

German Texan Heritage Society

NEWSLETTER



VOLUME IV

NUMBER 3

Fall, 1982

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

NEWSLETTER

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Correspondence, contributions, and manuscripts for publication should be sent to the editor-in-chief or to one of the associate editors; subscriptions to the membership editor. For subscription rates, see special membership form in the back of this issue. NEWSLETTER is published three times a year, in the spring, summer, and fall. It is written, compiled, edited, and published by volunteers. Back issues may be ordered, \$3.00 per issue for non-members and \$2.50 for members.

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

RENEW NOW!!

RENEW NOW!!

German Texan Heritage Society

If you have not already done so, it is time to RENEW YOUR MEMBERSHIP now. You will not receive a special notice this year, because we would rather spend money on publication instead of postage.

We need your support. Please take a few minutes now to renew your membership and help us through another productive year. Our costs are steadily rising, but we are holding the line and not increasing dues.

Remember, a membership in the GERMAN TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY makes a lasting Christmas gift for someone who shares our interests. We will be happy to send a greeting card, announcing such a gift from you.

Please return the form below with your renewal check. Help us save postage costs.

Please send gift memberships to: @ \$5.00 each

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Address: _____

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I would like back issues: @ 3.00 each, 2.50 for members

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(Please add 50¢ postage for each volume ordered)

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Total enclosed _____

Return to: Dona Reeves
Rt. 2 Box 239A
Buda, TX 78610

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GERMAN - TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY
NEWSLETTER

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Next deadline for articles is February 20. Send reunion announcements, articles, stories, comments by or before this deadline. See NEWSLETTER information on page 5.

A Monument for ALL Emigrants needs YOUR Help

From the Publisher's Desk / Erwin Steuer

As we all know, the year 1983 will bring the 300th anniversary of the arrival of the first German immigrants. Many celebrations are planned for that occasion, and the entire German-American year will be dedicated to those fearless pioneers.

We also are well aware of the fact that this tricentennial will entail some financial obligations which we'll have to carry and share. They'll be taxing, indeed. But nevertheless, we must not forget that there are — and there will be — other occasions this year and in years to come which will need the help of all of us who have German blood flowing in our veins, and who have still some roots in the great land of our fathers and forefathers.

One of these occasions will be the projected unveiling of a monument dedicated to honor the families and individuals who left their homeland may it be by sea or by air. This monument is to be erected in Bremerhaven — a city which was the last which some emigrants saw when their ship left. The monument, cast in bronze, shows a family — father, mother, and two children — on its way to the gang plank. The father looking straight ahead into the future, the mother, cradling the youngest child, looking back into the past, into the land where she grew up and where her children were born. There is a poignant sadness in her eyes — but, she too, will lend her hands to building the new country.

It is a fitting memorial to the German Emigrants, to the pioneers who helped to make America the great country it is, symbolizing past and future in one. The chairman of the German-American Memorial Association, Hans Beyer, has personally talked to the members of the Bremen City Council, who wholeheartedly approved of the project, and gave Hans Beyer the chance to pick the site where the statue will be prominently placed and become a part of the harbor of Bremerhaven.

But while the statue is cast, it is not finished yet, and for the time being the place in Bremerhaven where it is to stand, is still empty. Money is needed to have the project reach its goal to become a landmark for all Germans, for all German-Americans and for all others who will see it, and to remember the generations of emigrants who carried German diligence, skills and talents to the New World.

Every German-American is asked to help the Memorial Association to contribute to have this monument put up and unveiled. Individuals can help, groups can help, firms can help — and no contribution is too small or too large.

Hans Beyer is willing to answer any questions you might have. Write to him. Send your check to him. Encourage him. His address is: The German-American Memorial Association, 319 Central Avenue, North Hills, Pennsylvania 19038.

WINTERTHUR COUNTRY FAIR

The 4th annual Winterthur country fair takes place Sunday Sept. 26 (rain date Oct. 3) on the grounds of Winterthur Museum, Rte. 52, northwest of Wilmington, DE.

This year's fair is the kickoff for celebration of the 300th anniversary of the first German settlements in the Delaware Valley. A major contribution to the celebration is the exhibit, "The Pennsylvania Germans", which opens Oct. 17, at the Philadelphia Museum of Art. (See Exhibitions, p. 10).

Pennsylvania German food and crafts will be featured at the fair. Among the crafts, weaving, paper cutting, pottery making, tinsmithing, and fraktur painting will be demonstrated, and the wares will be on sale.

EXHIBITIONS

PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM OF ART, Benjamin Franklin Pkwy, Box 7647, Philadelphia, PA 19101. Hours: Tue.-Sun. 10-5. Adults, \$2, under 18 and senior citizens, \$1.

The Pennsylvania Germans. Oct. 17-Jan. 9, 1983. The Winterthur Museum in Delaware and the Philadelphia Museum in Pennsylvania, each having large holdings of Pennsylvania German art, are joint sponsors of this show. The 350 objects include furniture, books, fabrics, musical instruments, metal, glass, and ceramics, many of which have never before been publicly exhibited.

Lectures, tours, films, and educational programs are offered in conjunction with the show. An illustrated catalogue is available for \$18.95 plus \$2.50 postage.

When the exhibition ends in Philadelphia, it will travel to the Museum of Fine Arts, Houston, the M.H. de Young Museum, San Francisco, and the Art Institute of Chicago.

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EVENTS CALENDAR

November

- 1-7 New Braunfels.....Wurstfest (began October 29)
- 6-7 Magnolia.....Renaissance Festival (began Oct. 2)
- 26-28 Schulenburg.....International Christmas Village
- 27-28 Wimberley.....Thanksgiving Volksmarch

December

- 4 Fredericksburg.....Kinderfest, Christmas Party for the children of the community. Sponsored by the Gillespie County Historical Society
- 4 Waxahachie.....Christmas Parade and Tour of Homes
- 4-5 Schulenburg.....International Christmas Village
- 11 Fredericksburg.....Kristkindl Market, 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. at 118 W. Main, across from courthouse. Admission: Adults - \$1.00 and Children - 50¢.
- 11 Fredericksburg.....Christmas Candlelight Tour of Homes, 3:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. The tour will begin at the Pioneer Museum. Admission: \$6.00 Adults and \$4.00 Children 12 years and under.
- 12 Fredericksburg.....Oma's Kleine Mart, Oma Koock's Courtyard at 312 W. Main. 11:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. No Admission.
- 12 Rockdale.....Christmas Tour of Homes
- 12-14 Galveston.....Glow of Christmas at Ashton Villa
- 17-20 San Antonio.....Ballet: "Nutmcracker Suite"
- 26 Fredericksburg.....Old Fashion Christmas Party, at the Pioneer Museum, sponsored by the Gillespie County Historical Society
- 31 Fredericksburg.....31st Annual New Year Eve Dance. Sponsored by the Gillespie County Fair and Festivals Assoc. At the Fairgrounds Exhibition Hall. Price \$15 per couple, sold in advance at the Chamber office only.

January

- 8,9, 29, 30 Round Top.....Classical Music at Festival-Institute

February

- 19 Fredericksburg.....Masken Ball
- 19-20 Round Top.....Classical Music at Festival-Institute
- 27 Shiner.....Art & Hobby Show, Foods

March

- 5,6, 26,27 Round Top.....Classical Music at Festival-Institute
- 18-20 Nederland.....Heritage Festival (flea market, shows, dances)
- 19-20 Fredericksburg.....Antique Fair

April

- 10 Fredericksburg.....Easter Fired Pageant and Tour or Homes

Exhibits:

Elisabet Ney Museum, 305 E 44th Street, Austin, TX. Newly renovated. Tuesday-Friday 11 a.m. - 4:30 p.m., Saturday-Sunday 2 p.m. - 4:30 p.m. (See page 82 in this issue)

Huntington Art Gallery, Harry Ransom Center, 21st and Guadalupe Streets Austin, TX, - European Art of the Middle Ages: on display through Sept. 1983.

NOTES FROM THE EDITOR

The fourth annual meeting in "alt Friedericksburg" was fantastic, thanks to the hard work of Margaret Bracher and Glen Treibs who directed their committees like professionals! We, also, announce the formation of the Fredericksburg Chapter of the GTHS with its new president Kenn Knopp. We were thrilled and happily surprised to enjoy the fellowship of so many members....about 325 in all. This was a record crowd.

1982 Meeting Committee

CO-CHAIRPERSONS

Margaret Bracher
Glen Treibs

CO-ORDINATOR

Kenn Knopp

REGISTRATION

Louise Nixon
Betty Scrogin

FRIDAY ABENDFEST

Bessie Evers
Blanche Burrer
Alice Kothmann
Alberta Gaddy
Rolan Schmidt
Margaret Moritz
Senior Serenaders

TOURS

Sue Bellows
Emma Petmecky

HISTORY OF CITY

Ella Gold

ABEND-GLOCKEN

Kenn Knopp

KINDERCHOR

Karen Oestreich

GERMAN SING-ALONG

Alfred(Shorty) Crenweige
Betty Scrogin

BANQUET DECORATIONS

Mickey Keidel

EXHIBITS

Esther Weaver
Alice Kothmann
Quincy Kothmann
Erna Wolf

Others assisting:

Anna Eberle
Ruth Nettle

NEW FEATURE

Beginning with the next issue we will publish a special translation in three installments. We hope to solicit translations of texts concerning German-Texan subjects, which are interesting to our readers and might never otherwise be published. The submitted translations must not exceed 40 typed pages, including footnotes and bibliography. Preference will be given to those manuscripts which are typed to our NEWSLETTER specifications, however, MIA specifications will also be considered. Please be on the look out for untranslated letters, diaries, stories and journals. The 1983 feature is entitled: Mit dem Paketsegler 1853 Nach Texas (With the Packet Ship to Texas in 1853) - The Travel Report of Christiane Haun. Edited with an introduction by Rosemarie Pohl-Weber. Translated by Jeanne R. Willson of the Barker Center, University of Texas, Austin.

Did you enjoy our German-Texan play as much as I did? We are trying to get it on video tape, so that we can have it for posterity. Many thanks to Hubert Heinen, who put it all together and was the star Schulmeister! We are grateful to Marian Michael for superb costuming. The student actors from the University of Texas were superb. Please note the special article about Mr. Trenckmann, the playwright.

Most impressive was the Texas Tech University German Dance Team. These young people travelled all the way from Lubbock to share their talent with us. They paid all of their own expenses to perform for us, because they are so dedicated and they knew we would be such an appreciative audience. We thank their leader Randy Kirk and their sponsor Meredith McClain for giving us this opportunity. It was great! Please see the special page about this group.

Latest membership figures...we are at 800. From 6 to 800 in four years is a rather impressive percentage of growth, isn't it? And now we are approaching our fifth year of publication, can you believe it? Shall we take a survey among ourselves to find out where we want to be in 1988, our 10th year??

We need to compile a list with addresses of German conversation courses being offered in various towns. Please send us information, if you know of one.

SPONSORING GROUPS
FROM FREDERICKSBURG
Chamber of Commerce
Merchants' Association
Gillespie County
Historical Association
German-Texan Heritage
Society

Anna Thompson is preparing a guide for local chapters of the GTHS. Contact her, if interested.

Dona Reeves and Dzintra Gingrich have won a three-week study trip to West Berlin. They leave on Dec. 1. Congratulations!

Our German San Antonio slide show has been placed in the following libraries: San Antonio Conservation Society, San Antonio Public Library, MacArthur High School Library, Region 20 (San Antonio), Region 13 (Austin) and the Southwest Texas State University Library. All have promised to make these available to be checked out to you. We have several more to giveaway to libraries, if you know of a good place, let me know. The show includes: 53 slides, a cassette in German and in English, and a printed bi-lingual script.

We welcome Olivia May of Katy to our Editorial Board as our new Surname Editor. Olivia is an active member of the Wendish Society and one of our Patron members. We are really happy to have her expertise.

Leola Tiedt and Daphne Garrett, the dynamic duo, have volunteered to produce a super scrapbook for the GTHS. It will be ready for the Galveston meeting and will depict our first five years, in story and picture.

Thanks to Ralf Saligmann of the Consulate General, the Federal Republic of Germany, for his generosity in purchasing a portable loud-speaker system for the GTHS. Ralf attended our meeting in Fredericksburg. We welcome him as a member of our group.

The Goethe Institute in Houston will be changing addresses soon. We will give you a full explanation about their move and the new services they will be offering.

Galveston...Sept. 10-11, 1983

Galveston is a very special place - perfect for celebrating the 300th anniversary of the first German settlement in America and for enjoying our fifth year together. The Galveston folks are planning and getting things ready. We will have a meeting with them sometime in late December to make some final plans. PLAN NOW to attend. More about 1983 in the next two issues. Be sure to renew your membership.

Our special consultants have been a great asset to the editorial board. They contribute in many areas to our operation. I am happy to announce the addition of Lisa Kahn of Round Top and Houston as a Special Consultant member of the Editorial Board of the GTHS NEWSLETTER. Lisa is a Charter Patron member, who has consistently shared her enthusiasm and expertise with us. We are glad to make her "official".

NEWSLETTER

The German-Texan Heritage Society publishes this NEWSLETTER three times annually. It is solely the creation of volunteers. See inside covers for names and addresses of editors. The publication schedule for 1983

(Deadlines for articles)

Spring.....February 20

Summer.....June 20

Fall.....October 20

Back issues for 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982 are available for \$2.50 each, or \$5.00 per year for members. Order from Dona Reeves, Rt. 2, Box 239A, Buda, Tx. 78610

No more posters are available.

Announcements, articles, genealogical inquiries, reunion dates, news of events, etc., are always welcome from members. Send to the appropriate editor or to the editor-in-chief. All such articles should be typed, SINGLE SPACED on 8½" by 11" paper, with only a ¼" margin on all edges. For sharpness and clarity, try to use a film, or a new cloth ribbon. And don't forget to clean your typewriter keys!!

1982 PATRON MEMBERS(Jun.25-Oct.28)

Lisa Kahn, Houston
 Stephen R. Davis, Mesquite
 Dr. Claus H. Rohlf, Dallas
 Erna Dietel Heinen, Fredericksburg
 Erich Wendl, Honorary Consul, Corpus Christi
 Barbara Likan, Austin
 Ethel Kern Hughes, San Antonio
 Linda R. Fussell, Houston
 Dr. & Mrs. Albert J. Wood, Corpus Christi

1982 CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS(Jun.25-Oct.28)

Paul Bohmfalk, Jasper
 Library, Univ. of Orange Free State, South Africa
 Henry G. & Charlene Jordan, Austin
 Texas Memorial Museum, Austin
 Bernice Bell Foerster, Houston
 Naomi W. Fry, College Station
 Melvin F. Rosenbaum, Houston
 Roy & Sue Bellows, Fredericksburg
 Viola Bohmfalk Field, Kerrville
 Mrs. Emma S. Petmecky, Fredericksburg
 Frances Winkler, Houston
 Mrs. Karen L. Daniel, Houston
 Hildegard M. Graeter, Houston
 Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Proft, Port Arthur
 John D. Guenther, Katy
 Nancy Carol Roberts Memorial Library, Brenham
 Mrs. Leslie Necker, San Antonio
 Bruce & Bernice Jordan, San Antonio
 Mr. & Mrs. William P. Phelps, Fredericksburg
 Mr. & Mrs. C. Dale Bain, Marion
 William & Luise Rumpf, San Antonio
 Dr. Vernon L. Schonert, Brooklyn, NY
 Crista Geier-Montoya, Austin
 Linda MacDonald, Galveston
 Mr & Mrs. Fredlein J. Schroeder, Sr., Seguin
 Carl G. & Mary English Jockusch, San Antonio
 H. Peter Hrebec, Carrollton
 Anton Stephen Hrebec, Austin

The American breakfast cereal that says "Snap-Crackle-Pop" in its commercials sounds that way only in English-speaking countries. In Sweden, the cereal's commercials say "Piff-Paff-Puff". In South Africa, it's "Klap-Knetter-Kraak". And in Germany, they say "Knisper-Knasper-Knusper".

Inez Birkelbach Gebhard tells us she was a student at Nassau school, located on/at Nassau farm. Her husband, Olie E. Gebhard, attended school at Round Top. They live in Houston now.

Dugan S. Sabins, 500 Lee Drive, Apt. 38, Baton Rouge, LA 70808, is interested in dance customs of the German settlers in Texas. Can anyone let him know what dances the early settlers performed, or lead him to a reference work? What instruments were used? On what occasions did German-Texans dance? We must agree with him that this is a neglected area.

Did everyone have a chance to read Pastor R. J. Weber's letter in Fredericksburg? We owe this fine gentleman so much and he continues to support and encourage us. We wish him a continuing and speedy recovery and to both him and his wife, a hearty "Alles Gute!"

Linda MacDonald, Galveston, is working on the Scheel-Cook family history, Ellinger area-- and on our 1983 Galveston meeting!

Good-feelings-department: we bring families and distant relatives together! Ann Maria Watson with two Jokusch branches and the Trenckmanns.

We urge our members to become a Friend of Winedale by contributing their support: P. O. Box 11, Round Top, TX 78954. They will receive the Quarterly Newsletter "The Quid Nunc," and a 15% discount at the Winedale Bookshop.

Betty Scrogin, Fredericksburg, would like to get a copy of the photo that someone snapped of her father, Alfred Crenweige, and Curt Schmidt at the Fredericksburg meeting. Who took that picture?

And speaking of Curt Schmidt, will you all join your membership editor in encouraging him to publish his Nassau Farm research? He irrepressibly glides from legal practice to painting canvas to novel, but when will he come back to German-Texana?

Karl Michel, 6418 Hünfeld 2, West Germany, is writing a book on his home, Michelsrombach, Germany. In 1980, he visited Texas to find out what happened to people who left Michelsrombach for Texas in the years 1844-1850.

Another member-author: Robert H. Thonhoff, of Fashing, who wrote The Early Texas Connection. Kudos, and good luck!

Saturday School is alive and well in New Braunfels under the tutelage of Susan Curtis!

Barbara Likan, Austin, is working on an Elisabeth Ney project for the Texas Sesquicentennial. She is also responsible for the AAUW publication, "Women in Early Texas" for the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission of Texas, 1976.

Mrs. Karen L. Daniel, Houston, is a student and genealogist, writing her master's thesis with emphasis on German emigration.

We are included as a reference (#1352) in the Genealogical Library Journal of the Augustan Society, Vol. 2, No. 4 (1982). This is a most interesting publication we can recommend to our readers seeking annotated bibliography.

We welcome Mrs. Emma Petmecky as a member, not just because she is an able record keeper for our new Fredericksburg chapter, but also because her husband, William Petmecky, wrote an Easter Fires booklet.

There may be more Bohmfalk members than any other family . . . Our latest addition is Viola Bohmfalk Field, Kerrville. Should we start a little family rivalry to find out which one can bring us the most members?

Make sure that you are on the mailing list of Festival Hill, P. O. Drawer 89, Round Top, TX 78954, so that you won't miss any of the magnificent programs there! Now in progress are their "August to April" concerts.

Don't forget to ask your book dealer for German Artists of Early Texas, which will be available shortly from Eakin Press. It is by author-member Marjorie von Rosenberg of Dallas.

Melvin F. Rosenbaum, Houston, wrote a history of his grandfather who immigrated from Germany for the Calhoun County Historical Society. It will be published along with the histories of other early county residents in The Shifting Sands of Calhoun County.

We hope Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Fix, 7994 Langengen, West Germany, will be able to come to our Galveston meeting. His ancestors came to Texas and went back to Germany, which is an interesting switch. He is very interested in Texans bearing the name Fix, of course.

New Patron-member Stephen R. Davis, a computer programmer from Mesquite, writes to us in flawless German! That's nice!

We received such a nice letter from Elizabeth Frick, Houston, who always has a terrible time getting that staple out of our Newsletter. We apologize for making it so hard to get to us,

Elizabeth, but your determination is appreciated! At least we were able to help you out in finding genealogical help.

If there are any other Volga Germans out there . . . a new book is available: George J. Walters, Wir wollen Deutsche bleiben; the Story of the Volga Germans, Kansas City: Halcyon House, 1982. It is a compilation from many sources, published by Mr. Walter's brother after his death.

We are delighted to welcome new Patron-member Erich Wendl, who is Honorary Consul of the Federal Republic of Germany, Corpus Christi. We are beginning to have a solid number of members from Nueces County and are very happy to have them join us!

Mrs. Frank J. Spencer (nee Dorothy Brinkoeter) has kindly sent us a copy of the Life Story of Wm. Haverlah, Sr. and Wife Marie Haverlah (nee Schelling) which she compiled in 1971. It will be placed in the GTHS repository at SUTSU library. We receive it with thanks.

Congratulations to:

- 1) Esther Richter Weaver, who was awarded a "Twentieth Century Teacher Achievement Award" from the Pedernales-Fredericksburg Chapter of the Texas Retired Teachers Association; and
- 2) Preston C. Kronkosky, who was named executive director of the Southwest Educational Development Laboratory.

Begründer des Kindergartens —

Friedrich Fröbel

SUHL (ADN) — Dem "Vater des Kindergartens" Friedrich Fröbel (1782-1852) sind zum 200. Geburtstag des Pädagogen am 21. April zahlreiche Gedenkveranstaltungen gewidmet. In seiner Geburtsstadt Oberweißbach (Bezirk Suhl) wurde aus diesem Anlaß ein "Memorial-Museum" eingerichtet. Hier werden Briefe, Urkunden, die berühmt gewordenen Spielgaben Kugel, Walze und Würfel, der Erstdruck von Fröbels "Menschenerziehung" und andere Dokumente aufbewahrt. Für die vorgesehenen UNESCO-Ehrungen in Jena, haben sich Gäste aus aller Welt angesagt. Fröbels Lehren über ein Bildungssystem für Kinder von drei bis sechs Jahren, mit denen er seiner Zeit weit voraus war, finden heute auch in den etwa 12,200 Kindergärten der DDR Anwendung. Nach der Eröffnung von Fröbels erstem Kindergarten in Bad Blankenburg entstanden sieben ähnliche Einrichtungen, in denen übrigens zunächst männliche Kindergärtner arbeiteten. 1851 wurden die Fröbelschen Kindergärten von preußischen Behörden als "staatsgefährdend" geschlossen.

Heritage Meeting Draws 325

Records were set here this weekend when 325 attended the 4th annual meeting of the German-Texan Heritage Society on Saturday and Sunday, Sept. 11-12.

The event opened with an outdoor barbecue supper and musical program on Friday night around the bandstand in the Courthouse Park.

Prior to workshops and a business meeting that concluded the program on Sunday at noon, worship services in the German language were held at three local churches earlier in the morning.

Local groups assisting the state officers of the GTHS were members of the Fredericksburg chapter, also the Chamber of Commerce, Merchants Association, and the Gillespie County Historical Association.

Margaret Bracher and Glen Treibs were local co-chairmen, and Kenn Knopp was the coordinator.

Opening the Friday night Abendfest was music by the Original Oompah Band directed by Jim Hartmann. After that Margaret Moritz directed the Senior Serenaders in a two-hour concert. Members of the GCHS served homemade cookies, punch and coffee free of charge. Birck's catered the barbecue sausage supper. Long tables

and benches where the guests were seated added a festive air.

Friday afternoon's registration was held in the Vereins Kirche, and continued on Saturday at the Sunday House Convention Center where the sessions were held.

Mary M. El-Beheri of San Antonio, president, welcomed the assembly and John Doods, City Councilman, ex-

tended the city's welcome. Margaret Bracher also added words of welcome in German and Tim Dooley gave the Chamber of Commerce's welcome. Ella Gold gave an interesting account of the history of Fredericksburg.

Several old homes and historic buildings were staffed by local hostesses and docents for the tour that followed and which many of the delegates took. These included the Waldrips' Kloth-Ludwig home; Maria McDonald's Friedrich Kiehne home;

Lyne Klingelhoef Harper's J. J. Klingelhoef home; the John Peter Tatsch home; Frances Billups' Loeffler-Weber Home; Roberta Warren's Krieger-Geyer Home; the Historical Society's Schandua house; also Pioneer Memorial Library, St. Mary's old and new Catholic Churches, Pioneer Museum and the City Cemetery. Sue Bellows made arrangements for the tour and spoke briefly about them, pointing out that the convention publication contained a map and brief description of each place listed.

The Saturday morning program included a review by Irma Goeth Guenther of her new book *Memoirs of A Texas Pioneer Grandmother-Was*

Grossmutter erszehlt, tales told by her grandmother Otilia Fuchs Goeth. Gilbert and Terry Jordan, father and son who are both college professors and authors, gave reviews of their recent publications. The elder Jordan, now retired, amused the audience by reading some of the ditties, songs and verses from his recent book, *German Texana*, some of which were gathered in the Fredericksburg area. His son, Terry, followed by giving excerpts of his recent book, *Texas Graveyards A Cultural Legacy*, which also included local references. He wrote it following research on the ethnic geography of Texas.

Convention delegates were on their own for lunch, and many visited local eating places.

Glen Lich reviewed his prize-winning book, *The German Texans*, in the afternoon and was followed with a talk by Kurt Schmidt, a Fredericksburg native now of New Braunfels, who shared his findings about the Nassau group. Lisa Kahn read from her new book, and Dona Reeves gave a German view of

early Galveston.

A rousing and enthusiastic performance was given by the Texas Tech Folk Dancers who have been on a five-state tour recently. Next year they will perform in Germany and have been tentatively set to follow Henry Kissinger on one of the international programs.

Visitors were encouraged to listen for the ringing of the Abendglocken (evening church bells) at 6 p.m. and the banquet was served at 6:15 p.m. Carlton Schnelle entertained on the organ, and the Kinderchor, under the direction of Karen Oestreich, sang during the dinner. Alfred Crenwelge led the singing of German songs with his daughter, Betty Scrogin, at the piano.

Recognition at the banquet was also given to Wolf Saligmann, cultural attache to the German Consulate in Houston, who was in attendance.

A performance of a German play by W. A. Trenckmann, "Der Schulmeister von Rostock" followed the dinner.

Sunday morning German language worship services were held in Holy Ghost Lutheran, St. Mary's Catholic

and Fredericksburg United Methodist Churches. Afterwards workshops were conducted at the Sunday House. These included one on genealogy by Theresa Gold; another for first generation German-Texans by Ingrid Kuhne Kokinda, moderator; and one led by Meredith McClain on authentic German cowboy clubs, a West German phenomenon.

Doris Lange, Gillespie County Clerk, participated in the genealogy discussion and gave helpful hints on how to go about tracing family histories.

Adding special interest to the meeting were the book and craft exhibits which were arranged in the room adjoining the banquet hall at the Sunday House Convention Center.

The 1983 convention will be held in Galveston and plans for it were initiated at the closing business session. Other conventions scheduled are 1984, Kerrville; 1985, Seguin; 1986, Houston; 1987, New Braunfels; and 1988, Austin, which marks the 10th anniversary of the GTHS.

FREDERICKSBURG
STANDARD
SEPTEMBER 1982

Willkommen in Alt Fredericksburg

Woher Friedrichsburg?
by Ella Gold

It was on Friday, May 8, 1846, that a group of about 120 men, women and children arrived here in the valley of the Pedernales River to make their home. They were German immigrants. This was the beginning of a new settlement. They had spent some time with fellow countrymen in New Braunfels resting up from their long voyage across the Atlantic. The journey from New Braunfels to here had taken sixteen days. Most of them had walked. About twenty wagons and two-wheeled Mexican carts drawn by oxen had carried their belongings. Eight soldiers accompanied them.

It was toward evening when these first settlers arrived here on that Friday. They pitched camp in the vicinity of today's Nimitz Center. The big live oaks still standing there, we may be sure, were silent witnesses to that occasion.

Why had these immigrants come to the wilds of the Texas Hill Country? Let's take a brief look to see.

In 1842 a group of about twenty German noblemen met in the city of Mainz on the Rhine River and organized an Adelsverein, a society of noblemen. They needed a "club project", so to speak, and chose as such the planting of German colonies in the Republic of Texas. Their Verein became a joint stock company and changed its name to Verein zum Schutze deutscher Einwanderer in Texas (Society for the Protection of German Immigrants in Texas). They chose a man from their own ranks as commissioner general -- one who would actually go to Texas and head the settlement project. His name, Prince Carl of Solms-Braunfels. And they purchased land for their project -- a land grant -- from two fellows named Fisher and Miller, both of whom qualified as swindlers. It was an unwise purchase. The Verein didn't really know what it was getting. Today the cities of Junction, Mason, Brady, Menard, Llano and San Angelo are located on that grant. You will agree that that land was far from the ports of entry -- Galveston and Indianola -- where most of the immigrants would be landing and, as it developed, where they would be afoot once they had landed. The distance from the coast isn't all that was against that land. That Fisher-Miller Grant was hunting ground of the Comanche Indians -- Plains Indians, some of the fiercest of our country.

To get settlers for their colonies, the Verein advertised in German newspapers, making glowing promises. The response was immediate and overwhelming. Soon hundreds -- thousands -- of would-be emigrants were getting ready to go to Texas to live. Prince Solms, the commissioner general here in Texas was wringing his hands! Immigrants were about to arrive and nothing was ready for them! To meet the immediate need, Prince Solms purchased land on the Comal River, much nearer the coast than was the Grant. There in March, 1845, Neu Braunfels was founded with the earliest arrivals.

After a year at his post, Prince Solms resigned. He was succeeded by a German nobleman who later became a naturalized American under the name of John O. Meusebach.

Meusebach knew he was accepting a big assignment as the second commissioner general but he did not know what tremendous problems he would be facing until he came to Texas. Too many immigrants were arriving in too short a span of time, disease was rampant among the colonists in epidemic proportions, the Mexican War broke out and, perhaps worst of all, the Verein's finances were running low -- the Verein was going broke!

Meusebach made the best of a very bad situation. He decided the thing to do was to plant a second colony, one nearer the Grant. It could serve as kind of a stepping stone to the Grant. It was near the Pedernales and had good water flowing through. He chose even a name for the colony -- Friedrichsburg, honoring Prince Friedrich of Prussia, the highest ranking nobleman in the Verein. Meusebach sent thirty-six of his men from New Braunfels to open a wagon road to the site several months before the settlers went. They built also a blockhouse there.

We have seen the settlers arrive. Meusebach knew this second settlement

might well be short-lived if something were not done about the Comanches.⁻¹⁰⁻ He arranged to have a meeting with the Indian chiefs on their ground between the Llano and the San Saba rivers in March, 1847. In substance the treaty they drew up said: Let's live in peace together and we white men will pay you red men 3000 dollars worth of merchandise for sharing your land with us.

The treaty worked! The Indians became friends. Surveyors could now go into the Grant to survey the land so it could be assigned and occupied, something they did not dare do before the treaty. That Grant, by the way, was later made into ten of our Texas counties!

The settlement, Friedrichsburg, survived and in time it grew and prospered. And now as you tour our little city, see the footprints of the pioneers -- the homes and other buildings they constructed of logs, of Fachwerk (half-timber), of solid stone. The Vereins-Kirche (Society's Church) was their first public building. Marienkirche was built during the awful days of the Civil War. Picture, if you will, a scene from the day of dedication of that little stone church in the autumn of 1863. Near the end of that day of joyful worship services, Protestants joined Catholics in the courtyard singing "Grosser Gott, wir loben Dich" while an Indian rang the church bell with such vigor that people feared the life of the bell.

In spirit join me in a salute to our pioneer forbears! Daher kommt Friedrichsburg!

German Texan Heritage Society

Viele hundert Besucher und vor allem Mitglieder strömten zu der vierten jährlichen Tagung der German Texan Heritage Society. Das außerordentlich reiche und interessante Programm wurde mit Begeisterung, ja mit Enthusiasmus aufgenommen. Wir können nur ein paar interessante Nummern herausgreifen.

Irma Goeth Guenther berichtete über ihre liebevolle Übersetzung und Bearbeitung von *Was Großmutter erzählt*. Gilbert und Terry Jordan, ein Vater-Sohn-Team, gaben uns einen lehrreichen Einblick in die kulturelle Überlieferung der Deutschen in Texas. Das dargebotene Material wurde in sorgfältiger direkter Sammlung, "field work," zusammengetragen. Professor Gilbert Jordan erklärte bescheiden, er gebe nur Rohmaterial, keine wissenschaftliche Ausdeutung. Sein Sohn, Professor Terry Jordan aus Austin, dagegen leitete aus seinen Besuchen von zahllosen Kirchhöfen den verschiedenartigen Charakter von nationalen Gruppen ab. Lisa Kahn las aus ihren Dichtungen, die texanische Atmosphäre aufleuchten ließen, auch wenn sie in Utah verfaßt waren. Dona Reeves vermittelte uns einen wertvollen Einblick in Galveston als deutschen Einwanderungshafen.

Das feierliche Abendessen wurde mit einem sing along deutscher Lieder abgeschlossen. Vorher schon sangen Friedrichsburger Kinder recht lieblich Stücke, die ihre enthusiastische Lehrerin Karen Oestreich mit ihnen eingeübt hatte.

Ein Höhepunkt der Tagung der German Texan Heritage Society bildete die Tanzgruppe aus Texas Tech. 1979 begründete Randy Kirk eine deutsche Volkstanzgruppe. Aus kleinen Anfängen wuchs die Gruppe zu einer höchst erfolgreichen, man kann sagen professionellen Volkstanzgruppe, die ganz Texas, ja bis hinauf nach Philadelphia reiste. Nächsten Sommer wird sie gar in Deutschland mit deutschen Gruppen einen

freundlichen Wettstreit aufnehmen. In Friedrichsburg zeigten sie eine ganze Reihe von deutschen Tänzen, so etwa einen Zillertaler, natürlich auch einen Schuhplattler, Tänze aus dem Schwarzwald mit einem Hut aus der Gegend von St. Peter und dem berühmten Pompon-Hut aus dem Marktgräferland. Die Tänze, knapp und exakt durchgeführt, waren außerordentlich wirkungsvoll.

Texas Association of German Students

OKTOBER 1982



Vereins-Kirche



T A G S OKTOBER 1982

Die Schulmeister von Neu Rostock

Die Zeit: Ende des 19ten Jahrhunderts. Der Ort: die kleine deutsche Siedlung in New Rostock, Texas. Das Stück: ein altmodisches Melodrama mit einem "Happy Ending."

Der alte Burkhardt ist seit 25 Jahren Schulmeister von Neu Rostock und arbeitet immer für das Gute. Seine schöne Tochter Gertrud liebt ihn, und sie sind immer froh.

Er hat Feinde, aber, deren Ränke er vereitelt hat. Der Ladenbesitzer Wurm und der reiche Viehzüchter Wüster, der von seiner rachesuchenden Frau Adelgunde angetrieben wird, sorgen dafür, daß Burkhardt sein Amt verliert.

Der Schwindler Wurm verleitet die Trustees, seinen Neffen Carl Walther als

Schulmeister einzusetzen. Burkhardt trägt sein Unglück mit Ergebung und haßt seine Nachbarn nicht. Der junge Walther wußte nichts davon und ist ein guter Mann. Er liebt Burkhardts Tochter Gertrud, aber Wüster will, daß er seine eigene Tochter Elisabeth heiratet. Walther sagt "nein"; der betrunkene Wüster wird lächerlich gemacht.

Walther sagt zu Burkhardt, daß er sich über seine Stellung schämt, und er will sie aufgeben. Der gute Burkhardt sagt, er soll es nicht tun, weil er ein guter Lehrer ist. Die Andern sehen, daß sie Burkhardt Unrecht getan haben. Sie wählen Burkhardt zum County Treasurer. Walther und Gertrud heiraten und alle sagen "Hoch! Hoch! Hoch!"

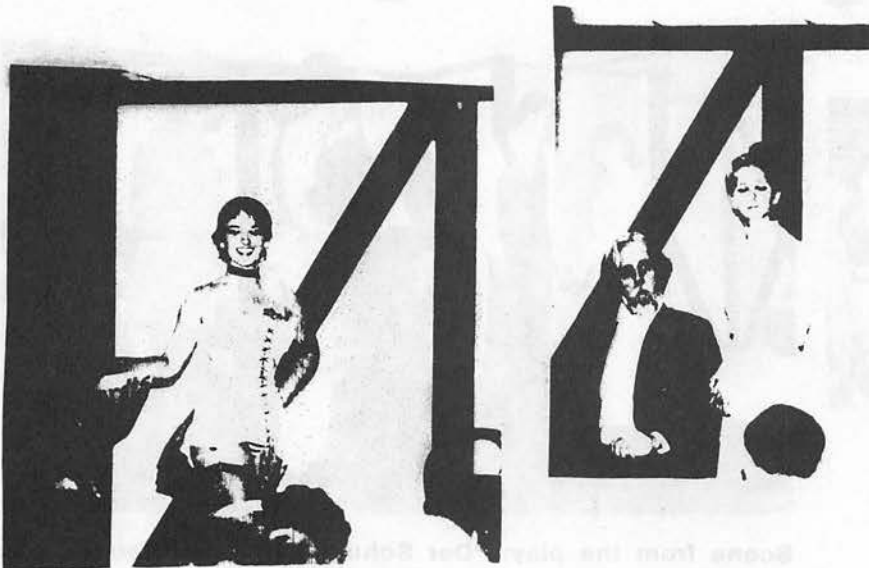


William Trenckmann

William Andreas Trenckmann ist einer der liebenswerten und bedeutenden Figuren unserer Texas-deutschen Vergangenheit. Sein Vater war Schullehrer in Magdeburg Deutschland gewesen. Wie so viele Deutsche verließ er sein Heimatland nach der mißglückten Revolution von 1848 und wurde Farmer in Cat Spring, Texas. Man nannte diese deutschen Siedler die Lateiner; denn bei der Doppelbüchse an der Wand hing ein kleines Bücherbord, wo neben der Bibel, Cicero, Homer und andere antike Autoren in der Ursprache prangten. Der Vater war der erste Präsident des Cat Spring Landwirtschaftlichen Vereins. Der junge William begann als Schullehrer in Fredricksburg, dann in Shelby, schließlich in Bellville, wo er die Leitung der Schule übernahm. Hier begründete er 1891 die deutsche Zeitschrift das Wochenblatt, die er über vierzig Jahre lang bis 1931 erst in Bellville, dann in Austin leitete und herausgab. Von 1905 bis 1909 war Trenckmann ein Mitglied der Legislatur. Seine Tochter Elsie Trenckmann war die langjährige und vielverehrte Deutsch-Lehrerin an der Austin High School. Als Liberaler setzte sich Trenckmann eifrig ein für die Menschenrechte und für freies Wahlrecht; er bekämpfte den Ku Klux Klan. Er wollte nichts wissen von Adolf Hitler, den er freilich nur die ersten beiden Jahre erlebte, denn er starb 1935. Sein einziges weitgehend autobiographisches Drama Die Schulmeister von Neu-Rostock entstand 1903. Es wurde am Samstag dem 11. September in Fredricksburg bei der Tagung der German Texan Heritage Society aufgeführt.

Wir danken Trenckmanns Enkel, Herrn Charles Trenckmann, für hilfreiche Auskünfte über seinen Großvater.

We Thank the T.A.G.S. Newspaper For These pictures (above) and these articles.



FACES at FREDERICKSBURG!

Von links nach rechts: Lisa Kahn und Mary El-Beheri; Curt E. Schmidt, Glen Lich und Dona Reeves; Anna Thompson und Julia Penn; Gilbert Jordan, Mitgründer von T.A.G.S.; Hubert und Erika Heinen; Texas Tech Volkstänzer; und der Kinderchor bei dem German-Texan Heritage Society Tagung den 6. September in Fredericksburg.



The Texas Tech Dancers



**Scene from the play: "Der Schulmeister von Neu-Rostock"
University of Texas German Players**

As a Cajun Fiddler once said:

"My culture ain't better than anyone else's,
but it's mine and I want it."

EINLADUNG

Herzlich willkommen zur Kaffeekränzchen-Klasse
(German Conversation Coffee Class)

No grades, no exams, no home assignments - just fun!

Gross und Klein, Alt und Jung, whoever wants to keep his
German conversational skills alive (no matter how small) or
improve them, join our Kaffeekränzchen which was started last
year deep in the heart of Texas! 15 members of the German-Texan
Heritage Society attended last year.

Place

December 18 2 p.m.

Lisa Kahn's farm
Round Top, Cty. Rd. 204
if you need directions call
Houston 665-4325

Auf Wiedersehen!

Bringen Sie Freunde mit!

A RILKE POEM AND A TRANSLATION

HERBSTTAG

Herr: es ist Zeit. Der Sommer war sehr groß.
Leg deinen Schatten auf die Sonnenuhren,
und auf den Fluren laß die Winde los.

Befiehl den letzten Früchten voll zu sein;
gib ihnen noch zwei südlichere Tage,
dränge sie zur Vollendung hin und jage
die letzte Süße in den schweren Wein.

Wer jetzt kein Haus hat, baut sich keines mehr.
Wer jetzt allein ist, wird es lange bleiben,
wird wachen, lesen, lange Briefe schreiben
und wird in den Alleen hin und her
unruhig wandern, wenn die Blätter treiben.

Rainer Maria Rilke, HERBSTTAG

AUTUMN DAY

Lord, it is time. The summer was a glow.
On all the sundials lay your growing shadows,
and on the meadows let the northwinds blow.

Command the final fruits to fill in well;
grant them another day of southern glow,
urge them to be complete, and then let flow
the final sweetness in the grapes to swell.

Who has no house, will never build one now.
Who now is all alone, will be alone forever,
will watch and read and write long letters ever,
will wander to and fro with troubled brow--
and restlessly--when leaves fall as they sever.

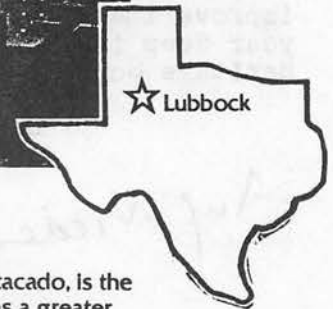
Translated by Gilbert J. Jordan

The Texas Tech German Dancers

A unique feature of the 1,800-acre Lubbock campus is the presence of the Ranching Heritage Center with its 14-acre open-air museum of authentic ranch structures moved from all parts of Texas to be reconstructed at the site. Hedwig Hill Haus, the example of German Texas ranching architecture pictured below, stands on the site as a symbol of the strong tradition of German influence which has been present since the founding of the state (as well as the Republic) of Texas. For example, two Germans died at the Alamo!

The Hedwig Hill Haus has been adopted as the official symbol of the Southwest Center for German Studies, a unit within the department of Germanic and Slavic Languages at Tech. Through the Center many innovative research projects are currently under way. Interviews with Texas-German settlers of the area are being recorded, first plans for the founding of a Karl May archive are ready, German classes in a community Parish have been started, the history of grape growing in German Texan communities of the Panhandle-Plains is being investigated. The promotional unit of the Center is the Texas Tech German Dancers who have traveled in all directions from Lubbock to participate in German festivals from Darrouzett to New Braunfels and Fredericksburg, from New Mexico to Pennsylvania.

In the summer of 1978 Randy Kirk, Texas Tech advertising major and German minor, was in Europe collecting authentic folk music and costume designs for his newly founded German folk dance group. Today the Texas Tech German Dancers are a group of about 20 young people from West Texas who have found a way to spread their enthusiasm for German culture without saying a word. They offer a colorful and spirited program of German folk dances such as "Schuhplattler", "Zillertaler", "Kreuz König", and "Mühlradel" and then they appear on stage sporting Texas boots, hats, bandannas and bonnets while they whoop it up dancing in West Texas style.



Lubbock, Texas, situated on the Llano Estacado, is the economic hub of the South Plains and has a greater metropolitan population of 200,000 people. At an altitude of 3,200 feet, Lubbock has warm, breezy summers, mild winters and more than 260 days of sunshine annually. In this land of broad horizons, where people think big, ranching and farming people (many of German heritage) dreamed of having a University in their city. In roughly two generations from the time Texas Tech University opened its doors in 1927 until today, the institution has grown from a small regional college to one of the state's four major comprehensive universities and has an enrollment of 24,000 students.

In the summer of 1983 the Center will sponsor the Texas Tech German Dancers on their six-week tour of Germany. Official invitations for the group have already arrived from the festival coordinator in Krefeld (300 Years of Germans in America, June 23-26) and from the Mayor of Steglitz in West Berlin (Steglitzer Festwochen and German-American Friendship Day, May 29-June 4). Other performances will be scheduled in Frankfurt, Munich, Cologne, Düsseldorf, Memmingen, and Tübingen.

To contribute to this German-American (Texan) friendship tour or to obtain further information about the Southwest Center for German Studies please write to:

Dr. Meredith McClain
Department of Germanic and Slavic Languages,
Texas Tech University
Lubbock, Texas 79409
(806) 742-3286

TAM 1983 ANNUAL MEETING

Austin, Texas - The Texas Association of Museums' (TAM) 1983 Annual Meeting will be held in Austin, January 19 through January 22, 1983. Several hundred museum professionals from more than 250 Texas museums are expected to attend the three days of seminars and fieldtrips which will focus on the theme "Raising Our Standards."

The meetings open with a Trustees Conference hosted by the Lyndon Baines Johnson Library and Museum on Wednesday morning January 19. Afternoon events include concurrent meetings of the American Association of Museums Texas Chapters of Art Directors and of History/Science Directors. Affinity groups of Archaeologists, Conservators, Curators, and Educators will also meet. Laguna Gloria Art Museum hosts an evening reception under the stars.

Accommodations have been reserved and conference sessions scheduled at the Bradford and adjacent Driskill Hotels. For the convenience of day commuters, a shuttlebus will run continuously Wednesday and Thursday between the Palmer Auditorium public parking lot, located next to Interstate Highway 35, and the downtown hotels.

Program Chairman for the 1983 TAM Annual Meeting is Carey Behrends (Texas Memorial Museum).

Did you know that . . .

. . . Berlin's best-known faces, the bust of Queen Nefertiti and Rembrandt's Man in a Golden Helmet, are in the Egyptian Museum and Dahlem Picture Gallery respectively?

. . . West Berlin's 290km of rivers and lakes make up a coastline nearly as long as the French Riviera?

. . . the most heavyweight Berlin girl is Victoria, the 800cwt gilt statue atop the Victory Column?

. . . a third of the surface area of West consists of rivers and lakes, woods and parks, greenery and open spaces?

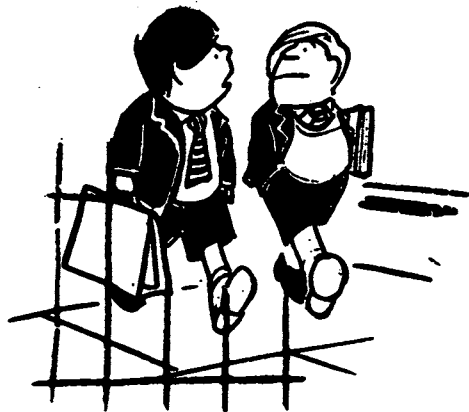
. . . 72,234 students are enrolled at the Free University and the Technical University, including 28,000 from West Germany and 7,000 from abroad?

. . . 210,474 of the 2,005,627 inhabitants of West Berlin are foreign nationals?

. . . the roughly 6,000 bars, restaurants and eating houses in West Berlin do not have licensing hours, so they can stay open round the clock if the landlord can stand the pace?

Hessische und nassaulische Auswanderung nach Amerika

Neben der Pfalz gehoeren die Laender Hessen - Darmstadt und Hessen-Kassel sowie Nassau - alle drei bilden das heutige Land Hessen der Bundesrepublik Deutschland - zu den historischen deutschen Laendern, aus denen im 19. Jahrhundert Hunderttausende Bauern und Handwerker in die USA auswanderten. Sie liessen sich vor allem in den Staaten des mittleren Westens, aber auch in Texas und in anderen Staaten nieder. An der westdeutschen Universitaet Marburg hat sich eine Arbeitsgruppe fuer Auswanderungsforschung gebildet, die unter der Leitung von Professor Peter Assion die kulturellen Hintergruende der damaligen Auswanderungsbewegung aus Hessen und Nassau erforschen will. Sie ist dabei auf Quellen angewiesen, die sich haeufig in privatem Besitz von deutschen Familien oder von Nachfahren der Auswanderer in den USA befinden. Professor Assion und seine Mitarbeiter wenden sich deshalb an amerikanische Familien mit der Bitte, Briefe aus Deutschland oder von Auswanderern aus dem 19. Jahrhundert, Tagebuecher, Fotos, alte Zeitungsausschnitte sowie Dokumente aller Art, die sich mit der Aus- und Einwanderung von Hessen und Nassauern befassen, der Arbeitsgruppe voruebergehend zur Verfuegung zu stellen. Die Kontaktadresse lautet: Institut fuer Europaeische Ethnologie und Kulturforschung, Arbeitsgruppe Auswanderung, Bahnhofstrasse 5a, D-3550 Marburg, West Germany.



„Ich möchte nicht wissen, wie mein späteres Leben aussehen soll, wenn die Schulzeit die glücklichste Zeit des Lebens ist . . .!“

Lone Star and Double Eagle

**Civil War Letters of a German-Texas Family
Translated and edited by Minetta Altgelt Goyne**

A significant portion of Texas history comes alive in this collection of letters written by members of the Ernst Coreth family of New Braunfels when Rudolf, the 23-year-old son, enlisted in the Confederate Army. The Coreth family is unusual not because of its experiences but because its members wrote and recorded, in depth, what it was like to be a German-Texan during the Civil War. Rudolf joined Company F of Wood's Regiment of the Texas Cavalry, and his letters describe life with that company everywhere from Matamoros, Mexico, to the Red River in Louisiana. In return, the Coreth family wrote Rudolf about daily activities on a Texas farm. The letters cover the years 1861-1867.

Minetta Goyne is a descendent of Ernst Coreth, the emigrant count who relinquished his noble title to settle as a farmer in Texas. She has compiled and translated these letters with ability and initiative, transforming a boxful of crumbling and faded papers into a coherent and fascinating account.

Lone Star and Double Eagle has been praised by noted Civil War historian Bell I. Wiley as unique and creditable. Wrote Wiley, "The letters constituting the heart of the work are of more than ordinary interest. They are important for what they reveal about conditions in Texas before, during and after the Civil War. They throw considerable light on relations between natives and immigrants during the crisis of the Civil War. They are most important for what they reveal of activities, impressions and relationships in an articulate, and close-knit immigrant family."

Minetta Altgelt Goyne teaches English at the University of Texas at Arlington.

ISBN 0-912646-68-3, LC 82-5491, 6 x 9, 276 pp. Illustrations. Index.
Price, before December 1, 1982, \$12.95; after December 1, \$15.00.

ORDER FORM

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Please send _____ copy(ies) of LONE STAR AND DOUBLE EAGLE.
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The German Texans

by Glen E. Lich

Institute of Texan Cultures, \$10.95
reviewed by Karen Davis Kilgore

GLEN Lich, author of *The German Texans*, calls his latest book "a scrapbook of favorite personal clippings from the past."

He is right. *The German Texans* binds in one volume a fascinating collection of photographs, sketches, songs and poems woven together with the insight and wit of an extremely observant and thoughtful people — Texas' first German settlers.

One, however, need not be German-American nor even Texan to appreciate this book. *The German Texans*, one quickly discovers, chronicles the American story — the universal, timeless, oft-repeated legend of a people's search for freedom in a new, frightening and magnificent land.

Perhaps that universal quality of *The German Texans* accounts for its recent award. The Texas Historical Commission named the book the Best Specialty Publication of 1981.

LICH BEGINS his account in Germany 150 years ago. Enchanted with the New World, a host of young European writers began propagating the Texas myth in the first half of the 19th century. One writer, Charles Sealsfield, chose to describe Texas in his popular publication *The Cabin Book* as "God's world immaculate." And American author James Fenimore Cooper's idyllic tales of America tantalized a hungry German audience.

Spurred by the writings of these romantic rebels and demoralized by the lack of political and economic freedom they faced as German citizens, thousands of immigrants left their homeland to build new lives in Texas. Professor Ernst Kapp, an intellectual geographer/philosopher who in Germany had served a prison sentence for criticizing the government, perhaps expressed what thousands of his compatriots anticipated, "I will be a free man in a free earth."

And so they came, settling in farming communities such as Fredericksburg and New Braunfels up and down the Hill Country's rivers. By 1850, nearly 30,000 Germans had come to Texas — bringing their language, customs, art, music, philosophy and forms of entertainment.

THE BOOK relates their triumphs and travails. It shows how towns changed from colonial German villages to frontier cities. European customs blended with pioneer survival methods. When coffee supplies ran out, parched barley and dried sweet potatoes were used instead. Men learned to smoke weeds other than tobacco; women learned to dye unbleached cotton from Mexico. Would-be entrepreneurs attempted to control the Hill Country's capricious rivers in order to establish mills. They learned to trade with the Comanches

and, after the Civil War, to participate in state politics.

Lich must have spent years compiling the journals, letters and oral histories that spice up the book. One intriguing story reveals how a new bride was gambled away in a poker game. Another humorous revelation tells how the city of Comfort celebrated the fourth of July on July 3. The reason? San Antonio's Menger Brewery delivered the beer order one day early. Faced with the prospect of several kegs of spoiled beer, the city fathers instead fired a cannon to signal an emergency and then proceeded to celebrate.

My only dissatisfaction with *The German Texans* is the graphic layout. Several times it was lured away from the primary text by the anecdotes, recipes, photographs and biographical sketches that fill each chapter. While they are all interesting, they prohibit the book from flowing and confuse — or disorient — the reader. My solution finally was to peruse all the boxed material first — and it is delightful — and then proceeded to read the body of each chapter.

The German Texans explains the relationship between Indian raids and Easter bonfire celebrations in Fredericksburg. It makes real people out of familiar San Antonio names such as Wurzbach, Herff, Menger and Gebhardt. It reveals outstanding German-American contributions to the fields of aviation, photography, botany and ranching. It views the civil and political progress of our state through the eyes of observant, inquiring immigrants.

If all of the books in the Institute of Texan Culture's ethnic series deal as completely with their subjects as *The German Texans* does, then one has an excellent source for rediscovering Texas.

Someone once said, "We live our life forwards, but we understand it backwards." *The German Texans* is a key to that understanding. ■

Karen Davis Kilgore is director of college advancement at Schreiner College in Kerrville.

German Artists of Early Texas

... by Marjorie von Rosenberg, published by Eakin Press, Burnett, Texas, is an exciting book about the lives of artists, Hermann Lungkurtz and Richard Petri. These two young men left a life of culture in Dresden to make their homes in the wilderness Hill Country of the new state of Texas. The book is illustrated with drawings and paintings by the artists.

The author selected the illustrations from the collection of the University of Texas Memorial Museum. An artist herself, whose paintings have been exhibited throughout the Southwest, she has written this volume for young people as well as adults. Truly a book for all ages! Her husband, Dr. Dale U. von Rosenberg, is a great-grandson of the artist Hermann Lungkurtz.

This will be a collectors item, so order your copy early. Only \$7.95, just in time for Christmas giving!

Ehrentag für Gershon Canaan

h. Zum zwanzigsten Mal wird am 10. Oktober in Dallas der „Tag der Deutschen in Texas“ begangen. Die von dem Honorarkonsul der Bundesrepublik, Gershon Canaan, gegründete Einrichtung hat nach einer Erklärung des Bürgermeisters von Dallas, Jack W. Evans, die Bande der Freundschaft und der Hochachtung zu den Deutschen und dem Architekten Canaan in besonderer Weise gefördert. Der Bürgermeister proklamierte deshalb einen eigenen „Gershon-Canaan-Tag“, mit dem zugleich das Jubiläum der zwanzigjährigen Dienstzeit Canaans als deutscher Konsul begangen wurde. Canaan, der Träger der Ehrenplakette der Stadt Frankfurt ist, hat auch das Goethe Center in Dallas für kulturellen Austausch zwischen der Bundesrepublik und den Vereinigten Staaten ins Leben gerufen.

Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung

Donnerstag, 30. September 1982,

11 Sept 1982 - S.A. EXPRESS-NEWS

Ohne Schamröte

Die Hochzeitsnacht ist für Bräute von heute längst nicht mehr so aufregend wie zu Omas Zeiten. Englische Wissenschaftler sind auf Grund jüngster Untersuchungen davon überzeugt: Die Braut von heute erlebt die Hochzeitsnacht ohne Lampenfieber und demzufolge auch ohne rot zu werden. Schamvolles Erröten findet heutzutage nur noch vor der Ehe statt.

Muckermann sitzt am Schreibtisch und biegt hingebungsvoll Büroklammern auf und wieder zu. „Was tun Sie denn da?“ erkundigt sich der Chef. „Etwas für meine Gesundheit“, sagt Muckermann. „Der Arzt hat mir leichte Bewegung verordnet.“

„Möchten Sie einen roten oder einen weißen Wein?“ „Egal, Herr Ober. Ich bin farbenblind.“

-18-

Riesenappetit

Rund ein Drittel aller Bundesbürger isst, laut letzter Bonner Statistik, bereits zum Frühstück Wurst und Fleischwaren. Zum Abendessen sind es sogar drei Viertel aller Deutschen. Pro Mahlzeit werden durchschnittlich 3,9 verschiedene Wurst- und Fleischwaren auf den Tisch gebracht, und insgesamt verzehren die Bundesbürger täglich 6000 Tonnen, was einem jährlichen pro-Kopf Verbrauch von 36 kg. entspricht.

Hulda Cline Wilbert, Kernels of Korn: Pioneers, Indian Fighters and Cowboys on the Texas Frontier. (Nortex Press: Burnett, Texas 1982. \$11.95)

Hulda Cline Wilbert has written a delightful history of her mother's family, especially of her great-grandparents' generation, that is a genealogy and much more. The book could be of the nucleus of one of a long Victorian-like novel like those of R.L. Delderfield, or several chapters could readily serve as development into a Willa Cather novel. The material is there and an incipient fiction writer should work with Miss Wilbert to develop her subjects further.

Miss Wilbert (her grandmother was a Korn) develops her history very methodically, first telling of her great-grandfather Louis Jacob Korn who emigrated from Messeinheim to America in 1836 and Texas to 1845 and then of his progeny by his two wives. The history of each child and their descendants is covered in succeeding chapters and a complete genealogy until 1981 is added at the end. I admire Miss Wilbert's thoroughness and only wish my family were so well documented. And reading about the Korn (and the Clines--Miss Wilbert's other grandfather was the man, for whom Cline, Texas is named), one becomes involved in their stories. Certain characters stand out particularly: the mysterious August Cline, army scout and quartermaster, adventurer with many identities and names (August Adolph Wennmoos, and Carl Pegel among others) who became a solid citizen and postmaster, not retiring until the age of 89; Great Aunt Hannah, obviously Miss Wilbert's favorite aunt, whose sunny nature was in contrast to the more dour disposition of her older sister, Sophie (Sophie became surrogate mother to all her many younger siblings and was a firm disciplinarian) but who fought off Indians with the best; Adolph, who was captured by the Indians, when he was twelve, returned to his family at eighteen, but never adjusted to white civilization again; Aunt Minnie who married a French settler, a friend of August Cline's, (Celeste Pingnot) who told marvelous stories, which Minnie, with typical German precision would cut down to accurate size; and a host of others. It is fascinating to see the preponderance of twins, both fraternal and identical in the Korn family and the red hair, which keeps recurring. (An enjoyable feature in the editing is to scatter the family photographs throughout the book, placing a group about each Korn child after the faces of the people, about whom he has just read. Miss Wilbert is not using poetic license in describing the beauty of the Korn women. They were an extraordinarily attractive family and Miss Wilbert

has written a fine family history of them.)

An added bonus is the well-researched historical references and the picture of life, not only on the German farms, but of the small merchants and civil servants of the towns of the Hill Country and San Antonio. One minor flaw is the use of German. Perhaps the New Braunfels records do spell "Vatter", "Vatter" and Grandma Sophie did say "Der kinder ist nicht gut," but half timbered houses are "Fachwerk hauser" not "Fachwert" houses (twice on p. 7). A small correction should be made here in memory of Aunt Minnie.

Sam Houston State University

Hanna B. Lewis

Heinz Carl Ziehe, A Mirrored Remembrance of Carl Gotthard Theodore Ziehe and Sophie Christine Niekamp-Ziehe Their Ancestors and Descendants. (1981)

Privately printed, A Mirrored Remembrance is much more a family memoir, than a German-Texan history. Pastor Heinz Carl Ziehe, a devoted son, has written about his parents and their families in Germany and America. This book is dedicated to Pastor Ziehe's children, "their Spouses, Children and Descendants, "and includes a detailed family tree at the end with blank spaces and pages for the future generations.

Half the book is devoted to the Ziehe and Behm families in Germany and Davenport, Iowa. Only five years after their marriage in 1892 did the elder Ziehe, also a Lutheran pastor, move to Mason, Texas and begin his ministry there. C.G.T. Ziehe had just become a citizen after 10 years in residence in the United States. After eighteen years in Mason, a minor church squabble caused Ziehe to welcome a call to Maxwell in 1915. During the first World War, anti-Germanism caused cessation of German-language church services, a real hardship for one used to conducting services completely in his native language. In an innocent class assignment in English, the sentence "Long live the Kaiser!" slipped in and with the subsequent excessive "super-patriotism," Pastor Ziehe was forced to resign. A small consolation was that Ziehe filled the idleness thereby induced by improving his English at Lutheran College (now Texas Lutheran at Seguin). The family then moved to Charlotenburg, and Greenvine and retired there.

In the Preface, " Ziehe quotes "Honor thy father and thy mother," and similar selections (One is a translated quotation from Faust, but labeled "German Proverb.") It is difficult for a son to be objective about his parents and this book both loses and gains by H. C. Ziehe's filial piety.

Sam Houston State University

Hanna B. Lewis

Book review for GTHS Newsletter

The Grass Jungle. German Settlers in Frontier Texas. By Jonnie Teltschick. (Burnet, Texas: Nortex Press, 1981. Pp. 100. \$11.95.)

Occasionally a fictionalized depiction of the foundation years of German settlement in Texas reaches publication; such accounts lend much to our better understanding of the human content of the experience, for they add substance to fact and feeling to history.

Jonnie Teltschick, a retired teacher from Lavaca county, here weaves biography--the story of her parents who settled frontier south-central Texas--and cultural perspectives of turn-of-the-century German-Texan life. The short novel concentrates on frontier problems and pleasures and does not lose its focus, even though it spans a period of some eight or ten years beginning with the marriage of Evelina and Enos Gephart in 1893. Although a narrative in the third person, it is written from the perspective of Evelina, a mere seventeen year old child when she marries Enos and moves with him to the lonely, wind-swept prairie and a barely-habitable two-roomed cabin. In a short time, we find a reversal of roles: Enos, the poet, puts hands to task early in the novel and succeeds for a while, but the crop failures, the emptiness, and comparison with her father bring him down before a prairie fire cripples him. She, fearful from the beginning, overcomes her anxieties, learns prairie life while wistfully longing for fine clothes of crepe de Chine and comfort, and produces five children in the usual rapid succession, losing but one to the rigors of Goldenrod prairie. But, she is old and weathered by age twenty-four. It is she who finally recognizes their despair and insists upon their return to a less hostile environment.

To Ms. Teltschick's credit, as much of the story is left to the reader's inference as she writes: Evelina's subtle rivalry with her eldest daughter, Rebecca; her relationship with the red-haired neighbor, Jesse Epright; class distinctions among immigrant German families ("Slowly the impression came to Evelina that Enos' kinfolks were not as high in the social scale as she had believed," p. 40); Evelina's resentment of her sister, Anna, to whom Enos was also attracted; and the exploitation of big land companies that tricked settlers into believing this land might produce orange groves. Ms. Teltschick's obligatory inclusion of related artifacts--the bull tongue plow and the middle buster plow, Segora, the coffee substitute, the asefetida, ribbon cane and sweet potatoes--provide authenticity. The inclusion of a few German phrases, unless misspelled, (Kemmel for Kümmel) and the children's rhyme, p. 59, that is fairly mutilated, do not distract, since they are always immediately repeated in English. However, one must wonder about the construction at the death of a neighbor's wife by fire: "Das Lied ist aus, the light is out" said Evelina. "For her the song has ended," p. 77. It is a small point which probably disturbs only a German teacher.

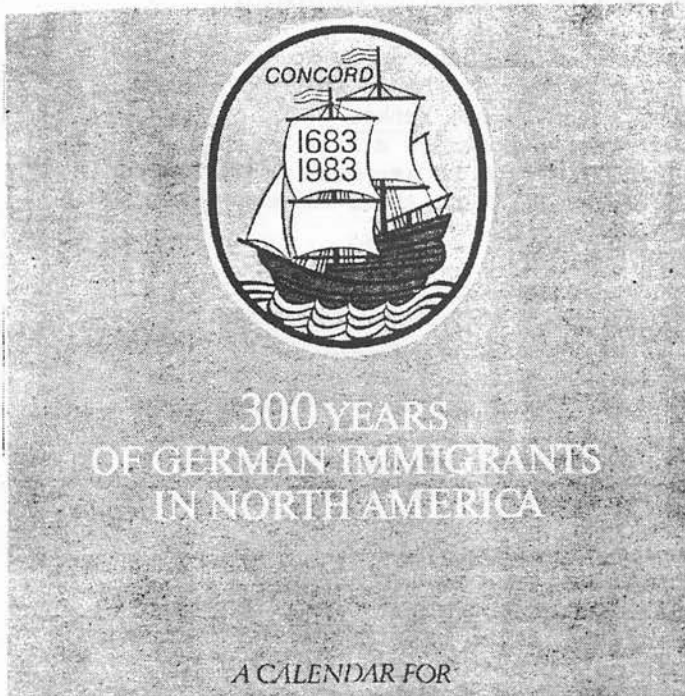
It is inescapable to compare Evelina Gephart's experiences with those of Letty Mason, the heroine of Dorothy Scarborough's The Wind, since both women came to a place characterized by the demonic and destructive forces of nature as young brides unprepared for the disappointments and disasters before them. Furthermore, the inevitable triangle preserves an analogy to the bitter-sweet connection with nature, though both women respond quite differently to the relationship. In the end, both women are marred and fail, each in her own way; nature succeeds in ruining their hope, their beauty, and their life. Both novels contain here and there contrived dialogue, but attain a larger dimension on the whole, for they depict human failure and the unending vastness of an earlier Texas. Only the dust jacket of Ms. Teltschick's book relieves the final desolation; only here do

we learn that the events have a happy conclusion. Enos and Evelina rose to prominence and prosperity after leaving the grass jungle.

Nortex Press has produced an attractive volume, free of typographical errors. (Except for German passages, this reviewer found but one: "filler" for "filled" on page 87.) We commend Ms. Teltschick for an interesting and well-constructed addition to German-Texan fiction available in English.

Southwest Texas State University

Dona Reeves



1983

The Heinz Moos Publishing Company of Munich, with an office in Baltimore, Maryland, has produced a commemorative calendar for the tricentennial year, 1983. The calendar, which boasts a page per week, informs the user about the varied background of German emigration to the United States over the course of three centuries. Included are many beautiful pictures, short biographies introducing selected individuals who emigrated from Germany and articles detailing how German-Americans contributed to the development and richness of life in the New World. In addition to the calendar, the Moos Publishing company offers other tricentennial-related items such as peel-off seals, bumper stickers, posters, embroidered patches and metal clasp pins. The Moos Publishing Company has graciously permitted YOUR HERITAGE to use its tricentennial logo in the heading of our supplement. To receive a FREE descriptive catalogue of Moos' complete line of tricentennial items, write to: Heinz Moos Publishing; Rotunda Office Center; 711 West Fortieth Street; Baltimore, Maryland 21211.

Texas Tourist Guide Booklet Being Made

The meaning, spirit and feel of Texas' heritage will come alive in a first-time guide to historic shrines and sites that every Texan should visit.

The booklet on where to go to experience the Lone Star story is a Texas Heritage Project of the Texas Historical Foundation. This handy heritage reference will be distributed free to schools, tourist bureaus, libraries and chambers of commerce.

Mrs. W. R. Knowles, chairman of the activity,

requests that every Texan submit sites which have personally increased their understanding and appreciation of the unique and colorful heritage of their home state.

"We would like for every proud Texan to submit those locations which they recommend their children, grandchildren, out-of-state guests and newcomers should visit," Mrs. Knowles emphasized.

"This much needed guide will be of great assistance to new and native citizens in discovering the roots of Texas' traditional values of courage, independence, work ethic and freedom of opportunity. Visiting these significant shrines, monuments and sites will heighten the awareness of and strengthen ties to our incomparable legacy," Mrs. Knowles continued.

Suggestions for those sites every Texan should visit can be sent to: Texas Heritage Project, Box 12243, Austin, TX 78711.

Im Jahre 1890 waren 89 der aus 94 Musikanten bestehenden New York Philharmonischen Society deutscher Abstammung.

Ottilie Fuchs Goeth. Memoirs of a Texas Pioneer Grandmother (Was Grossmutter Erzaehlt), 1805-1915. Trans. and ed. Imma Goeth Guenther. Burnet, Texas: Eakin Press, 1982. Pp. x+260, illus., index. Cloth \$14.95.

At last collectors of German-Americana may add a fine trade edition of a masterpiece of Texas memoirs to their libraries. Ottilie Fuchs Goeth's rich autobiographical writings, here carefully gathered into one volume with additional sections compiled by the editor, have long been recognized as primary material which puts flesh on the bones of history and enlivens our reconstruction of a bygone era that many of us find personally meaningful.

When I wrote The German Texans I recognized an indebtedness to two works above all others. The first, and earlier, of these was the Goeth book. The second was a third-generation study by Vera Flach, whose Yankee in German America closes an era which Goeth portrays at its inception and earliest stages of development. Without these two books--both by remarkable women superior to, but not outwardly different from, their mileaus--recent historical writing would be notably impaired.

The introduction of The German Texans describes Ottilie Fuchs Goeth as an autodidact with few intellectual equals among the early German colonists in Texas. If it is true that an intellectual is a person who stands aside from the mainstream to observe somewhat askance the progress of human endeavor, then Ottilie Fuchs Goeth was an intellectual. If one allows for translation which necessarily softens the impact of a writer's own words, as well as for the sensibilities of an earlier writing style, Goeth's memoirs speak to us with the incisiveness of a present-day John Graves or Isaac Asimov.

J. J. Rousseau articulated a commonplace in autobiographical writing so obvious that most critics before and since have overlooked it, namely that the person who writes his life must "doubly paint" the soul, that is to describe events as they seemed at the time and then later looking back on them in retrospect. Goeth knew that. Her writing shows a strong psychological sense of being and self-acceptance, even self-respect. She wrote with clarity and independence. Her story speaks of human dignity. Her book enriches our understanding of the past from which we ourselves derive.

Histories enjoy a life expectancy of 30-50 years, and that represents a remarkably worthy performance such as those by Charles Beard and Walter Prescott Webb. Ottilie Fuchs Goeth's book has already outdistanced those records. It lives and it warrants thoughtful reading because it retells in strength and truth the timeless story of life--the eternal verities of past, present, future. It is almost, as Ezra Pound states, "news that stays news." Only literature surpasses such records.

Schreiner College

GLEN E. LICH

FARMING BY FOLKLORE IN SWITZERLAND: A BOOK REVIEW OF BAUERNREGEL

By Gilbert J. Jordan

Folk sayings of rural people and peasants deal mostly with agricultural practices and the weather. This is particularly true of Europe, not only of Switzerland, but also the other countries, and it reminds us of our own "Old Farmers' Almanac." These sayings or rules, as they are called by Albert Hauser, contain a great mass of sayings and other folklore. Often they are quite earthy, as the following couplet illustrates:

"Es nützt weniger beten und singen / Als tüchtig düngen." (p. 137).
(Less benefit from how we've prayed and sung / Than from a heavy load of dung.)

In the present mini-essay on folklore I will quote a number of pertinent sayings or "rules", as Albert Hauser calls them in his recent Swiss book, entitled Bauernregel: Eine Schweizerische Sammlung mit Erläuterungen (Peasant Rules: A Swiss Collection with Explanations. (Zürich und München: Artemis Verlag, 1973). For the present review I will quote from the enlarged edition of 1981, which contains 720 pages.

Here are a few additional sayings on fertilizing:

"Wer gut dünget, fährt wohl ein." (Who fertilizes well, harvests well.)

"Wo Chuemischt, ischt Brot." (p.137, Swiss dialect.)

"Wo Kuhmist ist, ist Brot." (Where is cow dung, there is bread).

"Stroh macht dr. Acker froh. / Holz macht dr. Acker stolz." (p.138).
(Straw makes the field grow, (good) / Wood makes the field good (proud).

The weather is surely the most popular theme of the peasant sayings treated in the Hauser book:

"Eine gute Decke von Schnee bringt das Getreide in die Höh." (p. 78).
(A good cover of snow makes the grain thrive and grow).

"Nur in der Juliglut wird Obst und Wein dir gut." (p. 141).
(Only in July's heat will fruit and grapes be sweet (good)).

"Grossi Wasser, chlini Brot. (Viel Regen, kleines (wenig) Brot.) (p. 148).
(Much rain, little bread).

"Chlini Wasser, grossi Brot." (Wenig Regen, viel Brot.)
(Little rain, much bread.)

"A chüeli Mai (Ein kühler Mai) bringt Frucht und Heu." (p.152).
(A cool May brings fruit and hay).

"Ist es windig an den Weynachts-Feyertagen, so tragen die Bäume viel Obst." (p. 181).
(If it's windy during the Christmas holidays, the trees will bear much fruit.)

"Wenn zu Ostern die Sonne scheint, sitzt der Bauer am Speicher und weint." (p.196).
(When at Easter the sun shines, the peasant sits by the granary and whines (crys.)

"Die Neujahrsnacht hell und klar deutet auf ein reiches Jahr." (p.203).
(New Year's night, bright and clear, indicates a rich, good year.)

It is interesting that there is a Swiss saying corresponding to our notion about the ground hog and his shadow, but here it is a fox that determines the weather:

"Wenn der Fuchs am Lichtmess (2. Februar) seinen Schatten sieht, bleibt es noch vier Wochen kalt." (p. 225).

(If the fox sees his shadow on February 2, it will stay cold another four weeks.)

Sometimes proverbs on the same subject contradict each other completely:

"Pfungstregen ist dem ganzen Land ein Segen." (p.190).
(Rain at Pentecost is a blessing for all the land).

"Pfungstregen thut selten gut, diese Lehre faß in deinem Mut." (p.190).
(Rain at Pentecost seldom does good; keep this precept always in mind).

Some sayings tell us when to perform certain acts or not to perform them:

"Holz nie fällen in Saftzeit, sonst wird es vom Wurm befallen." (p.152).
(Never cut timber when the sap is up, else it will be attacked by worms.)

Some proverbs are quoted in both German and French, for example:

"Wenn es am 1. Mai regnet, verlierst du die Hälfte der Milch."

"S'il pleut le 1^{er} Mai, tu perds la moitié du lait." (p228).

If it rains on the first of May, you will lose half of your milk.)

"Weder guten Wein noch weißes Brot, wenn es nach St. Urban (25. Mai) gefriert." (p. 232).

"Ni bon vin, ni pain blanc, s'il gèle après la Saint-Urban (25 Mai):"

(Neither good wine nor white bread, if it freezes after St. Urban's day.)

We could go on like this for many pages, but then we would no longer have a mini-essay. It would be better to get a copy of this excellent and thorough book and read the sayings and the author's comments directly from the source.

EARLY NATURALISTS OF TEXAS *** INFORMATION WANTED.

The Dallas Museum of Natural History is preparing an exhibit on "Early Naturalists of Texas", which will include physical examples of their work and discoveries. The Museum staff is well aware of the contributions of Ferdinand Roemer and Ferdinand Lindheimer, but would welcome information about other German naturalists on the Texas frontier. This project has come to my attention through my husband's cousin, who is Curator of Exhibits. Please send suggestions and information with references for study to:

Walt Davis
Curator of Exhibits
Dallas Museum of Natural History
PO Box 26250
Dallas, Texas, 75226

-----Daphne Garrett

Molly Pitcher's Maedchenname war Maria LUDWIG.

G.T.H.S. MEETING GALVESTON SEPTEMBER 10-11, 1983

Hotel Galvez -25-



Marriott's Hotel Galvez is beautifully situated on the ocean at the corner of Seawall Boulevard and 21st Street. The Moody Convention Center is across the street and the hotel is just 10 minutes from Galveston Municipal Airport and five minutes from The Strand in the heart of historic Galveston.

Metro Airlines services the Galveston Municipal Airport with seven round trips daily from Houston Intercontinental. Hourly commercial limousine service from Houston's Hobby and Intercontinental Airports is available direct to the hotel. Rental cars are available at the hotel.



Room Rates:
Single or double: \$50.00
Triple or quad: \$60.00

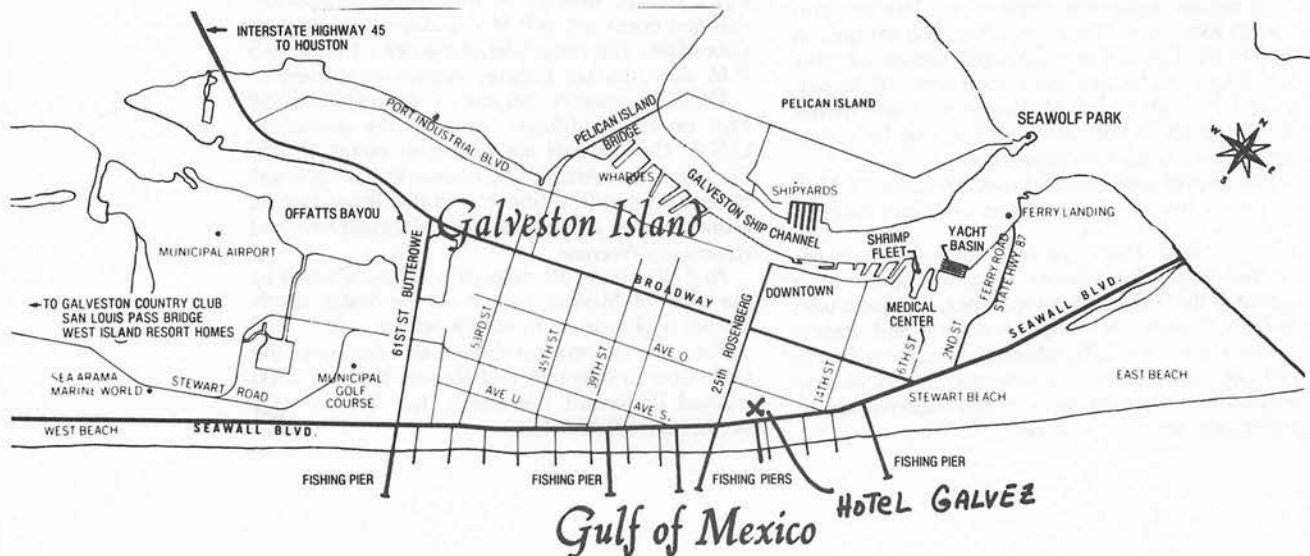
Reservation Cut-off
DATE
August 9, 1983

(All reservations will be individually accepted with a guarantee of one night's deposit or by a major credit card. Toll Free Nr. 1-800-392-4285)

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Galveston Island

Its time has come . . . again

A stroll through the streets of Galveston is a journey through time. The home of many Texas firsts — the city where the first medical college was founded, the site of the earliest brewery and first electric lights — Galveston shelters scores of historic structures, from an opera house to Victorian cottages. Built by sea captains, merchants and businessmen, these vestiges of the past greet visitors who decide to meander through the island city's streets. History buffs can take in the monuments, exhibits and other pleasures in a variety of ways. A train tour offers a narrated journey 17 miles long of the old and new sectors of Galveston; harbor tours provide a view of the Galveston Channel. Some folks choose to see the sights from a chauffeured limousine.

The focal point of many city festivities is The Strand, part of a historic district five blocks long. Known after the Civil War as the Wall Street of the Southwest, The Strand boasts picturesque 19th-century brick and iron front buildings, now restored and readapted to accommodate galleries, restaurants, delicatessens and specialty shops. Each

December, a Charles Dickens Evening is presented here; from Sept. 17-19 the International Port of Galveston Festival will be celebrated on The Strand. Members of the Galveston Historical Foundation conduct free walking tours of the area at noon Saturdays and at 2 P.M. Sundays.

To see more of Galveston's architectural heritage, take a self-guided journey through the East End Historical District (for a map, stop by The Strand Visitors Center, 2016 Strand). This 40-block section contains a marvelous collection of 19th-century houses dripping with gingerbread and stone trims and dwellings that range from small bungalows to elaborate private homes.

You'll spy the sails of the 19th-century relic *Elissa* a block north of The Strand at Pier 22. Thanks to a \$3.9 million restoration project, the 150-foot iron barque looks just as she did when tied up here in the 1880's. The 105-year-old ship opened for tours July 4 and can be seen from noon until 7 P.M. daily, and 12 P.M. to 5 P.M. Sundays. A film details the restoration work, completed in part by volunteers. There is an admission charge.

The Strand area's second new attraction: a \$5.5 million Center for Transportation and Commerce in

Shearn Moody Plaza, the new name for the Santa Fe Building. The center's entrance opens to a replica of the 1875 Galveston depot, complete with potbellied stove, telegraph operator and station master's office. Outside, where trains once pulled in and out of the station, a collection of 35 vintage railroad cars ranging from steam locomotives to parlor cars, sits on the tracks.

The Art Deco waiting room of the 1932 Santa Fe terminal has been recreated in a section called the People's Gallery. Thirty-four costumed figures recall the period, and nostalgic sounds of the old railroad — whistles, steam blowing, arrival and departure announcements — fill the air. Some of the figures, wired for sound, regale visitors with stories of the past.

Various exhibits at the center trace the history of Galveston through its golden era, the tragic hurricane of 1900 and the subsequent rebuilding of the city. A slide show follows the construction of the seawall that now stretches along the beach for 10 miles. The wall, rising 17 feet above mean low tide, forms a wide sidewalk used for bicycling, jogging, skating and seaside strolling.

Another version of the dramatic storm story unfolds at the carriage house visitors center at Ashton Villa, 2328 Broadway, one of two historic homes that every visitor should see. Built before the Civil War, the three-story brick Italianate mansion has

Greek Revival overtones and is furnished with lavish antiques. Ashton Villa hours extend from 10 A.M. until 4 P.M. weekdays and noon until 5 P.M. weekends. From September to May, it's closed on Tuesdays. Admission is charged.


Sightseers will be beckoned by the towers and turrets of The Bishop's Palace, a mansion at the corner of 14th and Broadway. This marvelous Victorian mansion, designed by Nicholas Clayton, an architect who left his mark all over this city, is also the only structure in Texas cited on the American Institute of Architects' list of 100 outstanding U.S. buildings.

The original owner of the palace, Col. Walter Gresham, spent \$250,000 and seven years building his dream house which boasts a grand staircase of rosewood, satinwood and mahogany and a Venetian crystal chandelier. After Gresham's death, the Galveston-Houston Diocese bought the palace

for use as the bishop's residence. Hence the name. Open 10 A.M. until 5 P.M. Monday through Saturday and noon until 5 P.M. Sundays June through Labor Day. The remainder of the year, 1 P.M. to 5 P.M. every day but Tuesday. Admission is charged.

Other Galveston attractions include Seawolf Park on Pelican Island, home for the submarine U.S.S. Cavalla and the destroyer escort U.S.S. Stewart; Sea-Arama Marineworld at Seawall Boulevard and 91st Street; and the Texas Heroes Monument at the intersection of Broadway and Rosenberg Avenue.

And of course, 32 miles of beaches, washed by the Gulf of Mexico, permit all the water sports visitors might expect in such a setting.

For more information about Galveston, write the Galveston Convention and Visitors Bureau, 2106 Seawall Boulevard, Galveston, Tex. 77550,  or phone (713) 768-4311

FAMILY WEEKLY, August 29, 1982

Travel writer Connie Shanley's last article for FAMILY WEEKLY was on Palo Duro Canyon.

Daphne Dalton Garrett:

Galveston Rediscovered

Out in Colorado County beside Interstate 10 there is a sign that says: RE-DISCOVER GALVESTON - SAND, SURF SUN - THE REST IS HISTORY". Part of that history, which includes pirates and cannabalistic Indians, is the story of the German immigration to Texas. Years before Galveston actually became a major port and the most important city in Texas, some German pioneers arrived by way of Galveston. Among these were the von Roeder and Kleberg families from Westphalia, who came to join Friederich Ernst in the Austin Colony. Many years later, Rosa Kleberg described their arrival to her grandson:

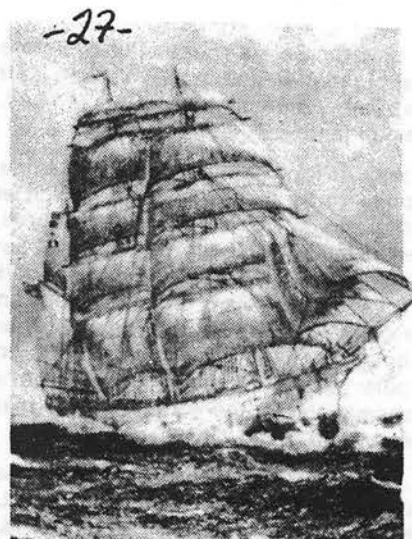
"After landing at new Orleans, we took sail for Texas, intending to land at Brazoria. Instead, we were wrecked off the coast of Galveston Island on December 22, 1834. We managed to save all our goods and baggage, which included everything we thought needful to begin a settlement in a new country; and having built a hut out of the logs and planks which had been washed ashore, we were able to maintain ourselves for some time. There were no houses on the island, but there was no lack of game."

Pioneers began to settle on the island, and after the town was laid out in 1836 following the War for Independence, many immigrants from Germany chose to stay on the island. In addition to families which came independently, some of the Verein immigrants decided to end their journey in Galveston in preference to continuing to Indianola and the interior. Ferdinand Roemer, in giving a complete description of the topography, commerce and inhabitants in 1845 reported:

"Next to the Anglo-Americans, the Germans form a great part of the population. Most of the artisans and small merchants are Germans, but a number of the larger mercantile establishments are also owned by them. A German hotel which enjoys a good patronage is assured a future existence. Since the past year, when the German emigration to Texas had increased so rapidly, many German emigrants have remained here for a longer or shorter period before going into the interior. In the course of the last few months about 3,600 had arrived and of this number 700 were still in Galveston. The latter, all members of the Mainzer Verein, were maintained here at the expense of the Verein, since boats were lacking to carry them to Indian Point, the harbor on Matagorda Bay."



Recently restored dancing pavillon of the Garten Verein



The Elissa

The rest of the Strand holds something for everyone, a Candy Factory, Antique Shops, U.S. Government Surplus Goodies and even a 19th Century Sailing Barque, the ELISSA (berthed at Pier 22). Stop by the Galveston Historical Foundation in the Hendley Building (21st & Strand) and you can find out just about anything you need to know of historical interest. Three blocks away (at 21st Street & Postoffice) stop by the recently renovated 1894 Grand Opera House.

Don't miss, repeat, Don't miss the Bishop's Palace at 14th and Broadway. Even if you don't have the time or inclination to take the tour of the house, it's an awesome, yet beautiful architectural work just to gaze upon. Another interesting former residence open to the public is Ashton Villa, just ten blocks down the same street at 24th & Broadway. Take in the great 10 minute film on the 1900 Storm and Galveston's Seawall. Across from the back lawn stands the oldest public library in Texas, Rosenberg Library, where you can find excellent exhibits as well as, more than likely, your hometown paper. By the way, Galveston's own Daily News is, you guessed it, the oldest in Texas.

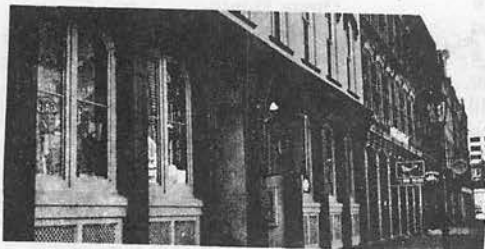
Take a right at the Texas Heroes Monument on 25th Street and you'll be heading toward one of Galveston's newest (yet oldest) attractions, The Strand. During Galveston's heyday (pre-1900 Storm) the Strand was described as "The Wall Street of the Southwest" and the remaining structures still manifest the power of those days. One of the newest and most ambitious projects on this refurbished street is the Museum of Transportation and Commerce, located in the large, white Art Deco building at the corner of 25th & Strand.

By 1846 the German population of Galveston was reported as one-half of the total population and the *Galveston Zeitung* began publication. No doubt this number of residents swelled in 1847, when 8,000 Germans sailing from Bremen landed in Galveston.

Today, visitors can see physical evidence of that once large German population. St. Joseph's Church, which was erected in 1859 by the Catholic immigrants, was one of the few structures to survive the Great Storm of 1900. The Galveston Historical Foundation has recovered almost all of the original furnishings, which had been sold at auction, and has restored the church to its original state. Many large mansions and public buildings are testimony to the skill of German stonemasons. Carpenters also contributed their talents to build the many beautiful frame Victorian houses, which are now such a popular restoration project. We also have examples, in small quantity, of the craftsmanship of the many furniture makers who lived in Galveston in the second half of the 19th century.

In 1876 the German community formed the "Garten Verein", with all the stockholders being of German descent. Until 1923 it was the center of social life. The Garten included tennis courts, bowling alleys, a bandstand, and dancing pavillon. Although the tennis courts and alleys are no longer standing, the dancing pavillon has recently been restored by the Historical Society and is leased for parties.

A very active Historical Society and a great deal of public and private interest in restoration is reclaiming homes and buildings once thought doomed. In 1966 Howard Barnstone, a noted architect, compiled a pictorial and historical book entitled, *The Galveston That Was*. During a recent visit I was surprised to find that the Galveston that *Was* is rapidly becoming the Galveston that *Is*. Between *der Strand* (the beach) and *The Strand* (the old main business district) is a fascinating heritage just waiting to be "RE-DISCOVERED"



The Strand—the hustling, bustling street once known as the *Wall Street of the Southwest*, where great buildings housed banking establishments, newspapers, saloons, shipping businesses, emporiums, and men making history. Ships came from around the world, unloading their precious cargo at the "Queen City's" port. Immigrants flowed through by the thousands, some staying, some moving on, but all bringing their dreams and futures with them.

The Strand, 12½ blocks of history, has been designated as a National Historic Landmark District and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Today this commercial street stands as one of the largest intact areas of restored 19th century iron-fronted buildings in the United States.

Enjoy a tour of The Strand and view the Victorian workmanship and beauty of the buildings. Browse through shops, boutiques, museums, apartments and a variety of restaurants. Walk through Galveston's commercial history on The Strand.



St. Joseph's Church,

built in 1859 by German immigrants.

GALVESTON!



Few places can boast of as much history contained in as small an area as Galveston Island, a sandbar only 1½ miles wide and 32 miles long.

The Island was once a haven for Spanish explorers, a hunting ground for savage Indians, and a hide-a-way for colorful pirates. Its natural harbour became known to adventurous settlers and enticed them to come, to see and to stay.

Events and people have left their mark upon the Island. Immigrants came... architects to design and build, attorneys-to-be, doctors to fight epidemics, inventors, bankers, dreamers and soldiers. Events happened... the Battle of Galveston in which the Confederacy broke the Union blockade, great fires, yellow fever, the devastating 1900 Storm, grade raising, construction of a giant seawall, and the one thing its people could not overcome, the dredging of the ship channel into Houston, that allowed ocean-going vessels to pass Galveston by.

Today Galveston Island is being rediscovered and restored. Come share its history.

One of the First Christmas Trees in Austin

By Alvina Schutze

The following Christmas story has a very special history. It was written in Austin in 1900 as an English assignment when its author, Alvina Schutze Bayer, was in high school. Last month, she celebrated her 99th birthday.

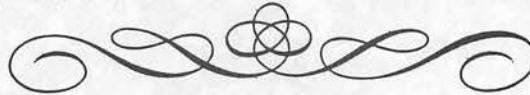
The story is true, and represents a small but cheerful chapter in Austin's history. Alvina Schutze's mother, who relates in the story her family's first Christmas in Austin, was Julia Brueggerhoff Schutze, wife of Judge Julius Schutze, one of Austin's early prominent citizens. Their family home, where Alvina lived at the



the time she wrote the story, was located in the former German Free School, 507 East 10th St., now the restored home and studio of artist Kelly Stevens.

The house referred to in the story, where one of Austin's first Christmas trees was displayed, was located in the 200 block of Pecan Street (East Sixth) on the spot where Grove Drug now stands.

We have published the story just as the author wrote it 81 years ago. Her teacher gave her a "B" at the time but we think she deserves "A-plus."



The other night, while my brother, sister, and I were sitting around the fire-place, I asked Mother to come and tell us a story.

"Well," she said, "what do you want me to tell about?"

"Oh," I replied, "tell us how you spent your first Christmas in Austin."

"Do," cried Brother as he brought the large rocking-chair for her.

"Well," began Mother, as she drew up nearer to the fire, "it was a Christmas that I shall never forget. Father brought Mother and us children to Texas in the year 1854. We came directly to Austin, for we had been told that it was the best town and the largest. Father had been in Austin for over a year before he came after us, and of course had built us a little home. How happy we always were, when Mother would read his letters to us, for he would always tell how much of the little house was done. At last it was time for us to leave for Austin, and Father came half the way to meet us.

"It was a long and tiresome journey. How glad we were, when it was over. We children were disappointed, when we saw Austin, for we thought we would see a big, big town. But that disappointment was soon forgotten, for when we saw our new home, you should have heard the 'Oh's' and 'Ah's.' It looked like a mansion to us.

"The house was a neat little four roomed cottage. Father had tried so hard to make it look home-like and cozy. The long porch in front seemed the prettiest part about it to us children. The first thing we did was to try it by running up and down on it. The house stood on Pecan Street on the very spot where Morley Brothers have their big drug store now.

"After we had our home furnished, Father started a little

furniture shop. But he soon had to give this up, because he fell and injured his arm so badly that he could not use it any more. Since he could not work any more, why Mother decided to open up a restaurant. But as Father's sickness had cost a great deal, we did not quite have enough money to start one. My brother William always was a money-maker, so we left it to him to get up some kind of a scheme to earn a little money. Two days after we had told him that we depended upon him, William said he knew how to earn some money, and that it seemed a very good plan to him.

"Of course we were eager to know what it was.

"Well," said William, "my plan is this. It is just one month before Christmas, and I think that if we go to work and make a big Christmas Tree, and charge admission to see it, we will make money. Of course we must have other things for attraction besides the Christmas Tree."

"Mother smiled, but we all clapped our hands. After begging her a day, she decided to let us have one.

"Well, that month was a busy one. The neighbors would often come over and ask if anything was the matter, for the house was almost always closed up, and the children were never seen playing in the yard. All that they could learn was that we were going to have a Christmas Tree, and that it was going to cost ten cents to see it. In a little while everybody in town knew about it, and they would often stop William to ask him how his 'tree' was getting along, if it had not grown higher, or if the roots were not growing. But he only replied, 'You had better save up your dime, so you can see it.'

Above: Graduation portrait of the author, Miss Alvina Schutze, 1902.

Austin Homes and Garden, Dec., 1981

"At last Christmas Eve came. About seven o'clock, William hung five lanterns out on the front porch. Then across from one post to the other, he stretched a white cloth, upon which he had painted, in large black letters the following words, 'Don't fail to see the big Christmas Tree, and all the other wonderful things. Admission 10¢. Doors open at eight o'clock.'

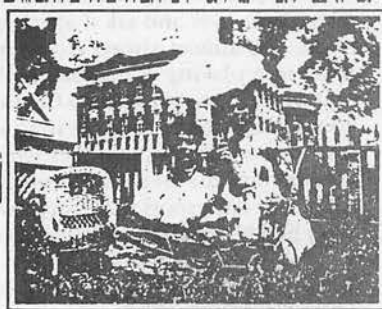
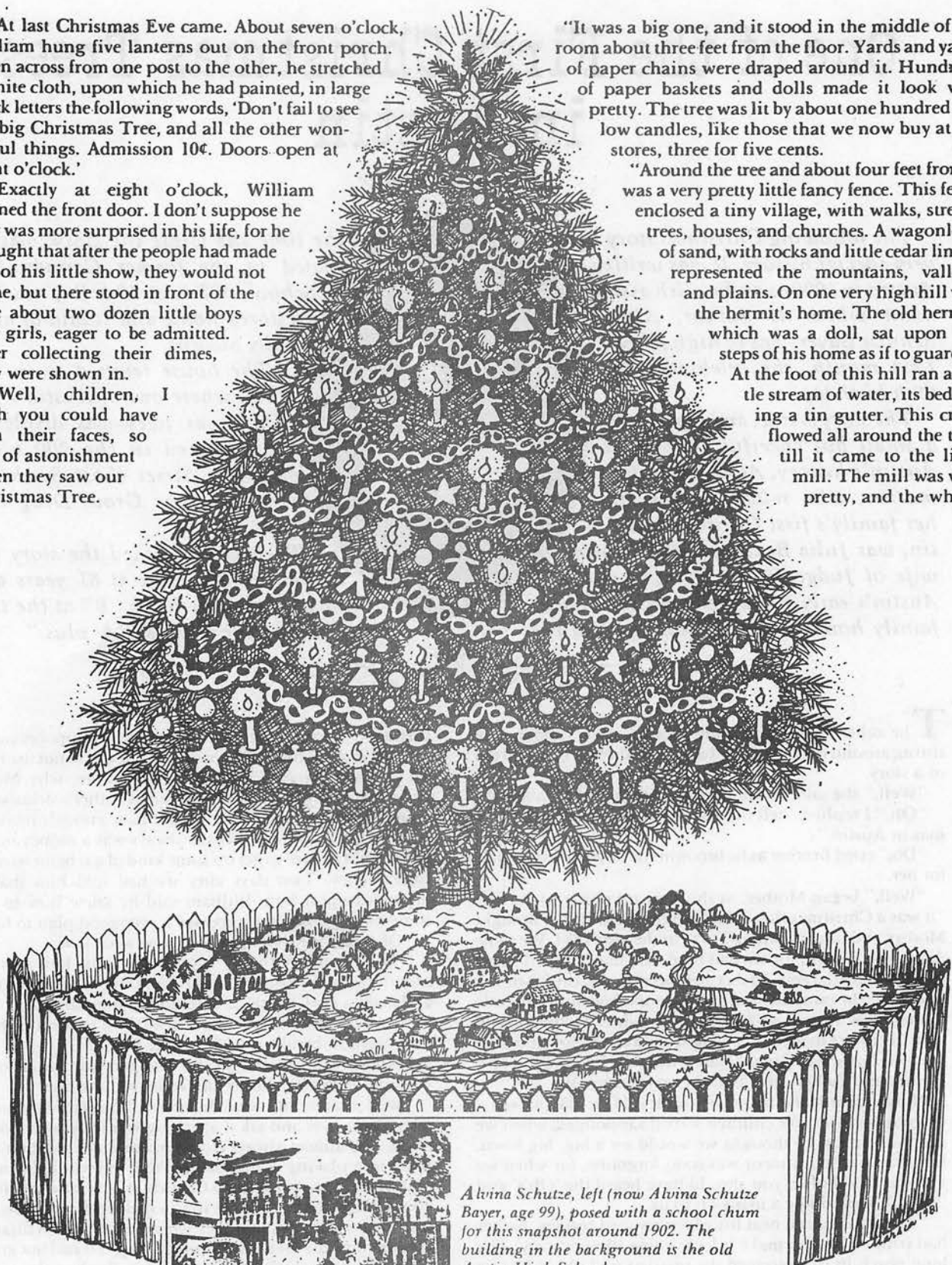
"Exactly at eight o'clock, William opened the front door. I don't suppose he ever was more surprised in his life, for he thought that after the people had made fun of his little show, they would not come, but there stood in front of the gate about two dozen little boys and girls, eager to be admitted. After collecting their dimes, they were shown in.

"Well, children, I wish you could have seen their faces, so full of astonishment when they saw our Christmas Tree.

"It was a big one, and it stood in the middle of the room about three feet from the floor. Yards and yards of paper chains were draped around it. Hundreds of paper baskets and dolls made it look very pretty. The tree was lit by about one hundred tallow candles, like those that we now buy at the stores, three for five cents.

"Around the tree and about four feet from it was a very pretty little fancy fence. This fence enclosed a tiny village, with walks, streets, trees, houses, and churches. A wagonload of sand, with rocks and little cedar limbs, represented the mountains, valleys, and plains. On one very high hill was the hermit's home. The old hermit, which was a doll, sat upon the steps of his home as if to guard it.

At the foot of this hill ran a little stream of water, its bed being a tin gutter. This creek flowed all around the tree, till it came to the little mill. The mill was very pretty, and the wheel,



Alvina Schutze, left (now Alvina Schutze Bayer, age 99), posed with a school chum for this snapshot around 1902. The building in the background is the old Austin High School.

turned by the water, would go around very, very fast."

"Where did the water come from?" asked my brother.

"Why, you see, I had an uncle, who was a very fine plumber, and he had helped William make this little town. There was a big tank in the other room, into which we poured water. The water ran through pipes under the floor to the little spring by the hermit's home. From here it went to the mill, then along the fence, and finally disappeared, flowing into another pipe that led out into the yard. Here we children had to stand, and catch the water in buckets, so as to be used again."

"Was that all you had in your village?" I asked.

"Oh, I had almost forgotten to tell about the best thing of all. In one little lonely part of the village stood a little barn, in which stood a little box filled with hay. In the box lay a sweet baby. Near it sat its mother. Around these two stood three old men. It was to represent Jesus Christ, Virgin Mary, and the Three Wise Men. The people stood and looked at it for a long time. They had never seen anything so pretty. In fact, very few had ever seen a Christmas Tree, for at that time people were too busy and too poor to afford one.

"Well, when the first crowd had gone home, they told everyone they knew to be sure to see the pretty village. I don't remember how many people came to see our show, but I know that we children were kept busy, pouring water into that tank till eleven o'clock. We showed our Christmas Tree for an hour every night during the week and there was a crowd every night. Some came to see it three or four times. We did make money, and two weeks after New Year's Day we started our restaurant. And children, you can ask anyone who has lived in Austin forty-six years, and he will remember the Christmas Tree that had cost him ten cents to see."

We told Mother that she had told a nice story, and that we were sorry we had not seen their Christmas Tree. ☺



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Judge Julius Schuetze

This picture hangs in the state capitol building in Austin, Texas.

Schuetze, Julius. Julius Schuetze, son of Heinrich Schuetze, was born at Dessau, Anhalt, Germany, on March 29, 1835. He came to Texas with his family on November 2, 1852, and lived first at Yorktown and later at Meyersville, where he was a founder of the Texas Saengerbund, a German singing society, in 1853. He married Henrietta Heinz, who died in 1863; later he married Julia Brueggerhoff of Austin. Schuetze taught speech and music in San Antonio and Austin and was tutor in the families of Governors Sam Houston and Pendleton Murrah. In 1864 Schuetze taught at Orgain Academy at Bastrop and in 1869 was judge of Bastrop County. From 1870 to 1871 he represented the Twenty-sixth District in the House of the Twelfth Legislature and in 1872 was a delegate from Austin to the Republican State Convention at Houston.

From 1870 to 1873, Schuetze and O. H. Dietzel published the *Vorwaerts*, a German-language newspaper, first in New Braunfels and then in Austin. In 1883 Schuetze again published the *Vorwaerts* in Austin. Schuetze, whose father had been a silk

grower in Germany, raised silkworms which he exhibited at the State Fair of Texas. His article, "Seidenbau in Texas," describing silkworm growing, was published in *Jahrbuch für Texas* (1884).

Active in affairs of the Order of the Sons of Hermann, Schuetze was the national president from September, 1897, until his death in Austin on April 23, 1904.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: S. W. Geiser, "A Century of Scientific Exploration in Texas," *Field and Laboratory*, VII (1939); Frank Brown, *Annals of Travis County and the City of Austin*, Chapt. XXXI (MS., Archives Collection, University of Texas Library); *Austin Statesman*, April 24 and 25, 1904.

Jo Peebles Adams
8107 Carvel Ln.
Houston, Tx. 77036

I am grandfather Schuetze's youngest granddaughter, and I am interested in our family history.

Das SAN ANTONIO FESTIVAL wird zur Wirklichkeit.

Von Ingrid Kühwe Kolenda

Der Empfang im Hidalgo Saal des Four Seasons Hotels am Sonntagnachmittag, den 10. Oktober 1982, war gelungen. Sekt gab es und wunderbare Sacher Torten und anderes schokoladiges. Das Allerbeste aber war die Nachricht, dass nun das SAN ANTONIO FESTIVAL, von dem schon seit Monaten gemunkelt worden war, tatsächlich im nächsten Jahr, 1983, vom 14. Mai bis zum 5. Juni stattfinden wird.

Der Praesident des Festivals ist Herr Gilbert Denman Jr. Der Direktor Herr Parvan Bakardjiev, der von Houston nach San Antonio umzog, um diesen Posten anzunehmen.

Das vorlaeufige Programm wurde auch vorgestellt und man staunt ueber die Vielfaeltigkeit der geplanten Darbietungen: Die Berliner Oper und das Berliner Ballet werden nach San Antonio kommen. Anna Moffo, Robert Merrill, Frederica von Stade, Wilhelmenia Wiggins Hernandez und viele andere Solisten haben ihre Teilnahme schon zugesagt. Der Texas Boys Choir kommt von Fort Worth und unser eigener Gospel Chor, die Walker-Ford Saenger von San Antonio, wird Vorstellungen geben. Konzerte und Vortraege sind fuer die renovierte Beethoven Halle geplant. Diese Konzerthalle wurde 1895 erbaut und galt lange Zeit als die beste im ganzen Suedwesten. Goetz Friedrich von der Berliner Oper wird drei Vortraege halten.

Das Publikum kann waehrend der Festspielwochen von vielen Musikrichtungen waehlen: Klassisch, Choral, Jazz, Country-Western, Volksmusik, sogar ein Rock-'n-Roll Konzert wurde erwaeht.

Das romantische Arneson River Amphitheater wird allabendlich der Mittelpunkt von Spaetvorstellungen werden, wenn dort Programme mit Musik und Tanz mexikanischer Herkunft ueber die Buehne rollen.

Fuer die Country-Western Musikabende sind die Oakridge Boys und die Gatlin Brothers engagiert worden.

San Antonio's ausgezeichneter Texas Bach Chor wird unter der Leitung von Direktor Robert Finster die "Messe in B Minor" von J.S. Bach singen.

Kompositionen der "Musik der dritten Kueste" - "Third Coast Music" - werden in zwei Konzerten von J. George Cisneros coordiniert.

Fuer weitere Informationen wenden Sie sich bitte an die folgende Adresse: FESTIVAL San Antonio, P.O.Box 659, San Antonio, Texas 78293.

DAS PROGRAMM DES SAN ANTONIO FESTIVAL'S

SAMSTAG, 14. Mai 1983:

Eroeffnung des Festival's um 20:30, Theatre for the Performing Arts, mit "FAUSTS VERDAMMNIS" von Hector Berlioz. Das San Antonio Symphonie Orchester unter der Leitung von Lawrence Leighton SMITH. Gast Solisten: Mezzo-Soprano Frederica von Stade, Bass-Bariton Paul Plishka und andere.

Sonntag, 15. Mai 1983:

15 Uhr, TPA (Theatre for the Performing Arts), das Dallas Sinfonie Orchester unter Musikdirektor Eduardo Mata mit einem Programm von mexikanischen Komponisten, welches zu einem spaeteren Zeitpunkt veroeffentlicht wird.

18 Uhr, San Fernando Kathedrale, Rossini's "Stabat Mater" mit den Gast Solisten: Margaret Pent, Florence Quivar, Vittorio Terranova und Justino Diaz.

Dieses Konzert wird am Mittwoch, dem 18. Mai, wiederholt.

Montag, 16. Mai 1983:

20 Uhr, Majestic Theatre, Vorfuehrung des Ballet's Folklorico de Mexico de Amalia Hernandez.

Laurie Auditorium, Wiederholung von "Fausts Verdammnis".

Dienstag, 17. Mai:

20 Uhr, Beethoven Halle, erste von insgesamt fuenf Auffuehrungen von Oscar Wilde's "Salome".

Majestic Theatre, Wiederholung des Ballet's Folklorico de Mexico de Amalia Hernandez.

Mittwoch, 18. Mai:

12 Uhr mittags, Beethoven Halle, Goetz Friedrich, Direktor der Deutschen Oper Berlin, beginnt eine Serie kurzer Vortraege ueber drei Opern.

22:30, Arneson River Theatre, musikalisch-dramatische Vorfuehrungen. Einzelheiten sind noch nicht bekannt.

Beethoven Halle, Wiederholung "Salome".

San Fernando Kathedrale, Wiederholung "Stabat Mater".

Donnerstag, 19. Mai 1983:

18:00, Majestic Theatre, Darbietung mit Orchester der Sopranistin Shirley Verrett.

12 Uhr mittags, Beethoven Halle, zweiter Vortrag von Goetz Friedrich. Wiederholung der Vorfuehrung im Arneson River Theatre.

Beethoven Halle, Wiederholung "Salome".

Freitag, 20. Mai 1983:

20 Uhr, HemisFair Arena, Country-Western Musik mit den Oak Ridge Boys und den Gatlin Brothers.

18 Uhr, Beethoven Halle, Vittorio Terranova Recital. Samstag, 21. Mai 1983:

Arneson River Theatre, Musik.

Beethoven Halle, Wiederholung "Salome".

Beethoven Halle, dritter Vortrag von Goetz Friedrich.

Sonntag, 22. Mai 1983:

12 Uhr mittags, 15 Uhr und 16 Uhr, Beethoven Halle, Poesie Vorlesungen. Maya Angelou liest eigene Werke.

HemisFair Arena, Country-Western Musik.

Arneson River Theatre, Musik.

Beethoven Halle, letzte Vorstellung "Salome".

TPA, Deutsche Oper Berlin mit dem San Antonio Sinfonie Orchester und der Solistin Karan Armstrong als "Salome" in der Oper von Richard Strauss nach dem Schauspiel "Salome" von Oscar Wilde. Montag, 23. Mai 1983:

15 Uhr, Beethoven Halle, der Texas Bach Chor unter der Leitung von Robert Finster mit J.S. Bach's "Messe in B Minor".

Arneson River Theatre, Musik.

20 Uhr, TPA, das Berliner Ballet mit "Giselle", Solistin Eva Evdokimova.

Arneson River Theatre, Musik.

Dienstag, 24. Mai 1983:

20 Uhr, TPA, Program des Berliner Ballets: "Les Sylphides", zweiter Akt von "Schwanensee", und zweiter Akt von "Coppelia".

18 Uhr, Beethoven Halle, das Thouvenel String Quartet von Midland, Texas,

Arneson River Theatre, Musik.

Mittwoch, 25. Mai 1983:

18 Uhr, Beethoven Halle, das Thouvenel String Quartet von Midland, Texas.

Wiederholung von Strauss' "Salome".

Arneson River Theatre, Musik.

Donnerstag, 26. Mai:

18 Uhr, Beethoven Halle, die San Antonio Chor Gesellschaft unter Musikdirektor Bonnie Jean Mouton, W.A. Mozart's "Messe in C Minor".

20 Uhr, TPA, Wiederholung der Auffuehrung des Berliner Ballets.

Arneson River Theatre, Musik.

Freitag, 27. Mai 1983:

18 Uhr, Beethoven Halle, San Antonio's Komponist J. George Cisneros coordiniert zwei Konzerte moderner texanischer "Third Coast" Komponisten.

"Giselle" Wiederholung.

Arneson River Theatre: Musik.

Samstag, 28. Mai 1983:

18 Uhr, St. Mark's Episcopal Kirche, Benjamin Britten's "The Prodigal Son".

Beethoven Halle, zweites Programm "Third Coast New Music".

Letzte Auffuehrung von Strauss' "Salome".

Arneson River Theatre, Musik.

Sonntag, 29. Mai 1983:

20 Uhr, TPA, Wagner Programm mit Solisten der Berliner Oper und dem Sinfonie Orchester von Houston unter der Leitung von Jesus Lopez-Cobos.

Arneson River Theater, letzte musikalische Vorstellung.

Montag, 30. Mai 1983:

12 Uhr mittags, Laurie Auditorium, der Texas Boys' Choir von Fort Worth.

18 Uhr, Tempel Beth-El, Eugene Kohn dirigiert Ernest Bloch's " Sacred Service", Solist Robert Merrill.

Dienstag, 31. Mai:

20 Uhr, TPA, San Antonio's Wagner-Ford Singers geben ein Gospel Konzert.

20 Uhr, TPA, Anna Moffo und Robert Merrill geben ein gemeinsames Recital.

Mittwoch, 1. Juni:

12 Uhr mittags, Beethoven Halle, der Texas Boys' Choir von Fort Worth gibt das zweite Konzert.

20 Uhr, Majestic Theatre, "Bernstein on Broadway".

Wiederholung "Prodigal Son" in der St. Mark's Episcopal Kirche.

Donnerstag, 2. Juni:

12 Uhr mittags, Beethoven Halle, der Texas Boys' Choir of Fort Worth.

20 Uhr, Majestic Theatre, Carver Jazz Festival.

Freitag, 3. Juni:

12 Uhr mittags, Beethoven Halle, Pianist Frederick Moyer.

Wiederholung "Sacred Service".

18 Uhr, Beethoven Halle, Wilhelmenia Fernandez gibt ein Recital.

Carver Jazz Festival, zweiter Tag.

Samstag, 4. Juni:

20 Uhr, Majestic Theatre, Dallas Ballet mit "Salome", Musik von Dennis Russell Davies.

Sonntag, 5. Juni:

Wiederholung des Ballet "Salome".

HERITAGE GROUP COMPLETES SIXTH SUCCESSFUL TOUR

With a large number of repeat travelers, this summer's German Heritage Tour explored hidden corners of four European countries. Coming from four states, the members of this annual pilgrimage departed from Texas on 17 June and returned 2 July, 1982, after having logged in more than 2500 miles through German-speaking Europe.

Highlights of the trip included a Rhine cruise, driving and hiking through the snow-covered Swiss and Austrian Alps, and a visit to Vienna, old capital of the Holy Roman Empire. The theme of this year's trip was the economic and political context of German Europe from the Middle Ages through World War II. Of course, a number of travelers looked into their family histories, visited towns from which their ancestors had come, and studied cottage industries and agriculture of the various regions drained by the Rhine and Danube through which the group motored.

The Black Forest and the Austrian Tyrol were favorites for most travelers, but the bustling shops and lively nightlife of Ruedesheim, Munich, and Vienna ran a close second. "I have never seen so many wonderful little wine taverns!" exclaimed one of the travelers from West Texas. However, some of the travelers preferred beer, and for them Munich with its 500-year-old Hofbrauhaus left a vivid impression as one of the bands dedicated a medley of Texas and Old South favorites to the German Heritage travelers. Dancing until the wee hours, they perfected their steps to old folk dances, polkas, and the currently popular "Duck Dance" which is sweeping Europe. Four of the travelers from Kerrville even developed a way of demonstrating the Duck Dance in the bus as they later motored through the sedate Austrian countryside and the elegant boulevards of Vienna.

With its slow-moving cosmopolitan way of life, Vienna presented an interesting contrast to other parts of the trip. Entering the ancient capital city from the last two alpine foothills overlooking the city, the group motored through the Vienna Woods, popularized in music and legend, and drove to the old inner city. During three days of leisurely sightseeing, tour members visited the city's historic churches, two imperial palaces, Slavic and Hungarian restaurants, famous turn-of-the-century coffee shops, wine cellars, and finally the National Opera for its end of the season performance of Mozart's Figaro.

While in Switzerland, the group was fortunate to be able to drive into high passes of the Alps and into tiny mountain villages, observing along the way the little Swiss army engaged in mountain and survival training exercises and stopping here and there for coffee, schnapps, and picturesque sights, including a friendly St. Bernard dog.

A sobering experience during the trip was a drive to a part of the Iron Curtain forming a grim border between the hauntingly beautiful steppes of Austria and Hungary. As one traveler from Chicago commented, "It is incredible to imagine the cost of maintaining such a massive barricade across all of central Europe."

Conducted since 1977 by Prof. and Mrs. Glen E. Lich of Kerrville, these German Heritage Tours emphasize the culture and history of those parts of Europe where German-speaking immigrants to Texas and the rest of the United States originated. Similar annual tours for 1983 and 1984 have already been

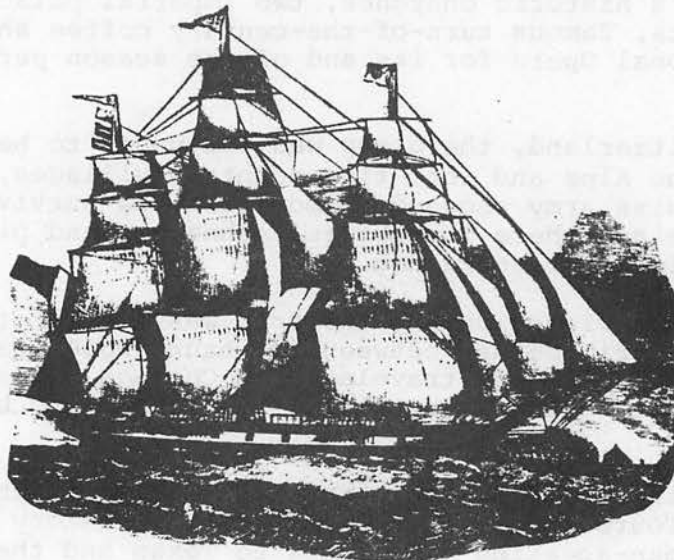
planned. One of these tours will examine still other aspects and other regions which contribute to the diverse picture of Europe then and now, including excursions into parts of France and Italy which historically have been closely tied to the development of German culture north of the Alps. The other tour will explore traces of Germanic culture in the European lowlands of Holland, Luxembourg, Belgium, Flanders, Normandy, Brittany, England and Scotland.

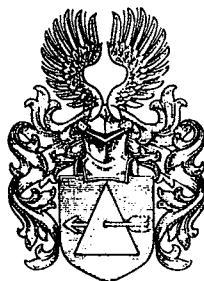
"All of these tours are very personal," explains Prof. Lich, a Hill Country writer and historian. "Some people go to look for their roots and to visualize better the conditions surrounding the great 19th-century immigration to the U.S. All of them are motivated to strengthen bonds of understanding between two major cultures which are similar in some ways but quite different in many other ways. Each year's trip is different. This year we observed a much slower economy in Germany, a weakened Swiss Franc, and considerable business stagnation in Austria. Europeans were concerned about Reagan's economic and military defense policies. They seemed worried about the possibilities of more small regional conflicts like those in the Falklands and Lebanon. The mood was one of uncertainty, quite different from previous years."

On a brighter side, however, as one traveler from New Ulm summed it up, "Each day brings new experiences and opens new doors. I think it will take me a month to begin to sort things out after I get home."

A traveler from Washington really captured the spirit of the trip when she said, "We feel like we've found good friends which will outlive all our other souvenirs."

Anyone interested in information on the 1983 tour should write or call Prof. and Mrs. Lich, 718 Jackson Road, Kerrville, Texas 78028. Tel. 512-257-3439. A special discount is available for members of the German-Texan Heritage Society.





PLANS FINALIZED FOR
1983 SPECIAL TOUR

Belgium - The Netherlands - Normandy - Brittany - England - Scotland

The seventh annual German Heritage Tour will depart from San Antonio and Dallas on 25 July this coming summer and will return to Texas 18 days later on 11 August 1983! This will be the best priced of these annual tours since 1980. Hotels, menus, and sightseeing have been carefully planned to give the best and most varied aspects of the northwestern part of Europe for the lowest group prices. This educational tour--with emphasis on people, land, customs, art, architecture, and commerce--is offered at an all-inclusive price 10-15% lower than comparable first-class and deluxe tours. Most meals and numerous "extras" are included in the tour cost. The group will remain small, and the tour directors hope to accommodate as many special interests of the group as possible, while also allowing for diversity, shopping, and independent sight-seeing. The touring pace is relaxed, and the itinerary is divided equally between countryside, towns, and cities. Highlights include visits to Waterloo, Brussels, Amsterdam, the Dutch countryside with its flowers and windmills, museums and walled cities of France, Mont-St.-Michel, the English Channel, Dover, Canterbury, London, Stratford, the Lake District of northern England, the Scottish Highlands and Lowlands, Edinburgh, a world-famous museum of childlife and toys, a visit to many of England's finest cathedrals, a tour of the fens and moors of northeastern England, a stop to see the Magna Carta, and a leisurely visit in the British Museum. This tour offers an opportunity for early departure and delayed return at no additional air fare for people so desiring, and it affords numerous possibilities for genealogical inquiry. Anyone interested in additional information should contact Prof. and Mrs. Glen E. Lich, Westland Place, 718 Jackson Road, Kerrville, Texas 78028 (telephone 512-257-3439) as soon as possible. About a third of the places have already been filled by former travelers from 1982 and 1981.

The German Heritage Tours have operated on a once-a-year basis since 1977. Travelers have come from most parts of Texas, as well as from Louisiana, New Mexico, Missouri, Illinois, Florida, New York, and Washington. These are very personalized and distinctive tours, and most of the places are taken each year by former travelers and their friends recommended by word of mouth. Reservations are made on a first-come-first-served basis, and a special discount is available for members of the German Texan Heritage Society.

P.O. 57089-0089
 Washington, D.C. 20037
 THE PINTA TRAIL
 by NINA NIXON

According to Richard M. Dorson, in Folklore: Selected Essays, "The reliability of oral traditional history is one of the most controversial... questions to perplex humanists and social scientists."¹ With respect to the trustworthiness of oral tradition, or oral history, often the presence of mythological and fictitious elements casts doubts on its use as a history research method. This is a case study of how oral tradition effectively complements historical data, in the search for a cultural landform.

The Pinta Trail, which extended approximately 180 miles northwest from San Antonio to the site of the Spanish mission and presidio near Menard, served as a Texas Hill Country transportation route from historic Plains Indian times to the present. This human transportation route was utilized by culture groups including the Plains Indians, Spanish explorers, Mexicans, German immigrants, Forty-niners, and United States soldiers. As an historic, cultural landmark, the trail traces the development of human transportation in the hill country, from the pedestrian and horseback modes of the Comanche and Apache peoples, to immigrant wagon trains, and later to the railroad and the automobile.

A constellation of documentary sources was used to determine the origin, physical location, and history of the route. Oral tradition provided a major source for trail identification. An oral narrative of the Pinta Trail was told to me by a 93 year old German-Texan informant, the only individual of the community of oldtimers in the Fredericksburg area who survived to relate its story. In this oral account, the Pinta Trail functioned as a folkloric connector of hill country "mythologies" including stories of Enchanted Rock, Texas Ranger battles, and Spanish silver mines.

Other primary materials included field notes of Republic of Texas land grant surveys, Texas county maps, and a Mexican map. Secondary sources were historic literary narratives from scientists, explorers, and Texas Rangers, which provided ethnographies of trail utilization and delineated natural landmarks. Although there is little surviving physical evidence of human trail use with exception of the orientation of Fredericksburg's Main Street and house arrangement in the Cain City area, natural geographic features such as the Cain City mountain pass in Gillespie County and river bends serve as important indicators.

The Pinta Trail was one of several names used to refer to this well traveled hill country route. Other names which described the trail, including pinto, pintas, pintos, pientas, and paint road, were derived from the Spanish infinitive pintar which means "to paint." B.L. Enderle, who related the trail folk narrative, referred to the route as the Pinta Pony Trail, named for the small, calico pony used by the Plains Indians.²

According to historic and folkloric sources, the origin of the route was attributed to the historic plains Indian culture groups, mainly the Apache and Comanche peoples inhabiting the Central Texas area. Pedestrian transportation and the use of the horse defined pathways along streams, rivers, and valleys.³

One example of Native American usage was a Texas Ranger battle with Comanches at the trail crossing of the Guadalupe River in Kendall County. According to J.W. Wilbarger, in Indian Depredations in Texas, and Ranger James Nichols' journal, Colonel Jack Hays with a company of fifteen men defeated Yellow Wolf and his Comanche warriors at the trail location in 1845.⁴

The Pinta Trail

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Spanish expeditions in the hill country dating from 1732-1756 suggested the use of the general trail route. The military campaigns against Lipan Apache raids, directed by Don Juan Antonio Bustillo y Ceballos (1732) and José de Urrutai (1739) followed the northwesterly route from San Antonio de Bexar to the San Saba River. An exploratory expedition led by Juan Galván in 1753 was initiated at San Antonio de Bexar and passed through the Pedernales and Llano country.⁵

Other expeditions in search of mineral deposits followed the general route of the Pinta Trail. These expeditions in 1754 and 1756 established a transportation route between the Spanish mission and presidio, founded in 1757 on the San Saba River, and San Antonio de Bexar. However, in 1758 the mission was attacked and destroyed by Comanches, Tonkawas, Bidias, and Tejas Native Americans, forcing a decline in the use of the route by the Spanish. The presidio remained until 1769.⁶

Mexican utilization of the Pinta Trail was suggested by an 1829 map of Texas given to Stephen F. Austin by the Mexican president. Landmarks such as the Camino Real, the San Saba silver mine, and rivers were noted. The "Puerta Pinta," or Paint Mountain Pass, was located slightly northwest of San Antonio de Bexar, north of the three branches of the Salado River headwaters. According to Bexar County survey notes of 1840-1860, the Pinta Trail passed through this exact location.

In 1845 the first road in the German-Texan hill country was laid out by the Society for the Protection of German Immigrants. This road from New Braunfels to Fredericksburg was constructed by surveyors using axes to clear a pathway for wagons and oxcarts. In 1848 the wagon road was extended into the Llano region in order to accommodate northern settlements.⁷

Dr. Ferdinand Roemer, a German naturalist who explored the hill country from 1845-1947 identified the use of the Pinta Trail by the German immigrants, especially by teamsters. Describing an "old Indian trail," Roemer noted the following passage in his book Texas:

Fredericksburg lies in a northwesterly direction from New Braunfels; however, the only road passable for wagons does not follow this course, but describes a considerable curve. At first it runs in a southwesterly direction as far as the Cibilo [sic] where it forms a juncture with the San Antonio Road. From this point it takes a straight northwesterly course, following an old Indian trail, called the Pinto Trail, selected with Indian sagacity which is the only convenient passage from the undulating prairies of western Texas to the interior rocky tableland⁸

In the book Texas 1844-1845, a handbook for German immigrants written by Prince Carl Solms-Braunfels, the Pinta Trail was named on a map of the Fischer-Miller Grant. This land grant in the hill country was purchased by the Society for the Protection of German Immigrants for settlement purposes. Dated 1845, this map noted the "Old Indian trail called Pinta Trail" which extended from San Antonio de Bexar, through Fredericksburg to the Spanish mission and presidio on the San Saba River.⁹

The year of 1849 marked the California gold discovery, and an extensive exploration of the state of Texas by the United States government was

The Pinta Trail

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initiated. U.S. military expeditions opened new routes across the western U.S. in order to make these areas accessible for trade and settlement, and were initiated to explore a possible wagon route from San Antonio to Chihuahua via El Paso. Lieutenants William F. Smith and William H.C. Whiting of the topographic engineers mentioned the Pinta Trail in their reports.¹⁰ Smith's report stated:

Our route lay through Fredericksburg, and thence partly by the old Pinta Trail, to the headwaters of the south fork of the San Saba River. This road from this place to Fredericksburg being well known and frequently travelled, I shall omit a description of it....¹¹

By 1859, the "Upper" Road including the Pinta Trail fell into disuse by the military, for the "Lower" Road to El Paso via Corpus Christi became the main route for government troops and merchant trains. However, the Pinta Trail continued to be a segment for stage coach, mail, and freight lines from 1858-1880.¹²

The development of the railroads in the late 1800's and early 1900's signaled the decline of intensive use of the Pinta Trail as a major artery of overland movement. The Kerrville Branch of the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railroad was laid down directly west of the trail from San Antonio to the Cibolo River. The Fredericksburg and Northern Railroad, completed in 1913, paralleled the Pinta Trail in southern Gillespie County and northern Kendall County.¹³

Finally, highway systems in the hill country paralleled the route of the Pinta Trail. From San Antonio, U.S. 87 and I10 follow the direction of the trail to Boerne, Ranch Road 1376 continues along the trail through Sisterdale. U.S. 290 parallels the trail from Cain City to Fredericksburg. U.S. 87 proceeds through Cherry Spring and Mason, while State 29 follows the general direction of the Pinta Trail from Mason to Menard. Thus, the highway systems document the transformation from a folk road to an engineered road.

No highway signs or historical markers designate the location of the Pinta Trail. Yet the history of the trail survived in the oral narrative of B.L. Enderle, a German-Texan who was Gillespie County surveyor for over 60 years and a high school science and math teacher. Born in 1889 in Kerrville, Mr. Enderle lived in Fredericksburg since 1912. Enderle heard about the Pinta Trail from local ranchers, and he told the Pinta Trail story to his students. In Enderle's oral narrative, the entire Pinta Trail story is related: its Indian origins, its use by the Spaniards, Germans, and Forty-niners, and its relation to mountain passes and rivers.

As exemplified in the Pinta Trail oral performance, oral tradition was a useful device in historical reconstruction. In the book Oral History, James Hoops commented that oral history was based on documents that were spoken, and folklore, legend, songs, speeches, interviews, and formal and informal conversation were all oral documents which were useful for history.¹⁴ The Pinta Trail case study illustrates how an historic landform enters into folklore and how oral tradition serves as a feedback mechanism for history. Through a living link, German-Texans can trace the paths of their immigrant ancestors in the continuing search for their heritage.

The Pinta Trail

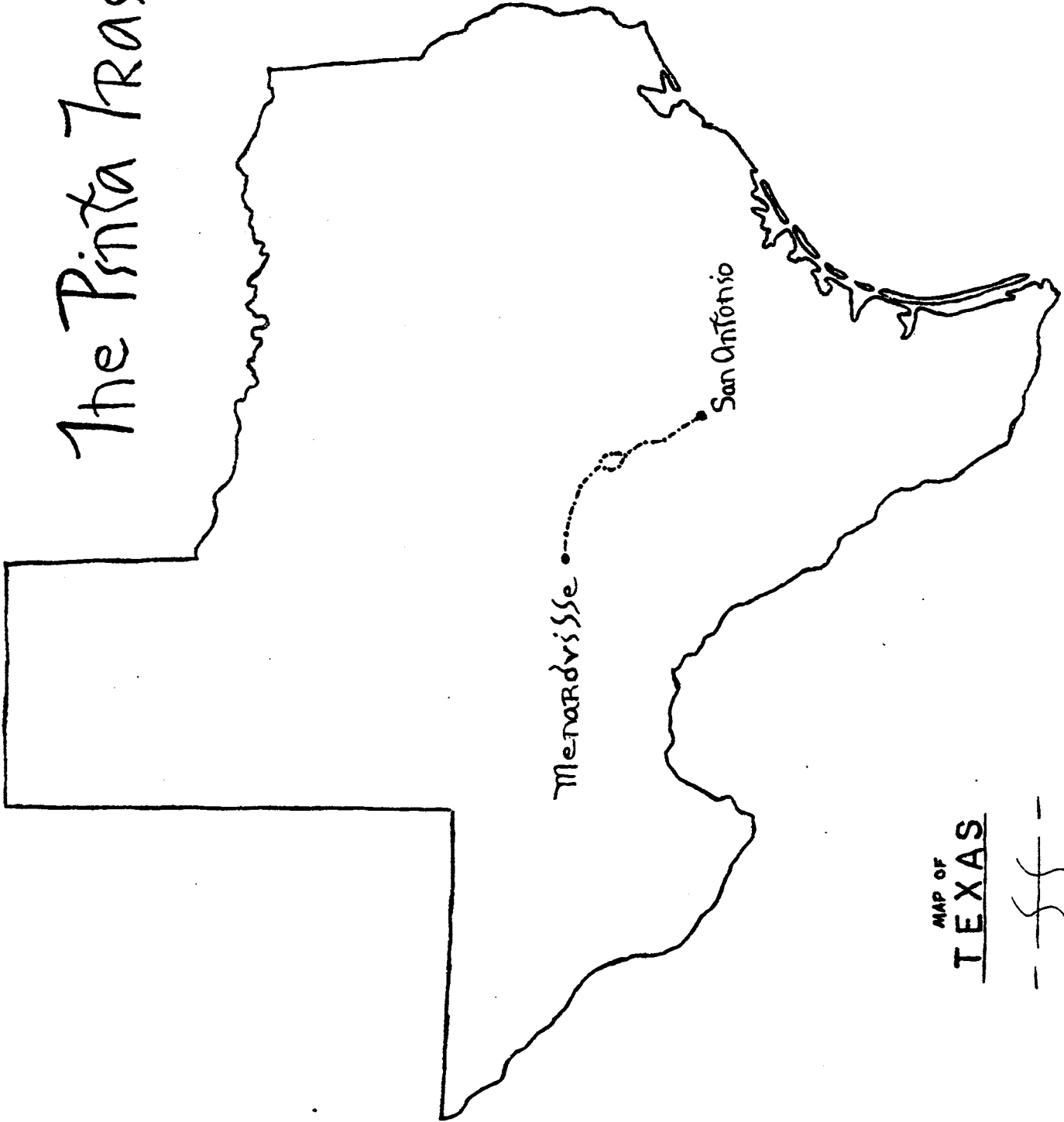
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Notes

- ¹ Richard M. Dorson, Folklore: Selected Essays (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1972), p. 199.
- ² B.L. Enderle to Nina Nixon, May 18, 1979.
- ³ Ibid.
- ⁴ J.W. Wilbarger, Indian Depredations in Texas (Austin: Hutchings Printing House, 1889), pp. 77-78; and Catherine W. McDowell, ed., The Journal of James Wilson Nichols 1820-1887 (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1967), pp. 77-79.
- ⁵ See Robert S. Weddle, The San Saba Mission (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1964); and Curtis D. Tunnel and W.W. Newcomb, Jr., "A Lipan Apache Mission," Texas Memorial Museum Bulletin, no. 14 (1969), 154-162.
- ⁶ Ibid.
- ⁷ Fredericksburg Standard, June 30, 1976, Keepsake Edition, p. 1.
- ⁸ Ferdinand Roemer, Texas, trans. (San Antonio: Standard Printing Co., 1935), p. 220.
- ⁹ Prince Carl Solms-Braunfels, Texas 1844-1845, trans. (Houston: Anson Jones Press, 1936).
- ¹⁰ See A.B. Bender, "Opening Routes Across West Texas, 1848-1850," Southwestern Historical Quarterly, 37 (1933-1934); and Mabelle E. Martin, "California Emigrant Roads through Texas," Southwestern Historical Quarterly, 28 (1924-1925).
- ¹¹ U.S. Cong., Senate, Report of the Secretary of War with Reconnaissances of Routes From San Antonio to El Paso, 31st Cong., 1st sess., S. Rept. 64 (1850), p. 4.
- ¹² Robert H. Thonhoff, "San Antonio Stage Lines 1847-1881" in Southwestern Studies, monograph no. 29 (El Paso: Texas Western Press, 1971).
- ¹³ F.A. Schmidt, Rails Through the Hill Country (1973), pamphlet.
- ¹⁴ James Hoops, Oral History (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1979); also see Jan Vansina, Oral Tradition: A Study in Historical Methodology (Chicago: Aldine Publishing Co., 1961).

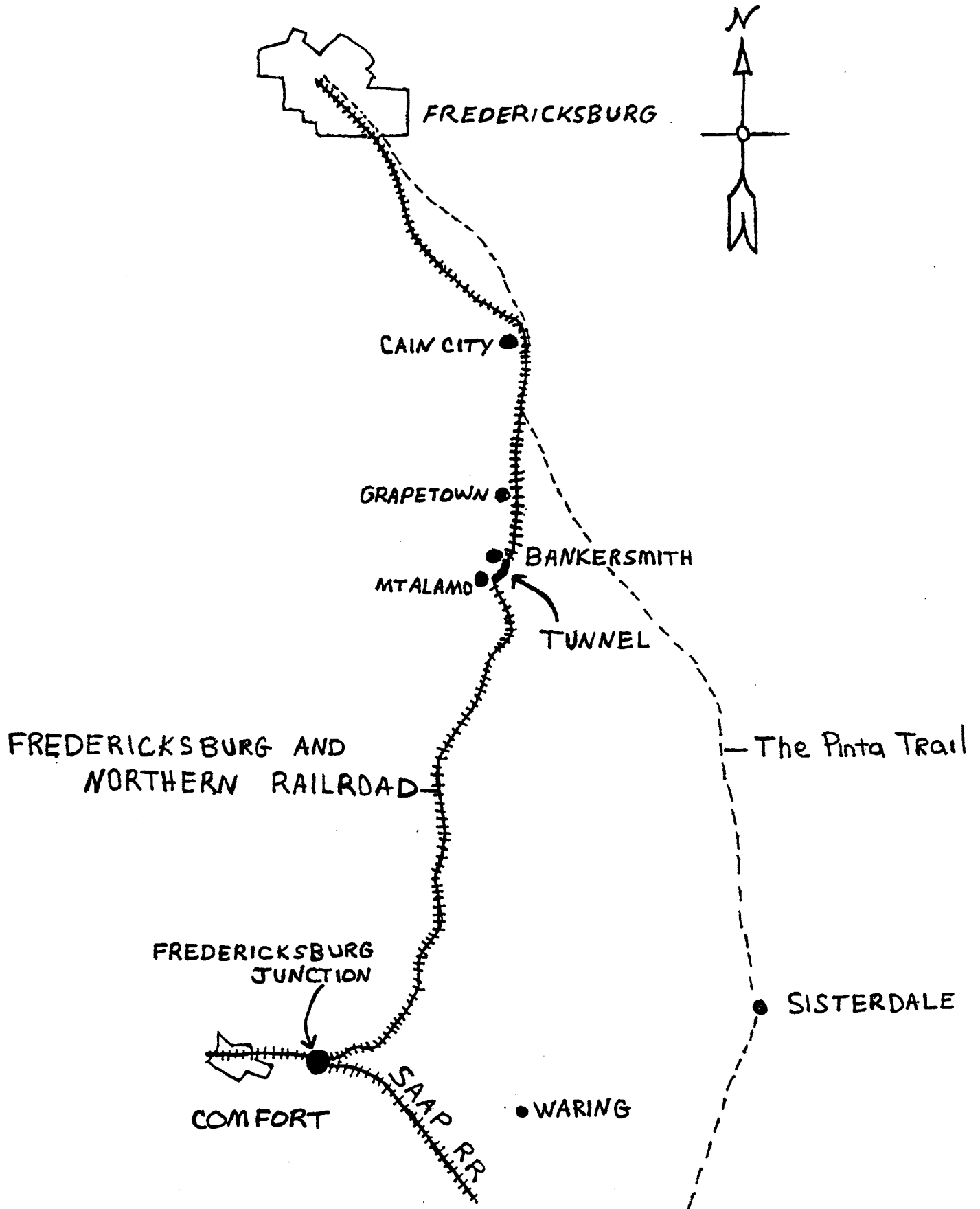
The author, Nina L. Nixon, is currently a graduate student at George Washington University. A longer version of this paper was presented at the Texas State Historical Association eighty-sixth annual meeting on March 6, 1982, in Austin, Texas. This research was funded by Junior Fellows, College of Liberal Arts, University of Texas at Austin.

The Pinta Trail

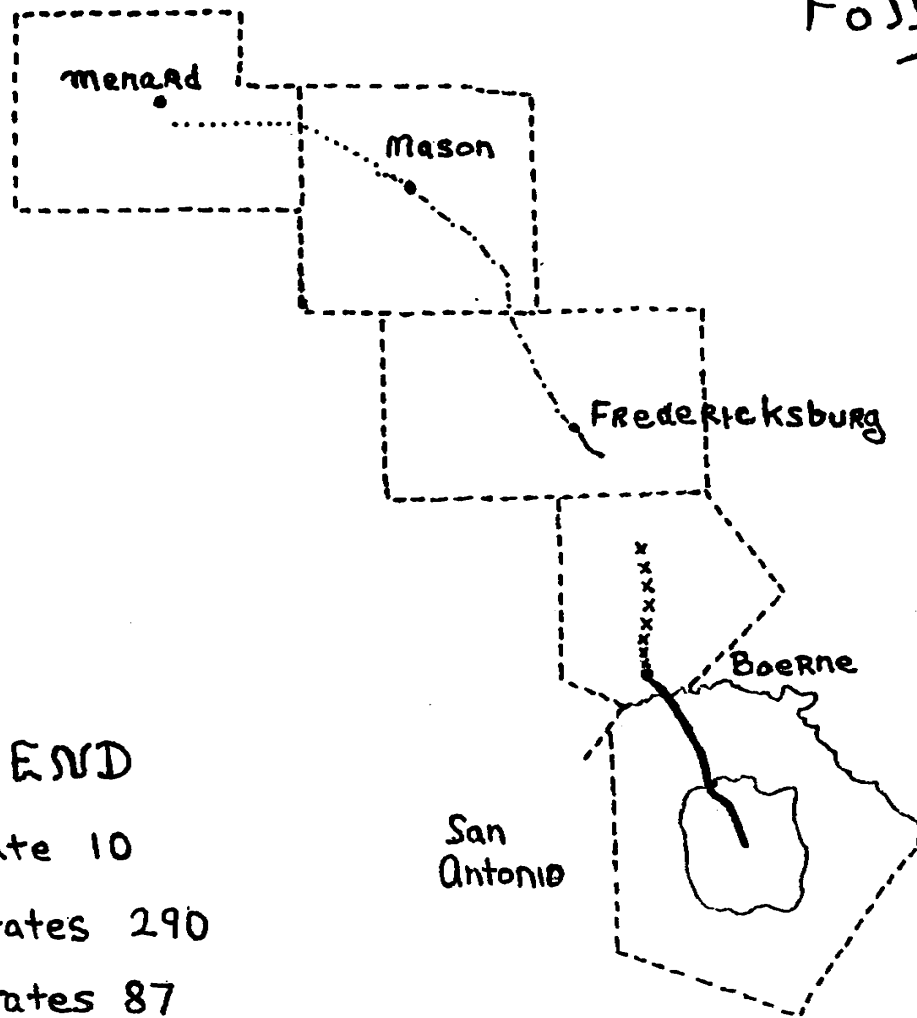


MAP OF
TEXAS

— — — —
Tina Nixon



Highways Which Follows The Pinta Trail



LEGEND

- Interstate 10
- - - United States 290
- · - · United States 87
- ... State 29
- xxx Ranch Road 1376

Scale

1 inch = 24 miles

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Westphalia Stays Close to Past

By MARY ANN KREPS

Tribune-Herald Central Texas Writer

WESTPHALIA — Tradition runs deep in Westphalia, a tiny, German Catholic town on State Highway 320 between Temple and Loft, where students still learn the ABC's in a three-room wooden school house overlooking grandfather's grave.

Grandfather probably sat in the very same classroom several decades ago, itching to get into his "syrup bucket" lunch pail filled with German crock-packed sausage and jelly bread.

Today German-surnamed children play kickball in the schoolyard, seemingly oblivious to the rows of marble tombstones marking their ancestors' remains a few yards west of the school house in St. Mary's Cemetery.

Westphalia Public School, established in 1884 is the oldest school in the state, consecutively opening its doors each fall for the past 90 years.

And though school officials insist Westphalia's doors will remain open in the future, the school is seeing its grimmest year ever, with an enrollment of only 50 students for grades kindergarten through eight.

"This is the lowest we've ever had," superintendent George Sigul said. "Families are getting smaller and farms are getting larger, so there are less farm units. You used to be able to make a living on 100 acres, but you can't do that now."

To make matters worse, low enrollment means next year's teaching staff will be cut from seven to four teachers because of a state formula that uses student attendance figures to determine how many salaries the state will fund.

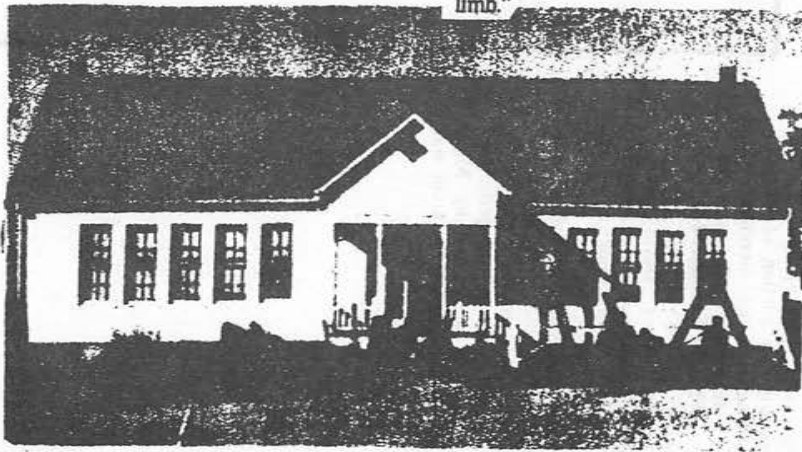
"It's tough," Sigul said. "I guess I'll have to go back to full-time teaching."

But Sigul is optimistic that the plummeting enrollment can only increase, and he sees signs of future growth in the small farming community.

Bigger boom towns, such as Temple and Rockdale, are spreading toward Westphalia, and young people with school-age children are settling on Westphalia's farmland and commuting to the cities, Sigul said.

"We won't ever get too large, but we won't get much smaller," he said.

"You take a small community with a lot of heritage behind it, where people live like their parents," Sigul said. "The children work with the parents when they get home from school, feeding (farm animals), gardening — right now, little bitty tykes are running those big tractors. The kids don't have a chance to get out on a limb."



WESTPHALIA LITTLE SCHOOL

From the Waco Tribune-Herald
November 23, 1981



Information on the Historical Marker
in this German community in Central
Texas.



A state historical marker for the Westphalia Little School was dedicated on May 30, 1982. The text reads:
Plans for the establishment of a school to serve the German Catholic community of Westphalia began soon after the earliest settlers arrived here in 1879. Under the direction of the first trustees, Anton Jansing, Joseph Hoelscher, and Stanislaus Rollewitz, the school was set up to provide parochial and public instruction. The Westphalia Little School opened in 1884. Early teachers were J. H. Pels; Professor A. Kechnoff; Brother Stefan Geiser, C.P.S.; George, Laloumoudiere; G. Horst Daniel; Joseph Henke; and Jim Sullivan. The building was originally constructed as the Church of the Visitation. After being heavily damaged by storms, it was remodeled in 1893 for use as the community schoolhouse. In 1899 the Sisters of Divine Providence began teaching in the school. Although the parochial program ended in 1935, the Sisters have continued to serve in the public school. Since 1884 Westphalia Little School has continued to offer area residents a quality educational program based on a cooperative effort between public and parochial instruction.

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from Geneva Tetley, Granite Shoals, Texas--The SLATON SLATONITE, -46-
February, 1982

Wurstfest Draws Record Crowds

by Yvonne Greene

Perfect weather conditions Sunday brought South Plains residents out by the thousands to the 12th annual German Sausage Festival at St. Joseph Hall. A record total of 2,554 people

lined up in the bright sunshine outside the hall from 11 am to 3 pm to wait their turn to be served the famed Slaton wurst dinners. This reflects a nearly 600 plate increase over last year's festival.

Strains of German music filled the air between the hall and school where costumed dancers danced the traditional Bavarian folk dances in the street and crowds of spectators clapped in time to the music.

At the Funfest held in the school building, packaged sausage was completely sold out by 2 pm.

At the funfest games to play, homebaked goodies, handcrafted steins and other homecrafts for sale; an auction and drawing for prizes, provided an entertaining afternoon for the throngs of visitors to the festival.

The afternoon was punctuated by performances by a German language puppet group from Texas Tech University of "Rottkapchen" at the fun fest with an auction of donated merchandise from local merchants at 3 pm and a drawing for prizes at 4 pm.

Winners Announced

Winners of the savings accounts were Diane Denzer, David Bednarz and James Kitten, who won the \$500, \$100, and \$50 passbook accounts respectively. Troy Melcher won the green quilt and Bruce Russell won the flowered quilt.

The doll and wardrobe was won by Mary Hamer and the Raggedy Ann and Andy dolls were won by Mary Bednarz. Winning the large stein was

Sydney Maberry and the small stein was Margie Shelby.

Also attending this year's wurstfest were photographers from the Texas Highways magazine which will feature next year's festival in a 1983 edition of the publication, placing Slaton in the spotlight as a place in Texas to see to capture the ethnic traditions of German settlers who established communities in West Texas at the turn of the century.

Organizers for the annual wurstfest start their plans each year months in advance to achieve the successful community event which provides a full one third of the operating expenses of the nine grade St. Joseph School. Their months of brainstorming, planning, coordinating and delegating the various chores involved in the smooth operation of the festival culminates in an exhausting four day weekend in February where this year the parishioners and school parents made 7500 pounds of sausage.

"It's a lot of hard work and fun," stated Pat Kitten, one of the festival's organizers. "And the important thing is that we can help keep our school going strong. Teachers salaries, utilities, materials, and supplies. . . this project finances a full third of the school's operations. And we thank everyone in the Slaton community for supporting the festival and helping to make it the success it has been each year."

ST. BONIFACE



BONIFACE WAS BORN IN 680 IN DEVONSHIRE, ENGLAND. AT 13 HE WAS EDUCATED IN THE BENEDICTINE MONASTERY OF EXETER, WHERE HE LATER BECAME A MONK.

HE WENT TO ROME TO OBTAIN THE POPE'S BLESSING BEFORE HE BEGAN HIS SLOW AND DANGEROUS MISSION TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE. HE DESTROYED THEIR TEMPLES OF IDOLS AND BUILT CHURCHES ON THE SITE. ONCE HE CUT DOWN A HUGE OAK WHICH WAS DEDICATED TO THE GOD JUPITER AND THEN USED THE TREE IN BUILDING A CHURCH DEDICATED TO ST. PETER.

BONIFACE WAS RECALLED TO ROME, ORDAINED A BISHOP BY THE POPE AND RETURNED TO EXTEND AND ORGANIZE THE CHURCH IN GERMANY. IN 745, HE CHOSE MAINZ AS HIS SEE AFTER HE HAD ESTABLISHED A NUMBER OF DIOCESES AND BUILT MONASTERIES.

BONIFACE SET OUT TO CONVERT A PAGAN TRIBE IN HOLLAND. WHILE HE WAS WAITING TO CONFIRM SOME NEWLY-BAPTIZED CHRISTIANS, A TROOP OF PAGANS ARRIVED. HIS ATTENDANTS WOULD HAVE OPPOSED THEM, BUT HE SAID, "MY CHILDREN, DO NOT RESIST." THE PAGANS KILLED BONIFACE AND 52 CHRISTIANS WHO WERE WITH HIM ON JUNE 5, 755. ST. BONIFACE IS THE PATRON SAINT OF GERMANY. HIS FEAST IS JUNE 5.

Iced tea and polka for 1,200

By TOM LINDLEY

Staff Writer

SAN ANGELO — They hug and kiss and drink "German iced tea" and dance the polka and debate who was handsomest, Anton or Joe, then drink some more German iced tea and, by the time the weekend is over, the Hoelscher and Buxkemper families will be closer than ever.

That is the way the largest family reunion in Texas usually goes.

About 1,200 relatives are in San Angelo this weekend to attend the 15th biennial reunion of the Hoelscher-Buxkemper family at the city coliseum. Unfortunately, the other 11,000 descendants of Anton and Mary Katherine Hoelscher couldn't make it.

clipping courtesy
Ann Raabe,
Mesquite, Texas

Sunday, May 30, 1982, DALLAS TIMES HERALD

"The thing that is really unique about this family is that these thousands of people have such a sense of identity with the family, no matter where they live — even if it's in California," said Leona Fox Hailey, the chairwoman for this year's reunion.

Anton and Mary Katherine Hoelscher were first lured to Texas from Prussia in 1846 with the call "Geh mit ins Texas" — translated "Come with us to Texas."

"For people who did not have acreage, the living was hard in Germany," said Mrs. Hailey. "Texas sounded like it was the paradise of North America."

The Hoelschers and their four sons, Anton, Jpe, William and Ben, settled in Frelsburg along the Gulf Coast. They were joined four years later by a daughter, Elizabeth, and her husband, Theodore Buxkemper.

Nine generations later, the closely chronicled exploits of the Hoelscher-Buxkemper family still are a source of pride and unity.

"We don't have any horse thieves or anything like that in the family," said Theresa Gold of San Antonio, who helped compile one of three books that has traced the family's genealogy. "We have a bishop in the family, lots of teachers and even a Hollywood producer. Mainly, these people come from good, hardy farming stock."

About 90 percent of the relatives still live in Texas, with the remainder scattered throughout 38 states.

This weekend's anticipated record turnout also will include a number of Catholic priests and nuns, doctors and lawyers, engineers and accountants. "Accountants are numerous now," Mrs. Gold said. "But there have always been a lot of priests and nuns."

The highlight of Saturday's festivities was a dinner and dance at which Mrs. Hailey said "parents and children drink beer together — just call it German iced tea — and dance together. We like our iced tea. It's the kind of dance where nobody cares if the lights are on bright."

Big reunion convenes in San Angelo

After a night of polka-ing, the various branches of the family will gather for morning mass today at the coliseum, followed by a catered barbecue lunch and an afternoon of long good-byes.

The roots of the Hoelscher family — pronounced Hell-cher — were first traced by Casper Hoelscher in the 1920s.

"But poor ol' Casper, who was in his 70s at the time, lost his trunk with all his notes in it," Mrs. Gold said. "But one winter, his grandson got interested in the family and took a lot of notes."

In 1954, a 38-page book of names of the first four generations of the family was published. That same year, 1,130 relatives attended the first reunion at Westphalia, Texas.

At the 1976 reunion, Donald T. Hoelscher of Floresville volunteered to start a campaign to publish a new book, which now has sold 3,000 copies.

"The fact that we have the book and have had a reunion every other year since 1954 has helped give us the sense of identity," Mrs. Gold said. "We claim to be the largest recorded family in Texas and so far nobody has disputed it."

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from Geneva Tetley, Granite Shoals, Texas

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THE VICTORIA ADVOCATE, Wednesday, November 18, 1981



Henry's Journal

Civil War Hardship

By Henry Wolff Jr.

Drove through Meyersville the other day, couldn't help but notice again how peaceful the community appears, especially this time of year with the hay put up and the leaves falling.

Looked like some workmen were painting the church, up the road apiece cows were being milked, as one exited the milking parlor another walked in, one man milking more cows than the whole neighborhood used to.

Stopped to look at the little church behind the big church, been there since shortly after the Civil War, decided to go home and read some of the old church records again that were transcribed from the original German by Millie Jacob and Ruth Egg, thought I'd seen something about the war in the early records of the old Lutheran Church.

Got to thinking about how the Germans came to this country to become Americans, left their native land where many had felt oppressed, then soon found themselves in a war with a cause so foreign to them, instead of Americans they had become Southerners, must have been a heavy cross to bear.

The war's effect was felt from the beginning in the little community on the 12-mile Coletto, in the report of the congregation of St. John Evangelical Lutheran Church for 1861, Pastor Joh. Jacob Schaeg noted that as a result of the blockade everything has increased in price five to 10 times and noticeable shortages had become apparent in many

goods.

"Our usual freedom has to step into the background while the authorities hold it for good to force all people to come to the same opinion about the war," he wrote. "This has brought a deep silence which, according to the situation we are in, seems to be the most rational."

He said a number of local sons had volunteered.

The next year there was a drought, worst the oldtimers could recall, but it wasn't the crop failure or inflation that created the most fear, it was the hard laws of the government, going well beyond the special taxes that were being collected to pay for the war.

"These prohibited people from one county to go into another county without a pass, even women," he noted.

One father and two youths died that year as soldiers.

Conditions improved some in 1863, crops were productive, and although prices continued high it was possible for almost every family to obtain what they needed through trade with Mexico. Services were held for two fathers and one youth who died as soldiers in Louisiana.

The year 1864 gave some hope that the war was coming to an end.

"The young men are sacrificed," the pastor lamented. "Fathers of families, who fear the oppression of war, flee to Mexico, so that only old men and boys of 15 years remain safe."

"Soldiers' wives have been supplied with food and clothing by the county," he noted, "but war taxes are always increasing besides giving a tenth of our products."

In 1865, the war came to an end.

"Finally after many bloody battles, the strength of the Union triumphed," he wrote in the annual report of the congregation. "As soon as Richmond, the capital of the so-called Confederacy, surrendered, the entire Southern army collapsed. Our fathers and sons returned home with joy in their hearts."

Trouble came along, however, on May 25 the worship services were interrupted with the news of horse thefts in the community, then on May 31 more horses were stolen and about 11 robbers entered the store and took whatever they pleased. Men of the community organized and took turns guarding both day and night, when about 10 robbers appeared again at the store on Pentecost Eve (June 3), they were turned back. There was peace after that, although many wagons were still held up and robbed as they traveled on the roads.

The Germans of Meyersville were once again Americans, set about building a new church the next year, those on the committee included Jacob Schiwetz, Ludwig Franke, Aaron Adickes, Christian Hartmann, Friedrich Hausmann and Carl Schaefer.

There was hay to be put up and cows to milk.

from Miriam York, Giddings, Texas NEW ULM ENTERPRISE, March 11, 1982

Frelsburg News

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Old Frelsburg Landmark Being Removed

By Mrs. Walter Moeckel

One of Frelsburg's oldest and the last old landmark will be torn down and removed beginning this week. It is the old Dr. Bernhardt Fehrenkamp clay brick home and medical office which has been of much interest to young and old folks alike.

Much of history of this old landmark was told by the late Fred Fehrenkamp, Dr. Fehrenkamp's son but he said his notes could not be accepted as authentic but from hearsay. He said Stephen Austin began colonizing this territory in about 1821 and the earlier settlers in Frelsburg began arriving in about 1830. Among the early settlers were the names Jordt, Leyendecker, Juergens, Zimmerler and Georg. In 1834, Capt. Wm. Frels arrived and with him was my own great-grandfather, Lt. Ludwig Von Roeder and his large family, who decided to remain at Cat Spring which is another interesting story.

Capt. Wm. Frels, however, did not remain here but joined the army for Texas Independence and participated in the storming of the Alamo. In 1837 he was back in Frelsburg and decided to lay out the town. With him was Peter Peiper and both had much to do with making this a town. It was first called Kræ Winkel (Crow's Nest) and they decided on a new name. In a vote between Frelsburg and Peipersville, Frels, a Lutheran, won by one vote. Peter Peiper was a Catholic. Today it would be another story as the Catholics outnumber the Lutherans about 10 to 1. Peter Peiper donated land for the Catholic Church and Frels donated the land for the Lutheran Church, Cemetery and the Herman Seminary School. Capt Frels was the father of the late Elo Becker's mother and he is

buried in Frelsburg Lutheran Church Cemetery.

The old Dr. Bernhardt Fehrenkamp building was built in 1860, but this, too, is hearsay, but it was built over a hundred years ago by a man named Malsch. Clay for the handmade bricks came from 3 or 4 miles southeast of Frelsburg. In building the home, bricks were placed in two different ways for strength. A veranda facing southward was trimmed with fancy millwork banisters. Inside, a winding stairway led to the second story which held old handmade wooden beds and wardrobes.

In 1888 Mr. Malsch was murdered and his widow sold the home to Dr. Bernhardt Fehrenkamp and his family. Old Dr. Fehrenkamp graduated in 1876 from Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia and came to Industry to practice, later moving to Frelsburg. His first office was in the old L. H. Brune store building which no longer stands. Dr. Fehrenkamp married Miss Helene Hillje and after his wife's father died, he assisted in managing the Hillje estate which included a cotton gin. The Fehrenkamps had 6 children, 3 sons died early and when we knew about them, only Fred Fehrenkamp lived alone in the old building and two sisters, Mrs. Estelle Bretschneider of Duncan, Oklahoma, and Mrs. Nora Heinsohn of Carmine, all of them deceased as far as I know.

My son and I visited Fred Fehrenkamp often in the old home, he was a graduate of Tulane University, a graduate of Engineering in 1912. He was always surrounded by books and magazines. He gave us the history of Frelsburg as he knew it and once showed us with pride the sheepskin awarded him when he graduated from Tulane University.

Fred Fehrenkamp related that Frelsburg had a post office until 1907 or 1908. The first post office was in a log office preceding the brick office, it was later moved to Heinsohn's Store. Henry Frels was the first mail carrier who carried the mail in a gig to New Ulm and Pisek about twice a week for the rate of \$15.00 a year.

In showing us his home, Fred Fehrenkamp proudly showed us his father's medical office. He said his father was excellent in treating typhoid cases. The old office held rows of bottles still in the shelves, an apothecary scale, medical books, and a big jar almost completely filled with teeth he had pulled. My husband recalls the Doctor had pulled all his mother's teeth and I know some of my brothers also had him pull teeth. Dr. Fehrenkamp was short-tempered and very outspoken, but loved by everyone who knew him. He delivered babies and was a fine doctor. My father-in-law, Emil Moeckel, owned a saloon and dance hall nearby, the dances sometimes lasted from dusk to daybreak. All men had to remove their guns and holsters, but when things got out of hand, knives were used and good Dr. Fehrenkamp was there to patch up the victims. Willie Walla, who recently observed his 100th birthday, was an alert youngster at that time and he still recalls many of the early happenings.

The old Fehrenkamp building held much fine antique furniture which I recall, such as a marble topped table, a parlor settee, a walnut whatnot and many fine old wardrobes, sewing machine, etc. which was long since removed. Fred Fehrenkamp was a distin-

guished-looking man with a goatee beard who preferred to stay at home and read until late at night by his kerosene lamp. Every evening he came to Heinsohn's Store and indulged in a few beers. When his mother, Mrs. Helene Fehrenkamp died in 1949, my husband was honored to be one of the pallbearers. Dr. Bernhardt Fehrenkamp died in 1928. I'm sorry to say I never knew him, but we will miss the old landmark.

The place was bought by Harry Chavanne from Houston and he will probably build a home there now. Mr. Chavanne said he would like to know who removed the jar full of teeth, it would be an interesting keepsake.

In writing this, I forgot to mention there was also a deep cellar, probably a storm cellar. I didn't care to explore it as it was full of spiders.

GERMAN TEXANS' GENEALOGY SECTION

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

THE 4th ANNUAL GTHS MEETING AND GENEALOGY WORKSHOP, FREDERICKSBURG

Our very special thanks go to Mrs. Doris Lange, Gillespie County Clerk, for coming to talk to us in our Genealogy Workshop the Sunday morning of our wonderful weekend in Fredericksburg! Everyone was happy to hear about the use of county records--straight from the source. Mrs. Lange told about "closed" and "open" records, why some are closed and other are open. She also gave advice on using land records--work backwards through the Master Index for grantor (seller) and for grantee (buyer). The probate Records show, in addition to date and place of death, an inventory of the estate as required by law. Look also for "Proof of kinship" records that will be helpful to genealogical research. Mrs. Lange also suggested seeking records in the tax offices to find out who owns a piece of property now, and to ascertain the age of a house or other structure. Whereas the county ownership records are filed by name, the tax records are filed by lot number or city address. Don't overlook the records of Marks and Brands for other information on a farm or ranch family. These are filed by family name. After the first school census in 1903, records were kept showing the school-age children in each family. Records of Mechanic's Liens are more commonly found after 1920. Most early naturalization records are filed by the District Clerk but occasionally a few are found in the County Clerk's records. The only "complaint" filed about our workshop was from a member in Houston who wrote saying that our last session was far too brief for a topic of this importance to GTHS and suggesting that the session be expanded to allow more time for questions. We would all tend to agree that more time would be an advantage, so let's hear your suggestions for the next meeting.

1910 CENSUS RECORDS

The Archivist of the United States has announced that the 1910 Census is now available. On microfilm, the census schedules and indexes for 21 states are open to researchers at the National Archives in Washington DC and for sale through the Archives' Publications Sales Branch. The eleven regional archives (including Fort Worth) branches should have copies for use by the public later this fall. This rich research tool is being made available to the public precisely 72 years after it was taken, April 15, 1910. For each person listed in the 1910 Census, the schedules include: full name; personal description (race or color, age at last birthday, sex, marital status, and length of present marriage); nativity (place of birth, father's place of birth, mother's place of birth); citizenship; occupation; number of weeks employed in 1909; ability to read and write; language spoken; and Civil War Veteran's status. There are 1,784 microfilm rolls of census schedules and 4,642 rolls of indexes covering 21 states. While the Census Bureau used two different indexing systems, Soundex and Miracode, they are essentially identical, with both employing the familiar Soundex coding system of a letter and three numerals to spell a surname phonetically. A free catalogue is available from the Publication Sales Branch (NEPS) listing the 1910 population census schedules and the 1910 Soundex/Miracode indexes for 21 states (including Texas). The schedules and indexes are available for research at the National Archives Reading Room in Washington DC, or for sale at \$15 per roll. The National Archives will give priority to large orders (for entire states) in order to provide greater public accessibility. All inquiries regarding orders, including the free catalogue, should be addressed to: 1910 Census, Publication Sales Branch (NEPS), National Archives, Washington DC 20408. Telephone: (202) 523-3181.

INTERLIBRARY LOAN

Along the same line, there is a movement to ask genealogists to write to their national legislators asking for the restoration of the National Archives' inter-library loan service of federal census schedules on microfilm. As a result of budget cuts that the General Services Administration (GSA) passed on to the National Archives, this service has been eliminated. A House of Representatives

GENEALOGY SECTION, Interlibrary Loan, continued

subcommittee is studying this extreme action on the part of the GSA. You may express your opinion to your Representative or to: The Honorable Glenn English, Chairman, Subcommittee on Government Information and Individual Rights, Government Operations Committee, Room B-349C, Rayburn House Office building, Washington DC 20515.

COMPUTERS, ANYONE?

How many of you German Texan genealogists are into computerizing your data? Let your Genealogy Editor hear from you, as she is "shopping around" for a personal computer and programs that will do the job for her own family files. What programs are you using? What file format? How much memory? We'll have a share-session in the next Newsletter.

BOOKS OFFERED BY MAIL

Have you received a letter or postcard from Beatrice Bayley in Sterling PA or from Sharon L. Taylor in Copley OH offering a limited edition of YOUR family's "Heritage Book" or "Amazing Story"? These ladies claim that your family's name is "rare"--either one in every quarter million Americans, or one one-thousandth of one percent of the people in America share your surname. Yet, they are offering a book with some amazing information on your family--how your family got its name and what it means; little known facts about your name's population in the U.S.; your family's coat of arms; plus how to search your ancestry and trace your family tree using the directory that will be furnished in this book. What you are likely to receive is a book of general information about surnames, coats of arms, and a "how to" do your own genealogical research--plus a computer printed section inserted into the book with names and addresses of people with the same surname as yours--that the author has compiled from telephone books. She is offering the same book to the names she copied from the telephone books, and will print just enough to fill her paid orders. We realize that this information, of course, is available free of charge in any large city's public library--and that there is no guarantee that these people are related to you. In fact it is likely that most are not related. This "surname only" search also completely ignores over half of your direct relatives--those descended from the female lines of your family. So, when your letter comes, buy or not, but at least read it carefully so you won't be disappointed if you do buy.

IMMIGRANT SHIPS

Ted M. Goedeke, 9102 Timberside dr., Houston TX 77025 tells our members that information on immigrant ships may be obtained from The Steamship Historical Society of America, Inc., c/o Mrs. Alice S. Wilson, Secretary, 414 Pelton Ave., Staten Island NY 10310.

GTHS MEMBERS IN PRINT

Walter P. Noser and Garnett Pickett Noser, 5326 Yarwell, Houston TX 77096 have completed their publication Early German Immigrants to Bernardo, Mentz, Frelsburg, Colorado County, Texas, about the families Beimer/Silkenbaumer, Burttschell, Neuendorff, Pieper, Stock, Theuman, "and others." The book is a nicely bound softcover volume of about 50 pages, 8½" x 11" printed on one side of the page. Much of the information is an expansion of the material published in the GTHS Newsletter, Summer 1981 issue (Vol. III, No. 2) pages 39 through 44. As the title implies, it covers a group of interrelated families that settled in the Bernardo, Mentz, and Frelsburg areas of Colorado County. There is a good deal of narrative material with excellent documentation, including reproduction of such documents as a page from the Book of Brands and Marks. A good selection of photographs is reproduced well for a privately printed volume. The genealogy is only partial as to present day descendants of the families. Some are very detailed; others are sketchy. One of the more interesting personalities is Judge E. L. Theuman (by his card, a justice of the peace and notary public) who taught at the Bernardo school for 34 years until his death in 1909. This volume is a worthy endeavor--the kind of publication each family should be encouraged to print on its own history and genealogy.

GENEALOGY SECTION, continued

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MORE NEWS FROM MENTZ--BERNARDO

Arliss Trebig, 112 W. Norris, El Campo TX 77437 has to be one of our busiest members. In addition to the two family books she produced (mentioned in previous issues) she has indexed the baptism, marriage, and burial records for St. Roch Catholic Church, from about 1860 through 1899. Arliss was instrumental in obtaining a state historical marker for the Mentz-Bernardo Community, dedicated in August, 1982. She edited a 71-page history in honor of the occasion, and thoughtfully presented a copy to the GTHS for our library collection housed at SWTSU in San Marcos. This book contains not only a well documented narrative history, but also supplemental materials on the founding families and their origins in Budesheim, near Bingen on the Rhine. Besides Arliss, Lois Didner of Victoria and Verna Jean Koehl of Alleyton sponsored the dedication ceremony. A map of the area appears on the following page, and the text of the marker is below. Arliss has offered to search the records she has indexed and furnish copies of the records--for a SASE and the cost of the copies.

MENTZ-BERNARDO COMMUNITY, marker inscription

As early as the 1830s German immigrants had begun to settle in the general vicinity of Cat Spring. They were soon joined by others who preferred this region to the various sites that had been designated for formal colonization efforts. With the area's continued growth, the settlements of Bernardo (4 miles east) and Mentz developed as early focal points of the surrounding agricultural community.

The German settlers who founded Mentz named the pioneer community for an area of their homeland. Predominately Roman Catholic, they established St. Roch Parish by 1858 under the leadership of priests from Frelsburg. The church developed as the religious, social and cultural center of the area.

Bernardo was begun about 1845 on an important early route from Houston to inland settlements. Because of its location on the prairie land of the San Bernard River, the rural community was first known as Bernardo Prairie.

Once identified by separate schools and post offices, the two settlements now share a common lifestyle and heritage, which reflect the continued influence of the early German settlers. Their descendants still live in the Mentz-Bernardo community. (1982)

GERMAN PUBLICATION OF INTEREST

Marilyn Collins, 500 River Rd., Seguin TX 78155 sent us information on the publication shown below. She reports putting an ad in this publication and being very pleased with the good response. She wrote in English, and the editors composed the ad. The costs run about \$19 to \$25 US. Return postage costs are rather high, 2 IRCs (International Reply coupons) for air mail. Most of Marilyn's responses have been in German, but our Ingrid has come to her rescue!

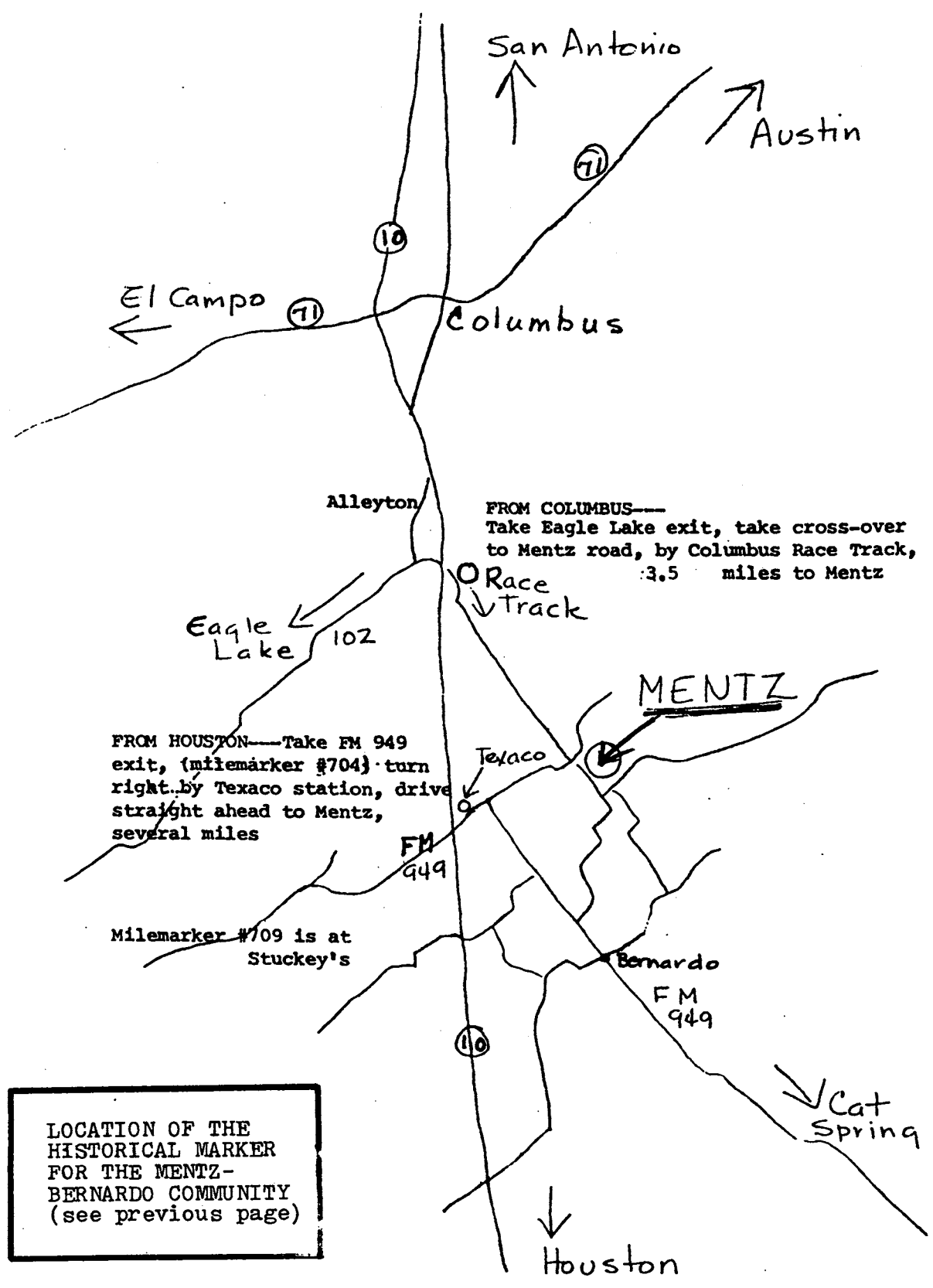
Familienkundliche Nachrichten

MITTEILUNGEN · LITERATUR · RUNDFRAGEN · EMPFEHLUNGEN

Anschrift der Schriftleitung: 8530 Neustadt/Aisch, Postfach 1340
(Kostenlose Lieferung für Mitglieder durch genealogische Vereine)

Denken Sie bitte daran, daß Sie für Forschungshilfe Portoersatz leisten und sich bedanken müssen! Prüfen Sie auch, ob Sie selbst helfen können.

Please remember to refund postage and to thank for any assistance received. Check and see whether you can help, too.



Genealogy

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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 mentioned, write directly to the members. To have your story appear in a future issue, write to your Genealogy Editor, Theresa gold, 106 Ranchland, San Antonio TX 78213. Items are published free of charge to our members. For non-members, there is a \$3.00 query fee.

Elizabeth Frick, 75 Lyerly, Apt. 332, Houston TX 77022 (note new address) has a success story, GTHS-style! Her inquiry in a previous Newsletter was read by Charles R. Meinecke of Lubbock, leading her to a wealth of Meinecke genealogy. They feel that he has located the elusive Marcus Hoerner through an 1880 Census listing. Miss Frick also has information on a Carl Pfeffer of Austin or Fayette County. Through the late Mrs. B. J. (Maggie) Pfeffer (who died on Jan. 7, 1981, at age 91), Miss Frick has learned that Carl Pfeffer received a Confederate Pension in Austin County, #40427, Book 4. She has additional information on other Pfeffers and Pfeiffers who received Confederate soldier's or widow's pensions. Miss Frick has also located information on her great grandparents, Silas Earle and his wife Caroline M. Reese, who were married in Mississippi, 1850. He moved to Marlin, Falls Co., Tex. in 1869 or so with two children after Caroline died. Silas remarried in 1870 to Lurania Williams, and they had one daughter. Miss Frick says "thank you" to all our genealogy readers, since she has received more help here than from any other source!

Norma Woelp, 23821 LaMour Ct., Torrance CA 90501 is researching two German lines--Woelp and Flocke, who came to Schulenburg in the 1880s. Please write for more information on these families.

Cleo E. Leibham, 1709 Missouri, Baytown TX 77520 is looking for more information on John C. Gelber who came to America from Oldenburg in the 1840s. Can our members help here?

Sister Mary Elizabeth Jupe, CDP, 411 S.W. 24th St., San Antonio TX 78285 has produced a 903-page Jupe Family Heritage Book featuring a history of six generations in Silesia and six generations in Texas. The book also includes statistical data on all the descendants to date and short biographies of the first four generations. Also included are 428 individual, wedding, and family pictures. The Jupe family held a reunion Sept. 19 in Tours, Tex., McLennan Co. Tours is the village where the immigrant couple Mr. and Mrs. Johann jupe settled in 1874. For 20 years prior, they lived in Ohio and Illinois before buying a ranch in Texas. Although the descendants can now be found in Michigan, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Arizona, Louisiana, California, and many parts of Texas, the reunions are held in Tours or San Antonio. Over 300 adults attended this most recent reunion, where Sister Mary Elizabeth spoke to the group about her experiences in researching and collecting the data for the book. Sister remarked that many of the Jupe records were located in the L.D.S. files in Salt Lake City since Pope John Paul II permitted the Mormons to film church records in Poland (including Silesia) when he was church head there. A member of the Congregation of Divine Providence and a consultant in nutrition, Sister spent four weeks this summer traveling in Germany to collect additional information for a future book on the Rauschhuber and Heine families.

John S. Grube, P.O. Box 56101, Houston TX 77227 has done some fairly extensive research involving families in Austin County, since his home was at Bellville. Most of his ancestors settled in Austin County in the 1860s and 1870s from Prussia, now in East Germany. John is looking forward to participating in the activities of our GTHS.

FROM OUR MEMBERS (Genealogy) continued

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Mrs. Thurmon (Mary) Terry, 13803 Coldsprings, Humble TX 77338 has joined the GTHS upon the recommendation of Barbara York. She is researching her husband's mother's family, Haase and Schwalbe. Julius Hermann Haase, born 1852, in Grottendorf, now in East Germany, died in 1838, Hamilton County, Tex. His brothers were Bernhardt Carl Haase (born 1860; died 1938, Coryell Co., Tex.) and Ernest Haase (born 1871; died 1936, Coryell Co.). On the Schwalbe side, there was Karl Ernst (Carl Ernest) Schwalbe, and his wife Auguste Ida Loeffler. They arrived in 1882, possibly at Galveston, and stayed in Fayette County a short time before settling in Hamilton County. Mary would like to know if there are others working on Schwalbe names who might be related through this family. Carl and Auguste's children were, Helene Hetwig, born 1867; Toska E; Camilla Malita, 1877; Max, 1881; Ernest Paul, 1883 (in Tex.); and a son born and died in 1886.

Gladys Clark, 1141 Briar Rose, Houston TX 77077 has all German ancestors who came to Texas. She is a descendant of Andreas Braden of Budesheim, Hesse-Darmstadt and his wife Catherine Schmitt/Schmidt of Spon(n)sheim, H-D (the place of the Pied Piper of Hamlin!). They arrived at Galveston in Dec., 1848, and settled at Bernardo in Colorado Co. They were prominent in the development of St. Roch Church, which Arliss Treybig has chronicled so well. Both Bradens are buried there. Their daughter Barbara was 3 weeks old when the family left Germany. She later married William Engbrock, born 1840, Elbersfield, Prussia. His parents, John Michael and Maria Henrietta (nee Mayer) came to Texas in 1853. Another family line involves the Reister and Harfst families. John Michael Reister and wife Christina Catherina Fix arrived at New York shortly before the birth of daughter Caroline. This family lived in Louisville KY and are buried in Indianapolis IN. Caroline married in Nebraska to John Henry Harfst, a native of Schleswig, Oldenburg. He came through New York to Nebraska where he had a land grant. He left for Texas to be near relatives, the Heimsohns of Frelsburg. He bought land in Wharton Co in 1879, with his family following in 1899 or 1900. The family cannot be located in the 1900 Census in either Nebraska or Texas, yet family tradition holds that they made the last run on the Galveston causeway in Sept., 1900 (and we all know what that refers to!). Gladys is researching her families in Germany now, but needs further burial records in Indianapolis. She knows that John M. and Christina (Fix) Reister were buried from the Zion German Lutheran Evangelical Church, but is trying to find out exactly where they are buried.

Lauren Ann Kattner, Rt 1, Box 122, Ladonia TX 75449 reports an interesting incident. When her family went to the Paige area reunion, they met R.V. Bierle whose grandfather was Gus Kramer. This Gus Kramer had told Mr. Bierle that he was a blood relative to the Kattners in some way. The only Lauren can figure it, according to the other information she has, Gus Kramer's grandparents and Amand Kattner's parents must have been the same. From what Lauren was told, Gus was born in the 1850s or 1860s in Central Texas. Amand Kattner was her husband's second great-grandfather. He was born in 1819 in Dersdorf, near Breslau, Schlesien Prov., Prussia (now Poland). Lauren's own ancestry also has a Kramer connection. Lizzie Kramer, born Feb., 1872, at Terre Haute, IN, married Lauren's second great uncle Joseph F. Vorne(g)hm in 1889 in Marion Co., IN. She would like to record Lizzie's parents and her relationship, if any, to Gus Kramer.

Mrs. J. L. Sanders Jr., 3514 84th, Lubbock TX 79423 is researching the Hoing family, descendants of Henry Hoing, born 1840 in Stadtlohn, Ger., and died 1927, Altus OK. She has an inquiry letter from another Hoing through the names listed in Beatrice Bayley's "Heritage Book." That family of Kasper Hoing settled in North Dakota, South Dakota, and Washington. They are trying to determine if there is a connection between the families.

FROM OUR MEMBERS (Genealogy) continued

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Alfred E. Dreschner, 10610 Knoboak, Houston TX 77043 has submitted an interesting story on Adam and John Schultz. There are no known descendants of either Adam or John living in Texas today. They were cousins, and Johan was a brother to Alfred's grandfather Frank Schultz.

Adam Schütz, Johan Schütz und der amerikanise Bürgerkrieg

Adam Schutz Jr. was born in Furth/Odenwald in the Duchy of Darmstadt-Hessen, Germany in 1834. Although the family were farmers and were not believed to have actively participated in the Revolution of 1848 it is said they migrated to Texas as a result of this revolution. This family consisting of five members were the first of the Schutzes of Furth/Odenwald to come to Texas.

Evidence indicates that by the early 1850's the family were living in Montgomery County and engaged in farming.

Several months after the Civil War began, in late 1861 or early 1862, one day Adam Schutz rode off on his black horse and was not seen again until the end of the war. Records indicate that he served with Colonel David Terry's Texas (dismounted) Calvary C.S.A. (not to be confused with Terry's Rangers which suffered atrocious casualties).

In 1864 Adam Schutz, Sr. bought a farm on the north side of Spring Creek in Montgomery County just across from Harris County. At the end of the war Adam (Jr) unshaven and in tattered uniform returned to Montgomery County riding the same horse which he had when he left. It is said that he was recognized only because the horse was recognized.

In the post war era he often modeled his uniform and narrated accounts of his war experiences to youths in the area.

Adam (Jr) died in 1904, surviving his father by only about 8 years. His grave has not been found, at least he does not have a headstone among the family members buried in a family cemetery on the farm on Spring Creek. This cemetery is now cattle pasture unprotected by any fences.

Johan Schutz was born in Furth/Odenwald in 1842. In 1863 Johan decided to come to Texas. This was an age of slow communications, and Johan was obviously unaware that Texas was at war and that the federal government had the entire coast of the South blocked. It is conjectured that his ship was intercepted and diverted to a union port. John was obligated to serve in the union army. He had weak eye sight and was placed in the quartermaster, a non-combat position.

After the war he came to Texas and by 1880 he was living in Flatonia in Fayette County where he was a furniture dealer. By 1900 he was operating a saloon in Flatonia. Some years later he left Texas for Oregon and was not heard from again.

Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Fix, Heckenweg 8, 7994 Langenargen (Germany) reports his grandfather was a Houstonian of German descent who emigrated to Wurtemberg. Last year, Prof. Fix was in Houston searching for clues on his ancestors and found, among other things, the existence of his grandfather's brother, Charles Fix. Charles was born Oct. 12, 1850, baptized on Jan. 1, 1851, in Houston. He was first Catholic, and later probably Evangelical. The 1860 Census showed him living in Houston with his parents. Prof. Fix is eager to contact Texans from this Fix family.

Natalie M. Dupre, P.O. Box 268, Sheridan TX 77475 is researching the family of Frederick Carl Sommerlatte and wife Catharina Strohmeier. They were married Feb. 20, 1859, in Colorado County and resided in the Frelsburg area. She is also looking for further information on Leopold Richter (1830-1917) and Margarita Rothenberg (1838-1916).

FROM OUR MEMBERS (Genealogy) continued

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Edith Bottrell McCallick, 2213 Mary, Ponca City OK 74601 has questions about several family lines. Louis Huff was born in Germany and died at Plainview, Tex. Birth and death dates are unknown. His wife was Kentucky-born Sincutha, maiden name unknown. Their daughter Charlotte was married three times, to Flowers, to McCallick, and to Vaughan. By her first marriage she had two sons, Joseph Thomas Flowers and George Washington Flowers, but since their name was changed to McCallick, it is thought their stepfather may have adopted them. The children also were placed in a Catholic orphanage, but the location is unknown. Joseph Thomas ran away from the orphanage, added two years to his age, and joined the Navy in 1916 in Phoenix. Mrs. McCallick is also researching John William Settles, a resident of Grayson County in 1876. He was a Confederate veteran. His wife was Maggie Kirk, but the date and location of their marriage is unknown. Maggie's mother's maiden name was Freeman.

Richard A. Golenko, 1218 Everglade, Pasadena TX 77502 is doing research on his maternal grandparents and their families, the Hahn, Glockzin, and Behnke families of Washington County in the 1880s. Richard needs help and suggestions from our members knowledgeable about research in Washington County. Please write to him.

Margaret Wyatt Speckels, Rt 1, Box 341B, Odessa TX 79763 is trying to compile enough information on her family and that of her late husband to publish a book on the combined lines. Most of the research on the Speckels line has been done through Fayette County sources, as well as through correspondence from Oldenburg, Germany. Other families of interest include Dietrich, Aschen, Imken, and others. Margaret reports there are several good reference libraries in Ector and Midland Counties, as well as a L.D.S. branch library. She has also purchased several good books on German migration and settlements in Texas for her personal library.

Lucy Denzau, 429 Meadowview Lane, Kerrville TX 78028 reports her father was of German parentage, a native of Yoakum. Lucy and a cousin are trying to trace their roots back a few more generations. Some of the families they are researching are: Ruhmann, Marburger, Paul, and Wunderlich. Knowing that there are families named Ruhmann and Marburger in and around Schulenburg and Cisters, Lucy is just beginning to work at this, so she would appreciate suggestions for beginners.

Marie (Mrs. Marvin) Weaster, Rt 1, Box 54, Wallis TX 77485 is interested in learning more about her husband's family. She points out one of the problem researchers have--it took her ten years to find the name of his grandfather, since she did not know the name had been changed. She also had problems with the handwriting of the census taker and the courthouse employees. The grand father Weaster/Wiester was a teacher in Austin County, around Cat Spring, New Ulm, and Industry.

Clarence Scheel has retired from the service and he and Jean now live at 5315 Artistic Cir., Colorado Springs CO 80917. Clarence reports he is planning to write a book on the Scheel family in Texas. Our members will look forward to this--a summary of the family was published in an early issue of this Newsletter. Clarence would also like to exchange information on other families; Schumann, Klein, Haecker, Wesch, and Pfannstiel.

Louis E. Zedlitz, 2222 Southwest Freeway #12C, Houston TX 77098 is interested in genealogical exchange and is in need of copies of the "Deutsches Adelsblatt" especially the issue for Feb, 1981. Can any of our members help him?

Donna Buchholz, 1204 S. Laurent #47, Victoria TX 77901 is researching Austin and Goliad County families. They are: Buchholz, Haubold (also Fayette and Colorado County), Fritz Witte, Anton Singer, Waitschies, Natho, Rosemayer, and Seifert. If any of these sound familiar, please write to Donna.

GENEALOGY SECTION (continued)

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BRIEF NOTES ABOUT MEMBERS' INTERESTS

The following members have all expressed an interest in genealogical exchange. Please write to the Genealogy Editor, Theresa Gold, 106 Ranchland, San Antonio TX 78213, with additional information to have your family information appear in print to exchange with other members.

- Dorothy L. Miller, 540 Solano N.E., Albuquerque NM 87108. Families: Mühlenbruch, Roll, Mahncke, Hagen, Friese
- Arlene (Mrs. Edward) Dimmick, 4315 Roland Ave., San Antonio TX 78222
- Vanessa Dippel, 5702 Reamer, Houston TX 77096. Families: Noak/Noack, Dippel, Hinze
- Vernon Helmke, 292 Lorenz, San Antonio TX 78209
- Myrtle Huebinger, Rt 2, Box 241B, Seguin TX 78155
- Melissa Jackson, 5508 Brock, Houston TX 77023. Families: Witte of Blomberg/Lippe; Herschel of Hannover; Hagedorn of Lubbecke; Knipping of Hemmeringen-Hessen Oldeñärf--all in Germany.
- Steve Jackson, 2315 11th, Douglas AZ 85607
- Dieter Klein, 12903 Westleigh, Houston TX 77077
- Esther M. Oehler, 110 E. Orchard, Fredericksburg TX 78624
- Minnie Schlortt, P. O. Box 96, Knippa TX 78870. Families: Wolle, Fuchs
- Edna Maxine Sullivan, P.O. Box 367, Buchanan Dam TX 78609
- Donald A. Wilder, 307 W. 5th, Brenham TX 77833
- Mrs. Oliver Lewis, Jr., 9407 Lantana Dr., San Antonio TX 78217. Family: Johann Jost Althaus
- John K. Rodgers, 1118 E. Neches St., Palestine TX 75801. Families: Däumer, Neidhardt, Kleinschmidt
- Audrey Traugott Dearing, Rt 2, Box 120, Pflugerville TX 78660
- Daniel J. Hayes, 103½ W. Alabama, Apt 1, Houston TX 77002 (has published "The Frede, Fink, and Eilers Families of Fayette and Bastrop Counties, Tex.")
- LaVerne and Lloyd Prilop, 1722 Montview, San Antonio TX 78213
- Jerald Duane Walter, Rt 2, Box 199, Slaton TX 79364. Families: Walter, Hacker, Wilke, Weber
- John S. Grube, P. O. Box 56101, Houston TX 77027. Families from Austin County
- William Schroeder, 109 High Vista, San Antonio TX 78233. Families: Schroeder, Wagner, Muehl
- Mrs. R. B. Poer, 303 Eland Dr., San Antonio TX 78213
- Walter E. Wilden, Jr., 2906 West Lane, Houston TX 77027. Families: Wilden, Springer, Sitterlee
- Susan and Buddy Wolfe, Rt 2, Box 2019, Bulverde TX 78163. Families: Tausch, Krietz
- Frank Crain Schleicher, 1505 Ridgecrest Dr., Austin TX 78746. Family of Gustav F. Schleicher (how about a brief story on him for next issue?)
- Edgar and Marjorie Hoppe, 3223 Sierra Dr., Austin TX 78731. Families: Wolle, Hoppe
- Viola May Gold, 705 N. Milam, Fredericksburg TX 78624
- Mrs. Karen L. Daniel, 12402 Pantano, Houston TX 77065. Families: Stein, Persky, Graeter
- Bertie P. Fountain Albert, 111 Johnson Cir., Mt. View, Granbury TX 76048. Families: Marburger, Paul, Wunderlich
- Betty L. Dean, P.O. Box 942, Weslaco TX 78596. Families: Moehr, Lee, Nolte, Laughlin
- Mary Elizabeth Key, 7418 Canterfield, San Antonio TX 78240. Families: Staudt, Zenner, Roeder
- Charlene Nash, Rt 2, Box 30, Lampasas TX 76550
- DeAlva Stevens, Star Rt, Box 6D, Freer TX 78357. Family: Schaumleffel
- Elsie H. Gessling, P.O. Box 883, Alice TX 78332, Families: Huebinger, Voigt
- Mr. & Mrs. Jesse E. Holloway, 2105 Vogel, Rockdale TX 76567
- Frances D. Carey, 223 Emporia #6, San Antonio TX 78209. Family: Hausman
- Donna Mae Humble, 505 Foster, Ponca City OK 74601. Families: Schulze/Schultz, Krüger

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| 8. Münster - Dortmund | 20. Bayreuth - Wald |
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Bulgaria, 14. Yugoslavia, 15. Yugoslavia - Hungary.

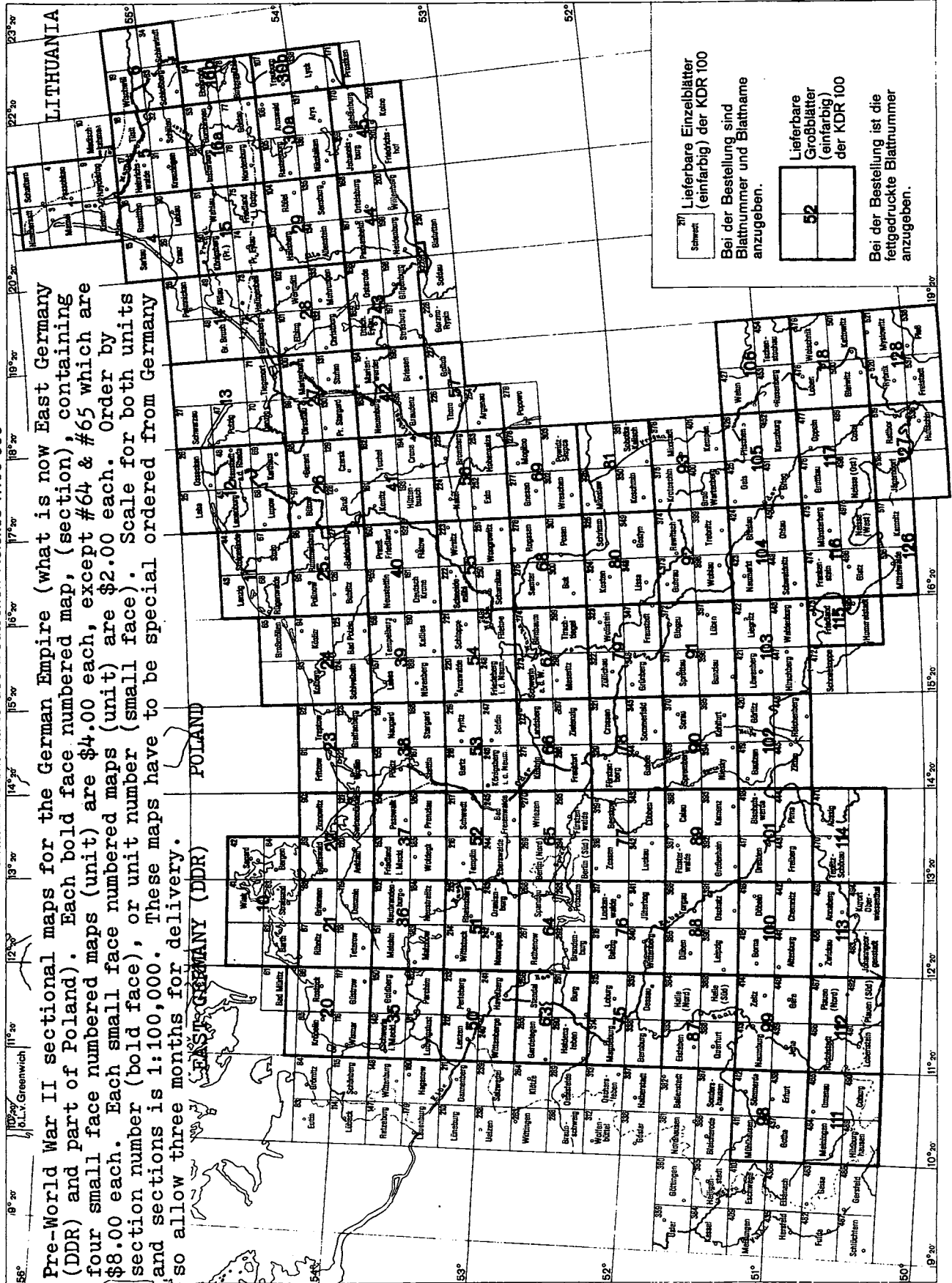
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NEW TITLES IN THE WINEDALE BOOK-shop are German Colonists and Their Descendants in Houston by Dorothy E. Justman is a family history with illustrations and charts. It touches reasons for the German Colonizations Movement of the Usener and Allied families. It sells for \$15.95 (\$13.60 for members). American Stonewares, The Art and Craft of Utilitarian Potters by Georgeanna Greer presents the history and technology of produc-

tion. Complete chapters describe the turning of clay into pots, the meaning of various marks, the varieties of decorations, the glazes employed and the firing process. Over 350 black and white illustrations and 16 color plates complement the text and illustrate the range of form, glaze, and decoration fully. It sells for \$40.00 (\$34.00 for members). Women In Texas by Ann Fears Crawford and Crystal Sasse Ragsdale is a complete and authoritative history of the women who have contributed to the life of the Lone Star State. These women's stories are tales of frontier ingenuity, pioneer spirit and entrepreneurial skills, cast against the background of Texas history from both the 19th and 20th century. It sells for \$16.95 (\$14.45 for members). As We Lived by Jackie L. Pruett and Everett B. Cole contains stories told by elder members of Black communities of small towns of south central Texas. The reader will have to draw his own social conclusions from these folk stories and remembrances. The story tellers simply told it "like it was." This book sells for \$9.95 (\$8.45 for members).

Round Top Dreamed of in Denver

by LISA KAHN (for Peter)

The barrel is running over
owl glides
home from the
night shift
into the barn
I shake
sleep
from your limbs and
eyes
shake free the stones
from the sleep
It is day
go to the pasture
there blooms a wild
cherry
blooms for its own sake
there we shall surely find
the wind
our brother

Round Top in Denver geträumt
für Peter

Das Faß läuft über
Eule gleitet von
der Nachtschicht
heim
in die Scheune
ich schüttele dich
Schlaf
aus Gliedern und
Augen
schüttele die Steine
aus dem Schlaf
Es ist Tag
geh auf die Koppel
dort blüht eine wilde
Kirsche
blüht um ihrer selbst
dort finden wir schon
den Wind
unsern Bruder

translated by Minetta Altgelt Goynes, August 1981
(p. 49, Denver im Frühling)

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EDUCATION: KEY TO FREEDOM

by

Lauren Ann Kattner

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Lauren Ann Kattner

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-62-

Main character: Wilhelm(Willie) KATTNER

His wife: Mary

His brothers and sisters mentioned in this sketch: Joe, Frank, August, Robert, Annie, Fena
His children mentioned in the sketch: John, Feodor, Ella, Bruno, Albert

"Why can't I continue going to school?" So asked a bright nine-year-old German-Texan whose father refused to obey the Texas Education Act requiring all children of certain ages to attend school. The family was poor. Willie was needed in the field. The youngest of seven children, Willie had attended a country school for three weeks and had begun to enjoy learning the rudiments of math, reading, and writing. However, his father, a stonemason from a large city in Prussia, was struggling with the rudiments of farming. The conflict between Willie's and Vater's interests was not uncommon in many German-Texan households where parents regarded public education as secondary to economic survival during the Civil War and Reconstruction.

Willie's older brother Frank had rebelled more boldly against Vater than Willie would have imagined doing. Sometimes for an entire day, Frank refused to harvest corn. "I will be a doctor. Doctors must be educated," Frank would say emphatically. Vater would argue that the family might return to eating jackrabbits and prickly pear like Indians while Frank got his education. Stubborn Frank persisted in attending school.

Willie could not argue long. He saw himself as only a helpless little boy. Vater's reply, "You are old enough to pick corn," was enough to end any argument of Willie's. Willie obediently picked up a corn knife and joined brothers and sisters in the field while Frank defiantly picked up school books and walked past the rest of the family on the way to school.

As days became weeks, months, years, Willie saw a dream of becoming a well-educated German Methodist minister fade. He often asked, "When can I go to school? I want to be a minister." (Willie was more polite, less obstinate than teenager Frank.) Vater kept giving excuses. "Your brother Joe is to be an apprentice wheelwright....Your sister Fena is to be married....Annie cannot help this year. She has a new baby....Frank will be attending Tulane in Louisiana this fall....August and Robert are moving to Paige.... Learn to read the Bible. That is education enough." Willie had memorized some scriptures from listening to Vater read them, but how could Willie learn to read the Bible with only three weeks of formal education, scant training from brothers and sisters, and little time to study after a day of labor? Willie struggled with words--words with curious-looking German letters so different from the English letters learned at school.

Finally, Willie alone remained at the Winchester farm to help Vater and Mutter. Mutter needed help with the cooking. She could barely walk. Vater had been unable to save money for retirement, and consequently, he hired himself out to do farm laboring. Education, even through studying--apart from reading--the Bible, was gradually dismissed so that Willie as a young adult could help Vater and Mutter. Willie was unhappy.

Without opportunities for formal education, Willie used the church attendance Vater allowed to compare and contrast more educated ministers who came once per month with the less educated local preachers who preached on all other weeks. Through observation, Willie hoped to compensate for the formal education he lost. Outside ministers not only knew their scriptures well but also seemed to show a unity in doctrine and unsurpassed religious fervor. Willie clung to their words. Local preachers knew their scriptures, but their approaches seemed to lack inspiration. Few sinners answered the altar call for local preachers. Perhaps, the sinners knew local preachers too well. Willie knew that local preachers were less educated and less devoted to religious study than ministers. He wished that he were not so much like local preachers.

Ministers and local preachers were not the only persons to be compared at church. Willie also compared young women. Some young ladies were plump--some thin. Most wore their dark hair parted in the middle and pulled back into a bun. Their long dresses were usually black or grey and buttoned with white or black buttons in the front. Some cuffs were long, some short, just as some young ladies were tall or short. Most dresses had ruffles at the ladies' lovely short necks, ruffles gracing their beautiful wrists, and

ruffles hiding their dainty feet.

Mary was one of the short, plump ladies. Nevertheless, it was not Mary's tiny features adorning her full face above a tight row of ruffles which appealed most to Willie. He found that she was a uniquely charming woman whom he adored for her intellect. The fact that Mary could not cook, sew, or do housework did not bother Willie. He was more interested in her ability to read, write, and speak English as well as German. His admiration for her persistence in formal education was expressed in the form of long Sabbath walks and talks with her. One Sabbath, Willie convinced Mary that he could teach her cooking, sewing, and housework while she helped him to improve his German reading and English speaking. In this way, they could satisfy each other's needs. They were soon married.

As Willie's wife, Mary was an apt student. Because of his love for her, Willie did not mind teaching his 17-year-old bride the household basics which he had been forced to learn to help his parents. Mary, in turn, enjoyed helping Willie read scriptures daily and said that she preferred teaching Willie and working in the fields to doing housework. However, since Mary sang so beautifully while she did housework and did not sing at all in the field, Willie was convinced that Mary's truest satisfaction was found through her housework--that skill so easily learned from Willie. Willie's truest satisfaction was in learning to read German well.

Willie and Mary jointly cared for Vater and Mutter until Vater's death. Then, Mutter went to live with Willie's sister Annie. Vater's death marked the beginning of a new interest for Willie: business. Willie began to talk to German businessmen whom he had seen succeed. He also began to educate himself in business by reading and studying business columns and books. Willie's goal to become a businessman was shared by brothers Robert and August, who were also tired of farming, and as soon as a general store was available in Paige, the trio formed the Kattner Brothers Store.

All too soon, it was almost Christmas 1890. Willie left the store to go home one evening and thought about how well the enterprise was going and how satisfied he was because of his self-taught business education. His farm was on Paige's periphery, and it was to the farmhouse that Willie urged his horse to hurry. Half-way home, his chest ached intensely..painfully....His horse began to run madly, madly into a low tree limb. Willie gasped...then slumped. The horse jolted momentarily before resuming its gallop home. Willie was oblivious of everything until he awoke in bed at home hours later. The doctor was watching overhead. Mary wiped his forehead.

"A broken rib?" sputtered Willie.

"More than that," replied the doctor. "Do you know you have a heart problem?"

"A heart problem from hitting a tree?"

"No, you have probably had your problem longer than you've realized."

It was surprising to both Willie and Mary that Willie had heart trouble. Willie was short but muscular, and he had always appeared to have been strong.

"The stress of the mercantile is too much for you," continued the doctor. "The climate here is unsuitable for your condition. You must move to a higher, more arid altitude. You must..."

"...return to farming or retire?" slowly finished Willie.

"Yes."

Initially, Willie was depressed. His self-education seemed to be getting him nowhere after all. With Mary's help, he had read scriptures twice daily. He had also practiced living the commandments in his best way and had diligently observed ministers. Yet, given his marriage and Vater's death, he had still been unable to become a German Methodist minister. After Vater's death, he had prepared himself for a career in business. Yet, because of a strange heart ailment and a horse-riding accident, he could not be the businessman he aspired to be.

After recuperating from the accident, Willie took a train to Killeen. From there, he searched until he found a farm between Killeen and Copperas Cove. The farm consisted of several hundred acres of undeveloped land which he paid for using money he received from his brothers for his share in the store. Afterward, he returned to Paige for Mary and his three children. Willie had decided to be the most progressive, self-educated farmer in Central Texas.

Developing his new farm was a difficult, challenging task which involved hard physical work. Willie kept himself informed of modern farming methods and implemented them as he saved the money to do so. The idea of using barb-wire fences replaced the old notion of using crossed logs. Oxen were replaced by horses and mules. Seed was planted

in the valleys of furrows so that the furrow valleys could be covered during cultivation, thus ensuring a well-rooted crop that would be productive without irrigation despite infrequent summer rains. This method of planting and cultivating--especially important to cotton and corn--was used to prevent the dilemma Vater had faced during droughts. During only two years was Willie forced to use savings to support his family because of unusually severe droughts. One of the most significantly progressive of Willie's endeavors was when, in 1907, he bought double implements: a two disc plow, a double harrow, and a double sweep shovel on a cultivator. Prior to that time, he had used one steel plow.

The practice of Willie's being first to try new farming methods in his area continued when he moved to a farm near Riesel. Continuing his study of agricultural methods, Willie read about contour farming to save topsoil. Neighbors were amazed at the success of his farm, but he was not. He knew that his agribusiness would continue to prosper as he continued to use new and better methods.

As Willie's children--which by 1906 had numbered 10--grew in the farming environment, they were not taught that farming was the ultimate end. Instead, they were taught to obtain as much education as they needed to attain the goals they desired. They were also taught to save money for the education they could not obtain through the Texas public school system.

As a German minority, Willie's children (particularly his sons) faced some social difficulty at the Copperas Cove country school. They were taunted with "Kitty, Kitty, katt," by English-speaking boys. Additionally, one of Willie's younger boys was forced into switching fights. Professor W used recess time to call a truce by playing Taw and Aggie marbles with all the boys. Professor W always won. Willie was pleased with the method Professor W used to encourage peace and often reminded his sons that education was so important that social problems should be ignored or quickly resolved.

After a few years, Professor W was replaced by Mrs. H, who informed Willie of the limitations of Texas public schools in the country at the turn of the century. Feodor, she said, knew more than she did and might as well quit. Willie was disappointed but not discouraged. His son Feodor, who desired to be a professional penman and a Methodist minister, resigned himself to self-instruction. Willie felt empathy and encouraged his son in his self-studies. Further, he provided opportunities for Feodor to earn money on the farm by picking cotton at ten cents per hundred pounds. Slowly, Feodor saved enough money to attend Blinn College, a German-Methodist-Sponsored prep school and junior college. Each summer, Feodor came home to help in the fields until he was able to support himself through outside jobs. Eventually, he not only became both a professional penman and a Methodist minister with a master's degree in religious education, but also an author of articles.

With Willie's encouragement and offer of financial opportunity, several children reached their educational goals and were pleased with the results. Willie's son Albert, like Feodor, became a Methodist minister. Two daughters obtained degrees in nursing and became life-long professional nurses. Two other daughters, after completing the desired number of years in grade school, chose to work in homes in Waco and later became contented housewives--one to an industrious Iowa farmer, and the other, first, to a railroad man, second, to a city laborer, and third, to a farmer, eventually outliving all three. Daughter Ella became the first of Willie's children to graduate from a public high school in the tenth grade at Riesel and attended the optional eleventh grade. Son Bruno, after obtaining his M.S. in administration, progressed from being a schoolteacher to being an assistant superintendent of the Seagoville School District. Willie was not concerned that some children chose to advance farther educationally than others. He was also not disappointed that some of his daughters decided to be housewives instead of career women. Instead, he understood that the desires of each child differed.

Not all of Willie's children wanted to leave farming. Willie's youngest son was retarded and worked for Willie and Mary. Willie's eldest son John also enjoyed farming and pursued this career after completing grade school until dramatic changes in farming machinery--from horse-drawn to petroleum-powered--forced him to retire. He could not save enough money to buy new machines or to convert his horse-drawn vehicles. Furthermore, he could not earn enough money farming to compete with neighbors who were willing to buy on credit instead of paying in cash. Earlier, Willie had charged the double implements and, when the following two years saw crop failure, Willie had found it necessary to delve into his savings so that his family could survive. Perhaps, this memory was so vivid to John that John may have resolved never to get into a similar predicament. By the time John

retired, Willie was living comfortably in his retirement home in Riesel and did not try to influence John one way or another. He wanted John to have a full choice. Nevertheless, if Willie had been in John's situation, he probably would have taken the risk of converting his machinery, and then later, of buying modern ones on credit. Willie would have regarded the new type of machinery and the extended credit risk that accompanied its presence as a sign of the times to be taken in stride so that an even better crop could be produced.

In his youth, Willie found that farming and poverty were entrapments that prevented his becoming formally educated. He resented the fact that because of lack of education, he was not able to become the type of minister he wished to become. Thus, he determined that his children would not find a lack of formal education preventing their escape from farm and poverty.

To compensate for his lack of formal education, Willie decided to read, to study, and to converse with others interested and more educated in those topics which most interested Willie. Through self-study, Willie sought personal satisfaction and success. While he failed to become a German Methodist minister, he became a successful businessman. Having achieved success in a mercantile business, he felt positive enough to overcome initial depression after discovery of his health problem. He returned to farming, but with a different perspective--one that brought personal satisfaction. Nevertheless, in the family circle, Willie continued to talk about his unhappiness at having failed to receive a formal education.

After Willie saw his children educated to their fullest capacities, he found one more child who admired Willie's persistence in attempting to overcome a lack of formal education and who agreed with Willie that formal education was the key to attaining goals and total satisfaction in life.

Riling Young was a friendly child, an inquisitive child. Willie always found himself more talkative around Riling than around other neighbors in Riesel. As Riling entered high school, he began to ask Willie about the contents of the large collection of German books in Willie's library. Several times a week, Willie lent Riling books and cheerfully discussed them with him. Willie was proud of Riling when Riling's interest in German literature intensified such that he eventually became a well-known professor of German at Southwestern University.

After Riling graduated from college and for the remaining fifteen to twenty years of a very long life, Willie continued to read books and periodicals, always striving to learn something new.

Sources available on request from: Rt 1 Box 122; Ladonia, TX 75449.

Douglas Fairbanks erhält Grosses Bundesverdienstkreuz

Bundespräsident Karl Carstens hat dem bekannten amerikanischen Filmschauspieler Douglas Fairbanks Jr. das Grosse Bundesverdienstkreuz verliehen, das ihm in New York am 18. August von Generalkonsul Hartwig Schulze-Boysen überreicht werden wird.

Die hohe Auszeichnung wird ihm erteilt, weil Fairbanks nach dem 2. Weltkrieg und zu einer Zeit des tiefsten Elends und Hungers in Deutschland alle seine Kräfte und mannigfaltigen Talente im Interesse der CARE-Organisation eingesetzt hat, die zu dieser Zeit Millionen von Lebensmittel-Paketen an die leidende deutsche Bevölkerung gesandt hat.

Schlechte Noten für „Dallas“

An Rhein- und Ruhr. Schlechte Noten haben die Bundesbürger der Fernsehserie „Dallas“ gegeben. Das ergab eine Umfrage. Nur ein Prozent gab der Serie die Note eins, 17 Prozent die zwei, 22 Prozent die drei und 24 Prozent eine vier. Die schlechtesten Noten fünf und sechs kreideten insgesamt 36 Prozent der Fernsehserie an, wobei die sechs mit 26 Prozent überwog.



Neun Prozent der Zuschauer haben alle „alle oder fast alle“ Fortsetzungen von „Dallas“ gesehen. Nur 19 Prozent wollen die Texas-Oper nicht „J.R.“: Die noch nie ange-schaut haben. Während von

den Männern ein einziges Prozent eingestand, bei „Dallas“ immer vor der Mattscheibe zu sitzen, waren es bei den Frauen 17 Prozent.

Die Motivforscher erhielten bei ihrer Umfrage vielfach spontane Urteile über die Fernsehserie: Doofe Sendung, für Leute gemacht, die keine Probleme haben, leicht, böse, häßlich, ohne Freude und Hoffnung, immer nach der selben Masche gestrickt. Einige der Befragten meinten, die amerikanische Serie sei eine Zumutung für den deutschen Fernsehzuschauer, oder bezichtigten das Fernsehen, mit einem solch „unfaßbaren“ Ankauf sein Monopol auszunutzen.

Altmodische bäuerliche oder landwirtschaftliche Werkzeuge -66-
 Oldtime Farm Equipment
 By Felicia Beth Barth
 Schreiner College

My parents, Mr. and Mrs. Felix L. Barth, were some of the last farmers in Kendall County who worked with old farm equipment. Their Mule Shoe Farm-one-hundred acres in cultivation with these oldtime horse-drawn implements-was my source for all these implements. A file of photographs is in the library of Schreiner College. My information and detailed descriptions of the following fourteen horse-drawn farm implements was given by Mr. and Mrs. Felix L. Barth of North Creek at Comfort.

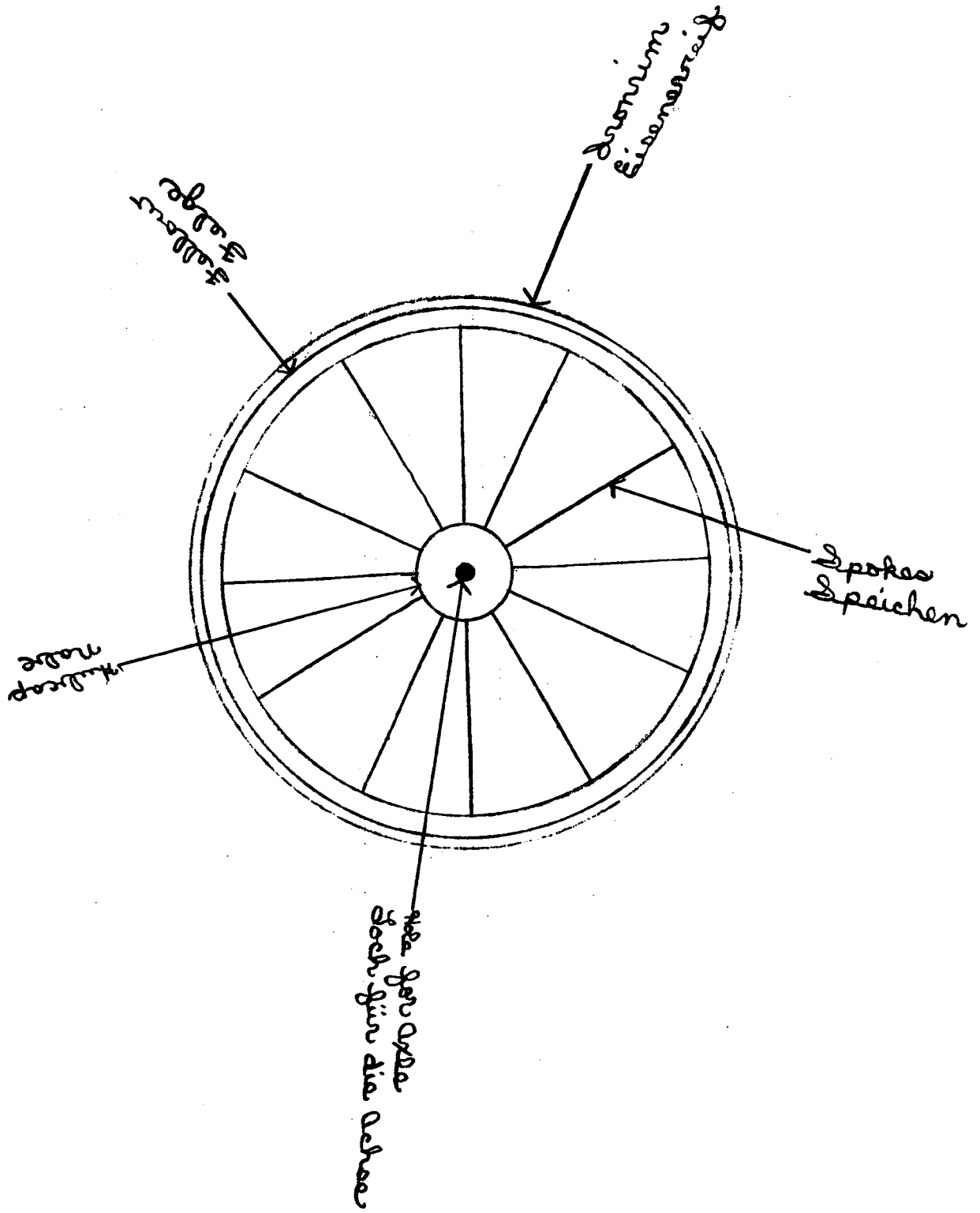
Wagen (Wagon) - The pioneers did their traveling with a wagon and the wagon was used for many different kinds of work. A wagon has four wheels which are made of wooden spokes and wooden rims and the wooden rims are covered with an iron rim to protect the wooden rim. There are two wooden axles and on each end of the axle is a cast iron spindle to which the wheels are fastened. The rear two wooden hounds are attached on the rear axle and bolted down with a bolster. They are approximately three feet apart and run in a V-shape towards the front about three feet and attached to an iron plate. The two hounds attached to the front axle are bolted down with a bolster board. These hounds have a crosspiece on the back which holds them in shape and the front of the hounds has the tongue between them. In front of the hounds is a two horse evener on the tongue and on the front end of the tongue is a neckyoke. A coupling pole runs through the rear axle and through the iron plate to which the wooden hounds are attached. This coupling pole holds the front and rear wheels together. On the front end, the coupling pole runs between the bolster board and the front axle. The farmer now lays a bolster on the front bolster board and here a coupling pin goes through the bolster, bolster board, coupling pole, and front axle. This serves as the fifth wheel of the wagon. The wagon bed rests between the bolsters.

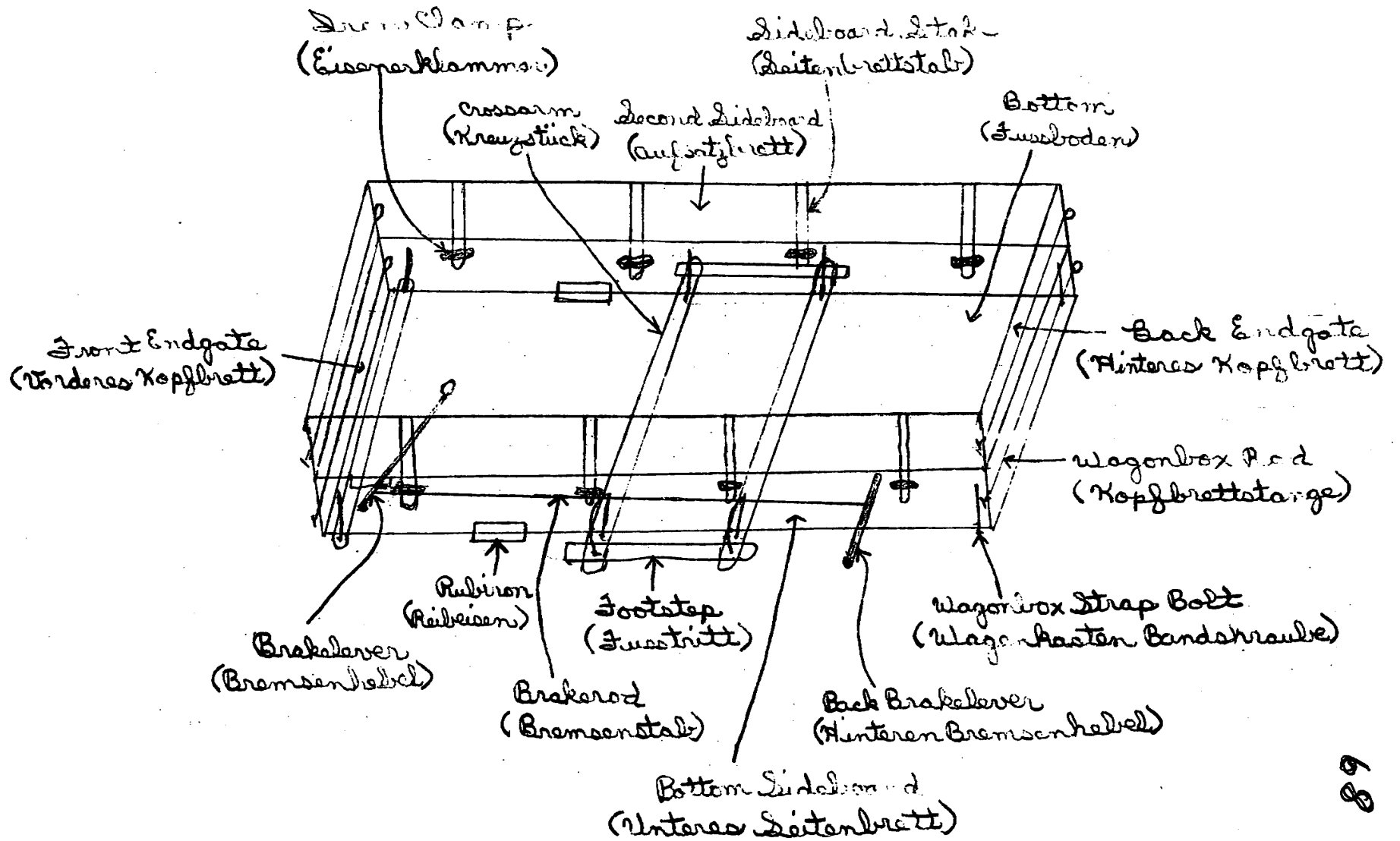
The wagon was the most prominent implement of all implements. When the pioneer settlers crossed the country, the covered wagon was their transportation. On this wagon the pioneers carried their food, clothing, and all personal belongings. On the side of the wagon they had a wooden water barrel fastened in which they carried their drinking water. They also had pots, pans, buckets, wash tubs, wash board, lanterns, and ropes hung on the sides and back of the wagon bed. When night came, they stopped traveling and camped for the night. The next morning they proceeded with their journey and this way they kept on traveling till they came to their final destination.

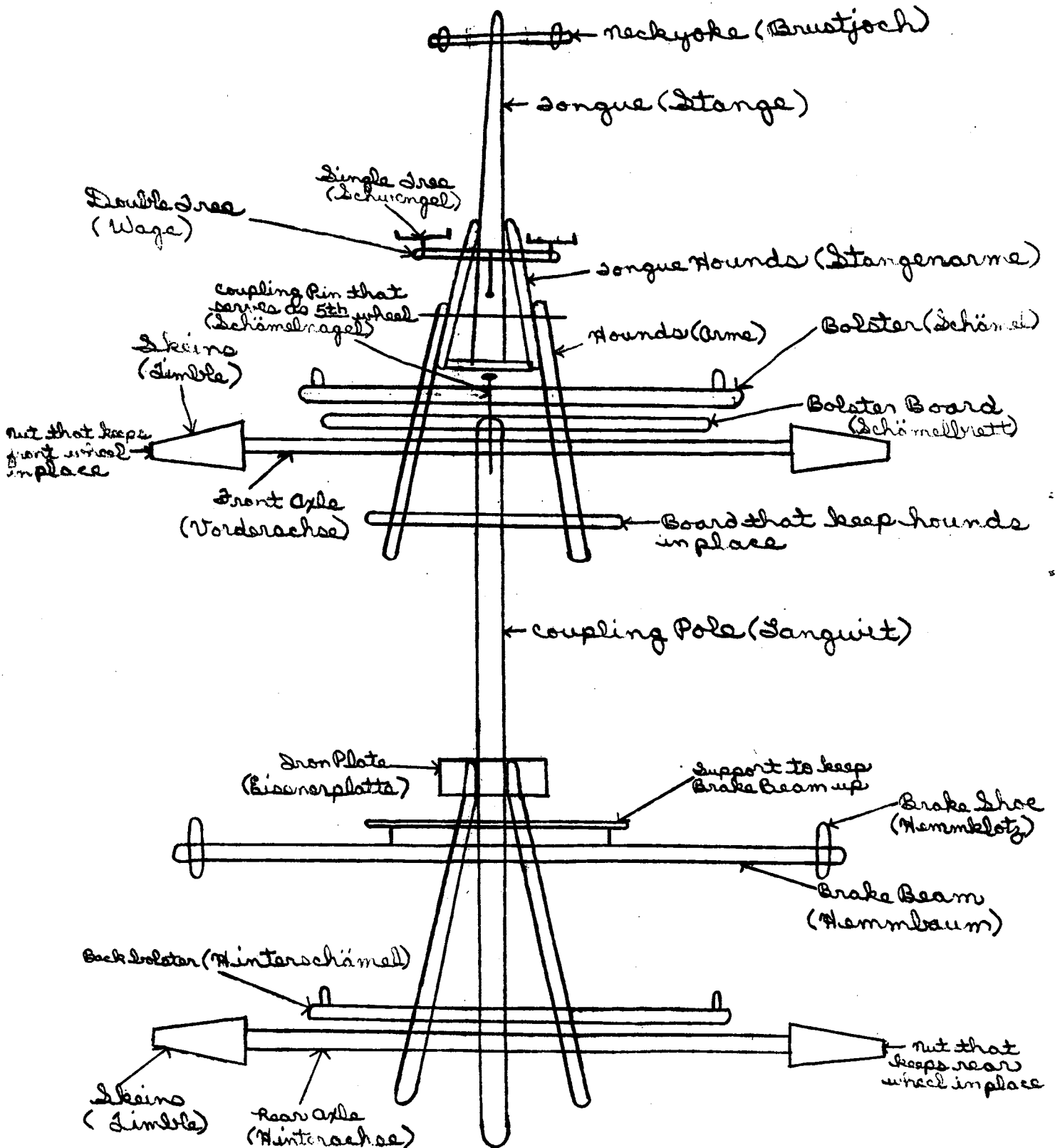
The wagon was their transportation to go to the store and buy their groceries what they needed and other items which they couldn't raise or make themselves. When the pioneers raised surplus grain or whatever they planted, they would load it on the wagon and take it to the store and sell it or trade it for what they needed.

When the pioneers wanted to visit their kinfolks or neighbors, they would again get into their covered wagon and go for an enjoyable day. They usually would leave home in the mornings and come back home later in the evenings, since traveling went slow. This usually was an all day affair because they didn't go visiting so often and it took too long to go back and forth.

The farmer raised his own horses and mules for power purposes. When these animals attained the age to be broke to the harness, the farmer would hire a man who was capable to help with this work.







They would put a hackamore, rope, bridle, collar, and harness on the horse or mule which was to be broken. They put a bridle, collar, and harness on a tame horse or mule and hitched him to the wagon on the right side of the wagon tongue. They next brought the horse or mule which should be broken and hitched him to the wagon on the left side of the wagon tongue. They now fastened him with a breast chain to the neckyoke and tied him with ropes to the neckyoke, which the horse or mule has around the neck, and also on the hackamore. The farmer and his hired help would now get on the wagon and start their work, breaking the young animal to pull the wagon.

In the early days, freight was hauled from one town to another by wagon. In the 1870's, freight was hauled from Powder Horn and Indianola to the Hill Country by wagon which was pulled by four yoke of oxen. A round trip took the freighters six weeks or longer according to the weather. In 1887, the freighters began to use horses for to pull the wagon instead of oxen, because the horses could travel faster than the oxen. A trail wagon was also connected to the first wagon and this way they could haul more freight in one trip.

When the settlements increased in the earlier days, and the first cars came on the market, better roads were needed and so a group of men, which were called "The Road Workers," started to build better roads for to travel with the cars. Wagons were used for to haul the gravel and adobe on the roads. When the wagons were used for this purpose, the wagon bed was taken off from the running gear and a dumpboard bed was put on the running gear. The purpose of the dumpboard bed was so that the gravel or adobe could be dumped easier and the men didn't have to shovel it off the wagon bed.

Handpflug (Turning Plow) - The first turning plow was pulled by two horses. The plow had a point which tapered out to about a nine inch cutting blade. To this point a turning board was attached and this turned the soil over into the open furrow in which the right hand horse had to walk. The farmer walked behind the turning plow in the furrow holding the plow in balance by two handles. The turning plow was the first plow used in breaking the land by the early settlers. It was also used in plowing up ditches and small lots.

Scheibenpflug (Disc Plow) - The disc plow was built on three wheels, with the front wheel being the guide wheel which was guided by a lever. A seat was built on the back of the plow for the farmer to sit on and guide the levers and also drive his team. The first plow came with one disc wheel which was attached to the frame of the plow and a scraper was attached to a separate bucket. The scraper kept the disc clear when the soil was too wet. The disc sliced the soil and then turned it over. They used three or four horses to pull this plow. The right front side and rear wheels rolled in the furrow. Later the disc plow was improved with adding more discs. When a plow had two discs it was called a "double disc plow" and when it had three discs it was called a "triple disc plow." No matter how many discs were involved, the right hand horse always had to walk in the furrow. The first step in preparing for a crop, is to plow the field with a disc plow. The disc plow turns the top soil and weeds under, which is the first step to start for another crop.

Zahn-Egge (Tooth Harrow) - A tooth harrow is made up of sections and can be used as one, two, three, or four sections. The number of sections to use is determined by the amount of power the farmer has to pull the tooth harrow. A tooth harrow section is made up of five bars which are connected together and each bar has six teeth which are about eight inches long. This makes thirty teeth to a section and each section covers about five feet. There is a thirty inch lever on the tooth harrow for to set the teeth so that they will go into the ground. In the early days, when farming was done

with horses or mules, the farmer would connect two, three, or four sections together and place a board, which was a foot wide and as long as the harrow would be wide on the sections, on which he would stand and drive his horses from here and this way he had weight on the harrow and at the same time he would ride along instead of walk. The horses or mules used to pull the harrow were hooked to the harrow's evener. A tooth harrow is a very important implement to use in the field. The purpose of using a tooth harrow is to level the tilled soil and at the same time pulverize the soil. Going over the tilled soil with a tooth harrow is the final procedure for preparing the field before planting any seeds.

Scheibenegge (Disc Harrow) - The disc harrow is built in an iron frame with twelve discs in all. Six discs turn the soil to one side and the other six discs turn the soil to the opposite side. A long lever is pushed to the front which puts the disc harrow in the right position for to till the soil. A seat was built on the middle of the frame over the discs. Four horses were used to pull the disc harrow. The farmer rode on the seat and drove his horses. After the first round had been tilled in the field with the disc harrow and the second round was being started, a half lap over on the tilled soil has to be made because this way the soil is being tilled another time and loosened better. The next improvement was the tandem disc harrow which was built the same way but had double rows of discs. The front row of discs threw the soil to both sides and the back row that followed brought the soil back together. With the tandem disc harrow the farmer does not overlap, he just keeps on going with his rounds side by side. The disc harrow is an implement which is used in the field to break up dirt lumps from plowing and also kill small weeds and loosen the soil for a better seedbed.

Sähmaschine (Grain Drill) - A grain drill is built on two big wheels which are fifty-two inches in diameter. Between these two wheels an iron frame is built on which a big heavy tin seed box is built. This box holds approximately eight bushels of oats and other seeds vary in the amount. In the bottom of the box are twelve holes and to each hole a spout is fastened into which the seed goes when the grain drill is in operation. The grain drill has twelve discs and to each disc a spout is attached which comes down from the seed box. An agitator is connected in the seed box when the farmer sows oats and this agitator rotates the oats and keeps it loose so it falls down into the spouts. The farmer doesn't use the agitator when he sows wheat or other seeds. A gauge is attached to the grain drill for to measure the acres and another gauge is there to set the speed of how to sow the amount of seed per acre. A long lever is in front of the seed box for to set the depth the farmer wants the discs to take the seed into the ground. A tongue is built on the grain drill and four horses are hitched to a four horse evener for to pull the grain drill. A seat is built behind the seed box for the farmer to sit on and drive the horses and at the same time watch the operation of the grain drill so that the seed is planted evenly.

Sense (Scythe) - When the early settlers harvested their small grain or hay, they used a scythe to cut the grain or hay. A scythe has a thirty inch long cutting blade which is three inches wide. It also has a five foot handle which is curved with two hand grips for to hold the scythe with when the farmer cuts the grain or hay. Hay making in pioneer days was a very hard job since it all had to be done by hand. The men would cut the grain with the scythe and the women and children would follow by gathering the grain, bundling it and tying it with the same straw as was being harvested, and finally putting it on piles.

Grasmaschine (Mower) - The mower replaced the scythe in the late 1800's. The mower runs on two wheels and has a cutting bar which

is four and a half feet long and has fourteen guards and fourteen cutting blades. Between every two guards runs one cutting blade which moves back and forth. The cutting bar is the main part of a mower since this bar cuts the grain or hay off when pulled by the tongue to which two horses have been hooked to a two horse evener. A seat is built on the mower for the farmer to sit on and drive his horses and regulate the cutting bar at the same time. The mower is used for to cut oats for sheaf oats, hay, grass and weeds.

Mähmaschine (Self-Binder Machine) - The self-binder machine had one small wheel and one large wheel which was made out of iron. The iron wheel was forty inches in diameter and twelve inches wide and had iron gullets every six inches. The purpose of the gullets was to get a better grip in the ground. This type of wheel was called the "Bull Wheel." This wheel was the power wheel for to operate the self-binder machine with a big chain, which was called the Bull chain. It had a platform which was seven feet long and three and a half feet wide. On this platform two wooden rollers were fastened, one on each end. A canvas sheet rolled over these rollers and the rollers were operated with chains from the "Bull Wheel." This sheet picked up and delivered the grain to the two feeder sheets and these took the grain to the packers. When enough grain was packed together to make a bundle, then a needle threaded with twine was tripped by chain power. Then a self-knotter tied the twine into a knot. After the bundle was tied, two arms came on a downward motion and grabbed the bundle and threw it on the bundle carrier which was attached to the machine. A seven foot cutting blade was attached on the front of the platform which went back and forth, between the guards. The power for this cutting blade was furnished by the "Bull Wheel." The cutting blade cut the grain and then came a grain reel and pushed the grain on the canvas sheets. The grain reel was built around a seven foot iron shaft and had six wooden slats. Each slat was screwed on a three foot bracket on each end. These slats were evenly spaced, which made the grain reel six feet in diameter. There were two wheels, fifteen inches in diameter, to which the tongue was attached. There was also a four horse evener which was attached onto an offset coming from the two wheels. This was called the "Tongue Truck" and regulated how high or low the farmer wanted to cut his grain. Four horses were used to pull the self-binder machine. A seat was on the back side of the binder for the farmer to sit on and drive the horses and to operate the machine and bundle carrier. When there were four to six bundles on the carrier, the farmer had to dump the bundles by putting his foot on a foot pedal and this released a hook so that the bundle carrier went into a slanting position which caused the bundles to slide off. A box was attached to the binder which was used to put the binder twine in for to tie the bundles. A needle was threaded with the twine and everytime when enough grain was packed together, this needle and twine would come around the bundle and tie a knot and then the bundle would go down on the bundle carrier. A self-binder machine is used to cut oats, wheat, barley, spelts, and other small grain.

Pflanzer (Planter) - The pioneers planted corn by making a furrow with an old-fashion turning plow which was pulled by one horse. The farmer now dropped the corn seed in the furrow by hand and then he closed the furrow with a drag, which was made of brush tied together and pulled by one horse. As the years went by, improvements were made with a planter which was drawn by one horse and had one wheel in front of a small seed box. The seed box operated from the wheel. The farmer walked behind the planter, holding the planter by two handles. This planter still needed an open furrow, but had two shovels and had a seed box behind these two shovels to cover the

seed with soil. In the late 1800's, a riding planter was the next improvement. This planter was on two wheels and had a seat for the farmer to sit on. It was pulled by two horses, had a middle buster to open the furrow, and had a three gallon seed box which was chain driven and dropped the seed right behind the middle buster. This planter also had two shovels behind the seed spout which covered the seed with soil. With this planter the following seeds could be planted: corn, cotton, cowpeas, soybeans, milo maize, sugar cane, hygeria, and sudan grass. The planter was used to plant all kinds of row crops. Next came the modern tractor drawn planter which is now in use.

Kultivator (Cultivator) - the first cultivator was drawn by one horse and had two shovels. The farmer had to walk behind the cultivator and hold the cultivator in place by two handles. He had to make one complete round in order to finish one row and to do this he had to take the right hand side towards the planted row because the first shovel was to the front. At the end of the row, he turned around and went back keeping this row to the right side. By doing this, the farmer tilled the soil in the rows and around the row crops so as to make the plants grow better. Improvement was made with a walking cultivator. This one had four shovels, two on each side, and was built on two wheels. The cultivator was drawn by two horses and the horses straddled the planted row. The farmer walked behind the cultivator and guided it on two handles. When the farmer came to the end of the row, he had completed the cultivation of one row because this cultivator loosens the soil and banks it towards the plant on each side, all at one time. A riding cultivator came on the market in the late 1800's. This cultivator was built the same way as the walking cultivator except this one had six shovels, three on each side. A seat was built on the cultivator for the farmer to sit on and he guided the shovels with his feet while cultivating. A cultivator is a very important implement in the row crop field because it tills the soil and kills the weeds at the same time. Cultivating row crops is a must and the oftener the better because the plants need loose soil and also be free from weeds in order to make a good growth. The tractor cultivator was the next improvement.

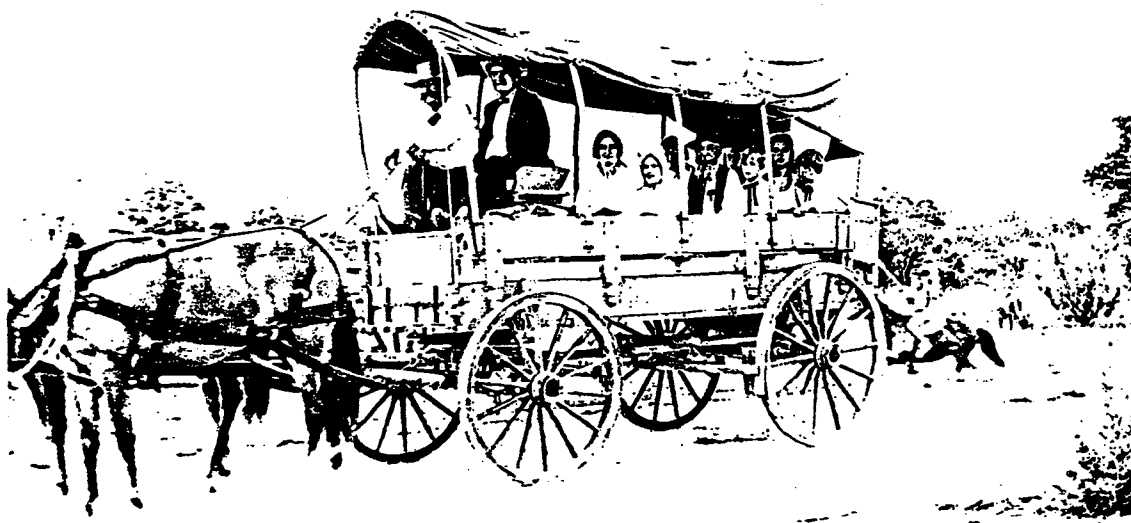
Heu-Rechen (Hay Rake) - The horse drawn hay rake was built on two large wheels, the wheels being fifty-eight inches in diameter. A strong iron frame was built between the two wheels and a strong bar which was nine feet long was attached to this frame. On the bar thirty curved teeth were attached and these teeth were forty-eight inches long. To this bar a self-dumper was attached. This self-dumper was operated by the driver with his right foot. A hand dumper was also attached which would be used when the farmer's self-dumper wouldn't release and was operated by a long iron handle. A seat is built on the hay rake for the driver to sit on for to drive the horses and at the same time operate the rake. A tongue with a two horse evener was attached to the rake to which two horses or mules were hooked as a means for the power to operate the rake. When the farmer is raking hay and has a rake filled with hay, he will take his right foot and step on a bracket on the right side of the seat, which is the self-dumper, and then the bar with the teeth will come up from the ground till it is under the seat and leave the hay laying on the ground. If the self-dumper does not release, then the farmer has to use his hand dumper, which is on the right side of the self-dumper, and dump the hay with the hand dumper. A very important implement when making hay, is a hay rake. After the hay has been cut and dried, then the farmer has to rake the hay up from the ground. In the early 1900's, the hay was raked into wind-rows and then it was piled into big shocks. The driver on the rake would bring a rake filled with hay to the shock and a couple of men

would pile the hay. Since later years, the hay is windrowed with a self-delivery rake and then picked up with a pickup baler.

Heu-Presser (Baler) - The first baler was a hand baler which took two or three men to operate. This baler was built from wood. It was about six feet long and two feet wide. They put the hay into the baler box and then one man would pull a long handle which was attached to the wooden baler. This action pressed the hay together into one feed. They kept on this way till they had a bale finished. The bale was now tied with wire by hand and pressed out of the press by the next bale. They now closed a door to press the next bale as tight as they wanted it and after they tied it, they opened the door and let the start of the next bale push the finished one out. This was a repeating proces.. Next came the horse power baler. This baler was on four wheels but the wheels had to be taken off when the baler was in operation. A horse was used as the means of power. The horse was hooked to a single tree which was attached to the baler. The horse walked a sixteen foot circle in diameter on the front part of the baler, stepping over the plunger bar one time per round, and in each circle the baler stroked twice. The hay was put in the baler by hand. Each stroke pressed together the feeds and when these feeds amounted to a bale, three feet in size, it was blocked with a block and tied with wire by hand. Then the next bale was started and while the second bale was being finished it pushed the first bale out of the press. Then came the power baler, which used a gas engine as its power. The baler was on four wheels which were rubber tire wheels. It had a gas engine and a large pulley where the belt was hooked on for to furnish the power. The hay was put in the baler by hand and pushed down with a feeder and the plunger pushed the hay into the baler where the hay was then pressed into feeds. When the bale was three feet in size, it was blocked with a block and tied with wire by hand. Then the next bale was started and while the second bale was being finished it pushed the first bale out of the press. The baler was used for baling stationary or they could drive from one shock to another and bale the hay. The later mentioned way was a time and labor saving way to bale.

Dresch-Maschine (Threshing Machine) - The threshing machine is built on four average wheels. The length of the machine is close to thirty feet. The wheat or oat bundles are put with a pitch fork into the feeder and the feeder takes the bundles with chains into the cylinder. The cylinder is the main part of the threshing machine because in this place the grain was threshed and then wind from the cylinder blew the straw onto the straw rack and from here the straw went into the twenty foot adjustable blower. The grain and chafe fell down on sieves and under the sieves was a pan and here the grain and chafe was separated. Then the grain went into a elevator and from here it went into a half-bushel box. A gauge was set, thirty-two pounds for oats and sixty pounds for wheat, and every time when the half-bushel box had the exact pounds, a hook would trip the half-bushel box so that the grain would empty into a spout. There is a clock on the machine and every time the half-bushel box empties out, this clock shows one-half bushel. When the men stop threshing, they look at this clock and they know exactly how many bushels they have threshed. The spout into which the grain was dumped had two separate sacking attachments. The spout into which the grain was dumped also had a lever and hooks for to hook the sacks on. When the sack on one side was full, they could stop the grain from coming out of the spout with the lever and switch the grain over to the other side where an empty sack was hooked. The threshing machine was driven with a wide and long belt from a tractor. The main belt went from the tractor to the cylinder shaft. From here some flat pullies with flat belts run

some part of the threshing machine. For instance, the separator, the fan, the straw walker and straw blower.
I invite any corrections or additional terminology.



Wagen (Wagon) Going Visiting.

geboren den 15. Oktober 1870.
im Rodenwald Amt Neustadt a. d. O. r.
Gedrukt nach seinen Brüdern
(Ort und Tag derselben, hochgeleitet etc.)

Zwilling

geboren den 15. July 1850 im
Rodenwald Amt Neustadt a. d. O. r.
Marie Math. geb. Pörschmann
(Vor- und Zunamen, Ort und Zeit der Geburt)

Gansmutter.

geboren den 2. September 1870.
im Rodenwald Amt Neustadt a. d. O. r.
Henry Math.
(Vor- und Zunamen, Stand, Ort und Zeit der Geburt)

Gansbater.

Ich aber und mein Haus wollen dem Herrn dienen. Joh. 24, 15.
Auch dem, der den Herrn fürchtet und auf seinen Segen geht! Du wirst
dich nähren deiner Hände Arbeit; wohl dir, du hast's gut. Dein Weib
wird sein wie ein feuchterer Weinstock drinnen in deinem Hause, deine
Kinder wie die Kleine um deinen Tisch her. Siehe, also wird gesegnet der
Mann, der den Herrn fürchtet. Psalm 128, 1-4.

Familienchronik.

December 1, 1976

The following is a brief summary of the life of Henry (Heinrich) Mahler, his family, and their ownership of land east of San Antonio, Texas on the Salado Creek.

Henry (Heinrich) Mahler was born September 2, 1840 in Rodewald Amt Neustadt A/R: Provinz Hannover (Germany). Marie Biermann was born July 15, 1850 in Rodewald Amt Neustadt A/R: Provinz Hannover (Germany). They were married October 15, 1870 at this same location. Heinrich and his family had been left without a father when he was quite young. He served in the army during the 1800's. A handwritten book by him in German is still owned by family members describing the serious and pleasurable use of gunpowder. Measurements and instructions are given for making cannonballs, rifle bullets, fireworks, etc. His dissatisfaction with military service, wars and political events in Germany prompted his immigration to America in 1870 soon after he married.

The next known record of this couple is the birth of their son, Samuel Georg Mahler on January 21, 1876 in Chicago, Illinois, written in the German Bible of Heinrich Mahler along with baptism information. The following births are also recorded in German in this book: Louise Marie Mahler - born November 1, 1879 in La Porte, Iowa; Sarah Marie Mahler - born February 27, 1882 in La Porte, Iowa; Daniel Henry Mahler - born November 11, 1884 in La Porte, Iowa. A total of ten children were born to this couple - five died as infants and one (Willie) died suddenly at age 14, leaving only the above four to reach adulthood. While living in Iowa Heinrich Mahler worked as a shoemaker. Some time between the birth of Daniel in 1884 and 1887 the family came to San Antonio, Texas with their possessions in a wagon. A very large wooden trunk used on this trip is still owned by their granddaughter, Sophie Mahler Gueldner.

According to deed records in the Bexar County Court House Heinrich Mahler bought 200 acres of land on the "east bank of Salado Creek, 6 miles northeast from the City of San Antonio" on January 14, 1887 for the sum of \$2,200.00 (Deed Records Book 53 - pp. 113, 114, 115.) This land was purchased from Sebastian and Henrietta Rippstein who in turn had bought it from Robert Belvin on October 3, 1868. From Robert Belvin the reference goes back to the original Spanish land grant (Vol. No. 1, page 96.) Heinrich Mahler paid \$1,000.00 cash, making annual payments including 8% interest until his final payment June 25, 1895. This 200 acres of land is now located at the corner of Rittiman Road and Holbrook Road. The Rittiman family owned the adjoining farm to the east and like most of the early settlers in this area, were of German descent. Mahler's land extended to the banks of the Salado Creek. Holbrook Road, which now divides the property was originally known as W. W. White Road and it meandered along the creek until it finally joined with the now known W. W. White Road farther southeast. As progress came later, much of this area was changed. Famous artesian wells were located near this road. Early Texas history speaks of a main road following the Salado Creek from San Antonio to the settlements in Goliad and La Grange. The shallowness of the creek at the Rittiman Road provided a natural crossing. The first home of the Mahler family in Texas was a small stone house which they built on this 200 acres overlooking the creek. The house had an upper loft where the boys slept and an outdoor stairway from the upper door. Later a larger frame house was built which had a porch on each of the four sides and the typical German "gingerbread" trim. Both of these structures still stand at the corner

of Rittiman and Holbrook Road, San Antonio, Texas. Early Texas history also speaks of a large battle in 1813 along the Salado Creek between the Spanish and Hidalgo's Mexican army fighting for independence. Americans, Mexicans, and Indians fought against the Spanish. Crossings over the creek were favored sites for attack but the exact spot of this battle is not known.

Ten years after the first land purchase Heinrich Mahler bought the northern adjoining 239 8/10 acres from Bonifacio and Gertrudes Rodriguez on December 1, 1897 "On the waters of the Salado Creek, a tributary of the San Antonio River about 7 miles north east of San Antonio, Texas". (Deed Records, Bexar County Court House, Book 162 - pp. 435, 436.) Prior records date back to the original Spanish land grant. The cost of this land was \$4,556.20 with \$1,000.00 being paid in cash, the remainder financed by the Alamo Fire Insurance Company, F. Groos, President. Surveys described in the deed records were measured in "varas" - a Spanish land measure. Typical markers were mounds of dirt, mounds of rocks, mesquite and pecan trees, etc. It is interesting to note that one pecan tree 20 inches in diameter used as a marker in the earlier survey had now grown to 24 inches in diameter after ten years. This tree was on the boundary line between the 239 8/10 acres and the 200 acres bought earlier. Between these two pieces of property was a spring and a grove of trees, the location often noted in history as a camping spot for Indians, armies, etc. On the hill just above this spring Captain Dawson and his men of the Texas Army fought with the Mexican Army during the Texas Battle for Independence on September 18, 1842. The Texans were surrounded and defeated (35 killed, 15 prisoners, 3 escaped) but the encounter delayed and prevented the Mexican forces from getting to Austin and destroying valuable Texas records. It is remembered as the Battle of The Salado or the Dawson Massacre and it's importance is described on a monument placed on the property in 1935 when it was declared a State Historical Site. Interesting literature on the event is kept at the Daughters of the Republic of Texas Library on the Alamo grounds. For many years Indian arrowheads were easily found in all of this area, particularly after heavy rains. The collection of Heinrich Mahler's grandson, Elmer Mahler, was given to the Daughters of the Republic of Texas at the time of the placing of the above mentioned marker. This collection included a pink rock which he had noticed in the field one day and upon kicking it over discovered the perfect face of an Indian with warbonnet carved on the opposite side. It also included an arrowhead which was made in design and type of stone typical of the Iroquois of New York - it's appearance in Texas being a mystery.

After buying this second piece of property Heinrich and Marie Mahler built a new home on it and moved there. On the day that this house was completed the head carpenter, Mr. Weber, placed a small tree on the rooftop, a custom indicating the job was finished and it was time to celebrate with a keg of beer. The Mahlers engaged in farming and ranching, their cattle brand being the Rafter HM ^{HM}. One branding iron is still owned by the family. Their son, Sam, was called the "Cotton King" of the area due to his large crops. They also went into the dairy business, naming it the "Bluebonnet Dairy". They later had milk and butter routes through Alamo Heights and on to the St. Anthony Hotel in downtown San Antonio. A board silo, painted red, was built behind the house. It was later torn down and a stone one built on the original foundation along with a stone and wooden milk barn. Exact date of these two structures is unknown but is thought to be around 1917. Both still remain on this property. Two very large hay barns burned to the ground at different times, one on each piece of property. By this time the Mahler's youngest son, Dan, had married Mary Doege and they with their children also lived in this home and assisted with the dairy and farming. These grandchildren and their parents planted the trees going up the driveway to the house and also the palm trees in front of the house. The children attended Serna School where both English and German were taught until the beginning of World War I.

During World War I the U. S. Army built a "Remount Station" on the railroad tracks which passed through the Mahler property. Here trainloads of horses were unloaded to be trained for the cavalry at Dodd Field (just across the Salado Creek) and Camp Travis (now Ft. Sam Houston). An army veterinarian, Dr. Barnes, and his wife lived with the Mahler family for awhile, his duty being to check these horses. (Ironically, this same area is now used to bring in a different type of transportation, it being an unloading and distribution center for automobiles arriving by rail just west of Loop 410.) During this time Dan often drove a "Tally Ho" (truck with long horizontal seats on the sides) to the San Antonio Y.W.C.A. where young ladies would gather to be driven out to Dodd Field for a Saturday night dance with the soldiers. There were also times when Marie would send her son Sam out to fire his shotgun and scare away the boisterous soldiers down on the road who had overdone their Saturday night drinking.

The Salado Creek just across from the Mahler farm was often the camping ground of gypsies during the 1920's and early 1930's. While these groups were there a sense of uneasiness prevailed and small children were kept inside for fear of being "stolen". On one occasion a gypsy came to the farm house asking for matches which Sam Mahler gave to him. Later, however, Sam also discovered his gold watch was gone from his pocket.

By the latter part of their lives Heinrich and Marie Mahler had become owners of the two farms mentioned above totaling about 440 acres plus two homes in the city of San Antonio on Spofford Street. The farm was divided between their two sons; Sam owned the corner property and Dan the property on which the silo was built. Each of the daughters, Louise and Sara were given a home in town. Heinrich Mahler died in 1925 at the age of 85; Marie died July 25, 1923 at the age of 73. They were buried in St. John's Lutheran Cemetery on New Braunfels Avenue, San Antonio, Texas. During the middle and late 1930's the Mahler farms were sold. Sam's property was sold to Paul F. Gueldner, father-in-law of Sophie Mahler Gueldner and was later again resold. The property which included the Mahler's last home, the silo and milkbarn was bought by the Holbrook, Woods and Street families of Wichita Falls who, all being related, enlarged and remodeled the house to become their residence. Recently this property was again sold to Mrs. George Mehren.

By those who knew them Heinrich and Marie are remembered as very hard-working, thrifty and strict people. Grandchildren were required to speak German when in their presence and any child who did not eat all of their food was given the same plate at the following meal - wastewas not allowed. They were religious people, belonging to the First Evangelical Church in San Antonio. Many of the above statistics were derived from the large leather bound German Bible of Heinrich Mahler, owned by granddaughter, Marie Prange Michna. This was his "Sunday Bible"; another Bible was used for daily reading. Just after lunch each day the household was required to be quiet while he sat in his chair reading the scriptures. Marie's small German hymnal, carried by her to church services and funerals is also still in the family along with a German reading primer.

Descendants of Heinrich and Marie Mahler are listed in the "family tree" on the following page. All great-grandchildren of this couple are girls; therefore the Mahler name from this particular family will eventually be no more.

Pauline Gueldner Pratt

1315 Spanish Oaks
San Antonio, Texas 78213

Freie Presse fuer Texas.

FREIE PRESSE FUER TEXAS PUBLISHING CO. R. HANSCHKE, President

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, 3. Januar 1920

Mr. Henry Mahler P. R. # 3, Box 74

Subscription for the Weekly. Invariably in advance.

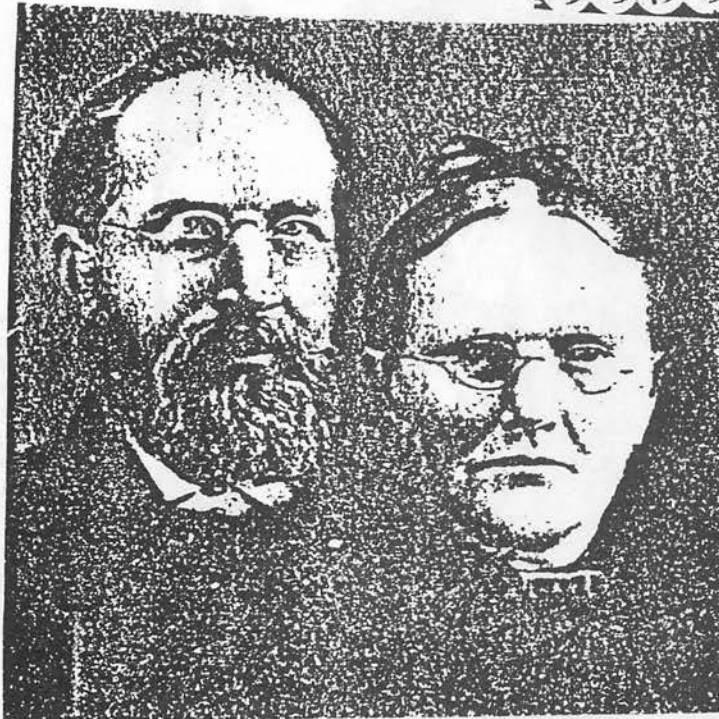
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<i>Freie Presse fuer Texas</i> <i>per C.F.N.</i>		

— Im Hause ihrer Tochter, der Frau Sarah Schlegel, 229 Spofford Str., starb Mittwochabend im Alter von 73 Jahren Frau Marie Mahler. Sie hat seit 36 Jahren in San Antonio gewohnt. Es überleben sie ihr Gatte, zwei Söhne, Sam und Dan Mahler, und ihre obengenannte Tochter.

Ich verspreche für aufmerksame Mission wichtiglich \$ 1.25 und 7 Cents zu bezahlen.

Name: Henry Mahler

Adresse: San Antonio



Mahler. — Maria Mahler wurde am 15. Juli 1850 zu Hannover, Deutschland, geboren und starb am 25. Juli 1923 zu San Antonio, Texas, im Alter von 73 J. und 10. T. In 1870 verheiratete sie sich mit Heinrich Mahler, welche Ehe mit 10 Kindern gesegnet wurde. In 1870 kam sie nach America und ließ sich in Chicago, Ill., nieder, woselbst sie sich bekehrte und sich unserer Kirche anschloß. In den letzten 30 Jahren wohnte sie zu San Antonio. Sie hinterläßt Gatten, 3 Kinder und 7 Enkel; 7 Kinder gingen ihr im Tode voran. Die Dr. L. Newman, Kode und F. Döge assistierten beim Trauergottesdienst.
E. B. Brundage.



Elisabet Ney

Museum reopening

For the first time since it was built 90 years ago, the Elisabet Ney Museum has a rain-proof roof. And that spells good news not only for the striking Gothic Revival building, but also for its valuable art collection, said Jim Fisher, the museum's supervisor.

After being closed for vital repairs and restoration work, the city-owned museum at 305 E. 44th St. will reopen Sunday with a formal ceremony beginning at 2 p.m. following with entertainment and refreshments on the grounds.

Who was Elisabet Ney?

She was born in Germany in 1832 and had an extremely successful career as a sculptor in Europe. In 1871 she and her husband, the Scotch physician Edmund Montgomery, abruptly left Germany at the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war. After two years in Georgia, they emigrated to Texas and purchased the plantation of Liendo in Hempstead, near Houston.

In the 1890s Ney began her artistic career again with a portrait bust of Gov. Oren Roberts. She built the studio in Austin, which is now the Elisabet Ney Museum, and added to it in 1902. She called it "Formosa," which means "beautiful" in Portuguese.

The figures of Sam Houston and Stephen F. Austin, of which the finished marble versions are now in the State Capitol, were among her early American commissions. They were done for the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893 and were widely admired. These and other Texans embody the American spirit of freedom, idealism, simplicity and democracy which she loved in this country.



Elisabet Ney filled her Austin studio with casts of her works, which she shipped off to Italy to be cut in stone. Above, the artist works on a bust in this painting by C. Norm. At left, is the quiet anguish of Ney's Lady Macbeth, which Ney considered to be her masterpiece. Ney spent 35 years on this piece.

GERMAN - TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY

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

Please fill out and return to: Dona Reeves, Rt. 2 Box 239A, Buda, Texas 78610

German Texan Heritage Society

Founded in August, 1978, the German-Texan Heritage Society is a non-profit organization seeking members from the general public. Everyone is welcome to join! Descendants of all German-speaking peoples. Researchers. Educational institutions. Genealogists. Historians. Librarians. Biographers. Students. Interested persons.

The Society is an organization devoted to building pride in the heritage of German Texans through historical research and cultural preservation. It is a united effort in Texas to disseminate information about archives, research projects, cultural events, folklore, publications and meetings related to German Texan topics.

The Society publishes a NEWSLETTER of about 60 pages three times a year as well as supplements when needed throughout the year. The NEWSLETTER is compiled and edited by a group of dedicated volunteers. An annual meeting is held the second weekend in September.

Already serving about 800 members, we want this to be truly an organization for its membership. We need your help. Please join us. Fill out the form on the reverse side and mail it today. And please bring the organization and its objectives to the attention of your friends who might be interested in it. Tell your local newspaper, heritage or conservation society about us. We want to collaborate with all existing historical preservation organizations.

We would be happy to send information about the German-Texan Heritage Society to people who might be interested in our objectives. Just write their names and addresses below, and return to: Dona Reeves, Rt. 2 Box 239A, Buda, TX 78610.

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Deutsche Welt - U.S.A.

Deutsche Welt - U.S.A. - a bilingual German-American newspaper - is published monthly by Liselotte & Robert Babin, owners of Leroba Enterprises, Inc., and located at Suite 13, 601 Westbury Square Building, Houston, Texas 77035.

Business Hours:

Mon. - Fri., 9:00 a.m. - 11:00 a.m.

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Mon. - Fri., 9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.
(713) 721-7277

Mailing Address:

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Subscription Rate is \$10.00 per year including postage and handling.

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Frances Knappe, Chair

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Margaret Field, Agnes Lehmann
Helgard Suhr

1986 - Houston

1987 - Seguin - Marilyn Collins

1988 - Austin (10th Anniversary)
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German-Texan Heritage Society

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