editor of the index is P. William Filby.

Two other Gale releases, both with special appeal for those interested in the Pennsylvania "Dutch," obviously including many who now make Texas their home, are the Bibliography on German Settlements in Colonial North America, Especially on the Pennsylvania Germans and Their Descendants (Emil Meynen, compiler-editor; \$36), covering the period 1683-1933, and The Story of the Pennsylvania Germans: Embracing an Account of Their History and Their Dialect, by William Beidelman (\$20), which concentrates on refugees from religious and political persecution who came over from the Rhine and Neckar regions between 1682 and 1770.

Closer to home there is a new quarterly, Victoria -- Crossroads of South Texas, which is sure to include much that relates to the Germans of Texas, many of whom have made the area their home over the years, as our readership no doubt knows. To receive the quarterly, one must pay the \$10 membership fee of the Victoria County Genealogical Society. Its address is 302 North Main St., Victoria, Texas.

A very different sort of book, from all reports, is Sangers', Pioneer Texas Merchants (Texas State Historical Association, 2-306 Richardson Hall, University Station, Austin, Texas 78712; \$12.95). Those familiar with Dallas or early-day Waco are acquainted with the name of this German family that emigrated to Texas early in the 1840's, but it took Leon Joseph Rosenberg of the University of Arkansas to illuminate its role in the business and social history of our state.

For genealogists, Danny Ray Lammert's Along the Brazos: The Lammert Family in Texas should be a treat. The privately published book contains, in addition to its index and preface, 275 pages of information and photographs connected with the family of Sophie Lammert, wife of Heinrich Hodde. Married before they left their native Germany, the Hoddes made a farm near Brenham (Washington County) their home. Sophie died in 1915, he in 1926. The author asserts that, since all data were provided by relatives and were not checked against official records, it is not, strictly speaking, a genealogy, and attempts at some length to justify certain idiosyncracies in his style of recording the children born to a couple. Since I am not a genealogist, my reaction is that he would have done well to use the more conventional "shorthand" of genealogists, putting supplementary information elsewhere in the book. However, members of the large family may well find the chosen method more to their own tastes. Mailing addresses are provided for many of the entries, and that of the compiler is: Rt. 2, Box 52, Sagerton, Texas 79548. Feminists will, no doubt, be pleased to see that the emphasis has been placed on the matriarch.

This is probably the best time to warn those producing genealogical works that they would receive much more enlightened comment upon their books if they were to submit them to one of several people who regularly contribute to the Newsletter and who make genealogy their central concern. I do not feel qualified to judge such work, and other duties prevent my being able to include such works in future in this column. My comments and critiques must be directed at works with more textual matter. The following, though primarily an index, includes considerable other material, a fact that makes it more suitable for inclusion here than it might otherwise be.

Leonard Joe McCown (217 W. 14th Street, Irving, Texas 75060) in 1979 published a paperbound directory called Cemeteries of Indianola, Texas, which is available from the author for \$10. Because Indianola (also known as Carlshafen) served as port of entry for many of the Mainzer Adelsverein immigrants, the once-thriving town, almost obliterated by hurricanes over a century ago, is necessarily a part of German Texana. Listed are the graves in the Indianola Cemetery,

BI-FOCAL

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the Cemetery on the Ridge, and the Zimmerman Cemetery, but McCown acknowledges that many pioneers' names and graves are lost to us. Included are photographs of headstones, copies of inscriptions, two shots of Main Street in about 1873, a city plan from 1868, notes from the minutes of the Indianola Historical Association, and other pertinent information derived from various published sources. Startling to me was the predominance of names not German in origin, since family friends with Indianola connections were essentially all German by heritage. For example, among the many non-German listings were over one hundred for the Hospital Cemetery, all colored servicemen who died in 1865 and were later removed to the Brownsville National Cemetery for reburial, after the danger of spreading cholera was thought to have passed. Indianola continues to interest us despite nature's and vandals' efforts to erase it from memory.

Another recent book of which only a part touches upon German Texana is Ernest G. Fischer's Marxists and Utopias in Texas: The Lone Star State's Pioneer Flirtation With Socialism-Communism (Eakin Publications, P.O. Box 178, Burnet, Texas 78611; \$11.95). A native of Bell County (Texas) and a German-Czech by descent, the author, according to the dust jacket, has written two other books and a three-act play. Fischer's career was with Associated Press and related endeavors, and -- at the risk of sounding like the English teacher I am -- I was constantly aware of his journalistic background while I read his book. The subtitle seems to suggest that Texas as a state somehow toyed with the idea of socialistic or communistic governance, which would indeed be uncharacteristic and a startling revelation. Since the author clearly did not intend readers to draw any such inference from reading the book itself, he would seem to be guilty of having deliberately created a sensational headline, so to speak, that is not justified by the accompanying stories. I found the often choppy paragraphing a distraction because it was illogical. In a newspaper, I understand, this may be a means of enabling readers to skim a write-up hurriedly for salient points, but books are not meant to be read that way. The injections of very contemporary expressions into material about the nineteenth century were, to me, decidedly irritating. A "wheeler-dealer" is strictly a man of our century, even if his type has existed throughout recorded history. I concede that not everyone will react to these features as strongly as I, but all researchers among our readers are likely to suffer disappointment upon finding that little new information emerges from the two chapters dealing specifically with German communities. The other eight chapters, since they concern less familiar undertakings, will consequently prove more rewarding to those who make German Texana their special interest.

Chapter III touches on the undertakings of the Vierziger and stresses Friedrich Schenck's part in the community of Bettina. Far more material is devoted to the often repeated account of the Adelsverein's venture in Texas than our readers are likely to need, but some others of Fischer's readers may need this generalized material as background. Chapter IV takes up Sisterdale (also Tusculum and Boerne briefly), playing up especially Ottomar von Behr and Dr. Adolf Douai, the latter of whom was, undeniably, Marxist in his orientation. The Sisterdale community probably never was a communistic colony, as Fischer states at the outset, but has sometimes been so considered. What the "Latin farmers" there shared, apparently, were intellectual curiosity and von Behr's liquor and library. As anyone who has been involved with a college faculty can attest, it takes more than that to produce cooperation, not to say to make a Utopia. After telling of the demise of Sisterdale as a community, the author ends the chapter with a cryptic reference to the the Llano Cooperative Community founded in 1917 -- in Louisiana! The connection, if any, is left to one's imagination. At least once in the book, footnotes do not appear on the page where they belong, but this is not such an instance. Nevertheless, what flaws the book has do not deprive the material of its fascination, and many will unquestionably enjoy the distinctive rubric under which the veteran newsman has assembled diverse facts. Probably more surprising that the French, English, Danish, Quaker, and Mormon undertakings described in the book is the one by the "Sanctified Sisters" of Bell County, yet another instance in which feminists would surely find delight.

In bringing before the public Gilbert J. Jordan's Yesterday in the Texas Hill Country, the Texas A&M University Press has added to its distinguished backlist another book to be admired. For those of us with ties to the Central Texas areas that are to a large degree a cultural unit because of their common German element, it is also a book to be treasured. If circumstances were ever to force me to give up my periodic visits to that area, I might very well keep with

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me two books from the A&A Press to help remind me of the hills of home: Professor Jordan's to put me in touch with the people, and Texas Heartland: A Hill Country Year (photographs by Jim Bones, Jr., and text by John Graves, published in 1975) to encapsulate some of its natural beauties. John Graves has quoted a Houston friend as saying, "There isn't a soul in Texas that wouldn't have been born here in these hills if he could have managed it." It is an unusually appealing region in some ways, which accounts for its having become a tourist mecca and the locus for artists of various sorts. But Professor Jordan writes of a time before this development set in and after the romance of pioneers and Indians was already remote. He does not adopt the sentimentalism of someone trying to recapture a past that antedates his own experience, nor does he have the often grating insistence upon the quaintness of the people and their customs so often present in the comments of tourists or recent arrivals. That may well be why a university press published Professor Jordan's book. You will have noticed that the word German is not part of the title.

When one thinks of a German, transplanted or indigenous, it is likely to be a Lutheran or a Catholic that comes to mind. Professor Jordan (originally pronounced Yor-dahn), product of a German family that converted to Methodism in Texas, is more "echt" (genuine) than "typisch" (typical). Where he grew up, going to dances, playing Skat (a complicated card game favored by German men), and drinking alcoholic beverages were abjured, while camp meetings were an important part of one's social life. As I read Professor Jordan's account of his youth, I was struck by the fact that, although we are of different sexes, different generations, totally different religious backgrounds (my "freethinking" parents sent me to a Catholic elementary school for six years), and grew up in different geographical areas -- he in rural Mason County and I in the comparatively populous area between San Antonio and Austin in a little town -- there was much that made our childhood experiences similar. Being a late child of my parents, I am, to be sure, something of a throwback to the preceding generation. But surely the principal reason is that all of us Texas Germans, provided we have made the effort to preserve traditions and some of the language of our ancestors, are to an extent anachronistic. It matters less that we grew up in different places and times and that our forefathers came from widely separated parts of the German-speaking world than it matters that we learned many of the same verses, proverbs, expressions, and patterns of behavior. Hidden down inside most of us is a large nineteenth-century German component, so that Professor Jordan was able to be representative of us though not typical. Much of what he presents from his youth would have applied well for all rural children of Texas belonging to his generation. Therefore we get from his book not just a large serving of Texas German culture but in addition a genre picture of life in rural Texas before World War I. The book deals with everyday matters that professional historians have a tendency to overlook or to reject.

We should all be grateful to Terry Jordan, the author's son, for having urged the elder Jordan to write this book. (Terry Jordan's own excellent books appear on all recent bibliographies of Texana and have received various coveted honors.) We cannot judge how much the quality of the book was influenced by William Owens, whose advice the author acknowledges having accepted. Owens, long a teacher of creative writing at Columbia University and himself renowned for such memorable works as This Stubborn Soil and Three Friends (concerning the intertwined lives of three eminent Texas personalities, Roy Bedichek, J. Frank Dobie, and Walter Prescott Webb), was once Professor Jordan's student. Such a combination of talent is hard to match. The result is a work that demonstrates the time-honored objective of entertaining while teaching. One may occasionally wish for a slightly more graceful translation of a verse or more frequent departures from the strangely impersonal tone of these reminiscences, but the text and the editing are hard to fault in any way. I noticed only one printing error, a case ending on a German word, and for this the author is certainly not responsible. The list price, \$12.95, is modest by present standards, especially considering what one gets in return.

Last of the books to be discussed in this issue is German Culture in Texas: A Free Earth; Essays from the 1978 Southwest Symposium, edited by Glen E. Rich and Dona B. Reeves (Twayne Publishers, 70 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass. 02111; \$16.00). The book, as the title indicates, incorporates papers delivered at Southwest Texas State University at a gathering that an NEH grant supported. Accompanying the essays is a chronology of events from the history of Germans in Texas (the work of Lera Patrick Tyler). In addition there are over forty illustrations consisting of photographic portraits, copies of various types of amateur and professional graphic

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representations, maps, and charts. Also provided are an identification of the contributors, an index, and a selected bibliography with twelve subdivisions, the last-mentioned tool being extremely valuable to those undertaking research. Many of the works listed, one should mention, are not specifically about Texas.

Obviously a column like this one cannot hope to give adequate attention to all of the thirteen essays, which are grouped under four headings: Search for the Garden, Civilization in the Wilderness, The Crisis of Ethnicity, and Current Dimensions. As is the case with such collections (even the finest Festschriften), the quality of composition and the depth of scholarship vary greatly from article to article. Jack Walker makes some rather predictable observations about the motivations and expectations of the several waves of German immigrants. James Patrick McGuire examines the questions of whether the artists Carl G. Iwonski, Louise Heuser Wueste, Richard Petri, and Hermann Lungwitz shared any unifying features, and whether -- like more famous painters such as Carl Bodmer and Albert Bierstadt -- they played a role in the incubation of the American myth. The first he answers by saying that any underlying principle uniting these artists may be considered as traceable to their all, or almost all, having been trained in the Northern Romantic tradition, one they never abandoned. Though the three men are known to have been acquainted in Texas (Petri's sister was the wife of Lungwitz, in fact), conditions in Texas were not conducive to the formation of art societies until later. By the turn of the century few outside the artists' families recalled the painters or their works, a loss rectified in recent years by exhibits and publications. Therein lies the negative answer to the second question.

Other arts, particularly music and literature, fared better. Crystal Sasse Ragsdale, who concentrates upon the problems and interests of the better educated women among the pioneers, uses a variety of memoirs and accounts to support her argument that art and art objects were means to "counteract the backwoods cultural climate" here, a circumstance that led to the addition of the alliterative Kultur to the prescribed Kind, Kirche, and Kuche. In Texas the function of German literature, according to Hubert H. Heinen, was to act as sustenance, a way to nourish one's ideals that were apt to waver amidst duties that made taxing demands on one's time and energy. Heinen stresses that a pioneer either brought with him an already-developed interest in literature or did not find it practical to cultivate the taste in his new homeland. Occasionally literature became a retreat for one who could not adapt, and therefore was looked upon as perhaps also the cause of the failure. Indications are that those still identifying themselves as ethnically German feel a connection with the literary tradition of German in only very rare instances. Instead, according to A. Leslie Willson, the myth of Texas is gaining ground in contemporary German writing, as can be illustrated in the works of authors whom Willson cites. Other examples are drawn from Willson's personal experience with visiting lecturers at The University of Texas at Austin, some of whom have become quite nostalgic about Texas after returning to their careers as writers in Germany. It is quite startling to contrast what they found especially fascinating or admirable about Texas and Texans with the observations or expectations of earlier Germans whom Glen E. Lich calls to mind. In the first half of the nineteenth century, the intellectual German considered America in the light of a utopian fantasy. Interest was more likely to focus upon political and scientific ideas than than now, quite obviously. Some thinkers of that time, however, rejected America as being too utilitarian in its thinking. The contemporary German, on the other hand, is struck with wonder at the "rawness of nature" and the patience of drivers stuck in a traffic jam, Willson shows.

Terry C. Jordan, a cultural geographer, takes as his central thesis that, far from wishing to establish a little bit of Germany in Central Texas, the German pioneer, to judge from his houses, intended above all else to assimilate. The traditional Hessian and Saxon floorplans were discarded from the start, and several American styles were adopted in their place. Types of wall construction too were rapidly adopted from neighboring Anglo-Americans and occasionally from Mexicans, though some characteristic methods such as half-timbering were applied as well. At a later date the Texas German introduced a kind of stone house now considered to be the predominant style in the Hill Country because it is so distinctive. This type of house, Jordan contends, has no clearly traceable antecedent. Beyond this there are discussions of roof constructions, methods of heating, and styles and placements of windows, doors, and stairways.

A German geographer who came to Texas, where he became a factor in antebellum politics

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and, among other occupations, a hydrotherapist, was Dr. Ernst Kapp, subject of a stimulating article by Hans-Martin Sass. The discussion of Kapp's "philosophy of technology and environment" leads Sass to the statement that, "It was not the fulfillment of fictitious aims of so-called world history but the cultivation and spiritualization of the soil by means of human labor that Kapp saw as the challenge for mankind." Kapp came to Texas because of having published a plea for liberty in which he equated Prussian bureaucratic control with "megamachines dominating people and finally making them parts of a machine, too." One wonders whether Kapp and John Ruskin were drawing ideas from the same source or happened upon the same idea at about the same time by chance. At Sisterdale, where he brought his family after being deprived of his job as teacher of geography, Kapp developed tools for both agricultural and wood-working purposes. Later he returned to Germany, ostensibly for his health, but actually because of disappointment over the outcome of the War Between the States.

It was with a meeting in San Antonio in 1854 that Texas German politics began, and no one was more responsible than Ernst Kapp that the immigrants were politicized. As Joe B. Frantz sees it, the Germans were essentially a solid Democratic voting block until the blacks were disenfranchised, after which they became the backbone of the Republican Party. Though of German extraction and a long-time Texas resident (quite a distinguished one), Frantz is in some passages of his essay too uncritical of Texas Germans, treating them as though they were somehow more enlightened than Texans in general, a point of view it would be impossible to support statistically. Francis E. Abernethy, in discussing Texas-German folklore, inclines in the same direction. However, one cannot resist being swept along by the almost childlike enthusiasm Abernethy shows in discussing the customs of the Texas Germans. Obviously not of that ethnic group himself, he is charmingly full of delight, particularly when he states that, the antagonisms of the two global wars behind us, the German can once more be proud of his heritage. It is this kind of ethnic pride to which Glenn G. Gilbert also appeals.

Glenn Gilbert, whose study of the German spoken in Texas is the most comprehensive yet published, would have us think that the widely scattered speakers of Texas German use a sort of *koiné*, a contention some will dispute. In his essay for the symposium Gilbert poses some interesting questions about what he calls the "grammatical dismantlement" of the standard language that has come about in Texas and suggests at least four research topics that might bear fruit in the areas of teacher training, teaching aids and materials, and lobbying before legislatures and agencies, all with regard to the revival of interest in German instruction where there are still speakers of the language in Texas. Should Gilbert's optimism be justified, such projects might best start in the Hill Country, whose German customs Gilbert J. Jordan explores in his essay, which is adapted from his own book, Yesterday in the Texas Hill Country (Texas A&M University Press, 1979).

Every library of consequence and every individual who collects Texana will want to purchase German Culture in Texas. The book is to be thought of as essential reading by all who are likely to read this Newsletter. Investing in it is money well spent.

The Society for German-American Studies will hold its annual symposium on the campus of Fort Hays State University in Hays, Kansas on April 16 and 17, 1982. All inquiries and proposals for papers should be directed to Professor Helmut J. Schmaller, Department of History, Fort Hays State University, Hays, Kansas, 67601. The deadline for the submission of papers is December 1, 1981.

DEUTSCHES ERSTES LESEBUCH, Gilbert J. Jordan

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During the latter part of the 19th century and the early part of the 20th, German was taught in the public schools in many German-American cities and settlements. Some schools had highly developed bilingual programs, as for example Cincinnati and Milwaukee. Also in Texas similar programs were established throughout the German Belt.

For these German classes several interesting old text books were published at this time, such as the Weick and Grebner series: Die deutsche Bibel and Deutsches Erstes, Zweites, Drittes Lesebuch (Amer. Book Co., 1886), Fick's Hin und Her (Also Amer. Book Co., 1913), and the Paul V. Bacon books: Im Vaterland and Vorwärts (Both by Allyn and Bacon, 1910 ff.). These charming old books are for the most part eclectic readers, combined with grammar lessons and composition and translation exercises. For the purpose of the present paper, the Deutsches Erstes Lesebuch was selected to be discussed here.

ECCLECTIC GERMAN FIRST READER

Deutsches
Erstes Lesebuch

Für amerikanische Schulen.

von

W. H. Weick und C. Grebner.



New York • Cincinnati • Chicago
American Book Company.

This little first reader has 112 pages and it contains 32 poems, 10 with illustrations, e. g. "Häschen saß im grünen Gras," (Rabbit sat in the green, green grass), "Frisch ans Werk und säume nicht," (Quick to work and don't delay), even a few literary gems, e. g. Goethe's "Gefunden," (Found). Below will be given one of these poems: "Mein Mütterlein" (My Mother, dear.)

The fifty-three short prose sketches take up most of the space. The titles show a typical 19th century flavor: "Kindesliebe" (A Child's Love), "Die Schule" (School), "Kind und Schmetterling" (Child and Butterfly), "Reinlichkeit" (Cleanliness), and "Die guten Kinder" (The Good Children). The last three stories will appear below.

In addition to these prose selections and the above-mentioned poems, there are four handwritten letters in German script, 16 illustrations, some riddles, and proverbs. Some of the stories have poems interspersed in the prose.

The text, beginning with the first page, is in German type, except one prose sketch and six

poems, which appear in Roman type.

In the back of the book are 18 pages of Sprachübung (Grammar explanations and exercises) and 10 pages of English to German translations. The grammar topics include: nouns, gender, articles, plurals, pronouns, adjectives, and verbs. All the explanations are in German, with an occasional English word.

Mein Mütterlein.

Mein Mütterlein, wie lieb ich dich
 Von ganzem Herzen inniglich!
 Und ist mein Herz auch noch so klein,
 So nahm ich dich doch ganz hinein,
 O Mütterlein!

Wie ich so klein jetzt vor dir steh'
 Und dir in deine Augen seh',
 Da denke ich: Wärst du nicht mein,
 So könnte ich auch nicht mehr sein;
 Mein Mütterlein!

Inniglich, fondly; nahm, took.



Die guten Kinder.

Drei kleine Geschwister standen beisammen und redeten von Vater und Mutter. Jedes erzählte, wie gut die Eltern seien, und welche Geschenke es zum Geburtstage bekommen habe. Dann sprachen sie vom Kinde des Nachbarn, dem die Mutter gestorben war. Da sagte das Schwesterlein: „Unsere Mutter darf nicht sterben!“

Die Kinder gingen bald in das Haus und schmiegtan sich an Vater und Mutter; und sie waren nirgends so gern wie bei den Eltern.

Beisammen, together; redeten, talked; erzählte, told; schmiegtan sich, nestled; nirgends, nowhere; waren gerne, liked it.



Kind und Schmetterling.

Kind: Schmetterling, kleines Ding, sage wovon bu lebst, daß du nur stets in den Lüften schwebst?

Schm.: Blumenduft, Sonnenschein, das ist die Nahrung mein!

Das Kindlein, das wollt' ihn fangen, da bat er mit Zittern und Bangen: „Liebes Kindlein, thu' es nicht, laß mich spielen im Sonnenlicht; eh' vergeht das Abendrot, lieg' ich doch schon kalt und tot.“

Schwebst, hovers; Zittern, trembling; Bangen, fear; eh': before; vergeht, passes away.

Reinlichkeit.

„Paul, steh' auf,“ rief die Mutter, „es ist Zeit!“ Sogleich stand Paul auf und wusch und kämte sich. Jetzt schlug es sieben Uhr. „Ei,“ sagte er, „da kann ich ja meine Jacke und Mütze noch bürsten und meine Stiefel putzen.“ Nach dem Frühstück nahm Paul noch einmal sein Buch zur Hand. Um halb neun machte er sich auf nach der Schule.

Hurra! wie geht es auf der Straße durch Dick und Dünn! Paul läuft und hüpf und springt auch, wie die anderen Knaben; aber er weicht dem Kote aus. Seinen Ranzen legt er nie auf den Boden, um mit Steinen zu werfen, oder um sich zu schlagen. Darum kommt er auch sauber und nett in die Schule. Auch seine Hefte und Bücher sind rein. Der Lehrer ist mit ihm zufrieden.

*Reinlichkeit wofüllt dem Leib,
 Jenes Kinder, Mann und Weib.*

King William resident preserves old customs

The North San Antonio Times—Thursday, December 18, 1980—11

By Mary M. Fisher

She just turned 30 but she's already an old-timer.

"I'm the last remnant of the old original settlers in King William," says pert, dark haired Maria Watson, who lives at 315 Adams St. in the King William historic district, not far from the home at 213 Washington St. where she grew up.

Not to worry. She has no intention of abandoning the environs her German immigrant maternal great-grandfather Carl Groos settled in exactly 100 years ago at a home on 335 King William St.

And she has every intention of continuing the old-time family Christmas customs.

"We always have a big cedar tree," says Maria, who pronounces her first name with a long "i." "The ceilings at the Washington Street home are 13 feet so we can't go much taller than that," she says, a twinkle in her darkly-browed blue-green eyes.

Ornaments used at the Washington Street home of Maria's father, William Watson, and his wife, Conoly Cullum Watson (Maria's mother died six years ago) range from century-old German, blown glass ornaments to simple paper ones made by the family during World War I to the "old kind that hold the candles."

"We don't use candles," says

Maria. "It's too risky. We still have the gas lights and we'll turn on the gas chandeliers. And we'll decorate the home with cedar garlands."

The elder Watsons will observe Christmas night with Maria and Conoly's son, jazz trumpeter Jimmy Cullum, his wife Blanquita and small daughter.

A number of Groos family dishes handed down from generation to generation and taught to Maria by her mother will be on hand, including several varieties of German cookies and Herring Salad.

Arms crossed, Maria reminisces: "I remember Mother would make Christmas cookies starting about this time and put them away in stoneware crocks and let them age a few weeks.

"Herring Salad is a tradition that goes back to the old home at 335 King William. The various relatives would get together about a week before and chop the herring. Mother always said, 'They set it out on the back porch to rot for a few days,'" says Maria, referring to the aging process.

"Last year was the first year I hadn't done it," she continues, "because I was too busy. This year I'm going to make it and distribute it to the family. I'm going to ask Aunt Hallie Groos if she's up to it—she just turned 90.

"We'd always eat roast the night before," recalls Maria. "My mother would cook it the next day, as all the

German aunts couldn't stand rare meat in the salad."

Maria also plans this Christmas to bake Molasses Cookies ("They were a mainstay. If you made nothing else you make molasses cookies"), Pfaffenbrod, a very rich sweet bread and two other family favorites not of German origin: Mrs. Rote's Cookies and Picadillo.

Gluwein, a spiced hot wine drink, is the specialty of the Jockusch branch of the Groos family, according to Maria. Two other old family cookie recipes she shares are Springerle and Speculazi.

San Antonio-born, Maria attended St. Anthony's School, graduated from Incarnate Word High School, did undergraduate work at Sophie Newcomb College and completed a degree in political science at The University of Texas at Austin.

Returning to San Antonio in 1971, she began work as a research assistant on the San Antonio Historical Survey for an architectural firm, a job that lasted almost two years.

"I was doing an inventory of buildings that were significant in the city's history," says Maria who cites four "orphans" as her favorites: the Sullivan Carriage House, the old Alamo National Bank Building, the Texas Theater and the Embassy Bar on the south side of Military Plaza, her "all-time favorite."

After completing the survey,

Herring Salad (Herings Salat)

15 to 20 milcher herring
2 to 3 (3 oz.) jars capers
1 1/4 to 2 (2 lb.) jars beets
1 1/4 to 2 (1 qt.) jars sour pickles
About 1 dozen hardboiled eggs
About 1 dozen winesap apples
About a 5 lb. rump roast
Red wine
Vinegar

1 small bottle olive oil
Potato and onion (optional)

Skin and bone herring and cut into small pieces. Reserve milch. Chop beets, apples (peeled), pickles and eggs into small pieces. Cook roast to well done and cool. Cut into small pieces. Combine all the above and add capers. Cream herring milch through a sieve with red wine and a little vinegar. Pour this mixture and olive oil over the salad and mix well. Refrigerate for several days before serving. Add chopped, cooked potato and raw onion before serving, if desired.

Maria joined the Witte Museum staff as membership secretary for a year and a half, then spent five years as assistant librarian at the Daughters of the Republic of Texas library at the Alamo, a job she quit last summer.

This fall, she began work on a master's degree in urban studies at Trinity University, being the first recipient of VIA's McEnery scholarship. "I'll serve my internship with VIA," says Maria.

"I'm sure I'll do something with historical preservation when I'm through school," she says, referring to her interest in that area which began through her mother.

"She used to give speeches on growing up in King William," says Maria. "I wasn't thrilled when I was little but at some point I overcame that and found it was very special."

A board member of the San Antonio Conservation Society for the past five years, Maria has served as president of the San Antonio Historical Commission, board member of the Junior League of San Antonio and now sits on the boards of the Friends of the Parks and the King William Association.

The future?

"Staying in the King William for a while longer.

"I'll eventually live in 213 Washington Street," she says, adding dryly: "I'll have to hand-pick a husband like my mother did who won't mind living in an old house."

etwas über meine Reise nach Deutschland.

Frau Anna Eberle

Fredricksburg, Texas

Am 10. Oktober 1979 habe ich nochmal eine Reise in die alte Heimat unternommen, um meine noch lebenden Geschwister und auch meine Enkelkinder zu besuchen. Mein Enkel ist bei der U.S. Luftwaffe und war zu der Zeit in Deutschland stationiert, wurde aber im Juli nach Boston versetzt. Ich flog mit Braniff von Austin nach Dallas und von da direkt nach Frankfurt, wo meine Verwandten mich erwarteten. Ich mußte meine Zeit zwischen den Geschwistern und Enkelkindern teilen. Sie alle haben ihr Bestes getan, mir den Aufenthalt in der alten Heimat so schön wie möglich zu machen.

Die deutsche Bundesrepublik ist sehr reich an Naturschönheiten und interessanten Sehenswürdigkeiten. Alle Spuren vom letzten Krieg sind verschwunden. Die Städte am Rhein waren über 80% zerstört, aber sie sind heute schöner als je. Die Wohnhäuser sind sehr schön und praktisch gebaut und hochmodern eingerichtet. In den breiten Fensterbänken stehen Blumen u. geben den Häusern einen freundlichen Eindruck. Die Geschäftszentralen sind genau wie die hiesigen. Man sieht keine Müllhaufen, es wird sehr auf Sauberkeit gehalten. Das Leben ist sehr teuer. Lebensmittel, Hotels und Kleidung sind hoch im Preis. Wer als Besucher alles aus eigener Tasche bezahlen muß, muß schon einen dicken Geldbeutel haben. Was den amerikanischen Soldaten sehr wehtut, ist der niedrige Stand des Dollars. Trotz alledem kommen immer noch viele Besucher aus dem Ausland. Die Land-

straßen sind ausgezeichnet. Sie sind eingesäumt von steilen Bergen, bewachsen mit Tannen oder Kiefern. Von ihren Spitzen grüßen uralte Burgen, die von den Rittern bewohnt waren. Viele sind noch gut erhalten. Die Marksburg bei Braubach ist noch in ihrem ursprünglichen Zustand erhalten. Da muß man staunen über die Einrichtung und Geräte. Was mir das Gruseln gab, war eine Folter, mit der so viele unschuldige Menschen zu Tode gepeinigt wurden. Die Burgen und Schlösser sind ein großer Anziehungspunkt für Fremde.

Im allgemeinen sind die Verhältnisse wie hier. Die jetzige Generation hat andre Lebensanschauungen als die alte. Ehescheidungen, Diebstähle u. s. w. sind an der Tagesordnung. Die Kirchen sind halb leer. Aber etwas Schönes ist geblieben - die Liebe zum Gesang. Die Chöre leisten Großartiges. Was mir nicht gefiel, ist die Tatsache, daß man in Zeitungen und auch im öffentlichen Leben immer mehr und mehr englische Wörter gebraucht. Und die deutsche Sprache ist doch so ausdrucksvoll und deutlich.

Ich habe viel Schönes gesehen und erlebt, aber eins werde ich nicht vergessen. Ich machte mit 35 amerikanischen Frauen eine Busfahrt nach Solingen, um eine Stahlwarenfabrik zu besichtigen. Man hatte uns zu Ehren die amerikanische Fahne aufgezogen und uns die Herstellung der verschiedenen Waren vorgeführt. Das war hochinteressant.

Ich habe meinen Besuch in der alten Heimat länger ausgedehnt, als ich eigentlich wollte. Es war auch sicher der letzte. Der Abschied von meinen Verwandten fiel mir sehr schwer, aber es zog mich auch nach meiner Familie hier, und ich freute mich, meine Kinder wiederzusehen. Ich kam am 1. Juni zurück.

GERMAN TEXANS' GENEALOGY SECTION

Theresa Gold, Genealogy Editor
106 Ranchland, San Antonio TX 78213

One of the genealogical publications recently questioned if interest in genealogy is on the decline since "Roots" and the Bicentennial are long gone. Judging from the letters reaching this editor, the answer would have to be a resounding "NO!"-- at least among the segment of the populace identified as German Texans.

We had a successful program at our last GTHS meeting in September in San Antonio. The panel of knowledgeable speakers brought us information on what records are available and how to obtain them to assist in our family research. Speaking on public records were Bob Green and Guadalupe Gonzales from the Bexar County Clerk's office and Michael Dabrisus from the State Archives in Austin. Filling us in on Catholic, Methodist, and Lutheran church records were Msgr. Charles Grahmann, Vicar General of the San Antonio Archdiocese; Lois Boles, archivist of Travis Park United Methodist Church; and Del Rose Cearley, business manager of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church. Our own GTHS special consultant Robert Robinson-Zwahr gave tips on writing to Germany for records. Shirley Scheiss, head librarian at San Antonio's Latter Day Saints library, gave an introduction to the use of Mormon records in research. Each of these speakers could have devoted an entire session, or a whole day, to each topic, so we appreciate their coming to stimulate our members to seek out ancestors' records. We heartily thank all of the speakers!

Special note: Bob Robinson has offered the remaining handouts from his presentation to those not able to attend the meeting. This is a one-page annotated bibliography of publications that would aid those corresponding with agencies in Germany. Please send a SASE (Self-Addressed-Stamped-Envelope), not to Bob, but to your Genealogy Editor, address above, for a copy.

As we ever look forward, plans are being made for the next GTHS meeting, September 12 and 13, at Winedale. Since we feel we may have many attending a GTHS meeting for the first time, it has been suggested that the genealogy segment of the program deal with "the basics" of family research. Your ideas and suggestions are appreciated. Write to your Genealogy Editor, but early enough to allow for proper plans.

BOOKS DONATED TO GTHS

The GTHS maintains a library collection housed in the library at Southwest Texas State University. Two authors have donated three books to the collection that bear special mention as they pertain to genealogy of German Texans.

Author Juanita Daniel Zachry has donated two of her books to our GTHS collection. The first, History of Rural Taylor County, is a large (9" x 12") hardback book of 268 pages, including a full-name index. Although Abilene is the seat of Taylor County, this work concentrates, as the name implies, on the rural areas of the county rather than on Abilene itself. Created in 1858 and organized twenty years later, Taylor County was seen as a Utopia of abundant grasses, plentiful wildlife, fish-filled streams, and fertile productive soils. As the land was surveyed and settlers came, the county seat was located at Buffalo Gap. But not without controversy. Which was the true site of Buffalo Gap? The advent of the railroad to Abilene brought also a petition for an election to move the county seat there. This book includes chapters on the early day ranchers, cattle trails and trail drivers, buffalo and Indians, agriculture, and the days up to the Great Depression. A second section tells of some fifty communities within the county in more or less detail. The third section, nearly half of the book, consists of stories of 41 families of the county, chosen for their prominence and the diversity of their locale. Although most were not, some families were of German heritage. In this section, as throughout the entire book, are clear, well-chosen black and white photographs.

Nearly every section is documented with published materials and names of those interviewed. Maps, vintage photos, and direct quotations add to the value of this work. It is a must for the bookshelf of anyone with family connections into Taylor County. Order from the publisher, Eakin publications, Box 178, Burnet TX 78611. Price: \$25.00, plus \$1.25 tax (Tex. residents), plus \$1.25 postage.

Mrs. Zachry has also donated her book This Man David, a Southern planter, the biography of David Rumph, born in South Carolina of German-Swiss extraction. As a young man, he went to Georgia where he acquired land and became a well-to-do merchant and plantation owner. Because of the Civil War and its aftermath, he lost nearly everything. In 1869, the family, David and wife Mary, and the youngest four of their nine children, departed for Texas by wagon, a two-month trip. The family stopped in Hunt County, Texas, then went to Fannin County, to Red River, and to Grayson County, seeking suitable land for agriculture. In 1876, at age 70, David moved his family to the Jim Ned community in Taylor County. Within a year, he was dead of pneumonia. Of his five sons, three became pioneer physicians in Taylor County; nine grandsons followed in their footsteps--a total of twenty descendants have followed the medical profession in various parts of Texas. The first part of this 242-page book consists of the story of David Rumph and his family, narrated in a readable style, with details enhancing the dramatic value. Yet it is fully documented from records, letters, and informants. The next section lists the descendants of the family, including dates, occupations, education, religion, memberships, cause of death, and so on, as one would extract the information furnished on Family Group Sheets. Family photographs are consolidated in one section toward the back, along with reprints of documents and maps, followed by the indexes and bibliography. Even though one may not have a direct interest in this particular family, the book is recommended to our members interested in writing their own family histories as an example of family history come alive in the telling. This shows that the "stories" need not be dry and scholarly while holding to the necessity of documentation. It also answers the question of how to get the information from the many individual sheets into print in an organized manner. Although the book was published by Quality Printing Co., it must be ordered directly from the author at 502 E.N. 16th, Abilene TX 76901. Cost: \$10.00, includes tax and postage.

GTHS member Arliss Treybig has donated a copy of her book German Roots--Texas Growth (Love that title!), the statistical history of the descendants of William Henry Treybig and Lena Marx, which includes references to the Heine, Knebel, Marx, and Treybig families in Texas. Whereas Mrs. Zachry's This Man David is an excellent example of a professionally published hardback book, Miss Treybig's is an equally excellent example of the do-it-yourself type of book many of our members are anxious to publish themselves. This is a 77-page book, mimeographed on one side of the page, on 8½" x 11" paper, softbound. A high school teacher, Miss Treybig not only did the research and writing, she mimeographed and collated the book herself, with only professional aid in the binding process. Her book begins with the background of the German immigrant movement to Texas and goes into the ancestral history of the Treybig family, with family tree charts. Nicholas and Mary (Plonne) Treybig were among the passengers of the ill-fated Nahant shipwrecked off the coast of England in 1845 enroute to Texas. Two months later, the passengers were boarded on the Timoleon and arrived at Galveston in 1846. Although owners of a Fisher-Miller Grant, the family settled first at either Skull Creek or Spring Branch. By 1850, they were in Austin County. In searching early records, Miss Treybig encountered many discrepancies, and she deals with these reasonably. A chapter on Nicholas's son Bernhard brings in information on his wife's family, the Heines. Bernhard and Elise (Heine) were the parents of William Henry Treybig. Another section details the history, ancestors, and family tree of William Henry's wife Lena Marx, with several generations into Germany, including her mother's family, the Knebels. A brief history of W. H. and Lena Treybig and family brings us to a listing of the descendants of the family, in strict outline form, followed by the "statistical history" of the descendants. This gives more detailed information on each person, the date and place of birth and marriage, education, occupation, religion, town of residence, and so on, the kind of information that would be extracted from family group sheets. Interspersed are stories of the old days, business beginnings, and honors ranging from rodeo queens to fourth-grade awards, the details that enhance any family record. Grouped toward the back of the book are maps and selected family portraits, as these pages were Xeroxed rather than mimeographed. The full-name in-

dex includes not only the family names but also a brief index of all others mentioned in the book. The first printing included only enough copies for family members and some libraries, but Miss Treybig will reprint if there is sufficient interest. Inquire as to availability at 122 W. Norris, El Campo TX 77437.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST. . .

. . .SOME GENEALOGY, SOME NOT

The second printing of Fayette County, Past and Present is now available. Originally published in 1976, this is a collection of biographical and historical papers by the students of La Grange High School and edited by GTHS member Marjorie Williams. Order from Mrs. Williams at 341 N. Monroe, La Grange TX 78945. Price: \$15.00 plus .75 tax (Tex. residents), plus .92 postage; total, \$16.67.

Not included on Bob Robinson's annotated bibliography of books recommended as guidelines for research in Germany is Larry D. Jensen's A Genealogical Handbook of German Research. This is a guide for using L.D.S. sources to locate the place of an ancestor's origin in the old country and for finding record depositories in Germany. It also contains guides to common symbols and words used in German documents, helps in reading German script, letters in German for use in writing for records, and addresses of agencies that may be helpful. Order from Everton Publishers, Inc., Box 368, Logan UT 84321. Price: \$11.50.

We have located a source to purchase back copies of the New-Braunfelser Zeitung Jahrbuch. Write to: Frederick S. White, Books, Box 3698, Bryan TX 77801. Although he had quite a supply, one of our members has already discovered them and diminished the supply, so now available are books for 1912, 1930, 1932, 1939, and 1940. They are \$7.50 each. Mr. White published an annual list of available books that will interest our German Texans. He deals exclusively in Texana, primarily non-fiction, much history, particularly hard-to-find county and church histories. Many of the books he carries are out-of-print or privately printed and unavailable elsewhere. In his words, he seeks "the uncommon and unknown." If interested, write for a book list (free), or inquire about the Jahrbuchs. He will also look for specific titles to fit your needs.

Robert J. Koenig, 420 Sunrise Ave., Giddings TX 78942 has written and published Except the Corn Die, a historical novel of the German Lutherans who immigrated from Saxony to Wittenberg, Missouri, in 1838 to search for religious freedom. Their struggles to practice their religion in the old country and to cope with the realization that their religious and temporal leader was actually a man of questionable character makes for quite a story. German settlers of Lee County, Texas, came from the same general vicinity as these Perry County, Missouri, settlers, and there is a remarkable similarity of family names in the two areas. This novel is required reading for classes in the history of Lutheranism in America at the Concordia Theological Seminary in Fort Wayne, Indiana. Mr. Koenig's manuscript had been declined by nine publishers, so he published it himself, with the pages reproduced from his own typing. It is softcover, 6" x 9", 474 pages. Order from the author for \$4.75, plus .96 for postage.

Those who know of the Westphalia ladies' reputation for fine cooking will be pleased to know also that they have published a cookbook! You will find, not the old pioneer recipes, but recipes for everyday--and fancy--cooking, especially the main dishes and the cakes and cookies. How about some of the "other" recipes--for 400 servings of chili, 25 pounds of slaw, and 300 servings of potato salad! The ladies' group, with GTHS member Doris Voltin as president, has already sold over 4,000 copies, with the proceeds going toward refurbishing the pews in their 84-year-old church. Order from Geraldine Hoelscher, Rt 4, Box 116, Temple TX 76501. Price: \$5.00, plus .75 postage.

FOR YOUR USE: Robert Robinson-Zwahr and Christine Knox Wood have prepared a set of blank forms for use in extracting data from microfilmed church records. You may copy these in any quantity. Bob is our GTS special consultant, and Christine is co-editor of Stirpes, The Texas State Genealogical Quarterly. See next 4 pages.

BIRTHS / CHRISTENINGS

SURNAME

microfilm # _____

roll title _____

parish / congregation _____

page # _____ date read _____

year of record _____ number of christening _____

surname _____ given name(s) _____ legitimate yes/no/not given _____

day _____ month _____ time of day _____ a.m. / p.m. _____

birth date _____ christening date _____

minister / priest _____

PARENTS:

Father _____

BIRTHPLACE _____ OCCUPATION (in german) _____

Birth date _____ occupation (english translation) _____

son of _____

Mother: _____

Birth date _____ birth place _____

daughter of: _____

SPONSORS. 1. _____

Res. & occupation _____

2. _____

Res. & occupation _____

3. _____

Res. & occupation _____

4. _____

Res. & occupation _____

5. _____

Res. & occupation _____

6. _____

Res. & occupation _____

CONFIRMATION

Surname

microfilm #

Roll title

Date read

year of record

parish/congregation

number of record

page # of record

number given this individual

surname

given name(s)

age

son/daughter of:

priest/minister

date: (pfingstag)

Note others
in class:

MARRIAGE

microfilm # _____ Surname _____
 roll title _____ Surname _____
 date read _____ parish/congregation _____
 year of record _____
 Number of record _____ page # of record _____ Published dates of banns -where published _____
 TIME OF MARRIAGE day month time of day a.m./p.m.

GROOM: _____ (legitimate)
 surname given name(s) yes/no/not stated
 birth date (or age) birthplace
 Occupation (german) Occupation (english)
 Son of: _____

BRIDE _____ (Virgin)
 surname given name(s)
 birth date (or age) birthplace
 Daughter of _____
 _____ Legitimate (yes/no/not stated)

Minister/priest _____
 Witnesses 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
 4. _____
 5. _____
 6. _____

May give name, occupation, age and residence- or even a relationship to bride or groom.

DEATHS

SURNAME

microfilm #

roll title

parish/ congregation

date read

page of record

of record

year of record

surname

given name(s)

occupation (in german)

occupation (in english)

widow/ widower

son/ daughter of

son/ daughter of

birthplace

Age

years, months, days

date of death

Time

a.m./ p.m.

date of burial

Funeral held by

Cause of death (in german)

Cause of death (in english)

Check entries before and after to see if this individual died in an epidemic.

NOTES:

For coordination with other records:

I have birth/ christening record

yes no not available

I have marriage record

yes no not available

I have confirmation record

yes no not available

MY EARLIEST TEXAS ANCESTOR

Submitted by Mrs. Raymond Harrison Bestick, 6914 Scotsdale Drive, San Antonio, Tx.78209.

My earliest ancestor to come to Navarro County, Texas was my great grandfather, Louis Jacob Staaden. He was born in Germany, Jan. 9, 1817. On one of his census reports, he gave Prussia as his birthplace. Enrolled in a German military school, he found the harsh and restricted life of the German student intolerable to one who loved freedom. At the age of nineteen, he left school and home and came to America where he joined his brother, Nicholas in Chicago.

Louis, Jr.'s father was a wealthy banker of Frankfort. Details of his birth and marriage are unavailable. Among his sons were John, Henry, Nicholas and Louis, Jr.

A rather unusual story explains the loss of the family patrimony. Sons John and Henry were apparently wild and unscrupulous young men. While in the field with their father, they recovered, unknown to him, a key which had dropped from his pocket--the key to his bank vault. Using the key, they looted him of the bank's possessions and, gambling, incurred other huge debts. Louis Senior and his wife, indulgent parents, refused to believe stories of their sons extravagancies. They awakened, finally, to find their fortune almost gone. The rest vanished because of the elder Staaden's resolve to make good the banking loss and to pay his son's other obligations.

The fortune might have been restored from that held by the sister of Louis Senior. She, too, was a person of some wealth. She made a large loan to a small European country. The money was returned in currency. Louis's sister refused currency, wanting repayment in gold and silver. The currency was returned to the owing country, but before the exchange could be made, the lady died. She left no proof of ownership nor of debt. Her heirs could, therefore, collect no money from the indebted country, and the payment lapsed.

Another son of Louis Staaden, Sr., Nicholas, had emigrated to America. He eventually engaged in the retail and wholesale liquor business in Chicago. The famous Chicago fire destroyed his premises and stock, but he was heavily insured and collected handsomely from his loss. Re-entering the business, he soon suffered from another fire. The second loss from fire aroused the suspicion of the authorities, and Nicholas became involved in difficulties. He died of a heart attack before collecting his insurance.

The years after Louis Jr. came to America are obscure. It is known he came to Texas some time after his sojourn in Chicago. His first wife died in a yellow fever epidemic in Houston. Eventually he located at Spring Hill in Navarro Co., Texas.

Louis' character and standing were such that he was able to apply for and receive his naturalization papers as a citizen of the United States. His citizenship was granted July 27, 1867. The naturalization papers supply documentary evidence that he had at that time resided in the State of Texas twenty-three years, or since 1844. His civil service to the Republic of Texas was the basis of his granddaughter, Mrs. Guy Hamilton Bond (Irene Odell) of Groesbeck; his great granddaughter, Mrs. James Neal Callemore (Doris Bond) of Houston; Mrs. A. A. Cosby, Jr. (Mona Bond) of Falfurrias; and Mrs. Raymond Harrison Bostick (Betty Jane Bond) of San Antonio applications for and approval of membership in the Daughters of the Republic of Texas. At the time (1952) the Bonds became members of the DRT, his daughter, Mrs. William Louis Odell (Christina Staaden Odell) was the only real living daughter of the Sterling Robertson Chapter in Waco.

Louis Staaden, Jr., was an extensive landowner and cultivator, farming acreage in the vicinity of Spring Hill. So abundant were his holdings that at the time of his death each of his children received a farm as their inheritance. One of the most valuable holdings from the standpoint of location was on the only road from Corsicana to Waco in the days following the organization of the Republic of Texas. His primary source of revenue, however, was the smithy which he owned and operated at Spring Hill. Staaden emphasized this occupation during the Civil War. Part of his war duties consisted of guarding prisoners during periods of transferral. This strong Lutheran German Blacksmith must have presented quite a contrast to the well-attired Northern prisoners, dressed as he often was in cold weather in a blanket, part of which was sewed into a hood over his head. A man of great physical strength and endurance, he was ideally suited for the smith's occupation. Attesting to his strength is the episode of his carrying, whether as a wager or as a jest is not revealed, a heavy anvil from Spring Hill to Frost, a distance of twenty miles.

Long after the death of his first wife, Staaden on Nov. 10, 1848 married again. His second wife was Christina Hagle. From this union descended the following children: Francis,

Louesa Anna, Catherine Elizabeth, Margaret, Louis Lee, Christina and Wilhelmina. Christina Staaden married William Louis Odell January 15, 1885, and is my grandmother.

The death of Louis, at seventy-one, was the result of an unusual accident. While watering a team of mules, they became frightened and ran away, pulling against each other. Louis was enmeshed in the reins and harness and was thrown heavily against a tree. Calling on his great strength, he made his way to his home, but internal injuries received were too great at his advanced age, and he died July 26, 1888.

Louis Staaden, Jr., is buried in Spring Hill cemetery. His epitaph, inscribed in German reads: "Ein aufpferader gatte und vater guten Christ and treurer breund und seddess vaterlandee." Literally translated, the inscription reads: "He was a good father and truly served Christ and his countrymen."

Mrs. Bostick has also submitted two brief stories of two other German Texan ancestors, Joseph and Frank Hagle. Members wishing to submit a story of any length are reminded to check the manuscript specifications printed at the front of this issue, and to submit them ready to print, as Mrs. Bostick has done.

JOSEPH HAGLE

Joseph Hagle, age 10, and Frank Hagle, age 5, came to America in 1839 accompanied by their sister, Christina, ca 16 yrs. old. Little is known of their early years.

We do know Joseph, born 8 Sept. 1829 in Dresden, Germany aided the Confederacy from 1861-1864. The Nat'l. Archives sent me sixteen Company Muster Rolls of years 1861-1864. On May 26, 1865 his name appears as a signature to an Oath of Allegiance in Chattanooga, Tenn. The Archives also sent me a Hospital Muster Roll (Montgomery White Sulphur Springs, Va.) stating he enlisted July 17, 1861 at Harrisburg, Texas. This Muster Roll was dated Sept. 30, 1864.

He is listed as a member of the Navarro Rifles as of Aug. 8, 1861. A list of the members appeared in Navarro County History by the Navarro Co. Historical Society, 1975.

Buel Lee Hagle of Dawson, Texas, great grandson of Joseph Hagle, submitted Hagle family history to be printed in the Navarro County History, Vol. II, published by the Navarro County Historical Society, Pioneer Village, 912 W. Park Ave., Corsicana, Tex. The book was published in 1978.

He reported that during the Civil War, Joseph Hagle was wounded in Penn. He also reported that when the war was over, his great grandfather walked most of the way back to Texas.

Buel has a lovely large picture of Joseph Hagle in his Civil War uniform hanging above the fireplace in the family room at his home in Dawson, Texas. Buel and his wife, Barbara, built a home and moved back to Dawson in 1976. Their home is on the land settled and worked by his great grandfather, Joseph Hagle from Germany.

After the Civil War, Joseph married and continued to live at Brushie Prairie. His five children are Joseph Jr., Elmer, Harve, Johnny and dau. Annie.

He died 29 Aug. 1914 and is buried in the Brushy Prairie Cemetery, Navarro Co., Tex.

FRANK HAGLE

Frank B. Hagle was born 1834 in Dresden, Germany. In 1839 he came to America. Little is known of his early years. Sometime after 1851, he was living in Navarro County.

He was one of the men instrumental in naming Dresden, Texas after Dresden, Germany. When the town fathers gathered to name the proposed post office, Frank Hagle and Dr. W. S. Rebinson, who came to Navarro County from Loudon Co., Tenn., were present. Recognizing Dresden, Germany as the world's medical center of that time, they swung the vote to name the post office Dresden.

Frank served in the Confederate Army. His Nat'l Archives service states he was a private in Capt. B. F. Carrell Reserve Co., Beat No. 6, Navarro Cty, 19th Brig., TM. August 1861. Navarro, Ellis, Freestone and Limestone counties composed the 19th Brig.

He had two children by his first wife before she died. His second wife died shortly after their marriage and they had no children. His third marriage was to Sarah Ann Shillings on 26 March 1874 in Navarro Co. Mack (H.M.) Hagle, age 94, is his last and only surviving child. At this writing (Aug. 1980), Mack is living in a nursing home in Corsicana.

Frank Hagle died 4 Feb. 1914 (age 80) and is buried in the Dresden Cemetery, Navarro Co. The inscription on his tombstone reads, "Remember friends as you pass by as you are now so once was I as I am now, so you must be. Prepare for death and follow me."

NEWS NOTES

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Marilyn Collins, 500 River Road, Seguin TX 78155 has the complete index to all issues of the Germanic Genealogist, published by the Augustan Society. She is willing to search any surname in this index, if you send her a SASE. Marilyn also notes that most of the families in the publication are located in other parts of the country, with very few in Texas, and suggests that our German Texans submit information on their families for publication.

Your Genealogy Editor has some news of her own. The Hoelscher Family of Texas, compiled by GTHS members Theresa Gros Gold and Donald T. Hoelscher, received an "honorable mention" in the Texas State Genealogical Society's annual book awards contest, family history division. The book also received an "honorable mention" certificate in the nationwide family book contest sponsored by the Heart of America Genealogy Society headquartered in St. Louis, Missouri. Copies are available from Theresa Gold, for \$11.00, postpaid.

Doris Voltin of Westphalia, Texas, has shared with your Genealogy Editor her typed transcript of the first 130 marriages performed at Westphalia, at the Church of the Visitation. The dates are from 1884 to January, 1909, and the records include the names of the bride, groom, witnesses, and priest, in addition to the dates. Anyone wanting a copy of the ten pages, please send \$1.00 and a SASE (28¢) to your Genealogy Editor.

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 names, write directly to the member. To have your story or query appear in a future issue, write to your Genealogy Editor, Theresa Gold, 106 Ranchland, San Antonio TX 78213. Items are published at no charge to our members. For non-members, there is a \$3.00 query fee.

Dianne Pfeil, Rt 1, Box 54, Shiner TX 77984 wants to correspond with anyone descended from the following families: Friederich Pfeil and Hermine Karstedt and their children Fritz, Louisa Dorothea, Hermine, Carl, and Freida. Friederich's second wife was Wilhelmine Karstedt, and their children were Anna, Otto Henry, Herman W., Mary, Adolph C., Augusta, and Selma. This Pfeil family immigrated to America in December, 1879, from Rabshaggen, Brandenburg. She is also researching the Hermann Woehler and Frederica Krause family and their children Willie, Otto, Arthur, Emilie, Robert, and Henry. From her mother's side, she is researching the George Huber and Lena Krizek family. Their children were John, Lena, Edmund Karl, Eugene, Herman, and Mary. She is also working on the Ferdinand Guettner and Theresia Roeder family and their children Ferdinand, Frank J., and Mary. After Ferdinand's death, Theresia's second marriage was to Joseph Raab. Their children were Ed. J., Herbert F., Reinholdt, Otto E., Joe C., William, Tillie, and Emma. Other families of her interest include the Sommerlatte family of Lee and Lavaca Counties.

Ted M. Goedeke, 9102 Timberside Dr., Houston TX 77025 is researching the history of his grandparents, Wilhelm and Rosa Lee Fredeck. They arrived in Texas from Hamburg either in late 1880 or early 1881. Children accompanying them were Clara, Ernest, and Albert.

Arthur E. Schulze, 8807 Mobud, Houston TX 77036 traveled to Germany in 1979. Since then, he has been a regular correspondent with several people in northern Germany concerning immigration from remote rural areas of Germany to Washington and Fayette Counties in Texas. In October, his collaborators from the Stemwede region of Germany were to visit here to study the immigration from Stemwede to Washington County from 1860 to 1885. We hope that Mr. Schulze will share more of his findings with our members.

Marilyn Collins, 500 River Road, Seguin TX 78155 is researching three family groups and would like to correspond with others having information on them. First, the

From Our Members (continued)

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Hilge/Hillje/Hilje family: Justus David Hilge, native of Patersberg, Germany, was the son of Johann David and Katharina Elizabeth (Metz) Hilge. His first wife was Margarete Elisabethe Kramer (1796-1831, Patersberg). Their four children were; Katharine Philippine, born 1822, married 1840 in Houston to Francis Antonio Miller; Maria Elisabetha, born 1827, married 1848 in Houston to Ephriam Milsaps; Johann Georg, born 1827, married 1858 in Grimes Co., to W. Schwalsbe; and Anna Eva, born 1829, married 1850 in Houston to John Tuffly. (See next paragraph for more on him-- Anna Eva and John were Marilyn's great-great-grandparents.) Justus David Hilge remarried to Anna Eva Katharine Zimmerman, and they had two children, Johann Peter (1834) and Johann Philipp (1835), both born in Patersberg, as were the others. The family came to Texas in 1846 on the Gerh. Hermann with seven persons. Mrs. Collins has found no further trace of Justus David and Anna Eva Katherine or their two sons, although she has located information on the four children of the first marriage, so she would like to hear from other Hilge descendants, or those spelled Hillje and Hilje, to tie things together.

Marilyn's second family group are the Tuffly/Tuffli, mentioned above. The family of Bartholomew Tuffli, all born in Switzerland, were in Highland IL by about 1844. Bartholomew died in 1839, so it is not known if he emigrated to the US. His wife was Christine Grass, who remarried a Laubinger. The four Tuffly children were; Bartholomew, born 1819; Christian, born 1820; Simon, born 1823, married 1852 in IL to Anna Maget; Christian, born 1821, married 1844 in IL to Dorothea Werli; Peter, born 1824, married Caroline (surname unknown), died 1885 in IL; Maria, born 1826; another Maria, born 1827; Johannes/John, born 1829, married Anna Eva Hilge (see above); Sebastian, born 1832; and another Johannes, born 1834. Simon and Johannes/John came to Texas and raised families here. Sebastian was in Texas for a while. Sons of the other brothers came to Texas after the Civil War. The family has lost track of Sebastian after 1860 and think he died before 1870. His wife was Barbara Kirri; they married in 1852 in IL. Who were Sebastian and Barbara's children? Could one have been John Bartlett Tuffly, born in 1854, in IL, but in Texas by 1870? When did the Tuffly family come to the US, and where? Information on any Tuffly/Tuffli families would be appreciated, as a descendant in California is compiling a genealogy.

The third group of interest to Mrs. Collins concern the Brey/Brei and Krumm families. Johann Ludwig Brey was born in 1778 and married in 1805 in Frankfurt am Main to Margarete Elisabeth Malcomesius. Their son was Philipp Ferdinand, born in 1807. This son Ferdinand arrived in New Orleans in 1834 aboard the Salem, listed as a mechanic, age 34, and single. About 1835, Ferdinand married Maria Ann Krumm, born in 1816, in the Duchy of Baden at Bahlingen, Canton Emdingen, Germany. Their four children were Elisabeth, born 1837, New Orleans; Caroline, born 1838, New Orleans; Johanna, born 1839, New Orleans; and Louise, born 1841, Victoria, Texas. Ferdinand Brey was a member of the Mier Expedition and died on the return in February of 1843. Maria Ann later married John Ferderick Ernst, son of Friedrich and Louisa (Weber) Ernst. Johanna, the third Brey daughter, married Adolph Carl Ludwig Groos, and Louise, the youngest, married Carl Vogelsang. The two older girls must have died before the Breys came to Texas about 1840. Mrs. Collins would like more information on this Krumm family. Who were Maria's parents, and what happened to them? She would also appreciate further leads on the Breys.

Betty Jane Bond Bostick, 6914 Scotsdale Dr., San Antonio TX 78209 is tracing the Hagle and Staadens families in Navarro County. Although she is busy teaching second graders at Howard School in Alamo Heights District, she has furnished us some interesting stories on her ancestors, which will be found elsewhere in this section. To further her research, she is seeking information on the two Hagle brothers, Frank and Joseph, and their sister Christina, who came to America in 1839. Christina was 19, Joseph was 10, and Frank was 5 years old. Where did they land, and where did they live before finally settling in Navarro County? There is speculation that their mother might have also immigrated and married a man named Schillings and had several Schillings sons. The Hagles could have been in the Houston area, since Christine met Louis J. Staaden there. They were married in Houston in 1848 and traveled by wagon to Brushie Prairie in Navarro County. In the Staaden line, the question also concerns where Louis Jacob Staaden, Jr., landed. He arrived in 1836, and might have gone to Chicago to see a brother, but he was in Texas by 1844. Mrs. Bostick needs confirmation as to Louis's whereabouts in the intervening eight years.

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Richard D. Culbertson, 6428 Arthur Dr., Fort Worth TX 76134 is tracing the descendants of the four children of Major Loep of Darmstadt and his wife Johanna Friedericka Maria Rubel Mumm. A daughter by Johanna's first marriage is Emma Mumm who married Phillip Müller. Their descendants are listed in the Bremer family genealogy by Robert Robinson-Zwahr. The four children of the second marriage include Edward Loep who married Elise von Dittmar; Angelica Loep who married Karl Kramer and resided in New Braunfels; Hugo Loep who married Barbara Fischer; and Pauline Loep who married Peter Johann Rudolf DuMenil. Descendants married into the following families of Guadalupe and Comal Counties: Masche, Epple, Bock, Towers, Woerner, Tyler, Hartmann, Grosgebauer, Schulze, Eikenroht, Alves, Raabe, Marbach, Albrecht, Schlichting, Gloff, Krieger, Wilke, Neuse, Krueger, Kuehn, Heidemayer, Timmerman, Slapper.

Juanita M. Jones, 3302 80th St., Lubbock TX 79423 is looking for more information on two families. The first is Meyers, with various spellings, Meier, Mier, Myer, Meyer and possibly others. Her grandfather Charles V. Meyers and two teenaged brothers, natives of Erfurth, Prussia, left Germany sometime before the Civil War, but the date is unknown. One brother died during the voyage, and Charles and the other brother became separated after landing in this country. Charles enlisted in the Union Army in St. Louis MO in 1861 under the name Meier. He was mustered out at St. Louis in 1864, lived in Kansas for a while, and eventually came to Texas. Charles worked as a stonemason on the capitol at Austin, where he lived in the home of Gideon Chambers and later married his daughter Amanda Chambers. They homesteaded in Coryell County and later moved to Scurry County where he died in 1892. Suggestions for additional research on this family will be appreciated.

Mrs. Jones's other family interest is in Lowrance, again various spellings. Her maternal grandmother was Mary Jane Lowrance, born in Illinois in 1847. Her father was Jason Lowrance; the mother's name is unknown. Other children were Robert, Elizabeth, William, and Henry. Probably in the mid-1850's, Jason Lowrance moved his family to Parker County, Texas. It is reported that Jason became mentally deranged and was kept tied, but Mrs. Jones has been unable to verify this story. Most sources indicate the original family spelling was Lorenz and that the early ones migrated from the Palatinate area, so Mrs. Jones is looking for more along these lines.

Elizabeth Frick, 212 Redan, Houston TX 77009 has some excellent information on the Frick family, but at always, some unanswered questions, too. Her father, Hermann Frick was born in Switzerland in 1884 and came to the US in 1907. He married Maud Price, and it is the Price family that raises the questions. Maud was the daughter of Benjamin Moore Price and Mollie (Mary?) Earle. The Prices were married in 1884 in Waco, where Benjamin worked as a streetcar driver for a while. His usual occupation was blacksmithing. Maud Price was born in Dallas in 1887, and her brother Silas Earle Price was born in 1891 in Marlin. Falls County documents show that Mollie left the homestead, so Benjamin was in court three times concerning the guardianship of the two children. Miss Frick is looking for further information as to where Mollie Earle Price was born, who her parents were, and where she is buried.

Miss Frick is also looking for information on Marcus Hoerner. His wife was Maria Emilie Meinecke, who came to Texas at age 10 with her family in 1847 on the Natchez. Maria Emilie was the daughter of Friedrich and Sophia Meinecke from Prussia. Marcus and Maria Emilie Hoerner's son was William Frederick Hoerner, born in 1874, in Austin County. Maria Emilie died in 1897 and is buried in Austin County, as are her brother Johann Friederich Meinecke and sister Ida Pauline Meinecke. So far, no grave has been located for Marcus Hoerner, so Miss Frick would like to know more.

Alice W. Specht, Box 237, McMurry Station, Abilene TX 79697 is trying to find the descendants of her husband's family, the Sprechts, formerly of Fredericksburg. An article about Theodore and Maria Specht in Pioneers in God's Hills reveals that Theodore was the first postmaster at Fredericksburg and that their children were Auguste, Frank, Alwine, Adolf, Mathilda, Theodore, and Mina. Mrs. Specht's husband is descended from the son Frank/Franz who married Annette Belle Ham(m). She also has information on Mathilde, who married Daniel Conway; Alwine, who married Thomas F. Horton; Mina, who married Simeon O. Callahan; and Theodore, who did not

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marry. Most of these moved to Jack County about 1880 and are buried in Jacksboro. In order to complete the family, she is interested in the whereabouts of Auguste and Adolph and their descendants. She has heard that Auguste was a daughter who married a man possibly named Balchiet. In the 1900 Census of Gillespie County, Adolph appears as a widower living with his mother Maria and his son Fritz and daughter Ella. Mrs. Sprecht would appreciate any further information on the descendants of these Sprechts.

Wilma Schulze Bilyeu, 12715 Penbroke Ln., Leawood KS 66209 is researching families surnamed Behrens, Kunkel, Krueger, Werner, Schulze, Hombach, and Schorn. To answer some family questions, she is looking for the passenger list of a ship arriving at Galveston on November 10, 1857. This is the arrival date given for Siebelt/Seebert Behrens. The 1860 Census taken at Round Top identifies him as living with Henry and Tennchin Behrends, but she does not know what relation they were. The Behren, Gottlieb Kunkel, Augusta Krueger, and Werner families migrated through Austin, Lee, Bastrop, and Fayette Counties. The families of George(?) Schulze, George Felix Hombach, and Heinrich William Schorn migrated through the New Braunfels area. According to the 1900 Census, the Schulze family arrived in the US in 1883. In 1900, they were in Bell County, so Mrs. Bilyeu is studying their whereabouts between 1883 and 1900, thinking that they may have lived at Walburg in Williamson County.

Dwayne Blackwell, Box 296, Justin TX 76247 is researching the life of his great-great-grandfather, Barton Hettich. He has received a record showing the baptism of a Bernard Hettig, born May 28, 1832, in Schönwald, Baden, the son of Josef Hettig and Mechtilde Dorer. He has very little proof that this record is his ancestor's, but hopes to prove it in the near future. After landing at New Orleans(?), Barton traveled to Wilson County, Tenn., where he married Nancy Reece. From there, they moved to Johnson County, Ill., where their six children were born between 1860 and 1877; Samuel, Monroe, John, Melinda, Charles, and Ida. For reasons unknown as yet, Samuel, Monroe, John, and Charles moved to Johnson County, Texas. From there, Nancy Reece Hettich moved to Concho County with son John and his wife Catherine. It seems that Nancy died in or near Eden in Concho County. Barton himself ended up at Stephenville, and it is thought he is buried there. The sons Monroe and Charles are buried near Conroe. Dwayne is attempting to find out more about Barton's life in Johnson County, Ill., and would appreciate any information that would help him in his search for the "real" Barton/Bernard Hettich/Hettig.

David A. Evans, 2338 Shadowdale, Houston TX 77043 is interested in getting information on the migration, German background, and ancestors of his great-great-grandparents. They were George Dierlam and Maria Snider/Schneider, who emigrated from Darmstadt to Indianola in 1850-52. Both are buried in the Bindewald Cemetery at Seadrift in Calhoun County. After George's death, Maria married John Adler. The Dierlam children were John, who married Catherine Coward; Augusta Cora who married Needham A. Coward (David's great-grandparents); Mary who also married a Coward; and Christopher who married Frances Alert. Mr. Evans is a past president of Lions International.

Elizabeth Lehmann, 604 Atlow Dr., Brenham TX 77833 is searching for descendants of Gustav Adolph Lehmann and his wife Mary Klaeden. Both were born in 1827. Gustav came from Havelberg, Brandenburg, Prussia, to Washington County in December, 1849, with his parents Ludwig and Caroline (Zeye) Lehmann and three brothers, Carl Ludwig (Louis C.), Julius Albert, and Hermann August. Mrs. Lehmann has not located a marriage license for Gustav and Mary in any of the seven nearby counties. It is thought that she was the daughter of C. W. Klaeden, a merchant in Brenham in the 1860's. This Klaeden family immigrated in 1854 from Havelberg. It is possible that Gustav and Mary were married before immigration, but no record exists there, either. In 1860, according to the US Census, Gustav and Mary, both age 35, were living in Washington County with two children, Lisse, age 3, and Gustav Adolph, Jr., age 2. Gustav, Jr., born in 1858, was baptized in 1860 at the Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church near Brenham. On the same day, two cousins were baptized, the sons of Gustav's brother Julius and his wife Wilhelmine, née Rosenberg. In April, 1860, Gustav sold his acreage, with cotton and corn in cultivation, to his brother Julius. No further land records exist for him. The SOUNDEX of the 1880 Census of Texas reveals 36 families named Lehmann in 24 counties, but no Gustav and Mary, nor their

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children. What happened to them? Several family legends surround Ludwig's son Gustav, the brother who left Washington County. Since the family was very close, it is thought that the events of the outset of the Civil War caused Gustav to leave the state or the country, as others did. But where did they go? Where are the descendants of this branch of the Lehmann family now? A clue may be found in the family bibles of Julius and Louis C. Lehmann, which contain a family history that is identical to a certain point. It is therefore assumed that Gustav's family bible would contain a similar story. Where is it? Summarized from the bibles, the family history goes back to Vienna, Austria, where Gabriel Lehmann was a wealthy silk manufacturer. He and his wife Anna Maria had a son Michael Adolph, who was baptized in the Catholic Church in 1772. (Havelberg records give his date of birth as 1763.) Michael Adolph married Maria Theresa Ludwig, who was born in Moravia in 1776. In 1795, Michael received a call to establish a silk factory in Philadelphia. On his way to Hamburg, severe winter weather delayed his journey, and the family remained in Magdeburg until 1802, when they moved to Havelberg. There, he operated a Konditori until his death in 1820. The son Ludwig who came to Texas was born in Vienna in 1794. His wife Caroline Zeye was born in 1802 in Seehausen, daughter of Johan Friederich and Anna Maria (Genz) Zeye. If anyone could ever locate Gustav Lehmann's family bible containing a story similar to the one related in the bibles of his brothers, then perhaps the branches of this family could be reunited.

Ella W. Kampe Bowles, 100 Firestone Dr., Schertz TX 78154 is looking for more information on her mother's family. Her mother was Annie Marie Doppers, born in 1863, on the Austro-Hungarian border. What town? She came to the US between 1872 and 1875 and arrived at Industry to live with her mother's sisters. She lived first with one aunt until her death and with another aunt, Franska Koch. What was the first aunt's name; could it have also been Koch? They lived near Industry, but Annie Marie also mentioned Carmine, New Ulm, Bellville, and Waldeck; possibly she lived there also. Later Annie Marie lived with a Jewish family named Goldbaum, but the town is unknown. Annie Marie was married three times. Her first husband was Raymond Prade of Austin. They had three children, Raymond, Lillian, and Hal; then they were divorced. She then married Mrs. Bowles's father Charles J. Kampe of Galveston, an engineer. The children of this marriage were Ella Wilhelmina and Charles Gus Kampe. Ella and her half-brother Hal Prade went through the 1900 Galveston hurricane, taking refuge with their mother in the Denver School House. Ella's father worked on the mainland and was not at home during the storm. Ella remembers that everything was lost; not even a board was left where their house stood. About 1914, the Kampes were divorced and Annie Marie moved to San Antonio and married a Mr. Chimene. This marriage did not last more than two or three years and Annie Marie remained a divorcee until her death in 1935 in San Antonio. She is buried in Austin in the Prade family lot under the name Annie Marie Chimene. Ella is particularly interested in more information on her mother's aunts from the Industry vicinity, the Koch families. When Ella attended the GTHS meeting in San Antonio, she met for the first time Melton Koch, a cousin that she did not even know about before. It did not take long for them to compare notes and find that they were related. We should all be as fortunate as Ella and Melton! Ella is also trying to find what town her mother came from, and what Annie Marie's mother's maiden name was. She would, of course, like to find others who are related to this family.

Melton Koch, 102 W. Rampart, Q-103, San Antonio TX 78216 is the cousin that Ella Bowles (above) "found" at our last GTHS meeting. He is working on the family from the Koch side. His grandfather Heinrich Christian (Henry C.) Koch embarked for Texas with his parents and two brothers from Hamburg in 1845. Before the ship reached England, the parents died of yellow fever and were buried at sea. The sons were sent back to Hamburg and placed in a Lutheran orphanage. They remained there until they became of age, about 1850-1852, when they came to Texas and settled at Industry. Henry married Franziska Kopa, a native of Moravia, in 1869 and settled on a farm in the Star Hill community near Industry and New Ulm. The eldest brother, C. C. Koch, also settled in Industry and became a well-known merchant. Melton has no information on the third brother. The three orphaned boys were the sons of Johan Heinrich Carl Koch and Henrietta Friederike Charlotte Furstenau. On the other side of his family, Melton's mother, Olga Schmidt Koch, was a great-granddaughter of Friederich Ernst of Industry. Olga was the daughter of Maxmillian and Mary (Sieper) Schmidt. Mary Sieper was the daughter of J. G. and Wilhelmina (Ernst) Sieper.

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J. G. Seiper was a merchant and the first postmaster at Industry in 1838. Melton would like to correspond with others interested in the Koch, Kopa, Furstenau, Sieper, and Schmidt family lines.

Mrs. H.F. (Lucille) Smalley, 8611 Morley, Houston TX 77061 is seeking information on Henriette Caroline Sperber, born May 15, 1835, in Prussia. Her parents were deceased and she came to Texas in 1846 with another family. Who was this family? She is also looking for more on Wilhelm Frederick Schmidt, born in 1817, in Prussia. He settled at Cypress Top in Harris County in 1854.

Sister Mary Elizabeth Jupe, CDP, Our Lady of the Lake Univ., 411 S.W. 24th St., San Antonio TX 78285 is reading the genealogy and history of her family lines for publication. As her work as a consultant in nutrition permits, she travels to the locations where her ancestors settled to look for records. To complete her research, she needs additional information on some twelve families. For readability, these are given in list form below. Additional surnames in her research appear in the "GTHS Members' Genealogical Exchange" section.

W.S. Gindorff and Minna Boessling, married 1881, Washington County.
 Dietrich Korthauer and Dorothea Boessling, married 1871, Washington County.
 Heinrich Korthauer and Minna Bremer, married 1880, Washington County.
 Louis Landua and Margaretha Bremer, married 1874, Washington County.
 Paul Landua and Marie Boessling, married 1873, Washington County.
 Nelsen Larsen and Louise Bremer, married 1881, Washington County.
 Martin Lutke and Maria Heine, married 1874, Rehbürg, Texas.
 Paul Neinast and Louise Boessling, married 1880, Washington County.
 Karl Weeren and Doris Bremer, married 1871, Rehbürg, Texas.
 Heinrich Wilkening and Marie Heine, married 1868, Rehbürg, Texas.
 Dietrich Brinkman and Marie Heine Wilkening, married 1876, Rehbürg, Tex (her 2nd marr)
 Wilhelm Nienstedt and Marie Bremer, married in the 1870's, Rehbürg, Texas.

Katharyne Prinz, 4236 Surrey, Fort Worth TX 76133 fell into family research by chance when it was discovered that she was the only one with any written facts on the history of her family. A cousin from another branch of the family has undertaken recording the names and dates of all the descendants of the six brothers who immigrated to Texas, but Katharyne is interested in the past history of the family to make it a complete story. Her husband's great-grandparents were Christian and Auguste Prinz, who emigrated from Braesen, Anhalt, Germany, in 1880, and settled first in the Dessau community in Travis County. They were the parents of nine children. Six of the sons came to Texas between 1873 and 1881--Carl, Friedrich, Albert, Wilhelm, Frank, and Gottlieb. Two sons, August and Hermann, remained in Germany. The only daughter was named Fredricka or Caroline. Although family stories differ, both names could be right. It has been verified that she married Friedrich Lehmann. An undated letter from the Lehmanns gives Coswig, Anhalt, as their address. The son Hermann lived in that same town in the 1920's. The son Albert was the grandfather of Mrs. Prinz's husband. Albert married Henrietta Lange in 1881 and emigrated a week after their wedding. Henrietta was the daughter of Gottfried Lange. An 1882 letter from a Christiana Lange (Who was she? sister? mother?) indicated that some of that family planned to emigrate soon. Where are they now? Another sister of Henrietta, Emilie Hoehsee, wrote a letter from Germany as late as 1928. The maternal family was also from Germany. According to family legend, John (Jonas, Johnes) Kiphen came to Washington County at the age of two (1866-67) with his parents John(?) Louis(?) and Margaret (Schroeder) Kiphen. John's younger brother Valentin was born here. He later settled in Coryell County. John Kiphen married Mary/Maria/Marie Engelmohr. She was age 13 when she emigrated with her parents in 1885. They had settled near Burton in Washington County. It has been verified that she had a brother named August, but there is little information on another brother, Theodore, who settled in Pennsylvania. Mrs. Prinz would like to exchange information on the Prinz, Lehmann, Lange, Kiphen, and Engelmohr lines.

Lloyd Dippel, Box 335, La Grange TX 78945 is County Treasurer of Fayette County, and how glad we are to have a Fayette County official among our members! Although he claims to be a beginner in family researching, he has spent several years and much effort searching city, county, state, and federal records, old newspapers, and talking to kin and non-kin to learn the death date of Emma Agnes (Marx) Klaeden. No

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living descendants know when she died; those who knew are no longer living themselves; and there seem to be no records. Emma was born in 1848 in Bischofswerder, Saxony, and came to Texas in 1851 with her parents, Carl Friedrich Ehr Gott (Charles F.) and Agnes Marx, and two brothers. Another brother was born aboard the ship Herschel; two sisters were born here. (One of these was Lloyd's grandmother Selma Marx who married Carl/Charles Levien.) Emma married Charles W. Klaeden in 1868 and lived in Brenham from the time of marriage until 1901 or later. Charles Klaeden died in 1880, and four of their children preceded Emma in death. The last record Lloyd can find of Emma is that she was alive in Brenham in 1901. Isn't there some living person who knows what happened to Emma Marx Klaeden?

On his father's side of the family, Lloyd is interested in Johannes Dippel, who came to Texas in 1846 and had a Fisher-Miller Grant. Johannes, his wife, three sons, and one daughter settled two miles west of Round Top, between Shaws and Cummins Creeks, where there were mosquitos galore. Between 1849 and 1851, Johannes, his wife, and two sons all died of "mosquito fever." The only survivors were Martin (Lloyd's grandfather), and his sister Amalia Magdalene. Martin was a colorful figure who fathered fifteen (15!) children, five by his first wife who died, and ten by his second wife. He served four years in the Civil War and was in the siege of Vicksburg, taken prisoner, and later paroled. He kept a diary during the war and later rewrote it (in German, of course) into a blank book. So many people borrowed the book to read that it was eventually lost. What a loss! Martin ordered medical books from Germany and became a "stock doctor" in addition to farming and stock raising. In emergencies, he worked on humans, setting broken bones, etc. He died in 1885 at age 49 from long exposure in wet and freezing weather during one of those "blue northers." His Knights of Honor Lodge was accustomed to playing their brass band at the funeral of a member, but when Martin died, it was so cold that moisture from the breath vapor froze the valves of the brass instruments, so they could not play for him. In this family, Lloyd is trying to learn the birth date and maiden name of Catherine Elizabeth, wife of Johannes Dippel, plus the birth dates of sons John and Henry. He has written to Germany twice, but so far has had no reply.

Leo Baca, 12220 Westview, Upper Marlboro MD 20870 is primarily interested in Texas-Czech genealogy, but joined our GTHS because of its Texana focus. For over two years he has been researching the Baca, Kubena, Hanak, Cocian/Kozian/Kotzian, Sykora, Lichnovsky, Chudej, Supak, Trlicek, and Havlik families. He has been successful in conducting genealogical research in Czechoslovakia through the Czech Embassy there in Washington D.C., and offers to help anyone who wants to pursue that avenue of research. He has also done research in the National Archives, the Library of Congress, and the National Genealogical Society Library, all in Washington. He is particularly interested in the Galveston ships' passenger lists from 1845 to 1871, and has transcribed the list for the Anton Gunther, Bremen to Galveston, December 4, 1866. He has also used the Library of Congress copies of Lloyd's comprehensive Universal Registers, which provide much data, not only on ships insured by Lloyd's, but also on any ship that Lloyd's could gather data on. Leo has offered to share this information with our members, but on specific, identified ships, only.

Peggy Tobin, Box 578, Bandera TX 78003 lives at the family ranch "Las Escaleras." Her interest in Texas German genealogy is primarily on behalf of present and future grandchildren, as her children are drawing German Texans into the family through marriage. Closest to her geographically are daughters-in-law Dianne Lindig Tobin, of Hye and Stonewall, and Donna Schulte Tobin of Quihi. Donna has done research on her family using records of the Lutheran church at Quihi and in cemeteries there and near Hondo. Peggy herself claims German descent on her mother's side. This family ended up in Kansas, where Peggy was born, after a long odyssey from Pennsylvania to Ohio and Illinois before going to Kansas in the 1870's. Names in her family lines include Barner, Mohn, Rummell, and Meyers. The Barners are very organized, publishing newsletters and compilations of research. They also stage a reunion at Barner Church, Liverpool PA, each summer and the "Barner Butter Boil" at a family farm in the fall. Peggy has learned about the Palantine migrations from studying Barner stories and perhaps some of our members would be interested in hearing from her on that facet of German-Americana. She is working on a list of the German names found in the Bandera County Oaths of Allegiance.

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Gary S. Stobb, 10130 Hanka, Houston TX 77043 is interested in several family groups, including the Domaschk, Biar, and Schubert families from Giddings in Lee County. Among the other families, he sends these summaries; John and Augusta (Spenberg/Spreenberg) Stobb(s) arrived about 1860 and first settled in DeWitt County. Gary's grandfather Louis was born in 1874 in Yorktown. This branch of the family later lived near Sutherland Springs and Floresville. John Stobb died between 1880 and 1900 and is reportedly buried at Sutherland Springs. Augusta died in 1931 and is buried at Floresville.

The Wenzel family lived at various locations. Reinhold Wenzel married Pauline Ladusch at Columbus in 1886; later they lived near Cat Spring. By the 1890's, they were living at Subline in Lavaca County, where Gary's grandmother was born in 1890.

Another family group includes Wilhelm Koenning and wife Emilie Fatchke, who were married in 1897. Emilie was a foster child of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Gerloff. The Koennings lived in Lavaca and Fayette Counties until 1917, when they moved to the Kasper community near DeWees in Wilson County.

Gary's mother obtained a 5-page family history and a 13-page genealogical listing of the Berger, Winkler, Ott, and Berner families at a family reunion at String Prairie between seven and twelve years ago. He has sent us a copy of these documents. The brief summary that follows does not do justice to the story, as it is full of interesting details of family life, so dear to those researching family history--but must be omitted here because of space. The entire story and family listings may be obtained from your Genealogy Editor for \$2.00 for copying and postage. Frank and Beata (Ehler) Berger lived in Klein Petersdorf, Silesia/Schlesien (now in Czechoslovakia) where Franz was a bricklayer. Their children were Veronica, Theresa, Antonia, Franz, Jr., and Josef. After Franz, Sr., died, Beata turned to farming to make a living for the five children. Veronica married Anton Winkler, a cabinetmaker of the same village. Beata's wealthy and childless uncle adopted Franz, Jr. Due to an ice skating injury, Josef had a chronically crippled leg and was apprenticed to a tailor for a sedentary occupation. Since treatments on Josef's leg did not improve the condition, the doctors suggested a change of climate might help--so Beata and the three younger children, Theresa, Josef, and Antonia, came to America in 1870. They set out for Fayette County, Texas, as friends and former neighbors had settled there. They landed at Galveston and traveled to the end of the rail line at Columbus. From there, they went by wagon to High Hill, three miles north of Schulenburg in Fayette County. At first, the family stayed with the Welhausen family, where Beata farmed and took in confinement cases. In March, 1873, daughter Veronica, with her husband Anton Winkler and four children Frank, Theresa, Mary, and Joe, also arrived at High Hill. They, too, lived at the Welhausen estate for a month, and Anton continued his trade as a cabinetmaker. Veronica became a well-known midwife in the community around Schulenburg. Beata Berger's daughter Theresa married Joseph Ott, who had accompanied the Bergers to Texas, as he and Theresa were sweethearts in the old country. After their marriage, they moved to the "wilderness" of Bastrop County. Their children were: Josef, Jr., Charlie, Emil, Annie, Mary, Theresa, Ella, and Lottie. Annie, Theresa, and Lottie married three Frerich brothers; Mary married Adolph Waneck/Warneke; and Ella married Joe Rabel. Meanwhile, Antonia (Toni) worked for the Seydler family of High Hill. She married Fritz Berner, who was a frequent visitor to the Seydlers. Fritz was a saddle maker in Schulenburg and became constable of Fayette County. Beata and son Josef moved into Schulenburg with Fritz and Toni. Josef had a tailor shop there. (Eventually, his crippled leg was amputated.) Josef was the last to marry. His wife was Louisa Stanzel, and their children were Charlie, Ed, Willie, and Mary (Mrs. Frank Bohlmann). While living in Schulenburg, Fritz and Toni had four children: Robert, Lottie, Fritz Jr., and Emil. Later, they moved to Victoria where Fritz operated a saloon and a small zoo. He also operated a small paddlewheel pleasure boat on the Guadaupe River. In Victoria, two more children were born: Felix (Dock), and Ella. Due to financial reverses, Fritz left Toni and the six children in Victoria and sought work in Houston at the railroad shop. Upon moving the family to Houston, Toni's mother Beata joined them. In Houston three more children were born: Richard Franz, Marguerite (Maggie), and Clara Belle. In later years, Beata received a letter from her son Franz, Jr., who had stayed in Klein Petersdorf, telling of his wife and family life there. This is where the story ends, but there is much yet to be written to bring the story up to date. Gleaned from the 12-page listing of

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descendants of this family, the major surnames of later generations include: Fiedler, Sheppan, Schenk, Haas, Billeck, Burger, Schindler, Blaschke, Klause, Bohlmann, Leopold, Waneck, Frerich, Rabel, Brandt, Acuff, Nichols, Clay, and Lambrecht. Further down the line, surnames include: Dieringer, Holub, Deterling, Gabler, Raabe, Kasper, Herring, Tankersley, Barton, McSpadden, Miller, Baca, Svrcula, Wagner, Mazoch, Bruns, Kyle, Segel, Grohmann, Bartoskewitz, Muehr, Reed, Forge, Mose, Wilhelm, Wunsch, Faust, Bergfeldt, Hoelscher, Behrens, Fleming, Glass, Russell, Denton, Froehlich, Blocker, Cauthen, Barnes, Ramsey, Johns, Dehnert, Lee, and Warchesik. Anyone with an interest in any of these family names should see this listing of the 514 descendants of this family. Your Genealogy Editor has more-up-to-date information and addresses for some of these descendants, too.

GTHS MEMBERS' GENEALOGICAL EXCHANGE

MEMBER	RESEARCHING FAMILIES	COUNTY SETTLED (Tex)	REMARKS
Ernest G Fischer 5666 Rosemary Pl New Orleans LA 70124	Fischer, Heinrich Friedrich, Andrew Spiegelhauer, Ernest Dlouhy, Marie Anna	Colorado Colorado Austin Austin	1850, Lutheran 1856, Lutheran 1866, Lutheran 1870, Catholic
Marian H Kelley 7602 Spring Av Melrose Park PA 19126	Büchel/Buchel* Westhoff Hasdorff/Harsdorff* Bluntzer/Blunzer** Fuchs, Nicholas ** Haller ** Schroder, J. Bernard** Kuhlman, Katherine	DeWitt, Calhoun DeWitt, Calhoun DeWitt, Mason ? DeWitt DeWitt DeWitt (Hamilton OH) (KY)	1845, Creuznach 1848, Hannover 1850, Buehne, Kreis Halberstadt 1843, Alsace 1858, Alsace Alsace Hamburg
*Lutheran families	**Catholic families		
Carolyn Overstreet Box 125 Hondo TX 78861	Lindemann Lichtenfeld Heise Peters Lott/Loth Staudt Jordan Metzger	Kendall Kendall Kendall Kendall Gillespie Gillespie Gillespie Gillespie	Also working with Ruby Upshaw on the Kapp, Flach, Faltin, Ingen- huett, (von)Rog- genbucke, and Schuehase famil's
Sr. M.E. Jupe CDP 411 SW 24th St San Antonio TX 78285	Jupe Rauschuber Willenborg Ermler Heine/Heyne Tischler Hruska, Louise Wilkening Bremer, Dietrich Boessling, Christian	McLennan McLennan McLennan McLennan Wash'ton, Burleson Wash'ton, Hamilton Washington Washington Washington Washington	1874, Silesia 1881, Bavaria 1874, Oldenberg 1874, Silesia 1857, Hannover 1857, Prussia -- Prussia 1840s, Hannover 1857, Hannover 1860s, Hannover
See also other names listed 3 pages back.			

GTHS Members' Genealogical Exchange (continued)

-67-

MEMBER	RESEARCHING FAMILIES	COUNTY SETTLED (Tex)	REMARKS
Sandra Matthijetz 1350 Twin Falls Houston TX 77088	Miertschin Brabandt Hottas Tschatschula Lehmann Krautz Pampell Mile/Mila Schulze Matthijetz Jakobeit Deo Kappler Schober/t? Mitschke Handrick Matthiez	Lee and Fayette Co	fr. Reichwalde Wendish-German fam's
Marie A. Neuman Rt 1, Box 202 Brookshire TX 77423	Neumann, John & Focht, Caroline Kobs & Beckendorf Meyer Matzke & Konetzke Weikman/Weiman & Pehlehen Leier/Lear & Matzke Roehen & Zernicek Hayek & Kulhanek Krenek & Machlicek Maruna	Washington, Austin, Waller Harris Harris Harris Harris Harris Colo, Fayt & Waller Fayette, Colorado Fayette, Waller Waller, Bell	1856, Prussia 1848, Saxony 1848 1846, Schlesien 1855 1870, 1873 1871, Bohemia 1855-60 1874, Moravia 1892, Czech.
Evelyn Raabe Rt 4, Box 83 Floresville TX 78114	Raabe* Böhm/Boehm Reinhard* Nuhs? Winkler* Sheppan/Czegan Koether Harms Tempke Hof Duelm	Fayette Fayette Bastrop Fayette Lavaca Lavaca Comal, Bexar Comal Comal	Prot. & Cath. Catholic Protestant Protestant Methodist Protestant Protestant
Joan B Keller 6012 Robin Dr Watauga TX 76148	Burkhardt, Joseph Stahl, Julius Schramm, Caroline Guess, Joe & Ed Baechtcl, Joe Mueller/ Muller Schmidt, Berscheid Steuter	Willaimson, Cooke Williamson, Cooke Williamson Williamson Williamson Cooke Cooke Cooke Cooke	1891, Munich Catholic Catholic 1910, Catholic Catholic Catholic

GTGS Members' Genealogical Exchange (continued)

MEMBER	RESEARCHING FAMILIES	COUNTY SETTLED (Tex)	REMARKS
Royce Maltsberger 703 Cobble San Antonio TX 78216	Adam, Carl Wendler, Carl August Lohmann, Ferdinand Haufler, Joh.Gottfried Magers, Louise Hofheinz, Freiderich Wilke, Ludwig Richter, Henry Voelcker, Eugene Schmidt, Louise Stendebach, T.F.	Kendall Kendall Kendall Blanco, Kendall Blanco, Kendall Comal Comal Kendall Comal Comal Comal	All: between 1850 and the 1880's

Victor H. Burfeindt 448 Turneur Av Bronx NY 10473	Burfeindt Suhr Baumgarten Quandt		

Anna Rose 128 Bloomfield San Antonio TX 78228	Bading Ploetz	Comal Comal	Lutheran Lutheran

WHO WAS HE?

From Dorothy L. Miller, 540 Solano N.E., Albuquerque NM 87108 comes an interesting story that could fit in with some family's history. It concerns an unnamed German boy rescued by Kit Carson. Following is an exerpt from Kit Carson, Pathfinder, Patriot, and Humanitarian, by Francis T. Cheetham, published in Taos NM in 1926.

"Teresina Bent Scheurich, a daughter of Gov. Bent and a Niece of Carson, had many stories to tell of him...(including one)of the rescue of a white boy who had been a captive and slave among the Comanches. She said that her Uncle Kit on hearing of this, hired two Mexicans who were on friendly terms with the Comanches to go out and hunt up the particular band of the tribe who held the boy in bondage. He supplied them with trinkets and other articles suitable for trade and barter. They traded for the boy and brought him to Carson's home in Taos. She was living with her uncle at the time. When the boy was brought in, she could not tell him from an Indian. Carson had him washed up and provided with clothing. He then tried to converse with the boy in English, then Spanish, and afterwards in French. The boy seemed not to understand anything said to him. Carson then called Mr. Scheurich who spoke German to the boy. The latter immediately began to cry. It was his mother tongue. Mr. Scheurich learned the boy's name and the place of residence of his parents. He had been captured in Texas. Carson then hired some men to take the boy to the home of his relatives, and provided them at his own expense with supplies and provisions for the journey."

It is apparent that the boy was from a German-Texan family--but who was he? Anyone able to match up this story with family legends, or knowing more about the incident, please write to Mrs. Miller and/or to your Genealogy Editor. We'll let all of you know if we hear anything further.

Keep those cards and letters coming. It is only through your input that this section on genealogy and family history can be compiled. Write to your Genealogy Editor, Theresa G. Gold, 106 Ranchland, San Antonio TX 78213.

SACK FAMILY FOUNDATION DESCENDANTS IN TEXAS

By Flora von Roeder

A number of German Texans attempting to trace their ancestry may be unaware of their direct relation to the Sack Foundation of West Germany. Endowed by Simon Heinrich Sack (1723-1791), the Sack Foundation is one of the longest lasting family perpetuities of its kind in existence.

A resident of Glogau in Silesia (now in western Poland) and Royal Attorney General, Simon Sack left no heirs. However, as one of 14 sons and daughters, he was uncle to 58 nieces and nephews and left his vast fortune to them in the form of a trust fund. It provided scholarships for the nephews who studied for the professions (law, medicine, clergy) before they were twenty-one and doweries for the nieces provided they married men of nobility or in the professions. It also provided for orphans and widows.

The Foundation maintained detailed records on all descendants, although many immigrated to the Americas and to Australia in the Nineteenth Century. In 1900 and in 1926, it published beautifully printed volumes entitled DAS SILBERN BUCH (THE SILVER BOOK), which contained genealogical charts and essays about various family members, both in Europe and abroad, who had made considerable accomplishments.

The trust fund grew so large and powerful that the Prussian Government maintained supervision over it until 1924. During World War I, a large portion of the fund had been confiscated for military purposes; therefore, in 1924, the Sack Family took over sole administration, voting on various family members to compose the administrative committee.

The devastating depression of the 1930's wiped out the fund, and many of the Sack descendants on this side of the Atlantic received communications requesting donations to keep the Foundation afloat. Then World War II severed all communications between our German cousins and us.

After helping to rebuild their country and to give birth to its current prosperity, various members of the family found each other and began to restore the Foundation. Through the generosity of volunteers and donors, a building in Buckeburg near Minden, Westphalia, was purchased which today houses the priceless collection of photograph, family portraits, and records miraculously rescued from the pre-war headquarters in Berlin.

Hans Sack, M.D., born in the Rhineland and now of Peine near the East-West border, served as the Foundation Chairman until his retirement in 1972. He continues to write and edit a semi-annual newsletter entitled DIE TAUBE (THE DOVE). Rudolf Sack of Frankfurt was elected his successor. Through their tireless efforts, they have generated interest in and funding for a new two-volume edition of THE SILVER BOOK. The first volume, the genealogy portion, has just been received. It is hoped that interest will continue in order that supplements may be published from time to time.

Immigrants to Texas related to the Sack Family were descendants of Simon Sack's youngest brother, Phillip Wilhelm Sack (1734-1813). These immigrants consisted of four groups:

- I. CAROLINE Louise Sack, Phillip Sack's daughter, and her husband, Lt. LUDWIG Siegmund Anton von Roeder, and all their children left Westphalia in 1834 and settled at Cat Spring (Austin County). This group is my line, and most names and statistics are fairly current and listed in the new edition of THE SILVER BOOK.
- II. ADOLPHINE Charlotte Ottilie Sack Ploeger (sister to Caroline), and several of her children left Paderborn, Westphalia, in 1844, and settled at Round Top (Fayette County). Included in this party:
 - (a) Ferdinand Friedrich August Ploeger of Round Top (1817-1890)
 - (b) Auguste Louise Amalie Ploeger (Mrs. A. A. Sarrazin) of Fayetteville (Fayette County) (1819-1882)
 - (c) Antonie Therese Emilie Valeska Ploeger (1st husband - Carl Friedrich August Heinrich Pothoff; second husband - Bruno Willibald Heinrich Schumann) of Austin (Travis County) (1822-1896)
 - (d) Carl Ludwig Heinrich Ploeger, M.D., of Bastrop (Bastrop County) (1824-1863)
- III. Phillip Heinrich Ferdinand Sack, nephew of Caroline and Adolphine, and his young wife born Adolphine Auguste THEODORE Ploeger left Bielefeld, Westphalia, in 1840 and settled at Cat Spring. Their only daughter, ADOLPHINE Charlotte Ottilie (1841-1919), married Thomas Hines Clark of Victoria County. After the Civil War, the Clarks moved to Agua Dulce (Nueces County) where some of their descendants now live. Carl Ludwig Ferdinand Sack, medical student, brother of Phillip Heinrich Ferdinand, 1818-1844, also immigrated to Cat Spring, where he died.
- IV. A group of brothers and sisters, nieces and nephews of Caroline and Adolphine and first cousins of Phillip and Carl Ludwig Sack (see III) left their home in Dusseldorf in 1846. Included were:
 - (a) Ottilie Elise Adolphine Sack (1820-1870) married her cousin, Ferdinand Friedrich August Ploeder of Round Top [see II.(a)]

SACK FAMILY FOUNDATION (continued)

- (b) Elise Ottilie Anna Sack (1820-1870) married Wilhelm Franz Xavier Taentschke of Industry (Austin County). Sons Friedrich and Maximilian moved later to Nicaragua.
- (c) Ernst Friedrich Detlof Sack (1824-1849) chemistry student, Houston.
- (d) Mathilde Helene Sack (1826-1876) married Johann Peter Fuchs, M.D., of Chicago. Daughter, Jenny Mathilde Sabine Fuchs, married Carl J. Fuchs of Texas. Their daughter, Ella Fuchs, married Paul Heintze of Buckholts (Milam County).
- (e) Theodore Anna Henriette Sack (1829-1904) married Carl Eugen von Rosenberg of Round Top. Children included Hermann Eugen of Round Top, Alexander Eugen of La Grange (Fayette County), Anna Theodore (Mrs. George Vogelsang) of Shelby (Fayette County), Eugenie Concordia (Mrs. Elisia Adams) of Lake Victor (Burnet County), and Clark Antonie (Mrs. Adolph Kopitch) of Bellville (Austin County).
- (f) Coelestine Auguste Marie Sack (1832-1892) married Jose Marie Salome DeCasis of Warrenton (Fayette County). Two daughters were Lilia DeCasis, associate professor at The University of Texas, Austin, and Josephine Ramona DeCasis, teacher in Austin.

Locating the many Texans eligible for listing in THE SILVER BOOK is larger than a one- or two-person job. However, I would be happy to work with anyone from any of the branches of Sack descendants who might be interested in gathering their family branches and forwarding the data to the Sack Foundation. For information about THE SILVER BOOK, write to Mr. Rudolf Sack, Tannenweg 6, D-6832 Friedrichsdorf 4, Federal Republic of Germany. For information concerning DIE TAUBE, the semi-annual newsletter, contact Hans Sack, M.D., 3150 Peine, Kanstrasse 18, Federal Republic of Germany. My address is 2515 Shakespeare, #2, Houston, Texas 77030.

... the city of West Berlin still has
3,783 pigs, 2,570 horses, 1,520 sheep,
702 head of cattle, 104,090 chickens,
2,789 hives of bees and 78 farms?

Washington Missourian

Historical Brochure on German Immigration to This Area Popular

*Order from:
Washington
Missourian
Washington,
Mo. 63090*

A recently-published historical brochure about German immigration to the east central area of Missouri in the early 1800's continues to attract attention even outside the state.

Letters from Pennsylvania, California, Ohio, the Federal Republic of Germany, and elsewhere about the brochure, "Why They Left — German Immigration From Prussia to Missouri," contain comments such as these:

"What a fascinating chapter of local history this brochure tells!"

"Now I understand much better why our families left Germany to immigrate to Missouri."

"It is interesting to compare historical events in America and in Prussia, Germany and to realize that my great-great-grandfather was packing his trunk to sail from Bremen to New Orleans at the same time that the movement to end slav-

ery was just beginning in the United States."

"The fact that land in Prussia rarely could be owned outright by average farmers explains so much to me about the love of the land one finds among their immigrant descendants in Missouri today."

And a West German, living in the area once known as Prussia, said: "Although we naturally know the history of Europe's wars and ups and downs better than Americans do, we are happy to see that Middle West Americans are becoming interested in it, too, and are learning about the ideas and inspirations our immigrants brought to their area of the country. And we, too, still have much to learn about how they really lived after they arrived, for too many of our impressions of that time come from Hollywood movies which glorify the immigration and frontier experiences."

The author of the booklet, Anita M. Malligkrodt, a na-

tive of Augusta, now living in Washington, D.C., is encouraged by this response.

"I have been trying to explain the United States to Germans through magazine articles and radio programs written while I lived in the Rhine-land area of West Germany.

Now it's the other way around; this booklet tells Missourians about Germany, the Germany of the past. When my radio program, "Augusta, Missouri: A German-American Town," was broadcast early this year by station WDR in Cologne, a resident of Augusta who was featured in the program, received 'fan mail' from West Germany; now American readers of my booklet tell me they find its account of past life in Germany interesting, as

well. It's encouraging to see this interest in information back and forth between and about West Germans and Americans since our two countries today are partners and we, therefore, have a special reason for trying to understand each other."

The brochure, "Why They Left," is on sale for \$4.00 in Washington at The Missourian office, in Hermann at the German School, at the Landschrank in Dutzow, the Historical Society in St. Charles, the Antique Shop in Femme Osage, in Augusta at the Mt. Pleasant Wine Co., Augusta Antiqua, and Old Mill Crafts, and Sunday, October 12, at the annual Emmaus Fall Bazaar, near Marthasville, from 12:30 p.m. to 5 p.m.

... West Berlin, with two universities, eight university colleges and 181 research facilities, is the largest scientific research centre in the Federal Republic of Germany?

... Europe's only "genuine" inland beach is Wannsee, West Berlin, where 1.3km of sand are kept in trim for bathers?

THREE TEXAS-GERMAN FOLKLODIC POEMS

By Gilbert J. Jordan

While collecting German heritage material in Texas, I discovered that only a small amount of indigenous poems can be found here. As expected, most of them can be traced back to sources in Germany, and there are literally hundreds of poems of this kind hidden in the hearts and minds of the people in the Texas-German settlements. In many cases, the German and the Texas-German versions are amazingly similar, often identical. In others, however, the readings vary considerably. This is true of variants found in Texas as well as those current in Germany. In either case, a comparison between the different versions is usually very interesting, especially when the basic purpose and thought remain the same while the phrasings are different.

For the purpose of comparison, I selected three poems or songs and will present the versions known in Texas and some of those current in Germany.

1. Wenn der Schneider reiten will. I found two similar versions of this poem in Texas, but the variant is in the third line only. Here is the Texas version with the variant line added:

Wenn der Schneider reiten will
Und hat kein Pferd,
Dann setzt er sich auf einen Ziegenbock
(Dann sattelt er sich einen Ziegenbock)
Und reit't verkehrt.
(Informants: Elisa Weber Kowert and the author)

My translation reads:

When the tailor wants to ride
And has no horse,
He sits upon a billy goat
(He saddles up a billy goat)
And rides in reverse.
(All translations are by the author)

A current German version goes as follows:

Wenn der Schneider reiten will
Und hat keinen Gaul,
Dann setzt er sich auf einen Ziegenbock
Und nimmt den Schwanz ins Maul.

This reads in translation:

When the tailor wants to ride
And has no nag,
He sits upon a billy goat
And takes the tail in his mouth.
(Ooops, no rhyme)

The poem agrees well with the folkloric concept of the tailor as a ridiculous and light-weight character, as for example in Wilhelm Busch's Max und Moritz, Episode 3 (Werke, III, 29-35), or with the following non-sensical verse:

(THREE TEXAS-GERMAN FOLKLORIC POEMS, page 2)

Neunundneunzig Schneider
Wiegen hundert Pfund;
Und wenn sie das nicht wiegen,
Sind sie nicht gesund.
(Informant, Dina Treibs Jordan)

The English comes out as follows:

Ninety-nine tailors
Weigh a hundred pound;
And if they do not weigh that much,
They are not well and sound.)

2. Heile, heile, Segen. The second poem I selected for comparison is a little pain-easing song. When a child gets a slight injury, the mother takes him in her lap, kisses and blows on the sore spot, and consoles the child with the song. One Texas version reads:

Heile, heile, Segen,
Drei Tage Regen,
Drei Tage Dreck,
Und jetzt ist alles weg.
(Informants: Daniel and Frank Jordan)

The translation goes as follows:

Healing, healing, blessing,
Three days of rain,
Three days of mud,
And now there's no more pain.

Another Texas version is a pleasant and optimistic song:

Heile, heile, Segen,
Drei Tage Regen,
Drei Tage Sonnenschein,
Wird alles wieder heile sein.
(Informant: Dina Treibs Jordan)

In translation it goes like this:

Healing, healing, blessing,
Three days of rain,
Three days of sunshine,
And all is well again.

The song version that is best known in Germany goes as follows:

Heile, heile, Segen,
Morgen gibt es Regen,
Übermorgen Schnee,
Und jetzt tut's nicht mehr weh.

In translation it reads:

Healing, healing, blessing,
Tomorrow it will rain,
The next day it will snow,
And now there's no more pain.

(THREE TEXAS-GERMAN FOLKLORIC POEMS, page 3)

Another version of the poem known in Germany combines elements from the two poems above:

Heile, helle Segen,
Drei Tage Regen,
Drei Tage Schnee,
Jetzt tut's dem Kind nicht weh.

And now the translation:

Healing, healing, blessing,
Three days of rain,
Three days of snow,
The child has no more pain.

3. Regen, Regentropfen. The several versions of this poem are related in thought to the English ditty:

What are little girls made of?
Sugar and spice and everything nice.
What are little boys made of?
Snipes and snails and puppy dog tails.
(Informant: Vera Tiller Jordan)

The German-Texan Regentropfen poem that is related in thought to the above ditty reads:

Regen, Regentropfen,
Die Jungens muss man klopfen;
Die Mädchens muss man schonen
Wie die Zitronen.
(Informant: John Henry Kothmann)

My translation is a bit free, but it renders the thought adequately:

Rain and raindrops, fleeting,
The boys will need a beating;
To girls you must be tender,
And they'll be sweet and slender.

A version of this poem known in Germany says:

Regen, Regentropfen,
Die Buben muss man klopfen,
Die Mädlein in ein seidnes Bett,
Die Buben in eine Dornenheck'.

This verse can be translated as follows:

Rain and raindrops, fleeting,
The boys will need a beating,
The girls will get a silken bed,
The boys in a thorny hedge are laid.

(THREE TEXAS-GERMAN FOLKLORIC POEMS, page 4)

Some of the material presented above appeared in my book **YESTERDAY IN THE TEXAS HILL COUNTRY** (College Station: Texas A & M University Press, 1979), and some will be included in my forthcoming volume **GERMAN TEXANA** (Burnet: Eakin Publications, 1980). The poems and translations are reproduced here with the permission of the publishers of these books.

Kerrville Daily Times

Family

Wednesday, August 6, 1980

Bank Displays Miniature

BY HEULAH SECOR
"Kerrville in Miniature" is on display again after an absence of 24 years.

This time the little town is making its temporary home in the Chas. Schreiner Bank. Later the exhibit will be moved to the new museum by members of the Hill Country Preservation Society, sponsors of the project.

This replica of Kerrville in the 1800's was first viewed by the Kerr County public in 1956 during Kerrville's centennial celebration. For the past two dozen years, the miniature display has been stored at various places around town. Now it has been restored and refurbished. It has been dusted, mended, cleaned and repainted, and it has been placed on a beautiful new eight-foot by four-foot table, covered with a protective clear plastic shield for easy viewing.

As you look down into the small and detailed model, you will see that it is bordered on the west by Clay Street, on the north side by Main Street, on the east by Washington Street and on the south by the Guadalupe River. Looking at the lilliputian people, animals, homes and commercial buildings, you probably will wonder who made this small wonderland.

Mrs. Scott Schreiner and the late Mr. Schreiner conceived the idea and sponsored the construction of the model to be exhibited at Kerrville's centennial celebration in 1956. Patients at the Veterans Administration Medical Center created the village after making a study of the actual placement of each building and street.

In 1978 Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Oehler worked several weeks in the restoration of the

exhibit. Herbert, a local historian, checked the facts while Golda cleaned years of dust and painted or replaced other objects.

The Oehlers' dining room table was home for the early Kerrville miniature for more than two months. Then again the model went into storage because there was no place to show it. The museum was not yet open and the Oehlers were about ready to eat at their dining room table.

Again, help arrived. The Chas. Schreiner Bank offered to have a table and a protective plastic shield made, and they also offered to keep the miniature city until it could be placed in the museum.

Jean Sandidge, a local artist, made the map one can refer to as he or she views the model village. Take number one, for example. Find

number one of Mrs. Sandidge's map, then find number one on the little village. That is Joshua Brown's log cabin. Number two is Dr. Parson's home, number three is Parson's livery stable, and so on down the line. What a lovely way to study local history!

Herbert Oehler is preparing a booklet which will tell the story of those pioneers who lived in the homes shown, and who operated the businesses displayed on the table model. The booklets will be for sale at a nominal cost through the Hill Country Preservation Society.

It is interesting to compare the 1980 photograph with the 1870 model city. The modern photograph includes approximately the same area as the miniature model.

The public is invited to go by the Chas. Schreiner bank to see "Kerrville in Miniature."

This is one of the many things being done to preserve the pioneer heritage in Kerr County. The booklet mentioned contains the names of only three German-Texans ---Charles Schreiner, Christian Dietert and John Ochse---simply because they were the only ones living within the narrow boundaries of the miniature at the time. But many others of German descent lived in other parts of Kerrville or the surrounding area by the time of the Civil War as is witnessed by the names of Caspar Real, Henry J. Schwethelm, Henrietta Eckstein, August Karger, John Leinweber, Fritz and Gus Tegener.

HERBERT E. OEHLER
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
1130 WARDEN DRIVE 1601 Susan Dr.
KERRVILLE, TEXAS 78028

Hans E. Robinson-Zwahr
3801 - 57th Street
Lubbock, Texas 79418

Volumes I and II of *Die Bremerverwandschaft in Deutschland und in Texas (The Bremers and Their Kin in Germany and in Texas)* are designed to compliment each other as a set, and individual volumes therefore cannot be sold separately. The author's discount price per set is \$50.00 by check or money order. * Regular retail price . . . \$85.00.

Rätsel: ANNA Elvke 75-

Im der Luft, da fliegt es, auf der Erde liegt es.
Auf dem Baum, da sitzt es, in der Hand da
schmilzt es, auf dem Ofen zerläuft es, in
dem Wasser ersäuft es. Wer geschickt ist, be-
greift es.
(Schneeflocke)

Aufsatz "In welchem Jahr-
hundert möchte ich leben?" In
der Regierungszeit von Karl dem
Grossen. Dann bräuchte ich al-
les nicht mehr lernen, was nach-
her passierte."

01 1

Zeitung für Olfen und Nordkirchen

Weihnachtliche Grüße aus Olfen überwinden Weite des Atlantiks

Amerikanische Verwandte suchen regelmäßig Kontakt zur „Heimatstadt“

Olfen. Wenn Marlies und Josef Nährmann aus Olfen die Weihnachtsgrüße ihrer Verwandten erhalten, haben die Briefe, obwohl sie in der Nähe von Olfen abgeschickt wurden, den weiten Weg über den Atlantik überwunden. Die Verwandten der Eheleute Nährmann leben nämlich in Texas, genauer gesagt in San Antonio, einer Stadt, die nicht weit von der amerikanischen Stadt Olfen entfernt ist.

Dort ließ sich im Dezember 1846 der Olfener Tagelöhner und Bauer Anton Hölscher mit seiner Familie

lobte von Anton Hölscher jr. mit ihnen ausgewandert. Sie war die Großtante von Johanna Nährmann, die heute noch zusammen mit Josef und Marlies Nährmann auf dem ehemaligen Hof Brüse lebt.

Im Jahre 1850 wurden Anton sen., Anton jr. und Josef jeweils 640 Hektar Land zugeeignet. Wilhelm, der noch nicht verheiratet war, erhielt nur 320 Hektar. Auf diesem Boden, auf dem sich neben den Hölschers noch weitere deutsche Familien niederließen, entstand schließlich auch die texanische Stadt Olfen.

Aber Anton Hölscher konnte sein Glück nicht lange genießen. Er ist, laut Chronik der Familie Hölscher, zwischen 1856 und 1859 gestorben und hinterließ 40 Enkelkinder, die Kinder der Familien Theodor Buxkemper, Anton jr., Josef, Wilhelm und Bernhard Hölscher.

Bei dem ersten Familientag der Familie Hölscher am 4. Juli 1954 trafen sich rund 2000 Nachfahren von Anton und Maria Katherina Hölscher in Westfalla in Texas. Es war eines der größten Familientreffen in den USA. Ein Registrierungs-büro beschäftigte sich den ganzen Tag mit der Registrierung der Anwesenden und der Erteilung von Auskünften. Für das Mittag- und Abendessen wurden 500 Pfund Rindfleisch benötigt und 1100 Pfund Wurst hergestellt.

Bei der 14. Wiedervereinigung der Familie mit dem starken Zusammengehörigkeitsgefühl, am 7. und 8. Juni dieses Jahres, trat man sich in San Antonio zu einem be-

sonderes Ereignis. Leroy T. Matthesen, der Urenkel von Elisabeth Brüse, war einige Tage vorher zum Bischof von Amarillo geweiht worden.

Zwei Jahre vor diesem Ereignis war er nach Olfen in Westfalen auf den Hof seiner Urgroßmutter gereist und hatte mit seiner Schwe-

ster, der Benediktiner-Schwester Rosaria, seine deutschen Verwandten besucht. Den großen Wunsch des jetzigen Bischofs von Amarillo kann Marlies Nährmann bis heute nicht vergessen: Er wollte unbedingt das Schild „Olfen grüßt den Rest der Welt“ mit nach Amerika nehmen.

Samstag, 27. Dezember 1960

Nr. 300 / Ruhr-Nachrichten

In der Hölle

Die Reisegesellschaft steht am Kraterrand (edge of the crater) des Vulkans und blickt in das Feuer hinab. Meint ein Amerikaner: "Das sieht ja wirklich aus wie in der Hölle!"

Stößt Frau Limke ihren Gatten an und sagt: "Toll, diese Amerikaner — die sind tatsächlich schon überall gewesen!"

Ganz einfach

"Halt! Auf diesen Stuhl dürfen Sie sich nicht setzen!" schreit der Museumswärter einen Touristen an, der sich nach drei Schlössern (castles), fünf Kirchen und zwei Museen mal kurz ausruhen möchte. "Das ist der Stuhl Friedrichs des Grossen!"
... "Na und? Wenn er kommt, steh' ich halt auf!"

Verrückter König

Die Besucher wandern durch Schloss Neuschwanstein. "Hier schlief Ludwig II., König von Bayern", erklärt der Führer (guide), "und in dieser Wanne (bathtub) badete er täglich." — "Wieso täglich?" flüstert Meier. — "Stilli!" sagt seine Frau. "er war doch verrückt (crazy)!"



nieder. Gemeinsam mit seiner Frau Maria Katherina und seinen Söhnen Anton jr., Josef, Wilhelm und Bernhard war er dem Ruf „Fruchtbares Paradies Nord-Amerika“ gefolgt und hatte die Strapazen einer langen Schiffsreise von 60 Tagen auf sich genommen, weil er von einer besseren Zukunft träumte. Westfalen, wo die Erträge der Bauernhöfe oft nicht ausreichten, um eine Familie zu ernähren, hatte ihm nicht mehr viel zu bieten. Die Zeitungen, die damals die glühendsten Beschreibungen von deutschen Auswanderern aus Texas veröffentlichten, hatten ihm wahrscheinlich Mut gemacht.

Die älteste Tochter der Familie, Elisabeth, erreichte erst drei Jahre später, nach ihrer Eirat mit Theodor Buxkemper aus Sülsen, die neue Heimat ihrer Eltern. Dafür war aber Elisabeth Brüse, die Ver-

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 the difference an index
 like this makes in a
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 it saves each of us
 as researchers?

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 "useful".

Thanks, To
 Marilyn

M. Elb-

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Diana Bennett

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Abschied von Round Top

Von Lisa Kahn

Diese Angst
 diese Angst wegzugehen von der
 Stätte der Gräber und Herzen
 diese Angst
 dem gewählten Fluchtort
 Kindheit
 nie besessenes
 immer ersehntes Paradies — oder doch fast Paradies —
 der Sonne
 der Eichen
 der uralten Eichen
 deinen Rücken zu kehren
 dein eigener Racheengel peitschenknallend

Diese Angst
 diese Angst vor der Gletscherwelt der Großen
 diese Vorahnungen des Bösen:
 das an-der-Tagesordnung-sein von List und Tücke und
 Vergewaltigungen der Anständigkeit
 das Lauern hinter braven Masken:
 Mach ihn fertig! Schnell! Und gründlich!

Diese Angst
 diese Angst vor der Eiszeit —

Lisa Kahns Gedicht ist in dem Band „Denver im Frühling“ (Stoedner-Verlag, Berlin) erschienen. Es leitet den Zyklus „Amerikalieder“ in diesem Buch ein. Die gebürtige Berlinerin blieb nach ihrem Studium in den USA und lehrt seit 1968 als Professorin für Germanistik an der Texas Southern University in Houston. Zu Forschungsarbeiten kommt sie häufig in die Bundesrepublik und fühlt sich besonders zu Unterfranken hingezogen, wo die Familie ihres Vaters herkommt. Auch in ihren Gedichten reist sie ständig zwischen zwei Welten. In ihrer gleichsam bewußten wie empfindsamen Sprache schildert Lisa Kahn die flirrende Hitze der texanischen Wüste und die dunkle Kühle einer fränkischen Burgruine. Sie ist keinem Stil verhaftet. In dieser Gedichtsammlung — der dritten, die von ihr erschienen ist

— steht imagistische Lyrik neben expressiven Poemen, volklich-hafte Schlichtheit neben kühner Metaphorik. Der Reichtum ihrer Sprache, über den Lisa Kahn so ungezwungen verfügt und die Intensität mit der sie die Dinge sieht und durchschaut, ist beeindruckend.

„Ich muß schreiben. Wie könnte ich sonst das Leben bewältigen?“ gibt Lisa Kahn als Motiv für ihr literarisches Schaffen an. Im Gegensatz zu den englischen, wissenschaftlichen Veröffentlichungen, schreibt sie ihre Gedichte in deutsch. Die Dichterin an der amerikanisch/mexikanischen Grenze leidet nicht unter Identitätsproblemen, wie so viele deutsche Emigranten in den USA. Wo ihre Sprache ist, da ist auch sie.
 H. B.



Of genealogical and historical interest was the dedication and opening of the Texas Wendish Heritage Society Center, at Serbin, in Lee County, on Sunday, November 9. The event was attended by 300 Society members, friends, and

descendants of the original founders of Serbin and its St. Paul Lutheran Church.

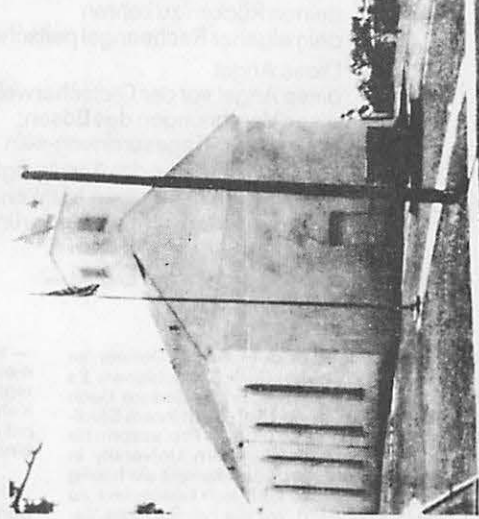
In order to encourage the public to use the research center, as many books on Wendish history as possible are being ordered from Europe, and a rare book

from Rice University. "Ben Nevis,"

The creation and progress of the Center was due to the hard work of the community and by donations. Already donated to the museum have been emigrant trunks containing crocheted work, bedspreads, pictures, toys, and old dolls. Other donated articles have included old books, newspapers, family Bibles, magazines, clippings, old maps of Texas, Lee County, and the Wendish region of Germany called "Susatia," "Sorbia," or "das Spreewald," and copies of material in the original Sorbian language.

It is hoped that every Texas Wendish family will be represented in the museum by some artifact used in the home or from Europe. No item will be loaned to researchers, but copies will be freely available upon request. Family trees and family histories are wanted for filing and safekeeping for use in the Center.

The dedication of the



ST. PAUL'S LUTHERAN CHURCH at Serbin, Texas, founded by the Wends in 1854, contains the highest pulpit in Texas.

museum on Sunday was preceded by a service in German, in the historic church, founded in 1854, that became the mother church for the Missouri Lutheran Synod in Texas. According to its "Brief History" pamphlet, it was constructed of red sandstone 70 feet long, and 40 feet wide. The walls were 24 feet high and 30 inches thick, with a tower and steeple rising above the structure. A weathervane with a metal ball contains the history of Serbin written in 1871. The cost of the magnificent church was \$5,000.

A balcony extends around the church inside, with a pulpit said to be the highest in Texas. The pews in the balcony were originally occupied by the men while the women sat downstairs.

Beautiful pastel shades, colorations, and feather paintings adorn the walls and pillars that support the balcony and roof, with gilded ornate chandeliers. Oil paintings of Biblical scenes are about the altar. On the

rear wall of the church is a painting of the "Ben Nevis," the ship that carried the Wends and other Germans to Galveston from Europe. A pipe organ in the rear has become of historic interest in that it still uses hand-pumped blowers.

Rev. Johann Kilian, a graduate of the University of Leipzig, became the pastor and leader for a group of Wendish Lutherans at Dauban and Bautzen in today's East Germany, for the purpose of emigrating to Texas in 1854. 588 set sail on the "Ben Nevis," but their number was reduced to 500 while at sea and in the fevers at Galveston and Houston. Once acquiring land in Lee County, the group set aside 95 acres for the church.

The Wends are a people of Slavic origin united by the Wendish or Sorbian language, with a strong adherence to fundamentalist Lutheranism. The language is extinct today in Texas, and only a few study it. Oddly enough, the language is alive and thriving today in

the Wendish regions of Germany. The former heavyweight boxing champion of the world, Max Schmeling, was a Wend.

The Serbin community in Texas is populated by the descendants of the Wendish and German settlers, remaining a close-knit community with its activities centered about the church. Visitors may be surprised at the church, well-filled by the older generations, for German services. The rules of conduct printed and posted in 1866 are still enforced: men are forbade wearing hats in church, chewing or smoking tobacco in church, or wearing a six-shooter into the church.

Children of the first colony of Wends in Texas have become a significant influence over Texas. Many of the names that appeared on the original ship-list of immigrants aboard the "Ben Nevis," names like Lehmann, Noack, Schultz, Kurio, Wukasch, Moerbe, Krause, Miertschen, Tschatschula, Schmidt, appear in Calhoun County today.

Carl Lavaca Wane 11/13/80

German Texan Heritage Society

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der
deutschen
Tradition

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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.

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