

German-Texan Heritage Society

NEWSLETTER



VOLUME VI

NUMBER 1

SPRING, 1984

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...SEE BACK COVER FOR CONTINUATION OF EDITORIAL BOARD AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS....
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GERMAN-TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY

NEWSLETTER

Volume VI Number 1 Spring, 1984

Inside Front and Back Covers --- Editorial Board, Board of Directors

Table-of-Contents

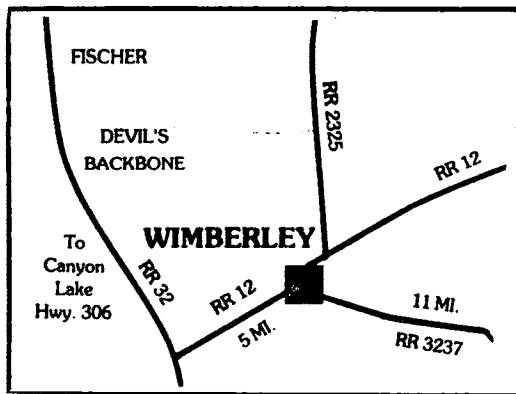
- 1 - CALENDAR OF EVENTS (Anna Thompson)
- 2 - EDITORIAL PAGE (Mary M. El-Beheri)
- 3-6 - ANNUAL MEETING, 7-8-9 September, 1984, Kerrville/Boerne/Comfort (Glen Iich)
- 7-8 - San Antonio Festival 1984 (from Ingrid Kokinda)
- 9-10 - ALS TANTE DORCHEN NACH TEXAS KAM (Charles W. von Rosenberg)
10 - Noted Timmermann sister dies
- 11 - EDELWEISS, ENGLISH, AND GERMAN (Gilbert J. Jordan)
- GTHS Group Project Proposed - Germans in Texas, 1836 (Daphne Garrett)
- 12 - CASTLE'S ACADEMIC REPUTATION ROYAL (from Anna Thompson)
- 13 - BOOK REVIEW: A Paradise Called Texas (Hanna Lewis)
- Record in German script found in Bexar County Deed Records (Lauren Ann Kattner)
- 14 - BOOK REVIEW: Admiral of the Hills (Hanna Lewis)
- 15-16 - GRASSROOTS COMMENTARIES (Glen E. Iich)
- 16 - 17 - Unique Tour has limited Openings (Glen E. Iich)
- 18 - ATTENTION ALL GTHS AUTHORS (Gilbert J. Jordan)
- German Conversation in the Country (Lisa Kahn)
- 19 - PUBLICATION: The History of Washington County (Elizabeth Lehmann)
- 20 - ATTENTION DESCENDENTS OF NEW BRAUNFELS PIONEERS (Lauren Ann Kattner)
- 21 - PUBLICATION: The Image of America in Contemporary German Writing (Leslie Willson)
- 22 - St Joseph's Church of San Antonio "Save a Landmark" (Rev. Donald Brouillard)
- 23 - PIEPER-STOCK FAMILY (Carol Stock)
- 24 - 25 BOOK REVIEW: Encyclopedia of German-American Genealogical Research (Glen E. Iich)
- 25 Search for Elisabeth Ney Artifacts
- 26 - 39 - GERMAN TEXANS GENEALOGY SECTION (Theresa Gold)
26-27 - Publications, Conferences, etc.
27-30 - FROM OUR MEMBERS; Hoelscher-Buxkemper Reunion
31-32 - GENEALOGICAL EXCHANGE; Panhandle Museum Note
33 - THE JACOBY FAMILY (from Gilbert Jacoby)
34-35 - ERNST SCHILLING (from Joyce Behr)
36-39 - A GENEALOGY SUMMARIZED (Elizabeth Lehmann)
- FAMILY TREE (Mary C. Bond)
- 40 - FOR GERMAN TEXANA COLLECTORS ONLY The Cabin Book (Glen E. Iich)
- 41 - NO COMMENT "Strong Men Blanch at Written German" (T. R. Fehrenbach)
- 42 - Society Awards Authors; Wandern durch die blühende Heide
- 43 - GERMAN PRESIDENT OPENS MAX KADE INSTITUTE
- 44 - DEUTSCHE FESTE 1984; Luther Films; Bonehead Award to Aviator (from Katherine Boehm)
- 45 - PUBLICATION: Instruction für Deutsche Auswanderer nach Texas (Jeanne Willson)
- 46-49 - EMIGRATION FROM BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG TO GALVESTON...talk for the GTHS meeting-that-never-was
by Wolfgang Fix (Printed here in the original)

- 50 - SCHATZKAMMER (Werner Kitzler)
- 51-52 - LOUISIANA'S GERMAN HERITAGE (from Theresa Gold)
- 53 - Ad for the 1935 Edition of Roemer's TEXAS; Cartoon
- 54-55 - HIER WIRD KAUM MEHR DEUTSCH GESPROCHEN (from Elfi Ochs, F.R.G.)
- 56-65 - SPECIAL SECTION, PART I OF THREE PARTS 1984
"An Old Fashioned Love Story" by Hedwig Schroeter
Translated by Helen Schroeter Sundstrom, granddaughter of the writer
- 66-68 - TOPIC INDEX 1983 (Sister Marlene Fritz)
- 68 - Slide show and talk about book by Marjorie von Rosenberg
- 69-79 - 1983 SURNAME INDEX (Lorene Froehner Windle and Ann Lindemann)
- 79 - E. O. GOLDBECK: A National Treasure (John Shown)
- 80-86 - HERMANN SEELE'S TEXAS FAHRTEN: UNPUBLISHED GERMAN-TEXAN MUSICAL (Theodore Gish)
- 87 - Roemer's TEXAS.....1984 Order Form
- 88 - Genealogy Course offered by correspondence from U.T., Austin
- 89-90 - GTHS Membership form

The 13th Annual Texas Folklife Festival
August 2-5, 1984

The Texas Folklife Festival blends education and entertainment into an enjoyable experience for the whole family. This annual celebration of the state's ethnic diversity and pioneer heritage is sponsored by The University of Texas Institute of Texan Cultures and is held on the Institute's 15-acre grounds on HemisFair Plaza in downtown San Antonio. Nearly 6,000 participants representing the various ethnic and cultural groups who settled and built Texas are on hand to share their traditions, crafts, skills, music, dance and food with visitors from across Texas and the nation.

The 13th Annual Texas Folklife Festival is August 2-5, 1984. Hours are Thurs., 5 p.m. to 11 p.m.; Fri. and Sat., noon to 11 p.m.; and Sun., noon to 10 p.m. Tickets are \$5 for adults, \$1 for children 6-12, and children under six are admitted free. For more information or to order tickets contact: Texas Folklife Festival, The Institute of Texan Culture P.O. Box 1226, San Antonio, Texas 78294, (512) 226-7651.



Friving down Highway 32 towards Blanco, you might never notice the little town of Fischer if you weren't looking for it. There are no "Welcome to Fischer" signs, no water towers emblazoned with the town name. But it's there alright: about one hundred yards off the highway to the right, at the junction of Highway 32 and 481 stands Fischer general store. Here you will find the descendants of the town's founder, Herman Fischer, running a store that has remained virtually unchanged since opening day in 1902. It's not a lot to look at from the outside, but once you walk through the weathered old front door, you are immediately transported back in time. The furnishings are an antique collector's delight. Bare light bulbs hanging from the ceiling illuminate the old postmaster's cage, where residents still pick up their mail. Behind that stands the store's original safe and a vintage telephone booth where the only call you can still make is to the owner's house behind the store.

Drive down Fischer Store Road just a little further and you'll find Fischer Hall, where on a Saturday night you can still kick up your heels to a fiddle hoe-down.

Most of all, stop and enjoy the peacefulness that abounds in Fischer. It's a comfortable feeling - a feeling you are sure to take with you when you leave.

1984 Vol. VI, No. 1

EVENTS CALENDAR

APRIL

- 21 Fredericksburg.....EASTER FIRES PAGEANT and TOUR OF HOMES
- 28 Brenham.....KAFFEEKRAENZCHEN bei Elizabeth Lehmann, 604 Atlow Dr. Brenham 77833, Tel. 409-836-7689 (This group, "Conversation in the Country", is led by Lisa Kahn of Houston.) German and English is spoken. Everyone is welcome.

MAY

- 5-June 7 Austin.....EXHIBITION: "HERMANN LUNGKWITZ: GERMAN ROMANTIC LANDSCAPIST ON THE TEXAS FRONTIER", Texas Memorial Museum, The University of Texas at Austin
- 12 Brenham.....KAFFEEKRAENZCHEN bei Thecla Dallmeyer, 801 South Park, Brenham 77833, Tel. 409-836-6504
- 18-June 9 San Antonio.....SAN ANTONIO FESTIVAL-A Celebration of Opera, Music, Dance, Songs and Drama. Write to Parvan Bakardjiev, General Director, 306 N. Presa, Suite 7, San Antonio, TX 78205 for brochure.
- 26 New Ulm.....KAFFEEKRAENZCHEN bei Wilma Kanter, New Ulm, 78950, Tel. 409-992-3428. (Gleich hinter der weissen lutherischen Kirche)

JUNE

- 9 Fredericksburg.....21ST ANNUAL NIGHT IN OLD FREDERICKSBURG
- 9-10 Fredericksburg.....9TH ANNUAL WALKFEST & VVF SWIMFEST

JULY

- 22-Aug.4 San Angelo.....GERMANY IN TEXAS Summer Camp, San Angelo State University. Write to Dr. Otto Tetzlaff, ASU Box 10901, San Angelo, TX 76909
- 28-29 Fredericksburg.....GILLESPIE COUNTY BUNDES SCHUETZENFEST

SEPTEMBER

- 7-9 Kerrville-Boerne-Comfort.....1984 ANNUAL MEETING - German-Texan Heritage Society
- 29-30 Fredericksburg.....VVF Walkfest

OCTOBER

- 6-7 Fredericksburg.....OKTOBERFEST

NOVEMBER

- 4-13 New Braunfels.....WURSTFEST

KERRVILLE Pop. 15,354 Alt 1,645 Map K-14

General — Seat of Kerr County, one of state's most famous health and recreation centers. Area within a hundred-mile radius believed by many to have most ideal climate in nation. More than a dozen boys' and girls' camps, scores of hotels, motels, adult camps, dude ranches, and religious encampments attract thousands annually. Rugged cedar- and live oak-covered hills, picturesque green valleys and beautiful streams edged by towering cypress. White-tailed deer are so numerous that highway signs caution motorists to be on the alert for them, especially at night. Center of extensive wool and mohair production.

Capt. Charles A. Schreiner, born in Riguewihl, France, was early, prominent Kerrville settler. He served with the Confederacy and as a Texas Ranger; established general merchandising business in Kerrville, 1869. The Charles Schreiner Co. owned more than 600,000 acres of land by 1900, extending some 80 miles northwest to Menard. Among Schreiner's philanthropies was establishment of Schreiner Institute (now Schreiner College).

General — Established by German settlers 1854. Wearied by their journey from New Braunfels, small group was so pleased by picturesque site and pure water that they named it "Camp Comfort." With nearly 100 pre-1910 buildings within walking distance of the town center, a portion of the original town plat was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1979. Now a popular tourist area with numerous camps along Guadalupe River operated by various civic organizations.

BOERNE Pop. 3,212 Alt. 1,403 Map K-15

General — Boerne (Burnee) grew from village called Tusculum laid out in 1848; new community established 1851 by German settlers, named for Ludwig Boerne, German poet and historian, then a political refugee in Texas. Fishermen find fortune in Hill Country lakes and streams; hunters seek white-tailed and axis deer, wild boar, turkey, native and migratory game birds.

Major annual events include the Berges Fest (Festival of the Hills) on Father's Day weekend in June with parade, games, dancing, German food, music and costumes, art show and horse racing. The Kendall County Fair on Labor Day weekend features traditional exhibits, competitions and horse racing. Founders Day is celebrated the first Sat. - Sun. in Oct., sponsored by Boerne Historical Society.

THANKS

New index editors!
We are grateful to Lorene Windle and Ann Lindemann for taking on the big Surname Index task. You will see how much we have grown, when you read all of the names. This index makes our research so much easier. After all a publication without an index is worthless. At the last minute I recruited a new Topic Index Editor, Sister Marlene Fritz, who has kept us up to our standards.

OUR BOOK.....TEXAS by Roemer is selling well. If you want a copy or want to sell some, contact Dona.

BOARD MEETING

Saturday, June 9, 1984
11:30 a.m.
Kerrville - Inn of the Hills
We will hear a full report about the September meeting.
We will discuss new business matters.
If any member has a suggestion or a complaint, please contact someone, or attend the meeting yourself. The Board includes everyone listed on the front and back cover of the NEWSLETTER. But all members are welcome.

GERMAN-TEXAN MUSIC

We received some information on this subject from Johnita Schuessler Bohmfalk of Mason.
"There is a Llano River Valley German Hymnfest annually here in Mason and Llano counties in September. People come here from far and wide - Fredericksburg, Harper, Kerrville, Bandera, Llano, Burnett, Marble Falls, Junction - just to mention a few towns. The songs used are worship hymns and Sunday School songs passed down through generations. We have a tape recording of the one last September." Are there others with such authentic German-Texan music?

EULOGIES FROM BOERNE

Recently Joanna Parrish brought about 130 eulogies written or typed in German, a few in "alte Schrift" to me. My students are doing a few at a time, but it may take us nearly forever to get them done. If anyone out there needs a project, this is a great one. I would be happy to turn them over to someone interested in translating them. They are excellent sources of information for researchers. Call me at school 512-653-3920 ext 19, if interested.

BOEHLER'S BIERGARTEN, the oldest German bar and restaurant in San Antonio is being dismantled, piece by piece and sold. If anyone cares, check it out....Boehler's is on Josephine St. two blocks west of Broadway. It will be a great loss if it is razed, which may have happened before you read this.

MASKENBALL.....BOERNE.....

What an event! The costumes were really out of a fairy tale. We, the judges, were very impressed with the enthusiasm and the "classy" set-up. Glen and Lera Lich, Ingrid Kokinda and myself were judges. Alice Gerfers of our Board was one of the organizers for this big affair.

SAN ANTONIO FESTIVAL.....May/June

Look for the entire schedule for this activity. Look for the performances of the Berlin Ballet and the Berlin Opera.

KEEP SENDING ARTICLES AND INFORMATION

Beginning our sixth of publication we are financially solvent and have a slight backlog of publication materials. What more can an editor want? Well, I want you to send more. Send....articles from local papers, from other newsletters, from magazines or any other publications that may be of interest to our readers.

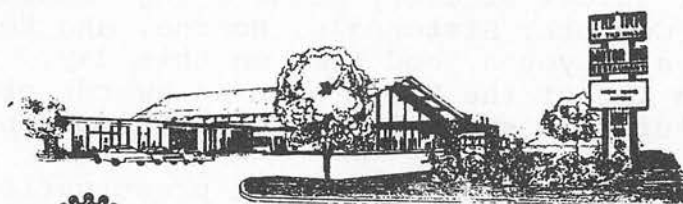
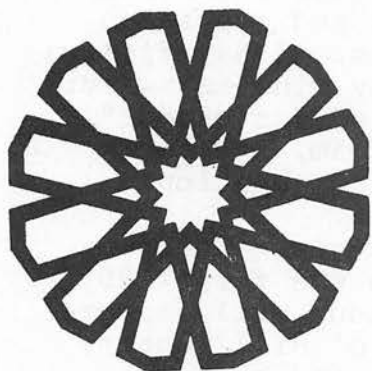
We must maintain our image. The prestigious Southwestern Historical Quarterly has printed this about our NEWSLETTER, "While its publication does in fact serve as a newsletter, it also functions as a scrapbook and historical journal, containing copies of articles originally published elsewhere, book reviews, and original essays." It also calls us "the very best bargain around today". Congratulations to us for a unique publication!

Two articles from our NEWSLETTER are listed in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly, page 322, as periodical sources.

EDITOR

NEWSLETTER

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P.O. Box 1716
Kerrville, Texas 78028
512-896-2553

P L A N S U N F O L D F O R A N N U A L M E E T I N G

7-8-9 September 1984

Boerne - Comfort - Kerrville

The weekend for the 1984 meeting of the GERMAN-TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY draws closer and the local arrangements committees in the Hill Country encourage you to mark your calendars and make plans now.

Rooms are already going at the distinguished Inn of the Hills (Best Western) in Kerrville. This attractive lodge, at once elegant and rustic, will make your stay in the Hill Country memorable and comfortable. Accommodations vary--from cabana suites to first and second floor rooms in the wings extending down toward the scenic Guadalupe. We encourage you to call in your reservations (512-895-5000) early to insure that you get exactly what you want. A deposit or credit card number is required to hold your reservation. Please mention your GTHS membership to secure special group rates.

The meeting will take place on 7-8-9 September (Friday, Saturday, Sunday). The opening ceremonies on Friday evening will commemorate the rich cultural diversity and haunting landscapes of the

Texas Hill Country, recently eulogized in Elroy Bode's new book, This Favored Place: "a place of rocks and trees and goats and sheep; of mourning doves and cypress-lined rivers; of hay-fields; of pastures, . . . geologic upheavals, erosion by wind and water. . . . The hill country does not teach you the need for change" (pp. 15, 17). Music, refreshments, a slide program, and book exhibits will make the opening evening a unique celebration.

Saturday offers a Hill Country historical tour. Charter buses have been reserved and space is limited to the first 120 advance registrants. The fully escorted motor tour will feature back roads, scenic and architectural highlights of Hill Country towns, crafts demonstrations, museums, paintings and sculptures, food, drinks, and local guides at every point along the day's journey. The towns of Comfort, Sisterdale, Boerne, and Kerrville vie with each other to show you a good time on this day. The day will end at dusk at the Inn of the Hills with an awards program and dinner banquet featuring a special Hill Country cuisine.

Sunday features genealogy and historical preservation workshops, crafts exhibits, a German worship service, and the business meeting.

It is a distinctive program following in a tradition of excellent annual meetings of the GTHS, and we encourage you to attend. The 1984 theme is "the best of the Hill Country," and the formal programs center on preservation and interpretation of material and oral culture.



Alice Gerfers, head of the Boerne local arrangements committee, promises that Boerne (1849) is ready to welcome the GTHS on September 8 with a city tour and luncheon. This picturesque little city, a favorite stopping place on the "Conquistadores Trail," is nestled in the hills 29 miles north of San Antonio at an elevation of 1,450 ft.

Several of Boerne's recently restored historic landmarks--the truly beautiful Dienger Building (1884) and the stately but hospitable Kendall Inn (1900)--will charm visitors. The unique Altstadt center with delightful shops is included in the Boerne tour, and the Historical House Museum will be shown by the local historical society. Mrs. Gerfers' address is P.O. Box 807, Boerne, Texas 78006. Tel. 512-249-2962.

August Faltin is the local arrangements chairman at Comfort (1854), the only town in Texas that is almost entirely in the National Register of Historic Places. A thriving, rural, unincorporated community of some 1,500 population, located at the confluence of the Guadalupe River and Cypress Creek, Comfort occupies a special page in the history of the Texas Germans. It was a Freethinker town, and it was the center of the Unionist movement in the Hill Country during the Civil War. You will see the historic Treue der Union obelisk in Comfort, as well as the charming museum, the historic "Main Street" with picturesque storefronts, Fachwerk buildings, old hostels, historic commercial architecture, and art galleries. Assisting Mr. Faltin are Joanna Parrish (Pres. of the Comfort Foundation) and Fran King. Mr. Faltin's address is P.O. Box 11, Comfort, Texas 78013. Tel. 512-995-2170.

From Comfort, the tour group will drive up the broad Guadalupe Valley--overlooked by the peaks of the Rigi, Jungfrau, and Wolkenberg--to the Hill Country vacation capital of Kerrville, a city of nearly 20,000. Home of an arts and crafts fair and several country music festivals that regularly draw crowds twice the size of Kerrville, the city today boasts Texas' newest four-year college, a town museum in the restored Capt. Chas. Schreiner Home, and a Cowboy Artists museum housed in a building which is itself an impressive work of art. A number of special insights and treats are promised by Mrs. Lera T. Lich, local organizer and high school teacher. The Kerr Country Chamber of Commerce, the Kerr Country Historical Commission headed by Mrs. Clarabelle Snodgrass, and the Kerrville Preservation Society will extend special hospitalities to the GTHS during its Kerrville tour. County Judge Gordon Morriss has proclaimed the week of 2-9 September as "German Heritage Week," and special programs will commemorate the history of Kerr County. Serving on the committee from the Kerrville area are Mrs. Dzintra Gingrich, Dr. and Mrs. Marvin Gohlke, Mrs. Sylvia Grindrod, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Jaeggli, Mrs. Ida Rose Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Oehler, Mrs. E. C. Parker, Dr. and Mrs. Wasyl Sokolyk, and Mrs. Julia Storms. Mrs. Lich's address is Westland Place, 718 Jackson Road, Kerrville, Texas 78028. Tel. 512-257-3439.

The best of the Texas Hills will welcome you in September. Pre-registration will assure that you have a place on the bus tour (first come, first served), a seat at the banquet, and a part in the celebration. The pre-registration fee is \$45 (includes the dinner banquet, the Boerne luncheon, refreshments, all admissions to four museums, the bus tour, and souvenir programs).

Send your pre-registration checks to Mrs. Anna Thompson, 2116 Lynnbrook Drive, Austin, Texas 78748. Spaces on the buses are limited to the first 120 pre-registrants.

"Things To Do

Glen E. Lich
Coordinator

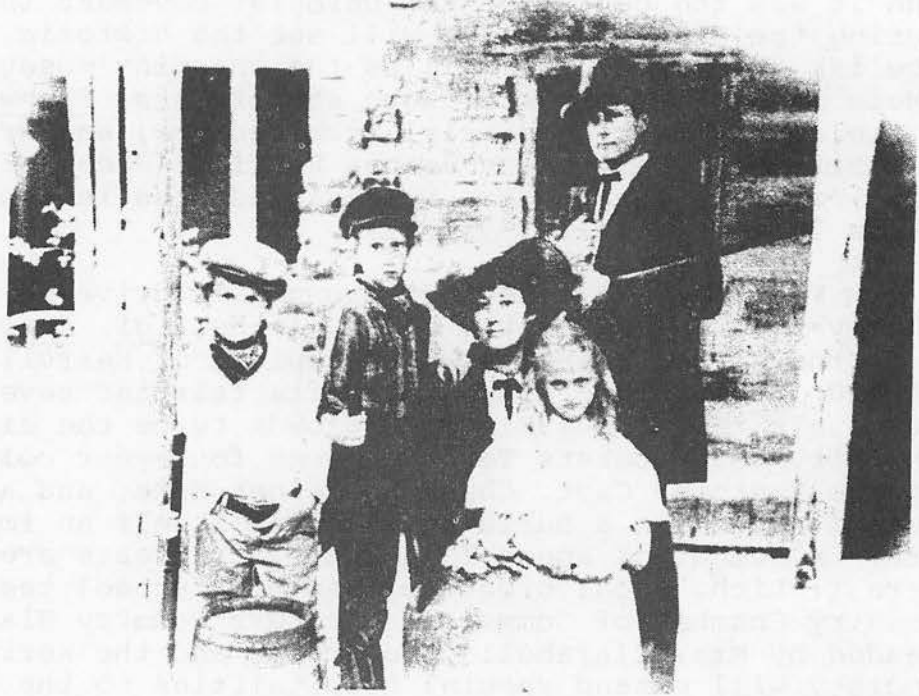
And

Places To Go In Kenn Country"

Do you →
Recognize this
GERMAN-TEXAN
FRONTIER Family?

They will be your
hosts at the
Annual G.T.H.S.
Meeting, Sept. 7-9,
1984.

Don't Miss
them !!



Auswanderung nach Amerika.



Für die nächsten meiner als zuverlässig bekannten Expeditionen sind die Preise wieder sehr ermäßigt. Gegen jeden Aufenthalt im Seehafen wird Garantie geleistet, für Weiterbeförderung, selbst nach Unfällen durch Sturm und Wetter, Sicherheit gegeben, und vom Augenblicke der Ankunft im Hafen an, freie Wohnung eingeräumt.

Diese Expeditionen sind durch die Beteiligung der Consuls von Oestreich, Russland, Baiern, Dänemark, Oldenburg und den Hansestädten, des Inspektors der Loosterei, den Präsidenten der Handelskammer und des Handelsgerichts in Antwerpen beschützt und gesichert, und wurden von den vielen Hunderten, welche sie schon benützten, stets dankbar empfohlen.

Preise:
Von Mannheim bis New York, Abfahrten 25. u. 30. Okt., 10. u. 15. Nov. 45 fl.
New Orleans, Abfahrt 1. u. 5. November 52 fl.
" Antwerpen bis Galveston in Texas, Abfahrt 15. " 50 fl.
Heilbronn, den 15. Oktober 1846.

E. Stäblien, reügn. Notar.



Franz
Wolfgang
Fix

Schwarzwälder Bot 1846, 24. 10.

SAN ANTONIO FESTIVAL

-7-

OPERA, BALLET AND DANCE

A Two lectures by Goetz Friedrich, General Intendant of the Berlin Opera. Lulu by Alban Berg — a rehearsal report, May 18 at 4 p.m. Die Toten Stadt by Erich Wolfgang Korngold — direction for stage and television, May 19 at 10 a.m. Chapman Graduate Center.

B CARMEN ★ New Production! The Berlin Opera returns to cap its triumph of last year! It will join the San Antonio Festival in a cooperative production of Bizet's masterpiece *Carmen*. Conceived by Festival General Director Parvan Bakarodjiev, this production will incorporate the charm of the Arneson River Theatre setting. Starring in the title role is Victoria Vergara, with Corneliu Murgu as Don Jose and Justino Diaz as Escamillo. Arneson River Theatre, May 19, 21, 23, and 25 at 9 p.m. Tickets \$45, \$35, \$25, \$15, \$8

C WILLIAM TELL ★ New Production! Rarely performed today because of the vocal demands imposed on the principal singers, this new production of Rossini's *William Tell* will feature Giorgio Zancanaro in the title role, Margaret Pent as Mathilde, Rosalind Elias as Edwige, Giuliano Ciannella as

Arnoldo and Eric Halfvarson as Gualtiero. Carlo Franci will conduct, with Frank Corsaro as director and Franco Colavecchia production designer. Majestic Performing Arts Center, May 26, 29 and June 1 at 8 p.m. Tickets \$25, \$20, \$15, \$10, \$7

D NOY'S FLUDDE New Production! Benjamin Britten's opera based on the story of Noah and The Great Flood, with Don Garrard as Noah, Rosalind Elias as Mrs. Noah, and Eric Halfvarson as the Voice of God. John Haber will direct. St. Mark's Episcopal Church, June 2 at 6 p.m.; June 3 at 7 p.m. Tickets \$10

E GLORIANA ★ American Premiere! THE TURN OF THE SCREW ★ Visiting San Antonio on its first USA tour, the English National Opera will present *Gloriana*, Benjamin Britten's operatic portrayal of the relationship between Elizabeth I and Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex. Sarah Walker stars in the title role with Arthur Davis as Essex. The company will also present *The Turn of the Screw*, Jonathan Miller's production from the Henry James novel of the same name. Jill Gomez will sing the pivotal role of the

governess with Nicholas Sillitoe and Roseanne Brackenridge as the two children, Philip Langridge as the evil Peter Quint and Lois McDonnell as Miss Jessel. ENO Music Director Mark Elder will conduct. *Gloriana*: ★ Lila Cockrell Theatre for the Performing Arts, June 6 and 8 at 8 p.m. Tickets \$20 and \$10 (orchestra only). *The Turn of the Screw*: ★ June 7 at 8 p.m. and June 9 at 5 p.m. Tickets \$15 and \$8 (orchestra only)

F TAMBURITZANS A pageant of music, song, dance and sheer vitality in a swirling kaleidoscope of brilliant costumes which conjures up the romantic traditions of Eastern Europe. Beethoven Hall, May 23 at 6 p.m. Tickets \$5

G THREE SISTERS ★ THE MOOR'S PAVANE ★ In an exclusive U.S. appearance with the San Antonio Festival, The Royal Swedish Ballet will present the American premiere of Valery Panov's *Three Sisters* and a repertory program including Jose Limon's *The Moor's Pavane* — his version of *Othello* — plus *Drottningholm Suite*, *Pas de Quatre*, *Holberg Suite*. Lila Cockrell Theatre for the Performing Arts: *Three Sisters* ★ May 24 at 8 p.m., May 26 at 2 p.m. *Repertory program* ★ May 25 at 8 p.m., May 27 at 2 p.m. Tickets \$20 and \$10 (orchestra only)

H ANTOLOGIA DE LA ZARZUELA ★ Coming directly from a month in Paris for the San Antonio Festival, Jose Tamayo's musical theater will present a spectacular show of song and dance which embodies the theatrical heritage of Spain. Location to be announced, June 1 and 2 at 9 p.m. Tickets \$10

I LA SYLPHIDE, ★ CARMENCITA/MISS JULIE, ★ BOLERO and Repertory ★ A great favorite of last year's Festival, the Berlin Ballet with Prima Ballerina Eva Evdokimova and Guest Artist Rudolf Nureyev returns to present the Bournonville/Schauffuss *La Sylphide*, the American premiere of *Carmencita* with Birgit Culberg's *Miss Julie*, and a mixed program — *Gala Performance, Divertissement, Symphony in D and Bolero*. Majestic Performing Arts Center: *La Sylphide* June 3, 4 and 9 at 8:30 p.m. *Carmencita/Miss Julie* ★ June 5 and 7 at 8:30 p.m. *Repertory program* ★ June 8 at 8:30 p.m. and June 9 at 2 p.m. *Nureyev will dance in La Sylphide* June 3 & 9 and *Miss Julie* June 5 & 7. Tickets \$30, \$25, \$20, \$15, \$8

J DANCEART Modern Dance Beethoven Hall, June 7 at 6 p.m. Tickets \$5



GOETZ FRIEDRICH, BERLIN OPERA



MARGARET PENT, Soprano WILLIAM TELL, STABAT MATER



GIORGIO ZANCANARO, Baritone WILLIAM TELL



CARLO FRANCI, Conductor WILLIAM TELL



BERLIN OPERA CARMEN



JESUS LOPEZ COBOS, Conductor BERLIN GALA

ORCHESTRAS, RECITALS & ENSEMBLES, SACRED MUSIC

A BERLIN GALA ★ Featuring international soloists from the Berlin Opera in excerpts from the operas of Weber, Beethoven, and Wagner. Berlin Opera General Music Director Dr. Jesus Lopez Cobos conducts. Lila Cockrell Theatre for the Performing Arts, May 18 at 8 p.m. Tickets \$20, \$15, \$10, \$7 and \$5

B MAHLER THIRD SYMPHONY ★ Demanding 115 instruments, an alto soloist and two choirs, this work will be performed by the Houston Symphony Orchestra. Sergiu Commissiona conducts. Majestic Performing Arts Center, May 22 at 8 p.m. Tickets \$20, \$15, \$10, \$7 and \$5

C CHAMBER MUSIC The Fort Worth Chamber Orchestra, John Giordano, conductor, in three programs at the Beethoven Hall, May 28 at 6 p.m. — Respighi, Beethoven and Brahms, Andre-Michel Schub soloist, May 29 at 6 p.m. — Rossini, Mozart, Mendelssohn, Robert Davidovici soloist May 30 at 6 p.m. — Liu/Mao and Stravinsky (soloist to be announced). Tickets \$10

D THE THREE B'S ★ Under the baton of Maestro Eduardo Mata, the Dallas Symphony Orchestra will perform *Buxtehude*, *Beethoven*, *Brahms*. Lila Cockrell Theatre for the Performing Arts, June 2 at 8 p.m. Tickets \$20 and \$10 (orchestra only)

E JAMES DICK A piano recital of works by Schubert, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Babadjan, and Chopin by the founder of the Round Top International Festival Institute. Beethoven Hall, May 19 at 5 p.m. Tickets \$10

F BERLIN RECITAL International soloists of the Berlin Opera appear in recital at the Beethoven Hall on May 20, 22 and 24 at 6 p.m. Tickets \$10

G CHAMBER MUSIC The Voices of Change will perform works by Mozart, Ravel, Brahms, and Schumann, Beethoven, Dvorak. Beethoven Hall May 25 and 26 at 6 p.m. Tickets \$5

H CHORAL MUSIC The program by the San Antonio Choral Society will be Vivaldi's *Credo* and Haydn's *Lord Nelson Mass*. San Fernando Cathedral May 27 at 4 p.m. \$5 donation requested

I LA BELLE EPOQUE The Houston Opera Studio, a joint program of the Houston Grand Opera and University of Houston, offers a glimpse of the operatic stars of tomorrow in a program of Poulenc, Ravel, Rosenthal, Auric, Sauguet and Faure. St. Anthony Hotel May 30 at 8 p.m. Tickets \$20 (dinner included)

J MUSIC FROM THE GERMAN RENAISSANCE The San Antonio Early Music Ensemble will perform a program of works from the German Renaissance. Beethoven Hall, May 31 at 6 p.m. Tickets \$5

K CHAMBER MUSIC Another opportunity to enjoy the Thouvenal Quartet which received critical acclaim at last year's Festival. Beethoven Hall, June 1 at 6 p.m. Tickets \$5

L WILHELMENIA FERNANDEZ A favorite of last year's Festival and star of the hit film *Divya* returns in recital at the San Fernando Cathedral June 4 at 7 p.m. \$10 donation requested

M CHAMBER MUSIC The Victoria Bach Festival performs Bach, Mozart, and Mendelssohn. San Fernando Cathedral, June 4 at 7 p.m. \$5 donation requested

N SONGMAKERS Songs of Schumann and Brahms. Gunter Hotel, June 6 at 7 p.m. Tickets \$5

O ALDO MANCINELLI A piano recital of works by Mozart, Griffes, Chopin, and Liszt. Beethoven Hall, June 6 at 6 p.m. Tickets \$5

P THE PASSION ACCORDING TO ST. JOHN This emotional work in the tradition of Bach's sacred oratoria will be presented by the Texas Bach Choir. St. Luke's Episcopal Church, May 20 at 4 p.m. Tickets \$10 San Fernando Cathedral, May 21 at 6 p.m. \$10 donation requested

Q VERDI REQUIEM ★ Presented by the San Antonio Festival, this production of Verdi's monumental Requiem with stellar soloists Gilda Cruz-Romo, Dino di Domenico and Paul Plushka with the San Antonio Symphony, Lawrence Lughton Smith conductor. Lila Cockrell Theatre for the Performing Arts, May 27 at 7 p.m. Tickets \$20 and \$10 (orchestra only)

R A LITURGICAL CONCERT Featuring Metropolitan Opera Soprano, Evelyn Learo, chorus and orchestra. Temple Beth El, May 31 at 8 p.m. Tickets \$10

S STABAT MATER By popular demand, San Antonio Festival soloists Margaret Pent, Florence Quivar, Vittorio Terranova, Justino Diaz and conductor Willie Anthony Waters repeat their triumph of last year — Rossini's *Stabat Mater* — with the Austin Symphony Orchestra and Choral Union. San Fernando Cathedral, June 7 and 8 at 7 p.m. \$10 donation requested

T MONTEVERDI/VESPERS OF 1610 Conducted by John Silantien, U.T. San Antonio Choral Society in their first appearance with the Festival. San Fernando Cathedral, June 9 at 7 p.m. \$5 donation requested



RUDOLF NUREYEV



JUSTINO DIAZ, Bass CARMEN STABAT MATER



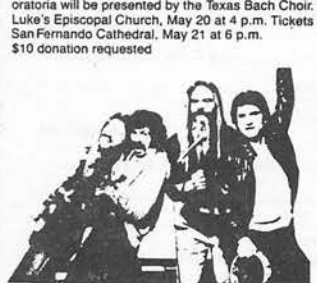
FLORENCE QUIVAR, Mezzo-Soprano STABAT MATER



ROYAL SWEDISH BALLET THREE SISTERS



ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA THE TURN OF THE SCREW



OAK RIDGE BOYS



GILDA CRUZ-ROMO, Soprano VERDI REQUIEM



PAUL PLUSHKA, Bass VERDI REQUIEM

THEATER, SPECIAL EVENTS

A JOSEPH AND THE AMAZING TECHNICOLOR DREAMCOAT This Broadway hit arrives in San Antonio in time for the opening of the Festival, Majestic Performing Arts Center, May 18 at 8:30 p.m., \$18.50, \$16.50, \$13; May 19 at 2 p.m., \$16.50, \$14, \$10.50; May 19 at 8:30 p.m., \$19.50, \$17, \$13.50

PEARL BAILEY To be announced.

B CARMEN ★ The World Premiere of Osvaldo Rodriguez' play *Carmen* based on Prosper Merimee's book will be presented at the Arneson River Theatre on May 22, 24 and 26 at 9 p.m. Tickets \$10

C THE SOUND OF MUSIC Performed entirely by children this production will appeal to young and old alike. Beethoven Hall, June 4 and 5 at 6 p.m. Tickets \$10

D THE OAK RIDGE BOYS ★ "... the Oak Ridge Boys are extraordinary!" *Country Music Magazine*. Convention Center Arena, May 20 at 7 p.m. Tickets \$12, \$9, \$6

E THIRD COAST NEW MUSIC PROJECT/ URBAN 15 A three-day series of experimental music and dance concerts. May 27 at 3 p.m., Mercado, Centro De Artes, May 28 and May 29 at 7 p.m., La Villita Assembly Hall. Tickets \$5

F POETRY READINGS Gwendolyn Brooks and others. Beethoven Hall, June 3 at 4 p.m. Tickets \$10

CARMEN EXHIBITION — San Antonio Museum of Art

CARMEN MOVIES — Billy Rose's *Carmen Jones*, Juan Gades' *Carmen* and Pola Negri's *Carmen*

AND MANY MORE!

A Air Force Band of the West Opening Ceremony, Alamo Plaza, May 18, noon.

B Arte Arts — Mexico in San Antonio HemisFair Lake Pavilion, June 3 at 3 p.m.

C Ballet Folklorico de San Antonio HemisFair Lake Pavilion, May 26 at 9 p.m.

D Ballet Folklorico de Navarro Arneson River Theatre, May 30 at 9 p.m.

E Compañia de Arte Español Arneson River Theatre, May 27 at 9 p.m.

F Centro Cultural Aztlan Arneson River Theatre, May 28 at 9 p.m.

G DanzAmerica Arneson River Theatre, May 29 at 9 p.m.

A Fiesta Noche Del Rio 1984 Produced by the Alamo Kiwanis Charities to support the Children's Shelter. Arneson River Theatre, June 1, 2, 5, 8, 9 at 9 p.m.

B Fifth Army Band Closing Ceremony, HemisFair Lake Pavilion, June 9 at 9 p.m.

C Guadalupe Cultural Arts Center HemisFair Lake Pavilion, May 21 at 9 p.m. Los Mariachi Internationales, Ballet Folklorico de San Antonio and el Quinto Sol de Joe Posad

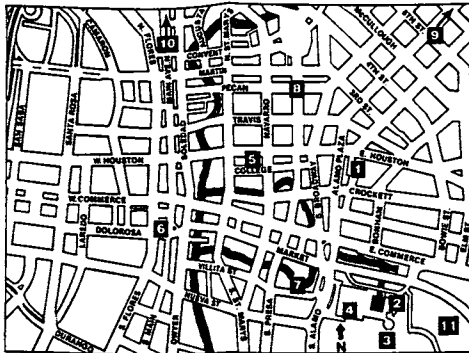
May 31 at 9 p.m. The Patsy Torres Band, Curro y Theresa y Los Flamencos de San Antonio, Mingo Saldivar y sus Tremendos Cuatro Espadas June 5 at 9 p.m. Laura Canales y Encanto, Little Joe, Johnnie y la Familia June 8 at 9 p.m. The Liberty Band, Jimmy Edward & His Orchestra

D Tejano Conjunto Festival '84 Market Square, May 18 at 6 p.m.

All programs subject to change.

★ Savings of 15% or 20% for the starred performances.

Check the calendar for dates which are convenient to you. Choose your performances. Then check the symbol and letter and refer to the list of events for further details.



1. Alamo Plaza
2. Lila Cockrell Theatre for the Performing Arts
3. Convention Center Arena
4. Beethoven Hall (HemisFair Plaza)
5. Majestic Performing Arts Center
6. San Fernando Cathedral
7. Arneson River Theatre
8. St. Mark's Episcopal Church
9. San Antonio Museum of Art (Jones at Broadway)
10. Temple Beth-El (Ashby at Belknap), Chapman Graduate Center at Trinity University (Hildebrand at McAllister Hwy)
11. HemisFair Lake Pavilion

MAY 18 FRIDAY	19 SATURDAY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ 12 noon, Opening Ceremony, Alamo Plaza ▲ 4 pm, Goetz Friedrich Lecture ▲ 6 pm, Tejano Conjunto Festival ◆ 8 pm, Berlin Gale ★ ◆ 8:30 pm, Joseph and the Amazing Technicolor Dream Coat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ 10 am, Goetz Friedrich Lecture ◆ 2 pm, Joseph/Dream Coat ◆ 5 pm, James Dick Piano Recital Schubert, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Babadjanian, Chopin ◆ 8:30 pm, Joseph/Dream Coat ◆ 9 pm, Carmen Opera ★
20 SUNDAY	21 MONDAY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 4 pm, The Passion According to St. John, Texas Bach Choir ◆ 6 pm, Berlin Recital ◆ 7 pm, Oak Ridge Boys ★ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 8 pm, The Passion According to St. John, Texas Bach Choir ◆ 9 pm, Carmen Opera ★ ▲ 9 pm, Guadalupe Cultural Arts Center
22 TUESDAY	23 WEDNESDAY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 6 pm, Berlin Recital ◆ 8 pm, Houston Symphony ★ Mahler Third Symphony ◆ 9 pm, Carmen Play ★ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 6 pm, Tamburitzana ◆ 9 pm, Carmen Opera ★
24 THURSDAY	25 FRIDAY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 6 pm, Berlin Recital 7 pm, To Be Announced ◆ 8 pm, Royal Swedish Ballet, Three Sisters ★ ◆ 9 pm, Carmen Play ★ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 6 pm, Voices of Change, Mozart, Ravel, Brahms ◆ 8 pm, Royal Swedish Ballet Repertory Program ★ ◆ 9 pm, Carmen Opera ★
26 SATURDAY	27 SUNDAY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 2 pm, Royal Swedish Ballet Three Sisters ★ ◆ 6 pm, Voices of Change, Schumann, Beethoven, Dvorak ◆ 8 pm, William Tell Opera ★ ◆ 9 pm, Carmen Play ★ ▲ 9 pm, Ballet Folklórico de San Antonio 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 2 pm, Royal Swedish Ballet Repertory Program ★ ◆ 3 pm, Third Coast New Music Project ◆ 4 pm, San Antonio Choral Society, Verdi, Haydn ◆ 7 pm, Veri Requiem ★ ▲ 9 pm, Compañía de Artes Español
28 MONDAY	29 TUESDAY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 8 pm, Fort Worth Chamber Orchestra, Respighi, Beethoven, Brahms, Andre-Michel Schub, soloist ◆ 7 pm, Third Coast New Music Project ▲ 9 pm, Centro Cultural Aztlan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 6 pm, Fort Worth Chamber Orchestra, Rossini, Mozart, Mendelssohn, Robert Davidovici, soloist ◆ 7 pm, Third Coast New Music Project ◆ 8 pm, William Tell Opera ★ ▲ 9 pm, DanzAmerica
30 WEDNESDAY	31 THURSDAY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 6 pm, Fort Worth Chamber Orchestra, Liszt, Stravinsky (soloist to be announced) 7 pm, To Be Announced ◆ 8 pm, Houston Opera Studio, La Belle Epoque ▲ 9 pm, Ballet Folklórico de Navarro 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 6 pm, San Antonio Early Music Ensemble, Music from the German Renaissance ◆ 8 pm, Liturgical Concert, Evelyn Lear, Soloist ▲ 9 pm, Guadalupe Cultural Arts Center
JUNE 1 FRIDAY	2 SATURDAY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 6 pm, Thouvenot Quartet, Chamber Music ◆ 8 pm, William Tell Opera ★ ◆ 9 pm, Antología de la Zarzuela ★ ▲ 9 pm, Fiesta Noche del Rio 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 pm, To Be Announced ◆ 8 pm, Noye's Fludde ◆ 8 pm, Dallas Symphony Orchestra, The Three B's ★ ◆ 9 pm, Antología de la Zarzuela ★ ▲ 9 pm, Fiesta Noche del Rio
3 SUNDAY	4 MONDAY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ 3 pm, Arte Arts ◆ 4 pm, Poetry Reading, featuring Gwendolyn Brooks ◆ 7 pm, Noye's Fludde ◆ 8:30 pm, Berlin Ballet, La Sylphide ★ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 6 pm, Sound of Music ◆ 7 pm, Victoria Bacn Festival Bach, Mozart, Mendelssohn ◆ 8:30 pm, Berlin Ballet, La Sylphide ★
5 TUESDAY	6 WEDNESDAY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 6 pm, Sound of Music ◆ 7 pm, Wilhelmina Fernandez, Soprano Recital ◆ 8:30 pm, Berlin Ballet, Carmencita/Misa Julie ★ ▲ 9 pm, Fiesta Noche del Rio ▲ 9 pm, Guadalupe Cultural Arts Center 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 6 pm, Aldo Marchielli, Piano Recital, Mozart, Griegs, Chopin, Liszt ◆ 7 pm, Songwriters, Schumann, Brahms ◆ 8 pm, English National Opera, Gloriana ★
7 THURSDAY	8 FRIDAY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 6 pm, DanceArt ◆ 7 pm, Stabat Mater, Austin Symphony Orchestra and Choral Union ◆ 8 pm, English National Opera, The Turn of the Screw ★ ◆ 8:30 pm, Berlin Ballet, Carmencita/Misa Julie ★ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 pm, To Be Announced ◆ 7 pm, Stabat Mater, Austin Symphony Orchestra and Choral Union ◆ 8 pm, English National Opera, Gloriana ★ ◆ 8:30 pm, Berlin Ballet Repertory Program ★ ▲ 9 pm, Fiesta Noche del Rio ▲ 9 pm, Guadalupe Cultural Arts Center
9 SATURDAY	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 2 pm, Berlin Ballet Repertory Program ★ ◆ 5 pm, English National Opera, The Turn of the Screw ★ ◆ 7 pm, UT San Antonio Choral Society, Monteverdi/Vespere of 1610 ◆ 8:30 pm, Berlin Ballet, La Sylphide ★ ▲ 9 pm, Fiesta Noche del Rio ▲ 9 pm, Fifth Army Band, Closing Ceremony 	

SPECIAL DISCOUNT PRICES FOR ★ PERFORMANCES
 All programs subject to change.
 ★ Indicates that discounts of 15% or 20% apply to orders placed by April 15 for these performances. 15% discount applies to orders for tickets for 1 or 2 of these performances. 20% discount applies to orders for tickets for 3 or more of these performances. The Festival cannot combine orders in order to give this discount. The order form must cover at least 3 of these discounted performances for the 20% to apply. You need not buy the same number of tickets for each performance.

FULL PRICE	15% DISCOUNT	20% DISCOUNT	FULL PRICE	15% DISCOUNT	20% DISCOUNT
\$45	\$38.25	\$36.00	\$12	\$10.20	\$9.60
35	29.75	28.00	10	8.50	8.00
30	25.50	24.00	9	7.65	7.20
25	21.25	20.00	8	6.80	6.40
20	17.00	16.00	7	5.95	5.60
15	12.75	12.00	6	5.10	4.80
			5	4.25	4.00

GROUP DISCOUNTS — Special rates are available to groups of 20 or more. For information, call (512) 228-1573.

ADVANCE TICKETS/TICKETS AT THE DOOR — Sold at Rainbow Ticketmaster locations until one hour prior to the performance. There is additional convenience charge per ticket at all outlet locations. Remaining available tickets will go on sale at the performance locations one-half hour prior to the performance. All programs, times and dates subject to change. No refunds or exchanges.

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In San Antonio call RTM-TELCHRG (512) 224-3000, or CHARGE-A-TIK (512) 228-2626. Elsewhere in Texas call Toll Free 1-800-292-1184. Hours: Mon. to Fri. 10:00 am to 7:00 pm.

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PERFORMANCE	DATE	TIME	NUMBER OF TICKETS	DISCOUNTED TICKET PRICE	AMOUNT
				SUBTOTAL	
				HANDLING CHARGE	\$2.00
				CONTRIBUTION	
				TOTAL	

Ticket income covers only a portion of total costs. Please help by enclosing a tax deductible contribution along with your ticket payment. Thank you.

All programs subject to change. No refunds.

Also
 San Antonio: Sears — all locations; Joske's — all locations; Majestic Performing Arts Center; Spurs Box Office; Recreation Center — Kelly Air Force Base; Beacon's Outdoor Rec. Ctr. — Ft. Sam Houston
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 San Marcos: Strahan Coliseum
 Ft. Hood: Ft. Hood
 Corpus Christi: Audio Video Design
 New Braunfels: Music Hall
 Beeville: I.T.T.
 Seguin: Sports West
 For Rainbow Ticketmaster information: Dallas call (214) 369-9400; El Paso call (915) 532-4661; Houston call (713) 795-0396 or (713) 799-9555

FACILITIES FOR THE HANDICAPPED — If you require special services or seating, please place your order and indicate your needs as early as possible.

PARK AND RIDE TO THE FESTIVAL — Park your car free at Cappy's Restaurant, 5011 Broadway and take the bus to the Festival. For seat reservations and information, call 828-9689. \$2.50 per person, round trip. Bus leaves Cappy's at 7:15 p.m. promptly. Cappy's Park and Ride is for 8 p.m. and 8:30 p.m. events at the Majestic Performing Arts Center and the Lila Cockrell Theatre for the Performing Arts only.

VISITING SAN ANTONIO? — The following hotels have agreed to offer special benefits (limited availability) to ticket buyers who place their orders for the discounted performances by April 15 and who stay in their hotel during the Festival. Please contact them direct. The Festival cannot pass on any reservations or other inquiries.

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 Texas Bluebonnet (512) 222-1221
 The Crockett Hotel 1-800-292-1050
 The Gunter Hotel (512) 227-3241
 The Menger Hotel and Motor Inn (512) 223-4381

ALS TANTE DORCHEN NACH TEXAS KAM
(When Aunt Dorchen Came to Texas)

Charles W. von Rosenberg
4405 McKinney Avenue
Apartment 104
Dallas, TX 75205

-9-

In English her name was Theodora, but family and friends knew her by the German affectionate diminutive, Dorchen. She was known as "Tante Dorchen" not only by her nieces and nephews but by her young cousins also. At the age of twenty she left Germany to live with a married sister and other relatives who had earlier emigrated to Texas. As the daughter of a government counsellor in Dueseldorf, she had received the education befitting one of such position, including music and painting in which she was talented.

In the fall of 1849 the opportunity for her to go accompanied was occasioned by the return of her sister's husband, who had been in Germany on an extended business visit. She would leave behind parents and numerous brothers and sisters when she sailed on the sailing vessel Ohio, bound from Bremerhafen on October 31, for New Orleans. There they would transship to Galveston.

Like many other emigrants of that time, Dorchen experienced delay for days after embarking because of unfavorable winds. Upon finally reaching the North Sea they suffered delays because of storms and adverse winds. During one storm the passengers witnessed another ship dashed against the coast and from which only four persons could be rescued. On November 13 they reached the English Channel and joined other vessels at anchor on the chalky Kentish coast for three days awaiting favorable winds to speed them to the Atlantic.

Even in the Atlantic progress was at times slowed by calms or occasional high seas. During one turbulent evening, at mealtime, an alarm was sounded and brought many passengers on deck where they witnessed a sailor overboard fighting the waves and heard his horrible shriek as he disappeared before a lowered boat could reach him. He had been standing on a spar wearing foul weather gear when a rope, dropped by a sailor working above him, struck him off balance, hurling him into the sea where his water-soaked clothing and boots bore him down.

The voyage continued without significant event until December 3 when a passenger, having died of pneumonia, was given burial at sea. As they entered the Caribbean Sea some ten days later, they sighted their first landfall afar. On Christmas Eve they were off the coast of Florida; and the passengers, not without pensive recollection of Christmases past and far away, were surprised to find the sailors had fashioned a Christmas tree of wood and had decorated it with colored paper and lighted candles.

From this point the Ohio made headway, reaching New Orleans on New Year's Day 1850. There, with assistance of the German shipping company agents and now joined by a shipboard acquaintance, the trio promptly arranged passage on a steamship to Galveston, where they arrived the morning of January 6. Passage to Houston was arranged again by steamer, up the narrow and winding Buffalo Bayou, a trip of about six hours. There they spent the night.

The next morning they learned the earlier winter rains had made the ways impassible for the heavy ox-carts carrying freight and passengers, the usual means for going inland. Impatient to reach his farm in Austin County, her brother-in-law chose to make the trip afoot immediately, accompanied by Dorchen and the shipboard friend. They left their baggage in the care of immigrants who would await resumption of the wagoners' schedules. They bought a horse and saddle for Dorchen although she had never experienced riding horseback in Europe.

With Dorchen and saddlebags on the horse, rifles and hunting pouches on the men's backs, they set out for a known way station at which to spend the first night of the several days' journey. The forest they entered soon gave way

to open prairie bordered by distant woods. Through the sodden prairie, ankle deep in mud, calf high in water and waist high in grass, they made their way until the new friend sprained a tendon in his leg, hindering their rate of progress. They were still about two hours from their expected night's goal when a heavy fog set in, slowing their progress even more and hastening the early darkness.

What were they to do without a place to sit down or light a fire? The dim silhouette of a grove of trees offered the only possible shelter. Toward that they made their halting way. There they found wood sufficiently dry for a fire and a nearby source of water for themselves and the horse.

After tethering the horse where it could graze, they dried themselves and made themselves as comfortable as possible with blankets from the saddlebags, near the fire. Soon they heard noises of the wild animals on their nocturnal activities including a pack of wolves barking and howling quite nearby. This aroused fear that the wolves might attack the horse, which continued grazing unperurbed. One can imagine Dorchen's impression of this wild land to which she had come! The barking and baying of the wolves stopped after a while and the wolves withdrew.

Yesterday's interrupted progress was resumed next morning and they reached the farm of an old Frenchman in a few hours. There they were received, fed, and housed to recuperate until the following morning. The trek was completed on the fifth day when they reached the farm of the relative with whom Dorchen's sister had stayed during her husband's absence.

Thus it was when Tante Dorchen came to Texas where she spent the remaining fifty-four years of her life.

(The above account was reconstructed from a journal written aboard ship and letters written soon after the completion of Theodora's journey)

--Charles W. von Rosenberg

AREA AND TEXAS
SA Express, 1-4-84
Noted Timmermann sister

GERONIMO — A member of a family which became a South Texas institution because of their special spirit of Christmas is dead at the age of 86.

Estella Timmermann — one of the seven Timmermann sisters — died here on Tuesday.

She and her six sisters have been local celebrities for 40 years because of their lavish and unique Christmas trees and decorations.

The sisters last November published a book called *Seven Silver Spoons*, a volume which mixed recipes with remembrances. Recipes for dishes such as cowboy gravy and camp potatoes are mixed in the book with witty tales of growing up on the Timmermann farm.

The book was written in the kitchen of the Timmermann farmhouse about four miles north of Seguin.

None of the sisters ever married, and they remained living at their father's farmhouse which was built in 1802.

Hundreds of visitors each year

visit the Timmermann home to see the Christmas tree, which is annually decorated with homemade and traditional ornaments. Underneath the tree, German-made figures depict a nativity scene, and other figures illustrate the 19 orphans the Timmermanns' great-grandparents adopted in 1849.

A diary detailing lives of the orphans in the great-grandparents' New Braunfels home was discovered in 1936.

That book, written in German, became an inspiration to the sisters and encouraged them to share their special Christmas spirit.

Timmermann's hobby was keeping the family garden, her sister Wanda said.

"She even landscaped our whole front yard," her sister said.

"When she got too old to really get around the yard, she made a pillow she could sit on and put her garden tools on to weed the garden. When she finished a certain spot she just dragged the pillow behind her."



Grätz.

„Sie wollten doch dies Frühjahr nach California?“
 „Es war mir zu teuer. Meine Frau hat mir dafür
 ‚Kennst du das Land, wo die Zitronen blüh'n‘ vorgefungen,
 und ich hab' eine Orange dazu geessen.“

EDELWEISS, ENGLISH AND GERMAN By Gilbert J. Jordan

Many people know the English adaptation of the "Edelweiss" song from the movie Sound of Music, but few Americans know the German text. For their benefit, I am reproducing both versions below from the jacket of the Concord Singers record entitled "Neu Ulm, das ist eine schöne Stadt," New Ulm, Minnesota.

As you can see, the two versions are very similar, but not altogether identical in phrasing, nevertheless the thoughts and sentiments are much alike. What is missing primarily in the German is the Austrian patriotic touch of the line "Bless my homeland forever," which is the punch line in the movie song.

Edelweiss, Edelweiss, / Du grüsst mich jeden Morgen.
Seh' ich dich, freu' ich mich, / Und vergess' meine Sorgen.
Schmücke die Heimat nach Schnee und Eis, / Blühen soll'n deine Sterne,
Edelweiss, Edelweiss, / Ach, ich hab' dich so gerne!

Edelweiss, Edelweiss, / Every morning you greet me.
Small and white, clean and bright, / You look happy to greet me.
Blossom of snow, may you bloom and grow, / Bloom and grow forever.
Edelweiss, Edelweiss, / Bless my homeland forever.

Now try to sing the song in English and in German.

GTHS GROUP PROJECT PROPOSED -- Germans in Texas, 1836

ATTENTION: all descendents of early German settlers and anyone with a particular interest in German settlers in the Stephen Austin Colony and the Texas War of Independence.

So much has been written and said about the great German immigration of 1844, but where can you read, in one book, the story of the early pioneers, and those who fought in the 1836 War? Only snatches (mostly without documentation) appear in various sources.

It is my proposal that GTHS members with an interest in this subject join together in telling the story of these pioneers. Each person would prepare a well documented biography of the German immigrant in whom they are interested. If the GTHS member did not feel able to do all of the research and writing, than I would assist that member (and other volunteers). Special emphasize would be placed on their early years in Texas and their participation in the year of 1836.

RESULT: We would have, documented for posterity, biographical sketches of these early German settlers (as well as those Germans who came to fight in the war). This information could be published by GTHS in book form, with GTHS bearing the cost and receiving the profits. In any case, the information could be placed in our GTHS archives.

RESPOND: If you are interested in this project, please write Daphne Garrett at one of the addresses in the front cover of the Newsletter.

Castle's academic reputation royal

One hundred years ago in Austin, the Texas German and English Academy was an outstanding school for boys. Its founder and headmaster was Jacob Bickler, a scholar and a leader in the field of education in his time.

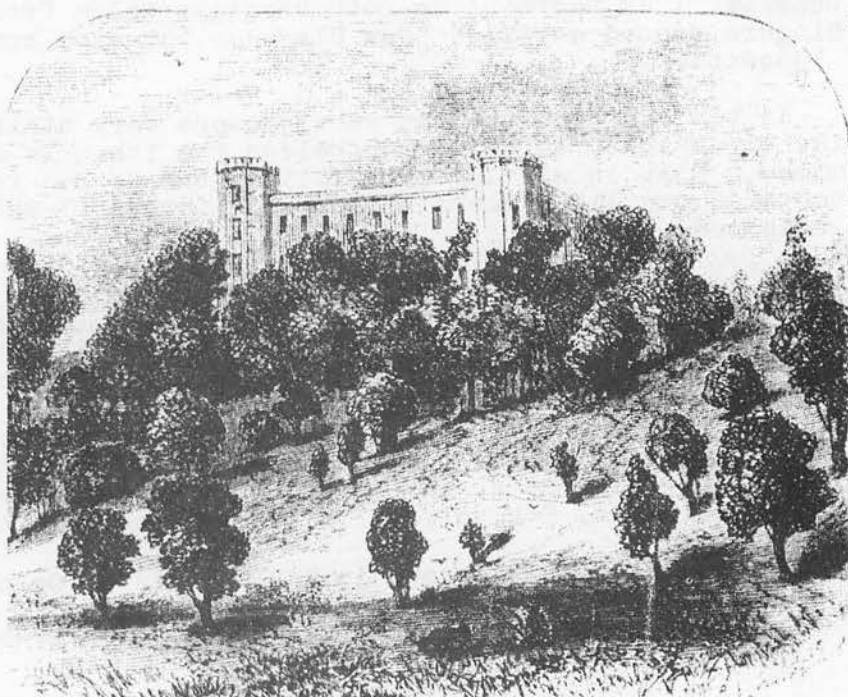
During the 10 years of the academy's existence (1877-1887), classes were held in buildings previously occupied by the Texas Military Institute. Often called the castle, the main structure still stands in the 1100 block of West 11th Street, and can be seen on the bluff that overlooks Lamar Boulevard.

PROFESSOR BICKLER'S students — many became business and professional leaders of Austin and Texas — had fond memories of their teacher and the days of their youth that were spent at the academy. Recently Mrs. Ralph Bickler, daughter-in-law of the professor, sent to the Austin History Center a copy of a letter written by a former student reminiscing about bygone days.

" . . . Speaking of schools reminds me of my visit to our old school house the other day. I crossed the creek at Pecan Street, and walked along the path that I had walked in my school-boy days . . . I didn't climb the hill with that degree of impetuosity that I had exhibited in the days gone by, but nevertheless, I finally succeeded in reaching the fence. Here I was prompted by that feeling that had so often pervaded me when the ascent of the hill was of daily occurrence, to 'climb over,' and yielding to the impulse, did so

"I ENTERED the house, crossed the threshold leading to the second class. 'Twas here that we so often had 'wrestled' with geometry. Looking around the walls, I found a few of those deadly missiles, used so much by all school boys, 'spit-balls' . . .

"I stood in the doorway of your old



This reproduction of a woodcut shows the Texas German and English Academy for boys, known as the castle, in Austin.



Waterloo scrapbook

Audray Bateman

room. Visions of my boyhood days flashed before me . . . There was the place near which Lon, big, burly, whole-souled Lon, used to sit. There, the meek and honest Herbert sat. There behind the door was the throne that was occupied by

that king of tormentors, Johnny Spiers, and this was the place where mischievous Jim Johnson concocted so many plans of devilment. 'Twas here that Albert and Uncle Mose turned over the ink so often. These were the walls that had so often echoed the boyish eloquence, had reverberated so frequently with the melody of our songs, and they, too, had heard the words of wisdom that fell from your lips . . ."

Audray Bateman is curator for the Austin History Center of the Austin Public Library.

Geschäftssinn

Der amerikanische Manager zu seinem Freund: "Ich habe meinem Sohn klargemacht, was ein Dollar wert ist." — "Und?" — "Jetzt verlangt er sein Taschengeld in Mark."

* * *

Alle Illusionen sterben uns früher oder später. Aber nur ein Schwächling stirbt mit ihnen.

Wussten Sie . . .

. . . wer die kleinsten Eier der Welt legt? Der grauweiße Kolibri aus Jamaica. Die Eier haben das Aussehen von Perlen und sind nur einen Zentimeter lang.

* * *

. . . wo es den grössten Bahnhofswartesaal der Welt gibt? In Peking. Er hat Platz für 14.000 Personen.

Katzengeflüster

"Wollen wir uns heimlich verloben oder die ganze Nachbarschaft wecken?" fragte der Kater seine Geliebte.

Missverstanden

Der Malermeister weist den neuen Lehrling (apprentice) ein: "Als erstes streichst du die Fenster." Nach einer Weile meldet sich der Lehrling: "Fertig, Meister. Soll ich jetzt die Rahmen (frame) streichen?"

Abwechslung

"Stimmt das, Willi, du arbeitest jetzt bei der Post als Stempeler? Ist das nicht furchtbar langweilig?" "Unsinn. Wir haben doch jeden Tag ein anderes Datum!"

Gewichtprüfung

Frau Weber kommt empört (enraged) zum Kaufmann: "Vor einer halben Stunde holte mein Junge bei Ihnen ein Kilo Äpfel. Ich habe zu Hause nachgewogen — es waren nur 800 Gramm."

Sagt der Kaufmann: "Wiegen Sie doch mal Ihren Jungen!"

* * *

Urlaubsgrund

"Darf ich mal eine Woche frei haben?" fragt der Angestellte (employee) seinen Chef.

"Wieso?" — "Ich heirate morgen, und meine Frau wäre sehr froh, wenn ich sie auf ihrer Hochzeitsreise begleiten könnte!"

Janice Jordan Shefelman, A Paradise Called Texas. Austin:Eakin Press, 1983.

After two notices about Janice Jordan Shefelman's A Paradise Called Texas in the last issue of the GTHS Newsletter, it is almost anticlimactic to review it so much later, but such a delightful book deserves as much recognition as it can get. Mrs. Shefelman is the third member of the Jordan family to be publishing in German Texana (we are all well acquainted with the contributions of her father, Gilbert and her brother, Terry). But this book is far less academic and should find a permanent place on children's library bookshelves, and not only in Texas. -13-

The book is part of a Stories for Young American Series. It combines the stories of two Jordan girls, both named Mina, sisters, of whom the survivor became a great-aunt of the author's. Mina's parents, Mrs. Shefelman's great-grandparents, emigrated from Wehrstedt, Germany to Texas (eventually Fredricksburg) in 1845. Mrs. Jordan (and the original Mina) do not survive the hardships of the first year in America. At the end of the book, Mr. Jordan marries the lady I am assuming is Mrs. Shefelman's actual ancestress.

The true originality of this book lies in its appeal to a juvenile audience and its fictional approach. I have long been much happier in receiving my history in a fictional coating. Not only are the facts more accessible; they seem to linger far longer than the drier conventional historical details. And Mrs. Shefelman combines her true details with a Schillerian attitude that if history did not include certain occurrences, it should have; so Mina's meeting with the historically valid Apache chief, Custaleta, which did not actually occur, enhances the story line and brings about a satisfactory and happy ending to the novel. Mina is an appealing heroine and I see no reason why Mrs. Shefelman cannot continue her adventures in a series, a la Pollyanna; I visualize Mina's teenage years, Mina's romance, Mina as a young wife, etc.

Mrs. Shefelman's three men collaborated on the book in illustrations, maps, and vignettes. The watercolor pencil and wash drawings by her eldest son, Karl, are particularly attractive and I hope that further editions of this juvenile novel or possible sequels have color illustrations by him.

Hanna B. Lewis

Sam Houston State University

RECORD IN GERMAN SCRIPT FOUND IN BEXAR CO. DEED RECORDS
by Lauren Ann Kattner

Rt 1 Box 122
Ladonia, TX 75449

While Bexar Co., Texas Deed Records from 1844 through 1848 contain information on Castroville and New Braunfels beginnings, only one record is in German script. The following is a summary of the information contained in this document.

Document dated: 31 December 1845

Recorded at: "Neubraunfels" Bexar Co., Texas

Reference: Vol. C-2, Pg. 286, No. 258 --GS microfilm # 1019380

Grantee: Christian Beckel

Grantor: Christian Engel

In consideration of: 75 Thaler

Property description: the ten-acre tract granted to the seller by the Verein

Other information: The seller agrees that the buyer will pay the money by 2 February with the stipulation that if the buyer does not pay the money by then, the seller takes the land back. Therefore, the buyer cannot gain entrance to the land prior to the time that the entire amount is received.

Witnesses: Anton Rindel and Heinrich Kraft

Frank A. Driskill and Dede W. Casad, Admiral of the Hills, Chester W. Nimitz. Austin: Eakin Press, 1983. -14-

Frank A. Driskill's and Dede W. Casad's biography of Admiral Chester Nimitz is a not entirely unbiased account of the life and career of this great naval hero of the Second World War. In all fairness, it is not intended to be the definitive biography, but rather the story of the way in which his cultural, family and regional background shaped Nimitz's life and military career.

The book succeeds in portraying life in the Texas Hill Country before the turn of the century. The German immigrants who settled here imbued Nimitz with those qualities of honor, close family ties, hard work, and a deep love of country so important to them. The authors would have done well to write more of the special relationships between Nimitz and his grandfather and also his "three-quarter sister" (half sister and first cousin). And more citations from Nimitz's wartime letters to his wife would have made the conduct of the Pacific campaign clearer and more actual to the reader. A fascinating aspect is the inevitable conflict between two strong military leaders; Douglas MacArthur with his tremendous ego and Nimitz with his deep sense of loyalty to his supreme commander, the President.

In summary, this is an entertaining story of a good man and a strong naval leader. However, one does wish the authors would have included a few of Nimitz's flaws. We may not want our heroes to have feet of clay, but one toe of flesh makes them more human and appealing.

Hanna B. Lewis

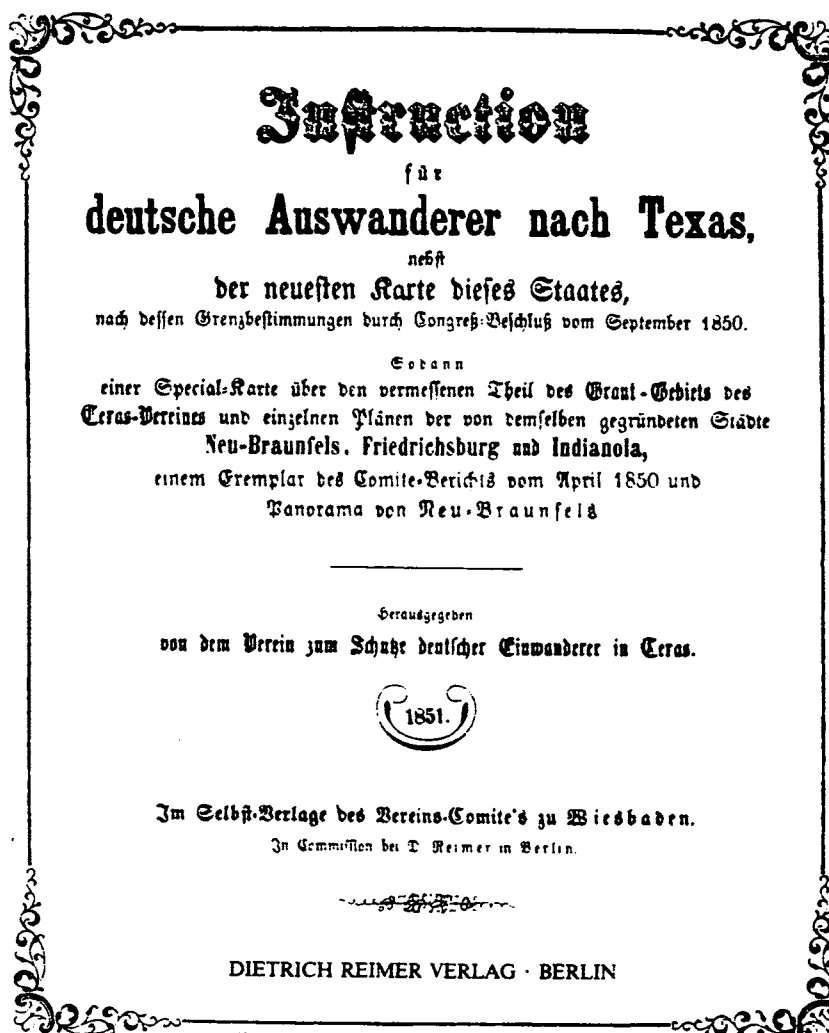
Sam Houston State University



John Branch, an Express-News cartoonist, will receive a special citation for his work at the S.A. Conservation Soc. NewsHt, March 1984 Founders' Day picnic on March 22.

GRASSROOTS COMMENTARIES

Glen E. Lich
Schreiner College



The Dietrich Reimer Verlag in Berlin recently reprinted one of its publications from the past, and an attractive addition it is for Texas Germans. In 1851 the Reimer Verlag published a promotional pamphlet on Texas for the Adelsverein in order to support a last-ditch effort to keep the Society for the Protection of German Immigrants afloat financially. As a contribution to the tricentennial, the Reimer Verlag in 1983 re-issued this pamphlet entitled Instruction für deutsche Auswanderer nach Texas, along with a bilingual introduction by Prof. Gunter Moltmann, separately bound and

encased in a presentation cover. It is a commemorative item of German Texana which warrants collection by all serious collectors.

Moltmann's introduction is sound and thoroughly readable. His insights into the motivation of the immigrants, the complexity of their decisions, and their varied aspirations will be a meaningful interpretation for all people who would understand the world of the immigrants better.

A second publication edited by Prof. Moltmann is also worthy of note. Germans to America: 300 Years of Immigration is 192-page volume published (1982) by the Institute of Foreign Cultural Relations in Stuttgart. It contains twelve essays written by eminent German scholars. The point of view may challenge some prevailing notions held in America about immigration, but all in all the book will be instructive and interesting. Chapter titles range from "The Venture of Travel" to "The Emigration Business," and from "Political Refugees go to America" to "Emigration from the Third Reich." The illustrations are especially well chosen. For those who are familiar with the canon of German-American writings of the past decade, Moltmann's Germans to America will be a welcome and thoughtful departure. For those less familiar with the major German-American studies published in this country, this book will provide a solid Old World introduction for further readings from a New World point-of-view.

The Reimer reprint may be ordered from Dietrich Reimer Verlag, Unter den Eichen 57, D-1000 Berlin 45. FRG. The price is 68 DM (approx. \$25). Germans to America may be ordered from Eugen Heinz Druck- und Verlagsgesellschaft, D-7000 Stuttgart 40. FRG.



A Street in Mörbisch.

UNIQUE TOUR HAS
LIMITED OPENINGS

9-21 July 1984

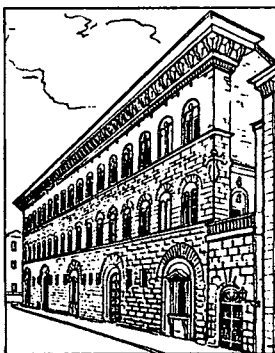
The forthcoming German Heritage Tour, which departs from Texas on 9 July 1984, is the eighth annual trip developed especially for German Texans by Prof. and Mrs. Glen E. Lich. Many German-Texan Heritage Society members have enjoyed previous tours which traced the history of German immigrants who came to the United States. The 1984 trip will again study ethnical contributions to man's development and emphasizes the history and culture of Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, and Austria, the five modern nations that surround the Alps.

The people of these enchantingly beautiful areas have long been accustomed to diversity and exchange. Always fiercely self-reliant, they have often been the innovators in creating a worthy civilization in Europe. Nonetheless, each folk group here has retained an separate identity, and as travelers cross and recross the cultural divide separating northern and southern Europe, a mosaic of distinctive heritages are revealed.

The eighth German Heritage Tour investigates how the people and their land, values, and customs have contributed to the building of a modern European community of nations. Furthermore, it extends this theme to examine the importance of these ethnic groups in the settlement and development of Texas, both genealogically and culturally.

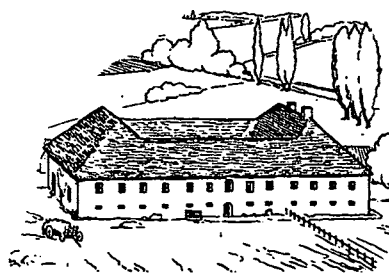
After a transatlantic flight, the carefully planned but flexible itinerary begins in Zurich, Switzerland and quickly moves into the dark and moody Black Forest, Germany's enchantingly rustic land of handmade crafts and self-sufficient folk. Two days later the travelers will be carried through the quiet French countryside for a glimpse of provincial culture in historic Burgundy before entering Switzerland near spectacular Lake Geneva and beginning a two-day Alpine adventure. The group will visit numerous places in the dramatic Alps, known both for their unrivaled beauty and their independent, conservative people. Then, descending into southern Europe, the tour enters Italy for a five-day excursion through this region of profound cultural significance, through the great Italian cities of Milan, Pisa, Florence, Ravenna, and Venice. The first portions of the itinerary will have then directed the group through various distinctive Germanic and Latin cultures while the last part carries the tour to Austria, that German-speaking region that seems both Northern and Southern as well as Eastern and Western. After a two-day tour of convivial Austrian countryside the group will arrive for a three-day stop in Vienna, once the capital city of an enormous empire and still one of the world's most cosmopolitan cities.

The tour is a fifteen-day excursion offered at a price 15-20% lower than comparable deluxe tours. Anyone interested in obtaining more information about this small, congenial and educational trip should immediately contact Prof. and Mrs. Glen E. Lich, Westland Place, 718 Jackson Road, Kerrville, Texas 78028. The telephone number is 512-257-3439.



Florence--Palazzo Medici

Familien = forschung



Farm on the Danube Plain.



Florence--The Annunciation,
by Donatello



Heuriger in Lower Austria.
(Beethoven's house at Heiligenstadt.)

This style survives up to the outer suburbs of Vienna. The small, low buildings are symmetrically placed on either side of a yard open at the street end by a coach-house door.

These big quadrangular farm buildings (*Vierkant*) round a central courtyard stand alone in the middle of each estate.

I sdiap onham bocum
aufa yhy upafsignave

Attention all G.T.H.S. Author-members

-18-

In the last fall issue of the German-Texan Heritage Society Newsletter I requested all author-members of the G.T.H.S. to send me information on their published books.

The responses have been so few that I cannot write the proposed essay. Will you, therefore, please send me the desired information now, if you have not already done so. Please list:

1. Your full name and address,
2. The title(s) of the book(s),
3. The place(s) of publication,
4. The name(s) of the publisher(s),
5. The year(s) of publication,
6. The theme(s) or subject matter of the book(s),
7. Your work and specialty, your occupation and interests.

Please send your responses to Gilbert J. Jordan
3228 Milton Ave.
Dallas, TX 75205.

Calendar of Planned Meetings

German Conversation in the Country

Nach diesem selten kalten Winter in Texas können wir nun endlich wieder mit Goethe singen:

Wie herrlich leuchtet
mir die Natur!
Wie glänzt die Sonne!
Wie lacht die Flur!

Es dringen Blüten
aus jedem Zweig
und tausend Stimmen
aus dem Gesträuch

Die folgenden Treffen sind so angesetzt:

am 29. April um 2 Uhr bei Elizabeth Lehmann
604 Atlow Dr.
Brenham TX 77833 Tel. 409-836-7689

am 12. Mai um 2 Uhr bei Thecla Dallmeyer
801 South Park
Brenham TX 77833 Tel. 409/836-6504

am 26. Mai um 2 Uhr bei Wilma Kanter
New Ulm TX 78950 Tel. 409-992-3428
(gleich hinter der
weissen lutherischen Kirche)

Alle sind herzlich
WILLKOMMEN

Bringen Sie Freunde mit!

Wir sprechen deutsch und englisch!!

-19-

THE HISTORY OF WASHINGTON COUNTY, TEXAS

Reprint of the book HISTORY OF WASHINGTON COUNTY, TEXAS, by Charles Frank Schmidt, published in 1949, The Naylor Company, San Antonio is now for sale at \$6.00 plus .70¢ postage. From: Nancy Carol Roberts Memorial Library, 100 West Academy Street, Brenham, Texas 77833. This book is hard cover, well documented, with the addition of approximately 1800 surnames and about 400 subject indexes compiled by Dianna Bennet, librarian of the local library. For those persons with ancestral roots in Washington County you will find this additional feature a help.

Professor Schmidt also authored HISTORY OF BLINN COLLEGE, and translated TEXAS IM JAHRE 1848, TEXAS IN 1848, by Viktor Bracht. The reprinting was done by Herrmann Print Shop of Brenham, with funds from the Joseph Tristram Collection in the local library. This collection was established by Dr. Hugo Tristram Engelhardt of New Braunfels in memorial to his great grandfather, Joseph Tristram who for many years operated Tristram Pharmacy in Brenham. (This project was done on a non-profit base) Elizabeth Lehmann

When Kathleen St. Clair was compiling information for "Little Towns of Texas", I was asked by our postmistress to send her the history of Kendalia, which I did. However someone edited my story and made such a glaring error as to the naming of the town that I should like to make correction wherever I can. Whoever made the change wrote "There is some question whether the town was named for the County or the surveyor" Now for an explanation: The surveyor was named Grady and in no way can the name Kendalia be formed from Grady. The county was named for George Wilkens Kendall so it is possible that Mr Vogel named the town honoring Mr Kendall or the newly formed county of Kendall. It could have been done in this wise: Since by adding the ^{feminine} Latin gender "ia" to the name Kendall, striking out one letter "l" and changing the sound from short a to long a we have Kendalia.

If you can I should like the correction to appear in the next issue of "German-Texan Heritage Society newsletter."

Thanks a lot
Kendalia, Texas 78027
Flo. Walker - Mock

FROM LAUREN KATTNER
Rt. 1, Box 122
LADONIA, TX. 75449

ATTENTION DESCENDANTS OF NEW BRAUNFELS PIONEERS

Comal Co., Texas land records regarding New Braunfels reveal that between October 1846 and November 1849, 142 men and 2 women obtained either through outright procurement or by emigrant contract-- one other person, a miller, rented a parcel from the German Emigration Company. Help is needed to develop these statistics into a B.A. honor's thesis for Lauren Ann Kattner, who is in her senior year at the University of Texas at Dallas. Copies of or access to genealogical information and migration to and within Texas--preferably primary sources such as journals, Bibles, diaries, letters, etc.--would aid in this Family Reconstitution project and sociological study of the first two generations of German-Texans in New Braunfels. Pertinent persons listed in Comal Co., Texas Land Records Book A are: Peter Arnold, Alexis von Bauer, Ludwig Bene, George Benfer, A. Benner, Henry Blessing, Friedrich Bothmer, Victor Bracht, Frederick Victor Bracht (same person or son?), Heinrich Brasche, Breillipper, Johann Brecher, George Brune, Bussmann, O. Claren, von Cloudt, Jacques von Coll, Johann Jacob von Coll (name changed?), Count Ernst Coreth von Corredo, Henkel von Donnersmark, Gustave Dresel, Andreas Eikel, Eliza P. Dunn, Eleanor Elliott, Carl Elmendorf, Christian Engel, Ernst, L. Cachan Ervenberg, Valentin Fey, Gottlieb Fischer, Louis Fortemps, M. Fortemps, August Friedrich, Theodore Goldbeck, F. Guilbeau, Peter Harmani, Christian Hartung, Johann Hartung, Franz Haemmerle, Otto Heins, Heinrich Heitkamp, Martin Helmuth, Casper Herber, Theodore Herber, Heinrich W. Herbst, Ferdinand von Herff, Christian Hof, Gustav Hoffman, Joseph Hoffman, G.F. Holekamp, Holzappel, H. Imhof, Peter Imhof, Leopold von Iwonsky, Johann Jahn, Christian Kaiser, D.H. Klaerner, George Klappenbach, Jacob Klein, Stephen Klein, Valentin Klein, Dr. Theodor Koester, Henry Koontz, Wilhelm Krake, Conrad Kreutz, Ferdinand Lindheimer, Christian Loeffler, Philip Luck, Andreas Meixner, Franz Magheinecke, Mattern, William H. Merriwether, Johann Mertz, John O. Meusebach, John L. Miller, Wilhelm Moeller, Christoph Moesgen, Moritz, Friedrich Mueller, Jacob Mueller, Louis Negendank, Augustus Nette, Nix, Johann Petry, Ludwig Pook Johannes Reick, Anton Reidel, Nicholas Reidel, Johann Reinhard, Heinrich Reininger, Reiss/Reitz, Gabriel Remmler, Julius Rennert, Otto von Roeder, Heinrich Roege, H. Roeser, G.F. Saltzinger, Sattler, Carl Schaefer, Scherz, Friedrich Schlichting, Edward Schmidt, Leonard Schmidt, Johann Schneider, Schoene, H.T. Schuette, Valentin Schulmeyer, Johann Schulze, Michel Schulze, Thomas Schwab, Charles H. Siebert, Christoph Spangenberg, Hermann Speiss, M.J. Startz, George N. Stebbins, Th. Sterzing, Peter Stock, Tausch, Christian Thiel, G.J. Thielpape, Thomae/Thomas, Tolle, John F. Torrey, Ulbrich, George Ullrich, Friedrich Uttermoehlen Sr. and Jr., Frederick Victor, Heinrich Voelcker, Vogt, A. Wedemeyer, Jacob Weil, John Wengeroth, Joseph Wersdorffer, William Wetzel, Theodore Weidenfels, Wilhelm Weidenfels, Hermann Willke, Hermann Willke II, Louis Willke, G.F.A. Wrede, J.F.A. Wrede, Nicholas Zink. The Neu Braunfelser Zeitung has listed the following additional settlers in the past: B. Albrecht, J. Arnold, H. von Assel, G. Baldus, Carl Bellmer, H. Bevenroth, G. Brecher, C.H. Bremer, C. Brockheim, F. Burg, H. Burkhard, C. Feyck, F. Fischer, Ch. Fortemps, Chr. Hans, Fr. Hartung, H. Hartung, Ludwig Hartwig, E. von Hartz, Johann Hassler, F. Heidemeyer, H. Heitkamp, J. Heym, Peter Horne, George Humar, Jacob Kaderli, G. Kirchner, Jos. Klein, N. Klein, W. Koch, H. Kraft, J. M. Kreitz, J. Keuhne, C. Luck, Th. Luck, Chr. Luentzel, J.H. Lux, L. Martin, E. Mergele, Fr. Muenzler, A. Pelzer, G. Peter, J. Rahn, A. Ram, G. Reeh, J. W. Reinartz, Dr. Wm. Remer, W. Reuter, F. Saalmueller, G. Sacherer, M. Sanders, A. Sauerborn, H. Schaefer, Ph. Schaefer, J. Schmitz, H. Seele, E. Siehn, N. Siering, Sylvester Simon, C. Stock, J. Voelcker, L. Vogel, Ph. Weil, Th. Weil, G. Wenzel, Ignaz Wenzel, A.J. Weyel, J. Winkler, J.A. Wuest, N. Zucher, N. Zuercher, H. Zuschlag, Johann Baldus, J.G. Beckel, Julius von Bose, H. Bothmer, C. Brockhuisen, Peter Burg, George Fritze, Ludwig Fr. Fritze, Peter Gerlach, Maurice Germain, M. Guenther, Justus Herber, Elizabeth Hobarth, Wilhelm Holzmann, Anna Jokel, Joseph Jung, Johann Kaderli, J. Andreas Koch, Sophie Koester, Conrad Kraushaar, Marianne Kuhn, Catherine Langguth, Daniel Letsch, E. von Lochhausen, Louis Luck, Conrad Mertz, John Merz, Emil Meyer, Joseph Peters, H. Fr. Th. Reiche, Alois Russer, Alexander Sartor, Johann Sauerborn, Philip H. Schaaf, Chr. Schellentraeger, Heinrich Schelper, Napoleon Schippach, Carl Schloesser, H. Sowersby, Anton Troeste, Gustav von Vechten, August Weinert, Reinhard Weinert, Wilhelm Weyel, Conrad Zuschlag, Johann Ruck, Carl Schertz, and Johann J. Weyel. Postage and copying fees are guaranteed, or an appointment can be made. Please contact Lauren at Rt 1 Box 122; Ladonia, TX 75449.

In observance of 300 years of German immigration to America, DIMENSION offers a special double issue:

The Image of America In Contemporary German Writing

Guest Editor: Fred Viebahn

- "A continent still in possession of its wildness and unspent life" (Andersch)
- "City Lights . . . the most fantastic bookstore in the world" (Bienek)
- "News from Los Angeles tends to have a catastrophic flavor" (Vogt)
- "the obstructive relationship of man and Nature" (Kunert)
- "The sky was blue, and the sky was still blue after another hundred miles" (Geerk)
- "Very seldom did I see proper churches, built of stone" (Geiser)
- "Breakfast . . . is America's nicest time of day" (Richartz)

In over ⁵⁷⁰~~400~~ pages forty-six contemporary German-language authors come to grips with the land they grew up with from afar — the fabled wonderland comes to life, and the effect on the writers is now wrenching, now disarming, now fascinating, now exasperating, but always direct and provocative.

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Horst Bienek	Ernst Herhaus	Oskar Pastior	Guntram Vesper
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Ludwig Fels	Peter Stephan Jungk	Arno Reinfrank	Wolf Wondratschek
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----- Detach Here And Mail -----

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Please send me _____ copy(ies) of THE IMAGE OF AMERICA IN CONTEMPORARY GERMAN WRITING, a special double issue of DIMENSION, at \$10 per copy, plus \$2 per copy for postage and handling.

I enclose \$ _____ . (Texas residents add 5% sales tax)

Name _____

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ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH

623 EAST COMMERCE STREET
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS 78205

Dear Friend,

Let me begin by quoting from a letter written on 24 April, 1978 to the pastor of St. Joseph's Church by the late O'Neil Ford, renowned architect:

"I have loved St. Joseph's since I first saw it in 1926 ... I am so pleased that you and your parishioners and many other interested persons in San Antonio are beginning to know what a treasure St. Joseph's is, and that there is an interest in the problems of stopping and preventing damage."

The damage referred to by Mr. Ford was indeed stopped. In the Spring of 1982, extensive restoration work on the exterior of the church was begun and completed -- thanks to the generosity of conservation-minded people who, like Mr. Ford, felt that St. Joseph's was "the jewel in the heart of San Antonio". Funds were raised by parishioners and friends of St. Joseph's and a matching grant received from the Texas Historical Commission. (The church was declared a historical landmark in 1978.)

With the encouragement of the San Antonio Conservation Society, and the continuing support of faithful friends and parishioners, plans are underway to raise funds to begin Phase 2 of the Restoration Project - namely, the repair of the church's interior. Targetted for immediate attention are the precious stained-glass windows. "Save a Landmark" is the theme of a festival to be held on May 27; all the proceeds will go towards building a Preservation Fund. I am confident that, with this and other fund-raising activities planned for the coming year, sufficient monies will be raised to obtain matching funds from organizations and foundations. I would be most grateful if you participated in our festival by disposing of the enclosed tickets. Your stubs and tax-free donations can be mailed in the enclosed envelope. Note that the purchase of the tickets is not necessary in order to win.

Here are some interesting facts about St. Joseph's: Originally built in 1868 to serve the spiritual needs of German immigrants, it has become a thriving center of prayer and worship for people of many ethnic and cultural backgrounds. The San Antonio Liederkrantz, founded here in 1892, enhance our services by singing traditional and contemporary hymns in German and Latin. The popular melodies of the Spanish choir are heard at the 9:30 Mass each Sunday. Recently, a series of four concerts was given by the Texas Bach Choir. Every day, tourists and conventioners stop to admire the exquisite stained-glass windows, the delicately-carved sanctuary, and the inspiring Gothic arches. Finally, because of its unique location, the church is often referred to affectionately as "St. Joske's".

As a lover of things beautiful, join our efforts to "Save a Landmark".

Asking God's blessing on you, I am

Yours sincerely,

Rev. Donald Brouillard S.S.S.

Rev. Donald Brouillard, SSS
Pastor, St. Joseph's Downtown Church

PIEPER - STOCK

-23-

Johann George Stock, born January 14, 1832 in Bavaria, probably came to Colorado County in 1854. In 1874, he married Theresa (Therasia) Roeber (Ripper, Ripple, Weber other spellings), born June 3, 1848. This was her second marriage; she was first married to Antonio Frick and they had two daughters, Rosa and Franziska.

The 1880 census placed George and Theresa in Bernardo Prairie, Colorado County. It also listed Anna and John as their children.

George bought land in Colorado County in 1875 and sold land in 1883 and 1895. Daughter, Tillie Bernshausen, recalled moving around 1895. The boys got to go in horse and wagon, but she went by train with her mother and sisters. She was five at the time and being born in 1890, would make the moving date correct. She also remembered moving near a creek.

In 1892, George received his Naturalization Papers in Colorado County.

When George and Theresa moved from Colorado County, they settled in the Barclay area, Falls County, and they farmed land there. Their son, John, married Kate Pieper. George and Theresa are both buried at St. Joseph's Cemetery, Cyclone, Texas. George died July 30, 1912 and Theresa died November 15, 1919.

The book, New Homes in a New Land by Geue, lists P. Pieper as a German who fought in the Texas War for Independence. In 1836, Peter Peiper was granted 2 labors of arable land and 23 labors of pasture land by State of Coahuila and Texas. In 1838 he applied for additional land.

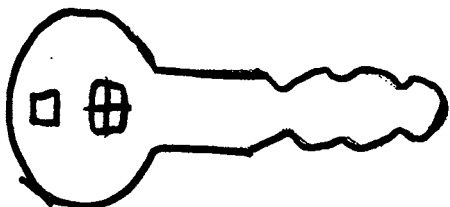
Peter Pieper's wife died and he married Elizabeth Kotter Simon, widow of Casper Simon, in 1838. They had a son Paul Pieper, born June 20, 1846 in Frelsburg. Paul joined the Confederate Army June 13, 1862, as a substitute for Sam Friedberger of Fayette County. He was 16 years of age at the time. He served for 18 days in Co. H., TVI, Col. R. T. P. Allen's Regt., CSA.

In 1866, Paul Pieper married Catherine Wendel in Columbus, Colorado County. Her parents were Frances and Cecelia (Mayer) Wendel. In 1868, they moved to Rockdale. In 1882, Kate was born in Rockdale, but six weeks later they moved to Falls, County. They lived in Barclay, Lott and back to Barclay. In 1901, Kate married John Stock (son of George and Theresa) and that is how the two families combined.

Whenever Paul Pieper died in 1914, his obituary recalled him as being one of the oldest German citizens of Falls County and one of the largest land owners in the county. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and his interment was with Masonic honors. It also noted that he was prominent in democratic politics, yielding a great influence in the affairs of his community. He served as county commissioner several terms and was perhaps one of the best known and respected citizens of this section. He donated land for the Barclay Public School.

John and Kate Stock farmed in the Barclay area the rest of their lives. Their living children Raymond, Cathleen, Johnny, Pauline, Clarence, George, and Melvin still own land in the area. Many of the grandsons of John and Kate still farm the land. John died in 1956 and is buried in Barclay Cemetery. Kate, affectionately known as "Aunt Kate" died on March 21, 1964. She was a member of the Ruth Circle and Ladies Aid of the Salem Luthern Church, Terry's Chapel. She is also buried in the family plot in Barclay Cemetery.

Carol Stock
Rt 1
Roselrud, Tx 76570



THE KEY TO GERMAN-AMERICAN

GENEALOGY

Clifford Neal Smith and Anna Piszczan-Czaja
Smith. Encyclopedia of German-American
Genealogical Research. New York: R.R. Bowker Company (a Xerox Education Company),
1976.

One of the pleasant features of a sabbatical from teaching is that each week when I go to my office at Schreiner College, a sizable trove of mail awaits me. Sometimes the surprises are pleasant indeed. One such discovery is this present volume by Clifford and Anna Smith on German-American genealogy.

For years German-Americans have needed such a handy reference in the English language. Americans of British descent, whose search for ancestors often creeps forward at a rate of perhaps only a half dozen new forebears a year, are assisted by a wealth of research aids, guidebooks, handbooks, gazetteers, and so forth. German descendants, on the other hand, who may very well strike on new ancestors at double-digit rates from a single inquiry, have had very few printed sources to help them make the often very difficult first contact. The Smith book promises to ease the difficulty.

This large-sized, cloth-bound, carefully indexed volume is divided into eight major sections, and each section is further broken down into numerous headings like State Vital Records, Requesting Research Assistance in Germany, and Internal Dialectal Clues in German Surnames. In these 273 pages, a researcher will find a treasury of practical advice backed by sound scholarly muscle.

The preface and the opening section, a very readable bibliographic essay on basics of German-American research, are especially commendable. They are both accessible and comprehensive. The second major section focuses on German ethnic religious bodies in America, and will be of less use to most Texas readers, but the later sections--language and onomastics, a cultural geography of German-speaking Europe, a survey of primary sources, Jews in southwestern Germany, heraldry, and genealogical methods--will prove indispensable to readers from Pennsylvania to Texas and Oregon.

Many books on subjects like genealogy suffer from narrow vision, poor style, and a variety of other ills. This volume shows none of these weaknesses. I carefully read two sections on subjects which are generally poorly handled. The Smiths had written excellently in these areas. I found no errors, though I wished the section on burgher coats-of-arms had been longer. I checked on two questions I have had since I worked in genealogy in the 1960s. I found answers. Good answers.

No library in a German-Texan town or at a college or university where German-American courses are offered should be without this valuable reference. For those of you who are likely to use a book like this one more than two or three times, I recommend that you order your own copy. You know it will be checked out when you need it.

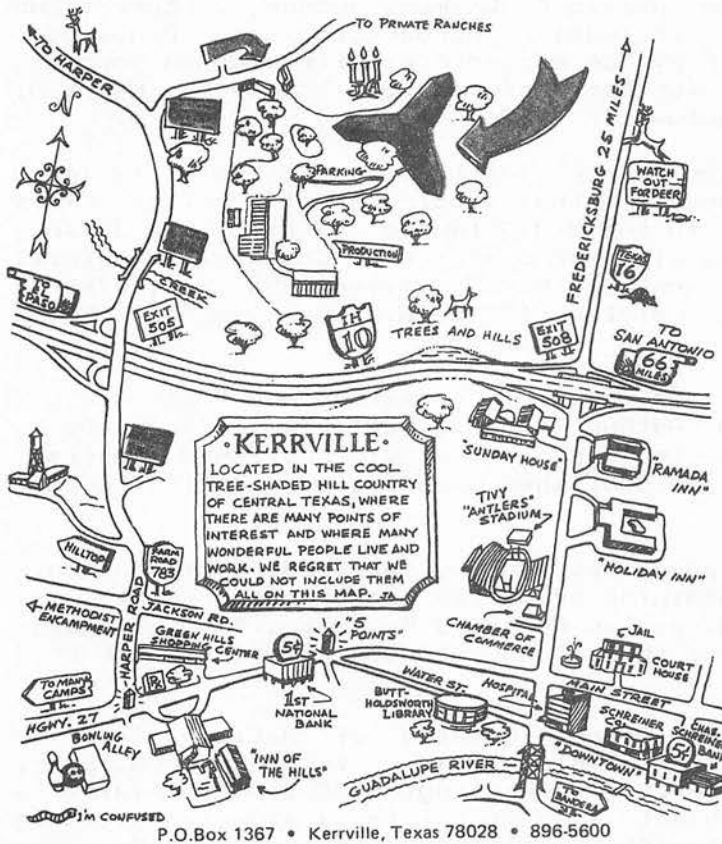
Schreiner College

GLEN E. LICH

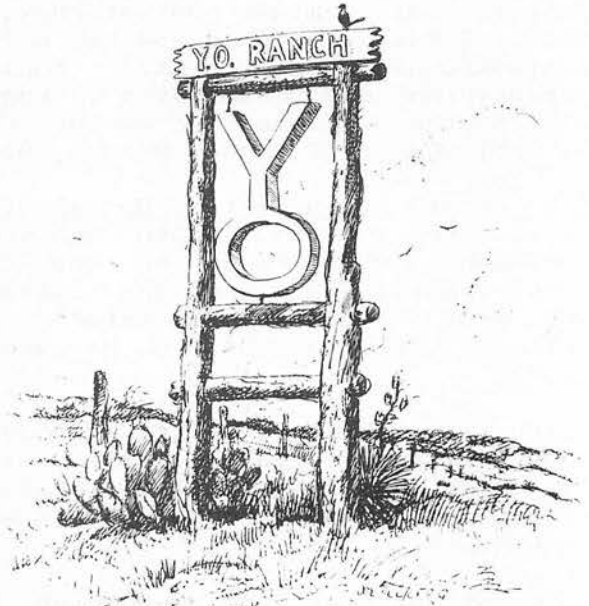
AN APPEAL FOR HELP

Mrs. Emily Cutrer of Austin seeks assistance from members of the Newsletter in her search for manuscript material, artifacts, or reminiscences pertaining to ELISABET NEY, a famous Texas sculptress. Emily is writing of Ney's career and life in Texas, and her work will be greatly speeded by leads or pointers from society members. She is also looking for descendants of GUSTAV SCHLEICHER. Ney did a bust of Schleicher in 1888, and Emily is seeking also to learn its whereabouts. If you can help in any way, please contact Emily Cutrer, 8012 Cardin Drive, Austin, Texas 78759. Tel. 512-346-3722.

WHERE IS JAMES AVERY'S?



P.O.Box 1367 • Kerrville, Texas 78028 • 896-5600



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GERMAN TEXANS' GENEALOGY SECTION

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

Kattner History and Genealogy, Vol. I, Descendants of the Amand Kattner Family of Texas will be available in April, 1984. Thoroughly documented to 1914, the book includes places and dates of births, christenings, deaths, burials, and marriages as well as the parents of spouses, occupations, lateral line relationships, family demography, geographic distribution and migration, and according to GTHS member Lauren Ann Kattner--cousins you didn't know you had. Lauren offers the book for \$5.00 if picked up at a Kattner-related reunion, or \$6.50 if mailed. Volume II will be available next year, to contain information on Amand, Maria, their children, and in-laws. Contact Lauren for additional information or to order at: Rt. 1, Box 122, Ladonia TX 75449.

The Genealogical Society of Kendall County, Texas announces the Everton Publishers' "Family Tree Climbing Can Be Fun," a one-day workshop to be held on Wednesday, March 28, at Saxon Hall of the First United Methodist Church, Boerne Texas. The workshop includes lecture, private consultation, slide presentation, and research time. The bulletin says, "Bring information on your family lines, and come prepared to work!" For information, contact: Rachel Morgan Betz, The Genealogical Society of Kendall County, P O Box 623, Boerne TX 78006.

Williamson County Genealogical Society will sponsor its fourth annual Genealogical Seminar on Saturday, May 19, at the American Legion Hall in Round Rock, Texas. Featured speaker will be Ronald A. Bremer, author, lecturer, and professional genealogist. Topics include: Introduction to Genealogy, Notekeeping and Organization, Research by Correspondence, Little Known Sources, and Southern States Research. For further information, contact: Hazel D. Talbot, WCBS, 707 Garden Meadow, Georgetown TX 78626.

The first Mid-Atlantic Genealogy Conference will be held July 12-14 in celebration of the 350th anniversary of the settlement of Maryland. This Conference will focus on research in the Mid-Atlantic states of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware, also the District of Columbia, Virginia, and West Virginia. For information, contact: Mary K. Meyer, Chairman, 8768-C, Ellicott City MD 21043, or Margaret S. Keigler, 130 Warwick Dr., Lutherville MD 21093.

Palentine Transcripts, a 14-page catalogue of genealogy and local history books is available for \$1.00 from Arthur C. M. Kelly, Box 129, R. D. 1, Rhinebeck NY 12572. The catalogue includes books of published baptism, marriage, and other records, as well as published genealogies, mostly from New York State.

Information from the Hungarian Embassy was sent by Ted Goedeke of Houston. This two-page information sheet, containing primarily travel requirements, may be obtained from the Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic, 3910 Shoemaker St., N.W., Washington DC 20008, or from their Consulate General, 8 E. 75th St., New York NY 10021.

Immigrant and Passenger Arrivals, A Select Catalog of National Archives Microfilm Publications (46 pages) is available for \$2.00 from: CATALOG, Dept. IPA, Publications Division, National Archives, Washington DC 20408. Available soon (if not already) will be subject area microfilm catalogues including Genealogical and Biographical Research, Military Service Records, and Diplomatic Records. The 320-page Guide to Genealogical Research in the

Genealogy, continued

National Archives is now available also, updating and expanding the 1964 edition. The price is \$21.00 in hardcover, \$17.00 in softcover. Visa and Mastercard holders may call 800-228-2028 to order, or send personal check payable to "Guide" to: Genealogical Guide, Box 143, National Archives, Washington DC 20408. (Note different addresses for ordering these two publications.)

A memo from the Texas State Library and Archives reveals that the normal hours open are from 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM, Monday through Saturday. Those traveling to Austin to use the collection should be aware that the library will be closed on Monday, May 28, and Wednesday, July 4, 1984. The mailing address is: Box 12927, Capitol Station, Austin TX 78711.

From the Minnesota Genealogical Society via "Keys to the Past," publication of the Genealogical Society of Kendall County, comes the warning that Beatrice Bayley is still with us. Her latest gimmick is an advertisement in the magazine "50 Plus" with a coupon for the reader to send in family names in which he or she is interested. This is yet another way she has of adding names to her mailing list. Please pass the message: people operating under names of Beatrice Bayley and Sharon Taylor (and there may be others) are rip-offs. There are still people new to genealogy who have not heard of them and succumb to the lure of a personalized Family Heritage Book, a set of glasses with the family coat of arms, or whatever. We have published this information before, and we thank the Genealogical Society of Kendall County for the reminder.

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 member. 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 for members. For non-members, there is a \$3.00 query fee. Please submit a concise paragraph or two, or simply a list of the surnames you are researching along with the Texas counties the families settled and the religion they practiced.

Andrea Berger Walston 919 Montclair, Waco TX 76710 is seeking information on the Berger family. John Theodore Berger was born 4 Aug 1875 in Schalkham, Bavaria. He was the son of Johann Berger (b. 23 Sept 1850, Weinberg, Bavaria) and Crescenze, maiden name unknown (b. 18 Mar 1845, in Germany). Johann Berger and his family left Qbing, Germany, on 29 July 1884, sailed from Bremen on 6 Aug 1884, and landed in New York on 15 Aug 1884. From there they went to Tours, Texas, where they settled. Johann Berger was a blacksmith in Tours and his son John followed this same occupation. Andrea would like to know where in Germany to write for birth or Catholic baptismal records of John Theodore Berger so she can find out the maiden name of his mother.

Ardone K. Wochman 1803 Palma Plaza, Austin TX 78703 is trying to find arrival records for Conrad Schueddemagen, also found as Schuddemagen and Shuddemagn. After World War I, the name was shortened to Shudde. Conrad (b. 1811, Hohenhamelin, Germany) left Germany with his family in 1847 or 1848 and arrived at Galveston. He married Wilhelmina Bauer in Oct. 1980. The Bauer family migrated to Spring Branch and started St. Peter's, the first church, in 1849.

Vickie Swanson 1549 Norriss Rd., Wichita Falls TX 79302 is trying to find descendants of Herman and Magdalena (Lena) Kenny and she believes the name is

Genealogy, From Our Members, continued

misspelled and should be Kunne or Kuene, names that are related to the Hitzfeld and Alberthal families of Fredericksburg. Herman and Lena had one known daughter, Carry (Carolina?), born about 1874-5 in Gillespie County. Lena was a daughter of Peter and Elies (Hohmann) Hellner. Lena's brother William Hellner had descendants found in the Dallas area, but to date no trace can be found of the Kennys or Kuenes. Prior to 1870, Elies had married Luis Sanches and died in 1885 in Fredericksburg. The children sold the land in 1886 and apparently moved elsewhere. Anyone able to furnish any information, or even a lead, would be of great help.

At this time, Vickie and her brother Grant Pfeil of Kingsbury are nearing completion of research on their Pfeil ancestors. There seems to be three "sets" of Pfeils in Texas. The name is not a common one in the U.S., with fewer than 1500 heads of households bearing the name. It is also not common in Germany. This is why Vickie and Grant feel there is a common ancestor. To date, they have traced the ancestry to about 1545, with siblings for each. The most interesting one is Georg Pfeil (b. 1570) who lived to nearly age 100, dying in 1670. There were many entries about him in a parson's diary during the Thirty Years' War and the Plague. This was a time of hunger and starvation, illness and disease, plundering and trampling the soil to prevent production. One entry shows that "Georg Pfeil's horse fell over in the street and people came running and tearing it to bits; one woman was seen leaving chewing on a leg and carrying the bowels in her apron." The entry for Georg's death in 1670 states that former Burgermeister George Pfeil was clear and alert of mind and died of old age, nearing the age of 100 years attested to by his family and friends.

Vivian Froehlich Taylor Rt 3, Box 263E, Weimar TX 78762 is researching ancestors named Froehlich/Froelich, Luck, Kollmann, Schnier, Schoen, and Altus. The Froehlich/Froelich family is her line of primary interest. This family left Antwerp on 6 October 1846 and arrived at Galveston 29 December 1846. The father Karl Philipp (?) Froehlich died at sea. His widow (nee Johannette Luck) married C. W. Schwartz who was immigrating with them. The family settled in Fayette County, in the Black Jack Springs-O'Quinn area. They purchased land from Charles and Louis Luck, brothers of Mrs. Schwartz (formerly Froehlich). Johannette Luck Froehlich Schwartz was born in 1814 at Gemunden, Germany and died possibly in 1898 at Black Jack Springs. Vivian does not know where she was buried. She is looking for data to verify the information she has so far on his family, plus the dates and locations of Johannette's two marriages. Johannette and C. W. Schwartz had no children, but she and K. P. Froehlich had four children: Charles W. (Karl), Hannette, Katherine, and Anna. Charles W. (b. 24 Dec 1841, Nassau; d. 17 Aug 1915, Winchester TX) married Louisa Schnier (b. 25 May 1849, Westphalia; d. 2 Oct 1916, Winchester). Vivian would like more information on Louisa's parents; her mother's maiden name was Melcher or Melchoir and the date and place of her marriage to Charles. Charles W. Froelich, Vivian's great grandfather, served in the Confederate Army under the name Schwartz (his stepfather's name). He was in Co. E, 1 (Yager's) Texas Cavalry (1 Texas Mid. Rifles) and played drum in the band. He was enlisted by Capt. F. V. D. Stucken (van der Stucken?) at Fredericksburg on 7 May 1862. Of the others in the family, Hannette was born in Hesse-Nassau and married a Luck, (no further information at this time); Katherine was born in Gemunden, married a Kollmann, and lived in Williamson County TX (no further information); and Anna married a Honts and lived around Yoakum (no further information). If anyone knows of any of these families, please write to Vivian. She is also interested in knowing more about the company in which Charles Froehlich served during the Civil War and about finding ships' passenger lists. She would also appreciate advice on putting together all the information she has collected to print a book for members of her family.

Genealogy, From our Members, continued

Eugene Voelkel 8 Ravens Perch, Bryan TX 77802 hopes that some of our readers might be able to provide him with some additional information concerning the German origin and emigration of the Schulze and Voelkel families who came to Texas from Germany in the mid-19th Century. In 1846 Henry Voelkel (Volkel in Germany) departed Wichenstein, Westphalia, to sail to America. He was accompanied by four sons--John, Henry, Jr., Ludwig, and William. They landed at Galveston, traveled overland by ox cart to Shelby in Austin County, and settled in Austin and Fayette Counties. Eugene has located the graves of three of the four sons in that area but has not been able to locate the grave or date of death of Henry, Sr. He has also looked at ships' records but has not been able to locate this family group, nor has he been able to obtain any information concerning the wife of Henry, Sr. In the book Our God Marches On, (a history of the Bethlehem Lutheran Church, Roundtop) the name Heinrich Voelkel appears on a church constitution dated 1867, but this could be either Henry Sr. or Jr. Three years after this Voelkel family came to Texas, Jacob Voelkel and his son John (Sr.), wife Catharina, and their three sons John Jr., William, and Ludwig followed approximately the same route as the earlier group and also settled in the Austin-Fayette County area. John Sr. bought a tract of land just outside Shelby on Mill Creek. However, John Sr. died soon after the family's arrival. At that time, Jacob assisted his daughter-in-law in the establishment of a homestead for her three small sons. Between them, they built a new home on the Mill Creek land, but unfortunately, Jacob died the following year (1850). It is believed that Catharina buried both her husband and father-in-law on the farm. The approximate location of the two unmarked graves has been passed down through the generations, and in 1982 a fence was erected around the site. It was earlier believed that the two graves were those of Henry Sr. and one of his sons (leader of the 1846 group). However, since ownership of the land has been definitely traced back to John Sr., and because of the close proximity of the dates of his and his father's deaths, it is assumed that the graves are those of Jacob and John Sr. Following the deaths of her husband and father-in-law, Catharina married her neighbor Henry Ferdinand Hetzel and together they expanded their original land holdings to approximately 200 acres. One son, Richard Hertzell, was born to this second marriage. The farm is still owned by his descendants. The descendants of these two groups of Voelkels have remained a rather close knit group and have been meeting for an annual reunion at Shelby for approximately forty years. The reunion is always held at Harmonie Hall on the first Sunday in August. The family has a rather extensive record of the family tree with names of some 3,000 descendants. The family is interested in pursuing research leading to a number of answers: Exactly where in Germany did both groups come from? On what ships and by what route did they come to Texas? What were the conditions that enticed them to come to America? What was the relationship between Henry and Jacob? The family is also interested in locating additional family members in order to perpetuate the family history through the annual reunions. Eugene has also sent information on the Schulze family, but we will keep that for our next issue. Does any part of his family's story sound familiar to our readers?

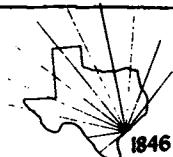
Lunes Schlinke Rt 1, Box 10, Nordheim TX 78141 learned recently that one of her ancestors was born in Leiden, Holland. The family moved from there to the Oldenburg area. She has written one letter, but has received no reply after three months. Does any one of our members have experience in writing for records in the Netherlands?

Genealogy, From Our Members, continued

Linda Curths 0-315 Luce, Grand Rapids MI 49504 is researching her husband's Texas family. His great great grandparents were Friedrich Curth/Kurth (1838-1895) and Marie Wolf (1830-1904). They came from Brandenburg, Prussia, around 1872-73 and settled in Travis County. They lived in the Richland and Coupland communities and attended St. John's United Church of Christ in Pflugerville. Marie had been previously married to Joachim Marwitz. They had one known child, August Marwitz (1856-1946), who married Minna Niemann in 1882 in Travis County. Friedrich and Marie were married in Prussia; they had two sons, Friedrich Jr. (Fritz) (1868-1955) and Albert (1870-1943). Alobert married Anna Louise Ziesemer in Travis County in 1894. Linda's husband is descended from Freitz. He married Emma Felder in 1889 in Travis County. Emma died sometime in late 1900. Linda is looking for the names of Emma's parents, the date of her death, and her place of burial. According to the 1900 Census, she was born in Sept 1868 in Germany. Fritz married again in 1901 to Bertha Bomke. Sometime between 1905 and 1908, the two Curth brothers left Texas to homestead in Canada. Later, Albert went to Oregon and Fritz to Michigan. On the grandfather's baptismal papers from St. John's Church are the following names: W. Anderson, Hulda Felder, Gust Felder, Adolf Wolf, and Reinh Mueller. Linda would like to hear from anyone who can identify those names--as well as the name Wilhelm Felder who was listed as a witness on Fritz and Emma's marriage record.

Fred Rickard 607 Tulip, Coulee Dam WA 99116 wants to know what happened to the following family that is listed on page 132 of A New Land Beckoned by Geue and Geue. The entry is: Richardt, Conrad--32, from Mülhausen; wife and ch--Marg.; Weser, 1844. Fred is interested in corresponding with any descendant of this family.

Correll Corbett 5775-B E. Hampton, Houston TX 77039 is interested in the brothers Christian and Karl Frederick Bergmann from Saxony. Christian married Johanna Christina Louise Dressler of Leipzig and Dresden. Their son Christopher William was seven years of age when they immigrated, probably in the 1850s. Christopher married Anna Marie Reinhardt (b. late 1840s or 1850s, New Braunfels), daughter of Johann Adam Reinhardt of Bern, Switzerland and Katrina Hartung of Hanover, Germany. She had two brothers and two sisters. It is thought that one of her sisters married Ottomar von Behr of Boerne. Christopher and Anna Marie's son was Christopher William Bergmann, Jr. (b. 23 June 1885, Boerne; d. 1969, San Antonio). It is thought that the family's stone house is still standing at Boerne. Christopher Jr. married Ada Cora Cowsert in July 1910 at Junction. Correll would like to correspond with anyone who has information on these families.



Hoelscher-Buxkemper Family

16th Biennial Reunion May 26 and 27, 1984

This is the BIG ONE, folks, the biennial reunion that brings some 1,000 descendants of the Hoelscher-Buxkemper family from far and near. The Saturday and Sunday activities will be at the SPJST Hall in Round Rock, Texas. Austin area kinfolks are organizing the event under the chairmanship of Elmer Entrop, 7306 Bucknell, Austin TX 78723 (512) 926-1809.

GTHS MEMBERS' GENEALOGICAL EXCHANGE

Members are encouraged to use this column format in sending information for the Newsletter. It gives readers the names, areas, and other facts "at a glance." Also, it is quicker for you to submit--and easier for your Genealogy Editor to compile! Let's have more for this section.

Member	Researching Families	Tex. County Settled	Religion
Nancy Sander Burnop 9202 Norchester Ct Austin TX 78729	Brieger	Fayette, Bastrop	Luth, Meth
	Gross	Bastrop, Lee	Luth, Wendish
	Menzel	Bastrop, Lee	Lutheran
	Pietsch/Schiederick	Fayette	Lutheran
	Richter/Franke	Fayette	Lutheran
	Sander/Knibbe	" & Lavaca, Lee	Lutheran
	Suess/Roeck	Fayette	Lutheran
	Thoms	Colorado, Austin, Fayette, Lavaca	Lutheran
	Tietjen	Colorado, Austin Fayette, Lavaca	Lutheran
	Weiser/Mitschke	Lee	Luth/Wendish

Additional information: Brieger from Bankau, Schlesien, 18566. Gross from Wüischke, Weicha and Nechern, Sachsen, 1859. Menzel from Schreibersdorf, Schlesien, 1859. Pietsch/Schiederick from Pottchapplitz, Sachsen, 1870. Richter/Franke from Dittersdorf and Berbisdorf, Sachsen, 1892. Sander/Knibbe from Kastorf, Hannover, 1867. Suess/Roeck from Graben, Baden, 1866. Thoms and Tietjen from ?, Oldenburg, 1861. Weiser/Mitschke from Buchwalde, Sachsen, 1880. (Nancy also says she likes this format!)

Andrea Berger Walston 919 Montclair Dr Waco TX 76710	Berger	McLennan	Catholic
	Wimmer	McLennan	Catholic
	Moosburger	McLennan	Catholic
	Deiterman/ Detterman	Colorado and McLennan	Catholic
	Miller	McLennan	Lutheran
	Weinberger	Hill & McL'n	Catholic

Curtis A. Dunk 11507 Shakespearian Way Austin TX 78759	Hempel, G.A.	Bastrop	Methodist
	Krooter, Sophie	Bastrop	Methodist
	Hempel, Chris- tian & Ida	Bastrop, Bell	Methodist
	Kunkel, John & Julia (Hempel)	Bastrop	Methodist
	Weise, Henry & Elizabeth	Bastrop, Bexar	Methodist

Genealogical Exchange, continued

Member	Researching Families	Tex. County Settled	Religion
I. D. Schultz 703 Indigo Dr. San Antonio TX 78216	Schultz, Anton	Washington, Fayette	Ev. Luth
	Schultz, Joseph	Washtn, Williamson	Ev. Luth
	Brandstatter, Anton	Austin	Catholic
	" , Alexander	Fayette, Milam	Catholic
	" , Peter	Fayette, Milam	Catholic
	" , Frank	Fayette, Milam	Catholic
	Schlottmann, Friederich*	Fayette	Lutheran
	Frosch Jr, Heinrich*	Fayette	Lutheran
	Tredemeyer, August*	Fayette	
	Renken, Johann D.	Lavaca	
	Groppe Sr, Aug.*	McLennan	
	Meinardus, Albert*	Fayette	
	Klug, Gustav*	Washington	
	Keilberg, Otto*	Washington	

*Looking for the origin of these; has the origin of the others.

Panhandle museum charts

I saw an article in your column some time back concerning Texas newspapers. The article dealt with a museum or collection of old newspapers from throughout the state's history.

I am most interested in finding papers from a couple of ghost towns and also old Uvalde area publications.

Would you be so kind as to reprint that information.

Thank you. I read your column regularly and you really do a fine job.

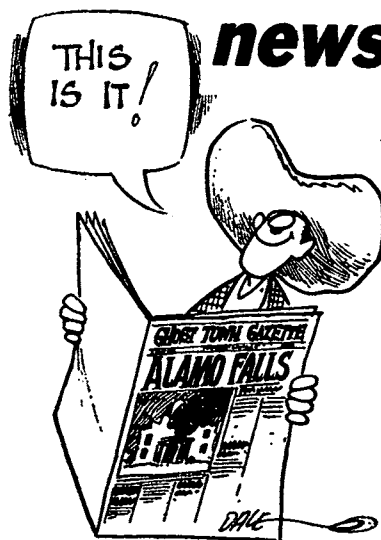
H.S.
UVALDE

The Panhandle Plains Museum is the place you are looking for.

The museum is in Canyon and is the home of the Texas Newspaper Project. The project is under the direction of Bobby Weaver.

It is estimated 6,000 newspapers have been published in Texas since the first paper appeared at Nacogdoches in 1813 but there is no accurate accounting of the number that were actually published, nor is it known where most of them are stored.

A survey to determine the exact number of newspapers ever published in Tex-



newspapering past

of Texas newspapers appeared in 1941 as "Texas Newspapers: 1813-1939." It is long since outdated.

When the present project is completed, it will have produced an extremely useful tool for people ranging from genealogists to newspapermen to historians.

The project staff is very interested in locating private collections of Texas newspapers.

Results of their work will be entered into a national library computer system and will also be published as a book that will give the locations of these rare and often valuable newspaper collections.

If anyone can locate what you are looking for these people can.

You can write them at Texas Newspaper Project, Panhandle-Plains Historical Museum, Box 967 W.T. Station, Canyon, Texas 79016.

as is being conducted. The survey is expected to be complete by the year's end.

Project representatives are visiting every part of Texas tracking down newspaper files during the next five or six years.

The only other comprehensive survey

San Antonio EXPRESS — Tuesday, November 22, 1983

THE JACOBY FAMILY 1846-1984

The emigration of Nicolaus Jacobi and wife Mary E. nee Felten, with four children, to America in 1846 was arranged by the Reverend Henry S.W. Basse, Pastor of the Evangelische Kirchengemeinde in Erndtebruck, Westphalia; kreis Wittgenstein.

The Jacobi Family left either Traben-Trarbach or Simmern, Rhineland-Pfalz where they lived and farmed in August 1846. They sailed on the ship "York" with Captain Morrill and landed at Galveston in October later that year. Ship lists found at the LBJ Library, Austin, Texas list the family and passage payment.

The Jacobi family made its way to Fredricksburg in late 1846 and Nicolaus drew town lot #88 on Austin St. He helped build the old Vereins-Kirche, farmed and worked as a stonemason and carpenter.

The children of the family were Henry, Peter, Dorothy and Caroline. Our branch of the family descends from Henry who married Johanna Otte in 1868. They farmed in the Cave Creek area east of Fredricksburg. In 1890 they farmed 101 acres at Stonewall on the Pedernales. Their children were Louisa, Albert C. (my Grandfather) William A. Elfrieda, Olga, Harvey P.

Albert Charles married Anna Mary Steitle July 18, 1900 moving to San Antonio before 1907. Their children were Levi A., Gilbert H., Sadie L., Alberta A., Olivia E., and Albert C. Jr. My Father, Gilbert Henry Jacoby now deceased (1971) was born on Krempkau St. just west of San Pedro Park, in August, 1907. The Family moved to the present Basse RD. and Venice St. and farmed until the early 1940's. Grandpa Jacoby drilled foundation holes for the Alamo Bank Bldg. with mule team and scraped out Hildebrand St. in San Antonio with a fresno or scraping bucket and his favorite mules Becky and Jack.

Gilbert H. Jacoby married Gladys V. Moore of Los Angeles Heights in 1946. Two sons, Gilbert H. Jr. and Thomas A. were born in San Antonio and the family lived in Bulverde, Blanco Co. Marble Falls and San Antonio.

In our possession is the old Koenigliche Prussiche Reisse Passe of Nicolaus Jacobi, dated 1846. I have encased the document in plastic folio for protection. To my knowlege, none similar exist in Texas. I will show the document by appointment at my residence in Boerne, Texas. Much information about our decendants is contained therein and anyone interested may call or write to Gilbert H. Jacoby Jr. Rt.3 Box 3186 Boerne, Texas 78006 Tel(512) 249-2911

I would be very interested to meet relatives of Nicolaus Jacobi or Mary E. Felten who live currently in Germany. It would bridge a very wide gap.

Gilbert H. Jacoby Jr.

GILBERT H. JACOBY
RT. 3, BOX 3186
BOERNE, TX 78006

From:
 Joyce Behr
 P O Box 591
 Boerne TX 78006

ERNST SCHILLING

Ernst Schilling, son of Büchsenmacher (gunsmith), Georg Schilling of Mehlis, Germany, was born November 18, 1835, and came to Texas at the age of 18. He arrived in Galveston on the ship "REFORM", sailing from Gossits, Prussia, with six other persons. After an extended stay in Galveston he and his companions traveled on foot to Comfort. In 1854, he and his future father-in-law, Carl Schmidt acquired adjoining tracts of land near the town of Comfort. There on 160 acres of land Ernst built a little log cabin and started farming. In 1856 he met his bride, Dorothea Schmidt, daughter of Carl and Magdalena Roland, Schmidt, in Galveston and they were married in 1857. They journeyed to the new colony of Comfort along with other members of the Carl Schmidt family from Magdeburg, Germany. The children of Carl Schmidt family being one son, Edward, and daughters Louise (Mrs. Ferdinand Schulze), Dorothea (Mrs. Ernst Schilling), Marie (Mrs. Christin Johns later Mrs. Carl Rosner).

The land between Comfort and the Holiday Creek was still in Indian territory and Ernst joined the Frontier Militia. Six of his children lived in the log cabin under the treats of the Indians. Every night, Ernst and Dorothea, would put up the ladder on the outside of the log cabin and put the children in the attic, and the ladder taken back down, so that the Indians wouldn't know where they were. On February 19, 1862, Ernst then 29, was put on the Muster Roll in the Comfort Precinct No.2, with rifle as weapon. When the Civil War broke out he was a private, age 30, for the Confederate Company of the 3rd Frontier District under Brigadier General J.D. Meadoo, Commanding, with Captain W.E. Jones, over Kendall County, Texas State Troops.

Ernst was very political minded and enjoyed his community, he was very unhappy when the petition came up for forming Kendall County, in 1862. Ernst was a petitioner voting against the forming of Kendall County.

Ernst Schilling, continued

-35-

About 1871, a large rock home was built, which is still standing on the original 160 acres that was granted to Ernst, by the State of Texas, under Gov. R.B. Hubbard on April 18, 1878. Ernst took a wagon and four teams of horses and went to Indianola to get the lumber, on his return, just south of Boerne he was ambushed by Indians and stole his horses. Ernst left his wagon and lumber and walked back to Comfort, where he borrowed horses and returned to get his wagon and lumber. This is now the home of his great grand-daughter Joyce Schilling Behr and her husband, Ottmar E. Behr, Jr. the great grandson of Ottmar von Behr, who lived in Sisterdale.

On May 21, 1881, Ernst purchased 48 acres on the Holiday Creek from the original Survey No. 344 issued to John Holliday by the Republic of Texas under Anson Jones, President. On June 24, 1889, Ernst purchased from his father-in-law his 160 adjoining acres which was survey No. 627 issued to Carl Schmidt by the State of Texas under Gov. Richard Coke. On July 12, 1889, that same year, Ernst purchased 298 acres known as Survey No 341 from the State of Texas under L.S. Ross, Governor.

Ernst passed away on December 9, 1889, from a stomach disorder, which he obtained earlier in life, when he caught his saddle horn in his stomach, from a fall off his horse. Dorothea passed away on August 20, 1921 and was layed beside her husband in the Comfort Cemetery. Ernst's Estate consisted of 397 acres which went to his oldest son, George. Ernst and Dorothea had eight Children; Alvine (Mrs. Joseph Grollimund), Ida (Mrs. Edward Perner), Rosa (Mrs. Carl Arhelger), Elsie (Mrs. Ernst Schellhase), George who married Anna Treiber, Carl, Edward who married Annie Burow, Dora (Mrs. Hilmar Pfeiffer).

Members are welcome to submit longer articles on their families and their research. We encourage ^{YOU} to submit them in camera-ready copy, as any manuscript for this publication. Please check the manuscript specifications published inside the back cover of each issue.

A GENEALOGY
(Summarized)

From:
Elizabeth Lehmann
604 Atlow Dr.
Brenham TX 77833

In the past nine years I have researched and compiled a limited genealogy of my ancestors printed in three books. Everyone of my ancestors immigrated to Texas in the mid-1800's. With a few exceptions it was possible to obtain information requested from Germany and Austria dating to 1600's, nevertheless, much more is needed to make these histories complete.

My great-great grandparents, Valentin Hoffmann born 1800, and Maria Caharina Stumpf Hoffmann born 1805, emigrated from Gleimhain, Grozherzogthum, Hesse. They landed in Galveston 3 October, 1846, with six children ranging from 14 years to 5 years of age. Valentin received a Fisher-Miller Land Grant of 320 acres of land located in Gillespie (now Mason) County. He sold this grant in 1853 for \$60.00.

This family chose to remain in Galveston during the 1846 Winter. In Spring 1847 they moved to Austin County "on the Brazos", and in 1848 Valentin bought 156 acres of land in Washington County for \$525.00. Documents and historians name the Hoffmann family as the first settlers in the Berlin community, about 2½ miles west of Brenham. (These documents for the grant were unknown until 1979 when found in research in the General Land Office, while researching another family).

The two sons, John Jost and Johan Hoffmann operated a grist mill and later a cotton gin in Berlin. Reinhard owned and operated a mercantile business in Brenham. J. Jost born in 1832, married Wilhelmine Krause in 1857 and they had 2 children when she died. He later married Elisabeth Imhof, born 1837 in Euserthal, Bavaria. Six children were born to this union. Reinhard Hoffmann born 1837, married Dorothea Hitscher in 1861. Their 7 children included one set of twins. (A 3-times great grandson, Donald A. Wilder, of Brenham, GTHS member and occasional contributor to THE NEWSLETTER). Daughters of Valentin and Catharina were 2 sets of twins, Margaretha married Edwin A. Harris; and Maria Katharina married Wilhelm Struwe from Schuelle, near Perleberg, Brandenburg Province of Prussia. Margretha and Katharina were born in 1840. Of the 12 children of Katharina and Wilhelm were two sets of twins. The youngest of the Hoffmann children was Anna Barbara, born 1841. She married Wilhelm C. Broesche whose family emigrated from Winzlar, Hannover, in the mid-1840's. This couple had 13 children.

The matriach, Maria Catharina Stumpf Hoffmann, celebrated her 102nd birthday with four generations in attendance. According to news clippings from the local newspaper, on her 100th birthday, observed in St. Paul's Lutheran Church in Brenham, 1905, she recited a poem that she had memorized in her childhood. Upon her death in 1902 the same newspaper devoted the front page obituary to this "remarkable lady who often referred to her birthplace as 'in the shadow of the Taunus Mountains' "

My great-great grandparents Ludwig and Caroline Zeye Lehmann and 4 sons immigrated from Havelberg, Brandenburg Province of Prussia, 1849. After landing in Galveston in December, 1849, they took a steamer up the Buffalo Bayou from Galveston to Allen's Landing, now the 'head' of Main Street in Houston. By wagon train they came to Washington County, and settled in the Berlin community. The 4 sons were Carl Ludwig (later Louis Carl) age 24; Gustav Adolph 22; Julius Albert age 18 and Hermann August age 15 years. (Dr. Charles L. Lehmann of Dallas is a great grandson of Louis Carl, and a GTHS member who is researching Civil War 1860's.)

Ludwig and sons purchased 200 acres of land on 2 March, 1850 for \$300.00 and in 1853 another 215 acres for \$718.00. Caroline died in 1853, and Ludwig in 1855, soon after the first step in the organization of the first Lutheran church in Washington County and surrounding counties were taken. Ludwig donated land for the church and school building.

The oldest son, Carl Ludwig, married Fredericka Clausmeier from Quernheim, Amt Lemforde, Hannover. Many descendants of this marriage continue to live in this general area of Texas.

Julius Albert Lehmann, my great grandfather was born in 1831 in Havelberg. He and Wilhelmine Rosenberg were married 25 December, 1855, and on 4 July 1856, Julius became a naturalized citizen of the United States. They had a daughter born in 1856 and two sons when Wilhelmine and the daughter died of typhoid fever in February, 1861. The 2 sons, Paul Julius age 3 years and Albert. Carl was then only ten months. Julius married Charlotte Klatt, and they had a son and a daughter. The daughter, Mathilde, married Carl Christian Lieb, son of the pastor Johan Georg and Katharina Dietrich Lieb. The son, Otto Bismarck Lehmann remained unmarried.

Lehmann's Genealogy, continued

Paul Julius Lehmann, born 26 December, 1857, married Sophie Loesch, daughter of Heinrich and Henriette Frasmann Loesch, who immigrated in 1857 and lived in the Berlin community. They had 9 children. In 1890 Paul and family moved to Fort Bend County, Texas, where their descendants continue to live. Albert Carl was baptized as Carl Albert. He was born in 1860, and married Anna Margretha Hoffmann in 1882. She was the daughter of John Jost and Elisabeth Imhof Hoffmann. Six children were born to my grandparents. Both grandparents lived to be 92 years of age.

Gustav Adolph, son of Ludwig and Caroline Zeye Lehmann, married Marie Klaeden, daughter of Carl J. Klaeden, cabin maker, who with his family immigrated in the 1850's. Gustav Adolph and Marie Klaeden Lehmann had 2 children when they moved from this general area in 1861, and have been lost to the current generations. Hermann August Lehmann, the youngest of the four brothers, born 1834, married Henriette Wehemeyer. He died childless in 1866.

Both Julius and Hermann served in Waul's Legion, Confederate States Army, 1862-1865. Julius and Wilhelmine purchased the homestead in the Salem community in 1859, and this same farm is today the property of a great-granddaughter and her husband.

The Lehmann History begins in Vienna, Austria, in the 1700's, where Gabriel and Anna Maria Lehmann had a silkcloth manufactory in the suburb of Gumpendorf. Bibles of both Louis and Julius have identical history of the progenitors. This history has been substantiated by documents from the State and City Archives of Vienna. (Koenigliche, Kaiserliche, Reich Oesterreich, or Royal, Imperial, Nation of Austria.) In 1978 Dr. Czeike, archive director, sent copies of 70 legal-size pages of transactions of this business. These were written in 17 and 18 century German script and legal style.

Gabriel Lehmann was given as 'Master silkcloth manufacturer'. According to the documents this firm had outlets in Paris and Leon, France, also exported silkcloth to Japan, China, Shangai, Batavia, and a Dutch company, Maatshappy. The gold medallion was awarded to this firm at the time of the trade fair, according to documents.

Five children were born to Gabriel and Anna Maria Lehmann according to baptismal records from St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church in Vienna. (Received in 1980). Only one son, Michael Adolph, my great-great-great grandfather, born 1764, lived. He married Maria Thersa Ludwig, born 1776, in Deutsch Liebau, Moravia. A son, Ludwig Lehmann, was born 23 November, 1794 in Vienna.

In 1795 Michael Adolph Lehmann "received a call to go to Philadelphia to found a silk factory there". On the way to Hamburg an extremely cold and unseasonable winter caused them to remain in the city of Magdeburg, the province of Magdeburg temporarily. Here he began a Konditori (confectionary) business. This family remained in Germany until the son, Ludwig and family emigrated from Havelberg to Texas in 1849. It is not known why Michael Adolph Lehmann, also a Master silkcloth manufacturer, did not continue with the emigration plan. A review of history in early U.S. shows the Philadelphia area had been settled before 1750's. The possibility of interference with American commerce in the war between France and England, the Naturalization Act by which no alien could become a citizen until he had resided in the U.S. 14 years; and/or the Sedition Act could have been a factor that my ancestors did not come to the U.S. at that time. It was known that the latter act caused many foreigners to leave the states.

In 1802 Michael Adolph and Maria Theresa Lehmann and their family moved to Havelberg, on the Havel River where they continued to live until emigration. According to history in the old family bible, six other children born to this union, however, Ludwig was the only one to survive. Church records from both Magdeburg and Havelberg document this same information. Michael Adolph died at the age of 56 years, and Maria Theresa continued to live with Ludwig and Caroline, whom Ludwig married at age 28 years. She was born in Seehausen, Altmark, the daughter of Johann Friederich and Anna Charlotte Genz Zeye.

Six children were born to Ludwig and Caroline. The four sons named above, and two daughters who died young. Ludwig continued the confectionary business combined "mit Land Wirtshaft", farming until the family came to Texas. Maria Theresa Ludwig Lehmann, age 75 years, died and was buried at sea 19 days after leaving the port of Hamburg, near the Isle of Madiera.

My maternal ancestors, Joachim Friederich and Henriette Dorothea Krüger Schawe (GTHS NEWS LETTER, Vol. V, No.2, Summer, 1983, Pages 119-120.) immigrated to Texas in 1852, the first of Friederich and Dorothea Blum Schawe children. A daughter and family, Friederich J. and Catharina Schawe Jahnke came in 1860, another son in 1867, Christoph and Sophie Bartels Schawe and family; and lastly, Wilhelm and Luise Schawe Müller, the widow of Christoph Friederich Wernecke, in 1869.

Lehmann's Genealogy, continued

Grandmother, Maria Johanna Mahlmann Schawe was born in 1848, and was the second child of Ernst Mahlmann born 1817 and Dorothea Marie Sievers Mahlmann born 1819. She was baptized in the Evangelische-Lutherische Kirchengemeinde of Rehburg, near the city of Hannover, in the Princely Kingdom of Hannover. (The Sievers-Mahlmann genealogy dates to early 1700's.) My great grandfather, Ernst Mahlmann was a Bürger und Tischlermeister (mastery in cabinetry) in Rehburg, as were both my great-great grandfather and his father, Cord Heinrich Mahlmann II and I. Ernst served his apprentice in the city of Hannover where he met Dorothea Marie Sievers born 1819. They were married in the Marktkirche of that city.

In 1853 Ernst and Dorothea planned to emigrate to Texas, and all arrangements were made when Dorothea suddenly became ill and died of pneumonia. A number of the Mahlmann family had emigrated to Washington County, Texas earlier. In 1854 Ernst remarried to Elisabet Hannig of Celle, and in 1857 he and his brother, Heinrich born 1809, and their families decided to come to Texas. They sailed on the ship, Weser, and arrived in Galveston in November, 1857. A daughter of Heinrich, Sophie Mahlmann born 1831, had immigrated in 1850, and married Wilhelm Kiel born 1829 in Winzlar, Hannover. After her death in 1863 he married her sister Henriette Mahlmann born 1842. The Kiel family was one of the group formed from that area who immigrated in the 1840's and settled in a community 12 miles northwest of Brenham and 4½ miles north of Burton. They chose the name of Rehburg for this site. This community with its Lutheran Church continues to be a progressive part of the county today.

Both Mahlmann families settled in the Berlin community, and Ernst lived near Salem several years where Johanna met Theodor Schawe. Ernst Mahlmann and family moved to Austin County in 1866, and bought a large farm in Bleiberville, near Welcome. The Mahlmann homestead is still in the family today. Ernst and Elisabet Mahlmann had four children, and many descendants live in Austin and Fort Bend Counties today.

Johanna Marie Mahlmann and Theodor Schawe born 1844 in Havelberg, Brandenburg Province of Prussia, were married 25 February, 1869, in Salem Lutheran Church by the pastor, Johan Georg Lieb. They had twelve children all of whom lived the proverbial "three score and ten" years. Theodore served in the Confederate States Army, Giddings Battalion from age 17 years. When his parents moved to Brenham to open a mercantile business with another son, Otto, and a son-in-law, Theodor and Johanna moved to the homestead built before the war. This house and farm continues to exist and is the property of a great-grandson in the Salem community. Theodore died at an early age of 53 years of pneumonia. He was remembered by his children as a very compassionate person with a life-long thankfulness that he recuperated from the harrowing experiences of the war, and the critical illness as a prisoner of war. It was said that he was a poet at heart, and this was exemplified in his poems, included here is one that he wrote as a young father in 1871.

Des Kindes Weihnachtslied

Wir Danken Dir, Du gutes,
Du liebes Weihnachtskind
Das wir so frohen Mutes
Am heiligen Abend sind.

O wärst du nicht gekommen
In jener heilige Nacht
Wie viel wär uns genommen
Das heut uns fröhlich macht.

Da brannten keine Kerzen
Hell in die Nacht herein,
Da wär es im die Herzen
Recht öde und traurig sein.

Da grünten keine Bäume
Mit süsse Früchte dran,
Und unser Kinderträume
Sie bleiben Kinderwahn.

Wie todeskalt und schaurig
Wär alles um uns her
Wie ganz erbärmlich traurig
Wenn kein Weinacht war!

Nun aber scheint die Sonne
Auch in der Winterzeit
Der Himmel strahlt vor Wonne
Auch wenn es stürmt und schneit.

Und wir, wir sitzen drinnen
Und horchen mühsenstill
Wie alles noch beginnen
Und alles enden will.

Wir schliessen allzusammen
Uns innig Arm in Arm,
Und bei der liebe stammen
Wird auch das Herz uns warm.

Wir hören die Geschichten
Die die uns so lieblich sind,
Und lassen uns berichten
Von lieben Weinachtskind.
Wir beten mit den Hirten
Dich liebes Kindlein an,
Und mächten Dich be wirten
Gleich wie Du uns gethan.

Lehmann's Genealogy, continued

Wir beten und wir singen
Ei ja, Du bist uns nah.
Hört ihr das Glocklein klingen
Der heilige Christ ist da!

Auf geht die Thüre - ein schimmer
Verklärt das ganze Haus,
Wie heilig sieht das Zimmer
Am heiligen Abend aus!

(In eile Geschreiben, am abent des 30ten Dezember, 1871. Theodor Schawe.)

Wie dufteds durch die Räume
So süs so wunderbar,
Wie flimmerts durch die Bäume
So mild und sternenklar.

Und alles lebt und webet
Und alles blüht und glüht,
Zum Himmel hoch erhebet
Sich alt und jung Gemuth!

TRANSLATION

The Christmas Child's Song

We thank you, you good
And lovely Christmas Child
That we can be of good cheer
This holy evening.

O had you not come
Yon holy night
So much would have been withheld
That today is our joy and happiness.

There would be no candles beaming
Forth into the night
And our hearts would be
So desolate and sad.

There would be no green trees
Bearing sweet fruit, and
Children's dreams would have
Remained childish fantasies.

How cold and gruesome
Eveverything around would be!
How very pitiable and wretchedly sad
If there were no Christmas!

Now, however, the sun shines also in winter
The heavens beam of joy and bliss
Even though storms and snow
Come over us (or, when life's billows roll)

We sit indoors, listening
Quietly as a mouse, wondering
How everything will begin
And how it all will end?

We cuddle close together
Tenderly arm in arm
This playful jesting fun
Is also heartwarming!

We hear the stories
That are so dear to us,
Letting these instruct us,
About the dear Christ Child.

With the shepherds
We worship you, dear Child
And would like to serve you
As you have served us.

We pray and we sing
Ah yes, You are dear to us.
Do you hear the little bells ringing?
The Christ Child has come!

The door opens...a glow
Illumines the whole house.
How beautifully sacred
This room seems on Christmas Eve.

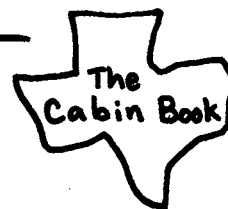
What sweet, wonderful fragrance
Is floating through the rooms!
How mild the starlight sky
Twinkles through the trees!

Everything is alive and vibrant.
Everything is abloom and aglow
The spirit of both old and young
Rise heavenward!

Tranlation by: Hertha Ziehe Schawe
June 13, 1975

FAMILY TREE
MARY C. BOND
ROUTE 1, BOX 142G
NIXON, TEXAS 78140

GTGS member Mary C. Bond has written a column "Family Tree" since 1977. It appears in the Seguin Gazette Enterprise and the Gonzales Inquirer. She will be most happy to convey any messages, notices, reviews, or inquiries free of charge for our members.



For German Texana Collectors ONLY !
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The GERMAN-TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY is considering a sponsorship program to reprint classics of German Texana that are no longer in print. The recent republication of Roemer's Texas was the first step in this direction, and response has been strong.

An opportunity now exists to sponsor a new edition of a very significant early work, Charles Sealsfield's The Cabin Book as it was printed in the 1871 edition. Das Kajütenbuch was first published in 1841 in Europe, and it went through almost twenty editions. It was the first major novel about Texas, and it was the most widely sold novel about Texas until Fred Gipson's Old Yeller stormed the international market in the 1950s.

Das Kajütenbuch was recently republished by Reclam Books in Germany, and a review of that German-language edition is in the GTHS Newsletter, Vol. 5 (Summer 1983), pages 92-93.

This is the book that ignited the fancy of German readers in the 1840s with its imaginative tales of life and possibilities in Texas. Probably as much as any other publication, including Friedrich Ernst's famous letter, Sealsfield's novel contributed to the German migration to Texas.

The English translation matches the style of Sealsfield's original German. The new edition is planned with a map and illustrations, a foreword, and an afterword by Dr. Alexander Ritter on Sealsfield's place in German literature. It will be delightful reading, and it will make a handsome present for friends. It is a timeless classic in the style of Huck Finn or Tom Sawyer.

After publication, the price of the book will be \$15.95 plus tax and handling. If you place an order before publication, you will receive a 40% discount. The pre-publication price is \$9.95 for orders placed now.

If you want to reserve a copy of The Cabin Book at the pre-publication discount, please send a postcard or letter to Dona Reeves, Route 2, Box 239 -A, Buda, Texas 78610 as soon as possible. Do not send money now. Indicate the number of copies you will want.

San Antonio, Texas

The SUNDAY EXPRESS-NEWS, March 18, 1984

Page 3-L

Strong men blanch at written German

Long before the Kaiser and Hitler, the German language took a bad rap from Americans. Mark Twain wrote a diatribe against it, and no doubt millions of students whose *Ursprache* isn't *Deutsch* agreed with him.

After all, a language in which "Mr." is masculine, "Mrs." is feminine, but "Miss" is neuter is outrageous. An outlander has to memorize not just the nouns but also the gender in each case. There's no good reason why a roof is *das* Dach (n.), a ruby is *der* Rubin (m.), and a shovel *die* Schaufel (f.). But wait — depending on what is done to or with a ruby, and how many of them there are, the article declines through *der, des, dem, den* and *die, der den, die*.

I have no idea why a ruby's male and a shovel's a lady, but that really isn't the big problem with German. Nor is the fact that the verb comes at the end of the sentence — that's even useful if you see you're saying the wrong thing in mid-sentence. Latin and classical Greek are far more difficult. I can't really believe Cicero actually spoke like that in the Senate, or that Demosthenes could remember eight declensions without a prompter. Even Russian is more peculiar. As for logic, try to explain why we pronounce *bough, how, dough, sew* and *hew* to any Alsatian.

Absence of elegance

However, we don't badmouth Latin or Greek merely because we no longer have to study them; we recognize their definite eloquence and elegance, both of which we call on today to embellish our own language.

However much Tacitus praised the Germans he couldn't have written in their modern language. He'd have run out of papyrus, besides being put off by the lack of epigrammatic style and grace. For the foreigner's problem with German is not the difficulty of learning to speak it, but the often utter absence of clarity and elegance in its *written* form.

Unfortunately, our education system makes people read German before they start speaking it, which loses most of them forever.

There is splendid German poetry — you can enjoy Heine even without



T.R. Fehrenbach

understanding German — and wonderful, pungent German dialect that gets to the point as succinctly as English. But the written language, now — that shouldn't happen to a Nietzsche.

Word-building

You see, German is a word-building language. Instead of borrowing words and concepts as English does for conciseness and sheer elegance, the Germans make up their own. There's nothing intrinsically wrong in this; it works in Anglo-Saxon and Old English. But it depends upon who does the word-building.

Let the wrong people do it and the fat's in the fire. I've seen strong men blanch when confronted by a volume of *Der Untergang des Abendlandes* — because that's what happened to the German tongue.

The poets, balladeers and orators didn't get to it first — the academics did.

Latin and Greek were formed and polished by aristocratic speechmakers and brilliant writers. The major Western languages were honed nicely by semi-literate courtiers before servants were allowed to record them. It's impossible to discount the influence of genteel society on the development of French, and it was profound even on English. But German took a different course.

Learned jargon

Germany was divided into many small states until a century ago, each with its own petty court and establishment. Until at least 1800 the upper classes spoke either French or dialect, just as upper-class German-Swiss do today. High German was relegated to the pulpit, the university or the chancellor, and thus to the mercies of preachers and professors.

Frederick the Great spoke French to his courtiers and his horse, German to his bureaucrats and civil servants.

The written language was concocted therefore by the middle class, worse, the educated middle class, clerics, academics, middle-management bureaucrats. And when revolution, nationalism and unification destroyed the use of French and required a common national language, Germans were saddled with this learned jargon, upon which neither the upper or lower classes had much influence.

What evolved was a German that resembles Alexander Haig's English.

Germans by and large do not talk in this language. If they did, German armies probably would not have been able to cross the Rhine in either war, and the German navy couldn't have launched a torpedo. Those who really know German realize that foreign psychiatrists are confused by Freud and Jung mainly because nobody has been able to translate them; instead of Greek or Latin, they used learned-style Germanic word-building.

U.S. in danger

Not to sneer; it *can* happen here. If you don't think so, pick up a copy of any social sciences book written in learned American jargon, or any of the interoffice memos of the San Antonio public schools system. Or refer to the current Pentagon procurement manual, which lists a "wood interdental stimulator."

That's a toothpick, son. Lord ha' mercy, as Shakespeare said; the next time we may not be able to get across the Rhine ourselves.

T.R. Fehrenbach is an author-historian who has written extensively about Texas, Mexico and the Southwest.

FOUNDERS' DAY

San Antonio Conservation Society Newsletter

Society Awards Authors

by Kristin Swanson

March, 1984

The Conservation Society will stage the Founders' Day Publication Awards and Special Citations noon picnic at the Wulff House on Thursday, March 22. Tickets are \$8.50 and will include a showing of Michael Moss' handcrafted Texas furniture. Reservations must be made before March 15.

Many society members as well as non-members will be presented citations in such categories as books, cartoons and craftsmanship.

In the book category, Francis E. Abernethy will be awarded a citation for "Singin' Texas." Margaret Cousins will receive a citation for her book, "The Boy in the Alamo." In addition, Daniel E. Fox's book, "Traces of Texas History: Archeological Evidence of the Past 450 Years," will be a citation recipient.

The Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering

Record is the citation recipient for the book, "Historic America: Buildings, Structures, and Sites," compiled by Alicia D. Stamm and edited by C. Ford Peatross. Terry Jordon's book, "Texas Graveyards, A Cultural Legacy," also will receive a citation. In addition, "Festivals of San Antonio" by John Palmer Leeper and Caroline Shelton will be cited.

"Hermann Lungkwitz, Romantic Landscapist on the Texas Frontier" by James Patrick McGuire will receive a citation and Wilbur L. Matthews' book, "San Antonio Lawyer: Memoranda of Cases and Clients," will be honored. "Five Acres and Dementia: How to Restore an Old Texas Farmhouse and Keep Smiling" by Augusta Mutchler also will be cited.

William A. Owen's book, "Tell Me a Story, Sing Me a Song: A Texas Chronicle," will be a citation recipient, and "The People's Architec-

ture: Texas Courthouses, Jails, and Municipal Buildings" by Willard B. Robinson will be cited. The final citation recipient in the book category will be "A Dream Come True: Robert Hugman and San Antonio's River Walk" by Vernon G. Zunker.

In the special category cartoonist John Branch from the San Antonio Express-News will be cited. Michael Moss also will receive a citation in the category of craftsmanship. Robert Allen White will receive a special citation for his composition of a sonata entitled "Lungkwitz" presented on the occasion of the publication and exhibition of "Hermann Lungkwitz: German Romantic Landscapist on the Texas Frontier." Frederic and Dorothea Oppenheimer will also receive a special citation in the book category for their assistance in the publication of "Festivals of San Antonio."

Wandern durch die blühende Heide

Wer Glück hat, findet noch freie Quartiere

In Lüneburg. Jetzt blüht sie wieder: die gemeine Besenheide (*calluna vulgaris*), auch „Erika“ genannt. Ihre Blütezeit, die dem Fremdenverkehrsgebiet der Lüneburger Heide eine relativ späte Hauptsaison beschert, reicht von Anfang August bis Mitte September. Die seltener auftretende, auf feuchtem Untergrund gut gedeihende Glockenheide blüht bereits ab Mitte Juli. So groß auch zur Zeit die Nachfrage nach Quartieren in den Ferienorten der Lüneburger Heide ist: Mit ein wenig Glück findet man noch ein freies Bett. Gute Hilfe bei der Suche leistet der Ferienplaner mit dem Titel „Info '83“, der kostenlos vom Fremdenverkehrsverband Lüneburger Heide an Interessenten verschickt wird.

Wie von dort zu erfahren ist, gibt es – der Saisonzeit entsprechend – Engpässe bei den Ferienwohnungen. Und bei den Pensions- und Hotelzimmern gibt es kaum noch freie

Kapazitäten im oberen Komfortbereich.

Die Lüneburger Heide ist kein ausgesprochen billiges Feriengebiet, doch sind die Angebote meist ihren Preis wert. Ausgesprochene „Hochsaisonpreise“ sind selten zu finden. „Dort, wo für die Heideblüte zur Zeit höhere Preise genommen werden, hält sich das in bescheidenen Grenzen“, betont der Geschäftsführer des Fremdenverkehrsverbandes Lüneburger Heide, Hasso E. Neven. „Eine Mischkalkulation, wie man sie an der See findet, ist hier noch weitgehend unbekannt.“ Dafür findet man auch selten größere Preisnachlässe in der Vor- und Nachsaison.

Wo kommt man möglichst nahe an das Naturschauspiel der blühenden Heide heran? Da sind vor allem die Ferienorte im Bereich des Naturparks Lüneburger Heide zu nennen: Undeloh und Döhle zum Beispiel, Haverbeck, Behringen, Eggestori, natürlich

auch Schneverdingen und Hanstedt. Auch im nördlichen Bereich des Naturparks Südheide, bei Müden/Örtze, findet man ausgedehnte Heideflächen. Erika-Fans kommen auch bei Neuenkirchen – im vom Schäferhof unterhaltenen Gelände –, in der Ellerndorfer Heide bei Eimke (Kreis Uelzen) und im Bereich Heiliger Hain bei Wahrenholz im Landkreis Gifhorn auf ihre Kosten.

Da man diese Heideflächen nicht befahren darf, sollte man sie sich auf Schusters Rappen oder per Fahrrad erobern – fast jeder Fremdenverkehrsort im Gebiet der Lüneburger Heide hat Fahrradverleihstellen. Geradezu romantisch sind Kutschfahrten, die vor allem im Naturschutzpark Lüneburger Heide und im Raum Müden/Örtze-Hermannsburg angeboten werden.

Auskunft: Fremdenverkehrsverband Lüneburger Heide e. V., Postfach 2160, 2120 Lüneburg, Tel. 04131/4 20 06.

German President Opens Max Kade Institute

*ON WISCONSIN,
U. of Wisc, Oct
1983*

As a highlight of the celebration of the 300th anniversary of German immigration to the U.S., the president of the Federal Republic of Germany will be on campus to participate in the dedication of the Max Kade Institute for German-American Studies.

Prof. Dr. Karl Carstens, president since 1979, is giving the dedication address October 12. Others taking part in the afternoon ceremony include Anthony Earl, governor of Wisconsin; Robert M. O'Neil, president of the UW System; Irving Shain, UW-Madison chancellor; Erich Markel, president of the Max Kade Foundation; and J. William Fulbright, U.S. Senator from Arkansas from 1945 to 1974.

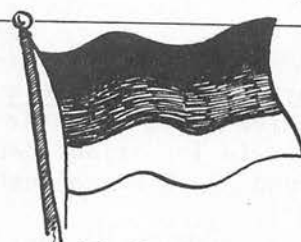
The dedication is followed by an interdisciplinary symposium sponsored by the Department of German. Senator Fulbright is appearing at a panel discussion in the evening. At a dinner October 13 Frank Zeidler, mayor of Milwaukee from 1948 to 1960, speaks on "Germans in Wisconsin, a Personal Reflection." The Collegium Musicum of the University of Bonn and the UW Chamber Orchestra are presenting a concert of German music. Many more lectures and panel discussions are scheduled October 14-15, and the symposium closes October 16 with a chamber concert featuring German composers.

The Max Kade institute is a national,

interdisciplinary center devoted to studying the history, heritage, and contributions of German-speaking people in the U.S. (*On Wisconsin*, Winter 1983). In a recent study of graduate programs, the Department of German tied for first in the nation in educational quality.

In addition, one of the world's major collections of German Expressionist art will be at the Elvehjem Museum of Art December 18 to January 29, 1984. The exhibition is being circulated under the auspices of the Federal Republic of Germany as a part of the 300th anniversary celebration. The collection, lent by German writer and publisher Lothar-Gunther Buchheim, consists of 450 works, including prints, drawings, watercolors, and 70 paintings; it will be the largest exhibition ever held at the Elvehjem. The exhibition has toured central Europe, Scandinavia, Spain, Israel, and the Soviet Union, drawing record crowds.

Other events also observe the German heritage. A commemoration of the 500th anniversary of Martin Luther's birth, being planned in October and November by a committee of UW-Madison faculty members, clergy, and townspeople, includes lectures, exhibitions of books and prints, and concerts. A symposium November 17-20 on "The Popular Impact of Luther's Reformation" is being sponsored by the Institute for Research in the Humanities and the Lutheran Campus Center.



The Institute

The Institute for German-American Studies will serve as a base for those studying the background and history of German-speaking immigration and how it has influenced and enriched American culture. It is located on the western edge of the campus at 901 University Bay Drive. Funding has come primarily through a grant from the Max Kade Foundation of New York and German-American scholars across the country. Its director is Prof. Juergen Eichhoff of our German department.

Among the activities the Institute is planning: establishing a reference and research library; collecting, restoring, and displaying artifacts and material pertaining to German-American culture; preparing pamphlets and audio-visual resources for schools and other audiences; arranging conferences and workshops; and assisting scholars with projects. It will be closely associated with the State Historical Society, whose German-American archives bulge with papers and records.

Although it is designed primarily as a resource center for scholars, its library and collections, conferences, and displays are open to all "with serious research interests." It can help communities investigating and preserving their German-American heritage.

The Institute welcomes donations of newspapers, letters, photographs, books, society records or any other material relating to German immigration and ethnic culture in America. A group of Friends of the Max Kade Institute for German-American Studies is being organized. Anyone interested should write directly to the Institute.

The Institute has established a research support fund and one to endow professorships in German-American studies. Contributions to these are tax deductible and can be sent to: University Foundation/German-American Fund, 702 Langdon St., Madison 53706.

—Julie Jacob

Sehr gefragt

"Sie waren im letzten halben Jahr bei sieben verschiedenen Firmen?" fragt der Personalchef (director of personnel) den Bewerber (applicant).

"Genau", sagt der stolz, "man reisst sich förmlich um mich!"

Hörschwierigkeiten

"Wenn Ihr Mann so schlecht hört, warum geht er da nicht mal zu einem Ohrenarzt?" — "Das will er ja. Aber erst, wenn die Kinder mit ihren Klavierstunden fertig sind."

Applaus

Das kleine Mottenkind (moth child) darf zum erstenmal den Schrank verlassen. Als es wieder nach Hause kommt, fragt die Mutter: "Na, wie war es draussen?"

"Prima, Mutti. Jeder, der mich sah, klatschte vor Begeisterung in die Hände!"

Kritik

"Stellen Sie sich vor, mein Dreijähriger hat gestern das Manuskript meines ersten Romans zerrissen!"

"Donnerwetter! Kann er denn schon lesen?"

THE WISCONSIN ALUMNUS

Die Bayreuther Festspiele haben für ihre 73. Spielzeit vom 25. Juli bis 29. August dieses Jahres weitgehend die bewährte Besetzung aus dem Vorjahr verpflichtet. Das Programm enthält wie im Vorjahr den "Ring des Nibelung", "Parsifal", "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg" und als Wiederaufnahme die Inszenierung des "Fliegenden Holländers" von 1978.

Zum 2000. Geburtstag der Stadt Trier wartet das Dom- und Diözesanmuseum der ältesten Stadt Deutschlands mit einer archäologischen Sensation auf: Es zeigt eine aus rund 50 000 Bruchstücken rekonstruierte ungefähr aus dem Jahr 320 n. Chr. stammende Deckenmalerei eines Prunksaales in einem Palast, der nach Meinung von Fachleuten von der Mutter Konstantin des Großen, der römischen Kaiserin Helena, bewohnt wurde.

Eine neue Staatsgalerie ist in Stuttgart eröffnet worden. Das Land Baden-Württemberg hat dafür 90 Millionen Mark aufgebracht. Der Bau ist ein Werk des britischen Architekten James Sterling.

Die Stadt Bonn hat die nötigen Haushaltsbeschlüsse gefaßt, die es ermöglichen, das Sterbehaus Robert Schumanns im Stadtteil Eindhoven zu erwerben. Vorausgegangen war die Gründung eines "Vereins Schumannhaus Bonn" durch Bürger, die sich verpflichten, die Kosten mitzutragen. Das Haus beherbergt neben einer Gedenkstätte die Musikbücherei der Stadt.

FILM OF LUTHER'S BIRTHDAY OBSERVANCE IN WASHINGTON AVAILABLE: As part of the celebration of the reformer's 500th birthday a drama was staged last November in the Shrine of the Immaculate Conception in Washington, D.C. Millions of persons saw the broadcast of it carried by television stations in this country and in Alaska, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. A video cassette of the drama may be purchased for \$75 and rented for \$25 from the producer, Lutheran Film Association. To order call this toll-free number (800) 527-3211. In Texas call (214) 340-2579. Copies of the script of the drama may be purchased in booklet form for \$1 from Lutheran Film Associates, 360 Park Avenue South, New York, NY 10010.

'Bonehead' award to aviator

New Brunswick Home News, N.J., - Feb, 1984 - Katharine Boehm

DALLAS (AP) — Even boneheads deserve some credit, so Jacob Freidrich Brodbeck, an aviator who died in 1910, has been named "Bonehead of the Year" for his utter failure to perfect an airplane nearly four decades before the Wright brothers.

Boneheads, is a monumental goof," the Dallas-based club explained in a statement.

Brodbeck, a German native who came to Texas in 1846, designed a clock-spring motor-driven airship. In August 1865, he got the craft to treetop eleva-

tion from a meadow near San Antonio, but then crashed, the club said.

He was unable to raise enough money to perfect his craft, "but true to the bonehead dreamer in all of us, Jacob Friedrich Brodbeck was the first man to achieve sustained

controlled flight of a powered aircraft, 38 years before Wilbur and Orville Wright got off the ground," the club said.

Brodbeck's great-grandson, Blanco County Sheriff Sherman L. Brodbeck, will accept the award at a ceremony Friday.

The Bonehead Club — whose motto is "to learn more and more about less and less, until eventually we shall know everything about nothing" — announced the award yesterday.

The prize is presented each year "to a person or group that has committed an act or participated in an event, which in the eyes of the

Halb so schlimm

Zwei Bergsteiger haben endlich den Gipfel erklommen. "So ein herrliches Panorama, und ich Trottel habe das Glas vergessen", sagt der eine.

"Ist doch nicht so schlimm", meint der andere, "dann trinken wir eben aus der Flasche!"

* * *

Beamtenlogik

Ein Polizist sieht, wie ein Mann ein Stück Papier auf die Strasse wirft. "Das ist verboten", ruft er, kassiert fünf Mark Strafe und gibt dem Mann eine Quittung (receipt). "Was soll ich mit dem Papier?"

knurrt der Passant.

"Das können Sie wegwerfen!"

Geschenk

Kommt ein Mann an den Postschalter und verlangt einen Satz Sondermarken. Als er bezahlt, schiebt er die Marken zurück und sagt: "Können Sie mir den Preis bitte abmachen? Es soll ein Geschenk sein!"

**INSTRUCTION FÜR DEUTSCHE AUSWANDERER
NACH TEXAS**

-45

When Hermann, Prince of Wied, became president of the Verein zum Schutze deutscher Einwanderer in Texas in 1851, his business director, August von Bibra, found himself in complete charge of the effort to save the honor of the involved nobility by paying off the debts the Society had incurred as well as to attempt to recoup some of its losses. He had been against the whole venture from the start, but from this point on he found himself caught up in the heroic effort to revivify the enterprise. The *Instruction für deutsche Auswanderer nach Texas* was the first and most important manifestation of this effort. It presented a detailed guide for successful emigration under the auspices of the Verein, using a question and answer format. But it did not stop there. The *Instruction* was enclosed in a bright blue and yellow portfolio, along with a large 1850 colored map of Texas, a map of the Fisher-Miller Grant survey, as well as maps of the cities of Neu-Braunfels, Friedrichsburg, and Indianola, and a copy of the latest report of the Verein directors. Then for an additional fifteen marks there was also a panorama of Neu-Braunfels, printed in two colors (black and ocher), which was based on the actuality but, of course, was slightly romanticized, for instance by the addition of some large yucca plants.

The Dietrich Reimer Verlag in Berlin, the original publisher of the *Instruction*, now under the direction of Dr. Friedrich Kaufmann, has brought out a facsimile edition of the entire portfolio that is an exact copy in almost every way. It has been based primarily on holdings of the Barker Texas History Center of The University of Texas at Austin, where the only complete copy of the original is to be found, and it sells for DM 85. It is physically a fine piece of work. The panorama (90 x 26 cm) lacks some of the detail and definition of the original because it was made from a photograph, but it is nonetheless charming, and it and the map of Texas (77 x 68 cm) could both be mounted and framed.

Though the original publication, handsome as it was, did not sell at all, except to the involved parties, and did not contribute a whit to the Verein's situation, the facsimile edition is of much more immediate value. It can make documents and maps readily available for serious historic study. Or it can transport those of us who enjoy an adventure in time back to the middle of the nineteenth century as we pore over the maps and consult the answers to the questions we might well have asked had we been living in Germany 130 years ago. And, naturally, it is a conversation piece, something to show off, and certainly worth the price in these days of expensive bestsellers and the increasing value of the dollar in terms of marks.

Jeanne Willson

Please order through your bookseller or:

Dietrich Reimer Fachbuchhandlung, Unter den Eichen 57, D-1000 Berlin 45,
Telefon 030/831 40 81/82

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EMIGRATION FROM BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG TO GALVESTON
TALK IN GALVESTON ON 10 SEPTEMBER 1983

By WOLFGANG FIX

DEAR FRIENDS,

MY MOTHER LANGUAGE IS GERMAN, SO PLEASE DO NOT MIND SOME ERRORS WHEN I SPEAK ENGLISH. DONA REEVES HAD THE IDEA THAT I SHOULD TALK TO YOU ABOUT WHAT SHE CALLED "MY STORY". WHAT SHE HAD IN MIND WAS THE EMIGRATION OF MY GREAT-GRANDPARENTS TO TEXAS AND THE RE-EMIGRATION OF MY GRANDFATHER BACK TO WÜRTTEMBERG. HOWEVER, I WOULD RATHER SPEAK ABOUT SOME EMIGRATION MATTERS IN GENERAL, ABOUT BACKGROUNDS AND ABOUT THE COUNTRY WHERE MY ANCESTORS AND I WERE BORN: SO LET ME START MY TALK BY INTRODUCING BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG TO YOU, E. G. BY RAISING AND ANSWERING THE QUESTION: BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG - WHAT IS THIS? AFTER THIS, I MAY PUT AND ANSWER ANOTHER QUESTION, NAMELY "WHY DID THEY EMIGRATE?" THE THIRD QUESTION COULD BE "HOW DID THEY EMIGRATE?" AND, FINALLY, A FEW WORDS ABOUT THE PROBLEM "HOW TO FIND YOUR KINFOLKS IN BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG."

1. BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG - WHAT IS THIS?

THERE IS A FAMOUS GERMAN FAIRY-TALE, WRITTEN DOWN BY LUDWIG BECHSTEIN AND ENTITLED "THE 7 SWABIANS". IT TELLS OF 7 WOULD-BE HEROES WHO EQUIPPED THEMSELVES WITH A LONG SPEAR AND MARCHED OFF TO FIGHT A MONSTER. WHEN THEY CAUGHT SIGHT OF A HARE, HOWEVER, THEY MISTOOK HIM FOR THE MONSTER, THREW THEIR SPEAR AWAY AND TOOK THEIR HEELS. ACCORDING TO THIS FAIRY-TALE, PEOPLE CALL A SILLY ACTION A SWABIAN STROKE, SCHWABENSTREICH.

NOW, THE SWABIANS ARE THE MOST NUMEROUS ONE OF THE RACES OF BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG WITH ITS 9 MILLION INHABITANTS, ABOUT TWO THIRDS OF THE TEXAN POPULATION. THE SIZE IS ABOUT 230 KM LENGTH TO 150 KM WIDTH. THIS CORRESPONDS TO THE SIZE OF NEW MEXICO THAT HAS, HOWEVER, ONLY ONE SEVENTH OF THE BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG POPULATION. BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG IS LIMITED BY LAKE CONSTANCE AND THE RHINE IN THE SOUTH, THE RHINE WITH ALSACE ON THE WESTERN SIDE, HESSE IN THE NORTH AND BAVARIA IN THE EAST. THE STATE CONSISTS OF THE FORMER GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN AND THE FORMER KINGDOM OF WÜRTTEMBERG. IN 1952, BOTH STATES MERGED BY PLEBISCITE.

THE CAPITAL IS STUTTGART. THAT IS THE PLACE WHERE THE EWING FAMILY PICKS UP THEIR MERCEDES AND PORSCHÉ CARS, FOR THEY ARE MANUFACTURED THERE. THE LANDSCAPE BELONGS TO THE SCENIC AREAS IN GERMANY: THE BLACK FOREST AND LAKE CONSTANCE ARE WELL-KNOWN HOLIDAY RESORTS. PROBABLY THE BEST-KNOWN CITY IN AMERICA IS HEIDELBERG.

SO MUCH ABOUT THE COUNTRY. NOW LET US TURN TO THE PEOPLE. THE SWABIAN STROKES ARE INDEED NOT THE ONLY ACHIEVEMENT OF THE BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERGERS. ONE OF THEIR OUTSTANDING CHARACTERISTICS IS THEIR THRIFTINESS WHICH SOMETIMES TENDS TO AVARICE. THERE IS A FAMOUS JOCLAR QUESTION SAYING: "WHY DO SWABIANS NOT LIKE TO BUY REFRIGERATORS?" ANSWER: THEY ALWAYS DOUBT IF THE LIGHT IS REALLY SWITCHED OFF WHEN THE ICEBOX DOOR IS CLOSED. MANY OF THE JOKES ABOUT THE SCOTCH WOULD FIT TO THE SWABIANS, TOO. HOWEVER, THERE ARE SOME OTHER QUALITIES. IT IS STRIKING THAT THE COUNTRY HAS YIELDED FAMOUS INVENTORS AND INDUSTRIAL LEADERS SUCH AS DAIMLER, BENZ, PORSCHÉ, BOSCH AND COUNT ZEPPELIN, THE ONE WHO DEVELOPED THE AIRSHIP. ONE OF THEM, OTMAR MERGENTHALER, MADE HIS INVENTION AFTER HIS EMIGRATION TO AMERICA,

NAMELY THE TYPESETTING MACHINE. THIS CENTURY'S MOST IMPORTANT PHYSICIST, ALBERT EINSTEIN, WAS A SWABIAN, TOO; UNFORTUNATELY, HE WAS EXPELLED FROM GERMANY SINCE HE WAS A JEW. A NAME EVERYMAN KNOWS IS JOHANN JACOB ASTOR, PROBABLY THE RICHEST BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERGER OF ALL TIMES. AS TO OTHER CELEBRETIES JUST LET ME MENTION THE POET SCHILLER.

AND I MUST NOT FORGET THE POLITICIAN AND FORTY-EIGHTER FRIEDRICH HECKER WHO EMIGRATED TO AMERICA. HE IS THE AUTHOR OF SOME EMIGRATION POETRY.

ONE CHARACTERISTIC OF THE OLD WORLD ALSO APPLIES FOR BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG, NAMELY THAT CERTAIN DENOMINATIONS PREVAIL IN CERTAIN AREAS. BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG IS STILL DIVIDED INTO "EVANGELICAL" AND CATHOLIC REGIONS. YOU COULD DARE SAYING: TELL ME WHERE YOU WERE BORN AND I TELL YOU WHICH RELIGION YOU HAVE. WE USE THE WORD "EVANGELICAL" FOR A UNION BETWEEN THE LUTHERAN AND REFORMED CHURCHES. THE FIRST EVANGELICAL-LUTHERAN BISHOP OF HOUSTON, PASTOR BRAUN, WAS A WÜRTTEMBERGER, TOO.

OUR TIME IS LIMITED BUT I SHOULD NOT FINISH THIS INTRODUCTION WITHOUT MENTIONING THE SWABIAN COOKING. JUST LET ME NAME THE SPÄTZLE, I. E. SWABIAN HAND-MADE NOODLES, AND MAUL-TASCHEN, I. E. SWABIAN RAVIOLI. I AM REALLY SORRY FOR NOT HAVING THE TIME TO PRESENT YOU MORE OF OUR SWABIAN DELICACIES. INSTEAD, LET ME REFER TO A BOOK, I. E. "YOUR SWABIAN NEIGHBOURS", WRITTEN BY BOB LARSON, AN AMERICAN, STUTTGART, 3RD PRINTING 1981.

2. WHY DID THEY EMIGRATE?

IF IT IS TRUE THAT BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG IS A LOVELY COUNTRY, FULL OF GOOD FOOD, DILIGENCE, INGENUITY AND GEMÜTLICHKEIT, THEN WHY DID PEOPLE LEAVE THIS COUNTRY FOR AN UNKNOWN AND RISKY FUTURE IN AMERICA?

LAST YEAR, MY WIFE AND I SAW AN ABANDONED VILLAGE IN IRELAND. IT WAS ABANDONED IN THE MID-FORTIES OF THE 19TH CENTURY. THE REASON FOR THIS WAS THE SO-CALLED GREAT FAMINE DURING WHICH 2 MILLION IRISH STARVED TO DEATH. THIS FAMINE WAS SPREAD ALL OVER EUROPE AND WAS CAUSED BY A POTATO DISEASE OR DECAY. ACCORDING TO ONE GERMAN NEWSPAPER OF 1847 THIS POTATO ROT ALSO PREVAILED IN

AMERICA. IN ANY CASE, LOTS OF PEOPLE STARVED IN THE YEARS BEFORE 1850. TO MY OPINION, THIS STARVATION IS ONE OF THE MAIN REASONS FOR THE JERKY INCREASE OF GERMAN EMIGRATION IN THE YEARS BEFORE 1850. AS YOU MAY KNOW MOST OF THE 7 MILLION GERMAN EMIGRANTS TO AMERICA CAME DURING THE 19TH CENTURY. THERE WERE SEVERAL PEAKS OF EMIGRATION FIGURES, A SMALLER ONE 1816/17, WHEN THERE WAS ANOTHER FAMINE AND PRICE INCREASE, THE SECOND ONE ABOUT MID-CENTURY AND THE THIRD AND HIGHEST ONE IN THE SEVENTIES.

LET ME GUIDE YOUR ATTENTION TO THE MID-CENTURY AGAIN! THERE WERE OTHER REASONS BESIDES THE POTATO ROT. THE TIME WHEN RELIGION WAS ONE OF THEM HAD PASSED SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE CENTURY. MOST GERMANS EMIGRATED FOR ECONOMICAL REASONS. IT WAS THE AGE OF LIBERALISM WHICH HAD LED TO THE AMERICAN AND THE FRENCH REVOLUTIONS. ONE OF THE LIBERTIES GIVEN TO EUROPE WAS THE FREEDOM OF TRADE WHICH WAS INTRODUCED IN THE GERMAN STATES A FEW DECADES AFTER THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AND TO A REDUCED EXTENT ONLY. YET, THE CONSEQUENCE WAS THAT THE POWER OF THE GUILDS WAS DECISIVELY RESTRAINED. EVERYONE COULD OPEN A BUSINESS,

A TRADE OR EVEN A FACTORY OF HIS OWN NOW. NO GUILD COULD PROHIBIT THAT ANY MORE EVEN IF THERE WERE MANY COMPETITORS ALREADY. IT TURNED OUT THAT TOO MANY PEOPLE THEN FOUNDED THEIR OWN BUSINESS IN ORDER TO BE ABLE TO GET MARRIED WHAT MOST OF THEM COULD NOT UNDER THE GUILD REGIME. THE UPCOMING INDUSTRY COULD NOT ABSORB ENOUGH LABORERS IN THE BEGINNING. SO THERE WAS A PERMANENT CRISIS IN THOSE YEARS, AND I AM SURE THAT MY OWN GREAT-GRANDFATHER EMIGRATED FOR THE SAID REASONS IN 1846.

OTHER REASONS FOR THE INCREASE OF EMIGRANTS MIGHT HAVE BEEN POLITICAL ONES, E. G. TO ESCAPE FROM THE DRAFT TO THE MILITARY SERVICE.

OF COURSE, THE NEW-WON FREEDOMS IN THE 19TH CENTURY DID NOT BY FAR EQUAL THE ONES PEOPLE HEARD OF FROM AMERICA. FREEDOM IN GERMANY WAS NOT RESTRICTED BY LAWS ONLY BUT EVEN MORE BY CONVENTIONS AND ATTITUDES. THERE WERE INVISIBLE BARRIERS FORMED BY BIRTH, SEX, CLASSES, PROPERTY, RELIGION, EDUCATION AND KIND OF OCCUPATION. SO IT WERE NOT ONLY THE FORTY-EIGHTERS WHO LEFT THEIR HOME-COUNTRY FOR POLITICAL REASONS. ONE COULD SAY THAT THE REPUTATION OF THE U. S. AND THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS AS LANDS OF

TOTAL FREEDOM ACTED AS A MAGNET TOWARDS THE MILLIONS OF POOR OR EVEN HUNGRY IN THE OLD WORLD, HUNGRY NOT ONLY FOR BREAD, BUT ALSO FOR A BETTER LIVING, A LIVING THAT WOULD ENABLE THEM TO GET MARRIED AND HAVE CHILDREN, HUNGRY FOR INDEPENDENCE FROM THE PREJUDICES AND THE INTOLERANCE OF THEIR NEIGHBORS.

AND THERE WAS A PARADISE ON EARTH NAMED TEXAS, AS ONE BOOK-AUTHOR NAMED KORDÜL WROTE, WHO PUBLISHED A BOOK ABOUT TEXAS IN 1845, A FEW MONTHS BEFORE MY GREAT-GRANDPARENTS SET OUT FOR THIS LAND OF PROMISE, OVERFLOWING WITH MILK AND HONEY. THERE WERE EMIGRATION AGENTS WHO GUARANTEED FAIR CONDITIONS DURING AND AFTER THE JOURNEY, THERE WERE SOCIETIES FOR THE PROTECTION OF EMIGRANTS AND IMMIGRANTS, THERE WERE MANY PUBLICATIONS, ALSO ISSUED BY THE U. S. AUTHORITIES, AND THERE WERE EVEN ADVERTISEMENTS FOR EMIGRATION IN NEWSPAPERS. I HAVE ONE OF THEM WITH ME, SAYING THAT THE FARE FROM ANTWERP TO TEXAS WAS 50 FLORINTS. IT WAS SIGNED BY THE OFFICIAL EMIGRATION AGENT OF THE KINGDOM OF WÜRTTEMBERG. HIS NAME WAS STÄHLEN, AND HE WAS A RETIRED NOTARY. AND MANY COMMUNITY ADMINISTRATIONS GRANTED A FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR THE NEEDY

EMIGRANTS THUS AVOIDING TO GIVE THEM CONTINUING ALLOWANCES. NOTARY STÄHLEN EVEN USED LETTERS FROM EMIGRANTS TO NEW BRAUNFELS AND FREDERICKSBURG AS A MEANS OF PUBLICITY. I FOUND TWO OF THEM IN THE ARCHIVES AND WILL GIVE THEM TO THE GERMAN TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY.

DOES ANY ONE DOUBT THAT THESE REASONS FOR EMIGRATION ARE NOT A SATISFACTORY EXPLANATION? WELL, IN THIS CASE JUST LET ME ADD ONE MORE: SPIRIT OF ADVENTURE OR CURIOSITY.

3. HOW DID THEY EMIGRATE?

WHEN ANY OF THE OLD-WORLD PEOPLE HAD MADE THEIR DECISION TO EMIGRATE, THEN THE QUESTION AROSE HOW TO DO IT. LET ME PRESENT YOU JUST ONE EXAMPLE OUT OF THE 7 MILLION GERMAN AMERICAGOERS, NAMELY MY GREAT-GRANDFATHER.

HE WAS ONE OF 5 LIVING CHILDREN OF A TANNER-MASTER IN A BLACK FOREST TOWN. 4 MORE CHILDREN WERE EITHER BORN DEAD OR DIED IN THE FIRST WEEKS OF THEIR LIVES. THE ELDEST BROTHER TOOK OVER THE TANNER SHOP WHICH HAD BEEN IN THE POSSESSION OF THE FAMILY SINCE THE 17TH CENTURY. THE SHOP COULD NOT BE SPLIT INTO TWO

AS IT HAD BEEN DONE SO OFTEN IN THE PAST - AS OFTEN, INDEED, AS THE GUILD ALLOWED. SO MY GREAT-GRANDFATHER LEARNED THE TRADE OF A POTTER AND BECAME A MASTER. BY THE AGE OF 37, HE MARRIED A GIRL WHO DID NOT OWN OR INHERIT ANY PREMISES. WHEN THE COUPLE DECIDED TO EMIGRATE IN 1846, MY GREAT-GRANDFATHER WAS 40 YEARS OLD. THEY HAD TWO BABIES, ONE 2 YEARS AND THE OTHER ONE 9 MONTHS OLD.

I DO NOT EXACTLY KNOW THE CIRCUMSTANCES BUT ONE CAN IMAGINE THAT THEY WERE ABOUT THE SAME AS I DESCRIBED BEFORE EXCEPT THE ESCAPE FROM DRAFT; HE WAS TOO OLD FOR THE MILITARY SERVICE. THE LAND OF THEIR DESTINY WAS TEXAS THAT HAD JUST BECOME ONE OF THE UNITED STATES.

NOW THE PAER-WAR BEGAN. CONSTANTINE FIX - THAT WAS HIS NAME - HAD TO SUBMIT AN APPLICATION FOR RELEASE FROM THE CITIZENSHIP. HE HAD TO SIGN A DOCUMENT DISCLAIMING HIS BURGHER RIGHTS AND ASSURING THAT HE WOULD NOT SERVE AS A SOLDIER AGAINST THE KINGDOM OF WÜRTTEMBERG. FURTHERMORE HE HAD TO NAME A POST BOND WHO WAS READY TO PAY FOR ANY OF THE EMIGRANT'S

OBLIGATIONS. IT SEEMS STRANGE TO ME THAT A RELATIVE OF THIS PERSON ACTED AS A GODFATHER 4 YEARS LATER WHEN THE FIX COUPLE HAD THEIR FIRST TEXAN-BORN SON BAPTIZED IN HOUSTON. LAST BUT NOT LEAST THE EMIGRANT HAD TO SIGN A SHIP CONTRACT WITH THE "SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION AND TRANSPORTATION OF EMIGRANTS TO AMERICA" IN ANTWERP, OWNER F. OUTENDIRK AND COMP. THE CONTRACT WAS SIGNED BY THE SAID AGENT STÄHLEN FROM HEILBRONN.

LET ME ENUMERATE SOME OF THE ITEMS THEY HAD TO BRING ON BOARD OF THE BOAT BESIDES THE FARE-EACH ITEM PER ONE ADULT PERSON:

- 40 POUNDS OF SHIP BISCUIT
- 10 POUNDS OF BREAD
- 15 POUNDS OF SALTED MEAT
- 6 POUNDS OF LARD
- 45 POUNDS OF FLOUR
- 150 POUNDS OF POTATOES
- 2 POUNDS OF SALT
- 2 QUARTS OF VINEGAR.

ALL THIS FOOD SHOULD BE SUFFICIENT FOR 12 WEEKS WHICH INCLUDED THE VOYAGE FROM ANTWERP TO GALVESTON AND THE JOURNEY FROM HOME TO ANTWERP.

THE PASSENGERS HAD TO GO TO HEILBRONN ON THE NECKAR RIVER BY HORSE-DRAWN VEHICLES, PARTLY BY RAILWAY. THEN, FROM HEILBRONN ON BY ONE OF THE NEW STEAMBOATS, DOWN THE NECKAR AND RHINE RIVERS. THEY CROSSED THE ATLANTIC ON A THREEMASTER. FROM GALVESTON TO HOUSTON THERE WAS A STEAMBOAT AGAIN.

THE STEERAGE-PASSENGERS WERE ALLOCATED A BED OR STRAW-MATTRESS, AN OPPORTUNITY TO COOK, WATER, LIGHT AND MEDICINE IF NECESSARY. AS TO THEIR LIVING CONDITIONS, AND I. E. HARDSHIPS, I REFER TO THE LITERATURE. I DO NOT KNOW WHAT HAPPENED DURING THE VOYAGE NOR THE NAME OF THE SCHOONER MY GREAT-GRANDPARENTS WERE ON, BUT I READ IN THE NEWSPAPERS THAT IN 1846 VERY BAD SEA STORMS OCCURRED AND THAT A STEAMER SANK NEAR THE AMERICAN COAST, FURTHERMORE THAT 60 SAILING-VESSELS BOUND FOR EUROPE WERE KEPT UNTER QUARANTINE IN AMERICAN HARBORS IN DECEMBER 1846. THIS POINTS TO THE EPIDEMIC MENTIONED IN THE LITERATURE.

IN ANY CASE, I LOST TRACK OF MY GREAT-GRANDPARENTS UNTIL THE 1850 CENSUS. BY THEN, THEY LIVED IN FROSTTOWN, THE GERMAN QUARTER OF HOUSTON, EAST OF DOWNTOWN AND ADJACENT TO

THE BUFFALO BAYOU. TED GISH HAS PUBLISHED SOME INTERESTING STATEMENTS ABOUT FROST-TOWN IN HIS BROCHURE "GERMANS IN HOUSTON".

LET ME CONCLUDE THIS CHAPTER JUST BY RESUMING: MY GREAT-GRANDPARENTS SURVIVED. THEIR TWO BABIES OBVIOUSLY DIED, EITHER ON BOARD OR AFTER THE ARRIVAL. I STILL HAVE TO FIND MORE EVIDENCE ABOUT THIS IN THE GALVESTON IMMIGRATION RECORDS. BUT THEY HAD A NEW START IN HOUSTON, AND THERE, TWO MORE CHILDREN WERE BORN, AMONG THEM MY GRANDDAD.

4. HOW TO FIND YOUR KINFOLKS

THAT MUCH ABOUT SOME OF MY ROOTS. AND HOW ABOUT YOURS NOW? HOW CAN YOU FIND OUT WERE THE GERMAN OR BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERGISH BRANCH OF YOUR LINEAGE IS LOCATED?

MANY AMERICAN PEDIGREES I SAW BEGIN WITH A PROGENITOR WHO FIRST SET FOOT ON AMERICAN SOIL. EVERYTHING BEFORE HIM IS DARK. WHAT COULD YOU DO IN SUCH A CASE?

IF ALL YOU KNOW IS THE GERMAN ORIGIN YOU BETTER GIVE UP. THERE IS ONE EXCEPTION: THERE ARE A FEW RARE FAMILY NAMES THAT CAN BE ALLOCATED

TO CERTAIN AREAS. IF YOU SUPPOSE THAT THIS IS THE CASE YOU MAY CONTACT A GERMAN SOCIETY FOR GENEALOGY AND HERALDRY. THERE IS, E. G. THE

VEREIN FÜR FAMILIEN- UND WAPPENKUNDE
IN WÜRTTEMBERG UND BADEN E.V.,
KONRAD-ADENAUER-STRASSE 8, 7000 STUTTGART 1.

DON'T FORGET TO PUT SOME MONEY OR AT LEAST TWO INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE COUPONS INTO THE ENVELOPE!

ANOTHER POSSIBILITY WOULD BE TO PUT A SEARCH-AD INTO A GERMAN GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE, E. G. THE FOLLOWING ONE:

FAMILIENKUNDLICHE NACHRICHTEN,
POSTFACH 1340, 8530 NEUSTADT/AISCH.

YOU ARE MUCH BETTER OFF IF YOU KNOW THE STATE OF ORIGIN OF THE PROGENITOR. SO IT WAS WITH A FRIEND OF MINE WHO KNEW THAT THE GREAT-GRANDPARENTS HAD IMMIGRATED FROM WÜRTTEMBERG IN A CERTAIN YEAR. IN THIS CASE YOU MIGHT APPLY TO THE MAIN STATE ARCHIVE IN STUTTGART. THE ADDRESS IS AS FOLLOWS:

HAUPTSTAATSARCHIV, KONRAD-ADENAUER-STRASSE 4, 7000 STUTTGART 1.

THIS ARCHIVE SEEMS TO ME TO BE MORE EFFICIENT THAN THE LUDWIGSBURG ARCHIVE QUOTED IN THE NEWSLETTER. THEY HAVE AN EMIGRANT CARD INDEX WHICH, HOWEVER, IS INCOMPLETE. IF YOU ARE LUCKY, THEY WILL FIND AN ENTRY ON YOUR FORE-FATHER. IF NOT, THE ONLY CHANCE AGAIN IS TO LOOK FOR THE FREQUENCY OF YOUR NAME IN CERTAIN AREAS - PROVIDED THAT YOU HAVE A RARE NAME AND DO NOT CALL YOURSELF MAIER OR MÜLLER. A GERMAN EXPERT SHOULD ASSIST YOU. IF YOU SUCCEED IN FINDING ANY CITY OR TOWN, YOU HAVE WON. ALL YOU HAVE TO DO IS TO LOCATE IT - THE TELEPHONE AREA CODE DIRECTORY CAN HELP YOU, OR EVEN AN ATLAS WITH AN INDEX. IF THE YEAR YOU ARE LOOKING FOR IS LATER THAN 1876, YOU JUST WRITE TO THE COMMUNITY REGISTRAR'S OFFICE (STANDESAMT). PRIOR TO THIS DATE, RECORDS ARE ONLY AVAILABLE FROM THE CHURCHES. YOU WRITE EITHER TO THE

KATHOLISCHES PFARRAMT OR THE
EVANGELISCHES PFARRAMT
OF THE PLACE IN QUESTION.

OF COURSE YOU COULD TRY TO DIG OUT THE WHOLE LINEAGE BACK TO THE 30 YEARS WAR. BUT DON'T DO THAT. INVESTIGATE FOR LIVING RELATIVES OF YOURS, EITHER WITH THE SUPPORT OF THE PRIEST OR MINISTER OR BY PUTTING AN AD INTO A LOCAL NEWSPAPER. ONCE YOU HAVE DISCOVERED YOUR KINFOLKS OF TO-DAY, LET THEM MAKE UP YOUR PEDIGREE. THEY PROBABLY HAVE DONE IT ALREADY.

AND THEN, ALL YOU HAVE TO DO IS TO SEE THEM. A FEW MONTHS AGO, I ATTENDED SUCH A FAMILY REUNION IN A BLACK FOREST TOWN. THE AMERICAN BRANCH OF THE FAMILY DID NOT UNDERSTAND MUCH GERMAN NOR DID THE GERMANS SPEAK MUCH ENGLISH, BUT EVERYBODY WAS HAPPY.

AND SO AM I NOW SINCE I HAVE MET GERMAN TEXAN FRIENDS WHO SHARE THEIR ETHNIC BACKGROUND WITH ME AND WHO HAVE LISTENED TO ME PATIENTLY.

DANKESCHÖN!

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SCHATZKAMMER

der deutschen Sprache, Dichtung und Geschichte

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SCHATZKAMMER is a journal specifically designed for teachers of German at all levels. It has been in existence since 1975 and has been published in the fall each year. Beginning in 1984, SCHATZKAMMER will appear in the spring and fall. Thus far a total of nine issues have reached teachers of German throughout the United States, as well as Canada, West Germany, England, and Sweden.

SCHATZKAMMER features timely and important articles, reports, and news items on language, pedagogy, and Landeskunde of the German-speaking countries. Poems, short creative works, and translations by German-Americans, reference materials, and reviews of current books are included.

SCHATZKAMMER serves school teachers with useful features especially geared to classroom application, such as American "Teenage expressions" and their German equivalents, "Jetzt ist Unterricht" and "Source List for Teachers of German," containing numerous bits and pieces of information, ranging from "Sources of Plays and Skits for Performing in the Classroom," to "Cultural and Travel Information," and "Sources of Sources."

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COVER STORY

LOUISIANA'S GERMAN HERITAGE

By REGINE RICHTER

The ship *Concord* arrived in the Port of Philadelphia on Oct. 6, 1683. Thirteen Mennonite families from Krefeld, Germany, set foot on the New World, glad to leave the schooner after a strenuous 75-day voyage. Six miles from the port they cleared a tract and founded Germantown, the first German settlement in North America.

One year after their arrival they had harvested their first crop of flax, built looms, set up their spinning wheels and had held their first sale in Philadelphia.

These immigrants brought with them their love for fairs and fun and skill in the crafts of carpentry, weaving, tailoring and shoemaking. They also enriched colonial life with musical and artistic talent.

But it wasn't just the North that benefitted from the German people. Louisiana received its fair share of German immigrants, too. They introduced the Acadians to the accordion, devised new ways of watering rice fields, brought new farming tools and showed Southerners how to celebrate Oktoberfest.

Only one year before the 33 newcomers from Krefeld had been welcomed by the founder of Pennsylvania, William Penn, LaSalle had laid claim to a third of the present-day continental United States and named it Louisiana in honor of Louis XIV, King of France.

It was LaSalle who brought the first German to Louisiana, a man by the name of Hans or Heinz. Although many Germans entered the Southeast in the second half of the 17th century, it was not until the 1720s that thousands of Germans crossed the sea to form settlements in French Louisiana.

The Louisiana of those days was described to potential German emigrants in a book titled *Description of the Heartly Land at the Big River Mississippi*. It should be noted that this book was written to attract Germans to Louisiana. The author told his readers that the soil was "extremely pleasant," and that there was game, which every person could kill.

He also described mining activity in the area: "The land is filled with gold, silver, copper, and lead mines. If one wishes to hunt for mines, he need only go into the county of Natchitoches. There he will surely draw pieces of silver mines out of the earth. After these

mines we will hunt for the herbs and for plants for the apothecaries. The savages will make them known to us. Soon we shall find healing remedies for the most dangerous wounds, yes, also, so they say, infallible ones for the fruits of love."

However, things definitely didn't look rosy for those arriving in Biloxi after a two- or three-month voyage. The passengers were German and Swiss, mostly farmers contracted with a Scottish financier called John Law. He was a speculator and a real wheel-dealer who had received a 25-year trade monopoly in Louisiana from the French government in exchange for the promise of bringing at least 6,000 white settlers and 3,000 slaves to the Louisiana frontier.

Farmers and Catholics

According to James Hintze, assistant professor of German at LSU and an expert on the history of Germans in Louisiana, Law's interest in the Germans was based on the observation that the people from the Alsace area were good farmers and — at least as importantly — Roman Catholics who would have lots of children and lots of daughters for French bachelors.

The pamphlets Law's agents distributed described the wonders of Louisiana in the rosiest of colors. In fact, most of what was said about Louisiana was exaggerated.

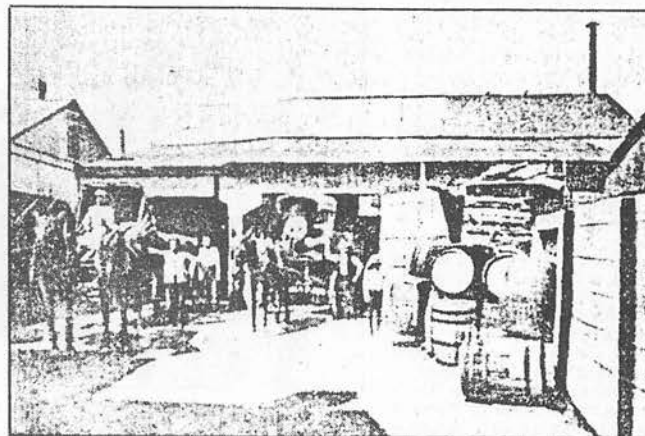
However, the propaganda worked. Ten thousand Germans from Alsace, Baden, Wuerttemberg or Treves (now Trier) boarded ships to cross the ocean, but only a small portion ever reached Louisiana. Their vessels were rightly called the pest ships: drinking water was rare and tropical diseases spread on board after long stops in Santo Domingo.

In 1721, 2,000 prospective Louisianians arrived in Biloxi, then capital of the Louisiana colony, only to find that no accommodations had been made for them. They probably didn't expect red carpets or a welcome committee, but at least a sufficient food supply. Instead, supply ships from France were rare, and the immigrants spent months in Biloxi, insufficiently fed and suffering from disease.

The surviving settlers struggled along for a time, searching for food in



Photo by Raymond Cahret



GERMAN INDUSTRY — Top: After the advent of refrigeration, Germans and their lager beer monopolized the New Orleans brewery business. Above: This German soap factory was owned by a man named Kirschberg.

the woods and trying to grow crops.

Meanwhile, the one to blame for the disaster — John Law — was financially ruined and deserted the colony. The new settlers' future looked bleak. Some decided to drift into English and Spanish settlements along the Gulf after months of waiting in Biloxi.

Finally, those remaining sailed to New Orleans and demanded that the governor, Bienville, give them relief. Aware of the value of the German colonists who were skilled, educated and ready for hard work, Bienville allowed 169 to settle 25 miles upstream from New Orleans on the Mississippi River.

The Germans had found a home, an area still known today as the German Coast: La Cote des Allemands in today's St. Charles and St. John the Baptist parishes. Names like Hahnville and Des Allemands remind travelers of the German heritage of the area.

The ship lists showed names such as Sachsneider, Himmel, Heidel, Weber and Zehring. Some decades later they would become Schexnaydre, Hymel, Haydel, Zeringue — a mixture of German, French and English. Some names were even directly translated: Achtziger (Eighty) eventually became Quatrevingt, Zweig be-

came La Branch, and a Marx was ever after known as Cloutier because he was a maker of nails.

"I have Matherne, Haydel, Hymel in my family. These are names we have over and over," says Fay Louque, librarian at the St. Charles Parish Library in Destrehan.

Louque is proud of her German ancestry. And anyway, "if they hadn't come I wouldn't be here today," she says.

A 'gumbo mixture'

The early German farmers eventually mixed with the Acadians who came to Louisiana in the 1760s. So did Louque's ancestors: "You know, I've really got a gumbo mixture — a little of everything," she says.

What was life like in those days? The Germans spent a lot of time growing crops, including sugar cane. At times when they weren't on good terms with the native Indians, the women established observation posts in trees where they kept watch armed with flintlocks and rifles. Whenever hostile Indians approached, the women would fire warning shots for the men working in the fields.

However, those early years weren't

all bad. Often, they would row downriver to New Orleans on Sundays to sell their produce in front of what is now Jackson Square. The New Orleanians appreciated the Germans' vegetables and corn. "Those people from the German Coast saved the people of New Orleans from starvation," says Louque. German history expert Hintze confirms that. "They were starving in New Orleans because the supply ships from France and Santo Domingo, on which they relied, didn't arrive."

The German Louisianians were generally very religious people. Sunday was the day for church - and for social contacts. The first German church was built in 1723 on the Trinity Plantation in Des Allemands, four years before New Orleans had its first permanent Roman Catholic church.

The Germans arriving around 1720 were not the only settlers to leave their country for better climes. Two more "waves" of Germans came to Louisiana, though their motives were different, depending on the political and social situation in their home country. The second wave of Germans came in 1740 and 1750, among them families named Jacob, Conrad and Kammer. The last big wave came in the early 19th century, adding the name Kleinpeter to the Louisiana scene.

Famines, high taxes, religious discrimination and the vicious wars of Louis XIV at the end of the 17th century had made the peasants up and down the Rhine Valley ready for a better future in the New World.

Bad harvests were a major reason for the second wave of German peasants coming to Louisiana, but "those arriving in the 19th century were not all farmers," Hintze says. "Political difficulties, especially in the Alsatian-Lothringen area, caused many intellectuals to leave Germany. But there were also butchers and carpenters among them. They were needed in South Louisiana in those days."

Influencing the city

Germans who settled in New Orleans had a great influence on the character of the city. According to Hintze, "Before the Civil War, New Orleans was the city in the southern part of the United States that had more German character than any other city."

In the late 19th century the German population was the largest group of foreigners in the city. "The Germans had 40 churches, several German newspapers, and German schools were attached to the churches," says Hintze.

Friedrich Nau, author of a book called *The German People of New Orleans* notes that in 1850 the city had 20,000 Irish, 11,425 Germans, 7,522 French and 2,870 Scots.

Germans arriving in the city at this time were lucky: the German Society, an organization founded in 1847, helped the newcomers and found work for them as machinists, locksmiths, or carpenters. Altogether, Nau notes, the society assisted more than a quarter of a million Germans in 50 years.

As might be expected of the people who invented movable type, the Germans in New Orleans were also big in



Photo by Raymond Calvert



GERMAN INFLUENCE — Top: The front page of *Die Deutsche Zeitung*, a German language newspaper published in New Orleans. Above: An early New Orleans German brass band.

the printing business. In 1839 they began publishing their own German language newspapers. One of them, the *Deutsche Zeitung*, survived until 1907.

On the question of slavery the German immigrants were divided, but writer Nau believes more were opposed. One opponent was Michael Hahn, founder of Hahnville in St. Charles Parish. Hahn, a lawyer who was elected Free State Governor in 1864, spoke openly against slavery, yet opposed social and political equality for blacks.

Prior to World War I, more Germans arrived in New Orleans, shaping the character of the city through their involvement in business. They monopolized the brewery industry, owned bakeries and therefore introduced New Orleanians to stolid German bread, and dominated the tobacco industry.

Southeast Louisiana was not the only area of the state influenced by the German culture. Father Thevis, a New Orleans German pastor, helped newcomers arriving in 1882 to settle at a place known as Robert's Cove, north of Rayne in Acadia Parish.

These Germans, named Vondenstein, Achten, Grein, Thevis and Gielen, were farmers and influenced the rice industry of Louisiana quite remarkably. Their first crop failed because of lack of water, but they soon found new ways of watering the fields.

They constructed water reserves by throwing up levees around highland rice fields. The irrigation system was so successful that it was soon used throughout the state. Thanks to that, by 1900 Louisiana was the major rice producer in the country.

German customs and even the language are still alive at Robert's Cove. For instance, Dec. 5, St. Nicholas Day, is a highlight of the year. St. Nicholas, Bishop of Myra in the 3rd century, is the patron saint of children.

Although Germans kept coming to Louisiana during the late 19th century and were definitely welcome, German culture and language became very unpopular at the start of World War I. The Louisiana Legislature enacted laws forbidding teaching, writing or speaking German. Cultural institutions disbanded or assumed a new "American image"; even the German names of streets and cities were changed.

While Americans with close ties to Germany often supported the German cause and worked to prevent American entrance into World War I, this was not true for World War II.

In his book *Germans in the Southeastern United States of America*, John McKay Sheftall writes that "German-Americans became highly embarrassed at Hitler's actions, and many German papers in America began to criticize Nazism violently. The United States again went to war

with Germany, but this time with almost no criticism from German-Americans, although it broke their hearts to read of the bombing of their old homes."

Music and Oktoberfest

Today, 50 million German Americans in the United States have embraced the American lifestyle and have found a new focal point for their lives in this country. However, that doesn't mean they have forgotten their German background.

In New Orleans, four public German festivals are held annually with German sausage and sauerkraut, lots of "Beck's" or "Loewenbraeu" beer and German "Oom-pah-pah" brass bands.

There are approximately 1,000 German nationals currently living in New Orleans. Some 20 of them meet every Friday in the Deutsches Haus at 200 S. Galvez St., the building which houses a new German Society, formed in 1929.

Actually the club is composed of lovers of German song. While the wives sit drinking German beer or soft drinks, their husbands practice German songs like "Am schoenen Rhein" or "Wanderlust" for national German songfests.

Meanwhile, the juke box downstairs plays German folk songs and Bavarian brass band music. Occasionally, the women get up to dance a Bavarian folkdance. Yet the German club has member problems — only a few club members are younger than 40 years old.

"The young people have other interests," says Wilmar Brock, shrugging her shoulders.

Brock is from the Pfalz, the southern part of Germany. She has been living in New Orleans for 26 years. Like almost half a million German women between 1945 and 1950, she married an American soldier.

Brock visits her family in Germany as often as possible. "Every time I go there, it is as if I have never been away. It's like a wonderland."

"I think a lot of Germany; it'll always be on my mind. I always keep close ties with Germany."

This month, Brock will again be reminded of her German background. Deutsches Haus will have *Oktoberfest* activities on every weekend. There'll be lots of German beer and music.

By the way — it goes all the way back to a wedding in Germany, this wild celebration called *Oktoberfest*. In 1810, a proud King Ludwig I chose a bride of such beauty that he wanted all Germany to share in his great joy. The king hoisted a glass of good Bavarian beer one day and said: "All of Germany is invited to a state fair to help me celebrate my wedding to the fairest creature ever to hoist a stein."

King Ludwig and his new queen were so pleased with the first turnout that they called another party the following October.

Then another, and another, and another . . .

Regine Richter recently returned to her native Germany after studying communications in the German-LSU Exchange Program and working as an intern for the *State-Times*.

ANNOUNCING . . . 1935 Edition

The Translation and Publication of Ferdinand von Roemer's Interesting Historical and Scientific Book

"TEXAS"

by OSWALD MUELLER

THE CENTENNIAL has brought to light much of the colorful and interesting history of Texas. Among the early writings, perhaps no account surpasses ROEMER'S "TEXAS," written in 1847 by Dr. Ferdinand von Roemer, the eminent German scientist, well-known to geologists and botanists, but perhaps not to the average Texan.

The translation of this book was stimulated by an excellent biographical sketch of Dr. Roemer, as well as a brief review of the book itself, which appeared in the Southwest Review, and which was written by Dr. S. W. Geiser of Southern Methodist University.

For the benefit of such who have not read the article by Dr. Geiser, the following may be of interest:

Dr. Roemer was sent to Texas in 1845 to make investigations, as many Germans had the intention of leaving their native land and settling in Texas. Most of his traveling was done on a mule, dubbed the "scientific mule" by his friends, and this mode of travel afforded the time and leisure of making intimate observations. These observations are recorded in his "TEXAS" in his inimitable way. The topography of the country, the colonists and their hardships, the Indians and their depredations, the flora and the fauna, the rangers, the missions, the Alamo — all are described to hold the attention of the reader from beginning to end.

Dr. Roemer's travels led him from Galveston to the fort on the San Saba. His journey from Houston to New Braunfels, which consumed seventeen days, portrays vividly the hardships endured by the early settlers, traveling over indistinct trails in wagons drawn by oxen or horses. His excursions while at New Braunfels extended in all directions, enabling him to give a detailed description of San Antonio, Austin, Bastrop, Caldwell, LaGrange, and other hamlets and settlements. Nothing seemed to escape his notice, and everything was recorded with German minuteness and exactness. The dress worn by the colonist, the food he ate, the price of beef, temperature recordings, the inns and hotels, elections, celebrations, botanical names, and a host of things are mentioned, which make this book a veritable mine of information.

His descriptions of the various Indian tribes, such as the Lepans, Comanches, Caddos, and Wacos are masterful and of inestimable value to anyone interested in the Indians living here a century ago. Dr. Roemer went among them and gained his information through personal contact.

In short, this book will not only have a tremendous appeal to the lover of early Texas history, it will prove indispensable to the student of early Texas history; since the introduction, the twenty-four chapters, and a map, contain information which no other book can supply.

What Others Say

Roemer's "Texas," published in German close to 90 years ago, has long been regarded as a valuable work, but it has been out of print for generations and has not until now been available in an English translation. Roemer was not only a scientist, he was an observant traveler, and his book affords among other things a delightful view of how Texas people lived during the 1840s. Reading it is a pleasure.

Dr. J. Frank Dobie, University of Texas.

The Texas Centennial is bringing to light much of the rich material of Texas history and romance.

If all books that have appeared, none possesses greater interest or value than Roemer's "Texas," translated by Oswald Mueller. Written shortly after Texas entered the Union, it affords one of the best first-hand views of that period. Dr. Roemer was a geologist, and was not only a keen observer in matters of science, but he recorded as well his impressions of the social, political and economic problems of the day. His travels took him into every part of the State, and from these journeys he gathered the material with which he painted this graphic picture of Texas. The struggles and hardships of the early Texas settler, Indian life, social customs, the fauna and flora, and many other subjects are woven together into a readable account.

The translator, Mr. Mueller, has done an admirable piece of work in converting Roemer's "Texas" into English. While he has retained to a considerable degree the style of the author, he has adapted a vocabulary which should make the book popular with the general reading public.

The book is a real contribution and will find a permanent place in the schools and public libraries over the State.

J. O. Webb, Director, Senior Schools, Houston, Texas.

This first translation in English of Roemer's "Texas" has been a fine contribution to available books on early Texas

and has been made by Mr. Oswald Mueller out of interest and enthusiasm for the work itself. "Texas" is the work of a scientist and trained observer who visited Texas during the first two years of her statehood and gives descriptions of the country including its geology, flora and fauna and a non-partisan view of political and economic conditions. The book makes entertaining reading as well. Dr. Roemer's other Texas work on the eretzaceous formations of Texas, published in 1882, is still of interest to geologists.

Miss Julia Ideson, Librarian, Houston Public Library.

Roemer's "Texas" is a valuable contribution to the history of Texas. Dr. Stunzlberg, who is greatly interested in the history of Texas, agrees with me in my estimate of the value of the book. Our librarian was not slow in annexing my copy to her shelves. She says it is very interesting and being published at this time of the Centennial Celebration puts it in great demand.

Dr. John L. Roemer, President, Lindavon College, St. Charles, Mo.

Roemer's "Texas," a volume of personal observations written by a learned German scientist who visited Texas before and after its annexation to the United States, has been translated into English by Oswald Mueller.

In addition to being a most interesting recording of early

Texas history, the book is an invaluable source of social history. For years the original German transcript of the book stood unsurpassed among the early writers of Texas. This translation was a task that required two years of discriminating effort.

The book now presents to the patriotic, history-minded people of Texas in particular, a gripping, scientific and informative account of traditions during the most romantic period of this State's existence.

Houston Magazine, Published by Houston Chamber of Commerce.

Ferdinand von Roemer's "Texas," only translated from the German by Oswald Mueller, gives the best picture of this State during the 40s I have read. The book is intensely interesting and of permanent historic value.

While studying the geological formations of Texas for the Berlin Academy of Science the learned young scientist took occasion to scrutinize closely the pioneer, the Indian, and the flora and the fauna of the land. In his "Texas," he gave an eyewitness account of the settlement of Fredericksburg and the peace mission of the German colonists among the Comanches. He wrote well.

The author's sole mission in this book seems to have been to acquaint the foreigner with the Texas of that day. Prejudice and bias are absent from von Roemer's "Texas."

Roderick J. Watts, Houston Chronicle Staff.

OSWALD MUELLER, 746 East 10th Street, Houston, Texas.

Not VALID for which please send me _____ of ROEMER'S "TEXAS" at \$3.00 per copy.

- 1935 Edition -



New Braunfels Herald Zeitung 10/6/83

Hier wird kaum mehr deutsch gesprochen

In dreihundert Jahren wurden Millionen Deutsche zu Amerikanern · Von Willi Paul Adams

From
ELFI ochs
Langsaheld, PRG

Der deutschen wie der amerikanischen Bundesregierung kommt der dreihundertste Jahrestag des Beginns der organisierten Gruppenwanderung aus deutschen Ländern nach Amerika gelegen. Die runde Jahreszahl bietet einen willkommenen Anlaß zu Festveranstaltungen, auf denen die Politiker die gemeinsamen Leitwerte unseres und des amerikanischen politischen Systems beschwören und aus aktuellem Anlaß Opferbereitschaft zur Verteidigung dieser Werte fordern. Geschichtliche Jahrestage und Rückblicke sind in der politischen Rhetorik seit eh und je in Auseinandersetzungen über die Lösung von Gegenwartsproblemen benutzt worden. Welches historische Ereignis in Politik und Publizistik wann wie benutzt wird, ist natürlich eine Aussage über die jeweilige politische Situation und die Absichten ihrer Gestalter und Kommentatoren.

Daß der vorliegende Anlaß in der DDR schweigend übergangen wird, hat seinen Grund wohl nicht nur in der geographischen Lage Krefelds. Im Oktober 1933 verzeichnet der meist zuverlässige Index der „New York Times“ keine einzige 250-Jahr-Feier, wohl aber den Protestbrief eines Lesers gegen un-patriotische „German Days“ und „Irish Days“: „Both my parents were German-born, but they were Americans always after they landed here.“ Im Oktober 1883 hingegen wurden zahlreiche 200-Jahr-Feiern zwischen New York, Philadelphia, Washington und New Orleans abgehalten. In Cleveland, Ohio, schmetterten zum Abschluß zwanzig Gesangsvereine unisono „Die Wacht am Rhein“ und „Hail Columbia“.

Der Stolz professioneller Sachwalter der Vergangenheit wird bei solchen durch die Mystik der runden Zahl ausgelösten Anlässen meist durch die Beobachtung getrübt, daß oft Halbwahrheiten, bequemes Klischeegut oder gar reine Legenden weitergegeben werden.

Macht der Legenden

Reden und Artikel anlässlich der deutsch-amerikanischen 300-Jahr-Feiern liefern zur Zeit fast täglich neue Beispiele ungenauer, halbwarher bis legendenhafter oder aber fehlerhafter Aussagen. Schon das für das Jubiläum

England und 11 aus anderen europäischen Ländern. Germantown wurde zwar nicht zu einer stillen deutschen Exklave, aber den Zeitgenossen war die Berechtigung des Namens in der Gründungsphase offensichtlich. Die um einen Gründungsmythos bemühten deutsch-amerikanischen Historiker des 19. Jahrhunderts haben die „Concord“ zu recht als die „Mayflower“ der Deutschamerikaner und Germantown zu ihrer unter Opfern gegründeten ersten Siedlung erklärt.

Die englische Kolonialregierung war um die Besiedlung ihrer Festlandskolonien bemüht. Die Sprache der gesuchten Arbeitskräfte kümmerte sie nicht. Da es keinen Registrierzwang gab, ist die genaue Anzahl deutschsprachiger Einwanderer bis zum Ausbruch der amerikanischen Revolution unbekannt. Sie reichte jedenfalls nicht aus, um Deutsch auch nur annähernd zu einer zweiten Landessprache werden zu lassen, die sich nach der Unabhängigkeitserklärung als Alternative zu Englisch angeboten hätte. Ein Rekonstruktionsversuch von Namensforschern in den dreißiger Jahren ergab als grobe Schätzung, daß um 1790 225 000, also zwischen acht und neun Prozent der amerikanischen Bevölkerung, deutscher Herkunft gewesen sind. Selbst in Pennsylvania, dem Hauptsiedlungsgebiet der Deutschen, machten sie nicht mehr als zwischen einem Viertel und einem Drittel der Bevölkerung aus. Es wäre also ein absurder Gedanke gewesen, neunzig Prozent der Bevölkerung zuzumuten, Deutsch zu lernen. Aber die Legende, nur eine Stimme habe dazu gefehlt, daß Deutsch zur Landessprache der Vereinigten Staaten erklärt worden wäre, ist im deutschen Sprachraum wohl nicht mehr auszurotten. Sie wird seit den vierziger Jahren des vorigen Jahrhunderts von Reiseschriftstellern und Liebhabern historischer Kuriositäten verbreitet.

Von Konrad Adenauer wissen wir, daß sich während des „Kanzler-Tees“ am 2. Juni 1961, anlässlich des Besuchs des Präsidenten der alljährlichen Steuben-Parade in New York, folgender Dialog entspann: Adenauer: „Ich glaube, man sollte auch in der deutschen Öffentlichkeit diese alte Erinnerung (an Steuben) etwas pflegen. Ich bin überzeugt, es wissen mehr Leute, wer Lafayette war und was er bedeutet, als von Steuben.“ Dr. Strobel: „Damals

sche Integration, jedenfalls als ethnische Gruppe. Es ist kein historischer Zufall, daß erst unmittelbar nach dem Bürgerkrieg zum ersten Mal in Deutschland Geborene ins Repräsentantenhaus der Vereinigten Staaten gewählt wurden. Bis 1930 sollten insgesamt 43 in Deutschland geborene Abgeordnete aus Wahlbezirken zwischen New York und San Franzisko entsandt werden.

Der Deutsch-Französische Krieg und die Reichsgründung verstärkten das Selbstwertgefühl der Deutschamerikaner, die sich mit ihrer ethnischen

generationen begleitet. Aber der Wandspruch über Carl Schurz' Sofa „Hier wird Deutsch gesprochen“ zeugte von der berechtigten Furcht der „ethnic leaders“, daß die Basis einer wirklich biculturellen Existenz, die zweite Sprache, dahinschmolz.

Nicht die zweisprachigen Bildungsbürger wie Schurz entschieden letzten Endes die Frage, sondern die um ihren Lebensunterhalt und um die Aufstiegschancen ihrer Kinder kämpfenden kleinen Leute. Sie wurden tagein, tagaus daran erinnert, wie vorteilhaft es war, Englisch zu sprechen. Es wäre ein

vergessen werden, die freiwillige Auswanderer aus Gewissensgründen waren, klarsichtige junge Leute, die nicht wegen ihrer Religion, Rasse oder politischen Aktivität verfolgt wurden, sondern sich ein integriertes Leben unter der Nazi-Herrschaft einfach nicht vorstellen konnten und inneren Widerstand für sinnlos hielten. Von einem solchen Auswanderer-Ehepaar weiß ich, daß sie sich das Opfer auferlegten, von der Ankunft in England an auch miteinander nicht mehr Deutsch zu sprechen. Die geringe Zahl der Rückkehrer nach 1945 beweist, wie integrationsbereit die Immigranten der dreißiger Jahre aus naheliegenden Gründen gewesen sind. Darüber hinaus haben sie und ihre Kinder, die Kissinger-Generation, aber eine besondere Rolle als Bindeglied zwischen der Weltmacht und dem zerstörten Nachkriegs-Europa gespielt. Ihr späterer Rückzug aus politischen und kulturellen Führungspositionen ist nicht ohne negativen Einfluß auf die westdeutsch-amerikanischen Beziehungen geblieben. Wer beobachtet hat, wie naßforsch und ohne jede historische Sensibilität etwa junge Vertreter der Reagan-Administration bei ihren ersten Auftritten in Europa agieren, wird die Besorgnis der Älteren über die mangelnde Vorbereitung der „successor generation“ (auf beiden Seiten) verstehen und dankbar begrüßen, daß private Organisationen wie die Atlantik-Brücke e. V. sich um die Herstellung persönlicher Kontakte zwischen nachwachsenden Führungskräften auf beiden Seiten bemühen. Damit sollen nicht die vielfältigen persönlichen Verbindungen geringgeschätzt werden, die durch die Nachkriegsauswanderung und den „brain drain“ der fünfziger und sechziger Jahre entstanden sind. In beiden Dekaden zogen immerhin 786 000 Deutsche über den Atlantik, um drüben den Lebensstandard und das berufliche Fortkommen zu finden, das sie zum Teil in den verkrusteten Strukturen des westdeutschen Wissenschaftsbetriebes nicht erhoffen konnten.

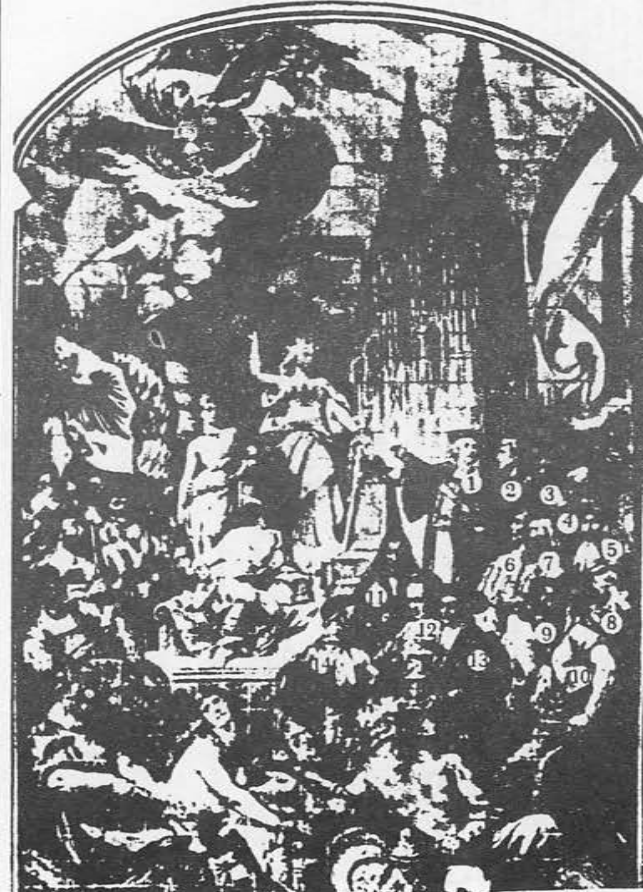
Zudem haben seit Mitte der fünfziger Jahre Schüler, Studenten und junge Berufstätige dank privater und öffentlich unterstützter Austauschorganisationen wie des American Field Service International Scholarships und des Deutschen Akademischen Austausch-

who cannot identify with a single group should print their multiple ancestry (for example, German-Irish) ... A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry."

Von den 226 Millionen Amerikanern identifizierten sich 1980 118 Millionen (52 Prozent) mit lediglich jeweils einer Nationalitätengruppe. Von ihnen gaben 23,7 Millionen Englisch, 17,9 Millionen Deutsch, 10,3 Millionen Irisch an. Zusätzlich gaben 31,2 Millionen an, unter ihren Vorfahren seien auch Deutsche gewesen. Wenn man die Nurdeutschen und die Auchdeutschen addiert, kann man also feststellen, daß 1980 49,2 Millionen Amerikaner (21,7 Prozent der Gesamtbevölkerung) von sich gesagt haben, daß sie unter anderem deutsche Vorfahren haben. Ein Vergleich mit dem Anteil anderer ethnischer Gruppen an der Gesamtbevölkerung wird allerdings mathematisch unsinnig. Denn wenn man zu den Nurengländern die Auchengländer (25,8 Millionen) hinzuzählt, zählt man die Kombination „Englisch-Deutsch“ noch einmal mit. Was der Schmelztiegel verbunden hat, kann der Statistiker nicht so einfach trennen. Deshalb haben 13 Millionen Patrioten auch einfach „American“ angegeben. Wenn man das Zahlenspiel der Nationen schon spielen und einen Tabellenwert der „Deutschen“ errechnen will, dann müßte man zumindest der fragwürdigen Gesamtzahl von 49,2 „Deutschen“ die nicht minder fragwürdige Gesamtzahl der 101,4 Millionen englischsprachiger Nordseeinselbewohner (Engländer, Schotten, Waliser und Iren) gegenüberstellen. Die Österreicher bringen übrigens nur 0,9 Millionen Nennungen insgesamt: ein statistischer Anschluß könnte also die hoffnungslose Unterlegenheit der deutschen Stämme in dem müßigen Zahlenspiel nicht wettmachen. Überlassen wir es den PR-Leuten der Reagan-Administration, weiterhin von 60 Millionen Deutschamerikanern zu reden.

Wissenschaftlicher Nachholbedarf

Nützlicher als romantische Legenden und Zahlenspielerereien wäre es zu unserer eigenen Orientierung, den Prozeß der erstaunlichen Integration der deutschen Einwanderer in Amerika zu



Aussagen. Schon das für das Jubiläum ausgesuchte Datum, der 6. Oktober, stimmt eigentlich nicht. So stellte kürzlich der Krefelder Stadtarchivdirektor mit resigniertem Achselzucken fest: „Natürlich sind die dreizehn Krefelder Familien nach unserem Kalender am 16. Oktober angekommen. Aber ändern Sie mal das eingefahrene falsche Datum!“ Das Schiff der Krefelder, die englische „Concord“, sah auch nicht so aus, wie die Bundespost es uns auf der 80-Pfennig-Sondermarke glauben machen will. Es war viel größer als der abgebildete Dreimaster aus dem 16. Jahrhundert. Der zuständige Beamte aus dem Bundespostministerium hätte diese Information kostenlos erhalten, wenn er im Krefelder Stadtarchiv angerufen hätte. Zumindest zwölf der dreizehn Familien waren zum Zeitpunkt der Auswanderung keine Mennoniten, wie Präsident Reagan meinte, sondern zum Quäkertum konvertiert; seine religiös versierten Berater hätten es ihm aus der „Mennonite Encyclopedia“ vorlesen können. Selbst im relativ toleranten Krefeld gehörten sie zu einer unterdrückten Minderheit; in Pennsylvania hatten sie als Quäker die Obrigkeit ganz auf ihrer Seite. Nicht die nackte Not, sondern kleinkarierte Unterdrückung und wohllosierte Gewaltanwendung vertrieben sie aus ihrer Heimat.

Die Umgangssprache der dreizehn Familien untereinander war höchstwahrscheinlich nicht Deutsch, sondern Niederländisch. Dieser Umstand, ebenso wie die Tatsache, daß Krefeld 1683 noch der Hoheit des Prinzen von Oranien unterstand und erst 1702 an Preußen kam, sollte nicht zur historischen Anwendung nationalstaatlicher Kategorien des 19. Jahrhunderts auf das 17. Jahrhundert führen. Gewiß war Krefeld eine deutsche Stadt. Auch erhielt „Germantown“ seinen Namen bald zu recht: Franz Daniel Pastorius, der sich den Krefeldern anschloß, als die von ihm vertretene Frankfurter Landkompanie keine Auswanderer schickte, und zum ersten Bürgermeister gewählt wurde, war ein unbestrittener deutscher Gelehrter und fränkischer Pietist. Von den 397 Einwohnern Germantowns im Zeitraum 1683 bis 1709 kamen 96 aus Krefeld und dem benachbarten Kaldenkirchen, 41 aus der Pfalz in der Nähe von Worms (Kriegsheim, Flomborn, Wolfsheim), 55 aus verschiedenen deutschen anderen Orten, 63 aus den Niederlanden (Amsterdam, Haarlem und anderen Orten); von 114 Einwohnern ist nicht gesichert, ob sie aus niederländischen oder deutschen Orten stammten: 17 kamen aus

Lafayette war und was er bedeutet, als von Steuben.“ Dr. Strobel: „Damals wäre die deutsche Sprache beinahe Staatssprache geworden.“ Adenauer: „Gegen eine Stimme; das war ein Deutscher, der dagegen stimmte.“ Dr. Strobel: „Dem deutschen Volke ist nicht zu helfen!“

Wir sollten heute auch nicht vergessen, daß die amerikanischen Gründerväter keine besonderen Freunde ethnischer Vielfalt und des „kulturellen Pluralismus“ gewesen sind. Sie wollten einen möglichst homogenen Nationalstaat, in dem zwar Flüchtlinge aus dem der Unfreiheit und der Korruption verfallenen Europa willkommen waren, insbesondere wenn sie Land kaufen oder Leinen weben konnten; aber sie weigerten sich, Einwanderung staatlich zu fördern oder auch nur per Bundesgesetz zu regeln. Aus dem Entwurf des Staatssiegels strichen sie den deutschen Reichsadler und fünf weitere ethnische Symbole, die die Einwanderung aus England, Schottland, Irland, den Niederlanden und Frankreich verweigern sollten, und ersetzten sie durch dreizehn weiße und rote Streifen: die Vereinigung der dreizehn Kolonialterritorien zu einem Staatsgebiet, nicht aber die Vereinigung der ethnisch heterogenen Bevölkerung zu einem amerikanischen Staatsvolk sollte in den Gründungsmythos eingehen. Die bis heute erfolgreiche, mehrdeutige Formel vom „Schmelztiegel“ wurde erst 1908 mit dem gleichnamigen Melodrama von Israel Zangwill in das politische Vokabular eingeführt.

Die zum Teil berühmten, zum Teil berüchtigten Flüchtlinge der gescheiterten Revolution von 1848 sind zu Recht der Stolz der deutsch-amerikanischen Geschichtsschreibung. Sehr vielen deutsch-amerikanischen Zeitgenossen, insbesondere der Masse der „Kirchen-deutschen“ aber waren die häufig als gottlos betrachteten Demokraten, Sklaveregegner und manchmal sogar Sozialisten ein Grauel. Die politisch verfolgten, echten Achtundvierziger fielen zahlenmäßig kaum ins Gewicht. Ihr prominentester Wortführer, Carl Schurz, genoß noch nicht den Heiligenschein der deutsch-amerikanischen Integrationsfigur, der ihm im 20. Jahrhundert zugestanden wurde. Der amerikanische Bürgerkrieg bot vielen Deutschamerikanern, nicht nur General Schurz, die beste Gelegenheit, ihren Patriotismus zu beweisen. In den Sklavenstaaten, zum Beispiel in Texas, zwang die Mehrheit die ethnische Minderheit allerdings genauso zur Parteinahme und zum Kriegsdienst. Auf die Feuerprobe folgte dann auch die politi-



Deutschlands Größe: Auf über tausend bemalten Kacheln wird in einem historisch-allegorisierten Programm erläutert, was deutsche Kunst, Wissenschaft, Poesie und deutscher Erfindungsgeist zum allgemeinen Fortschritt der Menschheit beigetragen haben. Umrahmt von Germania, dem Kölner Dom als Wahrzeichen wirklicher nationaler Einheit, den Rheintöchtern und des Vaters Rhein als Hütern deutscher Dichtung und Musik, repräsentieren Albrecht Dürer, Martin Luther, Johannes Gutenberg, Peter Fischer, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart und Hans Sachs nationale Tugenden und Fähigkeiten, deren Ruhm Genien in die Welt hinausposaunen. Das Bild schmückt noch heute den Ballsaal des Germania Club in Chicago. Es ist ein Geschenk der deutschen Regierung an den Club nach der Weltausstellung in Chicago 1893. Foto Archiv

Gruppe identifizierten. Selbst der Chicagoer Lorenz Brentano, 1848 „Diktator von Baden“, spendete einige hundert Dollar für die Kriegshospitäler. Die blühende deutschsprachige Presse berichtete ausführlich über den Waffengang der Erzfeinde. Nur die Blätter der Sozialisten und der Freidenker widerstanden tapfer der Verführungskunst des Chauvinismus (und kämpften so journalistische Überleben).

Der Erste Weltkrieg versetzte einer noch lebendigen, aber bereits im Niedergang begriffenen deutsch-amerikanischen Kultur den Todesstoß. H. L. Mencken hat bereits 1928 zu Recht den Mythos zurückgewiesen, die während des 1. Weltkriegs gegen Deutschamerikaner und andere Bindestrich-Amerikaner gerichteten repressiven Maßnahmen seien die Hauptursache für die Desintegration der Deutschamerikaner als ethnische Gruppe gewesen: „Die Deutschamerikaner bilden eine Gruppe, die in schneller Verfall begriffen ist. Dieser Verfall hat lange vor dem Kriege begonnen. Ja, der Krieg hat ihn sogar für einige Zeit aufgehalten... Das Deutschum in Amerika war nur noch ein Spielzeug für drittrangige „Führer“, die meist etwas zu verkaufen hatten; im übrigen war es tot... Der Schmelztiegel hat die Deutschamerikaner verschlungen wie keine andere Gruppe, wie nicht einmal die Iren.“

In den acht Jahrzehnten seit Beginn der Masseneinwanderung zwischen 1830 und 1910 waren insgesamt etwa 5,3 Millionen Deutsche eingewandert. Trotz dieser wahren Völkerwanderung stieg der Anteil der Deutschen (einschließlich ihrer Kinder) an der Gesamtbevölkerung aber zu keinem Zeitpunkt über 10,5 Prozent. Seit 1882, mit einer Viertelmillion Neuankommelingen das Jahr mit den meisten deutschen Einwanderern, ging der Nachschub aus dem Kaiserreich unaufhörlich zurück. Klagen über den Verlust der deutschen Sprache haben zwar alle Einwanderer-

Trugschluß, daß ohne den Ersten Weltkrieg die Deutschamerikaner als ethnische Gruppe mit politischem Einfluß und vitaler eigener Kultur um mehr als eine, höchstens zwei Generationen überlebt hätten.

In der Präsidentenwahl von 1920 haben die Deutschamerikaner zum letzten Mal auf nationaler Ebene eine in Wahlanalysen erkennbare Rolle gespielt: Wilsons „Verrat“ an seinen eigenen vierzehn Punkten quitierte viele von ihnen mit der Wahl des Republikaners Harding. Seither ist von einem „German vote“ auf nationaler Ebene keine Rede mehr.

In den zwanziger Jahren wanderten 387 000 Deutsche ein. Als mit den Quotengesetzen von 1921 und 1924 das Zeitalter der für Europäer fast uneingeschränkten Einwanderung zu Ende ging, erhielten jährlich nur noch 25 957 Deutsche Einwanderer. Die Quote für Österreich war 1413, für die Schweiz 1707. (Italien wurde auf 5802 und Griechenland auf 307 Einwanderer im Jahr herabgesetzt.) Angesichts der Massenarbeitslosigkeit in den dreißiger Jahren ordneten die Regierungen Hoover und Roosevelt die strenge Anwendung der restriktiven Vorschriften an. Die jüdischen Flüchtlinge vor den Nazis, auch „Ausgebürgerte“, mußten die schicksalhafte Ironie erdulden, auf ein Visum der deutschen beziehungsweise österreichischen Quote zu warten. Die Statistik verzeichnet 119 107 deutsche Einwanderer während der dreißiger Jahre.

Wechselseitige Bereicherung

Keine Statistik wird jemals erfassen, welchen Verlust für die deutsche und welche Bereicherung für die amerikanische Gesellschaft die beiden Migrationen von 1848 und der Nazi-Zeit bedeuteten. Wahrscheinlich werden diejenigen von Wissenschaft und Publizistik

Deutschen Akademischen Austauschdienstes (DAAD) persönliche Eindrücke in Amerika gesammelt.

Und wie sieht es heute mit der Verbreitung des Deutschums in den Vereinigten Staaten aus? Auch die nostalgische Welle der „new ethnicity“ in den späten sechziger und frühen siebziger Jahren hat es nicht geschafft, die ethnische Identität von Deutschamerikanern, die nicht zu Weltanschauungsgemeinschaften wie Hutterer, Mennoniten und Amish gehören, zu neuer kultureller oder gar politischer Bedeutung zu erwecken. Es gibt nur noch drei deutschsprachige Tageszeitungen mit einer Gesamtauflage von etwa 50 000 und sechzehn allgemeine Wochenzeitungen mit einer Gesamtauflage von etwa 70 000. In den neunziger Jahren des vorigen Jahrhunderts hatten allein die Chicagoer deutschsprachigen Tageszeitungen eine Gesamtauflage von etwa 150 000. Über die heutige Verbreitung der deutschen Sprache in den Vereinigten Staaten hat das Statistische Bundesamt der Vereinigten Staaten 1979 ermittelt, daß von den 200 Millionen über fünfjährigen Amerikanern 1,2 Millionen (1,6 Prozent) zu Hause Deutsch sprechen: Deutsch als „Muttersprache“ hatten natürlich mehr angegeben: 5,1 Millionen von den 170,3 Millionen über Vierzehnjährigen (3 Prozent).

Da niemand weiß und auch niemand mehr exakt feststellen kann, wie viele „deutschstämmige“ Amerikanerinnen und Amerikaner es gibt, hat das Statistische Bundesamt der Vereinigten Staaten sich bei der Volkszählung von 1980 die altbewährte Münchhausen-Methode der Rettung aus dem Sumpf angewandt: Die Selbstidentifikation der Befragten rettete die Statistiker vor der Kapitulation:

Die 14. Frage, die die Volkszähler auszufüllen hatten, lautete: „What is this person's ancestry?“ Der Fragebogen suggerierte zunächst einmal die Angabe einer einzigen Nationalität, weil als Beispiele unter der auszufüllenden Zeile angegeben wurde: „Afro-Amer., English, French, German, Honduran, ...“. In den Anweisungen für die Volkszähler wurde darüber hinaus erklärt: „Print the ancestry group [singular!] which the person identifies. Ancestry (or origin or descent) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States.“ Dann wurde jedoch auch auf die möglichen Produkte des Schmelztiegels verwiesen: „Persons who are of more than one origin and

analysieren und festzustellen, welche Vorurteile, Sprachprobleme und Konflikte über unterschiedliche Lebensstile (die Störung des puritanischen Sonntages durch deutsche Biergärten) die Deutschen in Amerika durchzustehen hatten. Vielleicht verstehen wir dann die Türken besser und können uns etwas leichter von der immer schädlicher werdenden Fiktion trennen, die Bundesrepublik sei kein Einwanderungsland. Über die Einwanderungsgeschichte hinaus wäre eine größere Vertrautheit mit der amerikanischen Geschichte ein guter Ausgangspunkt für eine nüchtern-partnerschaftliche Beziehung zwischen den beiden so ungleichen Ländern.

Doch die wissenschaftliche Beschäftigung mit Politik, Gesellschaft und Wirtschaft der Vereinigten Staaten liegt bei uns im argen. Literatur und Kultur werden im ganzen befriedigend von den zu „Amerikanisten“ gewordenen Anglisten an Universitäten und in Verlagshäusern zur Kenntnis genommen. Am betrüblichsten sieht die Lage in der Geschichtswissenschaft aus. Für das umfassende Forschungsgebiet der Geschichte Nordamerikas von der Kontaktzeit mit den Indianern bis zur Zeitgeschichte der Weltmacht sind ganze acht Geschichtswissenschaftler an unseren Universitäten von Amts wegen zuständig. Ein einziger Geschichtswissenschaftler an einer Universität südlich von Main und Mosel ist durch seine Stellenbeschreibung dazu verpflichtet, sich mit der nordamerikanischen Geschichte in Forschung und Lehre zu befassen. Die deutsche Bundesregierung jedoch hat in den Vereinigten Staaten und in Kanada Stiftungsprofessuren für Deutschland-Studien eingerichtet.

Vielleicht bedarf es auch eines politischen Impulses, um die Urenkel Ranks dazu zu bewegen, die eine oder andere Deutschland-Professur umzuwidmen und einem anderen Kontinent mehr wissenschaftliche Aufmerksamkeit zukommen zu lassen. Stetiger Meinungsaustausch und umfassende Hintergrundkenntnisse sind unabdingbar, um allzu schwankenden Tagesmeinungen auf beiden Seiten des Atlantiks glaubhaft entgegenzutreten zu können. Wenn wir den 13 Krefelder Familien und den 7 Millionen, die ihnen gefolgt sind, ein lebendiges Andenken bewahren wollen, sollten wir es vor allem durch nüchterne Information über ihre Wahlheimat tun, mit deren wirtschaftlicher, politischer und militärischer Entwicklung wir heute auf eine bis vor kurzem unvorstellbare direkte Art und Weise verbunden sind.

SPECIAL SECTION : 1984AN OLD FASHIONED TEXAN LOVE STORY

Hedwig Schroeter

(This story appeared in the Freie Presse Fuer Texas,
March, 1936, San Antonio, Texas. Translated by
Helen Schroeter Sundstrom, granddaughter of the writer.)

On a midsummer afternoon in the early days of the railroad in Texas, a young couple wandered idly about near the village. They walked along aimlessly together with no apparent purpose or destination in mind or view--sometimes in one direction and then another as their fancy directed at the moment. No notice of the rough path was taken; in fact, the young lass, who apparently led the way most of the time, seemed to delight in choosing the most difficult and unlikely places to walk. As she chattered away, first on one side of her escort, then ahead and in front of him skipping along, jumping over small obstacles--her long dark braid tied at its end with a red ribbon switching in tempo with her movements. The long braid and the long dress would prove to be a nuisance and quite unsuited to the young lass's frolicking about.

As she talked with her escort, her pretty face sometimes appeared quite sober and earnest; then suddenly her blue eyes sparkled in childlike enthusiasm. Her escort, tall in stature, no doubt had long outgrown his short pants and unlike the young lady took growing into manhood very seriously. Despite his grown-up elegant attire, he could not hide the boyish expression on his young face.

The young lady stood looking anxiously toward the village saying, "I really should be turning toward home. I know my mother will be looking for me and she won't know where I've been as the hour for my music lesson is long past."

"That won't make any difference," the young man answered casually, "your mother knows you are no longer a baby, Trudi."

She stood for a moment, and said, "Well--just for a few more minutes--it's so wonderful to wander about close to nature!

When I get home, I'll have to sit down at the sewing machine again, or help Mother with the cooking."

"Now," he remarked, "you will be free of these responsibilities next Sunday when we will be taking the first excursion on the newly constructed railway to Marble Falls. Of course, it will still look pretty wild out there as the town of Marble Falls consists of a store and about half dozen houses. My uncle promised to have the carriage awaiting us at the depot. I will then take the carriage and drive you about. First we will see the river, then the falls and Granite Mountain. Then I will take you to your friends, the Baumanns. From there it is only two miles to my uncle. I have been there many times and know my way around, and I will come to see you each day while you are at the Baumanns. What a wonderful time we will have! You will see what deer and turkey I will shoot and what fish I will catch out of the Colorado!"

"Oh," sighed Trudi, "I wish I were a boy so that I could run about in the wilderness!"

"But I can't take you everywhere I go. You with your 'quacking' ways would scare away all the game!"

Trudi's face reddened with anger, and with a scornful look at her escort, she asked, "Did I ask you whether I could go with you, George?"

"No, Trudi", replied George, "but you always like to come with me."

Trudi, a few steps ahead, turned angrily. "What nonsense you talk! I have long intended to visit my friend Martha and to spend a few days with the Baumanns. Next Sunday happens to be a good opportunity to do so, and since you also happen to be going you immediately take it for granted that I have pushed myself off on you!"

George laughed a bit mockingly and said, "I asked you whether I could be your escort. Furthermore, you told me that you had rather go with me than with Uncle Victor with whom you would have gone otherwise as your Mother wished it so!"

Trudi answered angrily, "Yes, that's so, but not because I want to go with you so badly, but because I hate Uncle Victor so and I will not go with him!"

"Why don't you like him?" George asked.

"Because he acts so 'uncle-ish' with me. You should hear the lectures he gives me--as if from above! AS if he were really my uncle. We children called him uncle because he was older than we. He's only six years older than I! Yesterday he again made me so angry. He brought me a box of candy which I promptly gave to my little sisters right before his eyes. Does he think I should munch the candy in front of him. He is much mistaken."

"But, Trudi," George remarked, "I have often brought you sweets and you seemed to enjoy eating them."

"That is entirely different. When you give me sweets we enjoy them together. But that was entirely beneath Uncle Victor's dignity. He gives me chocolates like one does to a child. That makes me furious!"

As she spoke she jumped over a small ditch. A thorny branch caught her dress tearing a clean three-cornered piece from the hem of it.

"I'm not at all surprised that he has no better manners," remarked George. "After all he is really only a cowboy."

Trudi, bending over to examine more closely the tear in her skirt, looked up angrily, and said, "Who said Uncle Victor had bad manners? And why you are making such snide remarks about cowboys--I don't know. I think it is an honorable calling. It must be wonderful to be able to freely vent one's energies in communion with nature."

"Yes, Trudi, but you don't need to be a cowboy to do that. When I go into the wilderness and bring down a deer and a half dozen turkeys, I too have used my energies, yet I look neat and elegant."

"Oh," Trudi replied eagerly, "but you should see Uncle Victor when he is driving wild cattle. He sits upon his beautiful mount as if horse and rider were one. And like lightning he turns left, then right and like the wind he dashes after the cattle. Now I think that looks beautiful and elegant!"

"Yes," replied George, "those fellows know how to ride, but they don't take care of their horses. The poor animals use their last ounce of strength and their hides are raw."

"Oh," retorted Trudi impatiently, "you can't say that about all of them. I don't suppose you know that the horse enjoys running after the cattle, and Victor's horse isn't raw as he takes good care of his horse. That is evident by the way the horse loves Victor. It always comes to him and puts its head on Victor's shoulder. It is very touching."

"What you don't find lovely, touching and elegant! I tell you that all who busy themselves with cattle are uncouth and rowdy people! They look like crazy people riding after their cattle--perspiring and dirty! And then all this bragging about their skill with the rope. And when opportunity presents itself to prove their skill, they find it impractical to do so..Yes, and it is really comical when they rope one of the steers. This act is accompanied by great shouts of cursing which echo through the woods."

"George, you are stupid!" Trudi answered indignantly. "Not all of them do this. I've never heard Victor speak one single curse word."

"You just wait--all doubt about this will be removed when you are at his parents. There you will see this so-called 'uncle' at work, and you will have to admit that he looks less than elegant riding after the cattle. Since you lay such importance to elegance--I had a nice suit made which I am wearing, and up to now you haven't said one word about it. You act as though you hadn't noticed at all!"

Trudi, walking ahead turned to look at him with a critical eye. "Yes, really you do have a new suit on and it looks rather nice."

Trudi noticed George's eyes cast upon the gaping tear in her skirt, showing a shapely leg and foot. Trudi blushed, reached over to a bush at hand, broke off a thorn and used it to pin the tear together.

"My, what nice little feet you have!" Trudi was embarrassed and angry. Rising to her full height, she spoke only one word: "donkey", turned and walked hastily toward the village. George looked after her nonplussed, calling to her: "Wait, Trudi, I am coming with you." Trudi ran as fast as she could--never looking back.

"Trudi, wait", George continued shouting after her, "we still haven't made final plans for our tour Sunday!" There was no response from Trudi, so George tried to overtake her, but he was unable to do so and as he neared the village where others were enjoying a walk, he gave up the pursuit and directed his steps into a side street, muttering angrily to himself "silly goose!"

When Trudi reached home through the little garden, all signs of anger, bewilderment and ill feeling vanished, and she was her usual happy self again. As she entered the hallway, she threw her hat into one corner and her music portfolio into the other, all the while dancing a jig. All this activity brought her mother out from the kitchen. She said, "But, Trudi, don't you know that the people on the street can see you!"

"Oh," as she stopped her dancing, "I never thought of that." With a glance toward the street, and nobody in sight Trudi grabbed her mother and danced her into the kitchen. Her mother freed herself from Trudi's grasp, turned to her with a stern face to remonstrate with her, but her effort fell far short. Now she noted the tear in Trudi's skirt. "You have already ripped your new skirt! Surely that didn't happen during the music lesson. You should have been home at least an hour ago--where were you so long?"

"Oh, Mother, it was such a beautiful day. I met George Kramper, and we took a walk together--it was really lovely!"

"Yes, that's well and good, but how can you always be so thoughtless. You'll never learn to act like a lady. How often have I told you that it is not proper to be meeting George so often. It will appear to others that you are having an affair with him."

Puzzled Trudi looked at her mother, and asked, "What do you mean 'an affair'?"

"For instance, I mean that people will think you are in love with him and want to marry him. To me this thought is very painful--to think that you'd fall in love with such a stupid young fellow."

Trudi giggled and answered, "There's no danger of that, and besides (considering momentarily the impact of what her answer would be) I shall marry only him who has a buggy and a pair of beautiful horses."

At that moment a man's voice was heard at the kitchen door. "Ah, Miss Trudi's favor wasn't difficult to win!" Trudi was rolling out dough, and at the sound of that voice she shuddered, blushed and turned her attention to slapping the dough around with a vengeance.

The tall handsome young man stepped into the kitchen, and with a friendly handshake and good morning, went over to Trudi who murmured a "good morning" without looking up. A shadow crossed the young man's face as he spoke, "Trudi doesn't seem to be in such a good humor after her walk with George Kramper."

Trudi turned quickly and asked, "Did you see us?"

"Of course, and no doubt others also. And perhaps they also wondered, as did I, how you can find pleasure in the company of such a silly lout."

"Now", Trudi answered quite indignantly, "that you should be wondering about that is beside the point. He pleases me! I think he is an elegant young man!"

He set his jaw without answering and turned to the mother again saying, "I hope you are not offended for not accepting

your kind invitation to lunch, but I had a business appointment."

"We were sorry you couldn't come, and we thought perhaps that you had already gone home without our having seen you again."

"No, Aunt Marie, I certainly would not have left without saying goodbye and thanking you for all the nice and hospitable things you did for me." Turning to Trudi, he said, "Trudi didn't seem to want to give me an opportunity to thank her especially."

"You don't give me an opportunity to do anything for which I would deserve any thanks," she retorted sharply, "in fact, you make it difficult for me to be friendly!" Despite her defiant attitude, there was suddenly a tremor in her voice and she slammed the rolling pin down on the table and rushed from the kitchen--her long brown braid swinging furiously as she disappeared through the door. Silence prevailed. Aunt Marie took Trudi's place at the dough board, and Victor stared at the door through which Trudi had just disappeared. Aunt Marie, noting Victor's reaction remarked, "It'll do you no good to stare so angrily at that door," and smiled mischievously.

Victor blushed deeply and asked quite lamely, "What do you mean by that, dear Aunt?"

"Well," she said, "you and I have long understood each other. I know that you would like to win Trudi's hand and I am all for that. I've known you since you were a young child, and I have always liked you because I know you are an honorable person."

"Yes," he replied, "I have dared to hope that I would be an acceptable suitor when I asked for Trudi's hand. But , he added sadly, that doesn't help a thing because Trudi doesn't like me!"

"It would surprise me if she did like you," Victor looked crestfallen at this remark--as if to say he knew his shortcomings--just don't take away my last hope. Aunt Marie, as if reading

his thoughts, said, "Yes, if you always want to misinterpret everything--such as this opportunity--then I have no respect for you. Do you think that a young girl--especially one as young as Trudi, would not feel confused and uncertain about marrying a man who was constantly criticising her actions and appearance. I myself have sometimes had my doubts about whether you really respect and love my little girl!"

"Oh, believe me, I love Trudi above all else. I respect and admire her, but when she is so unfriendly and obstinate toward me--especially when I see how friendly and obliging she is towards others--then I get angry."

"Yes," replied Aunt Marie, "if you both are always at odds with each other, then I think it best that you stay apart from one another."

He stared in shocked surprise, but said nothing. Head bowed in deep thought for a moment, he looked up suddenly and said, "You are right that you deem my behavior stupid, and I am grateful that you have told me frankly. And now I will go and try to make amends with Trudi."

He found Trudi sitting at the dining room table, her head hung low as she thumbed through a magazine, her long brown braid resting on her arm. Hearing Victor approach, she raised her head slightly and looked at him. Victor saw she had been crying. Now he was sorry and he was no longer angry with her. "Trudi, dear," he said, "I wasn't very nice to you. Won't you forgive me?" But Trudi wasn't yet in the humor to forgive him, and inquired peevishly, "Why, Uncle Victor, do you always find such pleasure in annoying me?"

"Uncle Victor, indeed! You promised to call me Victor. Your calling me 'uncle' now must be as punishment for my having angered you. There is really no reason why you should 'uncle' me. It must be obvious to you that my behavior needs some discipline, and you should really take it upon yourself to do something about it, and in the end you may make a right con-

genial likeable person out of me." As he spoke, he stroked Trudi's lovely braid, whereupon Trudi jumped up from the table, grabbed her braid and hit Victor over the arm with it. Victor laughed. "Thank you. I suppose that was my first lesson. That was well done, and I invite you to take further steps to discipline me." And so this playful bantering continued until Trudi's mother called, "Trudi, set the table. The dinner is ready." Victor set out to help Trudi, bidding her to oversee his efforts, as he was also lacking in this art.

As all the family were assembled around the dinner table, Victor remarked about how lovely it was out at the ranch in the summer, and mentioned that Trudi might be allowed to visit there soon. "Sister Martha," he continued, "told me I must have a promise of a visit from you, and my Mother extends a most cordial invitation to Trudi to visit us again." Both parents thanked Victor, Trudi's mother adding, "As a matter of fact, it has been a foregone conclusion that Trudi was to visit you soon. And she wishes so very much to take advantage of the excursion next Sunday as she has never been on a train before. I have only one reservation in that regard and that is that there is always such a mixed group on such a tour."

"Auntie, I have a plan," Victor replied excitedly. "Perhaps it will work out. I will send my driver home today with the wagon; I will stay here in Austin two more days and ride with Trudi on the train. My driver will get home in time to meet us at the depot in Marble Falls on Sunday."

"That would be wonderful," exclaimed Trudi. "We'll leave here in the morning and by noon we'll be with your parents!" After talking over this plan, it was decided to accept it.

On Sunday morning Trudi and Victor boarded the train in the best of spirits, heightened by the exciting prospect of the train ride. Shortly after Trudi and Victor were seated together George appeared, and unnoticed by Victor, she gave Trudi a haughty look making Trudi feel uncomfortably disconcerted. George turned

to join a couple of young lady friends to whom he was paying every gentlemanly attention. He treated them to snacks, opened or closed windows at their request, bringing them water and showing the greatest attention to their every wish. Trudi observed all these courtly gestures and anger seized her. She really wasn't jealous, but she imagined what George was thinking--that Victor had no manners. She looked at Victor--poor fellow! He really was stupid! There he sat lost in his own thoughts while she wished so much that he would show her the same courtly attention and courtesies that George was showing his friends--but not so--just the opposite as he dreamed away! How she had looked forward to that wonderful and happy week with Victor's parents, and she had hoped that he would ask her if she loved him and whether she would become his wife, and today she felt that she would not say no.

Victor was distracted from his dreaming when George asked, "Trudi, may I offer you a glass of lemonade? I am sure you must be thirsty." Trudi detected a note of sarcasm in this offer--directed toward Victor, who never would have thought to offer her lemonade, but never would she admit this to George, so she replied in the coolest manner, "Thank you, but I am not thirsty." George looked at her with a smug smile, and Trudi knew he didn't believe her. This angered her even more, and as Victor attempted to introduce a conversation with her, she answered him curtly. Victor realized that Trudi was miffed about something, but he didn't know what about.

As they neared the station, many rushed to get off to be the first to engage transportation to their destinations. There were available various sorts of conveyances--some very elegant, and farthest out was a dirty old farm wagon. Victor approached the wagon and inquired of the driver why he hadn't brought the "hack".

To Be Continued

America's Melting Pot, 3:161

Annual Meeting 1984 Boerne, Comfort, Kerville, 3:158-160
1983 Galveston, 1:5, 2:71-75; 3:153

Book Reviews, Publications

- Ardistan and Djinnistan, Karl May, 3:217-218
Atlas for Germanic Genealogy, Ernest Thode, 1:28, 2:130
David am Computer und andere Gedichte, Lisa Kahn, 3:162
Deciphering the Church Records of Germany, Beverly Buehl, 1:34
Decorative Painting in Texas, Buie Harwood, 2:107
Faces of Texas, Gilbert J. Jordan, 3:157
Festschrift - Cincinnati, Don Heinrich Tolzmann, 1:11
First Settlers of the Republic of Texas, 2:131
German-American Connection, 2:96
German Archives, Gerda Haffman, 3:155
German Artists of Early Texas, Marjorie von Rosenberg, 1:32
German Pioneers in Texas, Don H. Biggers, 3:172
The German Texans, Glen E. Lich, 3:186
Handbook of Texas, 2:81
The Harold Jantz Collection, Leland R. Phelps, 1:11
Historic Images of Boerne, Texas, Garland A. Perry, 2:99
History of Washington, Charles Frank Schmidt, 1:23
Home as Found, Eric J. Sundquist, 1:26
Im Winter brach der Regenbogen, Claus Gröper, 2:83-84
Imagining America, Peter Conrad, 1:26
In the Desert, Karl May, 3:217-218
Instruction für deutsche Auswanderer nach Texas, 2:80
Das Kajütenbuch, Charles Sealsfield, 2:92
Lonestar and Double Eagle, Minetta Altgeld Goyne, 1:21
On Collecting German Americana, Harold Jantz, 1:11
A Paradise Called Texas, Janice Jordan Shefelman, 3:157
Roemer's Texas, 2:76, 3:156, 3:223
The San Saba County History, 2:107
Utopian Thought in the Western World, Frank E. and Fritzie P. Manuel, 1:26
Winnetou, Karl May, 3:217-218

Brooklyn Bridge, 3:164

Bilingual School, 1:33

Boehler's: oldest Texas bar, 3:223

Calendar of Events, 1:2, 3:151

Death of A Tombstone, 2:89-90

Descriptime Study of Foreign Language Programs, 1:25

Die neuen Helden schießen nicht, 3:224-225

Doctoral Dissertations, 2:104

Emma Frey Elementary School, 2:86

Exhibits

- German Book Fair 1:15
 Max Ernst Exhibit 2:104
 Herman Lungwitz Works 3:187

Farm Equipment, 1:38

Festivals

- San Antonio Festival, 1:7, 1:14, 2:85
 Texas Folklife Festival, 1:13
 Volks-Wurstfest, 2:97

Zuschlag

Gast zum Hotelchef: "So geht's nicht! Sie verlangen laut Rechnung einen Zuschlag für den Fernseher, dabei habe ich im ganzen Haus kein einziges Fernsehgerät entdeckt." — "Das ist es ja. Von dem Geld wollen wir uns einen anschaffen."

Börse

Fragt der kleine Moritz: "Papa, was ist eine Börse?" (stock exchange)?" — "Hör zu: Du kaufst eine Henne und einen Hahn. Henne legt Eier, du bekommst Küken, kannst Eier und Küken verkaufen, kannst dir eine Hühnerfarm anlegen. Plötzlich kommt Überschwemmung, alle Hühner und Hähne ertrinken, alles ist futsch. Siehst du, Moritz, Enten hättest du kaufen sollen — das ist Börse!"

Präzise Antwort

*Eine Dame beschwert sich beim Konditor: "In dem Apfelkuchen war ja gar kein Apfel drin!"
 "Na und" sagt der Konditor (confectioner), "haben Sie schon mal einen Hundekuchen mit einem Hund drin gesehen?"*

* * *

Tanzfreudig

*"Tanzen Sie eigentlich gern, junger Mann?"
 "Leidenschaftlich gern."
 "Und warum lernen Sie es dann nicht?"*

* * *

Prahlhans

*Prahlt (to boast) Herbert: "Ich kann einfach alles!"
 "So," meint sein Freund. "Dann brate mal einen Schneeball!"*

- First Powered Flight, 3:182
- Freud in Cowboystiefeln, 2:97
- Genealogy, 1:39-46, 2:114-130, 3:189-200
- Gems and Minerals, 3:203
- German Delegation Vistis, 3:157
- German-English Vocabulary in Texas, 1:30-31
- German Immigrants, 3:163
- German Place Names in Texas, 1:20-21
- Germans in Texas, 3:221-222; 3:228
- "German Roots" from Old World Roots, New World Branches, 2:108-113
- Germany in Texas
 - Summer Camp, 1:23
 - T-Shirts, 1:22
- Good St..Nick, 3:220
- Grassroots Commentaries, 1:26-28, 2:92, 3:170-171, 3:183-184
- Grassroots Testament, 1:13
- GTHS
 - Kalener, 1:19
 - Members, 2:77-78
 - Members Honored, 1:7, 1:9
 - Pictures Wanted, 2:81
- Houston Reflects German Influences, 3:227
- Institute for German American Studies, 1:12
- Junior Historians, 1:7
- Kaffee Kränzchen, 1:6, 3:215
- Library for Sale, 1:31
- Luther Stamp, 1:18, 2:91
- McKenzie UMC, 3:164
- Organizations
 - Augustan Society, 1:17
 - Coda Press, 3:201
 - Coshatte Agricultural Society, 2:91
 - German-American Memorial Association, 1:35
 - Goethe Institute Houston, 2:94
 - GTHS (Deutsch-texanische Heritage Society), 3:153
 - Houston Saengerbund, 1:37
 - San Sabe Historical Commission, 2:107
 - Society for German-American Studies, 3:203
 - Texas State Historical Association, 1:29
- Out of Print Books, 2:80
- Pennsylvania Easter Eggs, 2:113
- Poems
 - Der Wind, der Wind..., 3:185
 - Du deutsche Sprache, 3:186
 - Frau ohne Beruf, 3:223
 - Unter texanischer Sonne, 2:106
- Recipes, 3:219
- Remembrance of Things Recently Past, 3:173-177

Humor



- St. Joseph's Church, San Antonio, 1:15
- Saterländisch: Die isolierte Sprache, 2:134
- Shipboard Diary, 2:101-104
- Space Doctor Honored, 2:81
- Summer Study
 - Baylor in Vienna, 1:24
 - Germany in Texas, 1:23
- Swiss Dialects, 3:216
- Surname Index, 1:47-54
- Texas-Women Project, 1:7
- Tours
 - European Experience, 1:36
 - German Heritage Tour, 3:178
 - The Travel Group, 1:18, 2:87, 3:180-181
- Tricentennial
 - Auf dem Spur..., 3:182
 - Ausstellung "Texas-Deutsche", 2:90
 - Beer Stein, 3:161
 - Catalog, 2:105
 - Cincinnati, 1:11
 - Congressional Record, 1:10
 - Dreihundert Jahre, 3:168-169, 3:225
 - German Settlers Built St. Joseph's, 1:9
 - Germans in American History, 1:9
 - Independence Announced, 1:29
 - Krefeld, 2:100
 - Pennsylvania Germans Exhibit, 1:8
 - President's Proclamation, 1:8
 - Research Records, 1:11
 - Stammväter der Amerikaner, 1:100
 - Symposium, 1:10
 - Texas Catholic Conference, 1:15
 - Texas Tech Dancers, 2:84
 - US-German Stamp, 2:93

Freundlichkeit
 Ein Fahrgast in der Strassenbahn
 spricht seinen Nachbarn an: "Mein
 Herr, Sie sitzen auf meinem Hut!"
 "Ich weiss", erwidert der andere,
 "wollen Sie schon aussteigen?"



Wir sind nun längst schon alte Leute,
 Und dennoch, man glaubt es kaum,
 Wir hatten in Ehren noch heute
 Den einsamen Lindenbaum!

Klagt eins von uns: "Ich empfinde
 Heut so unfagbares Weh!"
 So köcht ihm das and're geschwinde
 Einen Lindenblütentee!

With the Packet Ship to Texas, 1:57-68, 2:135-148, 3:204-215

*Marjorie von Rosenberg is now available to present a slide-talk about the two artists featured in her book, "German Artists of Early Texas." Marjorie combines a lively narration with her presentation of these historical paintings. There are many full-color slides of watercolor scenes from the Bible, pictures of pioneer life on the farm, portraits of early Texas Indians, and music festival figures by Richard Petri. The Texas Hill Country landscapes are by Hermann Lungwitz. The paintings of their Texas impressions of Fredericksburg, San Antonio and Austin are splendid. Please write and contact the author:
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1983 SURNAME INDEX

LORENE FROEHNER WINDLE

ANN LINDEMANN

ABEL 2-91
 ABER 1-9
 ADAMS 2-88
 ADELSECK 3-193
 AGOLD 2-115
 ALABAMA KID 3-224
 ALBERS 1-42
 ALBRECHT 2-117
 ALKHAFAJI 3-185
 ALKIRE 2-115
 ALLRECHT 2-128
 ALTENHOF 1-41
 ALTGELT 1-27; 2-96; 3-160,174,186
 ALTHOUSE 2-113
 ANGELOU 1-14
 ARNDT 1-11,13; 2-92
 ARNOLD 2-116
 ASHBY 3-200

BACH 1-14
 BACHHAUS 1-1
 BACHUS 1-1
 BACKHAUS 1-40,43
 BAETHE 2-79
 BAGEL 2-116
 BAKARDJIEV 1-14
 BAKER 1-11
 BALLANTYNE 3-217
 BARBAROSSA 1-19
 BARBER 1-14
 BARKER 3-194
 BARNES 1-3,4; 2-71
 BARNETT 1-11; 2-85
 BARTH 1-38; 3-191,193
 BARTLES 2-120
 BASTISTE 3-190
 BATEMAN 1-16
 BAUER 3-160
 BAYER 1-16; 2-88
 BECK 1-7
 BECKENDORF 3-191,198
 BECKER 1-11,42; 2-116,122
 BECKERBAUER 3-221
 BECKMAN 3-160
 BEETHOVEN 1-14
 BELLINI 1-14
 BENDELE 2-117

BENNETT 1-1,55
 BERBERICH 1-11
 BERBST 1-59,60
 BERGMAN 3-192
 BERLIOZ 1-14
 BERNAL 2-84
 BERNHARDT 2-75
 BERNSTEIN 1-14
 BERTRAM 1-41
 BETHMANN 1-41
 BEUE 3-190
 BIEGEL 2-116; 3-19
 BIESELE 2-84
 BIGGERS 3-154,172
 BILHARTZ 2-117,121
 BLACKWELL 1-37
 BLANK 1-34
 BLASIG 2-102,103,115
 BLATT 1-43
 BLEIBER 1-20
 BLENKER 3-169
 BLOCH 1-14
 BLOECHER 3-198
 BLUM 2-118
 BOCCHERINI 1-14
 BODMER 2-80
 BOEHL 1-34
 BOEHLER 3-223
 BOERNE 1-20
 BOESE 3-161
 BOJER 3-170
 BOKER 1-37
 BOLEN 1-7; 3-194
 BOLGER 1-18
 BONDI 2-79
 BOWIE 3-224
 BRACHT 2-79,80
 BRACKEL 2-121
 BRADEN 3-192,197
 BRADLEY 1-9
 BRAHMS 1-14
 BRANDES 3-191,193
 BRANDON 1-8
 BRAST 2-91
 BRAUCH 2-117
 BRAUER 1-57,68; 2-135; 3-204
 BREITBARD 1-39
 BREITKAMP 3-189

BRICK 3-192
 BRINKMANN 3-160
 BRISTER 2-84
 BRITTEN 1-14
 BROCKE 3-208
 BRODBECK 3-182
 BROMME 1-30; 3-226
 BRÖRING 2-134
 BROUILLARD 2-133
 BRUCE 3-171
 BRUGGER 2-91
 BRUMMER 1-41
 BRUNKE 1-41
 BUDURILLTON 1-43
 BUENZ 3-227
 BUERCK 2-128
 BÜNGER 2-99
 BURGER 2-117
 BURGES 1-19
 BURGESS 3-153
 BURNETT 3-174
 BURTON 1-9; 2-89
 BURZLE 1-11
 BUSH 2-100; 3-174,175
 BUXKEMPER 2-117
 BYAS 2-123

 CABBINESS 2-124
 CAMPBELL 3-198
 CANAAN 2-93
 CANTELOUBE 1-14
 CARPENTER 2-80
 CARR 2-112
 CARSTENS 1-8,12; 2-85,100;
 3-155,183,184
 CARTER 3-190
 CARTY 1-41
 CASAD 3-154
 CHALUPKA/CHALOUPKA 3-193
 CHAPPLE 3-190,193
 CHARLEMAGNE 1-17
 CHARLES 1-14
 CHERNEVSKI 3-216
 CHILDRESS 3-194
 CHIRICO 1-3
 CHOPIN 1-14
 CHRISTEN 3-191,193
 CHRISTENSEN 3-194,195
 CISNEROS 2-85; 3-157
 CLARK 1-41
 CLAUSING 2-105
 CLEMENTS 1-37
 COBBS 1-11

COLE 1-42; 2-80
 COLEMAN 2-113
 CONGLETON 2-88
 CONRAD 1-26; 3-217
 COOK 2-116
 COOPER 1-27; 2-92; 3-169
 COPE 3-152
 COPPINI 3-160
 COPPLE 2-79
 COREA 1-14
 CORETH 1-20; 3-176
 COVER 2-124
 COWAN 2-113
 COX 1-32
 CRAWFORD 1-43
 CREECH 1-11
 CROCKETT 1-31; 3-224
 CRUSOE 3-218
 CUSTER 2-96; 3-200
 CUTRER 1-29

 DAHMS 2-91
 DAILY 1-11
 DALE 1-9
 DALLMEYER 1-1,6,55
 DAMROSCH 2-96
 DANIEL 2-108,125
 DANIELS 2-120
 DANNEMEYER 1-18
 DANTE 3-218
 DAVID 3-162
 DAVIE 2-113
 DE BOE 1-7
 DE LA WARR 1-9
 DE VOS 2-79
 DE ZAYAS 1-55
 DEBUSSY 1-14
 DECEMBER 3-190
 DEETJEN 1-66,68; 3-208
 DENTON 2-72
 DERNEHL 2-91
 DESHIELDS 2-80
 DETHLOFF 2-91
 DETTWILER 2-130
 DICK 3-151
 DICKEHUT 2-91
 DICKENS 1-27
 DIECKMANN 1-57
 DIEHL 2-79,95,132
 DIELMANN 1-7; 2-79,132,134
 DIETRICH 2-96
 DILLENBURG 3-193
 DINKLAGE 2-118
 DIPPEL 3-189

DIRR 1-40
 DITGES 2-80,82
 DIXON 3-177
 DOBIE 3-157
 DOMINGUEZ 1-25
 DONIZETTI 1-14
 DÖRING 1-59,61; 3-215
 DORSON 1-11
 DOSS 3-157
 DOYLE 2-95
 DRAEHN 2-91
 DRESEL 3-227
 DRISKILL 3-154
 DROSTE 2-121
 DUBE 1-4; 2-71
 DUDNEY 1-3
 DULLNIG 3-192,197
 DUNT 2-82,83
 DURRENMATT 3-216

 EARLE 2-116
 EBER-ESCHENBACH 3-172
 EBERHARD 2-128
 EBERLE 3-218
 EBERS 2-121
 ECKERT 1-20
 EDGE 1-1,37
 EDWARDS 1-14; 2-71
 EGG 1-55
 EGLE 2-130
 EHLINGER 2-133
 EHRLICH 3-218
 EICHHOFF 3-161
 EICHHOF 1-12
 EILERS 1-40
 EINSTEIN 2-96; 3-217
 EISENHAUER 2-79,85,96
 EISENHOWER 3-218
 EITEL 1-3
 EL-BEHERI 1-4,7,8,9; 2-71,76;
 3-153
 ELIZABETH 3-164
 ELIZONDO 1-14
 ELLENBERGER 3-160
 ELLER 3-154
 ELLIS 1-8
 ELMENDORF 1-20
 ENGBRETHSON 2-128
 ENGELHARDT 1-23
 ENGELKE 3-210
 ENGELS 1-27
 ENTROP 2-117
 EPENEKER 3-193
 ERATH 1-20
 ERICKSON 2-112,113

 ERNST 1-16; 2-83,84; 2-104
 EWING 2-97

 FAHERNKAMP 1-42
 FAIRCHILD 2-112
 FAIRES 2-105
 FALTIN 3-158,159,160
 FÄRBER 3-185
 FAULKNER 2-92
 FAURE 3-172
 FAUST 2-112
 FEIN 3-164
 FERGUSON 1-34
 FERNANDEZ 1-14
 FICHT 2-121
 FICK 3-193
 FIELDS 2-82; 3-228
 FINK 1-40
 FISCHER 1-21; 3-228
 FISHER 3-227
 FIX 1-4,41; 2-71
 FLORES 1-15
 FORISTER 2-122
 FORT 2-134
 FOX 3-167
 FRANK 2-91,95
 FRANKE 3-191,193
 FRANTZ 3-208
 FRANTZER 2-116
 FREDE 1-40
 FREIR 3-193
 FRELS 1-21,43; 3-193
 FRENZEL 3-190,191,193
 FREY 2-80,84
 FRICK 2-116; 3-200
 FRIEDRICH 1-20; 2-110; 3-228
 FRIES 1-1,40,43,44
 FRIMEL 2-116
 FRISCH 3-216
 FRISKE 1-16
 FRÖBEL 1-55
 FROBESE 1-20
 FROLING 3-192
 FUCHS 1-20,40,43; 2-80;
 3-167,228
 FUHRWERK 2-132

 GADEKE 3-193
 GALINSKY 1-11
 GARCIA 3-225
 GARRETT 1-1,19; 2-71,76,82;
 3-153,187,194
 GASS 3-160
 GEHRELS 3-191
 GEHSDORF 1-9

GERDES 2-134
 GERFERS 3-158,159
 GERSTENBERG 1-40
 GEUE 2-112
 GEUS 3-224
 GILMER 2-124
 GISH 2-90; 3-227
 GLÄSER/GLAESER 3-194,195
 GLENN 3-162
 GOEDEKE 2-116; 3-199
 GOETH 1-27,55
 GOETHE 3-171,173
 GOLD 1-1,6,7,15,21,39,40;
 2-114,115,132; 3-189
 GOLDBECK 3-160
 GORHAM 2-118
 GOTT 1-42
 GOYNE 1-21; 3-173,175
 GRÄBER/GRAEBER 1-42
 GRABOW 2-91
 GRAETER 2-108,110,111,113
 GRAF 2-122
 GRAFF 2-91
 GRAHAM 2-81; 3-194
 GRAMMS 2-133
 GRANT 3-175
 GRASSI 3-216
 GREELEY 2-112
 GREENE 2-80
 GREISER 3-193
 GREULICH 2-118
 GRIDER 2-79
 GRIMM 1-11; 3-184
 GRIMMER 1-32
 GRONAU 2-106
 GRÖPER 1-4; 2-71,82,83,84;
 3-228
 GROPIOUS 2-96
 GROSS 1-21
 GRUBE 2-91
 GRUENE 1-21,41
 GRUMBACH 1-59
 GRÜNENBERG 3-163
 GRUNWELT/GREENWALT 3-200
 GUENTHER 1-46; 2-76; 3-156
 GUGGENHEIM 2-96
 GUILLET 2-113
 GUTENBERG 3-200

 HAASS 2-117
 HABERMAN 1-41
 HACKER 2-91
 HAFFNER 3-155
 HAGEDORN 1-67; 2-138,141,147;
 3-206,207,208

 HAGEMAN 2-91; 3-191,193
 HAGGARD 3-217
 HALL 2-11
 HAMANN 3-189,190,193
 HAMFF/HANF 3-191,193
 HAMILTON 1-16
 HAMMER 1-40
 HAMMON 2-115
 HANDLIN 2-112,113
 HANSELMAN 2-128
 HANSEN 2-112,113
 HARDY 1-37
 HARRSCH 3-169
 HART 3-184
 HARTMANN 3-169,221
 HARTUNG 3-189,196,197
 HARTWELL 1-17
 HARWOOD 2-107
 HASSE 1-40
 HASTAY 1-7,18; 2-87; 3-18
 HAUN 1-1,57,58,59,60,61,62;
 2-135,136; 3-204,213,215
 HAUSMAN 1-41
 HAUPTMANN 3-170
 HAVERLAH 1-16
 HAWGOOD 2-112
 HAWKENS 3-217
 HAWTHORNE 1-27
 HAYDN 1-14
 HAYES 1-40
 HAYES 2-96
 HAYWARD 3-156
 HEBBEL 3-173
 HEFNER 2-88
 HEIMBACH 2-128
 HEINE 1-66
 HEINEN 3-187
 HEINRICH 3-171
 HELBICH 3-182,198
 HEMINGWAY 2-92
 HENDERSON 1-37
 HENNECKE 3-197
 HENRY 1-9
 HENZELMANN 2-128
 HERKIMER 2-96
 HERMANN 3-227
 HERMES 1-7; 2-85
 HERSCHOP 3-192,197
 HESSE 3-217
 HEUSS 3-164
 HIGGINS 3-224
 HILDEBRAND 2-128
 HINRICH 1-41

HIRSCHHEIMER 2-96
 HODDE 1-42
 HOELSCHER 2-117
 HOFFMANN 1-56; 2-117
 HOFHEINZ 3-227
 HOHERTZ 3-192
 HOHLT 2-120
 HOLKENBRINK 3-157
 HOLLOWAY 1-42
 HOLTZ 2-91
 HOLZMANN 3-193
 HOOVER 2-96; 3-218
 HOPPE 3-193
 HOUSTON 1-16; 2-82,125; 3-157
 HOWELLS 3-170
 HUBENAK 2-118
 HUBER 3-218
 HUBERTUS 2-133
 HUDDLE 1-32
 HUEBINGER 1-1,41,46
 HUFFMAN 2-88
 HUGHES 2-97
 HUMBLE 1-40
 HUON 2-148
 HURST 2-79
 HUXLEY 1-27
 HYATT 1-4; 2-71

 ILGEN 3-165
 INGENHUETT 3-160
 IRION 3-168
 IWONSKI 1-32

 JACKSON 1-37
 JACOB 1-55
 JACOBS 2-119
 JAHNKE 2-119,120
 JANACEK 1-15
 JANDL 3-162
 JANEKE 3-163
 JANTZ 1-11
 JAP 2-119
 JAVOR 3-191
 JAYNE 3-170
 JEFFERSON 3-172
 JENKINS 3-224
 JESSE 3-192
 JIMENEZ 1-14
 JOACHIM 3-163
 JOCHEM 3-163
 JOHNSON 1-31,40; 2-97;
 3-157,222, 228
 JOLLY 2-92
 JONAS 1-7
 JONES 1-11; 3-202

 JOOST 2-118
 JORDAN 1-1,6,20,21,30,33;
 2-96,112; 3-154,157,
 163,179,185,187
 JULY/JULEY 3-218

 KACHELMEIER 3-154
 KADE 1-12
 KADLECEK 3-193
 KAFKA 3-216
 KAHN 1-6; 3-151,162,186,215
 KAMPMANN 1-7
 KANTER 1-6
 KAUTZ 1-6; 2-98,99
 KAPP 3-186
 KAVANAGH 2-128
 KARL 1-20
 KASNER 2-86
 KATTNER 1-42; 2-114; 3-162,164
 KAUFMANN 1-66,68; 2-147; 3-208
 KELLER 3-170
 KELLY 2-128
 KENAMORE 1-4
 KENNEDY 3-225
 KENT 2-123
 KESSINGER/KESINGER 3-200
 KEY 1-41
 KILIAN 2-102,103,104
 KIPLING 1-27; 3-217
 KIRCHHOFF 3-192,197
 KIRCHNER 3-184
 KIRK 2-71,85
 KISSMAN 3-192
 KLAEVEMANN 2-118
 KLEB 3-198
 KLEBERG 1-20,43; 2-115;
 3-186,221
 KLEIN 1-41; 2-106; 3-222
 KLEINHANS 2-91
 KLINE 3-223
 KLOSS 3-211,212
 KLUGE 2-88
 KNABEN 2-103
 KNAPE 1-3,5; 3-153
 KNESCHK 3-192
 KNETSCHKE/KNESCHK 3-192
 KNEUPPER 1-41
 KNODELL 3-194
 KNOPP 2-82
 KOCH 2-116,118,119; 3-216
 KOEHLER 1-42; 2-121
 KOENIG 1-46; 2-118; 3-191,193
 KOEPPE 2-71
 KOHL 2-100,125; 3-164

KOLB 1-3
 KOOCK 1-21
 KOPPEL 2-79
 KOTHMANN 3-203
 KRÄMER/KRAEMER 1-42
 KRAUS 2-133
 KREBS 3-193
 KRISCHKE 2-118
 KRONENBERG 1-11
 KRUEGER 2-85
 KRÜGER 1-31,40; 2-120
 KUHN 3-192
 KUHNE 2-128
 KUNKEL 3-196
 KURNBERGER 1-11
 KUSTER 3-200
 KVIDAL 3-170,171
 LAFFITE 2-125
 LANG 1-11
 LANGE 1-68
 LAQUEUR 3-217
 LASSBERG 2-88
 LAUX 2-118
 LAURENCE 1-27
 LAWRENCE 1-27
 LEACH 2-88
 LEBRECHT 3-190
 LEDERGERBER 2-86
 LEHMANN 1-1,23; 2-79,80,
 104,120
 LEQUANG 2-94
 LESCHBER 1-42
 LEVERKÜHN 2-115
 LEWIS 1-1,21,34; 2-99
 LEYENDECKER 3-215
 LICH 1-1,26,55; 2-92,93,112,
 113; 3-158,170,178,179,
 183,186
 LICKNITZ 1-13
 LIEBER 2-96
 LINBURG 1-37
 LINCOLN 3-169
 LIND, VAN 2-128
 LINDEMANN 2-120; 3-160
 LINDHEIMER 3-177
 LIPPE 1-17
 LISCHKA 2-91
 LIST 1-3
 LISZT 1-14
 LLOYD 2-128
 LOENS 3-172
 LOESCHMANN 2-115
 LOHMANN 3-165
 LONGAS 1-14
 KOKINDA 2-81,100; 3-155,172
 LOOCKE 2-112
 LOPEZ 1-14
 LOWKE 2-116
 LUCKENBACH 1-21; 3-189,
 196,197
 LUDWIG 3-191,193
 LUDWIG-HAYES 2-96
 LUHN 2-91
 LUKASCHOWSKY 2-128
 LUNEBURGER 3-163
 LUNGKWITZ 1-32; 3-187
 LUTHER 1-18; 2-91; 3-154,172
 MACDONALD 1-3; 2-116
 MACHEMEHL 2-91
 MAHAN 1-34
 MAHLER 1-56
 MAHNKE 2-91
 MALDONADO 2-80
 MANGOLD 2-95
 MANN 1-16; 2-112
 MANROE 2-80
 MANTANY 2-115
 MANUEL 1-26
 MARROW 2-79
 MARTIN 1-9,10
 MARX 1-27; 3-189,197
 MATSHALL 3-196
 MATTHAI 3-165
 MATZDORFF 1-41
 MATZKE 3-191
 MAY 1-1; 3-153,154,
 217,218
 MCCLAIN 2-71,85; 3-154
 MCCOLLOCH 3-193
 MCCOY 1-4,7; 2-71,83,84,99
 MCDONNELL 2-128
 MCGEE 2-128
 MCGUIRE 3-187
 MCILHANEY 2-85
 MCMURTRY 2-92
 MEER 2-121
 MEIER 3-191
 MEINERT 3-190
 MEINKE 1-42
 MEISSNER 3-192
 MELVILLE 1-27
 MENG 1-41
 MERGENTHALER 2-96
 MERRILL 1-14; 3-187
 METKEN 1-3
 METTERNICH 3-169
 METZENTHIN-RAUNICK 3-165

MEUSEBACH 2-76,90,121;
3-177,228

MEYER 3-190,226

MIDIKE 3-197

MIKES 3-216

MIKESKA 3-193

MILLER 1-29

MINSEN 2-134

MITTEL 1-40

MOCK 2-78

MOECKEL 1-16

MOFFO 1-14

MOLTMANN 2-80

MOLTZ 3-202

MOORE 1-40; 3-220

MOOS 1-10; 2-96; 3-154

MORE 1-27

MORRISS 2-123,124

MOYER 1-14

MOZART 1-14

MUECKE 3-191

MUELLER 1-34,45; 2-76;
3-156,202, 223

MUELLER/MILLER 3-200

MUHLENBERG 2-96; 3-168

MULLER 1-41; 2-120 **müller**

MUMMEY 1-34

MUNCASTER 1-16

MÜNCH 2-108

MUNKE 2-118

MURRAH 1-16

MURRY 3-194

MUTSCHER 3-202

MYERS 1-37

NAGEL 2-89,90

NAPOLEON I 3-182

NAST 2-96; 3-220

NAUMER 1-14

NELIUS 2-91

NELSON 1-11; 2-112,113,
123,124

NEMSI 3-217

NESBITT 1-3,4; 2-71,74

NETKONS 1-43

NEUBAUER 2-119

NEUHÄUSER 3-167

NEUMANN 2-133

NEUNDORFF 2-124

NEWPORT 1-9

NEWTON 3-178

NEY 3-154,157

NICHOLAS 3-220

NIEHAUS 2-105

NIELSEN 2-103

NIEMEYER 2-118

NIEDERHOFER 3-200

NIES 2-106

NIETZSCHE 2-106

NILSSON 1-14

NIMITZ 2-85; 3-154,222

NIXON 3-187

NOACK 2-102,103

NORDENHOLD 3-208

NORMAN 3-201

NOSER 2-79

OBERKAMPF 1-40

OBERON 2-148

OBERTH 2-126

OBERWEISS 1-13

O'BRIEN 2-128

O'CONNOR 2-112,113

OCHS 3-169,191,193,
225,228

OCKER 3-188

OEDING 2-118

OEHLER 1-1,38,44,46,55;
2-123; 3-164

OHLHAUSEN 1-9; 2-82

OLMSTEAD 3-157

OLSON 2-112,113

OMAR 3-217

OPNIAN 2-128

OPPENHEIMER 2-128

OPPERMANN 1-40; 3-194

ORBELIAN 1-14

ORBELO 2-80

ORREN 1-34

ORTH 1-41

OWENS 1-27

PALMER 1-42

PARATORE 3-171

PARKER 1-34; 3-157

PARRISH 3-160

PASEMANN 1-42

PASTORIUS 2-85; 3-161

PATTERSON 2-80,124

PATZE 2-112

PAUL 3-172

PAVLICEK 1-16

PAVLOVA 2-75

PEARSON 3-198

PEEBLES 2-88

PECK 3-198

PEFFERKORN 2-132

PEHL 1-40,41

PENG 2-85

PENN 1-8; 2-85

PEOPLES 3-190
 PERRY 2-79,99; 3-196
 PERSHING 2-96
 PERSKY 2-108,109,111,112
 PETERS 2-91
 PETRI 1-32
 PETRICK 3-192
 PFLUGER 3-189
 PHELPS 1-11
 PIEPER 2-115
 PIERSON 3-165
 PITCHER 2-96
 PITTMAN 3-219
 PLEITZSCH 1-43
 PLOEGER 2-115
 POHL-WEBER 1-1,57,62; 2-135,
 136; 3-204
 POMYKAL 1-7
 PORTZLINE 3-177
 POSTL 2-92; 3-228
 POWELL 2-118
 POWHATAN 1-9
 PREWITT 2-105
 PROKOFIEFF 1-14
 PUCCINI 1-14

 RACHMANINOFF 1-14
 RAGSDALE 3-190
 RAMEY 3-191,198
 RAMM 2-112
 RANKE-HEINEMANN 2-100
 RANSLEBEN 2-80
 RANZAU 2-115
 RAAPKE 2-134
 RAPP 2-96
 RAPPARD 2-88
 RATHER 3-152
 RAUBE 2-91
 RAY 1-3
 REAGAN 1-8,10
 REBSTOCK 2-120
 RECLAM 2-92
 REEVES 1-4,6,7,55,69,70; 2-76,
 2-78,79,80,99,149,150;
 3-153,156,186,221,229,230
 REGENBRECHT 2-91
 REIBEL 1-41
 REICHL 1-16
 REIDER 2-116
 REIGSTAD 3-170
 REIMENSNYDER 2-105,115
 REIMENSCHNEIDER 2-115
 REINARZ 2-122
 REINHARD 2-116; 3-190
 REINHARDT 2-122

 REISDORFF 2-86
 REISTER 1-41
 RHEINLANDER 1-40
 RHODE 3-212,213
 RICHARDS 3-182
 RICHARDSON 3-177
 RICHTER 2-79,115; 3-187,191
 RIEDEMANAS 2-128
 RIPPLEY 1-10
 RITTENHAUS 2-96
 RITTER 2-93; 3-215
 ROBERTS 2-88; 3-223
 ROBINSON 2-124
 ROCKEFELLER 3-163,200
 RODRIGO 1-14
 RODRIGUEZ 1-14
 ROEBLING 2-96; 3-164,169
 ROEDER 1-41
 ROEGLIN 3-190
 ROEMER 2-76; 3-153,156,223
 ROENSCH 2-91
 ROGGENFELDER 3-163,200
 RÖLVAAG 3-171
 ROMBERG 2-118; 3-165,166,167
 ROOSEVELT 3-218
 ROSCHER 1-40
 ROSE 1-9
 ROSENBERG 1-56; 2-84
 ROSS 3-213
 ROSSINI
 ROTH 1-41
 ROTSMANN 2-146
 RUBEY 3-223
 RÜBEZAHN 3-167
 RUDLOFF 2-122
 RUEPPRECHT 2-113
 RUHNKE 1-40

 SACHERER 1-40
 SACK 2-115
 SAHM 3-196
 SALIGMANN 1-7; 2-81,85
 SALMONS 3-154
 SAUER 3-197
 SCHAEFER 2-128
 SCHAUMLEFFEL 1-42
 SCHAW 2-119,120
 SCHEEL 2-116,117
 SCHERTZ 1-21
 SCHIELACK 2-118
 SCHIEPLER 1-42
 SCHLECHT 2-93
 SCHLEICHER 1-20
 SCHLESINGER 2-112,113

SCHLIKESON 3-189
 SCHLINKE 3-190
 SCHLORTT 1-40,43
 SCHLUENZ 2-91
 SCHMIDT 1-23,34,40,42;
 2-102,120; 3-169,
 SCHMIDT-BRUMMER 3-221
 SCHMITZ 2-80
 SCHNEIDER 2-122; 3-193,200
 SCHNETZER 2-133
 SCHOBEL 2-116
 SCHOELLMANN 3-193
 SCHROEDER 1-36; 2-91,109
 SCHUBERT 1-14
 SCHUDER 2-79
 SCHUERENBERG 1-1,44,45
 SCHULLE 1-16
 SCHULZ 3-197
 SCHULZE 1-40; 3-198
 SCHUMANN 1-21; 2-91,115
 SCHURZ 1-56; 2-96; 3-168,169
 SCHUTZE 1-16; 2-88,90; 3-190
 SCHVERAK 1-16
 SCHWAB 2-115
 SCHWARTZ 2-110; 3-193
 SCHWARZ 1-40
 SCHWARZENBERG 1-24
 SCHWEGMANN 2-133
 SCHWEITZER 3-217
 SCHYGULLA 3-221
 SCOTT 2-92,113; 3-193
 SCRIABIN 1-14
 SCRIBNER 3-224
 SEALS 1-1,34
 SEALSFIELD 2-92; 3-186,
 227,228
 SEELE 3-189
 SEITERIE 3-157
 SEITZ 2-83
 SELLMAN 3-191
 SELLMANN 3-193
 SERVER 3-198
 SETTEGAST 3-227
 SEYER 2-91
 SHAKESPEARE 3-218
 SHARP 2-88
 SHAW 3-217
 SHEFELMAN 3-154,157
 SHEFIELD 1-4; 2-71,114
 SHULTS 2-124
 SHIBER 3-154
 SIBBERN 3-167
 SIEMERING 1-27
 SITTERLE 1-44
 SKARPA 1-16
 SKRABANEK 1-16
 SLONIMSKY 3-171
 SMALLWOOD 3-201
 SMELSER 2-112
 SMITH 1-9; 2-80,88,96,97,
 189,193,221,222
 124; 3-154,164,194,
 195
 SNAMAN 1-16
 SOERGEL 2-82
 SOLMS-BRAUNFELS 1-20; 2-82,90;
 3-189,200,221,
 228
 SOUSA 2-75
 SPALATIN 3-154
 SPECK 2-116
 SPIESS 1-11; 2-99
 SPREEN 1-42
 SPRINGER 1-1,44
 SPROWL 2-124
 STALBAUM 2-91
 STAMP 2-91
 STARR 1-11
 STAUDT 1-41
 STAUTZENBERGER 1-41
 STEIN 2-108,109,110,111,113
 STEINERT 1-30,31
 STEINMETZ 2-96
 STEINWAY 2-96
 STEPANSKI 1-16
 STEPHENS 3-193
 STEVENS 1-4193
 STEVENSON 1-27; 3-217
 STEWART 3-164
 STIFTUNG 1-11
 STOELTJE 1-42
 STORK 2-115
 STORM 3-170
 STRAACH 3-188
 STRANG 1-42
 STRAUSS 1-14
 STREGE 1-16
 STROCK 3-198
 STRUGHOLD 2-81
 STRUVE 1-55
 STUART 2-97
 STUECHER 2-105
 SUELTFENFUS 2-133
 SUHREN 2-118
 SUMNER 2-121
 SUNDQUIST 1-26,27
 SURMANN 3-213
 SYMMANK 2-103

TACITUS 3-157
 TADLOCK 3-194,195
 TALGMANN 1-66
 TALLEYRAND 3-182
 TAUCH 3-160
 TAYLOR 3-219
 TEICHMANN 2-9
 TEINERT 2-102
 TENGLER 2-105
 TERRANOVA 1-14
 TERRY 2-107
 TESSMER 2-90
 TETLEY 3-188,220
 TETZLAFF 1-23
 THATCHER 3-175,178
 THEIS 3-198
 THIELE 3-191
 THODE 1-28; 2-130
 THOMPSON 1-1,6,22; 3-153
 THOREAU 1-27
 THORP 2-105
 TIEDT 2-81,99; 3-151,215
 TILING 2-113
 TIMME 2-91
 TISCHAUER 2-105
 TOALSON 2-80
 TOELKEN 1-26
 TOLZMANN 1-11
 TOWLER 1-3
 TOWNSEND 3-155
 TREBES 1-41
 TRENCKMANN 1-56
 TRENTHAM 1-4; 2-71
 TREYBIG 3-197
 TRISTRAM 1-23
 TSCHORNAK 2-102,103
 TWAIN 2-93; 3-170
 TYLER 3-158

 UHLAND 1-20
 UMLAND 2-91
 UMMELMAN 3-191
 URBANTKE 3-162

 VACLAV 1-18; 2-87; 3-180
 VAUGHAN 1-14
 VERDI 1-14
 VERNE 3-217,218
 VERNER 3-198
 VICKERS 3-173
 VIERECK 2-91
 VOGEL 2-81,115; 3-157,164
 VOIGHT 1-41

 VON AMERONGEN 3-221
 VON ARNIM 3-228
 VON BRAUN 2-96
 VON FALLERSLEBEN 3-184,228
 VON OELS 1-67; 3-208
 VON ROEDER 1-1,43; 3-186
 VON ROSENBERG 1-32
 VON SPECHT 3-228
 VON STAUPITZ 3-154
 VON STEUBEN 2-96
 VON WOODSTOCK 3-168
 VORENBERG 2-114
 VOSS 2-121

 WAAK 2-91
 WAGNER 1-14; 2-133;
 3-165,188
 WALDECK 1-20
 WALKER 2-112,113
 WALKER-FORD 1-14
 WALLET 1-16
 WALTER 2-96,115; 3-165
 WANDEL 2-112
 WASHINGTON 2-96; 3-168
 WASMUTH 3-221
 WAYNE 3-175,224
 WEASEL 1-42
 WEATHERIL 2-95
 WEAVE 2-86
 WEAVER 2-86
 WEBB 1-21
 WEBER 1-56; 2-104; 3-164
 WEEDING 2-119
 WEIERSHAUSEN 3-222
 WEIGEL 3-193
 WEINSDORFER 3-190
 WELLS 1-27
 WENDEL 2-115
 WENDL 2-79
 WENDT 3-208
 WERNER 1-41
 WERTZNER 1-40,43
 WESLEY 1-11
 WESSELS 2-118
 WESSELSKY 2-133
 WEST 1-9
 WETZEL 3-189
 WHEELER 1-16
 WHITE 2-85
 WHITMIRE 2-74; 3-200,227
 WHORTON 2-71,79
 WICK 2-100
 WIED 2-78,93; 3-198

- WIEGAND 2-109
- WIEGMANN 2-121
- WINKELMANN 1-42
- WILBERT 1-55
- WILDE 1-14,27
- WILDEN 1-1,44
- WILDER 1-44; 2-80; 3-216
- WILHELM 1-7; 3-157
- WILLIAM I 3-167
- WILLIAMS 2-79
- WILLICH 1-11
- WILLRODT 2-91
- WILLSON 1-1,7,57; 2-135;
3-204
- WILSON 2-101
- WINDEL 1-42
- WINDHORST 1-21
- WINK 3-193
- WISIAN 1-16
- WITSCH 3-228
- WITT 3-191
- WITTE 2-91
- WITTKKE 1-11
- WITTNER 2-99
- WLAKER-FORD 1-14
- WOLLE 1-40,43
- WOLSCH 3-192
- WOOLFORD 2-80
- WRIGHT 3-182
- WUST 2-96

- YOAKUM 3-163
- YOHEM 3-163
- YOCHUM 3-163
- YOKUM 3-163
- YORK 1-6; 2-99; 3-215
- YOUNGSTROM 2-115

- ZENGER 3-168
- ZENNER 1-41
- ZEINER 1-16
- ZEUNER 1-66; 2-139
- ZEYDEL 1-11
- ZIEHE 1-55
- ZINGELMANN 1-42
- ZITA 2-128
- ZITZMEINN 2-128
- ZORN 1-21; 3-194
- ZOWARKA 1-37
- ZUCKER 2-112
- ZUCKNICK 3-189,190,193
- ZULCH 1-21

Computer plots your family tree

Special for USA TODAY
APRIL 2-84

SALT LAKE CITY — The Mormon Church will offer a new software package to aid home computer owners who are assembling a family tree.

The IBM-compatible package will be marked under the trade name *Personal Ancestral*

File, by the Genealogical Department of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

The program can print blank or complete pedigree charts and family group sheets, on blank storage diskettes provided by the user. And, it will group families and link them from generation to generation.

E.O. Goldbeck:

A National Treasure

Artists Alliance Revue/January 1984

by John Shown

Ever since I can remember, my parents have owned a large, elaborately carved teakwood chest from Japan which they brought back to Texas after years of being stationed in Hawaii. Lifting the heavy lid of this chest, one comes upon mountains of letters and photographs. I was always particularly intrigued with five or six photographs from the 1930s which were tightly rolled. When unrolled, the photographs of the companies of uniformed men who belonged to the U.S. Army's Air Corps, the forerunner of today's Air Force. These men are wearing riding breeches, boots or puttees as they were called, and are standing at attention in front of their bi-planes, with the volcanic mountains of Hawaii in the background. In one of these photographs my father, then Staff Sergeant W.G. Shown, is to the left center, holding the ends of the 18th Pursuit Group flag.

Exactly 51 years after this photograph was taken I finally met the man who shot it, the legendary E.O. Golbeck. The panorama camera was invented in 1901 and perfected in 1905 when Eastman bought the patents. Golbeck had several patents of his own built into his own version of the Kodak camera, but he refuses to sell them.

"For 33 years I photographed our military at 16 airfields in America and on bases in Hawaii and the Philipines. It took me three years to complete one circuit of all our military bases," said Goldbeck.

In one outstanding photograph of servicemen forming an insignia, much the same way a marching band forms figurative patterns on a football field, Goldbeck was able to capture on one frame 21,000 airmen at Lackland A.F.B. He accomplished this by having a 200' tower built on a field. Mathematically, he calculated where each airman was to place the ball of his right foot.

Recently, books, television programs and museum exhibits have been glorifying the achievements of this San Antonio octogenarian. Goldbeck officially is retired but he continues to pursue his work, calling it "my hobby". His son and his grandson continue the tradition of panorama photographs. "Both of them are better photographers than I am," he says.

I have in my possession one of Goldbeck's most recent photographs, a panorama shot of Monte Carlo. "I sent one of those pictures to Princess Grace and Prince Ranier, and I got a nice letter from them," he said. Goldbeck has also received similar thank you letters from Queen Elizabeth of England, Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands and Queen Marie of Rumania.

Lugging a 93 pound camera around to the tops of mountains, tall building, and towers, Goldbeck has taken so many photographs that he recently donated 60,000 negatives to the University of Texas. "I had lots of nitrate negatives stored in the attic, but unfortunately they melted from the heat and stuck together. I had to throw away about 2,000 really valuable old negatives."

I told Goldbeck that I had a wonderful print of his with Albert Einstein and some Hopis. "Yes," he said, "I was there to photograph the Grand Canyon. I went up to this gentleman and said, 'Excuse me, aren't you Dr. Einstein?' 'Yes' was the answer. 'Is this Madame Einstein with you?' 'Yes' said Einstein. 'Would you mind terribly if I took your photograph standing next to those Indians over there?' Einstein answered, 'No'. 'I got exactly three words out of him.' (Not to mention one mind-bending photograph.)

In Japan artisans who pass down their specialized techniques are designated as official "National Treasures." America has one of its own national treasures - E.O. Goldbeck.

Hermann Seele's Texas Fahrten: An Unpublished German-Texan Musical

Theodore Gish

University of Houston

A number of German emigrants who helped to settle Texas in the 19th century wrote about this experience, either in poetry or in prose. At that time, much of this writing was published in German-language newspapers and periodicals, or else printed privately. This pioneer literature is valuable, not primarily because of its possible literary "worth", but as an aesthetic measure of the way in which the evolving German-Texan culture might have, among other things, mediated between the old world and the new.

It is surprising, consequently, that there have been so few studies of these writings. Some fifty years ago, Selma Metzenthin Raunick published informative but also now methodologically dated surveys of German-Texan writers. The standard historical studies of German Texans themselves contain, at best, only sparse accounts of German fictional writing in Texas. Over the years, there have also appeared only a few published articles and unpublished theses and dissertations about this literature.

It is, consequently, gratifying to note that in 1979 the University of Texas Press published Edward C. Breitenkamp's translation of a short story and several historical sketches by the pioneer New Braunfels writer, Hermann Seele, under the title The Cypress and Other Writings of a German Pioneer in Texas. (The Neu Braunfelser Zeitung originally published this collection in 1936 as Die Cypresse und Gesammelte Schriften von Hermann Seele.) Without question, Breitenkamp's translation, also containing a brief introduction and a biographical index, introduced German-Texan literature to the present reading public of Texas, in a way which had never before been possible.

Hermann Seele was an ideal choice for this development. Seele arrived in Texas from Hildesheim, Germany in 1843, when he was barely twenty. He subsequently participated in the Adelverein's founding of New Braunfels where he became the colony's first school teacher. In his long life (he died in 1902), Seele was to become the city's cultural and political leader, as his fellow citizens used to say of him with a pun, "die eigentliche Seele der Stadt." He was a charter member of New Braunfels' first protestant church and the church's secretary and lay pastor until his death. In 1846, Seele was elected the District Clerk of Comal County. Having passed the bar in 1855, he successfully defended his fellow citizens in a locally famous deed lawsuit brought by the Veremendi family of San Antonio which originally owned the grant of land on which New Braunfels was founded. During the Civil War, he was a major in the Confederate Army, for a time the mayor of New Braunfels, and also a member of the tenth Texas legislature (1863-65). Seele was as active culturally as he was politically. He was a founding member of the New Braunfels singing society Germania. For the meeting of the state Sängerfest in New Braunfels in 1853, in fact, Seele built a large Sängerhalle on his farm property. He was also a guiding force in the city's dramatic society and acted in its productions. Seele, furthermore, contributed articles to the Neu Braunfelser Zeitung and, for a time, had control of its editorial policy.

He was the most versatile of all the German-Texan writers. In addition to his short story, Die Cypresse and his historical sketches (not all of which appear in the recent publication), Seele wrote over 150 poems and a musical, Texas Fahrten. Neither the poems nor Texas Fahrten have been published. The musical Texas Fahrten itself has not been examined to any extent by scholars and has resided, largely forgotten, in the archives of the Sophienburg Memorial Museum in New Braunfels. In 1980, I came across a reference to it in Robert Govier's Master's Thesis, "German Poetry Written in New Braunfels, Texas" (University of Texas, 1962). Shortly thereafter, the Sophienburg Museum gave me permission to microfilm this document, as well as the historically important diary which Seele kept from the time shortly before he left Germany, in 1843, into the 1860s. (I am also in the process of editing this diary which has likewise not been examined by scholars.)

Texas Fahrten is, as far as is known, the only German-Texan musical ever written. It consists of an introduction and twelve narrative scenes or "Chapters", written in rhymed couplets, interspersed with solo and choral songs. The music was composed by C. Wilke, an engineer and assistant to Nikolaus Zink who platted the town of New Braunfels. It is not certain when Seele and Wilke wrote Texas Fahrten. The Introduction is signed by Seele and dated July 2, 1889, but its poetic style and penmanship differ from (and possibly postdate) the rest of the manuscript. There is also no available evidence that the work was ever performed.

Texas Fahrten takes place at the time of the colonization of Texas by the Adelsverein and chronicles the adventures of four immigrants whose names, taken from the motto of the Turners, are Frisch, Frei, Fromm and Fröhlich. Frei, who fought at the battle of San Jacinto in the Texas War of Independence, has been living for some time with his wife and child on a farm in Blumenau, on the Colorado River. Having persuaded his three friends to join him in Texas, Frei meets their boat in Galveston and the four companions spend the night in a Galveston hotel among Germans, celebrating the reunion. The newcomers enthusiastically enjoy the nights in the open and the hunting they engage in on their way to Blumenau. The first night at Blumenau, they witness Texas hospitality when Frei welcomes a stranger who arrives late at night. After working on the farm together for a time, the four friends decide to journey to San Antonio to visit Captain Hays and his Texas Rangers and also to examine Frei's headright. Riding into the Rangers' camp, they meet Emmanuel Satorius, a German-Texas Ranger who demonstrates his expert marksmanship by shooting a bear. While he stands guard, Satorius tells the four friends of his youth and university days in Germany and of his travels and adventures in America. Hays meanwhile discusses the fact that Indians are nearby and the Rangers ride out after them. They defeat the Indians in a fierce battle, later known as the "Indian Congress Fight". Back at the camp, the Rangers are visited by an old Indian, friendly to them, who laments the defeat of his brothers. Toward nightfall, wild mustangs suddenly threaten to stampede the horses, and only Satorius' quick action averts this disaster. The Rangers and the four friends then go to San Antonio where they visit a "fandango" hall. When a Mexican card game gets heated, the four friends leave the hall. Frei conducts his companions to the ruins of the Alamo and he explains why it is a Texas shrine. The four companions next journey to Frei's headright and he shares his vision of what this countryside might one day become under cultivation. They return to Blumenau, where they farm together for a year. Satorius arrives and he and Frei's companions clear land and put up a large cabin.

Meanwhile the Indian tribe, whose braves fought the Rangers, leaves Texas, in a disseminated state, for other lands. As they are leaving, their old chief dies. The last scene portrays the wedding festival of Fröhlich and Fromm who have married women who came to Texas with Prince Solms. With Solms at the open-air wedding table and Satorius serving good German wine, the celebrants, including many invited guests from Germany, toast the old homeland and the new.

There are some flaws in the narrative sections of Texas Fahrten. In particular, there is not sufficient character description, especially of the four companions. Furthermore the motivation and exposition of a few scenes, especially the concluding wedding scene, are not always well-handled. But there are also many dramatically and descriptively successful scenes, such as those of the Texas countryside, the activities with the Rangers, the visit to San Antonio and the description of the Indians' flight from Texas. In his verse, Seele generally avoids the possible repetitious effect of rhymed couplets by his use of enjambement.

The following illustrate Seele's poetic and narrative techniques:
From Kapitel 1.

Wie die Deutschen nach Texas kamen und dort ihren Freund wiederfanden

Im Jahre achtzehnhundertdreiundvierzig war es als vor der Bay
Bei Galweston vor Anker lag
Das Schiff Orion. Heiter brach
Der helle Morgen an und eben
Begann ein lautes reges Leben
Da auf dem Schiff. Es sollt vor Nacht
Über die Warn hingbracht
Zum Hafen werden. Laut erscholl
Des Schiffers Ruf so freudevoll
Als von den stürmschen Meereswogen
Sie jetzt in viel gewundenem Bogen
Der Lotse hin zur Werft führt.
Der Schiffe bunte Reih begrüßte
Die auf dem Schiffe aufgehisste
Rot-weiße Flagge jener Stadt
Die stolz in ihrem Wappen hat
Des deutschen Reiches Schlüssel.

From Kapitel 5.

Wie die Freunde mit den Rangern zogen und an dem Gefecht mit den Indianer teilnehmen

An der Sabine wurde Halt
Gemacht und dort im Lindenwald
Gekämpft bis morgens. In der Frühe
Ritt still die ganze Kompanie
Langsam die felsge Höh hinauf
Und in der freien Luft da oben
Fühlt jede Brust sich leicht gehoben.
Tag wurd und von dem steilen Rand

Des Waldgebirges hin ins Land
 Hernieder ringsum blickten sie
 Auf eine grünende Prärie
 Die von den Bergen blau umkränzt
 Im Morgenschimmer lieblich glänzt.
 Scharf adlersgleich warf Hays den Blick
 Darüberhin, dann schnell zurück,
 Den seinen wandte er sich zu
 Und sprach mit sicherer Feldherrnruh.
 Seht ihr dort drüben Rauch aufsteigen,
 Wie Nebel ziehn, das ist ein Zeichen
 das die Rothäute dort geborgen
 Sich sicher glauben....

From Kapitel 12.

Wie Fröhlich und Fromm im Jahre 1845 ihre Hochzeit feiern

Der Frühling war im Land erschienen,
 Er hatte hold den weiten grünen
 Teppich der Prärie frisch erneut
 Mit tausend Blumen überstreut.
 Und reizend dann darum gestickt
 Den Wald mit dunklem Grün geschmückt,
 Fasst er mit schattgen Waldesstreifen
 Die Helle ein, die Wolken schweifen
 Am blauen Himmel hin. Es streifen
 Die Schatten über die Prärie,
 Dem Hirsche nach, jetzt grasen sie
 Am grünen Eiland. Rings um schwirren
 Buntfarbige Falter, klagend girren
 Die Tauben in den Brombeerbüschen
 Aus den Rosenblüten mischen
 Sich würzige Düfte mit dem süssen
 Des Goldlachs. Dicht daneben spriessen Saupflanzen und der
 Veilchenduft.
 Der Kolibri summt in der Luft,
 Küsst laufend Kelche. Der Kardinal,
 Blutrot gefiedert, hüpfte im Tal
 Von Zweig zu Zweige. Golden sinkt
 Im Westen die Sonne und es blinkt
 Der Abendstern.
 Es überziehn von West auf Ost in hellem Glühn
 Jetzt frühe Streifen rosenrot
 Was Nordlicht gleichen Anblick bot
 Des ganzen Himmels tiefes Blau.
 Nacht lagert schnell sich auf der Au
 Und Wäldern. Still erklingt der Ton
 Der Grille und es sprühn schon
 Leuchtkäfer ihren Blitzefunken
 Durchs dunkel Laub.
 Spottvogel singt
 Sein wechselvolles Lied. Es klingt
 Dazu von fernem Wasserfall
 Des Stromes Rauschen. Vor dem Fall
 Fliesst der, mit dem Zypressenkranz
 Umgeben, des Mondes Glanz
 Dahin, gleich einem tiefen See.

The manuscript of Texas Fahrten also contains the interspersed solo and choral music, and the music also has not yet been assessed. The texts to these songs vary considerably in content, length and style, ranging from "folk" song-like lyrics and patriotic hymns to Mexican and Indian songs. Many of them are lyrically quite successful. These songs appear at the conclusion of each of the twelve scenes, with one exception. When the German-Texas Ranger, Satorius, narrates his past life, he employs the first stanza of nearly forty folk and popular songs to comment musically (with either irony or pathos) on his life. The majority of these stanzas are from German songs, but as Satorius begins to tell about his life in America, he also uses American songs, such as Yankee Doodle, Buffalo Girl and Carry Me Back to Ol' Virginy.

-84-

The following illustrate the variety of original texts by Seele:

1. Der Texanische Fuhrmann (Chapter 2)

Ein Fuhrmann ihr Brüder
Lebt ehrlich und frei
Er treibt seine Ochsen
Singt lustig dabei.

Chor

Ob der Weg gut oder schlecht
Uns ist er immer recht
Dreht sich nur's Rad noch um
Scheren wir uns gar nichts drum.

Des Tags in der Hitze
Gehts langsam voran
man macht schlechte Witze
So gut man eben kann.

Chor

Im Camp dann am Abend
Wird Feuer gemacht
Bei dampfendem Kaffee
Gescherzt und gelacht,

Chor

Man fährt junge Mädchen
Und wird schnell bekannt
Ein Fuhrmann ihr Burschen
Ist immer galant.

3. Alamo (Chapter 8)

Eingehüllt in weissem Nebelschleier
Ruht die Nacht, die winterliche Flur.
Schwarz und dunkel steigt dort das Gemäuer
Steigt die Alamo aus ihr hervor!
Der Platenen bleiche Wipfel rauschen
Und der Nachtwind weht ein Blatt herab;
Seinen Geisterchören will ich lauschen
Horch, das Blatt fiel auf ein einsam Grab!
Ungeschmückt birgt hier in grüner Hülle
Dieser Hügel jene tapf're Schar
deren freier Helden künft'ger Wille

Chor

Und komm ich nach Hause
Die Tasche voll Geld
Da les ich beim Schmause
Wie's geht in der Welt.

Chor

2. Fandango (Chapter 7)

Komm holde Schöne
Doch zu mir
Schmeichelnd Töne
Zieh mich zu dir.

Halt ich in Armen
Liebliche dich
Dann schlägt das warme
Herz nur für dich.

Doch wenn beim Wenden
Du mir entschlüpfst
Aus meinen Händen
Rasch bist entschlüpfst.

Dann füllt ein Sehnen
Bang mir die Brust
Und unter Tränen
Fliehet die Lust.

Schwebst du nun wieder
Zu mir zurück
Dann strahlt vor Freude
Heller mein Blick.

Von dir umschlungen
Fühl ich entzückt
Dass deine Liebe
Hoch mich beglückt.

Unsrer Freiheit erstes Opfer war.
 Travis, Milam, Bowie, Evans liegen neben Crockett still vergessen so,
 Doch die Freiheit is dem Grab entstieg
 Auf dem Ruf Gedenket der Alamo!

4. Indianer Todtensang (Chapter 11)

Lasst weiss den Rauch vom Kalumet aufsteigen
 Im Mondenschein,
 Damit die Hand sich unsre Väter reichen
 Zum Totenreihn,
 (haha hoack haha)
 Die Lanz ist zerbrochen,
 Die Sehne zersprang
 Sein Pfeil wie sein Bogen,
 Die mutig er schwang
 Sind hier-doch auf ewig grünenden Gründen
 Wird er bei den Vätern sie wiederfinden.
 Er findet sie wieder.

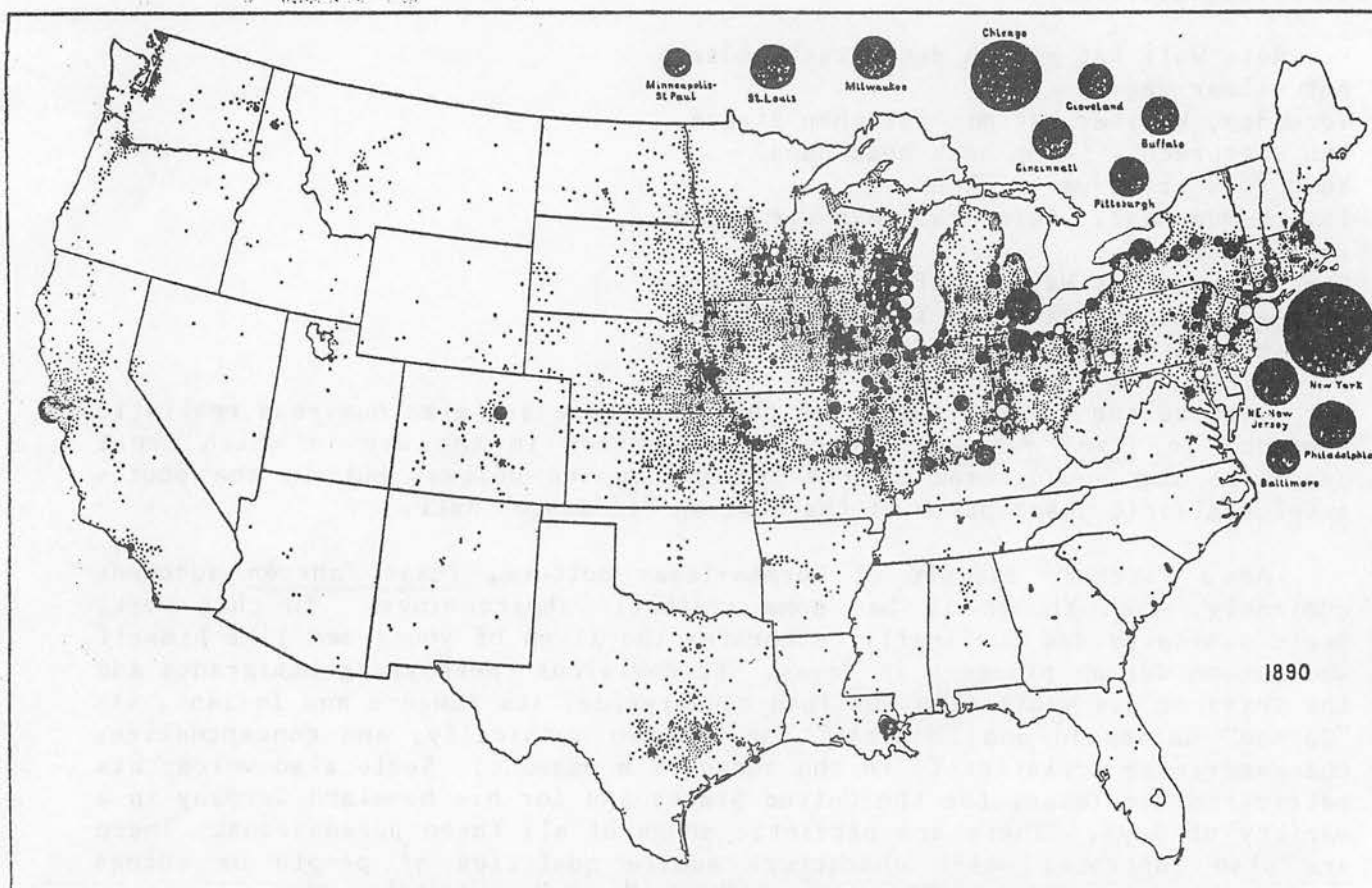
Der Rote Wolf hat gleich dem Hirsche müssen
 Auf wilder Jagd
 Verenden, Weisbär hat mit falschen Bissen
 Ihn umgebracht, (Haha hoak hoak haha)
 Sein Volk zieht vertrieben
 Ins fremde Land. Sein Grab baun wir hüben
 Im Heimatland.
 Statt Blumen des Waldes auf frischer Prärie
 Wird auf seinem Grabe die Yucca nur blühh
 Wir sehn es nie wieder.

Despite the lyrical nature of the work there are also numerous realistic elements in Texas Fahrten. One sees this not in the way in which Seele describes the subjugation of the Indians by the whites, but in the poet's brief realistic description of the Mexican "fandango" hall.

As a literary example of German-Texas culture, Texas Fahrten succeeds admirably, even though it has some aesthetic shortcomings. In this work, Seele musically and poetically celebrates the lives of young men like himself who became German pioneers in Texas. He envisions these young immigrants and the Texas of his youth with its lush countryside, its Rangers and Indians, its "German" Galveston and "Mexican" San Antonio mythically, and conceptualizes the experience artistically in the sense of a pageant. Seele also voices his patriotism for Texas, for the United States and for his homeland Germany in a variety of ways. There are patriotic songs of all three persuasions. There are also instances where characters admire qualities of people or things because they are either "German" or "Texan" or "American". There is also, moreover, the instance of Frei, who fought at San Jacinto and who teaches his friends about Texas patriotism at the Alamo. In the character of Satorius, finally, Seele has created a mythical German-Texan (and German-American) folk hero: a former German university student and, in his youth, something of a ne'er-do-well, who has traveled and lived in America, is now a heroic Texas Ranger and, as the work concludes, intends to become a settler.

Despite the considerable amount of German-Texan writing (the majority of it already published) -- poems, historical sketches, short stories, novels and a few plays -- Seele's unpublished musical is, culturally, this literature's most unique work. Its expression of German, American and Texas patriotism, its mythologizing of German and Texas institutions and types and, in the figure of Satorius, its dramatic and positive symbolization of the German-Texan experience is found in no other writing. Because of this, as a cultural document, Texas Fahrten represents a high point in the development of pioneer German-Texan literature.

On February 5, 1984 at the Blaffer Gallery of the University of Houston, on the occasion of the exhibit of the paintings of the German-Texan landscapist, Hermann Lungwitz, there was a performance of excerpts from Texas Fahrten. Selections of the narrative were delivered in a prose translation, while a sextet sang some of the songs in the original German, accompanied by a harmonium.



Verbreitung der im Deutschen Reich Geborenen im Jahre 1890
 Distribution of Persons born in Germany, 1890

Source: Max Hannemann: Das Deutschtum in den Vereinigten Staaten: Seine Verbreitung und Entwicklung seit der Mitte des 19. Jahrhunderts. Gotha 1936 (Petermanns Mitteilungen, Erg.-Heft 224), map no. 5.

the
German-Texan Heritage Society
 announces publication
 of
ROEMER's TEXAS
 1845-1847

Roemer's Texas

Roemer's Texas has long been considered one of the best narrative accounts of life in early Texas. Dr. Ferdinand Roemer, a German scientist, traveled through Texas from late November 1845 until May 1847 and recorded his observations in detail.

Although his visit was primarily for the purpose of geological studies, he was also interested in the plant life, animal life, and the daily life of the settlers and Indians. He was especially conscious of the German settlements, and attempted to evaluate all those aspects of Central Texas critical to the creation of a homeland for German immigrants.

His journey extended from Galveston to San Antonio, Fredericksburg, and Glen Rose, an area of approximately 20,000 square miles. Working almost entirely without maps, without prior sound geological information, and traveling under difficult and primitive conditions, his work is considered remarkable for its time.

After Roemer returned to Germany he published his notes and travelog in book form, entitled *Texas*. This German language edition, published in Bonn in 1849, was translated in 1935 by Oswald Mueller of Houston, Texas and reprinted in 1967. The book has been out of print for many years and extremely hard to find.

The 1983 edition, published as a Texas Sesquicentennial project by the German-Texan Heritage Society, contains additional Prefaces which give a modern perspective of Roemer's work in Texas. The Society has also added an Index, which contributes greatly to the usefulness of the book. Each copy of the book includes Roemer's map, 14 by 16 inches, suitable for framing.

Written in a readable narrative style, the book is an important addition to any Texas collection.

Publisher

GERMAN-TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY
 Department of Modern Languages
 Southwest Texas State University
 San Marcos, Texas 78666

Preface To The
1983 Edition

DONA REEVES, Professor of German,
 Southwest Texas State University, San Marcos

Index

IRMA GOETH GUENTHER, Austin, Texas

Geological Preface,
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O. T. HAYWARD, Professor of Geology, Baylor University, Waco, Texas

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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 75 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 900 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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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.

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GERMAN-TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY

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1985 - Sept. 14-15 - New Braunfels
 Helgard Suhr, Margaret Field,
 Agnes Lehmann

1986 - Houston - Flora von Roeder,
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1987 - Galveston - Frances Knappe

1988 - Austin - 10th Anniversary

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!!

German-Texan Heritage Society

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