

German-Texan Heritage Society

NEWSLETTER



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

REGISTRATION FORM....GTHS MEETING KERRVILLE/BOERNE/COMFORT

GERMAN-TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY 1984 meeting
September 7-8-9-, 1984 Boerne-Comfort-Kerrville

TOTAL COST before August 17 - \$45.00 After August 17 - \$50.00

INCLUDES: dinner banquet, Boerne Luncheon, refreshments, all admissions to four museums, the bus tour and souvenir programs

MAKE CHECK PAYABLE TO: German-Texan Heritage Society

MAIL REGISTRATION FORM TO: Ms. Anna Thompson, 1984 GTHS Registrar
2116 Lynnbrook Drive
Austin, Tx. 78748

NAME(S): _____

ADDRESS: _____ Zip _____

TELEPHONE NUMBER: _____ NUMBER ATTENDING: _____ @\$45.00 ea.
After Aug. 17, \$50.00 per person

TOTAL AMOUNT ENCLOSED: _____

PLEASE NOTE: Personal vehicles will not be acceptable on the tours. Bus passengers only.
No exceptions will be made. WEAR: Cool, comfortable clothes. Walking shoes.

CLIP AND MAIL THIS FORM TODAY.....SEND TO ANNA THOMPSON.....SEE ADDRESS ABOVE.....

HOTEL RESERVATION FORM

INN OF THE HILLS....1001 Junction Highway....Kerrville, Tx. 78028....Tel 512-895-5000

NOTE: We encourage you to call in your reservation, use VISA, Mastercharge, American Express, Diner's Club. Mention that it is for the GTHS Meeting. Sept. 7-8-9.
Please reserve your room right away - the GTHS block has only 100 rooms, after they are booked, the rooms are then at a first come, first serve basis. DEADLINE: August 15, 1984

Attention: Reservation Department GROUP: German-Texan Heritage Society

INN OF THE HILLS(Best Western) 1001 Junction Highway
Kerrville, Tx. 78028

ARRIVAL: Sept. 7, 1984
DEPARTURE: Sept. 9, 1984
CUT OFF DATE: August 15, 1984

RATES:
Single: \$41.00
Double: \$51.00
Triple/Quad: \$6.00 per person over two

NAME: _____

GROUP: GERMAN-TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY

HOME MAILING ADDRESS: _____

STREET: _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP CODE _____

TELEPHONE NR: _____ Number in Room: _____

ARRIVAL DATE _____ DEPARTURE DATE _____

CREDIT CARD _____ AX _____ DC _____ MC _____ VS Expiration Date _____

CREDIT CARD NUMBER _____ or check number of enclosed check _____

In order to confirm your reservations we require a deposit for your first night's room and tax. Please complete this form and return it with your check or credit card information. If your plans change and you must cancel the reservations, please notify us 72 hours in advance to avoid any charge. All rooms are subject to state and local taxes. Room blocks will be held until cut off date or until room block is filled(August 15). Beyond that date room reservations are on a space available basis.

NOTE: As of July 10, 1984 there were 49 rooms available in our GTHS block. Call the above number, NOT the Best Western toll free number. THANKS

GERMAN-TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY

NEWSLETTER

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Radio Program Response

Interest in the German Radio Program broadcast over KVLG in LaGrange has been growing.

Mr. A. W. Wied, host of the program, reports a wide area response and free will offerings to help support the program.

The format is varied between cultural, religious, and historical topics. It is broadcast each Sunday afternoon from 1:00 to 1:30 p.m.

In January, three programs were dedicated to a history of various Germanic tribes in northern and central Europe, their migration and influence on modern states in Europe, and their final unification in a German nation.

We need many more German radio programs in the German Belt of central Texas. German Americans should promote more such German language programs.

EVENTS CALENDAR

JULY

28-29 Fredericksburg..... GILLESPIE COUNTY BUNDES SCHUETZENFEST. Call Pete Krauskopf at 997-2158 for more information

AUGUST

1-25 Canyon..... TEXAS (musical drama) (Mon-Sat)
2-5 San Antonio..... TEXAS FOLKLIFE FESTIVAL (ethnis & cultural exhibits & activities)
3-12 Austin..... AGUA FESTIVAL (Parades, events, fest nights)
10-12 San Antonio..... VOLKSMARCHES
15 Praha (Flatonia).... PRAZKA POUT (129th Feast of St. Mary's & homecoming)
24 Victoria..... ITAL FOOD FAIR
24-26 Fredericksburg..... GILLESPIE COUNTY FAIR
30-Sept 2 La Grange..... COUNTY FAIR

SEPTEMBER

1-2 Boerne..... VOLKSMARCH
1-3 Boerne..... COUNTY FAIR
2 Fredericksburg..... DAS IST ALLES FEST
1-2 La Grange..... COUNTY FAIR
7-9 Kerrville-Boerne-Comfort..... 1984 ANNUAL MEETING - German-Texan Heritage Society
26-30 New Braunfels..... COUNTY FAIR
29-30 Fredericksburg..... VVF Walkfest

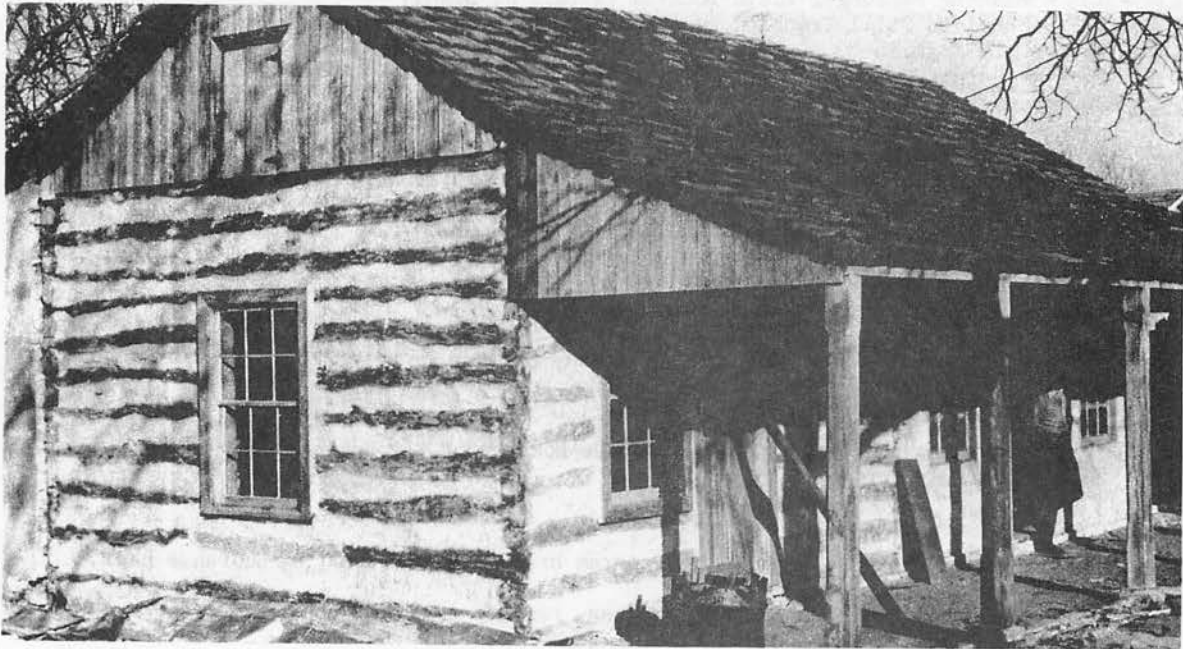
OCTOBER

6-7 Fredericksburg..... OKTOBERFEST

NOVEMBER

4-13 New Braunfels..... WURSTFEST

Log cabin built by one of the Hill Country German settlers. (See Texas Log Buildings by Dr. Terry G. Jordan, University of Texas Press) Photo from "Discovery", Research and Scholarship at The University of Texas at Austin, Sept 1980.



EDITORIAL PAGE

NEWSLETTER

EDITOR

Mary El-Beheri

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

Our NEWSLETTER has been called a "scrapbook by the Southwestern Historical Quarterly". What do you think about changing the name from NEWSLETTER to THE SCRAPBOOK, beginning with the first issue of 1985? This is just an idea.... let me know that you think. It is not really a newsletter and we don't want it to be a journal.

Did you see our Library of Congress number on the front cover?

GERMAN-TEXAN CALENDAR 1986

It will be a project of the GTHS in a limited edition of only 1,000 copies. The duo-tone photos are from the collection of Daphne Garrett, designed by Richard J. Burges, II. The calendar will be ready for sale in mid-1985. The exact date of publication will be in the next newsletter, with the cost per calendar. It is very costly to produce a calendar and we felt that it would be in the best interest of the Society to begin on a limited basis.

KERRVILLE/BOERNE/COMFORT MEETING

Please register by August 17. As of July 10, there were still 49 rooms available at the Inn of the Hills(see registration form). See Spring, 1984 issue for info about this area of Texas. We are proud of the program and hope to see all of you there.

CERTIFICATES READY!!!!

Patron and charter members will be honored at the 1984 meeting with specially designed certificates. Our calligrapher, Barbara Ann Dielmann designed them and is writing all of the names on them. Barbara will be at the meeting to do custom calligraphy for us, as she did at the last meeting.

MARY NEEDS MORE MATERIALS FOR NEWSLETTER

I used up all the materials you have sent to me. We need to hear from some of our contributors, such as Joe Wilson, Hanna Lewis, Robert Robinson-Zwahr and all of you out there. We need articles from local newspapers, book reviews, notices of new publications and other articles that might be of interest to our readers. In six years of publication we have never been without plenty of materials.....don't let me down! Fall 1984 deadline is October 20, 1984.

NEWSLETTER "Burn Out".....

I have written before to you about all the hours that go into this publication. We have been doing it three times a year for six years...we love it, but sometimes it is hard to get it together on time. When you see Theresa Gold, tell her how much you appreciate the work she does for the genealogical section....she writes letters, answers queries, as well as doing this very large section of the newsletter. Anna Thompson gives hours of her time keeping the membership lists up to date and the mailing labels on ready. It is not an easy job to take care of our meeting registration. Give Anna a pat on the back when you see her in Kerrville. Dona Reeves has all of the Roemer books stored in her GTHS room at her house, as well as ALL of the back issues of the NEWSLETTER. Dona gives hundreds of hours to the sale of the Roemer books and to the handling of our membership fees. Don't forget to say "thank you" to Dona. Daphne Garrett just mailed out the meeting news release to more than 35 news papers. Of course Daphne never stops working for us...it's always another new idea. Wait until you see the scrapbook Leola Tiedt has put together. Our index editors do their "thing" once-a-year, we think, but that is not that easy - they are busy indexing each issue. The NEWSLETTER and the running of the Society business is an ALWAYS thing....and don't forget those of us who have been in charge of an annual meeting...that is a job! We love the GTHS and we love doing our jobs....but don't forget to help us when you can. Everybody needs to get involved...it's more fun. THANKS for sending us things for the newsletter.

GERMAN-TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY

7-9 September 1984

Kerrville - Boerne - Comfort

Glen E. Lich
Schreiner College
Coordinator

Lera Tyler Lich
Kerrville Local Arrangements
Dzintra Gingrich
Josephine Parker
Julia Storms
Ida Rose Moore
Mr. & Mrs. J. T. Jaeggli
Dr. & Mrs. Wasyl Sokolyk
Mr. & Mrs. Harry Grindrod
Dr. & Mrs. Marvin Gohlke
Mr. & Mrs. Donald Oehler
Committee Members from
Kerrville will wear blue
bandanas.

Alice Gerfers
Boerne Local Arrangements
Alice Dierks
Garland Perry
Mr. & Mrs. Clarence Dietert
Mr. & Mrs. Arthur Nagel
Doris Schmid
Mr. & Mrs. Bill Busby
Mr. & Mrs. George Pankratz
Committee members from
Boerne will wear green
bandanas.

August Faltin
Comfort Local Arrangements
Joanna Parrish
Committee members from
Comfort will wear red
bandanas.

Fran King
Roy Perkins

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENTS

The convention center is the Inn of the Hills, 1001 Junction Highway, Kerrville, Texas 78028. Tel. 512-895-5000. Group rates will remain in effect for all reservations made before 15 August 1984. A variety of accommodations are available.

Pre-registration for the meeting is \$45 and includes two meals and a scenic Hill Country bus tour. Pre-registration must be mailed to Dona Reeves, Route 2, Box 239-A, Buda, Texas 78610. No pre-registrations can be accepted after 17 August 1984. Registration at the door will be \$50 and will not include the bus tour. After 17 August, the bus tour will be available only if cancellations occur. If all places are filled on the bus, checks will be returned immediately. No money will be deposited until the time of the convention.

County Judge Gordon Morriss has declared this week German Heritage Week in Kerr County.

FRIDAY, 7 SEPTEMBER

Hill Country Celebration

Inn of the Hills, Kerrville

4:30 - 7:30 p.m. Reception table in Main Lobby. Staffed by Kerrville Committee Members. Pick up your registration packet and insure that you have a set of tickets for all special events included in pre-registration fee. Book and Texana exhibits on the La Fuente Patio Terrace, or in the Medallion Foyer in case of inclement weather. This will be the main opportunity to purchase books and other sales items. A visit to the turquoise shop at the inn is also recommended, as is an afternoon auto excursion to Avery's silver crafters on the Harper Road in Kerrville. The local committee members (blue bandanas) can give you many other suggestions too.

6:00 - 7:30 p.m. Cash bar on the poolside terrace for GTHS members. Mingle and meet friends. Bar closes at 8 p.m. Dinner in La Fuente Restaurant where you can enjoy a variety of à la carte selections. This dinner is not included in the pre-registration price.

7:30 - 8:30 p.m. "Hill Country Sight and Sound Festival: A Celebration of Art, Architecture, Landscape, Music, and Literature." Short readings by Texas writers, including Lisa Kahn, and German music arranged by the Kerrville Committee Members (blue bandanas). Come early to claim a chair near the pool on the beautifully appointed patio, and enjoy a sunset over the Guadalupe as you witness a German rural revery. In case of inclement weather, we will have this program in the Medallion Center.

SATURDAY, 8 SEPTEMBER

Hill Country Bus Tour

Kerrville, Boerne, Comfort

7:00 a.m. The Breakfast Buffet opens in the La Fuente Restaurant. You may order à la carte as well. Breakfasts are not included in the pre-registration price.

8:00 a.m. The tour buses will depart from the front of the Inn of the Hills. Each bus will have a local guide to highlight the history of the German Hill Country. IH-10 to Comfort and then country roads to Sisterdale.

- 8:45 a.m. Arrival at Sisterdale, once the foremost Latin Colony and intellectual center of Texas. Now a sleepy Hill Country village, its antiquities are being slowly restored and preserved.
- 9:30 a.m. Arrival in colorful Boerne, on the Cibolo, with a Stadtrundfahrt that includes Kronkosky Hill, churches, historic homes, and stops at the charming residential museum, Olde Town Square, the Kendall Inn, and the historic Herff Park fairgrounds where we will eat and drink to merry German music. Meal and admission paid. Cash bar at fairgrounds. Committee members in Boerne will wear green bandanas.
- 12:45 p.m. Depart Boerne for Comfort, via scenic IH-10.
- 1:15 p.m. Arrival in the national historic preservation district of Comfort, where local committee members will sport red bandanas. The Rundfahrt from 1:15-1:45 p.m. will touch on history, milling, architecture, restoration, and the Great Comfort Flood as we tour this town at the confluence of the Guadalupe River and Cypress Creek. After the Rundfahrt, stops in Comfort include a recently refurbished museum and a restoration complex that includes Fachwerk and native limestone constructions. Cold tea will be served by the local committee. Admission to museum paid.
- 3:30 p.m. Depart Comfort for Kerrville, via Hwy 27.
- 4:00 p.m. Arrival at the Schreiner Museum in bustling Kerrville for a visit to the recently opened residential museum in the downtown. The local committee members (blue bandanas) and docents of the Preservation Society will offer a glimpse of the handsome first floor, share the story of their problems and victories in opening this museum, and host an informal tea in the courtyard. Admission paid.
- 4:45 p.m. Departure for the beautiful new Cowboy Artists Museum on a hill above Kerrville. The building itself is a tasteful work of art. Admission paid.
- 5:45 p.m. Depart the museum for a scenic drive along the Guadalupe River to our meeting headquarters.
- 7:30 p.m. The lobby of the Medallion Center will open. Get your drinks from the main bar tonight and take them with you to the Medallion Center. Mix and

mingle, and then find yourself a place at a table with friends for the awards banquet presided over by Mary El-Beheri. Limited book and handicrafts exhibits will be arranged in the foyer. Contact Glen Lich before 1 August 1984 if you need exhibit space (first come, first served).

8:00 p.m. Buffet serving for the banquet will start. Entrées include cabrito and barbecued chicken-- with all the trimmings, breads, and cornpone. At the end of the meal, Mary El-Beheri will make introductions and present some special awards to society members.

SUNDAY, 9 SEPTEMBER

Meetings and Workshops Inn of the Hills, Kerrville

7:00 a.m. Hill Country Breakfast Buffet in restaurant. This is a regular feature at the Inn of the Hills, and it is highly recommended. You may also order à la carte. Not included in the pre-registration price. Special seating for our group has been reserved in the La Fuente Room.

8:00 - 9:00 a.m. Genealogy Workshop organized by Theresa Gold of San Antonio. Medallion #1. Coffee and pastries will be available in the foyer courtesy of the Kerrville committee.

8:00 - 9:00 a.m. Preservation and Local History in Medallion #4. During this one-hour session, speakers familiar with state and federal preservation programs and Chamber of Commerce activities will discuss ways and means of preservation. Margaret Field will preside, and the program includes speakers from the Texas Historical Commission and Texas Tech University. Coffee and pastries will be available in the foyer courtesy of the Kerrville committee.

9:00 - 9:30 a.m. Break. Exhibits in the foyer.

9:30 - 11:00 a.m. Preservation Workshop in Medallion #2-3. This session presided over by Ingrid Kokinda features presentations on oral and material preservation by August Faltin, Clarabelle Snodgrass and Peggy Benson, Ingeborg McCoy, Anne Stewart, the Tom Shefelman family, and representatives from The Texas Humanist and the Texas Historical Commission in Austin. They will share practical advice as they discuss their successes and their problems.

- 11:00 - 11:15 a.m. Enten-Tanz (You may call it the "Duck Dance" or the "Chicken Dance." It swept Europe two years ago, and this year it's taking Texas. Now you can learn how if you don't already know.) Music by the Grindrods. Medallion #2-3.
- 11:15 - 11:45 a.m. GENERAL BUSINESS MEETING. Mary El-Beheri will reign. Catch up on what the society has done over the past year and cast your votes for next year's projects. Medallion #2-3. This concludes the 1984 meeting.

Pre-Registration is \$45

This includes the special bus tour, the awards banquet, the Boerne luncheon, the souvenir program, admissions, and lagniappe. Breakfasts are not included; nor are beverages from the bar and dinner on Friday night included in the price.

If you pre-register before 17 August 1984, your packet at the reception table on Friday afternoon, 7 September, will include tickets for BUS, LUNCHEON, BOERNE MUSEUM, COMFORT MUSEUM, SCHREINER HOUSE, COWBOY ARTISTS MUSEUM, and BANQUET. Check your packet before you leave the reception table. Corrections will not be made later.

If you register at the door (\$50.00) you cannot be assured of bus seating. Should someone else cancel a place on the bus tour, late registrants may secure seats on a first come, first served basis.

The Complete Poems of Heinrich Heine

A Modern English Version by Hal Draper

Cloth Bound, approximately 1000 pages.
ISBN 3-518-03048-5
Available in January 1982

\$29.95)

Free postage and handling when payment accompanies order.

Heine's significance goes beyond the boundaries of the 19th century, beyond comparisons with European Romantics, beyond his lyrics popularized in the music of Schumann, Schubert and Brahms. Heine was also an astute commentator on the social and political climate of 19th century Europe; he was at once Germany's *enfant terrible* and France's adopted son, and he thrived in the ambivalence of being a spokesman for both. His poems provide an uncensored resource of insight into the modern subject's experience of the vicissitudes of his world.

Hal Draper's *The Complete Poems of Heinrich Heine* is the first complete version of Heine's poems in English. This remarkable work embraces the whole corpus of Heine's poetry, including the two mock epics *Atta Troll*, *A Summer Night's Dream* and *Germany, A Winter's Tale*, two early verse tragedies, and the major variants with notes.

Grosse Bestellung

"Herr Ober", ruft der Gast,
"bringen Sie mir bitte ein Schnitzel.
Aber ein grosses — Kleinigkeiten
regen mich immer so auf!"

Polizeibericht

"Elefant entlaufen", notiert der
Polizist. Dann sieht er den Zirkus-
direktor fragend an: "Irgendwelche
besondere Kennzeichen?"

Ehrlichkeit

"Sind Sie auch ehrlich?"—"Klar,
Chef, immerhin habe ich fünf Jahre
im Schwimmbad gearbeitet und
nicht ein einziges Mal Wasser mit-
genommen."

Guter Rat

Versuchen Sie nie, eine Drehtür
zuzuschlagen!

Schwere Prüfung

"Hast du die Fahrprüfung be-
standen?"
"Ich weiss nicht . . . der Prüfer
ist noch im Krankenhaus!"

*Wer heute versucht, etwas
Bewahrenswertes zu bewahren,
der muß schon fast ein
Revolutionär sein.*

Erhard Eppler, Bundesminister

I'M SURE, THAT OF INTEREST TO PEOPLE ATTENDING THE CONVENTION IN KERRVILLE, WILL BE MR. ERICH RIESEL WHO DOES ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK OUT OF HIS SHOP ON 1320 PARK STREET, KERRVILLE.

THE PEOPLE STAYING AT THE INN-OF-THE-HILLS WILL SEE THE RESULTS OF HIS WORK ON THE STAIRWAY RAILING AND LIGHT FIXTURE, WHICH HE MADE.

ON THE PICTURE IS MR. RIESEL (WITH HIS ARM ON THE SIGN WHICH HE MADE) TALKING TO MR. ETRING.

SEPTEMBER THE 8th. WILL BE THE "GERMAN-CLUB-DANCE", AND MR. ETRING CAN TAKE AS GUESTS, 10 COUPLES. THE COST IS \$10.00. THE FIRST 10 WHO SEND IN THEIR \$10.00 WILL BE ACCEPTED. M. ETRING---1102 MONROE ST. KERRVILLE TEXAS 78028.

ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

OF THE

LINDEMANN STORE

INDUSTRY, TEXAS

ON SUNDAY, JULY 15, 1984

AT THREE O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON

AT THE SITE OF THE OLD LINDEMANN STORE ON MAIN STREET

(FOUR-TENTHS MILE WEST OF THE INTERSECTION

OF FM 109 AND STATE 159)

EXHIBITS ON DISPLAY
STARTING AT 1:30 P.M.



GOLDBECK

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene O. Goldbeck celebrated 65 years of marriage with a reception June 9 at the Edward Goldbeck home.

Serving as hosts were their children: Mr. and Mrs. Edward Goldbeck of San Antonio, Dr. and Mrs. Larry Goldbeck of Suisun, Calif., and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goldbeck of Reseda, Calif.

The couple was married June 22, 1919, in New York City.

Their other children include the late Donald Goldbeck and Patricia Goldbeck. The couple has 12 grandchildren and 10 great-grandchildren.

*Die Unglücklichen und die
Schlaflosen sind immer auch ein
bißchen stolz auf ihr Malheur.*

Bertrand Russell

TEXAS
Calendar of Events

AUGUST

- 2-5.....Texas Folklife Festival, San Antonio
- 3-12.....Aqua Festival, Austin
- 5-12.....Heart O'Hills Golf Tourney, Kerrville
- 8-11.....International Billfish League Grand Prix Tourney, South Padre Island
- 9-10.....Fiesta de San Lorenzo, El Paso
- 9-11.....National Cowgirl Hall of Fame's All-Girl Rodeo, Hereford
- 11-12.....Texas Zoofest '84, Victoria

- 18.....Happy Days, Happy
- 18-19.....Grayfest, Corpus Christi
- 31-Sept. 1.....Oatmeal Festival, Oatmeal/Bertram
- 31-Sept. 3.....Cowboy Capital PRCA Rodeo, Bandera

SEPTEMBER

- 1.....FeatherFest, Nixon
- 1-2.....Westfest, West
- 3-8.....National Cutting Horse Derby, Fort Worth
- 7-9.....Inter-Tribal National Pow-wow, Grand Prairie
- 14.....Fiesta Internacional Parade, Brownsville
- 14-16.....Experimental Fly-in, Kerrville
- 15-16.....RV Show, Grand Prairie
- 27-30.....International In-the-Water Boat Show, Houston
- 28-30.....Bayfest, Corpus Christi
- 28-30.....Rice Festival, Winnie

I was very pleased with the high caliber of entries in this year's German-Texas Heritage Society writing contest. This year's winners were as follows: First place, Jason K. Jonas, "John Charles Dielmann: Pioneer Businessman of San Antonio;" second place, Jennifer Renee Thompson, "The Wurzbachs of Texas," Douglas MacArthur High School, San Antonio; and third place, Karyn Ritter, "A German Family of Texas," Eastland High School. Jason's article also won first place in the National History Day writing contest and will represent Texas at the National History Day competition scheduled for the University of Maryland on June 13-16.

Please convey my appreciation to the members of the German-Texan Heritage Society for their support. The members of the Society might enjoy seeing the enclosed Texas Historians. In September we published "Major Johann Herman Kampmann: Leader of Early San Antonio," and in March we published "German Businesses of San Antonio."

I hope the members of the Society will continue to fund the writing awards. They have made a wise investment in German-Texas studies.

David C. De Boe
Director of Educational Services

The Texas State Historical Association

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 Saturday, Aug. 4..... noon-11 p.m.
 Sunday, Aug. 5..... noon-10 p.m.

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FUTURE FESTIVAL DATES

1985 - August 1-4
 1986 - July 31-August 3
 1987 - August 6-9

Ich mag verdammen, was Du sagst, aber ich werde mein Leben dafür einsetzen, daß Du es sagen darfst.

Voltaire

Je tiefer du fällst, desto weniger tut es weh.

Stanislaw Jerzy Lec

Keine Neurose ohne Dornen.

Hans Kudsus

Kein größerer Irrtum, als zu glauben, daß das zuletzt gesprochene Wort stets das richtigere, jedes später Geschriebene eine Verbesserung des früher Geschriebenen und jede Veränderung ein Fortschritt sei.

Arthur Schopenhauer

The Ladies Auxiliary of the Houston Saengerbund has sponsored German Classes for the past three years. We offer Beginning, Intermediate, and Advanced Classes at the Saengerbund Hall, 3922 Feagan, Houston, on Wednesday nights. These are hour and a half classes, running 12 weeks at a time at a cost of 40.00. Our classes are geared for conversation, but they do include some grammar. They are taught by qualified, certified German teachers.

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Enclosed is a copy of an announcement of the publication of two important books on Texas with special emphasis on German-Texan heritage, by the Southwestern Historical Press, Ship Passenger Lists, Galveston, Texas, 1846-1871, with over 9000 names; and St. Joseph Catholic Church, Galveston, Texas, Baptismal, Confirmation, Marriage, and Death Records 1860-1952, with approximately 13,500 names.

The above brings to mind the oldest Lutheran Parish of German origin still operating in Texas. First Lutheran Church of Galveston observed the 125th Anniversary in 1975. The congregation was organized in the Fall of 1850 by Pastor G. Guebner, and the second pastor was Henry Wendt who arrived in 1851 from St. Chrischona, Switzerland. He began also a school in the same year. Baptisms, marriages were performed for new arrivals, and this is just another possible source of genealogical significance. Elizabeth Lehmann, Brenham, TX

SHIPS PASSENGER LISTS, PORT OF GALVESTON, TEXAS, 1846 - 1871. To be pub. Summer 1984. 170 pp., includes full-name index. ISBN 0-89308-343-7

Prepublication Price: TX 12 \$14.50
Retail Price: TX 12 \$18.50

This is the only early ships passenger list that has survived for Texas. By the mid-19th century the port of Galveston was a very important port of entry for people coming to Texas; and some going on to settle in the Midwest, namely German, English, Irish, etc., found this section of the country inviting for a new life, and a few traveled from the east coast of the U.S. to Texas by the Port of Galveston. There are many quarters missing. Those saved that are included in this book are: 1846 - first, second and fourth quarter; 1847 - fourth quarter; 1848 - first, second and fourth quarter; 1849 - second and fourth quarter; 1850 - first, second and fourth quarter; 1852 - first and third quarter; 1857 - third and fourth quarter; 1858 - first and second quarter; 1866 - third and fourth quarter; 1869 - fourth quarter; 1870 - second and third quarter; 1871 - first and second.

This roll of film was very hard to read and many of the names seemed to be misspelled, but that was the way they were on the film. Other information you will find includes name of vessel, name of master, port of departure, name of passenger, age, sex, occupation, origin and destination. This book contains over 9,000 names and is a very valuable tool for this time period.

ST. JOSEPH CATHOLIC CHURCH, GALVESTON, TEXAS, BAPTISMAL, CONFIRMATION, MARRIAGE AND DEATH RECORDS 1860 - 1952. To be pub. Summer 1984. 272 pp., includes full-name index. ISBN 0-89308-344-5 Prepublication Price: TX 13 \$21.50 Retail Price: TX 13 \$27.50

If you have German ancestors that came to Texas, or through Texas to the Midwest, in the mid-1800s, this book is a must. Many Germans came to the Republic of Texas on German land contracts through the Port of Galveston and stayed to rear their families. By 1855 they had been joined by others, making Galveston's population close to one-half German. It was at this time that the Catholic Diocese tried to build a church in Galveston so services could be held in German. This book has confirmations, communions, marriages, births and deaths from 1860 to 1952. There are approximately 13,500 names in this four-part book.

Regarding the importance of these two books: These books will prove themselves to be of utmost importance for people of both German and other nationalities, whose origins in this country began at the Port of Galveston and/or in St. Joseph Catholic Church in Galveston. A number of these families remained permanently in the Galveston area, but for many, after one generation, the descendants moved into the mid-western states, especially Missouri and Nebraska, and later into the western states.

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GENERAL AUGUST C. BUCHEL, PATRIOT

By Alice Ewing Vail

A chapter in the development of America which has not received its just attention is the mass settlement of lands in Central Texas by German immigrants brought to this country between the years 1845 and 1847 by the "Society for the Protection of German Immigrants in Texas" or the Adelsverein, of Mainz, Germany.

Industrious, gifted, sentimental, these German people, seeking political freedom and improved social and economic conditions, were landed by the thousands on the barren Texas coasts, and found themselves in a situation hardly paralleled in history. That any of them who arrived in 1846 at the outbreak of the Mexican War escaped death from disease and starvation is a miracle. That many of them made their way inland to the sites of the embryonic German towns, and established homes, developed lands, made their own peace with the Indians, and built up a sound economy lasting to this day, is a bright example of what the founders of our country paid for our freedom and our way of life.

While the majority of the immigrants who survived may be cherished in memory by their descendants, but remain anonymous to history, a number who played an active role in the saga are historic figures.

One such personage who became quite well recorded, eventually, whom I have used in my epical narrative poem of the settling of Fredericksburg, Texas, is August C. Buchel.

My first acquaintance with his role was when I was researching the story of the German Texas settlements at Rosenberg Library in Galveston. In the "Texas Scrapbook," Vol. 5, p. 35, I ran across his name and made these notes:

"August Buchel, bred in the Prussian Army, served in the Foreign Legion of France, knighted by the queen for gallantry in the Carlist War in Spain; Pasha in the Turkish Army, Captain of Company H, First Texas Foot Rifles."

Later I found a more detailed account of his association with the immigrants of Carlshafen (later Indianola), and his recruitment of a company of men to fight for Texas in the Mexican War, in Prof. Rudolph L. Biesele's The History of the German Settlements in Texas, 1831 - 1861, p. 193, footnote 9, published by Von Boeckmann-Jones, Austin, 1930. This work earned Prof. Biesele his PhD. degree in the spring of 1928. Prof. Biesele quotes as one of his sources Corinne L. Flood's "General Buchel Unknown to History," Galveston Daily News, May 29, 1921, p. 33, cols. 1 - 5. Dr. Biesele also secured a copy of the muster roll of Captain Buchel's Company from the Secretary of War.

Why this colorful figure, Buchel, decided to come to Texas is unknown to me. No doubt I ran across references to him in other material I researched, but I had all I needed for my poem, and have no further notes except one. He is credited with recruiting 500 men under his captaincy for the War with Mexico, by Dr. Ferdinand Roemer in his book Texas translated from the German by Oswald Mueller of Houston, according to notes I took from the "Texas Scrapbook," Vol. 5, p. 21. Mr. Mueller's translation was published in 1935 by Standard Printing Company, San Antonio, Texas, and copyrighted by Oswald Mueller. I was privileged to get a copy of Dr. Roemer's book from Mr. Mueller, who was a friend of mine. In rescanning Dr. Roemer's book for this article, I found the matter referred to as "several hundred," p. 22. 500 seems a rather high percentage of the Germans landed at Carlshafen at that time. The note in the "Scrapbook" may have been quoting a different translation and it used a more definite figure than Mr. Mueller thought necessary. Mr. Mueller's translation, autographed to me, is one of my treasures.

Captain Buchel is well covered in The Handbook of Texas, Vol. 1, p. 236, published by the Texas State Historical Association, 1952, in an article by Mellis Murphree taken from a number of sources. No doubt there are articles about him in recent years of which I am not aware. He rates an entire book devoted to his biography.

(He) mourned for Germany the tragic loss
Of this man Knighted with the Golden Cross.

The poor of Germany could well embarrass
The skill of L'Ecole Militaire of Paris,
But here the man was, with a new command
To lead in battle for his fosterland.
A Captain such as this could shrug at trifles,
Raw as the mass was for the Texas Rifles.¹

Dr. Biesele says that in the Civil War, Buchel, now a General, distinguished himself for the Confederacy (Corinne Flood designated him as "General" but Dr. Biesele terms him "Colonel"), but he was fatally wounded at Pleasant Hill, Louisiana. His remains are resting in the State Cemetery at Austin.

I did my research in the most part in the early fifties and finished the final typing of my epic around 1970, so make no apology for any outdated material. In any case, here is a distinguished name German-Texans and their friends can mention with admiration and pride, August C. Buchel.

¹. From the manuscript of the epical poem on the settling of Fredericksburg, Texas, by the author of this article.

Editor's Note:

Readers are also referred to another recent publication concerning this colorful figure from Texas history.

Robert W. Stephens. August Buchel: Texas Soldier of Fortune. Dallas: n. p., 1970.

Author: Alice Ewing Vail
1431 S. 123rd E. Place
Tulsa, OK 74128

The Music of Adolph Fuchs

1. Anacreontic Song (Byron)
 Harry Wayne, Baritone
 John C. Schmidt, Piano
2. Das Ständchen (Uhland)
3. Der Sänger (Uhland).
 Jennifer Dillon, Soprano
4. Könnt' ich Magie von Meinem Pfad entfernen!
 (from Goethe's Faust).
 Harry Wayne, Baritone
5. Feldmusik (Freiligrath).
 Mark Baccus, Baritone
6. When lovely woman stoops to folly (from
 Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield).
 Jennifer Dillon, Soprano
7. Love Song of an Emigrant (Hoffmann von Fallersleben,
 translated by Adolph Fuchs)
 Mark Baccus, Baritone
8. The German Backwoodsman (Hoffmann von Fallersleben,
 translated by Adolph Fuchs; melody from
 a folk tune).
 Michael Brown, Tenor
9. So soll ich nun dich meiden (Uhland)
10. Battle-Song at San Jacinto (Hoffmann von
 Fallersleben, translated by Adolph Fuchs). . .
 Phi Mu Alpha Männerchor
11. Mephistopheles Kellerlied (from Goethe's
 Faust). Harry Wayne, Baritone
 Phi Mu Alpha Männerchor

At the latest family reunion of descendants of Pastor Adolf Fuchs, the 107 persons present enjoyed the unique opportunity of hearing a taping of the above concert of Adolf Fuchs music as it had been presented on Nov.1, 1983 at Southwest Texas State Univ. in San Marcos under the direction of Prof. John Schmidt. It was a very moving experience indeed, for most of us had never before heard the Fuchs music in a concert setting. The Pastor Fuchs family came to Texas from Mecklenburg, landing at Galveston in Jan. 1846. The talented Fuchs found much new inspiration in the pioneer hills and dales of Texas for the rest of his life.

--Irma Goeth Guenther

Gerhard Friesen, Ed., Nachrichten aus den Staaten, Hildesheim-Zürich-New York, Olms Presse, 1983, 323 S., DM 29.80

Trotz der bedauerlich grossen Ignoranz deutscher Germanisten, deutscher Verlage und - als Folge - deutscher Leser, gibt es in vielen Ländern ausserhalb der BRD, DDR, Österreich und Schweiz noch oder wieder eine deutschsprachige Literatur. Von wem wird diese Literatur geschrieben? In den USA und Kanada von den noch lebenden Emigranten der Hitler-Zeit, von nach 1945 angekommenen Immigranten aus Deutschland und Österreich, und, erstaunlicherweise, von einigen gebürtigen Amerikanern, die mit der deutschen Sprache so vertraut sind, dass sie diese als Werkzeug für ihre schöpferische Arbeit wählen.

Es ist das Verdienst Gerhard Friesens, Professor für deutsche Literatur an der Wilfred Laurier University in Waterloo, Ontario, 62 dieser etwa 100 Autoren in einer Anthologie, Nachrichten aus den Staaten, vorzustellen. Der erste Teil des Bandes enthält Lyrik, der zweite Prosa. Am Ende folgt noch eine Autorenliste mit Kurzbiographien, die allerdings sehr knapp gehalten sind und sich auf wenige Zeilen beschränken. Hier hätte man ein wenig mehr Auskunft gewünscht. Eine hilfreiche Auswahlbibliographie schliesst den Band ab.

Interessant ist die schon in anderen Anthologien beobachtete Tatsache, dass unter den Autoren eine starke österreichische Komponente zu verzeichnen ist. Neben bekannten finden sich völlig unbekannte Namen, eine stattliche Reihe der Autoren sind hauptberuflich Hochschullehrer für deutsche Sprache und Literatur. Die Qualität der vorgestellten Arbeiten kann sich mit der Lyrik und Prosa messen, die aus der BRD und DDR angeboten werden. Einige wenige Beispiele mögen genügen, wo die Rezensentin gern viele gebracht hätte:

Kurzer Monolog in der Fremde

von Friedrich Bergammer

Verliere nicht dein Herz an die Vollendung!
Die Fremdsprache, in täglicher Verwendung
erübt, klingt reiner und wirkt plötzliche flach...

Er dachte nach. Ach der Akzent wird schwach.
Einst war er stark. Er schwindet. Es vergeht
ein falscher Ton, der Früheres verrät.
Trug er, ein kräftiger Christopherus,
das Kind aus seiner Heimat durch den Fluss?

und

Auswanderer-Einwanderer

von Rita Terras

Übergesetzt
Über ein Meer

Übersetzt
Von Sprache zu Sprache

Von Haus und Hof
Versetzt
Nach Chicago

Entsetzt
Ausgesetzt
In der neuen Welt

und aus einem Prosatext ein kurzer Ausschnitt:

Grünhorns Blue

von Alfred Gong

Man war ja vorbereitet, halbwegs gebildet und auf alles gefasst, doch als sich der Morgennebel hob und die Freiheitsstatue enthüllte, blieb die erwartete Wirkung nicht aus. Beim Anblick der fackeltragenden Tante im soliden Nachthemd liessen die Nichten aus der Alten Welt ihren Tränenreserven freien Lauf, verliessen die Odysseuse ihr Kartenspiel, zückten die verbotenen Schnapsflaschen und leerten sie grosszü-

gig auf das Wohl der Freiheit. Deutsche aller Zonen zielten mit den Kamas nach ihr, baltische Juden hoben ihr die schläfenlockigen Knäblein entgegen, seekranke Bäuerinnen vom Balkan kamen auf den Knien gekrochen, bekreuzigten sich und waren geheilt.

"Deine Armen und Müden, bringe sie her/ und deine Massen, die nach Freiheit lechzen, / des Elends Ausschluss auch von deinen Küsten, / die ohne Heim, die durch den Sturm Getriebenen - schick sie zu mir: am goldenen Tor halte ich hoch mein Licht!" Diese Botschaft der Statue, die wir vom Schiff aus nicht sehen konnten, wurde uns von der schottischen Kindergärtnerin, Miss Patricia Burns, mit bebender Stimme zum besten gegeben. Doch wir beachtetten sie jetzt genausowenig wie während der ganzen Reise, als sich die Gute drei Stunden täglich damit abmühte, uns, den Displaced Persons, Englisch beizubringen - hegten wir doch alle die Überzeugung, dass ihr vornehmes Oxfordenglisch (mit schottischem Akzent) uns nur ein Hindernis mehr beim Vorwärtskommen im demokratischen Amerika sein werde. Das Symbol der Freiheit verzog keine Miene, unsere Erregung beeindruckte die kupferne Dame nicht, sie hatte solch bunte Scharen abertausend Male begrüsst und wieder vergessen.

Friesen befürchtet, dass die deutsche Literatur "mangels Nachwuchses schon in ihrem Schwanengesang begriffen ist." Und die vor wenigen Jahren verstorbene Gertrud C. Schwebell meinte 1979 dazu: "Die Literaturkritik in den USA hat die deutschschreibenden Schriftstellerinnen und Dichterinnen arg vernachlässigt. Das gilt leider ebenso von allen deutschen Stellen und der Presse in Deutschland, die sich wohl keiner leicht misszuverstehenden Förderung deutscher Kulturbestrebungen im Ausland schuldig machen wollten. So hängt der deutschschreibende Schriftsteller in den USA ziemlich in der Luft und wird in Kürze, wie Antäus, Kraft und Bedeutung verlieren." Ich bin nicht ganz so pessimistisch. Obwohl Friesen das Durchschnittsalter der Autoren in seiner Dokumentation mit über 60 Jahren angibt, so sind etliche bedeutend jünger. Friesen nennt 1945 als Geburtsdatum für den jüngsten Autoren in der Anthologie, aber es gibt noch jüngere, die nicht in den Band aufgenommen wurden. Viele der gegenwärtig produktiven Autoren haben also noch Jahrzehnte des Schaffens vor sich. Ausserdem hat es sich ein

kleiner guter Verlag, der Stuedner-Verlag, Berlin, zur Aufgabe gemacht, sich auf Veröffentlichungen von Autoren aus den Staaten zu spezialisieren. So besteht die Hoffnung, dass zumindest bis zum Beginn des 21. Jahrhunderts deutschsprachige Literatur in den USA weiter geschrieben und gedruckt wird. Bleibt der Wunsch, dass sie auch gelesen werde. Friesens Band gibt neue Anregungen dazu. Ihm gebührt Dank für die langwierige Arbeit des Sammelns und Auswählens.

Lisa Kahn
Texas Southern University

**MULTICULTURES OF THE SOUTHWEST II:
A SYMPOSIUM ON ETHNIC WOMEN IN TEXAS**

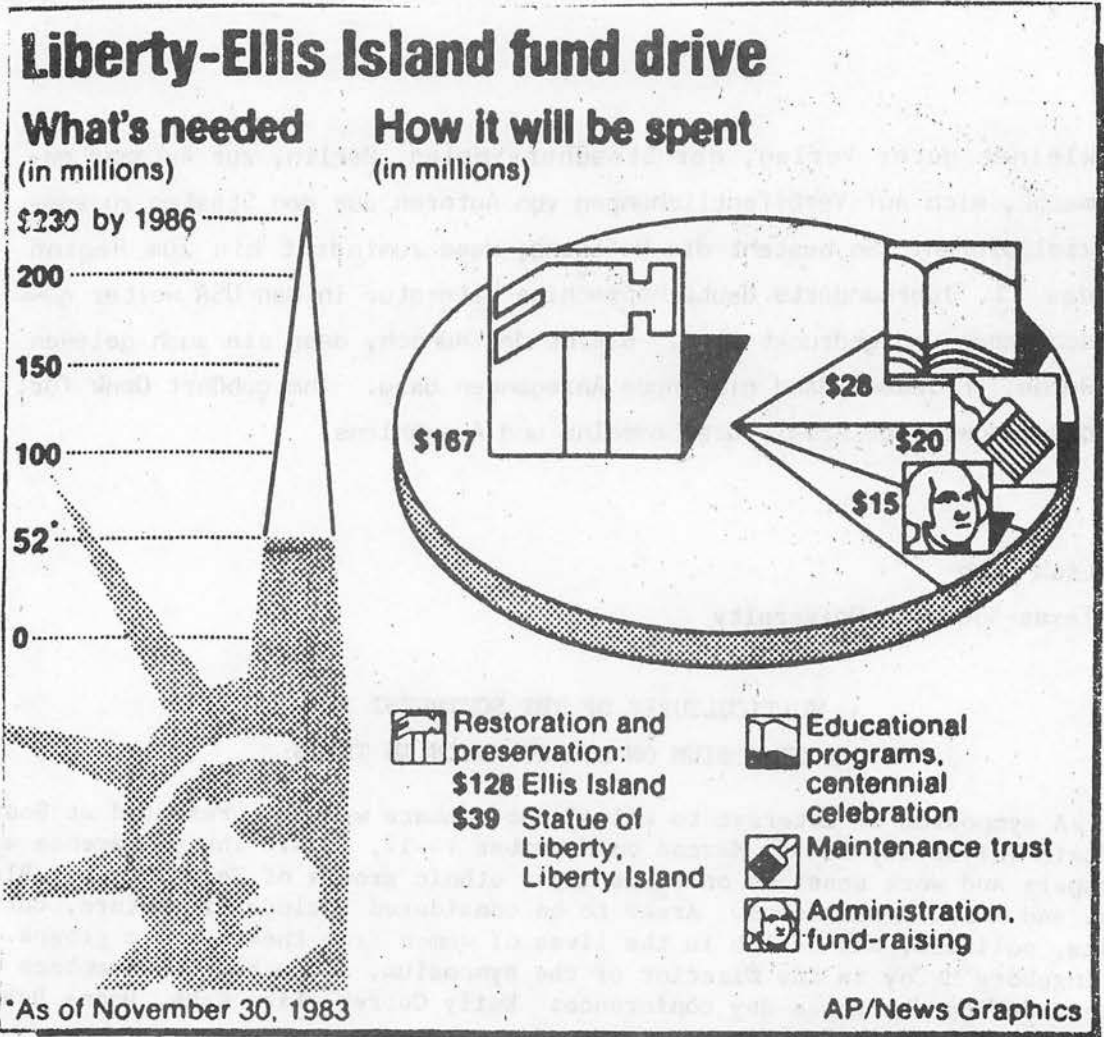
A symposium of interest to all of our members will be presented at Southwest Texas State University in San Marcos on November 14-17, 1984. The conference will offer papers and work sessions on three major ethnic groups of Texan women: Blacks, Germans, and Mexican-Americans. Areas to be considered include literature, culture, economics, politics, and health in the lives of women from these ethnic groups. GTHS member Ingeborg McCoy is the Director of the symposium, and other GTHS members are presenters during the three-day conference: Emily Cutrer, Lisa Kahn, Donna Dean Lannie, Julia Penn, and Phyllis Sawyers.

Many of our members will recall the first symposium (1978) of the series, Multicultures of the Southwest: A Symposium on the Texas Germans, one of the contributing elements toward the founding of the GTHS in 1979. For further information, contact either Ingeborg McCoy or Dona Reeves, Modern Language Department, Southwest Texas State University, San Marcos, TX 78666.

A REQUEST:

If you are a German-Texan with a special skill, i.e. know how to make something as they used to in Germany before they came to Texas and handed this skill down through the family, or if you know of someone with such a skill, then I would like to know about you or them. Please write to me:
Ingrid Kuehne Kokinda, 9202 Attleboro, San Antonio, Tx 78217,
or please call me collect at (512)-654-7170.

-111-



\$230 million is being sought for the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island fund drive.

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with a monetary donation to the restoration fund of the STATUE of LIBERTY at the following address:

The Statue of Liberty -
Ellis Island Foundation, Inc.
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When we celebrate our State's Sesquicentennial in 1986, the Statue of Liberty will reach her 100th birthday. Right now, this monument to immigration is undergoing extensive restoration which will be enormously expensive. The Foundation hopes to raise the necessary funds from private donations and it would be nice if we, the German-Texans from the Heritage Society, would pitch in.

SAN ANTONIO NEWS — Friday, June 29, 1984

Steep creek banks directed local history

By **WILFREDO RAMIREZ**

Buffalo hunters northeast of San Antonio used to corner their prey against the steep banks of the Cibolo Creek near what is now Randolph AFB.

So steep did the banks appear on the Bexar County side of the creek that for years German farmers looking for rich land settled almost exclusively on the Guadalupe County side of the creek.

And so deep is the creek that its few crossing points naturally became centers of activity.

One of those centers will have a historic marker dedicated Saturday in what local history buffs hope will be the first in a series of markers in the Alamo City's Northeast suburbia.

The people researching the history of those towns, such as teacher Tom DeKunder, chairman of a marker committee, are finding the creek was their forefathers' life and death.

Ravaging floods not only inundated their homes and destroyed crops but also isolated the community until it literally cut off their basic supply line from San Antonio.

For that reason, the town of Schertz was first named "Cut-off," say DeKunder and Walter Schertz, a descendant of its founder, Sebastian Schertz.

The producer of wheat, oats and corn got its first big boost in 1877, when a leg of the Southern Pacific Railroad was completed.

But even then the town was content for another two decades with its old name and the name of Cibolo Pit, in honor of a railroad spur that led to a gravel pit in the bed of the Cibolo Creek.

The railroad linked the town to San Antonio and with it came urbanites in search of a famous shooting club where the *Koenig Schiessen* or King Shoot tournament was held annually.

Schertz did not receive its current name until 1899 — 17 years after it got its first post office — when it paid homage to its founding father.

Sebastian Schertz had an obscure past and his name was reportedly not included in his father's passport, where the names of his brothers and sister appeared.

His arrival preceded that of the Castro and Prince Solms-Braunfels colonists. It is said that by himself the Alsace-born pioneer became the area's biggest merchant and land owner.

His family developed what turned out to be a very profitable cash crop, cotton, and in 1870 owned the first of two cotton gins drawn by mule.

The gin had a capacity of two balls per day and during peak days was in operation day and night.

The very first settlers reportedly enjoyed a very amicable relationship with the Indians.



SEBASTIAN SCHERTZ' WIFE, SECOND FROM LEFT, AND TWO SONS . . . with others in front of the railroad station, post office, and store

From Ingrid Kolkinda

AN OLD-FASHIONED TEXAN LOVE STORY by Hedwig Schroeter

Translated by her granddaughter, Helen Schröter Sundstrom

"It was impossible," he replied. "I broke a rod on the way back from Austin and I didn't have time to have it repaired."

"So, I suppose there is no alternative except to use the wagon," and addressing Trudi, "I am very sorry that I have nothing better to offer you than the farmwagon to ride in." Any other time Trudi would have found the situation comical, but she was in no humor for it now. Her disappointment and anger were further aggravated by George's sneering glance as he passed the farmwagon to step into the fine conveyance which his uncle had come to pick him up in. On impulse, Trudi said, "I don't like to ride. Let's just walk."

"But, Trudi, that's much too far," Victor said.

"We've walked this way in years past,"

"Yes, but that was a different time of year. It was cool. No, Trudi, I shall not permit this--just put it out of your mind. It's no fun in this heat."

"If it's so terrible for you-ride! I'm going alone."

"You can't find your way through the cedar brake," Victor replied.

"I'll show you whether I can find the way or not," retorted Trudi.

Victor stood looking first at the wagon and then to the cedar brake shimmering there in the heat, then in a pleading tone, "Come, Trudi, do ride. It's too hot to walk."

"You can ride. I'll find the way by myself very well," she answered haughtily. And with this Trudi started out. Victor stood looking after her a moment in disgust, turned to the driver and said, "Just drive home. We won't need the wagon," and stepping nearer exchanged words in a whisper. Then he followed at some distance after Trudi.

It was only a short distance to the Baumann's farm if you went straight through the cedar brake instead of following the regular road, but this way was difficult. The path was rocky and rough, and here and there a huge boulder would necessitate Trudi walking around it. The branches of the cedars, most of them still very short, brushed against Trudi with their thorny prickly branches as she passed. Here and there a cedar loomed

large enough to offer shade while the August sun bore down on the stony earth.

Trudi had started out quite eager and fresh for her walk. She, however, was angry with Victor who followed her so lackadaisically and unconcerned. She felt like suggesting a foot race, but her enthusiasm for that left her quite suddenly as it was so hot, and the thick growth of the cedars prevented any breeze from coming through. It appeared there was no end to the cedars. Trudi stopped often to fan her face with her hat and she looked searchingly to find the end to the cedars. All the while she was becoming more and more put out with Victor. What sort of behavior was this that he should be traipsing along behind her instead of by her side, pulling aside the cedar branches for her to pass, or holding on to her hand as they walked over the rocks in the path. It would have been so nice had he been with her, but she would never dare to let him know how she felt. She would show him how she could get along very well without him. Once again she was disappointed and once again she hastened on the way despite the heat, weariness and thirst. Besides she feared she was lost and quite distressed she sat down on a huge rock. Victor, some distance away, did likewise. She stole a glance and noted that he sat with his head down staring at the ground. Trudi wondered what he was thinking. Is he also as tired as I am? Or is he also frightened that we are lost? It was positively eerie that despite the full sunshine on the rocky way one could scarcely see through the cedar brake.

"Victor," Trudi called almost in a whisper, "I believe we have lost our way." Victor heard Trudi, but he did not lift his head immediately. After a pause he answered, "Yes, I believe so too."

Trudi jumped up and moved closer to Victor as if seeking some assurance. Once more Trudi sought to find in the distance a break in the cedars, but it seemed that the forest stretched

into eternity! She said to Victor, "I am afraid. It seems so eerie here." Victor, with his head sunk deeper yet, replied sorrowfully, "Yes, I am afraid also. It is spooky around here. And," he added, "now that we have become lost, I suppose we will have to spend the night." Trudi was shocked. She looked at Victor helplessly, and said, "One must surely find an end to this forest somewhere!" Victor didn't comment. Trudi rushed on--surely the forest must end sometime--this forest with trees over trees and rocks over rocks--grotesque and eerie. Trudi walked on and on, but not for long--fatigue, thirst and desperation that she would not find her way out of the forest overcame her and she sat down on a large rock, her hands over her face and she broke into tears. Victor, surprised to see Trudi in such a state, leaned over her and said, "Trudi, my dearest, don't cry. Poor dear, it really isn't so bad. We'll get out of this dreadful forest very soon. Come, hold on to my arm and I'll lead you, and you shall see it's not so bad." With these words he took her hand in his, drew her arm through his and led her carefully and gently over the rough path, being careful to keep the thorny branches of the cedars from striking her face. Trudi no longer felt downhearted--only happy and content that she was free of her irritation, and the idea of being lost didn't seem nearly so dreadful when she thought Victor loved her. With such happy thoughts running through her head, she was suddenly aware of Victor's announcement, "So, now we have arrived at our appointed place." Trudi looked up and could scarcely believe her eyes when she spied the driver with the livery sitting beside the road in the shade of a tree.

"Now, Trudi, we shall ride a bit". He led her to the wagon and helped her up on the seat behind the driver. The driver swung his whip, and they were off in a trot. The driver turned to Victor, "I really didn't know just what to do. I had waited at this appointed place so long that I thought you'd decided to walk the

the whole way, although I heard you talking near here for some time."

"We had lost our way," Victor answered curtly.

"Lost! Here where you know every tree and rock since childhood!"

Victor did not reply. He had lost his enthusiasm for this little joke after seeing the look on Trudi's face. All the trust and confidence she had felt a moment ago left her. So he knew all the time they weren't lost and he had secretly made fun of her. When she had remarked how eerie the forest seemed he mentioned the dark night just to make it worse. That hurt! How could she trust him again? Mostly she felt like crying, but she would never let him see her cry! Victor noticed that something was amiss with Trudi, but he did not realize how much he had hurt her. He only noted that her answers were one-syllabled and unfriendly. So there they sat near each other in the wagon--each look away from the other and feeling miles apart.

When they reached Victor's parents' home, Martha, Trudi's dear friend, ran to meet them and both girls fell into each others arms. Trudi greeted Victor's parents joyfully. Soon after the greeting were exchanged, the family sat together talking and asking questions. There were so many things they wanted to know; how were Trudi's parents and younger sisters; had their garden produced this year commensurate with all the work put in, or had the insects gotten most of it; had the little calf with white star on its forehead grown much and did it still let you pet it?

"Yes," replied Martha, laughing, "it has passed the stage of letting you pet it. It has become quite incorrigible and it is not so cute anymore as you will note when you see it."

"That's a shame," Trudi remarked sadly. "But how is it with Filar, the little sheep dog? Does he let you pet him, and

has he learned some tricks?" Martha looked over to her brother, expecting him to answer this question, but he said looking off into space so Martha continued, "Yes, Filar has become quite well trained. Victor says he is a great help to him with the sheep. When he is petted, he is beside himself with joy." Then Trudi inquired as to the river, whether one could still catch nice fish, or whether it was at high water and muddy. Again Martha looked at her brother for an answer, but again he ignored her, so Martha answered, "You really hit it lucky. The river is fine and lots of fish. If it will give you pleasure we will go early in the morning and catch a mess."

When they had finished dinner, Trudi suggested that Martha go with her to take Filar his supper and to see if he still knew her. Again Martha looked to Victor for the answer. He only cast a quick glance at Trudi, and she acted as though he weren't there. When the girls returned from feeding Filar, Martha asked, "Victor, are you going for a walk to the river with us?"

"No," Victor cut in, "I have some work to do." So the girls went alone and wandered about along the river under the shade of the great trees, talking and talking, as girls do, but not a word from Trudi about what was uppermost in her mind and heaviest on her heart.

As they sat about the supper table everything went along as usual. Mrs. Baumann, in her motherly fashion remarked, "Trudi, no doubt, is very tired from her unusual activities today and should go directly to bed."

"Yes," Trudi replied, "I do feel tired and if you will excuse me, I shall go straight to bed."

Martha accompanied Trudi to her bedroom. When Martha returned she remarked to her mother, "Mother, I believe something has happened between Trudi and Victor. They seem so odd together--as a matter of fact they aren't together at all!"

"Yes," answered her mother, "I noticed that too. Particularly Trudi seems so changed."

"She looks rather sad as though something was bothering her," replied Martha.

"It's best that you don't ask her about it," said Martha's mother. "Young people have a lot of things to decide and they should be left to themselves to work out their problems. It helps to make them self sufficient and independent."

Martha smiled to herself thinking what an understanding and keen Mother she had!

As Trudi reached her room she locked the door, and with a great sigh threw herself on the bed. Alone at last! and she broke into tears. It's just awful--he was so ugly to me. If he just loved me a little he'd never treat me as he did, she cried. She wept and wept giving herself up completely to her grief. How shall I endure it--to see him each day and be angry with him. I can't stand it. I have to go. Suddenly she arose and her tears were gone. No, she thought, that isn't so. I don't want to go! I just want to see him! So she sat and brooded over the days events, and the more she thought about it the less her anger over the grievance against Victor, and she asked herself, What was it anyway? I was stupid and obstinate and didn't listen to his good advice. He teased me and let me stew. Indeed, he warned me about the worst and what really would have happened to me if I had gone along as I had intended. There she sat for hours mulling over what had happened until she fell asleep utterly exhausted.

It was early in the morning when suddenly she awoke as is so often the case when sleeping in a strange place. She arose and went to the window. The earth lay still in the early morning darkness. A soft fresh breeze brushed Trudi's warm cheeks. She felt so fresh and free. All the pain and mistrust of the day before had vanished. Evidently her heart knew she loved Victor

above all else. He deserves my love and his love is my most precious possession. It will strengthen me to meet all difficulties and misfortunes life may bring. This she whispered into the stillness of the breaking morn. Softly and sweetly, as awaking from a dream, she heard the birds singing. Soon their song became louder and louder, then mingled with the voices of the farm animal, until all was joined in full concert of a typical Texas barnyard morning concert. Trudi laughed happily to herself and said today during the course of the day I shall reconcile my difference with Victor.

When Martha opened her door and said, "Breakfast is ready" Trudi threw her arms about Martha and whispered in her ear, "Oh, I am so happy!" Martha looked a bit puzzled, but she made no reply to Trudi. Trudi looked forward in joyful anticipation that everything would be worked out with Victor during this day, but as she stepped into the dining room, she noted that Victor was not in the best of humor. She glanced at him, and noted that he sat with a peevish and secretive expression looking down at his plate. Trudi was sorry and regretful; she wished so much to get together with him again, but how should she do this if he made no effort to meet her halfway, or to notice that she was trying to make up to him. Surely she couldn't suggest to him that he lacked in manners! But perhaps she could if she knew for certain that he loved her, otherwise never!

Despair and anxiety pursued her. And shortly George came into the picture to plague her even more! He was in the best of spirits and as soon as he saw the girls, he called, "Go get your hats, quickly. Let's go fishing. I have everyting necessary ready and with me." With this remark he handed each of the girls a fishing pole, and announced authoritatively, "Hurry now before it gets too warm." With this he turned to go, but Trudi remained standing in the same spot looking at the fishing pole in her hand--undecided and a bit unsure of herself. George

turned to her and said, "Now why are you examining that fishing pole so closely? It is all in good shape. I saw to that." Trudi glanced to find Victor, but he had gone through another door without even casting a glance at her. He was disappointed as he would like to have gone fishing with the girls, but if Trudi preferred going with that stupid George just let her go! He didn't feel that he wanted to be a fifth wheel on the wagon so he went on to work at his daily chores.

The fishermen soon reached the river, and George was immediately engaged in finding the best place for each girl to fish.

"Martha," called George from some distance, "you best fish over there. That's a good place." Martha followed his advice and was on her way to the designated place.

"And right here, near my place is also a good place to fish. You might try your luck, Trudi."

Trudi hesitate a moment, and then a smug smile played about her lips, and she said, "What? Fish here by you? I'll bother you with my constant talking."

"Oh," replied George, "you don't have to talk so much!"

"Yes, but how will I do that? You are always giving orders or remarking about things, and I have to answer you, don't I? No, I'm going on down the river where I see a lovely place," and with that she was off.

"You won't catch any fish down there," George called after her.

"That doesn't make any difference to me," she shouted back.

"I'll be down there shortly," George replied. Trudi, without turning her head, retorted angrily, "Yes, that's really something to look forward to!"

Having arrived at the designated fishing spot, Trudi threw her line out, set a rock on the pole to hold it, and herself sat down under the shade of a tree, and thought no more about the promised visit from George, but of Victor. She blamed herself

for not having accepted Victor's invitation to fish. But why had he left so quickly before she could make up her mind. Strange how everything seemed a problem when at other times certain things were just understood. She really would like to cry, but there was no time for that and would solve nothing. She just simply must somehow take advantage of an opportunity to work things out with Victor! And what would he say? Will he be unfriendly and sarcastic with me? Or will he be happy? Maybe he is a little jealous of George. It was obvious that he didn't like George--oh, if she only knew if Victor loved her! Thus she was in deep thought when suddenly--right in her ear "Boo!" She was startled and she stared at George as though he were from another world. With her wits back together, Trudi said disdainfully, "You are really a "stoop", George!"

"You don't really have to be so unladylike. As a matter of fact, you're always in such a nasty mood lately." Then he looked at her so sweetly and remarked, "Perhaps the elegant Victor isn't entertaining you so well."

"And you," in a haughty tone, "surely aren't!"

George looked at her as though she were an insect whose sting he feared, but changed his attitude quite quickly and remarked gallantly and respectfully, "You see, Trudi, if you'd just be a little nicer we could--"and he cut short his remark seeing her anger and disdain. "And, no doubt, you'd become even more disrespectful and obnoxious. That really would be something.". Her tone with him was as that of a mother to a naughty child. "That fishing line is hung up. Do something about that and you'll be busy!" With that Trudi left him and ran to meet Martha who was approaching, muttering. "Such a klotz! You'll learn manners some day."

George quickly untangled Trudi's line and joined the two girls. He noticed the fish Martha had caught, and boasted,

"Oh, I caught a lot more than you did and Trudi--she didn't catch a single one and doesn't deserve to eat any."

"If you want to be that uncharitable," replied Martha, "then I shall offer her as many of mine as she would like."

"You don't have enough there for a meal for the whole family," George answered. "Please take mine too."

"And then you no doubt want to be invited for dinner. Good, so it will be," laughed Martha. "I didn't really mean it that way. Here you can take mine too. When you have cleaned them and cut the fish into proper size for frying, then you can give them back to me." George made a sour face, but he knew that it was customary for the men to clean and prepare the fish and Martha was rushing him saying, "It's soon lunch time and your're going to have to hurry to get the fish ready in time." He took her advice and hurried to the house, while the girls tarried a bit. Trudi, turning to Martha, said, "That's all we needed is for you to have invited him to lunch!"

"I thought I was doing you a favor," Martha replied.

"How can you think such a thing?"

"Now, get angry right away! I am glad, however, that you don't like that pompous ass any better than I do!"

"Me? Like him! I find great pleasure in heckling him to anger him."

"Good! We'll both handle him in this manner and that may keep him from coming over."

"Yes, but he's hard to get rid of."

George had cleaned the fish and when the girls arrived they began to fry them. It wasn't long until they had a platter full of delicious fish on the table where the family was seated. Mr. Baumann had just returned from Marble Falls, and he spoke to Victor, saying, "The butcher would like to buy a nice fat steer from you. He'll be here tomorrow afternoon right after lunch in his wagon as he wants to slaughter the steer right here."

*TO Be Concluded
in Next Issue*

RAINER MARIA RILKE, ICH FÜRCHTE MICH SO
VOR DER MENSCHEN WORT

Ich fürchte mich so vor der Menschen Wort.
Sie sprechen alles so deutlich aus:
und dieses heißt Hund und jenes heißt Haus,
und hier ist Beginn und das Ende ist dort.

Mich bangt auch ihr Sinn, ihr Spiel mit dem Spott,
sie wissen alles, was wird und war;
kein Berg ist ihnen mehr wunderbar;
ihr Garten und Gut grenzt grade an Gott.

Ich will immer warnen und wehren: Bleibt fern.
Die Dinge singen hör ich so gern.
Ihr rührt sie an; sie sind starr und stumm.
Ihr bringt mir alle die Dinge um.

I AM SO AFRAID OF THE WORDS OF MEN

I am so afraid of the words of men.
They call all things by name and sound;
and this is a house, and that is a hound;
they know the beginning and what comes then.

I also fear how they mock and prate;
they know what was and what will be;
the mountains have lost their mystery;
their gardens go right to the heavenly gate.

I would always warn: Stay far away.
I like to hear things sing and play.
You touch them; and they lose their speech.
You kill all things, and they are out of reach.

Translated by Gilbert J. Jordan

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**Sparsamkeit
auf schottisch**

Zwei Schotten treffen sich: "Warum trägst du denn deinen Ehering (wedding ring) nicht?" — "Diese Woche trägt ihn meine Frau."

Sauberkeit

Taubenmutter (pidgeon mother) zu ihren Jungen: "Ihr habt ja schon wieder ins Nest gemacht. Allmählich wird's Zeit, dass ihr aufs Denkmal (monument) geht."

* * *

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

* * *

Wetterbericht

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

* * *

Schneller Haken

Trainer kurz vor dem Boxkampf: "Mach es kurz mit ihm — linke Gerade, dann deinen rechten Haken und fertig! Sonst müssen wir noch zwei Groschen in die Parkuhr (meter) werfen."

Erpressung

"Papi", bettelt Klaus "gibst du mir eine Mark? Dann sage ich dir auch, was die Mami heute morgen zum Milchmann gesagt hat."

Der Vater gibt ihm die Mark: "Na, was hat sie denn gesagt?"

"Sie hat gesagt: 'Einen Liter Vollmilch bitte!'".

Meeresblick

Die beiden Schiffsreisenden lehnen an der Reling und gucken sich den Ozean an.

"Junge, Junge", staunt der eine, "so viel Wasser!"

"Genau", erwidert der andere, "und es ist nur das, was oben schwimmt!"

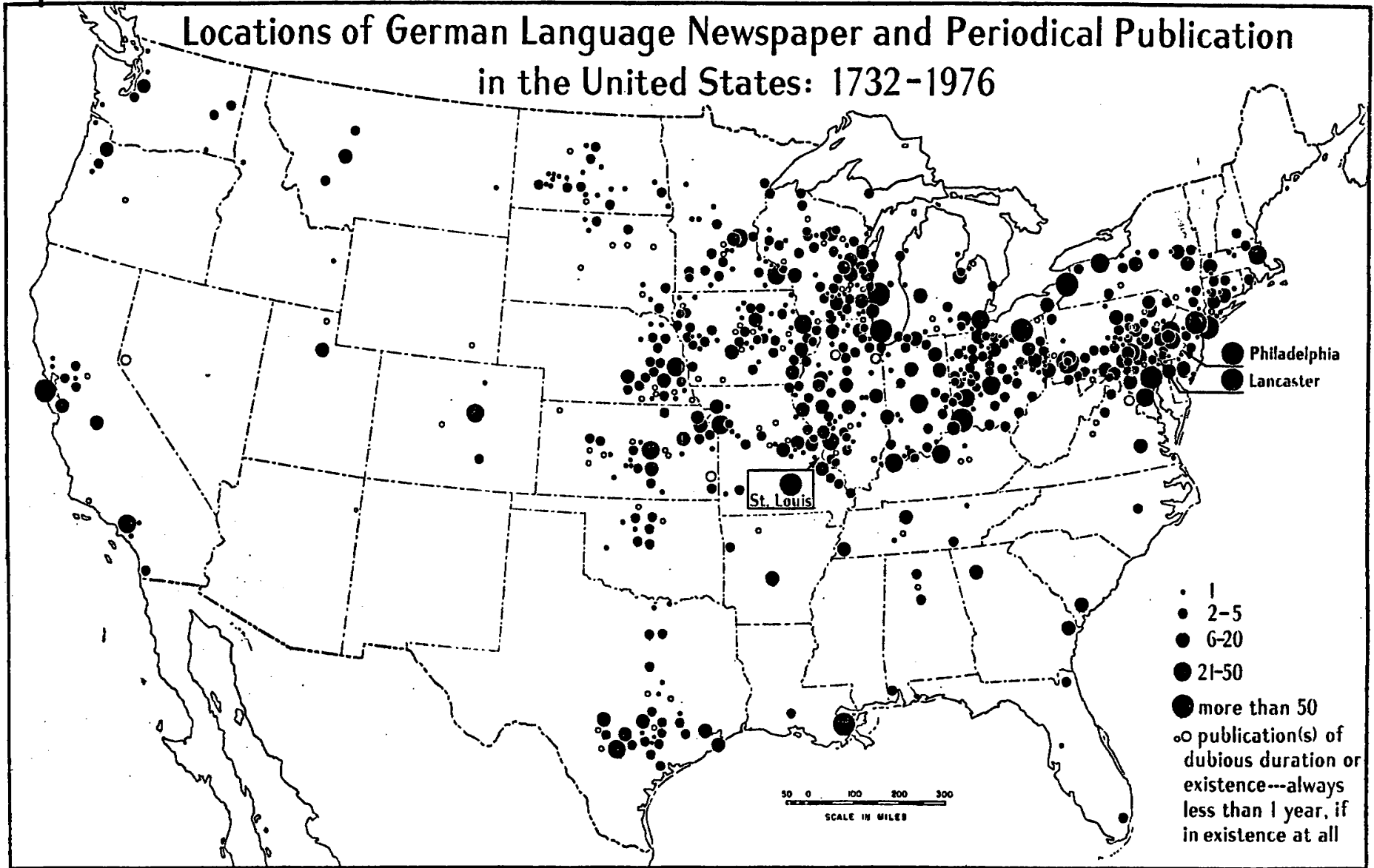
In der Fahrschule

Der Fahrlehrer fragt eine Schülerin: "Was versteht man unter einem Bremsweg?"

Erwidert sie: "Das ist die Strecke zwischen dem Augenblick, in dem man erschrickt und dem, wo es kracht!"

Professor Juergen Eichhoff
University of Wisconsin-Madison

From: Monatshefte 68, 1976, p. 190a



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The German Element in the United States taken from an article
written by E.V. Smalley in 1883

The number of German-born inhabitants of the chief cities of the United States was found by the census of 1880 to reveal the New York ranked after Berlin and Vienna as the third German city in the world, and Chicago, Philadelphia, and St. Louis coming close up to Frankfurt, Hamburg, and Dresden. The Germans take an active part in American politics; but they are much less clannish than say the Irish, and rarely vote in a body, unless it be to defeat a party or a party leader responsible for some measure of legislation affecting their personal liberty. Two things they insisted upon as a class which were contrary to the dominant opinions among the native American element at the time-- the right to drink beer and wine in public places at all times, and the right to amuse themselves on Sunday in the ways they were accustomed to in their own country. Most of the hostile feeling which arose between them and the native population grew out of differences on these two points. Beer and wine the German looked upon as good gifts of God, to be enjoyed in moderation for lightening the cares of life and adding to its pleasures; and Sunday afternoon is devoted, by all who did not belong to the stricter Protestant sects, to recreation. No party supporting a prohibitory liquor law or a severe Sunday law ever got the German vote. These two points aside, the Germans differ about as much on questions of state and national politics as do their native fellow citizens. In the East, as a rule, the Germans vote with the Democrats. In that section their political bias dates from a period when the foreign immigrant, of whatever race, found in the Democratic fold his natural shelter. In the Western states the Germans are for the most part Republicans. They emigrated after the Revolution of 1848, and, finding the questions of the freedom of the territories and the restriction of slavery paramount when they began to take part in our politics, they espoused the Republican side. The war confirmed their allegiance. It was slackened a good deal by General Grant's administration,

SUFFERINGS OF THE GERMAN REDEMPTIONERS

Redemptioners were usually very poor immigrants who came to the United States and on arrival were forced to sell their services to the highest bidder to pay for their ocean passage. Their condition, both on board ship and in American, was hardly better than that of Negro slaves. Being poor, they were brutally treated and always victimized by anyone who stood to make a profit from them. The one way out of their plight was to have some friend or relative "redeem" them from their buyers.

The Giessen Society, a German immigrant organization led by intellectual refugees from the repression that followed the Revolution of 1848, hoped to found colonies in America where "pure" German culture could flourish freely. Gustave Koerner, an advocate of assimilation was one their most eloquent opponents. One of the most successful colonies of this type was a "New Germania" at Belleville, Illinois. This farm belonged to Joseph Ledergerber in the 1850's. Most of Belleville's residents spoke German well into the 20th century; it was said that even the black hired hands spoke German. The "New Germanias" failed eventually because the intellectuals who came to perpetuate pure German culture were generally poor farmers and could not support a colony.

Das Elterngrab.

*Ich weiß ein einsam' Plätzchen auf
der Welt, liegt ruckig, still verborgen.
Dort geh' ich hin, wenn mich der Kum-
mer quält und plagen mich die Sor-
gen. Und fragst Du mich, so sag ich's
Dir. „Es ist nicht weit, nicht weit von
hier, der schönste Platz, den ich auf Er-
den hab', das ist die Kasenbank am
Elterngrab.“*

FROM
ANNA
Eberle

„Die Sprache der Deutsch-Amerikaner.“

Freie Presse
Für Texas

Von Dr. Eugen Schmidt. 26. Mai 1904

Fremdwörter in der deutschen Sprache.—Deutsch-amerikanische Redewendungen und Wortbildungen.—Die Komik der deutsch-amerikanischen Sprache.

Keine Sprache — um nicht mit den Schriftgelehrten in Zwist zu geraten, will ich lieber sagen: keine mir bekannte Sprache nimmt fremde Wörter und Redensarten mit solcher Geschicklichkeit auf wie die deutsche. Die Grammatiker sind böse über diese Eigenschaft der deutschen Sprache und schimpfen oft weiblich über uns arme Zeitungsschreiber, die wir in ihren Augen als die Ur- und Hauptverbreiter dastehen. Dies sind wir durchaus nicht; im Gegenteil sind die meisten von uns bemüht, ihr Werkzeug, die deutsche Sprache, so blank und rein wie möglich zu halten. Da wir aber für das große Publikum schreiben und von unsern Lesern verstanden sein wollen, so müssen wir uns der dazu am besten geeigneten Sprache bedienen, d. h. der Alltags- und Umgangssprache.—Und fintelmalen diese Alltags- und Umgangssprache mit Fremdwörtern vollgepfropft ist, so muß man uns schon gestatten, diese Fremdwörter zu benutzen, nicht nur, wenn wir kein genau dasselbe bedeutendes Wort finden, sondern auch wenn das betreffende Fremdwort dem Publikum geläufiger und somit verständlicher ist als seine deutsche Uebersetzung. Etwas anderes ist es mit der Litteratur, die nicht wie die Zeitungsschreiberei nur für den Augenblick geboren und für das allgemeine Publikum geschrieben ist. Ein Buch soll nicht nur einen einzigen Tag dauern.—die gute Hälfte der heutzutage erscheinenden Bücher hält es allerdings kaum länger aus — man kann bei dem Leser eines Buches mehr Mühe, mehr Aufmerksamkeit und unter Umständen auch mehr Bildung und Sprachgefühl voraussetzen, als bei den Zeitungslern, und somit ist es berechtigt, mit Bezug auf Stil und Sprache an den Verfasser eines Buches andere und strengere Ansprüche zu stellen als an uns Zeitungsschreiber.

Nachdem ich dies gesagt, bekenne ich mich, um die Grammatiker und Sprachreiner zu verhöhnen, zu der Ansicht, daß Zeitungsschreiber, die ein verständliches Fremdwort für ein verständliches deutsches Wort setzen, gesteinigt zu werden verdienen. In diesem Falle befinden sich unsere amerikanischen Kollegen nicht, deren Sprache einem Durchschnittsdeutschen hier und da unverständlich ist, von ihren deutsch-amerikanischen Lesern aber besser und schneller verstanden wird, als wenn der Zeitungsmann sich die Mühe gegeben hätte, seine amerikanischen Gedanken ins Deutsche zu überlegen. Daß die Sprache des Deutsch-Amerikaners mit englischen Worten gespickt ist, kann man wirklich

weniger dem Charakter des deutschen Volkes als dem seiner Sprache als Fehler — oder als Vorzug — anrechnen. Dem Deutschen ist es eben fabelhaft leicht, ein französisches oder englisches Zeitwort zu einem deutschen zu machen; man braucht nur das Wort mit der passenden Endung zu versehen und damit dekliniert und konjugiert man nach bekannten Mustern darauf los. Französische Beispiele brauche ich nicht anzuführen, denn der Deutsche kann kaum fünf Minuten sprechen, ohne ein solches Wort auf ihren zu benutzen. Wie es mit den englischen Wörtern gemacht wird, zeigen uns die Deutsch-Amerikaner.

Die sprechen nämlich ein höchst sonderbares Kauderwälsch, worüber sich alle neuankommenden Deutschen zu entsetzen pflegen. Sie glauben nicht, mit welcher Festigkeit so ein deutsches „Grünhorn“ gegen die Verhuzung der deutschen Sprache wettert, und wie das nämliche Grünhorn dann so ganz allmählich und unmerklich an der allgemeinen Verhuzung teilnimmt, statt Dampfer oder Dampfschiff „Steamer“ und „Boor“, statt Straßenbahn „Car“, statt Wirtshaus „Saloon“ und statt — ja wie heißt eigentlich Bureau auf gut deutsch? — jagen wir also — Geschäftsstube „Office“ jagt. Damit fängt das Grünhorn an, aber bald genügt ihm das nicht mehr, und wenn er einmal dazu gekommen ist, die englischen Zeitwörter deutsch abzuwandeln, dann — ja dann ist er eben kein Grünhorn mehr, sondern er zeigt Talent dazu, ein vollberechtigter „Fellow Citizen“ zu werden und bei der nächsten „Election“ für das „Ticket“, das er am besten „gleich“, zu „voten“. Vielleicht kommt er nie so weit, um im besten pennsylvanischen „Dutch“ zu sagen: die „cow“ is immer die Fenz geschummt um hat de „Wheat“ „gebamaedscht“, aber sicherlich bringt er es weit genug, um von den in Deutschland gebliebenen Angehörigen nicht verstanden zu werden, wenn er ihnen später bei seinem Besuch in der Heimat von seinen amerikanischen Erlebnissen erzählt.

Darüber geraten dann die deutschen Pharisäer in Zorn, schlagen an die Brust und rufen Wehe über den abtrünnigen Sohn, der nicht nur die deutsche Staatsangehörigkeit aufgegeben hat, sondern auch Willens scheint, das verknüpfende Band der Sprache zu lockern oder ganz abzuschütteln. — Und doch, daß kann ich aus eigener Erfahrung behaupten, sind diese amerikanischen Bürger deutscher Abkunft, welche so fern der Heimat das deutsche Banner aufpflanzen, bessere Deutsche, als die beschränkten Patrioten, für welche Deutschland an

den schwarz = weiß = roten Grenzpfählen endet. Der Deutsch-Amerikaner ist immer noch engherzig genug, aber wenigstens darin ist er dem durchschnittlichen patriotischen Untertanen des deutschen Reiches überlegen, daß er jeden Deutschen, stamme er nun aus Berlin oder Wien, aus Zürich oder Riga, als Stammesgenossen und Landsmann begrüßt. Und so lange noch nicht Menschen Brüder geworden sind, ist es schon immerhin etwas, wenn wenigstens alle Deutsche dazu werden. Diese Anschauung ist unter den Deutschen im Auslande und besonders in Amerika allgemein: die Reichsdeutschen aber sind nur zu oft weit davon entfernt, den nicht zu ihrem Staatsverbande gehörigen Deutschen als Landsmann anzuerkennen. Für sie ist man nur Deutscher, wenn man im deutschen Reiche Steuern zahlt.

Die Verquickung der deutschen mit der englischen Sprache fördert hier und da die komischsten Wechselbälge zu Tage, und von dieser komischen Seite der deutsch-amerikanischen Sprache ziehen die dortigen Zeitungsschreiber nach

Kräften Vorteil und Gewinn. Fast jede größere deutsch-amerikanische Zeitung bringt in ihrem Sonntagsblatte eine humoristische Blauderei im deutsch-englischen Kauderwälsch, deren Humor zum großen Teil aus der Sprache selbst erwächst. Der deutsche Leser, der einen solchen humoristischen deutsch-amerikanischen Aufsatz in die Hände nimmt, könnte sich häufig bewogen finden, an eine phantastische Uebertreibung der Autoren zu glauben, und man muß schon selber in den Ver. Staaten oder überhaupt in einem Lande englischer Zunge, wo viele Deutsche wohnen, gewesen sein, um die Naturwahrheit die es Humors schätzen zu können. Denn die Deutsch-Amerikaner haben keineswegs das Monopol dieses mit englischen Wörtern und Redensarten gespickten deutschen Dialekts; die zahlreichen deutschen Väter in London reden eine ganz ähnliche Sprache, und auch die Deutschen in Australien wandeln auf dem gleichen Pfade. Der Leipziger Schuster, in dessen Gesellschaft ich vor vierzehn Jahren nach den westaustralischen Goldfeldern zog, war besonders stark in solchen verdeutschten englischen Wörtern und besaß einen ganzen von ihm selbst geprägten Wortschatz. Eine Schlange nannte er Schnecke (snake), eine Wurzel, Rute (root) und die Eingeweide der von uns gefangenen oder geschossenen Fische oder Vögel — mit Respekt zu vermelden — Roge (guts.)

Die Deutsch-Amerikaner verfahren genau nach demselben System und gelangen so häufig genug zur Anwendung deutscher Wörter in einem Sinne, der diesen Wörtern gar nicht zukommt. Zu diesem Mißbrauch werden sie einzig durch die Ähnlichkeit des betreffenden englischen Wortes mit einem deutschem Worte von ganz anderer Bedeutung verleitet. Alle Deutsch-Amerikaner tragen

3. B. regelmäßig: „Ich kann es mir „erfordern“, ins Theater zu gehen. Selbst Deutschen, die mit der englischen Sprache vertraut sind, dürfte es schwer fallen, den Sinn dieser Worte zu fassen, es sei denn, daß sie in Amerika gewesen wären. „Erfordern“ ist nämlich wegen seiner Klangähnlichkeit an die Stelle des englischen „afford“ getreten und hat mit dem deutschen fordern nichts zu tun. Der Satz bedeutet also: „Meine Mittel erlauben es mir nicht, ins Theater zu gehen.“ Wenn der Deutsch-Amerikaner sagt: „Ich habe fünf Dollars gespendet“, so heißt das nicht, daß er die Summe zu einem mildtätigen oder sonstigen Zwecke hergespendet hat, denn das deutsch-amerikanische „spenden“ kommt von dem englischen „spend“ (ausgeben) und dessen Bedeutung. Ebenso ist aus der „Five Dollar Bill“ ein Fünfdollarbild geworden, aus „Avenue“ „Cue“ aus „licencie“ Leisten, und wenn Einer sagt: „Das biecht Alles“, so meint er damit: „Da hört alles auf“: „This beats everything.“

In anderen Fällen nimmt der Deutsch-Amerikaner Redensarten, die der englischen Sprache eigentümlich sind, herüber und verdeutschet sie auf seine besondere Art. „Ich habe meinen Meind aufgemacht“ heißt auf Deutsch: „ich habe beschlossen: „I have made up my mind“. Der Deutsch-Amerikaner trinkt nicht, sondern er nimmt einen „drink“, er geht nicht spazieren, sondern nimmt einen „walk“, es schellt oder klingelt nicht, sondern die Bell ringt (the bell rings), die Uhr schlägt nicht, sondern streicht zwölf (strike). Am häufigsten wird das englische Wort einfach hergenommen und vergewaltigt, d. h. wie ein deutsches abgewandelt, und am komischsten klingen die dergestalt mißhandelten volkstümlichen Redensarten, wie „Das fettelt den Haesch“: „this fettles the hash“, was in getreuer Uebersetzung ungefähr heißt: „Das macht das gehackte Fleisch fertig“. übertragen aber bedeutet: Damit ist die Sache erledigt. „Ich bin gefixt“ (I am fixed) heißt soviel wie: Ich weiß, woran ich bin; ist man aber „in einem fix“, so steckt man in der Klemme.

In deutsch-amerikanischen Familien wird viel über die Leiden des „Muhbens“ geklagt. Ursprung: „move“: ausziehen. Der Zimmerherr ist ein Ruhmer: „roomer“, und am Ende des Monats muß er, wenn er ordentlich ist, in den Parlor: (parlor: Wohnzimmer) der Hauswirtin steppen (stepp: treten) und seine Ren'e (rent: Miete) bezahlen. Hat er kein festes Geld (cash: Bargeld) so giebt er einen Check hin und erhält den schmalen Pech (small cash: Kleingeld) zurück. Wenn er am Morgen breakfasted (breakfast: Frühstück) hat, so geht er zur „City“ in die „office“. Dabei wahlft (walk: zu Fuß gehen) er entweder oder er „reiter“ auf der „Car“. Unterwegs liest er sein „Päper“; wenn er etwas auf seine Muttersprache hört,

nennt er es „Päper“ (newspaper: Zeitung); er freut sich, wenn der „Reporter“ „gemeinschent“ (mention: erwähnt) hat, daß bei ihm, dem Leser, gestern Abend eine „Surprise Party“ stattgefunden hat, und wenn er dieses wichtige Ereignis nicht findet, geht er gleich zum „Ebitor“ (editor, Redakteur) und „tickt“ (tick, treten, stoßen, in übertragenem volkstümlicher Bedeutung „sich beschweren“). Er sagt dem armen Zeitungsmann, daß er „mitaus seinem Päper tun kann“ (do without his paper, sich ohne seine Zeitung behelfen), daß er es überhaupt nur hält, um das Deutschtum „aufzuhalten“, daß die englischen Päpers viel besser sind, und daß er die deutsche Zeitung nur wegen der Njuhs (news, Neuigkeiten) von draußen („draußen“ nennt man in Amerika allgemein Deutschland) liest.

Visitor Center Dedicated at Saxon Lutheran Memorial Frohna, Mo.

The visitor Center at the Saxon Lutheran Memorial in Frohna, MO was dedicated on Sunday, December 4, 1983 at 3:00 PM. The Rev. Robert Sauer, first vice-president of the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod, gave the dedicatory address. The Rev. Aug. R. Suelflow, Director of the Concordia Historical Institute, performed the dedication. The long-awaited Visitors' Center will provide this historic site with modern exhibit space, room for audio-visual presentations, and restroom facilities. The building was designed by St. Louis architect Gerhard Kramer to fit in with the rural farm atmosphere. The Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod, now an international church body, in 1847. Contact: Information Service, Concordia Historical Institute, 801 DeMun Avenue, St. Louis, MO 63105

Deutsch-Amerika.

Es ist ein eigen Tun und Lassen,
Das unsere Seele tief bewegt,
Wenn sie zwei Welten muß umfassen,
Vereint als Heimat in sich trägt.
Es ist ein recht's Doppelleben,
Ob leicht das Herz sei oder schwer;
Gedanken, auf so vielen Wegen,
Sie ziehen über Land und Meer.

Hier in dem laut bewegten Treiben
Wird jedem Streben freier Raum.
Wo selten wird ein Ruhort bleiben
Für einen stillen Lebenstraum.
Hier ist der Ort für Kraft und Wille,
Der Schauplatz schneller Zeit und Tat;
Doch fällt dazwischen in der Stille
Manch gutes Korn der deutschen Saat.

Das Selbstgefühl braucht nicht zu wanken,
Wenn es die deutsche Heimat sucht;
Dort keimten oftmals die Gedanken,
Die hier gereift zu goldner Frucht.
Bei manchem Staunenswerten Werke,
Das hier des Strebens Ruhm vermehrt,
Hat sich des deutschen Armes Stärke,
Hat sich der deutsche Geist bewährt.

Und wenn wir dankbar auch erweisen,
Was uns das neue Heim beschied,
So können wir doch nicht vergessen
Der deutschen Heimat Wort und Lied.
Sorgt, daß in's Kinderherz man streue
Der Dichtung Gold, der Wahrheit Erz,
Die Welt, die alte und die neue,
Bedarf ja dessen allerwärts.

Wir legen freudig unsre Hände
In unsrer Heimat Doppelband.
Und hin und her sei ohne Ende
Ein treugemeinter Gruß gesandt.
Wenn stolz auf neuen Glanz wir blicken,
Der auf das Sternen Banner fällt,
So baut das Herz oft goldne Brücken
Hinüber in die alte Welt.

— Marie Reible. —

Aus
Freie
Presse
Für
TEXAS

26. Mai
1904

FRENCH LOUISIANA AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE GERMAN TRIANGLE

A German-American Tricentennial Publication by Hildegard Binder Johnson

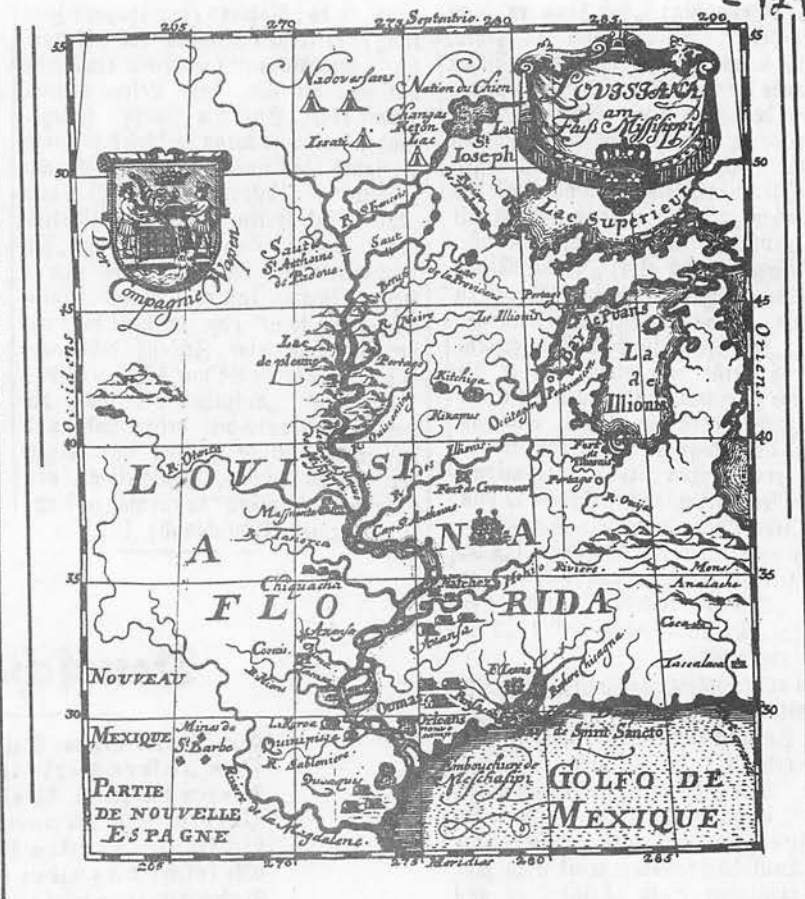
The Associates of the James Ford Bell Library
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, 1983

This is a very exclusive publication addressed to a very limited but highly qualified group of readers. It includes a beautifully executed reprint of the extremely rare GEOGRAPHISCHE BESCHREIBUNG DER PROVINZ LOUISIANA / IN CANADA / VON DEM FLUSS ST. LORENZ BIS AN DEN AUSFLUSS DES FLUSSES MISSISSIPPI samt einem kurzen Bericht von dem jetzo florierenden Actien-Handel.

The German Triangle in the title refers to the area between Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Milwaukee.

The publication is not for sale and is not available on the market, but if I were asked to award prizes for the best publication covering the German American Tricentennial, I would award it first prize. It has dramatized an idea long forgotten, particularly by the people of Louisiana, viz. the tremendous importance of Louisiana for the attraction and then distribution of German immigrants and their areas of settlement in the United States. By so beautifully reprinting the early German description of these exotic lands, the reader today can visualize the magnetic attraction of a new world offering a new life. This German text is now also translated.

The strong appeal of John Law's exotic Louisiana, of course, far transcended and even anticipated the development of that triangle and as early as 1804 moved George Rapp, the model leader of German migra-



tion to America in the 19th century, to negotiate with the French Government for lands in which he could settle his Harmonists. Only after he was informed of the Louisiana Purchase did he move his followers to America to establish their own

great triangle of Swabian model towns carved out of the American forests primeval: Harmony, Pennsylvania, New Harmony, Indiana, and Economy, Pa.

Karl J.R. Arndt
Clark University

It all started with a clock

BLACK HILL — It all started, Erwin Kretzschmar said, back in 1965 when his son mailed him a clock from Germany.

What happened after that, Kretzschmar said, is a lot like what happens to an alcoholic.

"If you start drinking whiskey, and you keep on drinking, what makes a person do that? I don't know."

Kretzschmar was trying to explain why he has spent the past 19 years and Lord knows how much money collecting items that have long since spilled out of his house and filled seven barns, with enough left over to make several long rows in a nearby field.

"You just take a liking to something," he said. "You get something, and you want something better. And more. I don't think collectors even know why they collect. It just gets in your blood. That's all it is."

First it was clocks. Then antique tractors. Then engines of all kinds. Then stone mills. Then just about anything old — corn shellers, washing machines, grinders, tractor seats, farm tools, old hand irons, an old wooden windmill and a smokesack from an abandoned cotton gin.

"I couldn't tell you what I collect," Kretzschmar said. "If it's iron, or junk, I collect it."

Kretzschmar, 72, has no idea how many pieces are in his collec-



tion. The number must be well into the thousands.

The other day, it took an hour and a half for Kretzschmar to give an abbreviated tour of the collection on his 640-acre ranch, which sits in the northeast corner of Atascosa County just over the Wilson County line.

The ranch is known now as the "Ole Tic Toc Ranch."

Here is a small fraction of what was covered in the brief tour.

• An old red, wooden windmill stands in the backyard. Kretzschmar said he was four years old when his family moved to the area, and he used to see the old windmill every day when family members would walk by a big ranch on the way to get prickly pear for the hogs. Years later, the windmill blew down. Kretzschmar recovered and restored it.

• In a barn there is a Rumley oil pull, built about 1920, that was used to run an old wheat thresher.

• In the same barn is one of the rarest pieces in the collection. It is a Coleman tractor built about 1918. Kretzschmar said he knows of only two others in the United States. "There just aren't any left

— they were all scrapped for iron during World War II," he explained.

• The barn also houses the oldest tractor, an Allis Chalmers tractor dating to about 1914. He said his son found the tractor abandoned near the San Antonio River. It had been there so long Kretzschmar had to use a chain saw to cut away tree limbs that had grown through it.

• Another prize in the barn is a tractor reportedly built about 1920 by the Stroud Motor Co. of San Antonio. "I didn't know they made tractors in San Antonio," Kretzschmar said.

• Another barn is filled with old stone mills, including one made in a blacksmith shop. Another mill has wooden teeth held together by pegs.

• Another barn contains almost every type of grinder — corn grinders, coffee grinders, meat grinders. One sausage grinder is more than 100 years old.

The tour went on and on, until finally it reached the house again. Kretzschmar paused for a glass of ice water. It was mid-afternoon. And it was hot.

In the living room, he pointed to a dark wooden clock on the wall. "That's the one that started it," he said.

Nearby is another prize clock, a French "repeater" that stands almost 8 feet tall.

"They call it a repeater because it strikes the hour," he said. "Then

you've done forgot what time it is, so it strikes again about two minutes later."

Kretzschmar will tell you what he paid for an item, but he will not say what it is worth now.

The best deal he ever made was with a property owner near La Grange who wanted to get rid of an abandoned cotton gin.

Kretzschmar cut a deal — if he and his wife Tillie could clear the property in 30 days, they'd get everything for \$1.

They made the time limit, but it wasn't easy.

"We wore out three pairs of gloves," he said.

It took 16 trips with a gooseneck trailer, and one load in a tractor-trailer, to haul away the things they found.

Kretzschmar's worst deal involved the old Stroud tractor from San Antonio. The owner wanted \$300. Kretzschmar offered \$250 and went home to think about it.

He decided \$300 was a good price and went back the next day — only to discover the woman had sold the tractor to a dealer.

Years later, Kretzschmar bought the tractor from the dealer.

"I had to pay \$2,500 for it," he said.

Some items come from auctions, and some come from antique stores.

"Most of them you just locate, though, and then you start to wheel and deal," he said.

S.A. Express-News
From Ingrid Kokinda

GRASSROOTS COMMENTARIES

Glen E. Lich
Schreiner College

Help is needed from local historians across the state!

The Texas State Historical Association has undertaken a major project that will require some ten years to complete. Under the direction of Dr. Tom Cutrer at the University of Texas, the TSHA is revising and updating the three-volume Handbook of Texas. The new Handbook will fill six volumes. It is projected for publication about 1995. Entries are being expanded, and many thousands of new entries will be added. Teams of scholars and teachers and local historians are being assembled to work on county entries, ethnic headings, and biographies.

Additional people are needed to write hundreds of short articles, often only 100-300 words, on places, creeks, communities, and local leaders, from every county in Texas for this revision of the volumes started by Walter Prescott Webb in the 1940s.

When Webb proposed the monumental Handbook of Texas project in 1940, he conceived of it as "the product of the combined literary genius and scholarly ability of the people of Texas." Dr. Webb found one of the richest sources of talent for researching and writing the Handbook in the classroom and among local historians. For years, he had his own students in his Historical Writing and Editing course research and write entries for the Handbook. The benefits were many. On a practical level, the student researchers wrote a great number of articles for the Handbook. Just as important, the experience of working on the Handbook helped train a new generation of Texas historians, and gave young scholars the opportunity to be published in a scholarly work of major importance.

"What was true in the 1940s is still true in the 1980s," Dr. Cutrer explains. "We must use qualified undergraduate and graduate students to help in the revision of the Handbook of Texas. We need to have teachers and local historians statewide enlist their students in this most important project. Involving our best young scholars in the Handbook revision is important to the project and to generating enthusiasm for the study of Texas among today's students."

There are many courses in which it would be natural to have students research and write Handbook entries on the people, places, organizations, events, and physical features of their college's region or their county of residence. Texas history courses; methodology courses; research and writing courses; regional or local history courses--all are potential contexts in which students might work on Handbook of Texas topics. County historical commissions and preservation societies contain considerable talent that can be directed toward this major project. The Texas State Historical Association will provide detailed lists of topics that need to be researched and written. They will also provide materials and guidelines that will explain the exact format and style required for Handbook entries. Topics will be assigned by region so that writers can do their research within easy reach of their campuses or homes.

"It is our belief," Dr. George Ward of TSHA says, "that involving Texas's best scholars in the Handbook of Texas revision project will benefit the Handbook and the writers themselves. We are ready to assist and can quickly provide all the necessary guidelines and materials." If you have any questions please call George B. Ward at (512) 471-1525, or write to him at 2/306 Richardson Hall, University Station, Austin, Texas 78712.

Germany's wine tasters *S.A. Express - News* line up for record book

NEUSTADT AN DER WEINSTRASSE, West Germany (AP) — A merry crowd of 75,000 wine drinkers established a new entry for the Guinness Book of World Records Saturday when they formed a wine-tasting line about 50 miles long.

The event was a prelude to next year's 50th anniversary of the Weinstrasse, or Wine Road, and 160 balloons marked the length of the wine-sipping line from Bockenheim through the Haardt mountains to Schweigen on the Franco-German border.

Police, who closed off the entire length of the Weinstrasse to motor traffic, estimated that at least 75,000

persons attended and tasted the region's wines.

They paid 72 cents each for an ornamental glass, and local producers in the 35 towns and villages along the Weinsirasse filled the glasses free of charge with the zone's four major wine varieties.

"In July 1935, a few men assembled around Josef Buerckel in the 'Inn to the Bavarian Hunter' at the wine-growing town of Schweigen where they took the decision about which friends of wine and the countryside are glad to this day," a booklet from the local winegrowers association said.

It did not mention that Buerckel was the region's top Nazi leader and a friend of Nazi dictator Adolf Hitler.

Police said the only protest against the "Nazi connection" was a small display in the town of Klingenmuenster.

Buerckel and his "few men" inaugurated the Weinstrasse as a promotion to ease the critical economic situation of local winegrowers in the mid-1930s.

It apparently worked. In 1935, Germans drank an average of 1-1/4 gallons of wine per person per year. Today, West Germans drink five times that amount.

In Bad Homburg, some 60 miles to the north, organizers claimed another mark for the Guinness Book of World Records after setting up what they called the longest banquet table in the world, measuring 2,372.7 yards for 15,000 diners.

from
Ingrid Kohenda

Poem from a picture frame:

In Deines Festes frühlichen Gesängen
Mischt sich ein traurer Ton aus alter Zeit,
Es lockt Dich aus dem jubelnden Gedränge
Zurück noch einmal, zur Vergangenheit.
Die Freundschaft ist's, es sind der Schwestern Tritte,
sie pochen schlichtem an die Pforten an,
Sie nachen Dir, sie flüstern ihre Bitte
Und fragen freundlich: "Denkst Du noch daran?"

Denkst Du daran, wie wir uns einst gefunden
In unserer Kindheit holder Blumenwelt?
Es waren unsers Lebens Morgenstunden
Vom Frührot reiner Freuden schön erhellt.
Der Schule Mühen, alle frohen Spiele,
Und aller Jubel von der Kindheit Bahn,
Sie steigen auf in freundlichem Gewühle
Und fragen freundlich: "Denkst Du noch daran?"

Denkst Du daran, wie an der Kindheit Grenzen
Uns eine schöne Blumenwelt empfing?
Wie uns ein Leben voll Gesang und Tönen
Gefasst in seinen wundervollen Ring?
Und wie auch ernste, deutungsvolle Tage
Des Lebens Ernst und Würde zeigten an?
Es war der Jugend Frühlingstag, o sage,
Die Schwestern bitten: "Denkst Du noch daran?"

Wohl trittst Du jetzt in ernster Frauen Kreise--
Die Myrthe schmückt zum letztenmal Dein Haar-- du ländelst nicht mehr nach der
Du nimmst jetzt Abschied von der Jungfrau'n Schar. Mädchen Weise,--
Doch blickst Du künftigt ernst in unsere Reihen,
Schilt unsere Freuden dann nicht leeren Wahn;
Denn die Erinnerung kann Dir Bilder zeigen
Und freundlich sagen: "Denkst Du noch daran?"

Vergiss uns nicht, und zum Gedächtniszeichen,
Nimm diese reine jungfräuliche Zier--
Den Brautkranz hin, den liebend wir Dir reichen--
Und wanden heut mit frommen Mühschen Dir.
So werden wir in Deinem Herzen leben,
Und siehst Du den verelkten Kranz einst an,
Dann wird Dich die Erinnerung umschweben,
Und lachend sagst Du: "Ja, ich denk daran!-----
O ja, ich denk daran."

Poem to a Bride (Translated from the German)
by WALTRAUD BARTSCH

Into your feast day's happy melodies
is mingled a beloved sound from olden times,
it lures you from the rejoicing throng
back once more, into the past.
It is friendship, you hear the sisters' steps,
timidly they knock at the portals,
they approach you, they whisper their request
and ask you friendly: "Do you still remember?"

Do you remember, how once we found each other
in the lovely flowerworld of our childhood?
Those were the morning hours of our lives,
illuminated beautifully by the dawn of pure joys.
The exertions of school, all the happy games,
and all the jubilation from the path of childhood,
they're arising in a friendly bustle
and ask you friendly: "Do you still remember?"

Do you remember, how on childhood's borders
a beautiful flowerworld received us?
How a life full of song and dances
encompassed us in its marvellous circle?
And how also serious, meaningful days
announced the gravity and dignity of life?
It was the Spring day of youth, o say,
the sisters ask you: "Do you still remember?"

Surely, you now enter the circle of serious women--
for the last time the myrtle adorns your hair--
you no longer are trifling in the way of the girls,--
You now take leave from the group of maidens.
But when, in the future, you gravely look upon our numbers,
don't chide us, don't call our joys an empty delusion;
for memory can show you images
and say friendly: "Do you still remember?"

Don't forget us, and for a souvenir
take this pure, maidenly ornament--
accept the bridal wreath, which we lovingly hand over to you--
today we made it for you with pious wishes.
So we will live in your heart,
and if some day you will look upon the wilted wreath,
then memory will hover about you
and, with a laugh, you will say: "Yes, I remember still!-----
O yes, I still remember."

Waltraud Bartscht

The University of Dallas Irving, Texas 75061-9983 (214) 721-5000

Incidentally, our president's wife, Jane Sasseen, bought a picture at an estate sale and found a handwritten poem on the back of it. She could not read the poem, but it "looked kind of German" to her, so it ended up in my hands. I typed it up and translated it to save it for posterity. The style sounds vaguely familiar, as if I had read it somewhere before, but I can't remember the author. Perhaps it is just the style of Chamisso or Bodenstedt. The writing looks like that of my grandmother, 1880ish. The piece of wood on which the poem was glued was circular, and from the content I concluded that it once had been the bottom of a box (or its lid) which contained a bridal wreath. This looks as if it might be an item you could use in your newsletter, so I am enclosing it. I would not be surprised if the bridesmaids had concocted the poem themselves; the Texas-German women whose family I have explored were quite active poetesses.

26. Mai 1904.

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Over fifteen years ago the Max Kade German-American Document and Research Center appealed for assistance with the brochure, *Hilfe*. At that time (1968), the Center had been established to collect and preserve German-American literary and cultural materials and to make these materials available for research. The Center's collection was also intended to bear witness to the cultural life of German-speaking immigrants.

In response to our original appeal, more than 3,000 books, periodicals, personal papers, and other items have been received. The *Catalogue*, which appeared in 1976, and the *Addendum*, which followed in 1982, document the book and periodical holdings of the Center. Most of these materials were donated by individuals and institutions. We are most grateful for the generosity of our many friends and benefactors, especially the Max Kade Foundation, New York.

In the spring of 1984, the University of Kansas provided the Center with a building of its own. In its new home, the Center will have ample room for its collection and activities. This development has significantly enhanced the Center's ability to foster research and to serve the general public. The Center already offers genealogical services to those tracing their German ancestry. In 1981, the Center was selected by the Society for German-American Studies to edit the *Yearbook of German-American Studies*. Research activities associated with the Center focus on literary, linguistic, historical and cultural aspects of German-American studies.

May we again enlist your assistance in locating and procuring all kinds of materials relating to German-speaking immigrants? The Center seeks books, newspapers, manuscripts, letters, diaries, society records and minutes, almanacs, calendars, family histories and other materials pertaining to German ethnic culture in this country.

The Center will gratefully accept donations of such materials. Limited funds are available for special purchases. In some cases it has been possible for the Center to preserve intact a personal library and personal papers. We welcome such collections since they are important records of German-American culture.

Much remains to be done. Many Americans—both those of German descent and others—who own German-American material may be unaware of its research value. We would be grateful for any information about collections of this kind—however small—and would appreciate your help in disseminating news about our Center's activities among your friends and colleagues.

J. Anthony Burzle • Helmut E. Huelsbergen • William D. Keel

**Max Kade German-American Document
and Research Center**

Department of Germanic Languages
and Literatures
2080 Wescoe Hall
The University of Kansas
Lawrence, Kansas 66045
(913) 864-4657 or 864-4803

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Günther Moltmann, ed., *Germans to America: 300 Years of Immigration 1683-1983* (Stuttgart: Institute for Foreign Cultural Relations, 1983). A collection of excellent essays on the topic, seen from the German perspective, and distributed widely by German government agencies during festivities for 1983.

KURT WILLIBALD, *From the Snowfields of Moscow to the Cornfields of Iowa*. Vantage Press, New York, 203 p., \$10.95

The book tells of Phil Adam who as a German is drafted, participates in campaigns in France and in the Soviet Union, followed by the period of starvation during the early years of occupation. But the story has a happy ending when the former farmer in Germany migrates to Iowa where he reiterates his early profession on a farm in the corn belt.

Mennonite Family History is a quarterly periodical covering Mennonite, Amish, and Brethern genealogy and family history. A one-year subscription (calendar year) is \$12.50 and a two-year subscription is \$23.50. Contact: MFH, P. O. Box 171, Elverson, PA 19520-0171. Unlisted regular features in the magazine include queries, research in progress, books for sale, books wanted, genealogical news and notes, noteworthy periodical articles, book reviews, and poetry.

The Mennonite Historian

The *Mennonite Historian* edited by Lawrence Klippenstein, is a quarterly periodical published by the History-Archives Committee of the Conference of Mennonites in Canada at 800 Shaftesbury Boulevard, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Since its inception in September 1975, its objectives have been three-fold: 1) To share material of historic interest to the general reading public. This includes publishing letters, pictures, shorter articles, excerpts from diaries, genealogical information and other suitable material. 2) To provide a medium through which those involved in Mennonite research could share their findings. 3) To become a vehicle of communication between various groups of Mennonites.

Originally, the *Mennonite Historian* was distributed free of charge, but beginning in March 1979 (Volume V), a subscription fee of \$2.00 per year was instituted. The *Mennonite Historian Index* provides reference for both those involved in Mennonite Historical Research and those who have only a casual interest in Mennonite history. The *Mennonite Historian Index* covers the periods from Volume I, (September 1975) to Volume VI, (March 1980). Also available are some twenty books that can be purchased by mail from the Heritage Center at the address of the editor noted above.

A C H T U N G ! A C H T U N G !**Missing Passenger Lists Located**

In our research for the passenger lists of Czech and Moravian immigrants into Texas, we also located many lists of German passengers not previously shown on the National Archives microfilm for Galveston. These new lists were found in Germany and include the towns of origin for German immigrants which data was not shown on the microfilm.

These lists are now being translated and typed by Josef Bittersman, 205 Ball Airport Road, Victoria, Texas 77901, who will assist in handling distribution. Pictures of many of these early ships have also been found and this will be included on the passenger lists when available.

The newly found passenger lists already located are as follows:

1.	Bremer brig	"Wanderer"	Galveston	8 Nov 1851
2.	brig	"Hermann Theodor"	Galveston	22 Dec 1851
3.	ship	"Herschel"	Galveston	22 Dec 1851
4.	Bremer bark	"Republik"	Galveston and Indianola	12 Jan 1852
5.	Bremer brig	"Magnet"	Galveston	1 Feb 1852
6.	brig	"Sophie"	Galveston	28 Feb 1852
7.	Bremer bark	"Neptun"	Galveston	6 June 1852
8.	Bremer bark	"Francisca"	Galveston	15 June 1852
9.	Bremen	"St. Peter"	Galveston	23 June 1852
10.	Bremer bark	"Solon"	Galveston	31 May 1852
11.	Hamburg bark	"Franklin"	Galveston and Indianola	31 May 1852

12. Bremen	"Hermann Theodor"	Indianola	9 Oct 1852
13. Oldenburg brig	"Oceanus"	Galveston	24 Oct 1852
14. ship	"Washington"	Galveston	25 Oct 1852
15. bark	"Sophia"	Galveston	25 Oct 1852
16. Bremer brig	"Clementine"	Galveston	30 Oct 1852
17. Bremer brig	"Hohenstaufen"	Galveston	20 Nov 1852
18. Bremer brig	"Wanderer"	Galveston	1 Dec 1852
19. Bremer bark	"Miles"	Galveston	3 Jan 1853
20. Bremer bark	"Neptun"	Galveston	29 Jan 1853
21. Bremer bark	"Juno"	Galveston	2 Feb 1853
22. Bremer bark	"Henriette"	Galveston	14 June 1853
23. Oldenburg brig	"Texas"	Galveston	12 June 1853
24. Bremer bark	"Anna Elise"	Galveston	18 Dec 1853
25. Bremer bark	"Von Vineke"	Indianola	1 Dec 1853

It is expected that additional passenger lists will continue to be received as these are found in Germany and hopefully these will cover the missing years of 1854, 1855 and 1856.

We would like to sample the market (or the desires of family historians) to determine who will be interested in obtaining copies. Interested persons should write to Mr. Bittersmann or the undersigned. It is anticipated there will be hourly charges for making a search for your specific family if their ship or arrival month is not known and initially these lists may be sold separately at \$2.50 per list or \$5.00 per list if there is a picture of the ship included. Please write your desires to Albert J. Blaha, Sr., 9174 Westview, Houston, Texas 77055.

November 9, 1983

Scholarship

Anniversary Finds Scholars Still Troubled by Luther's Antipathy Toward Jews

Experts acknowledge 'a virulence about his attack that is very hard to understand'

By ELLEN K. COUGHLIN

As scholars and church officials this week mark the five hundredth anniversary of the birth of Martin Luther, the man largely responsible for the Protestant Reformation, a small dark cloud hovers over the celebration: Luther's legacy of antipathy toward the Jews.

It has been a persistent problem for scholars, especially in what one of them has called our "Judaeo-centric world," and they have labored mightily in recent years to explain Luther's attitude toward the Jewish people, a hatred whose viciousness can be shocking even to a generation that has seen the Holocaust. Indeed, Hitler himself used Luther's writings to justify that horrible event.

Scholars agree that there is good cause for celebration on this anniversary of Martin Luther's birth:

► He was the first and most successful of the reformers who, in the sixteenth century, challenged a corrupt church and thus changed it, and the course of Western history, forever.

► He articulated the central insight of Protestant Christianity—that Christians are saved solely by God's grace, and not by any program of good works or adherence to ecclesiastical laws.

► He translated the Bible into German, creating a national language for Germany and setting a precedent for making Scripture accessible to the common believer through the use of the vernacular.

Scholars also agree on the subject of Luther and the Jews: They all wish it would go away. Roland H. Bainton, an emeritus professor of church history at Yale University and one of the preeminent Luther scholars in this country, has said of



BETTMANN ARCHIVE

This century has seen renewed interest in Martin Luther's theology and his impact on German culture.

Luther's most virulent attack on the Jewish people, *On the Jews and Their Lies*: "One might wish that he had died before ever he wrote it."

But he didn't, and they're stuck with it. Some scholars believe the issue is over-

blown, that it has assumed importance only in the light of post-World War II attention to the problems of Israel and the Jews. And certainly Luther's writings on the Jews constitute a very small part of the entire body of his work.

Still, the question keeps coming up, and many contemporary scholars, particularly those concerned with Luther's later career and writing, are trying to explain, if not excuse, his attitude. Recent trends in Luther scholarship are helping to shed light on what has been called "the black spot on Luther's record."

The past year has been marked by a series of scholarly and church convocations on Martin Luther throughout Europe and North America, culminating—in this country, at least—in a six-day jubilee conference in Washington this week, jointly sponsored by the Lutheran Council in the U.S.A., the Folger Shakespeare Library, and the University of Maryland.

But, in fact, the anniversary commemorations—including the publication of a large number of new books and articles on Luther—are only highlights of a twentieth-century "Luther renaissance," a renewal of scholarly interest in Luther sparked by the publication of a complete critical edition of Luther's works in German and Latin, launched at the four hundredth anniversary in 1883 and still coming out.

Among the many preoccupations of that "renaissance" is a new interest in the older Luther, the one who wrote the stinging attacks on Jews.

Until relatively recently, the vast majority of scholarly work on Luther was con-

Continued on Following Page

8 THE CHRONICLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

November 9, 1983

Luther *Continued from Preceding Page*

cerned with the first part of his life—not surprising in view of the fact that the young Luther was a heroic figure and the events of his life the stuff of high drama.

Born on November 10, 1483, in Eisleben, Germany, he suffered a traumatic experience as a university student (legend has it he was frightened by a thunderstorm) that caused him to vow to become a monk—a promise he kept by entering an Augustinian monastery in 1505. As a devout young friar struggling with his relationship to God, he came to understand that no amount of his own good works would bring him salvation, that only God's grace received through faith would do that—a belief usually summed up in the phrase "justification by faith alone."

Armed with his new conviction, Luther eventually became critical of many of the abuses in the church, particularly the sale of indulgences to help build St. Peter's Church in Rome. He openly protested the practice in the historic "95 theses," which he posted in Wittenberg on October 31, 1517. The breach with Rome widened, and in 1520 he publicly burned a copy of canon law and a document from the Pope threatening Luther with excommunication.

In 1521, he was formally excommunicated. Summoned before the imperial Diet of Worms later that year, he refused to recant his position and was spirited away by his friends to Wartburg Castle where, for his own protection, he spent a year in exile. There he began his historic translation of the Bible into German.

Luther spent the years following his final break with the church working to institutionalize the Reformation. He taught at the University of Wittenberg, he preached, and he wrote constantly, trying to spread the new gospel.

Challenge for Scholars

It is this later part of his life that is a challenge for scholars, partly because, as the years went on, Luther's writings became more and more polemical and the language he used to attack his enemies was harsh, sarcastic, and even scatological.

The Jews were among his enemies. Luther wrote four anti-Jewish tracts: *Against the Sabbatarians*, published in 1538, and *On the Jews and Their Lies*, *On the Ineffable Name* and *on Christ's Lineage*, and *On the Last Words of David*, all published in 1543, only three years before his death.

The most notorious of the four is *On the Jews and Their Lies*. In his recent biography *Luther*, H. G. Haile, professor of German at the University of Illinois, calls it "the most vicious work from Luther's hand."

In that tract, following his refutation of the Jews' "lies" (principally that the Messiah had not yet come) and his recounting of some of the crudest of the traditional charges against them (that they poisoned wells and kidnaped children, among other things), Luther launched into a litany of recommendations on what to do with them: Their synagogues and schools should be burned, he said, their homes destroyed, their books and money taken from them; indeed, they ought to be exiled.

"We must drive them out like mad dogs," Luther wrote, "lest we partake in their abominable blasphemy and vices, deserving God's wrath and being damned along with them."

Historians and biographers who have studied the older Luther attribute some of the virulence of his attack on the Jews to the physical illness and psychological malaise he suffered toward the end of his life.

Moreover, they say, in his later life Luther was moved by fears that the Reformation he had helped to start was falling apart, threatened by a variety of internal and external forces. He lashed out not only at the Jews and Catholics; but also at the Turks, and even at other Protestants who did not agree with him.

"He was a fighter," says Lewis W. Spitz, professor of history at Stanford University.

But most important, scholars say, Luther's anti-Jewish attitude must be understood in the context of the late Middle Ages.

"No one was tolerant in the sixteenth century, certainly not Luther," says Mark U. Edwards, Jr., professor of history at Purdue University. "He was not a great champion of religious freedom or freedom of the individual conscience."

The antagonism between Christians and Jews is as old as Christianity itself, scholars point out. Christians have historically blamed the Jews for crucifying the one they believed to be the Messiah.

What Luther primarily holds against the Jews, then, is their failure to believe in Jesus Christ. Thus, scholars explain, his bias is religious, not racial; anti-Judaism, as opposed

to anti-Semitism.

"Luther identified a Jew by his religious beliefs, not by his race," Mr. Edwards writes in his new book. *Luther's Last Battles: Politics and Polemics, 1531-46*. "Identification of a Jew by his race is, in any case, a concept foreign to the sixteenth century."

In addition, Christian tradition held that before the world could end and Christ could come a second time, the Jews must be converted. One of the promises of the Reformation, says Brian A. Gerrish, professor of historical theology at the University of Chicago Divinity School, was "a reassessment of the relationship between Christians and Jews."

In fact, early in his career, Luther himself held out hope for the conversion of the Jews. In 1523, he wrote a treatise, *That Jesus Christ Was Born a Jew*, in which he urged better treatment of the Jews and expressed the hope that he might "entice some Jews to the Christian faith."

"I would request and advise that one manage them decently and instruct them from the Scripture so that some of them might be brought along," he wrote. "But since we now drive them with force and slander them, accuse them of having Christian blood if they don't stink, and who knows what other foolishness, so that they are regarded just as dogs—what good can we expect to accomplish with them?"

As the Reformation progressed, however, and there were no mass conversions of Jews, "the thing went sour on him," Mr. Gerrish says.

Apocalyptic Vision

In a book published in Germany and soon to be released in the United States, *Wurzeln des Antisemitismus (The Roots of Anti-Semitism)*, Heiko A. Oberman, a professor at the University of Tübingen, offers the argument that Luther's hatred of the Jews was part of his apocalyptic vision: Luther believed he was living on the eve of the Last Judgment and that the Jews were among those serving the devil in the final struggle against the true (Protestant) church.

Scholars admit that none of their explanations is entirely adequate. "There is a virulence about Luther's attack on the Jews that is very hard to understand," Mr. Gerrish says.

They also admit that, for all the protestations that Luther's was a religious bias and not a racial one, his writings lend themselves to misuse, especially when they are taken out of context.

One of the primary reasons that Luther's anti-Jewish sentiments have been a concern of scholars in recent years is their use as Nazi propaganda to justify the extermination of

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the Jews. If Martin Luther, one of the greatest figures in all of German history, believed the Jews should be driven out of Christendom, well, then, the Nazis would be the ones to do it.

Scholars are agreed, however, that Luther did not directly influence Hitler and the Nazis.

Nazis' Use of Luther

There is no direct line of anti-Semitic philosophy reaching through history from the writings of Luther to the actions of the Nazis, explains Scott H. Hendrix, professor of church history at Lutheran Theological Southern Seminary. Rather, the Nazis developed their own anti-Jewish policies and then latched onto Luther to help justify them.

"It wasn't until the Nazis dug him up that anybody made a fuss about it [Luther's anti-Judaism]," Mr. Spitz adds.

Moreover, because Martin Luther, as a historical figure, is larger than life, and because he wrote so much and gave so many lectures and sermons, he tends to be all things to all people.

"Luther is a protean symbol," Mr. Edwards says. "Every generation creates its own Luther. Thus you have Luther the heroic German and Luther the great Nazi in Hitler's time."

(One ironic aspect of Luther's anniversary is his rehabilitation by Communist East Germany as a favorite son and an "early bourgeois revolutionary." In fact, "the Reformer" was no revolutionary but, rather, a political conservative and one of the most conspicuous opponents of the Peasants' War of 1525, which cost him many followers.)

Still, Luther's relationship to the Jews is only one of many scholarly concerns in this jubilee year. Recent research about the late Middle Ages, in particular, and the increasing availability of primary sources from that period, has proved a great boon to scholars in helping them ferret out the origins of Luther's theology.

Roman Catholic scholars—coming out of a tradition that placed Martin Luther in a category with King Herod and Pontius Pilate—are coming to a new understanding of Luther, claiming there is nothing in the essential points of Luther's theology with which Catholics could not agree.

And, apart from religious issues, scholars are exploring Luther's place in German culture in general, notably through his impact on the language.

"If all we had from Luther," says one scholar, "is what he said about the peasants during the Peasants' War or what he said about the Jews, we wouldn't be having a five-hundredth-anniversary celebration."

The first volume is available now —

Goethe in English

Goethe: Selected Poems

Edited and translated by Christopher Middleton, with translations by Michael Hamburger, John Frederick Nims, David Luke, Vernon Watkins, et al.

Selected Poems is the first of the comprehensive twelve-volume edition of Goethe's work in modern English, to be published by Suhrkamp/Insel Publishers Boston. *Selected Poems* serves a dual purpose, as it frees Goethe from the archaisms of nineteenth century verse translation, and lends substance to his achievement as one of the great European poets. From the Anacreontic rococo of the early period to the mystical symbolism of the later years, this collection of poems documents the breadth of Goethe's thematic concerns, the diversity of his metrical forms, and above all, the modern quality of his poetic vision.

The bilingual format of this volume allows for a critical reading of the English translations against the original German verse. And the inclusion of translations from a variety of poets invites the further comparison of the subtle, as well as the radical differences in the renderings of individual translators. *Selected Poems* may well be a milestone in the history of modern verse translation.

350 pp.
Hardcover S-518-03053-1

"I admire both selections and translation very much. I think Mr. Middleton has succeeded in making a book which is excellent as English and also most useful to the reader who has enough German to be able to use the English version as an aid towards richer understanding of the original."

— Stephen Spender

A sampling

MAILED

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

Und Freud und Wonne
Aus jeder Brust
O Erd, o Sonne!
O Glück, o Lust!

O Lieb, o Liebe!
So golden schön,
Wie Morgenwolken
Auf jenen Höhen!

Du segnest herrlich
Das frische Feld,
Im Blütenampfe
Die volle Welt.

O Mädchen, Mädchen,
Wie lieblich dich!
Wie blüht dein Auge!
Wie liebt du mich!

So liebt die Lerche
Gesang und Luft,
Und Morgenblumen
Den Himmelsluft,

Wie lieblich liebe
Mir warmen Blut,
Die du mir Jugend
Und Freud und Mut

Zu neuen Liedern
Und Tänzengibt,
Sei ewig glücklich,
Wie du mich liebst!

MAY SONG

How fine a light on
Nature today!
The sun's in glory!
The fields at play!

What feats of blossom
A twig achieves!
A thousand voices
Delight the leaves!

And every pleasure
For girl, for boy!
The sun-warm country
Of joy on joy!

O love! O lovely!
My golden girl!
Like clouds at morning
Your rose and pearl!

You lean in blessing
On earth's cool bloom,
The world a richness of
Dense perfume!

O darling, darling!
I'm wild for you!
Your lashes dazzle:
You love me too!

The lark loves singing
Away up there;
The flowers at morning
Delight in air,

As I adore you, with
Blood-a-thrill!
It's youth you give me,
Ecstatic will

For newer music
And dancing! Be
In bliss forever,
As you love me!

— JOHN FREDERICK NIMS

MAY SONG

Marvellous Nature
Shining on me!
Glorious sunlight,
Field shaking with glee!

From all the branches
Flowerlets rush,
A thousand voices
Out of the bush,

And gladness, rapture
From every breast:
O sun, what pleasure!
O earth, how blest!

O love, with a golden
Glow you adorn
The hilltops yonder
Like mist in the morn.

Splendidly blessing
The meadow trim,
In a haze of blossom,
World full to the brim.

Sweetheart, I love you,
Your glances tell,
Sweet, how you love me,
Love me as well,

So does the lark love
Song and the blue,
And morning flowers
The heavenly dew,

So do I love you,
With hottest blood,
Who give me youth's gladness
And brace my mood

New songs to be making,
New dances to know:
Be happy for ever
In loving me so.

— CHRISTOPHER MIDDLETON

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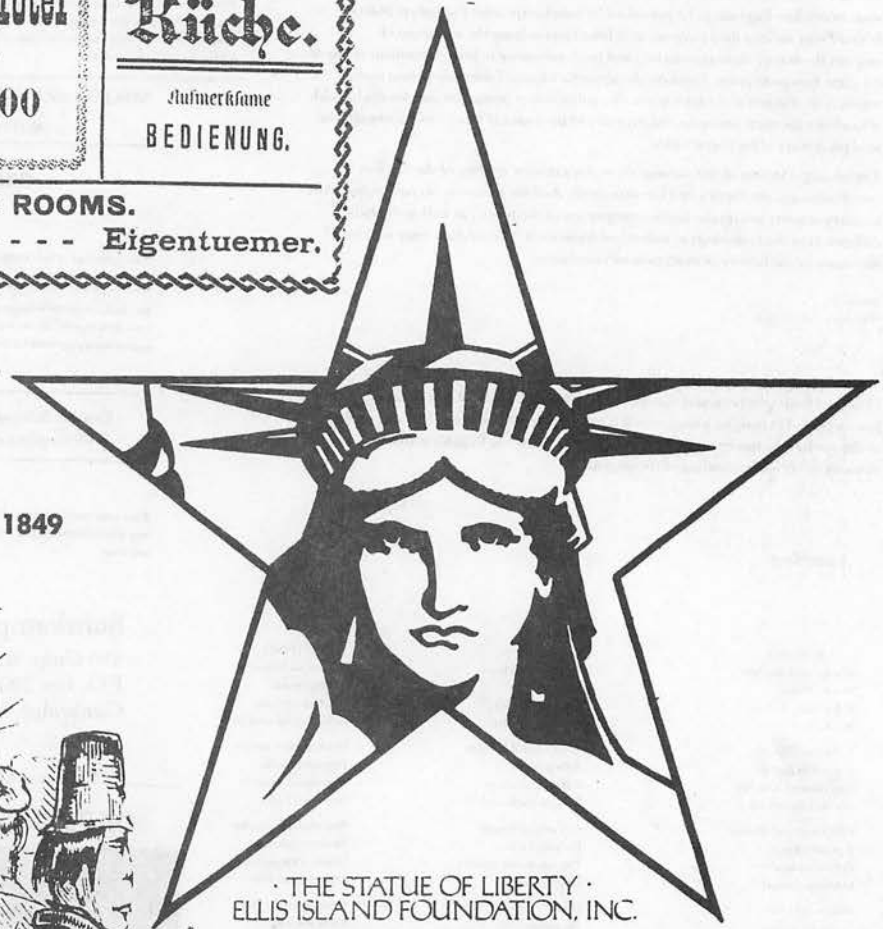


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3652. **Adobe Remodeling.** Myrtle Stedman. Sunstone Press. 31 pp., b/w photos, illus. \$3.95 (paper). An illustrated step-by-step guide to conserving adobe houses.

3660.



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Bänkelsängers Wanderlust Anno 1849



*Nach Neuyorkien, nach Neuyorkien
Sollst du jetzt das Geld mir borgigen,
Wo die Waare stumm sich kreuzt,
Wo genest der Europarier,
Wo der letzte Proletarier
Sich in seid'ne Tücher schneuzt —
Dahin, Alter, lass mich ziehn!*

(Aus: "Musenklänge aus Deutschlands Leierkasten". Leipzig, 1849
Reprint: Kiepenheuer & Witsch, Köln/Berlin)

Old Knoxville. Thirty-Two Historic Postcards. Edited by William J. MacArthur, Jr. University of Tennessee Press, 1982. 12 pp., b/w photos. \$2.95 (oversize paper). Ready-to-mail early century views of the "Queen City's" commercial districts, Victorian homes, Vaudeville houses, local products and even a shot of undercover lawmen smugly presiding over confiscated moonshine stills.

Adobe Architecture. Myrtle and Wilfred Stedman. Sunstone Press. 42 pp., b/w illus. \$4.25 (paper). A large pamphlet on the history and uses of adobe—earth mixed with straw and water—buildings. Includes plans for adobe houses and wood-burning ovens, and even an Indian bread recipe for the oven.

GRUENE, TEXAS

Ruins Serve as Catalyst

by Kristin Swanson

German farmers were the first settlers in the area now known as Gruene. They arrived in Texas during the mid-1840s, and the first town to be surveyed and settled was New Braunfels. Town lots sold quickly, so the new settlers had to spread out northward into the countryside.

Ernest Gruene and his bride, Antoinette, were among the German settlers who first came to New Braunfels. In 1872, when acreage was no longer available in New Braunfels, Ernest and his two sons bought land in an area about four miles northeast of New Braunfels on the banks of the Guadalupe River. The community was called Goodwin but later became known as Gruene.

Gruene, like the rest of the country, was affected severely by the stock market crash in 1929. Gruene's fate was decided, however when a boll weevil blight hit the community which had 800 acres in cotton fields. Gruene as a community nearly ceased to exist overnight.

Gruene had a brief period of

respite in 1966, when saddlemakers Hadlock and Fox Manufacturing of San Antonio came to town. Unfortunately, saddles could not support the entire community, so Gruene again began to fade.

Life came to Gruene once again during the winter of 1974-75 when much of the Gruene estate was sold. The new owners, West-Leach and Associates, realized the value of the historic structures and found purchasers for the buildings. One of the purchasers was Pat Molak who saw great potential in the forgotten authentic Western dance hall and the ruins of a cotton gin.

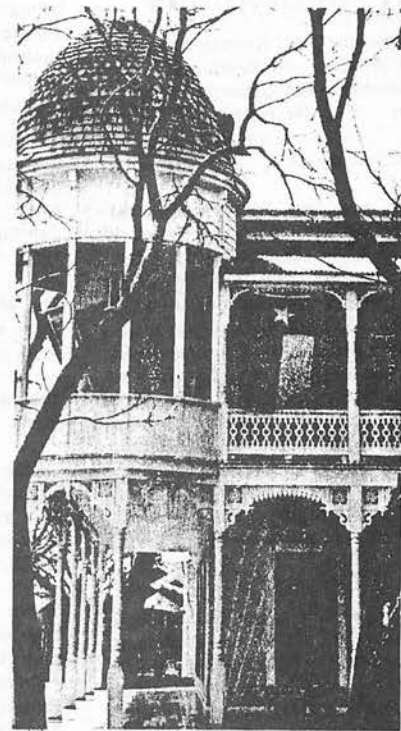
In 1975, Molak opened the Gruene Dance Hall and it was an immediate success. Molak eventually purchased the old cotton gin and turned it into the now popular Gristmill Restaurant. In addition, Molak acquired a business partner, Mary Jane Nalley, and together they purchased as much of Gruene as was available for sale.

Today, Gruene is a well restored historic town com-

plete with a restaurant, dance/hall, winery, stone and various artisans. The earliest home still standing in Gruene is an early "fachwerk" house begun in the 1850s with 1898 additions. There is also an 1878 mercantile store which at the time was on the main stage road from San Antonio to Austin.

A cotton gin also was constructed during this time period to be powered by water from the Guadalupe River. The gin processed raw cotton until the structure burned in 1922. All that remains now is the brick boiler house which is now the Gristmill Restaurant. After the original burned, a new electric cotton gin was constructed. The Guadalupe Valley Winery Restaurant and Tasting Room are located there now.

The Gruene Mansion and three riverside cottages were all built in the 1890s to accommodate the growing Gruene family. They are listed with the National Register for Historic Places, and now they provide overnight rooms for approximately 40 people.



Gruene Mansion, built in the 1890s, has been transformed to provide overnight accommodations for approximately 40 people.

The general sells in Bergheim

BERGHEIM — Andreas Engel immigrated to the United States from Austria in 1885, and by the time he reached San Antonio he had only 50 cents in his pocket.

Everybody he met spoke Spanish, he later told his children. But that didn't matter. He couldn't even speak English.

Engel was wandering around that first night in the city when he came upon some farmers and ranchers gathered around a campfire.

They were speaking German — his language.

One of the ranchers gave him a job taking care of sheep for \$15 a month.

Engel worked at several different jobs, finally bought a farm and in 1891 he and his new bride built a two-room store on the Guadalupe River near Bergheim, about 11 miles east of Boerne.

In 1903, after several major floods, Engel moved to higher ground and built a new store in town.

And it's still here. Stanley Jones, 31, a great-grandson of Andreas Engel, runs the store now. He changed the name a few years ago to Bergheim General Store.

You'll find a lot of things in the Bergheim General Store that you won't find at the neighborhood H.E.B.

Jones sells sheep-shearing tools,



bags for the wool, horseshoes, saws, all kinds of fencing, barbed wire, dry shelled corn, yard eggs and washboards.

Sold out

Washboards? "Oh, gosh, we're all sold out now," said clerk Mary Ann Cross. "But I've ordered some more. They'll be here tomorrow."

There isn't much to downtown Bergheim — there's the store, a gas station across the street and a "Dead End" sign alongside a dirt road that wanders off somewhere.

The population of the town itself is 16, Jones said. But several hundred people live in surrounding rural areas.

He said the store also draws customers from tourists who go to nearby Guadalupe River State Park. "We're holding our own," Jones said.

Alfred Engel, Andreas' son and Jones' grandfather, ran the store from 1913 until the mid-1970s.

Jones said a sense of family history was one reason he decided to come back and work at the store after he got a degree in business administration at Southwest Texas State University in 1975.

He took over the store after his grandfather died in 1977.

There have been a couple of additions to the building over the years, but the original stone structure is intact. The limestone rocks were quarried about a mile from the store.

The building also contains the town's post office. The sign blew down some time ago, but nobody needs a sign. The post office — like the store — has been here for 81 years.

The post office contains the Bergheim Station Kendall County Library, which takes up one bookshelf with six shelves.

People from the library in Boerne come out and change the books from time to time.

The cash register in the store is fairly modern.

"Bob Bullock wouldn't go for the old-timey register," Jones said. "There was no way to keep tax records."

Jones also has stopped using the old accounts register in the store, although he still gives credit to his customer.

"Too much," he said, laughing. The store is a treasure of things from the past.

Old boxes are stacked on shelves too high to reach — boxes that once brought into the store Hires Root Beer, Libby's Cooked Corn Beef and Colburn's Mustard. On display in the store, but not for sale, are some items Jones said he found in a storeroom.

They include Texas Girl Coffee, Colgate Octagon Soap, Penick Syrup, Cameo Starching Powder and Speedy Razor Blades — 5 for a dime.

Jones said about 6 p.m. is "meeting time" at the store. That's when people quit work, come in and hang around to drink beer and talk.

Talk of drought

Lately, he said, they've been talking about the drought.

"A lot of the people are selling their livestock," he said. "There's not much grass left in the pastures, and they're running out of hay."

About that time the front door slammed and Margaret J. Locke walked in.

"I just came down to see if somebody's missing two mules and two horses that are roaming our lane," she said.

While she was here, however, she bought some soap pads and some dishwashing detergent.

"I'm going to go home and do the dishes," she said. "We haven't had water for a couple of days. The well went dry."

Locke said she and her husband own a ranch about eight miles from here toward Kendall.

She said she's been trading at the store for about 20 years and her husband's been trading here for 40 years.

"This is for convenience," she said. "I shop in San Antonio most of the time. At H.E.B."

S.A. Express News From Ingrid Melinda

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Dietrich Eicke and Yogi Reppermann, eds., *Amerika: Hoffnung und Sehnsucht - Aus alten Auswanderer-Rathgebern* (Flensburg: Chamaleon, 1983). Reprints with illustrations from mid-19th century travel advisories about America.

Nachrichten aus den Staaten. German-language literature in the United States, ed. Dr. Gerhard K. Friesen, Waterloo, Ont., Canada, 322 pages. The book represents the first comprehensive endeavor to anthologize contemporary German-American authors. Unlike its predecessors, including a few less than representative anthologies that offer only lyric poetry, the present selection also features narrative prose. It delineates the history of German-American literature and documents its current state with the contributions of 62 authors. A considerable number of poems and prose texts are published here for the first time.

E. Allen McCormick, ed., *Germans in America: Aspects of German-American Relations in the Nineteenth Century* (NY: Social Science Monographs, Brooklyn College Press, distributed by Columbia University Press, 1983), 203 pp. The book is a publication of the proceedings of a conference held at the Graduate Center of New York University, April 30-May 1, 1981 with papers by James Bergquist, La Vern Rippley, Hans Trefousse, William Durden, Richard Spuler, Jeffrey Sammons, Maria Wagner, Doris Guilloton, John Costello, Franzl Ascher-Nash, Siegmund Levarie, Mary Jane Corry, Steven Benjamin and Peter Boerner.

Klaus Wust, *The Saint-Adventures of the Virginia Frontier - Southern Outposts of Ephrata* (Edinburgh, VA: Shenandoah History, 1977). Fascinating historical accounts of material legends are made of, as the title suggests.

Irene Friesen Petkau and Peter A Petkau. *Blumenfeld - Where Land and People Meet.* The Blumenfeld History Committee, 1981. Hardcover, 264 pp., \$20.00. Elizabeth Peters, editor, *Gnadenfall 1880-1980* The Gnadenfall History Committee, 1982. 232 pp., \$25.00.

Royden Loewen. *Blumenort A Community In Transition* Blumenort, Man., The Blumenort History Committee, 1983. Hardcover, 650 pp., \$25.00.

A Physicist Looks at the 1860 and 1870 Hall County Censuses. by Charles G. Robbins, Stuhr Museum Interim Research Report No. 1 Grand Island, The Prairie Pioneer Press, 1983. 188 pp., charts and graphs.

The Stuhr Museum has recently published a research report analyzing the U.S. 1860 and 1870 censuses data of Hall County, a German settlement in Nebraska.

William C. Sherman, *Prairie Mosaic: An Ethnic Atlas of Rural North Dakota* (Fargo: Institute for Regional Studies, 1983). Excellent leg work and fine drawing with brief sketches of each group.

Walter Struve, *Die Republik Texas, Bremen und das Hildesheimische. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte von Auswanderung, Handel und gesellschaftlichem Wandel im 19. Jahrhundert* (Hindesheim: August Lax, 1983).

The Monatshefte, Vol. 75 (Summer, 1983) was especially dedicated to German-American articles, several of which deal with language maintenance and language shift among Pennsylvania and Texas Germans.

LaVern J. Rippley, *The German Americans*, formerly published by Twayne in Boston, is now available from the University Press of America, 4720 Boston Way, Lanham, MD 20706. Also available from the SGAS editor.

Three Hundred Years of German Immigrants in North America, ed. Klaus Wust and Heinz Moos (Baltimore: Heinz Moos Publishing, 1983), 185 pp. in Time-magazine format, bilingual German-English edition, excellent illustrations, fine chronology, selected bibliography, list of useful addresses, and an index. Probably the finest overall document to be issued for the 1983 festivities.

Marvin D. Miller, *Wunderlich's Salute* (Smithtown, NY 11787: Malamud: Rose Publishers, 1983). The interrelationship of the German-American Bund, Camp Siegfried, Yaphank, Long Island, and the Young Siegfrieds and their relationship with American and Nazi institutions.

Gordon L. Iseninger, "C. C. Becker: McIntosh County German-Russian Pioneer," *North Dakota History*, 50 (Summer, 1983), 4-13.

Nicholas Curchin Vrooman and Patrice Avon Marvin, eds., *Iron Spirits* (Fargo: North Dakota Council on the Arts, 1982) 116 pp. about the gravemarkers handcrafted by blacksmiths in the tradition of the Germans from Russia. Beautifully photographed and illustrated.

John Joachim Zubly, *A warm and zealous spirit: John J. Zubly and the American Revolution: a selection of his writings*, ed. by Randall M. Miller, Mercer University, 1982. 211pp., bibl. index, 8122367. 14.95 ISBN 0-86554-028-4. CIP. The military violence of the American War for independence has often obscured an even more troubled struggle - the dangerous choices of loyalty forced upon those who lived in the Colonies. The agony of John Zubly and his final rejection of the revolt is a reminder that the 1770s amounted to the first American civil war.

Mathilda Franziska Anneke, *Die gebrochenen Ketten. Erzählungen Reportagen und Reden 1861-1873.* Hrg. und mit Nachwort von Maria Wagner (Stuttgart: Hans-Dieter Heinz Akademischer Verlag, 1983).

Richard Spuler, *Germanistic in America: The Reception of German Classicism, 1870-1905* (Stuttgart: Hans-Dieter Heinz, 1982) is a publication in the academic series of volumes on Stuttgart contributions to German Studies, this being Nr. 115, the overall series being edited by Ulrich Müller, Franz Hundsnurscher and Cornelius Sommer.

George Fenwick Jones, *The Salzburger Saga: Religious Exiles and Other Germans Along the Savannah*, (Athens, University of Georgia Press), 216 pages, 21 illustrations.

Karl J. R. Arndt, *Economy on the Ohio 1826-1834* (Worcester, MA: The Harmony Society Press, 1984). Basically a documentary history of the Harmony Society during its greatest power and influence and its Messianic crisis.

Karl J. R. Arndt, "The Louisiana Passport of Pennsylvania's Charles Sealsfield," *Pennsylvania Folklife*, 33 (Spring, 1984), 134-138.

Terry G. Jordan, "Moravian, Schwenkfelder, and American Log Construction," *Pennsylvania Folklife*, 33 (Spring, 1984) 98-124.

Nachrichten aus den Staaten is the first comprehensive endeavor to anthologize contemporary German-American authors. It is edited by Dr. Gerhard Friesen of Waterloo, Ontario.

Zeitschrift für Kulturaustausch, 33 (1983) dedicated two issues to the topic of Lateinamerika - Ein Kontinent im Umbruch, 200 Jahre nach Simon Bolivar. Contact: Institut für Auslandsbeziehungen, Charlottenplatz 17, D-70200 Stuttgart, West Germany.

Dirk Hoerder, ed., *American Labor and Immigration History, 1877-1920: Recent European Research* (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1983). A series of twelve essays, each breaking new ground.

Germania Building

Milwaukee, Recently Restored

One of the proud landmarks in the city of Milwaukee was the Brumder Printing Press facilities which serviced the German immigrant populations of the city for decades on end. Late in the century the success of the family yielded a glorious victorian structure which waned after anti-German protests of the WWI period. At that time also the magnificent statue of "Germania" was dethroned from the portal of the building and has since disappeared. The structure after its completion and remodeling in 1980 is featured prominently in a beautiful colored booklet by H. Russell Zimmerman which was printed in 1982 by the Plankington and Wells Company of Milwaukee. Contact John Conlan, Germania Building, 135 West Wells, Milwaukee, WI, 53203-1807.

BOOK REVIEWS

Oral Traditions Project, To Draw, Upset, and Weld, To Cut, Piece & Solder, and Holidays: Victorian Women Celebrate in Pennsylvania by Nada Gray are the titles of three booklets and a phonograph record "Herald Angels" bringing Christmas music in Pennsylvania from 1820-1920. The booklets are scholarly productions designed for the general enthusiast. Excellent photos and drawing together with complete indexing and bibliographies right down to the list of correspondents bear witness to the loving effort that was needed to complete this fine collection. German-American artists and craftsmen figure in several places but are not the specific target of the research and publications. Contact: Union County Historical Society, Courthouse, Lewisburg, PA 17837.

LA VERN J. RIPPLEY St. Olaf College

BOOK REVIEW Genealogical Queries & Reports of Research: Commemorating 300 Years of German Immigration to the United States. A 1982-1983 Project of the Pennsylvania Chapter of the Palatines to America performed by Pfarrer Alfred Hans Kuby, Director, Evangelische Akademie der Pfalz. 1983. Price: \$17.50 postpaid in the U.S.A. Copies may be ordered from Leo R. Wastler, 25 Clover Lane, Mechanicsburg, PA 17055.

This timely and useful publication contains over 220 immigrant ancestor queries initiated by the members of the Pennsylvania Chapter of Palatines to America. Pastor Kuby has responded to these queries by attempting to locate some record that might be of help to the descendant in pursuing his own research. Kuby has sifted through the records of the Heimatstelle Pfalz in Kaiserslautern, church archives in the Palatinate, the private collections of his friends, fellow clergymen and genealogists, as well as those in his own personal library.

In order to conserve space, some of the queries had to be abridged. Each takes the following format: 1. Descendant's name 2. Ancestor's name 3. Other spellings of the ancestor's family name 4. Date the ancestor arrived in America 5. Port of entry 6. Name of the ship 7. Family members arriving with the ancestor 8. Date of birth of the ancestor 9. Place of birth 10. Religion 11. Occupation 12. Other information.

Genealogical Queries is of especial interest to this reviewer because of the wealth of information it contains on the variant forms of German-American family names. Kuby frequently adds forms not given in the original query. There are four indices: an index of the names of descendants; of all the place names mentioned; of every person mentioned in the book; and of the names of all the passenger ships mentioned.

C. RICHARD BEAM *Millersville University*

Historic Preservation. Curatorial Management of the Built World. James Marston Fitch. McGraw-Hill, Inc., 1982. 433 pp., b/w photos, illus., notes, index. \$34.95 (cloth). A textbook survey, by the much-honored professor of architecture emeritus from Columbia University, of preservation techniques here and abroad.

Earl J. Hess, ed., A German in the Yankee Fatherland: The Civil War Letters of Henry A. Kircher (Kent State University Press, 1983), 169 pp.

Spiced by comments of ethnic chauvinism, the letters of Sergeant and later Captain Kircher come to us in English, expertly translated and beautifully printed and bound. "Overall, one finds that the regiments consisting mostly of Germans have better health than those consisting of Americans or Irish. First of all, the German stomach is better attuned to sauerkraut and root plants and therefore can stand pretty much everything...And cleanliness is also much more in fashion among the Germans than in the other regiments." Born in Belleville, Illinois, Kircher was raised by German-Americans who did not need to assimilate, though in the cauldron of the war, the idealistic youth advances to em bittered maturity and from isolated small ethnic community to assimilated citizenship in the Union. Because these letters home were preserved, Henry's son, Theodore E. Kircher, in 1946 was able to donate them to the Illinois State Historical Society. Henry's picture faces the title page, six campaign maps help us follow his wartime meanderings, while sketches drawn by Henry and photographs of his commanders illustrate his letters. A bibliographical essay with adequate references to Henry's hometown of Belleville and a keenly drawn index make this a working valve to the inner engines of Lincoln's "Foreigners in the Union Army."

The book is engaging because a young German articulates his feelings about the war and its politics in witty style: "the Dumbocrats, ...two of them were turncoats and German...one of the turncoats was a secesh, a German and on top of that a Belleviller." And when German Union soldiers fell in battle, they were "justifiably both loved and respected by both Germans and Americans." Following the war in which he lost a leg, Kircher was elected clerk of Circuit Court, where he expressed civic responsibility, and displayed his devotion to the family by forming the firm of Kircher & Son Hardware. He also maintained his ethnic heritage by aiding the Belleville Printing Company to publish the German language paper, *Der Stern*. These heart-grIPPING letters are sandwiched together tastefully by introductory and interlinking commentary and footnotes by editor Earl Hess.

LA VERN J. RIPPLEY St. Olaf College

Restore Your Future. A Profit Guide to Renovation. Markley Lee Jones, Jack B. Curry, Jr., and Shirley F. Curry. Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1982. 115 pp., b/w, color photos, b/w illus., charts, index. \$5.95 (paper). Tips on finding, buying, insuring and financing an old house to renovate.

Victorian Frederickstad. Details of 19th Century Caribbean Architecture of Frederiksted, St. Croix. Susan Brown. Prestige Press, 1981. 122 pp., b/w illus., biblio. \$10 (oversize paper). Pen-and-ink drawings of the unique gingerbread and veranda-rich architecture that graces this city in the Virgin Islands.

Reprinted Excerpt of a review of the Second Volume of the SGAS Yearbook.

Those readers who keep abreast of ethnic studies will want to be familiar with the *Yearbook of German-American Studies*. The 1982 edition (volume 17), edited by J. Anthony Burzle and others, offers a fine balance of general cultural, historical, literary, and linguistic articles. The only article in German, contributed by Associate Editor Helmut E. Huelsbergen, may be the most interesting in the entire volume. Emphasizing the commonalities of German travelogues of the 1920's, Huelsbergen notes how the Manhattan skyscraper, the railroad, and the automobile emerge as symbols of an admired American practicality and technical superiority. Mobility, homeownership, accessibility to education, the work ethic - "All work for which payment is received is honorable," reports one observer - unfold as essential ingredients of a democratic and egalitarian life-style. But if Germans enthusiastically commented on America in the 1920's, Americans were almost totally ignorant of Weimar culture; so reports Geoffrey S. Cahn in a well documented article. Other articles inform the reader about Charles Sealsfield, Detlev

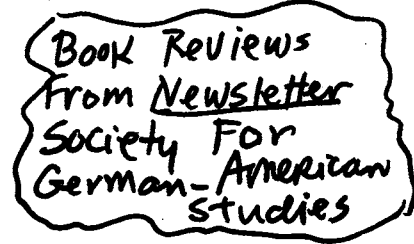
von Liliencron, German POW newspapers, and Schiller's *Wilhelm Tell* as American myth. A 20-page bibliography of German-Americana published in 1981 concludes the volume. With the tercentenary of German settlement scheduled for national celebration in October 1983, it is clear that the forthcoming yearbook will be well worth seeking out.

The paperbound book contains 168 pages and is available from the Society for German-American Studies, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas, 66045. The price is \$15.00.

NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL REVIEW
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Echo.

Geht die Fiesel durch de' Wald,
In der Hand ihr Hütche,
Appelfrisch un' tausendfröh
Sunnt se so e' Liedche'.
Dort am See, do bleibt se fähteh'n,
's Echo zu proviere'.
Dann vun jeher dhut 'r des
Mächt'ig imponiere'.
„Schafstopp“, „Studud“, „Doppfaffa“,
Ruff se laut un' heiter,
„Schafstopp“, „Studud“, „Doppfaffa“,
Geht des Echo weiter.
Un' zum Schluß dann: „Der liebt mich?“
Tüt es froh 'entwerer, — —
Ah, do schallt's: „Der Friß — der Friß“
Gleich vun dort heridwer!



BOOK REVIEWS

German-American Interests and Investments in Palestine

Although the title of Alex Carmel's *Die Siedlungen der württembergischen Templer in Palästina 1868-1918* gives no indication of any German-American involvement, this book deserves to be noted by persons interested in German-American Studies because of what the author has overlooked in this respect and in the hope that this may lead to further German-American research, especially because unhappy current conflicts have made this a subject of timely interest.

Carmel's book is a paperback bound in a colored section of a photograph with a beautiful view of Haifa at the foot of Mount Carmel. The full photograph is reprinted in black and white facing page 17, on which page there is a brief comment that 156 well-equipped Americans had arrived in Jaffa. The facing black and white photograph here is identified as "Templerkolonie Haifa 1877." Unnoticed is the following very small print which appears to the right, directly under this photograph stating: "Published by John A. Sorg, 69 Walnut Street, Buffalo, New York." This very small print identification of the publisher of the photograph of Haifa, a section of which embellishes the paperback cover of Alex Carmel's interesting work provides a key to a long and devoted history of German-American peaceful and unarmed productive pioneer work with the Moslems at a time when this area was called Haifa, Syria and when that government was so pleased with the constructive activities of these Templers that it gave them the title to Mount Carmel.

John A. Sorg was editor and publisher of the German-American Buffalo weekly *Die Warte des Tempels*. Associated with this Templers' movement was the Schenectady *Reichs-Posaune* and other publications such as *Der Geistliche Tempel* Buffalo, NY 1883.

Anne Taylor's fascinating account of the traveler, writer, and diplomat *Laurence Oliphant* (Oxford University Press, 1982) makes some interesting comments about the Haifa development.

Erwin Roth's *Preussens Gloria im Heiligen Land* (Munich, 1973) overlooked the German-American involvement in Palestine although he was there for five years and writes at some length about the Württemberg Templers and later was for some time a German consul in the United States. His book concentrates its attention more on the Germans and Jerusalem, but in view of his long interest in the subject it is more than an oversight to have bypassed the German-American constructive help that receives at least some notice in the works of Alex Carmel and Anne Taylor. In conclusion: the contribution of the German-American Templers to the building of Haifa at the foot of Mount Carmel, as documented in the American photograph on the cover of Alex Carmel's book, is still to be published. There are extensive progress reports published in the journals cited above and in unpublished German-

American manuscripts written and dated from Haifa, Syria, all of which publication helps to fill this gap in the history of Palestine - which always seems to be a center of world attention.

By Karl J.R. Arndt
Clark University

Werner Hacker: Kurpfälzische Auswanderer vom Unteren Neckar, Rechterheinische Gebiete der Kurpfalz. Konrad Theiss Verlag, Stuttgart und Aalen, 1983. Price: \$24.50. (Pennsylvania residents add \$1.35 state tax.) Available in the United States from: Gary T. Hawbaker, Route 2 Box 409C, Elizabethtown, PA 17022

This volume will appeal primarily to those Americans who are interested in German-American family history. Most of the book is given over to a listing of 2,231 emigrants from the lower Neckar area in the 18th century. Of these emigrants only about one-fourth can be documented to have come to America. Since the destination of 207 names on the list is uncertain, the author assumes that a number of them found their

way to American soil. 497 entries went to Hungary, 253 to Galicia in southern Poland, 410 to the Brandenburg-Prussian states, 92 to Russia and a like number to Denmark. Lesser numbers went to Bohemia, Moravia, Siebenbürgen, Holland and her colonies, Braunschweig-Lüneburg, Bavaria, France (Alsace) and other countries.

Clearly the most useful section of *Kurpfälzische Auswanderer vom Unteren Neckar* is that part which lists 2,231 numbered names in alphabetical order. (Of this number 86 names appear more than once.) It should be kept in mind that Hacker lists only the *Fernauswanderungen*, not those who emigrated to neighboring states. Those emigrants whose destinations was not clear were not listed.

Each entry begins with the family name of the emigrant in a modern spelling, followed by the first name, age, occupation, town, marital status, children, amount of the estate, and the various fees imposed before the departure. In every case the source(s) of the information is given. (The author makes clear that it is the purpose of these entries to lead the researcher to the sources, not to replace them.) Each entry concludes with the name of the *Zielland* (target country) and the date of departure as nearly as it can be ascertained.

In addition to the 2,317 names given and identified, a listing of nine primary and 117 secondary sources is provided. The abbreviations employed in the quotations and

sources are explained as are the abbreviated names of children and names of countries given.

The author includes a 41-page chapter of general information on emigration from the Kurpfalz. The reviewer found this chapter most useful in comprehending the conditions in the Kurpfalz at the time these emigrants were attempting to leave their homeland. However, this portion of the book will not be available to those readers who are in need of the "Notes for the English-speaking user," which have been provided for the American reader. Mr. Hacker presses a great deal of information into this chapter but his German style cannot be penetrated by the neophyte.

The reader will find the map of the Kurpfalz which lay east of the Rhine in 1790, and the list of the home villages of the emigrants to be most helpful. One would wish to have this map available separately if it were somewhat enlarged.

Kurpfälzische Auswanderer vom Unteren Neckar is a valuable addition to the field, but we doubt that the American genealogist who does not read German reasonably well will be able to make full use of the book. American genealogical societies are to be congratulated on making such publications readily available. At the same time should they not be encouraging their members to learn to read German well enough to read German publications in the original?

C. RICHARD BEAM, *Millersville University*

Rolf Wilhelm Brednich. *The Bible and the Plough: The Lives of a Hutterite Minister and a Mennonite Farmer.* Ottawa: National Museum of Man, 1981., 181 pp. For this study Brednich sought two settlers of German origin in the prairie provinces, and recorded their life experiences in an interview. One of the men chosen was Reverend Michael S. Stahl, a minister of the Hutterite Riverview Colony at Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. The other was a retired Mennonite farmer, Johann J. Neudorf, from Osler, Saskatchewan. Brednich relates verbatim the men talking about life in their native Austro-Bavarian and Low German dialects. An English translation of both conversations is added to the dialect transcriptions. In both cases interesting stories came to light. As Brednich suggests, the men were good story-tellers. In the first instance, readers are also offered a rich introduction to Hutterite community life. Neudorf reflects on memorable experiences of Mennonites in Russia, and also on their adaptation to new homes in Canada.

These interviews are photographs of a sort (the book has some actual ones also of the Hutterites and the Neudorf families) and as such belong to the large folk mosaic emerging from the study of Canadian immigrant peoples. This project, as also the former one undertaken by Brednich, is a commendable effort of portrait work, as he says, of the common people, where too little work of this kind has been done before.

The Bible and Plough also had a complete list of titles in the Mercury series (1972-1981), and the address from which they can be ordered: Order Fulfillment of Canada, 300 Laurier Avenue West, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0M8.

LAWRENCE KLIPPENSTEIN, *Canadian Mennonite Bible College*

The Cottage Souvenir, No. 2. A Repository of Artistic Cottage Architecture. George F. Barber. New introduction by Michael A. Tomlan. American Life Foundation, 1982. 168 pp., b/w photos, illus. \$15 (oversize paper). Along with George Palliser, George F. Barber (1854-1915), was one of the chief practitioners of domestic pattern-book architecture in the late 19th century. The book compiles 99 of his designs, including plans for Queen Anne and stick-style houses, brick storefronts, chapels and verandas with elaborate millwork.

Kai Detlev Sievers, Ed. *Die deutsche und skandinavische Amerikauswanderung im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert: Forschungsstand, Methoden, Quellen. Mit Fallstudien aus Schleswig-Holstein und Hamburg.* (Studien zur Wirtschafts- und Sozialgeschichte Schleswig-Holsteins, Bd. 3). Neumunster: Karl Wachholtz Verlag. 1981. 204 pp., DM 30.

This book offers a mixture of empirical studies of emigration, surveys of the literature, and methodological discussions that will be of interest to a broad audience. Among the Scandinavian contributions are surveys by younger scholars. Kristian Hvidt, who made his name with a book on Danish emigration, emphasises the progress since 1960 in the social history of emigration from Scandinavia. He devotes much attention to the work and influence of the Swede Sune Akermann. In the only essay in English, Arnfinn Engen analyzes Norwegian emigration research with particular attention to the local social context of emigration. Lars-Goran Tedebrand of the University of Uppsala provides a suggestive essay on the use of interviews in Sweden as a source of material on Swedish emigration. I can scarcely think of studies utilizing similar techniques in Germany, even though Tedebrand's methods could be applied there. Of course interviews are likely to be of most value in studying 20th century emigration, but until recently German historians were uninterested in oral sources.

Several German contributions on Schleswig-Holstein and Hamburg are disappointing. Although useful to some specialists, they have little to say to the general reader. Klaus Richter inventories sources available in the *Staatsarchiv* Hamburg on the emigration of Schleswig-Holsteiners and finds little. Reimer Witt describes sources on the same subject in

the *Landesarchiv* Schleswig-Holstein in the city of Schleswig. Witt, too, has little encouragement for researchers. Siever's assessment of emigration research in Schleswig-Holstein soon gets lost in details, but by that time we have gotten good general data on the emigration of Schleswig-Holsteiners and learned that almost 130,000 of them went to the United States between 1871 and 1914.

The other two essays by Germans are much more valuable. Günter Moltmann of the University of Hamburg surveys recent German work on emigration. Like Sievers, he emphasises the retarded development of German emigration history and the need to relate emigration studies to social history. Moltmann's discussion of his own research and that of his students is especially useful. In an appendix he lists this work, which we might dub that of the "Hamburg School."

Although not as well written as Moltmann's essay, the last contribution by the historical geographer Gerhard Kortum, offers a fascinating view of emigration from one small area of Schleswig-Holstein. At first sight this essay, which takes up almost

half the book, is forbidding. Kortum has supplied a ponderous title: "*Migrationstheoretische und bevölkerungsgeographische Probleme der nordfriesischen Amerikarückwanderung.*" Actually he provides an excellent introduction to the entire subject of emigration from the North Frisian islands, as well as the problems of return migration. Kortum draws widely on

the scholarly literature, including contemporary research on the return of foreign workers from West Germany to Turkey and Southeastern Europe. Since the topic of return migration has been largely neglected by students of German emigration to America, Kortum's essay is of great importance. He includes arresting details and speculations about the North Frisian emigrants. For example, why would people speaking Frisian and originating on islands be likely to integrate more slowly than other Germans in the United States? Do the North Frisians have a much greater tendency to stick together? Who would have guessed that the two main centers of North Frisian immigration in the United States would have been New York City and Petaluma (near San Francisco)? Or that in California North Frisians have long been involved in chicken farming, while in New York they have concentrated in the delicatessen business? Most of the North Frisians returning to Germany have gone to their home villages. Is this an unusual pattern for German returnees? Kortum finds that few if any of the returnees have been the much-written-about innovators who introduce new types of businesses and social patterns to the Old Country.

This collection of essays provides an ideal forum for a work such as Kortum's. Most essays in this excellent collection compliment each other.

Walter Struve
The City College of
The City University of New York

Peter Beicken. *Kindheit in W.* Wuppertal: Sievers, 1983. 112 pp. The largest group of important German-American poets of recent years consists of exiles or emigres from Nazi-controlled Europe. Recently a new group has assumed considerable significance: younger immigrants, of whom many have become members of the American academic community. A new name must be added to this list, Peter Beicken, a professor at the University of

Maryland and president of the Kafka Society. *Kindheit in W.*, his first book-length literary publication, contains some eighty poems, divided into four sections of approximately equal length, and four prose pieces. Virtually without exception, these are autobiographical works dealing with Beicken's native Wuppertal. Some are simple and charming vignettes, based, for example, on cutting a Christmas tree. Others stretch farther back into time and have historical significance: Napoleon, 1848, 1933, or references to falling bombs and concentration camps, of which Beicken (born 1943) has no actual memory. The majority, however, present a picture of people, "little people" - family, friends, and (semi-) strangers - in nature, at work, at home; loving, playing, or, more typically, suffering or

Memory is an important unifying device. Sometimes actual memories are sketched, basically from a child's perspective. At other times the adult's perspective is present as a filter. And some poems reflect the memories of older adults imparted to the child, or even a collective historical memory: the four-year-old's reaction to the return of his father from a POW camp; the grandfather, as he was in the late 1940s and his past is recreated in the mind of the child; Else Lasker-Schuler, Wuppertal's most famous daughter. Many images in the poems are made clearer, are fleshed out, in the prose sketches. Here we learn, for example, that the "Onkel" once casually mentioned as present in the picture from Stalingrad is in fact a biological uncle who defied family tradition to volunteer for military service.

Color imagery is effectively used, as the opening lines of the first, programmatic poem illustrates: "der grüne Flub das grüne Land/die grauen Würfel der Schieferhäuser"; gray, green, and, less frequently the red of socialism run like threads through the book. The poems appear to be "modern": all are in free verse, the vast majority have no stanzaic division, and there is no punctuation. But an iambic rhythm can often be felt, and there is a strong emotional appeal. The reader frequently pauses to reflect on a particularly effective image or line, e.g., the conclusion of "Tod des Nachbarn": "der Tod ist das Fehlen/des Nachbarn/bevor alles/weitergeht."

JERRY GLENN, *University of Cincinnati*

OLD WORLD WISCONSIN

"Old World Wisconsin" is an outdoor museum which preserves the architectural and cultural heritage of early Wisconsin. Opened in the Kettle Moraine State Forest near Eagle, Wisconsin, about 30 miles west of Milwaukee in 1976, the official bicentennial project of the State of Wisconsin presently offers 43 historical buildings with plans for twelve more by 1983. The buildings are grouped in separate villages along ethnic lines with Danish, Norwegian, Finnish, and Germanic groupings.

In the Germanic village, there are presently 13 buildings, including a house, several barns, and other farm buildings, all dating from 1855 to 1880 and brought from different parts of the state. The Koepsell House, for example, is a half-timbered structure built during the late 1850's by the master builder Friedrich Koepsell. The fully restored house is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. It originally stood at Jackson, Wisconsin in Washington County. Those attending the April 26-28 SGAS annual meeting in Madison will tour the site.

Old World Wisconsin is normally open daily between May 1 and October 31. Contact: Old World Wisconsin, Route 2, Box 18, Eagle, WI 53119.

Peter C. Merrill
Florida Atlantic University

John Philipps, *The Tragedy of the Soviet Germans (A Story of Survival)*, Translated by Herman Wildermuth (Belair, CA: privately printed, 1983) available from the author at 1111 Belair Drive, Fallbrook, CA 92028

This book is a memoir by a Soviet German who grew up in the 20th century and experienced the debacle that befell the Germans in the Soviet Union, first under the Russification policies of Stalin, then through the whipsaw deportations either eastward to Siberia and Central Asia after the Germans invaded in 1941 or westward to the *Warthegau* in southwestern Poland, the latter overtaken and "liberated" by the *Wehrmacht* before they could be deported by Stalin. Philipps, a *Diplom Ingeieur* in Agricultural studies, relies considerably on Father Konrad Keller for historical depictions but recounts much from the wellspring of his own or hearsay experiences.

Supplemented by pictures, recent Soviet census tables, and several maps taken apparently from Karl Stumpp's considerable supply, the book delivers a plethora of facts. Though not systematically organized or documented, there are chapters on such topics as the Soviet-German press, religion, the famines of 1921-22 and 1932-33, Stalin's purges and collectivization of the farms, flight to the *Wartegau*, life there, the life led by Germans in Siberia and their slightly improved fate following the death of Stalin. Of the approximately 145,000 Germans who were re-settled in the *Warthegau* (where Philipps heard for the first time the designation "Black Sea Germans") about 120,000 were "repatriated" by the Red Army, not back to the villages on the Black Sea but to Central Asia, including the author's immediate family - wife, son, mother and father, sisters. Some of the ethnic Germans were released from prison camps following the visit of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer to Moscow in 1955, others not until they had served 20 years as prescribed for those who were thought to have been sympathetic to the Nazi invaders. Drafted into the SS, the author saw action in Hungary while retreating to Southern Austria but was captured by the British. After threats of repatriation and denatification, he was finally freed in 1946 and immigrated to the United States in 1952 where he re-married and raised a new family, not knowing that his first wife had also re-married in Soviet Asia. Through correspondence, Philipps seems to have accumulated details about the fate of many Soviet Germans, whose names appear in his book, and which enhances its value.

LaVern J. Rippley
St. Olaf College

Günter Moltmann, ed. *Germans to America: 300 Years of Immigration, 1683-1983*. Stuttgart and Bonn-Bad Godesberg: Institute for Foreign Cultural Relations, 1982. 192 pp. Here is one of the many welcome products of the attention directed to the "German Tricentennial." Günter Moltmann is professor of history in Hamburg and specializes in German emigration to America. He and four of his students have cooperated to produce twelve short essays covering various aspects of their specialties. Directed to a broad audience and originally in German, the essays are well, even engagingly written. However, the

translations into English are at times too literal.

For several reasons this book is perhaps the best brief introduction we now have to the subject of German immigration. Moltmann provides a succinct survey "300 Years of German Emigration to North America." There is a center section with 80 pages of superb illustrations drawn from both sides of the Atlantic. These alone make the work valuable. The book contains a good bibliography of works in German and English. Illustrations and text are strongest for the period up to 1900 and many essays stress the rapid assimilation of Germans in the United States. This theme is especially marked in the contributions by Agnes Bretting, who tends to slight the yearnings and experiences of Germans unwilling or unable to assimilate rapidly. Also slighted are the problems of Germans as workers. Most of the seven million Germans who came to America were, after all, common laborers. Especially in view of the importance of the book as an introductory work, an index would have been desirable.

WALTER STRUVE, *The City College of The City University of New York.*

Bi-lingual: German-English Parishes in Canada

In the provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia there are 86 Evangelical Lutheran parishes in which German is still being used as the language of services. Among them 61 parishes hold German language services every Sunday. Twenty-five have services twice a month, monthly or less. The bi-lingual groups belong on the whole to the Lutheran Church in America, the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Canada, the Lutheran Church of the Missouri Synod and the Evangelical Lutheran Wisconsin Synod.

Annual Report, 1983. St. John's Evangelical Church, Edmonton, Alberta.

The Preservation Press

National Trust Cookbooks. Traditional American recipes from Trust properties. The Cliveden Recipe Book (1855), Coffee at the Shadows (1856), Decatur House Desserts (1862), Oatlands Cooks Today (1908), and Woodrow Wilson House Cookbook (1935). \$2.50 each.

Measured Drawings of National Trust Properties. Historic American Buildings Survey. Individually packaged 9" x 12" sets for each property. The drawings include site plans, facades, elevations and interior details. Available for: Belle Grove (6431), Casa Amesti (6432), Cliveden (6433), Decatur House (6434), Drayton Hall (6435), Lyndhurst (6436), Pope-Leighey House (6437), The Shadows (6468) and Woodlawn (6439). \$3.95 each.

1849. Belle Grove. 84 pp., illus. \$3.95 (paper). History of the Middletown, Va., estate that includes a 1794 house designed with Thomas Jefferson's assistance.

3389. American Landmarks: Historic Properties of the National Trust for Historic Preservation. 72 pp. illus. \$5.95 (paper). Thirteen essays detailing the histories of each Trust property from Chesterwood in Stockbridge, Mass., to Filoli in Woodside, Calif. Each essay highlighted by illustrations from the Trust collections.

1912. Pope-Leighey House. 120 pp., illus; photos, \$3.95 (paper). Story of the Frank Lloyd Wright Usonian house (1940) built in Falls Church, Va., and later moved near Mount Vernon, Va.

1893. Lyndhurst. 44 pp., color illus. \$2.50 (paper). Story of the Gothic Revival estate (1838, 1864-65, A.J. Davis), Tarrytown, N.Y., once owned by Jay Gould.

2952. The Shadows-on-the-Teche. Marian Page. 166 pp., color illus., \$1.25 (paper). History of the 1834 Trust property in the "poetic Louisiana bayou country."

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Aus der Heimat

Nr. 8
Sonabend, 24. Dezember 1983

Beilage der Hildesheimer Allgemeinen Zeitung

„Texas-Fahrten“ eines Hildesheimers entdeckt

Was der Auswanderer Hermann Seele über seine neue Heimat in Amerika berichtet / Von Dr. Helga Stein

Die Erinnerung an die deutschen Auswanderer nach Amerika vor 300 Jahren beansprucht 1983 besonderes Interesse. Vor allem war es nicht nur das Nachvollziehen der Wanderung und der Ansiedlung im neuen Land. Der neue Aspekt dieses Jahres war auch, daß man nach den Verhältnissen im Ursprungsland, nach den Gründen und Folgen der Auswanderung forscht. (Anmerkung der Redaktion: In diesem Zusammenhang erinnern wir an den Bericht „Hildesheimer Auswanderer kämpften in Texas gegen Not, Krankheit und Indianer“ von Ada Franke-Thies in der Heimatbeilage Nr. 8/1981).

An dem Geschick der Kaufmannsfamilie Giesecke aus Elze versuchte Walter Struve in seinem Buch „Die Republik Texas, Bremer und das Hildesheimische“ (Hildesheim 1983) diesem Aspekt gerecht zu werden. Grundlage des Buches sind die Briefe der Bruder Giesecke. Sie sind aber nicht die ersten Berichte über dieses neue Handelshaus in Brazoria (Texas). Die Anfänge beschreibt Hermann Seele, der die Familie Giesecke kurz nach seiner eigenen Einwanderung 1843 besucht hat und der später seine Eindrücke in verschiedenen Essays in der „Neu-Braunsfeler Zeitung“ publizierte.

Die Grundlage dieser Artikel, die zwischen 1889-1890 erschienen sind und 1936 unter dem Titel „Die Cypresse und Gesamtelte Schriften. Eine Legende aus der Zeit der ersten deutschen Ansiedlungen in West-Texas“ als Sammelband neu aufgelegt wurden, ist vermutlich ein Tagebuch von Hermann Seele. Das Tagebuch, 1843 in Hildesheim begonnen, ist jetzt im „Sophienburg Memorial Museum“ in Neu-Braunfels aufgefunden worden. Prof. Theodore Gish hat es in diesem Sommer aus Houston (University of Texas) nach Hildesheim geführt, um dem bedeutendsten deutsch-texanischen Schriftsteller nachzuspüren.

Seele war Sohn eines Honigkuchenbäckers

Ausgehend von dem „Handbook of Texas, Appendix 1“, das den Ansatzpunkt für die Arbeiten von Prof. Gish war, können wir heute noch einiges über Hermann Seele und seine Familie hinzufügen. Im Handbook heißt es u. a.: „Hermann Seele, am 23. April 1823 in Hildesheim geboren und am 12. Dezember 1843 in Galveston angekommen.“

Hermann Friedrich Seele war der Sohn des Jonas Seele und seiner Frau Anna, geb. Runge. Der Vater war Bäckermeister und Honigkuchenbäcker und wohnte um 1840 in der Dammthorstraße 1360, heute Dammstraße. Hermann Friedrich Seele erscheint mit seinem Zwilingsbruder Heinrich Ludolph in den „Geburtslisten der Militärpflichtigen aus dem Geburtsjahr 1823, Kirchspiel S. Martin.“

Warum Hermann Seele seine Heimatstadt verließ, wissen wir noch nicht. Ist es der Aufschwung der Industrialisierung, der den jungen Mann aus einer traditionsgebundenen Handwerkerfamilie vor eine neue Berufswahl stellte? War es die allgemeine Verarmung? War es die bevorstehende Einberufung (die Liste ist vom 15. August 1843 datiert)? Oder ist es nur der jugendliche Wunsch, aus der Geborgenheit der Dammstraße

Be auszubrechen? Das Tagebuch wird sicher hierzu einige Aufschlüsse bringen.

Jedenfalls kommt Seele 12 Tage vor Weihnachten in Galveston an, das sein späterer Vertrauter, Vorgesetzter und Vorgänger, Reverend L. C. Ervendberg, als

„eine Sandwüste, ohne Baum, ohne Strauch, eine Stadt von einigen Bretterhäusern“ im Jahre 1839 beschreibt (Brief Ervendbergs an Hermann vom 14. 11. 1849 in „Instructionen für deutsche Auswanderer nach Texas...“ Herausgegeben von dem

Verein zum Schutze deutscher Einwanderer in Texas, Wiesbaden 1851. Reprint Berlin 1983).

Sicher hatte sich die Stadt schnell entwickelt, wie ein Bild von 1846 zeigt. Doch zwei Jahre später berichtet ein anderer junger Hildesheimer über sein Weihnachten an diesem Ort. Es ist der 27jährige Ferdinand Roemer, in Berlin gerade zum Dr. phil. promoviert. Unter dem Einfluß von Alexander von Humboldt hatte er sich zu der Reise entschlossen und am 15. März 1845 bei der Hildesheimer Polizei zu einer Forschungsreise nach Nordamerika abgemeldet.

Mit den Augen eines Wissenschaftlers be-

trachtet er seine Umgebung nüchtern und logisch. „Ich verlebte den Weihnachtsabend in Galveston. Von einer Feier desselben mit Weihnachtsbaum und Geschenken wußte man hier nichts, doch wurde er durch kleinere Zusammenkünfte festlich begangen. Die Neger feierten einen solennen Ball, dessen Musik noch spät in der Nacht ertönte. Am folgenden Tag lud mich ein Bekannter ein, mit ihm in das Tremont house, das Hauptgasthaus der Stadt, zu gehen, um ein Glas Whisky-Punsch zu trinken. Dieses ist nämlich hier recht eigentlich das National-Getränk, mit welchem „Christmas day“ verherrlicht wird.“

Erste Weihnachten in der neuen Heimat

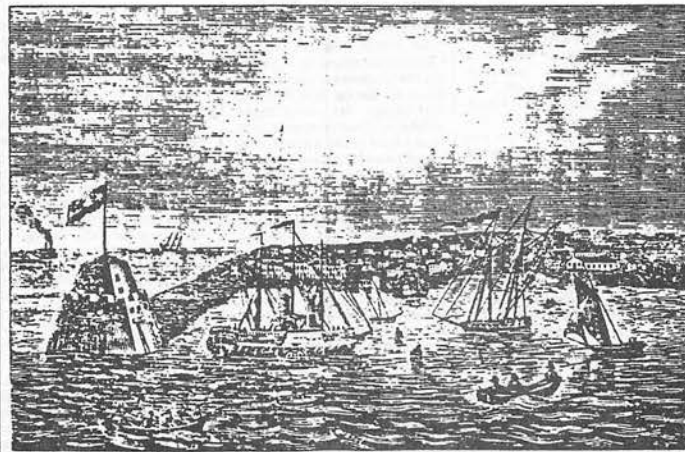
Wenn man diese zwei Beschreibungen Galvestons vor Augen hat, kann man sich auch lebhaft vorstellen, wie es dem 20jährigen Seele zu Mute war, als er fern der Eltern, der Geschwister, des Zwilingsbruders, fern der vertrauten Hildesheimer Umgebung sein erstes Weihnachten in der neuen Heimat erlebte.

Sehr bald schließt sich Seele dem Adelsverein an, der mit den ersten Siedlern nach Westen aufbrach. So ist er einer der Mitbegründer von Neu-Braunfels. Er wird zum Sekretär der protestantischen Gemeinde und später Vertreter und Nachfolger von Reverend Ervendberg. Am 15. August 1845 eröffnet er die erste öffentliche Schule am Fuße des Vereinsberges. Er arbeitet zusammen mit dem Botaniker Ferdinand J. Lindheimer. Eigenartigerweise erwähnt Ferdinand Roemer mit keinem Wort die Hildesheimer in Neu Braunfels, obwohl er längere Zeit an diesem Orte weilte und mit Lindheimer botanische Studien betrieb.

Im Januar/Februar 1847 schließt sich Roemer einer Expedition des Generalkommissärs des Adelsvereins v. Meusebach an, um die Situation im Inland zu erkunden. In seinem Texas-Buch schreibt er 1849: „Es wurden dadurch bei mir und anderen, welche an dem Zuge teilnahmen, die Überzeugung festgestellt, daß der bei weitem größere Teil jenes Landstriches (Der Grant, das vom Adelsverein als Siedlungsgebiet gekaufte Territorium) unfruchtbar und für den Anbau ungeeignet ist, und daß also zu der weiteren Entfernung von der Küste und den angebauten Teilen des Landes noch ein anderer wesentlicher Grund hinzukommt, welcher die Wahl jenes Landstriches als Ort für deutsche Niederlassungen in größerem Maßstabe als durchaus verfehlt erscheinen läßt.“



Von Seeles Elternhaus in der Dammthorstraße (heute Dammstraße), die Richard Heyers Aquarell zeigt, ging die Reise... Aufn.: Roemer-Museum



... nach der Hafenstadt Galveston (Abbildung aus: Struve, Die Republik Texas, Bremen und das Hildesheimische).

Fortsetzung auf Seite 32

„Mein erster Weihnachtsabend in Texas“

Ein Stimmungsbild aus vergangener Zeit / Von Hermann Seele (1823 bis 1902)

Dieser Bericht des Hildesheimer Auswanderers Hermann Seele über seinen ersten Weihnachtsabend in der neuen Heimat Texas wird zum ersten Mal überhaupt in Deutschland veröffentlicht. Den sehr ausführlichen Text, der oft sehr in Einzelheiten geht, haben wir nur unwesentlich gekürzt.

Ziemlich entfernt von dem eigentlichen Geschäftsteile der Stadt Galveston lag das Haus, welches wir im Winter des Jahres 1843 bewohnten, am Strande nahe der Bai und unweit einer Windmühle. Es war am Tage nach unserer Ankunft, am 14ten December, bis Neujahr für acht Dollars durch die Familien Rossi, Behrmann und Budde gemiethet worden. Da ich mit Herrn Carl Rossi einen Vertrag eingegangen war, wonach ich mit ihm zusammen gegen ein Viertel des Ertrags der Ernte auf einem von ihm anzukaufenden Stücke Landes arbeiten wollte, war ich bei ihm einquartiert.

Das Haus stand frei am wenig befahrenen Wege, fast einsam da, war sehr geräumig, zweistöckig aus Holz gezimmert und mit Brettern beschlagen und hatte an der Strassenseite einen kleinen Balkon über der Eingangstür... Rossi's Familie bewohnte zwei freundlich helle Zimmer des oberen Stockwerkes, die anderen Familien und ein Instrumentenmacher Hemmke mit Familie die anderen Räumlichkeiten, bis auf einen grossen Raum, welcher später von den Gebrüdern Bruns, mit ihnen auch von Fritz Heidemeyr bezogen wurde. Ein langer Anbau an der nach dem Wasser zu gelegenen Seite diente als gemeinsame Küche.

Anhaltendes, uns frisch eingewanderten Deutschen nicht als zu kalt erscheinendes Regenwetter hatte die Pflanzenwelt bis dahin frisch erhalten, und die halbtropische Wärme der darauf folgenden Sonnentage den Wuchs derselben gedeihlich gefördert.

Weihnachtsgedanken an die ferne Heimat

So stieg auch am Sonntag den 24ten December die Sonne heiter über dem Golfe empor. In der Frühe und Frische des frühlingsgleichen Morgens ging ich zu einem kleinen nahen Bache, in welchem das aus einer Vertiefung aus dem Sandboden quellende klare und süsse Wasser dem Strande züesielte, und schöpfte mit einer Kelle, bis ich die Eimer gefüllt hatte. Das laute Krähen der Hähne schallte aus vereinzelt liegenden Gehöften zu mir herüber und mischte sich in das muntere Gezwitscher der Vögel und das Brausen des Golfes. Wie schwere Regentropfen lagen die Thaupferlen auf den hohen grünen Grashalmen und hingen an den niedrigen frisch belaubten Kräutern und Sträuchern. In ihnen spiegelten sich die Sonnenstrahlen in farbenprächtigem glitzenden Blinken. - Fröhlich verrichtete ich die mir obliegenden Arbeiten der Hauswirtschaft.



Hermann Seele, Gemälde von Floetz 1851 (in Privatbesitz in San Antonio).

Sie nahmen meine Zeit bis Mittag in Anspruch. Am gemeinsamen Mittagstisch drehte sich unsere Unterhaltung um die Weihnachtsfeier in Deutschland, wo zu dieser Zeit (dort 7 Uhr Abends,) der Christabend längst angebrochen sei. In Gedanken weilte ich bei meinen theuren Lieben jenseits des Meeres; wie ihnen der Weihnachtsbaum im hellen Glanze strahlte und sie daheim meiner in Liebe und Sorgedanken würden. -

Doch hatte ich nicht Muße, solchen Gedanken nachzuhängen, sondern ging als Dolmetscher mit einer Schiffsgenossin Meta zur Stadt, wo sie bei einer amerikanischen Familie Yates als Köchin, mit zehn Dollars Monatslohn in Dienst trat. Nach einem kurzen Weilen in dem angenehmen häuslichen Kreise dieses Herrn, besuchte ich noch die katholische Kirche, in welcher in deutscher Sprache gepredigt wurde. Dann eilte ich nach Hause und blieb dort bis nach dem Abendessen, worauf ich mit Conrad Grube die Sachen des Dr. Müller nach der Wohnung von Alexander Rossi schaffte, da der Dr. an dessen Krankenbette wachen wollte.

Nun war ich frei und ging noch einmal zur Stadt, obgleich der Himmel sich mit grauen Wolken bezog, zur Christuskirche.

Kurze Zeit hörte ich dem mir zu laut und zu schnell predigenden Pastor in der Methodistenkirche zu und begab mich von dort in die hell erleuchtete englische Episcopalkirche. Diese, gleichfalls nur ein Holzgebäude, war festlich mit dunkelgrünen Laubgewinden bekränzt und mit Blumen geschmückt. Ueber dem Altare stand die Inschrift: "Holliness is thy house, o Lord."

Die prachtvolle Ausschmückung mit frischem Grün mitten im Winter erinnerte mich an das Pfingstfest, an dem in der Heimath auch das Gotteshaus mit lichtgrünen Maien geziert war. Der feierliche, vollstimmige Gesang eines gut gebübten Sängerschors erfreute mein Ohr und füllte meine Seele mit heiliger Andacht. Es war das Loblied der himmlischen Heerschaaren in jener heiligen Nacht der Geburt unseres Heilandes: "Gloria sit in exelis Deo!" dem ich so oft in der Christmette gelauscht und in der Tiefe des Herzens klang es wieder: "Per omnia secula seculorum Amen!"

Vor Lust erglühende Wangen herziger Kindlein

So erfüllt von der rechten Christabendstimmung, verließ ich das Gotteshaus und trat hinaus in die dunkle, laue Nacht mit der Menge der Andächtigen, welche sich bald zerstreute, während ich die breite Kirchenstraße entlang wandelte mit dem sehnsüchtigen Wunsche, doch am heutigen Abend einen Weihnachtsbaum zu schauen.

Endlich sollte der Wunsch erfüllt werden. Durch die Fensterladen eines an der rechten Seite der Straße, in einem mit blühenden, duftenden Rosenbüschen besetzten Vorgarten gelegenen Hause drang ein hellerer Schein, als aus anderen Fenstern desselben zu mir einsamen Wanderer herüber. Da stand ich eine Weile vor der Gartenpforte und spähte, und horchte auf die gedämpft zu mir herdringenden jubeienden Kinderstimmen.

Endlich wagte ich zögernd, die Pforte zu öffnen, ging vorsichtig

mit leisem Schritte auf dem Sandwege näher hinzu, stieg ebenso leise die paar Stufen zur Veranda hinauf, hin zum nächsten Fenster und lugte zwischen den behutsam von mir weiter auseinander geschobenen Brettchen der Jalousien hindurch in das freundliche Zimmer. Da schaute ich im Glanze einer kleinen, mit grünem Laube umwundenen und mit bunten Zierrathen geputzten Lichterpyramide, die freudestrahlenden Augen und vor Lust erglühenden Wangen herziger Kindlein und die herrlichen aufgehäuften Gaben. Nicht lange genoß ich den Anblick dieses reizenden Bildes eines glücklichen Familienlebens, froh und doch voll Wehmuth wandte ich meine Schritte, leise und unbemerkt, wie ich gekommen, zur Pforte zurück, trat hinaus und wanderte weiter durch die dunkle Nacht, ein einsamer Fremdling in dem mir noch so neuen Lande.

Ja dunkel war es um mich her und düstre Wolken, die ringsum den Himmel überzogen, verhüllten die freundlichen Sterne, daß sie keinen Lichtblick heriederenden konnten auf meinen Pfad und in meine Brust, um die verhüllte, ungewisse Zukunft meines Lebens zu erhellen. Nichts unterbrach die Stille der Nacht. Nur das Rauschen der Brandung am Golfstrande, bald steigend, bald fallend, auf den Flügeln des sich stärker erhebenden Landwindes getragen, drang in mein Ohr, immer lauter und lauter, je näher ich dem Meere kam, zu dem mein Gang mich führte.

Hier bestieg ich die hohen Sanddünen, welche sich als schützender Wall gegen den Anprall der Wogen die Küste entlang zogen. Vor mir lag das bewegte Meer, welches seine dun-

keln mit weißen Schaumkämmen bedeckten Wellen in unaufhörlicher Folge zu dem flachen, hellgefärbten Strande heranwalzte, auf dem sie klatschend sich brachen, und von anderen schnellfolgenden überholt sich verloren. Ein Schauer vor der mächtigen Naturgewalt erfaßte mich, und ich wandte meine Augen dem Lande zu, das aber auch wie Himmel und Meer in düsterem Grau gehüllt war.

„Ein einzelner Stern wie ein Mädchen“

Da erschien kaum bemerklich am westlichen Horizont ein hellerer freundlicherer Streifen. Aus ihm blickte ein einzelner Stern, verschämt - wie ein Mädchen, das den Geliebten erwartend aus verborgener Stelle hervorlauscht, und scheu sich verbirgt, wenn es statt seiner einen Fremden erblickt, - flüchtig aus der Wolkenlücke hervor und verschwand ebenso schnell wieder, wie er erschienen war. Doch die Bahn war gebrochen. Die dichten, schwarzen Trauerschleier wurden zerrissen, formten sich zu weißen, silbergrauen Schifften, deren luftige Segel bald hier, bald dort einen funkelnden Stern freundlich hernieder schauen ließen. Nur im Südosten, über dem Meere blieb noch dunkel und dräuend eine riesige Mauerwölbung zusammengeballter Wolken stehen. Vergeblich tauchte ein Stern über sie empor, - sie schob sich wieder vor ihm her und wich nicht. Jetzt aber vergoldete sich erst schwach, dann immer stärker ihr oberer Rand, sie leuchtete und in dem Wiederstrahl ihres Lichtes erschien die Insel mit ihren einzelnen hellfarbigen Gebäuden als ein Traumgebilde der Phantasie.

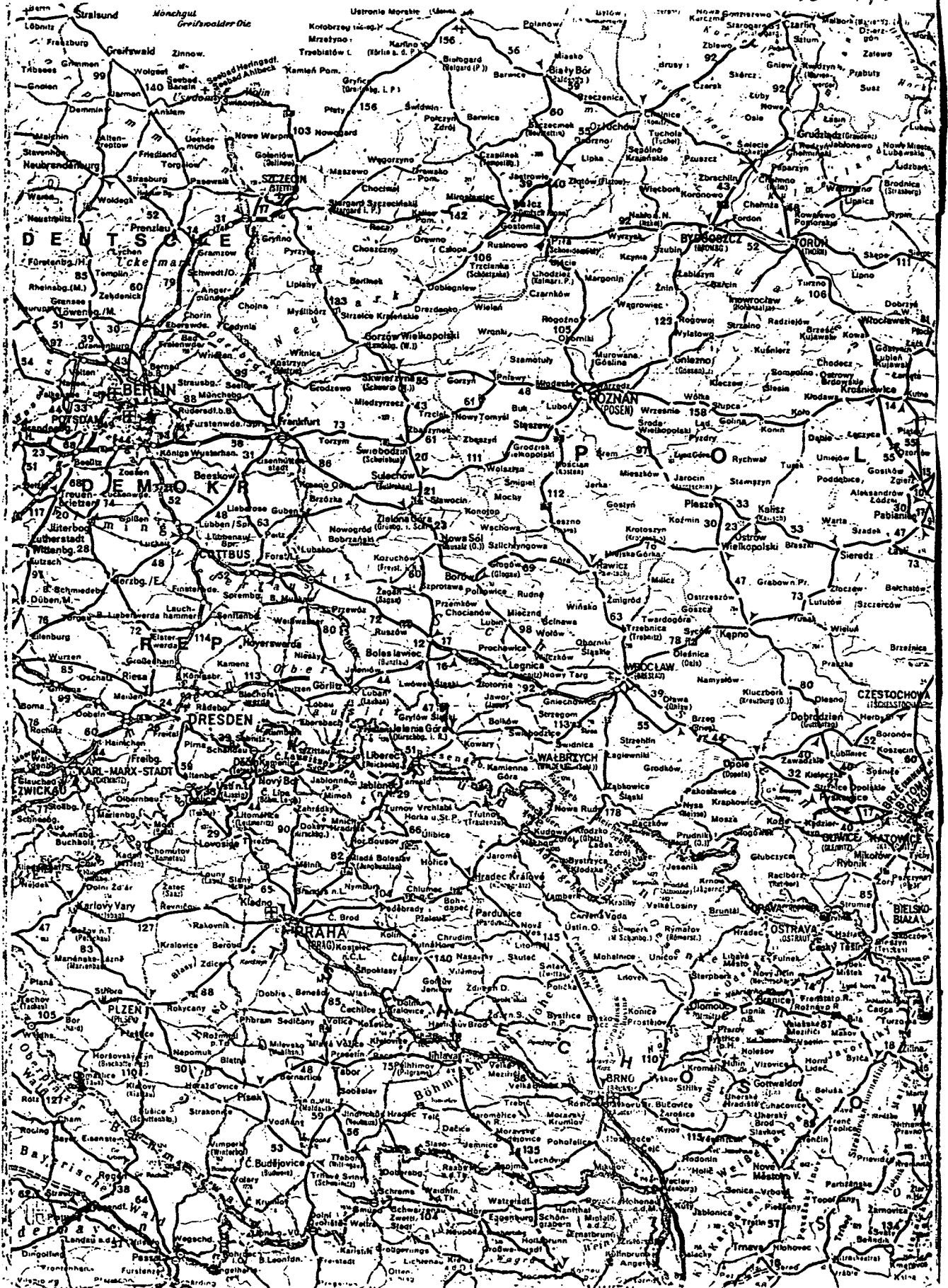
Immer kräftiger leuchtend, immer lichtstrahlender erglänzte der obere Rand des sich verkleinernden zurückziehenden Bogens, bis wie ein Lichtpunkt der Mond über ihn aufzuckte und bald mit seiner goldigen Kuppel den Schlüsselstein des gewaltigen Lichtgewölbens bildete, mit ihm vereint zu der Wolke zu gehören und mit ihrem Lichte zu leuchten schien. Doch bald rang er sich los und stieg frei über den Wolkenrand empor, ein königlicher Herrscher der Nacht, und sandte seine lichten Strahlen auf die friedliche Erde und das wallende Meer, in das die dunkle Wolken-schicht versank. Wie seit Jahrtausenden überstrahlte er mit seinem hellen Widerschein des Sonnenlichtes seine Mutter die Erde, ein erhabenes Bild des Sieges des Lichtes der Wahrheit über die Finsterniß des Irrthums und der Lüge.

Wie mit einem Gförienscheine bedeckt lag jetzt das weite Meer vor mir, eine Strahlenbrücke bildend, auf der meine Gedanken hinüber zogen zur fernem trauten Heimath meiner Lieben im alten Vaterlande und hinauf zu den lichten Himmelshöhen der ewigen Liebe. Und beim Brausen der Wogen klang aus tief bewegter Seele mit frohem Herzen und Munde:

Ehre sei Gott in der Höhe. Frieden auf Erden, Und den Menschen ein Wohlgefallen.

Sent by TED GISH
HOUSTON

FROM TED GOEDEKE, HOUSTON - EAST GERMANY BEFORE 1945 - 148 -



GERMAN TEXANS' GENEALOGY SECTION

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

Passenger and Arrival Lists We may check ships' passenger and arrival lists in several ways. The NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE has, on microfilm, copies of the surviving records from the Port of Galveston for certain quarters of the years 1846 through 1871. This section of records is not indexed. (Actually, it is indexed, but in with records from other Atlantic, Gulf, and Great Lakes ports, some 188 rolls of microfilm for the name index alone.) Please note: effective May, 1984, the NARS has a new procedure for requesting both passenger arrival records and military service records. You must submit a request for these records on a proper form--the new form. For passenger arrival records, the form is NATF Form 81; for military service records, the form is NATF Form 80. You no longer send money with the request. Instead, the NARS searches for your requested record, and, if found, will notify you how much money to send for the copy. The new forms are 3-copy carbon forms, which is why you must have the new forms to comply with the new procedures. Request the forms from: Reference Services Branch (NNIR), National Archives and Records Service, 8th and Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington DC 20408. (You did order the book Guide to Genealogical Research in the National Archives didn't you, as recommended in the previous issue of our Newsletter?)

THE ROSENBERG LIBRARY, 23120 Sealy, Galveston TX 77550, has a copy of the same roll of microfilm as noted above. Because it is not indexed, library staff cannot search this set of lists. You must go there yourself or engage the services of a researcher. However, the Rosenberg Library also has a set of 68 reels of records from the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service covering inbound ship passenger manifests and crew lists for Galveston and other Texas ports covering various dates from late 1895 up to 1954 for some ports (dates vary). This set of records is indexed, so library staff will search two surnames per patron per year for a \$5.00 fee.

And now for the good news! The SOUTHERN HISTORICAL PRESS is publishing the Ships Passenger Lists for the Port of Galveston, the same records as described in both the National Archives and the Rosenberg Library holdings. The volume is due to be available by the end of July. See elsewhere in this section a description of the contents of the book, which lists exactly which records are available through NARS and the Rosenberg Library. We highly recommend purchase of this volume, if not for your personal use, then for your local library and/or genealogical society. (A review copy was promised, but did not arrive as of this writing.)

Oral History Workshops Official records are not the only source of historical documentation. Too often, the only source of information on events past is in the memory of those who experienced those events. In order to encourage historians--yes, family historians and genealogists, too--to record on tape the valuable recollections that will otherwise be lost, Sesquicentennial Oral History Workshops are being conducted around the state of Texas. Your genealogy editor attended the one in San Antonio on May 12. Coming up are oral history workshops on Sept. 8 in Waco, Oct. 20 in San Angelo, Nov. 17 in Corpus Christi, and Dec. 8 in Marshall. There is much to be learned at these workshops--and the best part is that they are free! For further information on the exact time and location, write to: Institute of

Oral History, CSB 401, Baylor University, Waco TX 76798. That is the same address for the Texas Oral History Association, one of the newest organizations of its kind in the nation. Annual dues are only \$5.00. The national organization, the Oral History Association, also has its headquarters in Texas. For information on this organization, write: Oral History Association, NT Box 13734, Denon TX 76203. Here, dues are \$15.00, which includes the annual Oral History Review and a quarterly newsletter.

Victoria County Genealogical Society Your genealogy editor is pleased to address the members of this group on July 23 on the topic of German Texans' Genealogical Research. Thanks for thinking of us.

1890 Census It is generally accepted that no Census records are available for 1890. These records were destroyed or badly damaged by a fire in Washington in 1921. Less than one percent of the schedules remain. However, among that one percent are names of 6,160 Texans! In the National Archives and Records Service microfilm series M407 are three rolls of film containing Texas records from: Ellis County (J.P. No. 6, Mountain Peak and Ovilla Precinct), Hood County (Precinct No. 5), Rusk County (No. 6 and J.P. No. 7), Trinity County (Trinity Town and Precinct No. 2), and Kaufman County (Kaufman). The index to these rolls is in series M496, two rolls.

Mortality Schedules While we're talking about Census Records, have you ever checked into the "Mortality Schedules?" These list persons who died within one year preceding the official census date (June 1) in 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880. The amount of information recorded varies from one census to another, but in all years the place of birth, the month of death, and the cause of death were supposed to have been recorded. Try this if you think you have an ancestor who died within a year of the census taker's visit.

The Czech Heritage Society is dedicated to preserving and maintaining the culture and language of the Czechs in Texas. The group is looking for volunteers to help in the ambitious task of registering all persons of Czech-Moravian descent in Texas--past and present--and particularly in collecting and extracting public and church records pertaining to Czechs and Moravians in Texas. The group also publishes a magazine called "Nasé Dejiny" ("Our History"), the only magazine on Czech genealogy. For information on the organization, contact Robert Janak, President, 545 Threadneedle, Beaumont TX 77705. For information on the publication, write to Doug Kubicek, P O Box 45, Hallettsville TX 77964. For information on the volunteer effort to extract records, write to Albert J. Blaha, Sr., 9174 Westview, Houston TX 77055 or call (713) 465-7665. Mr. Blaha reports that several of their members are also GTHS members and he knows of one family that was reunited through our publication after some 100 years of separation. He praises our Newsletter quite highly.

The Palatines If you have an interest in the 18th century Palatine emigration, you should subscribe to The Lost Palatine, a monthly newsletter devoted to the genealogy and culture of America's Rhine Valley immigrants. One year's subscription is \$10.00. Write to Gail Breitbard, Rt 1, Box 1160, Estero FL 33928.

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.

Ardonne Workman, 1803 Palma Plaza, Austin TX 78703 was mentioned in the last Newsletter for her interest in the Conrad Schueddemagen family (also found as Schuddemagen, Shuddemagen, and Shudde). The June issue of Texas Highways carried an article on Round Top that mentions the weathered tombstones of the Bethlehem Lutheran Church. Among the names mentioned on these stones is Schuddemagen (also Leonhardt, Schulze, and Zwernemann). The Judge Henkel and Schuddemagen House is noted as possibly the finest example of Saxon architecture in Texas. Ardonne reports that her daughter owns one of the original pieces of furniture. Ardonne's grandfather, John Schueddemagen and a cousin (last name Froehner) put the schmutz on the steeple of the church in 1860. It was found during restorations for the 100th anniversary. The family has complete information on Conrad and his family except for the date of his entry into the US, the name of the ship, and the place where it landed. They have pinpointed the arrival as 1847, but apparently not in the fourth quarter, the only period of 1847 for which Galveston arrival records are available. LaVerne Bryson Holt, also a great granddaughter of Conrad, edited the recollections of John and Anna Shuddemagen's children into an 87-page book in 1980. The narratives are delightful, not really a genealogy, per se, but the kind of stories every family wishes it had put down on paper. Remember Mother's near-fatal accident? the time the three little ones hid under the bed when Bill came courting? when Alma told Louis he could plant his rubber ball and it would bear lots of balls? what we did when we heard father say the hot weather made the hens lazy and perhaps we should paddle their tails? Best of all are the recollections of how the eight children received their education, at home, at the country schools, and then at the university. And how each one carved out his or her own life. Ardonne has several extra copies if anyone is interested. She is also descended from the Romberg, Franke, and Fuchs families.

Carol Stock, Rt 1, Rosebud TX 76570 is researching Johann George Stock who was born Jan. 14, 1832, in Bavaria. He married Therasia Roeber (also found as Ripper, Ripple, and Weber) and they settled in Colorado County. Therasia was born June 3, 1848, in Austria. Her first husband was Antonio Frick. Carol has used Walter P. Noser's book and Pilgrimage to the Past, but those Stock families are not the same. Let's try to help Carol sort out the various Stock families of Texas.

John W. Bormann, 16100 Space Center #603, Houston TX 77062 received a letter from Peter Albert Bormann, 3100 Celle, Hodenbergstr.1, West Germany, requesting help in finding information about Wilhelm Bormann, a son of his great great grandmother, who came to Abilene in 1843 and married there in 1852 or 1853. Your Genealogy Editor has tried to help out, writing several letters. We do know that Abilene, Texas, was not established until 1881, and Taylor County was created only in 1858. The Taylor County Clerk has confirmed the unavailability of marriage records for 1852-3. Since Abilene,

Kansas, was settled earlier, we tried that, but received a report that the early records were destroyed by fire. There is only one family named Borman in the current Abilene TX telephone book, but they reported being from Iowa and living in Abilene due to military assignment. Nor is Frank Borman, former astronaut and president of Eastern Airlines, a member of this family. (He, too sent a nice letter.) If any of our members knows of this particular Wilhelm Bormann family, please write to your Genealogy Editor or directly to Peter Albert Bormann in Germany. Look in your local telephone book and ask all Bormanns or Bormans if this is their ancestor. The Germans would do it for us!

Noma Jane Rorie Edge, P O Box 128, Colorado City TX 79512 sent us 10 pages of ancestor charts on her own and her husband's families. Of course, we cannot print ancestor charts because of the space they take, but we can extract the names of families of German origin. In the family of her husband, Walter Scott Edge, Jr., the maternal great grandfather was Christina Herman F. Linburg who came to America with his sister (her name and age unknown) in 1845 when he was 8 years old. He married Eva Catherine Zowarka who was born in either Alsace Lorraine or in Poland; her parents were born in Poland. Herman and Eva were married at Victoria, and the 1880 Census shows them in Nueces County with four children. They moved to Goliad where Herman was rancher and owned a butcher business until his death in 1913. Both are buried at Goliad. Jean thinks Herman and his sister may have first settled at Galveston. Does anyone know of her name? Another great grandfather was William Hardy or Harde who was born in 1845 in Germany and died in 1883, with burial in Austin County, Texas. His first wife was Henrietta Bokar, a native of Leipzig who came to the U.S. in 1867. Her father died enroute and was buried at sea. Jean is trying to find the names of Henrietta's parents and the names of the ships arriving about that time from Germany. Walter's line also includes the Myers family who were in North Carolina in 1780. Perhaps further research will trace this family to Germany also. Jean has traced her own family to Revolutionary War ancestors and has her Taylor ancestors traced though Virginia back to John Taylor, born in 1478, Rotbury, Northumberland, England.

Eugene Voelkel, 8 Ravens Perch, Bryan TX 77802 provided a story on the Voelkel family for our previous issue. For this issue, we are using his story on the Schulze family. John Ernest Schulze, Jr., was born in Anholdt Dassau, Saxony, in 1826 and came to America in 1860 with his wife Dorette and three children: Gottfried, Herman, and Louise. They landed at Galveston and went overland to Austin County, settling in the New Ulm community. Several days after their arrival in New Ulm, Dorette died, leaving John a widower with three children under age 6 in a strange land where a civil war was about to erupt. He placed the children with neighboring pioneer families while he joined the army of the Confederacy. After the war, he married Louise Schmidt, obtained his citizenship, and had eight additional children. These were: Ferdinand, Lena (Weber), Toni (Bartling), Ernest, August, Richard, Augusta (Voelkel), and Walter. John Ernest Schulze spent the remainder of his life as a carpenter, farmer, and rancher in the Haw Creek community of Fayette County. He died in 1917 and is buried in the Haw Creek Cemetery next to his second wife. The descendants of John Ernest Schulze meet for an annual family reunion at the Round Top Rifle Association Hall on the second Sunday of each July. Approximately 100 descendants attend. A comprehensive listing of family members is maintained and updated at each reunion. The family is always interested in hearing from additional family members and encourages the younger ones to take an active part in passing

the family tradition to future generations through the annual reunions. Eugene is secretary of the Schulze Reunion Association and President of the Voelkel Reunion Association. He'd be glad to send flyers to anyone who is interested.

Pauline Albers, P O Box 97, Barnhart MO 63012 is looking into the origins of her great grandparents Ludwig Bogusch or Bogus and Henriette Jansen. They settled in the South Illinois area known as Deutsches Huegel (Dutch Hill) near New Athens. The mother became ill with smallpox, was taken to a "pest house" in Belleville, Illinois, and died there. Upon visiting her, the husband contracted the disease and died also. Pauline was told that they were buried at the hospital, in one common grave along with the many other patients who died of the disease in those days. Their son, her grandfather, was only about 9 or 10 years of age at the time and could not remember anything concerning them. This is why Pauline is interested in German family genealogy. She knows only that the family came from Prussia and were of the Catholic faith. She has written to Herr Dietrich Volger of Nurnberg who recommended our GTHS. She has also placed a query in the "Familienkundliche Nachrichten" publication and has received a letter about archival records in Germany. Now she needs help translating the German.

Viola Gilley, 218 Emporia La., Duncanville TX 75116 discovered during her research last summer that her great grandfather Kring came to Texas in October, 1845, on the ship "Herschel" under a German Immigration Contract with the Verein. She obtained a copy of the contract from the General Land Office in Austin (78701). The land given to him was two 320-acre parcels in present day Kimble County. She feels the land was probably sold very cheaply because they were farmers and needed good soil. The 1860 Census shows John Kring living in Leon County with 600 acres of land. His youngest daughter was Viola's maternal grandmother. She would like to know more about the Krings and hopes that there are other descendants who read this Newsletter.

Carolyn Overstreet, P O Box 125, Hondo TX 78661 is planning to publish the history of the Flach family this fall. She has not been able to locate one branch of the family, so she is looking for a friendly contact in DeWitt County, preferably in Cuero, to help her find relatives. She has a few clues that this family moved to Cuero in 1913 and has written letters to officials there, but since time is of the essence, she would like some personal help from a GTHS member. She went to Germany last year and was able to research back to the middle 1600s on the ancestors. Now she has more than 400 descendants into 1984. She is planning a hardbound book, about 260 pages, with photographs and charts. Carolyn promises to keep us posted on the projected publication date, but please help her find her Cuero kin.

Alberto Martinez III, #1 Circle Dr., Sugarland TX 77478 has been researching his mother's family history within the past year. His mother's maiden name was Dorothy Starr Peterman, the daughter of Frank Rudolph and Adela Petermann. He is trying to locate information on Francis Petermann, Sr., who immigrated to Texas in 1846 from Germany aboard the "Andacia." Alberto has found no information on his date of birth or date of death. One of the family members says he died about 1870 to 1875. He does know that Francis married Carolina Juenke on October 30, 1850, in Fredericksburg. They had eight children: Karl, William, Elisa, Augusta, Emma, Lina, Frank, and August. Frank Petermann was Alberto's great grandfather, and he married Josephine Dacy on May 8, 1887. Alberto has been able to locate almost everyone except those above and their children. In January of this year, he visited the Ben

Hagels who now own what is left of the Petermann family farm. On one acre of land, the aunt and uncle Robert and Selma Petermann are buried. This place is located 5.5 to 6 miles outside Fredericksburg on Highway 16. There is also a marker posted showing that 15 people are buried there. Anyone who has any information on the above may correspond with Alberto at the above address. He also requests that our readers and members in Germany copy this query and publish it in German genealogical journals.

Meta Straach Meyers, P O Box 12844, Austin TX 78711 reports that her father Otto Straach was born in 1870 in Senst bei Straach, Germany. He came to Texas in 1890 and settled at Post Oak Point in Fayette County. At Post Oak Point, he married Anna Landig in 1894. She had been born in 1871 in Coswig bei Wittenbert, Luther Stadt, Germany, and came to Shelby in Fayette County in 1872. At their wedding, the German hymn "Jesu Geh Voran" was sung--and the same hymn has been sung at the wedding of all the children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren! Besides Meta, the youngest, the other children were; Ewald Martin, Gottlieb Reinhold, Frederick Otto, Ada Marie, Lucie Anna and Millie Minna (twins). Anna died in 1951 and Otto died in 1954; both are buried at Rowena, Texas.

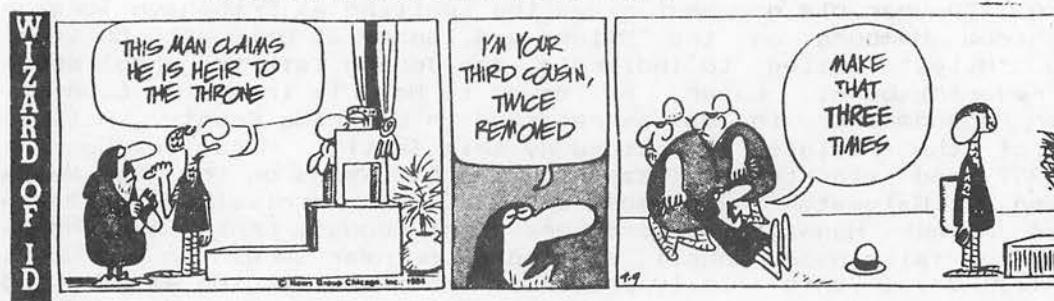
Hillia Mittanck Donahue, P O Box 132, Bellville TX 77418 tells us about her paternal grandparents and the Mittanck (originally Mittank) and Sonsel families. Johann Friedrich David Mittank was born in 1826 in Probstagen, Prussia. A 130-year old document gives the spelling as Probsthain Torgaunn. He sailed from Hamburg on the "Miles" and landed at Galveston on Sept. 1, 1854. The "Miles" sailed to Indianola, and Johann left the ship there and went to Fredericksburg. Later, he moved to New Ulm in Austin County. He married her grandmother in 1857 as recorded in Colorado County. Hillia has no record of the religion practiced by this family. Magdalena Sonsel was born in 1837 and migrated to Texas with the 513 Wends on the "Ben Nevis." They arrived at Galveston in December of 1854. Upon arrival, Magdalena with her widowed mother Hanna, three brothers (Carl August, Ernst, and Andreas), and one sister (also named Hanna), settled in or near Serbin in Lee County. In the early days, this family practiced the same religion as the Wendish settlers, but most of Hillia's side of the family became Methodist. There is a Mittanck who is a Methodist minister in Austin and one a minister of the Evangelical Free Church in Corpus Christi.

Marijo Lehmann Young, 7614 Del Monte, Houston TX 77063 is interested in Johann and Eva (Neumann) Lehmann who settled in Washington County. She thinks they were Lutheran. Their son Gustav Hermann was her grandfather. He lived in Brenham in Washington County. She is also interested in Mary Ann Durham who married John Valentine Pou and lived in Panola County. She was Baptist.

Patricia H. Gent, 1612 Springbrook Court, Decatur GA 30033 is a new member and writes that her mother Anita Elise Hoffmann Stork was born in 1913 in Fayette County, the youngest of three daughters of Ida (Stork) and August Hoffmann. Her parents divorced in 1914, and Ida died two years later. Anita was adopted by her maternal grandparents Wilhelmine (Voelkel) and William Stork of Round Top. They were members of the Lutheran faith. Anita and her cousins all attended the little school/church which is now part of the Henkel Square restoration. The Stork line has been traced to the immigrant ancestor Philipp Stork and published in a book by Rose M. and Oliver Stork, so Patricia is trying to trace other lines. She needs information on two women who married into the Stork line. They were Eliza Wunderlich (1836-1868)

the wife of Johann Philipp Stork and also Maria Elisabeth Paul wife of Philipp Peter Stork. Anita's maternal grandmother Wilhelmine Voelkel was the oldest child of John Langerhans Voelkel (b. 1829, Prussia, d. 1908, Waldeck, Fayette County). His wife was Sophie Find (b. 1838, Germany, d. 1908, Waldeck). John came to America in 1846 with his father Henry and brothers Henry, Jr., Ludwig, and William. He was almost eighteen by the time he came and spoke only German. A story is told that while walking home from Roeder's Mill, where he had carried his corn to be ground into meal, he met a "social outcast kitty" which perfumed his corn meal after John Langerhans got overly friendly and petted it too much! Wonder who was the "social outcast" after that? (Anita, we suggest you contact Eugene Voelkel, see above for address. Your Voelkel family sounds like it may be the same as his that we published in the last issue.) Anita's paternal grandfather was Heinrich Hoffmann (b. 1840, Germany, d. 1910, Haw Creek). He came to America in 1867 with his wife of two years Elise Wied. His parents were Simon and Susanna Hoffmann, and hers were Alexander and Anna (Dornhoefer) Wied. Anita knows that there must still be descendants of these families in the Fayette County area and she would appreciate any information, especially on the Hoffmann side. She does not have any pictures of her ancestors and would gladly pay postage and photocopying charges if anyone else has photos. She will answer all letters and offers in exchange to help anyone needing records in the Atlanta area.

GENEALOGY CAN BE FUNNY, TOO!!



MULTI-ETHNIC FOLKLIFE MASS, SUNDAY, AUG. 5, San Antonio

Each year during the Texas Folklife Festival, the Texas Catholic Conference on Ethnic Community Affairs sponsors a multi-Ethnic Folklife Mass. This year it will be at Villita Assembly Hall in downtown San Antonio on Sunday, August 5, at 10:00 AM. There will be flags, costumes, and refreshments afterwards of many countries, as we gather to celebrate our diversity in unity. We hope the Germans will be there in large numbers.

GENEALOGY REQUEST

I need more information on my great-grandparents, Franz and Minna (REINHARDT/REINARZ) GRAF and their relatives, who had arrived here in the United States (name of ships are unknown) from Germany. From there, they all went to Bexar County, Texas. I had collected this information from 1900 Census Bexar County, Naturalization Records from Bexar County Courthouse in San Antonio and etc. If any of you know or have some information about any of them, please write to me. M. C. Forister, 2310-A Rebel Road, Austin, Texas 78704.

Andreas RUDLOFF, born June 22, 1856 in Villdorf(f) (?), King of Prussia, and his wife, Theresa (GRAF) (Franz's sister), born February 8, 1855, arrived in Galveston, Texas on November 13, 1882. Their small son (name and age are unknown) died earlier on that ship and was buried at sea. Their other children were born in Bexar County, near Cibolo. The family then moved to Cross Plains, Callahan County, Texas in 1906.

2 days later (or same day with Andreas) - Johan GRAF (Franz's brother?), born 1860 in Prussia, arrived in Galveston, Texas on November 15, 1882. Johan was living in Los Angeles, California in 1922. He was killed by a run-away team of mules (in Clyde, Callahan County, Texas?). Date and place are unknown.

6 months later - Charles RUDLOFF (Andreas' brother?), born June, 1855-57, in Machterburg (?), Germany, with his wife, Wilhelmina, born January, 1852, arrived in New York, New York on May 1, 1883. Two of their four children were born in San Antonio, Frederick, born April, 1889, and Charles, born September 23, 1893 and died on June 28, 1942 in San Antonio at the age of 48. Widow's name was Dena, an adopted son was Werner and a niece was Mrs. Edgar Becker.

2 months later - Franz GRAF, a Catholic, born May 24, 1853 in Hannover, Prussia, with wife, Minna (REINHARDT/REINARZ), a Methodist, born October 10, 1853 in Germany, with their five children, Otto, Henry (born January 18, 1879 in Sielsdorf (?), near Koln/Cologne, Germany), Frank, Dora and a three-month-old Pauline, arrived in Baltimore, Maryland from Bremen on July 21, 1883 on the S.S. OHIO Steamship. They went by train to Bexar County, near Kirby, where they had six more children, Lizzie, Rosa (died in 1887 at the age of 8 months, and place of burial is unknown), Metha, Alvina, Frido and Willie.

11 months later - William REINHARDT (Minna's father?), born 1817 in Magdeburg, Prussia, arrived in Baltimore, Maryland on June 16, 1884 (his name was not on the passenger lists). I was told that Minna's parents arrived in Galveston, Texas, and her father was drowned, found in shallow water at Corpus Christi Bay. Wilhelmina REINHARDT's widow of William (Minna's parents?) residence was 509 Dallas Street in San Antonio in 1889-1890. The dates and places of Minna's parents' births, marriages, deaths, burials and their full names are unknown.

7 years later - Jakob GRAF (Franz's brother?), born December, 1847-49 in Machteburg (?), Prussia, with wife, Barbara, born November, 1849 in Germany, with their daughters, Agnes and Rosa, arrived in New York, New York on March 23, 1891.

2 years later - Herman GRAF, born February, 1871 and his brother, Albert GRAF, born August, 1872 (sons of Jakob), both born in Machteburg, (?), Germany, and single, arrived in New York on June 14, 1893. (The record in 1900 Census showed that they had arrived with their parents and two sisters in 1891).

Minna REINHARDT had one sister, who lived in California (name and date are unknown).

Franz GRAF could had another sister, Anna Martha GRAF, married Arthur Hugo SCHNEIDER. Children were Anna Martha, Richard Paul and Hugo Franz Alvin (born April 8, 1906 in Schertz, Bexar County, Texas).

GENEALOGY RESEARCH IN GERMANY

Walter P. Noser

5326 Yarwell
Houston TX 77096

Several important steps must be taken at home before traveling abroad. It will be useful to work out a family tree diagram, working backward from yourself and your immediate family. It is necessary to consult personal and public documents in order to establish the exact points of origin of your progenitors who migrated to the U.S.A. After writing down the information handed down by oral tradition from family members, it must be verified and corrected by written records.

Vital statistics of births, baptisms, marriages, deaths and burials can be found in family bibles, in diaries and old letters, on tombstones, on military records, in wills, in land record transactions, on old photographs, on certificates of naturalization, family histories and other sources.

A great deal of time is required in reading microfilm census records in genealogy libraries such as Clayton Library and libraries of The Church of Latter Day Saints. Much traveling is involved if you wish to see original vital records in the various States and Counties in which your progenitors lived. Of course much can be obtained by writing to the various locations for specific information. One should always enclose a self addressed stamped envelope when requesting information.

Ships lists of the ports of New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New Orleans and Galveston can be consulted for names of family members arriving with the immigrant. The name of the ship and approximate date of arrival must be known in order to reduce the time it takes to get this information. There are ship lists available in Germany for ships which left from Hamburg but the lists from Bremen were destroyed during World War Two. The spelling of names on ship lists and on other public records varies with the official writing the information and one should look for names which sound and spell differently in German than in English.

My wife and I have spent many hours doing research for our German ancestors. We have gone to many libraries, County and State court houses, looked for records of births, marriages and deaths in church and civil archives, read microfilm census and land records, searched in surrogate records of wills, read tombstone inscriptions, looked for old photographs, read ship lists for names of immigrants and used various secondary sources such as county histories, family histories, family tradition and other sources. We have interviewed many people who knew some members of our families and have tried to verify our information from several sources. Records from local and Salt Lake City libraries of The Church Of Latter Day Saints have been consulted for family information. We have searched United States and German maps for locations where our Ancestors lived.

At a local meeting of The German Texan Heritage Society we met Marek Lucas, the local representative of The German Rail Agency and the DER, the German Travel Agency. He told us of a planned direct flight from Houston to Frankfurt, West Germany at an

attractive rate. We decided that we had sufficient family information to spend three weeks in Germany to visit the villages in Germany where some of our ancestors had lived before 1850. The DER Agency made arrangements for travel by air, rent car and rail. They also made hotel reservations at hotels adjacent to the main rail stations in the locations which we selected. No deposit was required for the hotel reservations and we were free to change hotels once we arrived in Germany.

Before leaving for Germany we provided ourselves with maps of the places we wished to visit. The handiest map we had for touring was a pocket size "FLYDRIVE ATLAS GERMANY" in the scale of 1-500000 (1 cm = 500 meters) published by Lufthansa & Avis. It had large scale maps of the major airports and roads leading from the airports. We arrived at Frankfurt Airport at 9:00 AM, received our Volkswagen by 10:00 and had little difficulty in finding highway E4 to Alsfeld. The 100 KM drive took about two hours. We were amazed at the speed used by the local drivers but we found that the trucks stayed in the extreme right lane at their legal speed of 100 km/hr.

We expected language difficulties. I had written to the manager of the "Schwalbennest" (Swallow's Nest) hotel at our first stop in Alsfeld requesting him to obtain the services of a guide who could speak German and English. The manager and owner, L. Schreiner, arranged for our guide, Sibylle Appel, to meet us within an hour of our arrival about noon on 26 MAY, 1983. She insisted that we travel with her in her car rather than in the Volkswagen we had rented that morning at the Frankfurt Airport. She called the Burgermeister of Ruhlkirchen and made an appointment to meet with him on the following morning.

Sibylle gave us a delightful tour of the attractive medieval old section of Alsfeld, the market town of the adjacent villages. Most of the buildings are "fachwerk" or half-timbered structures with each upper floor jutting out about a foot over the next lower floor. They were built of local rock between 1300 and 1600 A.D. The cobble-stone streets were narrow and winding and daytime traffic was limited to pedestrians and bicycles. The local historical museum had interesting displays of old furnishings, clothing and crafts. We obtained historical pamphlets on the local area including one pamphlet on the village and church in Ruhlkirchen. This local museum also gave hotel and room rental advice and rates. The local stores of this market town were stocked with all needed staples and supplies for the adjacent villages. The stores were attractive and interesting. Sibylle took us to a pretty coffee shop for sweet cakes, ice cream and coffee. She took us into a colorful 14th century wine cellar with a lot of old furnishings.

My mother was a German with a family name of Schlitt. Her Grandfather, Heinrich Schlitt, came to this country about 1850 from Ruhlkirchen, Kreis Fulda, Kurhessen, Germany. We found that recent reorganization of counties and districts in Germany has changed the names of localities and this adds to the difficulties in getting the exact present day name of the location from which the immigrant came. In the Mormon Library in Salt Lake City, Utah, I found microfilm records from Diosanarchiv Mainz titled Germany, Hessen, Ruhlkirchen, Dekanat Alsfeld, Hessen, Germany:

Roman Catholic Kirchenbuch 1792-1830. This contained records of Baptisms, Marriages and Deaths and I was able to get this vital information on my mothers family beginning with the baptismal date 15 Jan. 1798 of Andreas Schlitt, son of my great-great-great-great grandparents Joseph Schlitt and Maria Elizabeth Schmitten.

Sibylle drove us to Ruhlkirchen on the following morning to meet with Herr August Pfeffer, the Burgermeister of Ruhlkirchen. He was courteous and helpful to us. He made reproductions of the pages from the Roman Catholic Kirchenbuch which contained baptismal, marriage and death records of the Schlitt family between 1792 and 1852 (about the time when my great grandfather Heinrich Schlitt emigrated from Ruhlkirchen to America). He promised to obtain earlier records of the family if they could be found in any church records. Civil records prior to the church records were not available. He gave us a history of the community of Ruhlkirchen which had celebrated a 750th jubilee in 1981. Bands from the 3rd U.S. Armored Division and from the English town of Ashbourne had participated in the celebration. He gave us a large scale map of the Vogelsberg Area and a reproduction of a picture of the local wedding attire.

Herr Pfeffer showed us around the small rural community. He took us to the church, the cemetery, the sportshaus or community building and into his attractive home. There is one small grocery store in the same building as the post office and a hardware store with limited agricultural supplies in a basement of a home. Nearly all the homes have attached barns which are unusually clean. Dairy products seem to be the one source of income. There has been a decline in the population in recent years as there is no incentive for young people to remain in a community where they can not hope to get a better life.

Sibelle did not have time to contact any of the Schlitt family still living in the community. We found recent tombstones of the family in the cemetery. A large open grass covered area marked the location of old graves that were not kept up by surviving relatives. We are hoping that Herr Pfeffer will soon send us the earlier history of the Schlitt family. Pleasant memories remain of our visit to this small 750 year old village which is located about 75 miles Northeast of Frankfurt, West Germany.

Mr. Albert Schweiger of Houston, Texas has translated the history of the church and community from German to English. The community has changed very little physically during the centuries but it has been owned by church and civil authorities, changed from Catholic to Lutheran and back to Catholic and now has the address 6327 Ruhlkirchen-Antrifftal, Vogelsbergkreis, Hessen, West Germany. Information on the community (Gemeinde) can be obtained by writing to The Burgermeister at the above address.

We drove from Alsfeld to Marburg to visit the first Gothic cathedral built in Germany. From Marburg we drove to Kassel, the capital city of Hessen where we had hotel reservations. Kassel is a beautiful city with many attractions. Our hotel room was noisy so we checked out after one night and proceeded to Drensteinfurt in Westphalia.

Some history of German ancestors in Texas with the family names of Beimer (Silkenbaumer), Burttschell, Neuendorff, Pieper, Stock and Theuman can be found in a small book entitled "Early German Immigrants To Bernardo, Mentz, Frelsburg in Colorado County, Texas" which Garnett wrote with some of my research aid. We have placed copies in Clayton Library, in The Texas Archive Library in Austin, in The Texas Historical Collection of the Houston Public Library, in local libraries of Columbus and Eagle Lake in Colorado, County, Texas, in The Daughters of The Republic Library at The Alamo in San Antonio and in The Archives Library of The Institute of Texas Culture in San Antonio, Texas.

A short time before leaving Houston, my wife, Garnett, wrote letters to Frau Anna Maria Lucking, Annerkamp 7, 4406 Drensteinfurt, West Germany, and to Mr. & Mrs Albert G. Silkenbaumer, 4715 Ascheberg, Westfalen, Kreis Lüdinghausen, Osterbaur 12, Germany. She explained that Mrs. Albert Helpert of Dallas, Texas had told her that the Silkenbaumer name had been shortened to Beimer by one member of that family when he came to Texas in 1835. Garnett is a descendant of John Henry Silkenbaumer and wanted to get additional information on the Silkenbaumer family from records in the area.

We were fortunate to contact Mrs. Lucking on Sunday. She had not yet received the letter from Garnett and it took her by surprise. Garnett explained her relationship to the Helpert and Silkenbaumer families and since Mrs. Lucking had aided Mrs Helpert with genealogical research she agreed to help us by introducing us to the Silkenbaumer family and to accompany us to Münster on Monday. Mrs. Lucking made a hotel reservation for us in the Zum Post Hotel in Drensteinfurt for the night. She also arranged for us to accompany her and a friend to Lüdinghausen to see a parade celebrating their 150th Shutzenfest and to see an exhibition of art in a moated castle.

Mrs. Lucking made arrangements for us to visit with the Silkenbaumer family who lived about five miles away. They have a large farm on which they raise grain to feed the swine they keep in big red brick barns. Garnett wrote to them as she did to Mrs. Lucking explaining her interest in their mutual ancestry. She told them of our meetings with Emma (Mrs. Albert) Helpert of Dallas and asked if they could provide her with additional information on their family. They had not received the letter mailed from Houston nine days earlier. Fortunately, Garnett had a copy with her and Mrs. Lucking translated it from English to German. We had a short but pleasant visit with them.

Their large red brick house was built in the 19th century and is attached to an older portion now used to store grain and farm supplies. Their home is pleasant and filled with pretty furnishings.

Hedwig Silkenbaumer who appears to be about 65 years old is the last member of her family. Her brothers were killed during World War Two. She married Albert Grove under the condition that he agree to take the Silkenbaumer name. They adopted a boy who has since married and has a small son. Thus the Silkenbaumer name remains with the farm. Incidentally, the name of Silkenbaumer is

still shown on large scale maps of the area. She has corresponded with Emma Helpert who has visited the Ascheberg area on two occasions. She seemed pleased to find out that she and Garnett share some of the same ancestry. Garnett gave her a copy of her book on the early Germans in Colorado, County, Texas. She gave Garnett a picture of the Silkenbaumer Hof. We made slide pictures of their home and of the St. Lambert catholic church in Ascheberg where the vital records of the Silkenbaumer family have been kept since the marriage of Vincent Silkenboemer to Elizabeth Schemmans on 13 Nov. 1650. Spelling of the name has been changed from time to time because some of the people had little education and probably could not read or write.

Mrs. Lucking accompanied us to Münster to act as guide and to aid us in our research. Because of possible parking problems, she suggested that we park our rent car at the Hotel Kaiserhof and take a taxi to the Catholic archives (Bistumsarchiv Münster, 4400 Münster, Georgskommende 19). Herr Witt, the archivist was efficient and courteous and Mrs. Lucking was able to get the vital information we wanted about the Catholic families who had lived in Münster.

The charming Mrs. Lucking was a recent resident of Munster so she took us to lunch at the renowned "Pinkus Muller" restaurant which was one of her favorite places. We continued our research in the afternoon at the Staatsarchiv, Münster, Bohlweg 2, Nordrhein-Westfalen. I had read and reproduced pages from a book at Clayton library: "American Genealogical Resources in German Archives (AGRIGA): A Handbook" by Clifford Neal Smith and Anna Piszczan-Czaja Smith. Information from this book enabled us to get emigration and vital records of the Silkenbaumer, Kotter, Pieper and Witte families who emigrated to America in 1833 and 1835. Mrs Lucking read the German and indicated the pages we needed to reproduce to get the information we were seeking about the various families. We made two copies of all records so that she could keep one to translate for us and so that we would have one copy for our records.

Mrs. Lucking gave us a walking tour of the older section of Münster. This area was restricted to pedestrian and bus traffic during the daytime. We visited the Cathedral and City Hall and ended our visit in Münster with the German custom of having coffee and a baked sweet at the "Schucan" cafe and conditorei across from the old city hall. The buildings in the old area have been restored so that it is difficult to imagine that they were virtually flattened during World War Two. We walked with Mrs. Lucking to the rail station where she boarded a train for her home in Drensteinfurt.

On the next day we returned to the Staatsarchiv in order to make additional copies of records. We toured additional portions of Münster and then went to Drensteinfurt to deliver the photocopies of records to Mrs. Lucking. She had received the letter which Garnett had mailed her from Houston. She promised to translate the material we had reproduced at the two archives in Münster. She sent emigration permits of John B. Kleikamp, Bernard Silkenbaumer and Elizabeth Kotter on 11 November 1983.

We drove to Ascheberg and back to the Silkenbaumer Hof to make

additional slide pictures and then proceeded South to the town of Wetzlar for the night. This was near Braunfels where we wanted to get information on emigration.

The AGRIGA book mentioned above indicated that we might obtain emigration information on another ancestor of Garnett named Ignatz Stock who came to Texas with the German Immigration Society in 1854. Unfortunately for us, we found that the archivist had been at the "Furst zu Solms-Braunfels Archiv, Braunfels, Schloss, Hessen" on the previous day but he was absent when we appeared on Wednesday, June 1, 1983. We left information about the Stock family and some money with an occupant of an adjoining office and requested that he send us information about the family if it was in his records. He has since answered us telling us to request the information from the Staatsarchiv in Wiesbaden. We did not have this information when we spent the next five nights in Weisbaden.

The Stock family lived in Bernardo and Mentz in Colorado, County, Texas and attended St. Roch Catholic Church at Mentz. Vital records from this church and from St. Peter and Paul church at Frelsburg always showed that the family came from Cassel, Bavaria. For some time we thought that the spelling was wrong and that the family came from Kassel in Hessen as this is the one place with a similar name that appears on most maps. Much time was spent in trying to locate the town of Cassel in Bavaria. About ten days before we left for Germany we telephoned Justus Ernst who is in charge of translations for The Church of Latter Day Saints Library in Salt Lake City. His researchers gave information on Kassel:

Kassel, Eifel, Rhineland-Pfalz, Kreis Ahrweiler
Evangelical church at Neuenahr, today Bad Neuenahr
Catholic church at Niederheckenbach
No microfilms in library at Salt Lake, Utah

This location in Rhineland-Pfalz about 20 km Northwest of Coblenz belonged to Bavaria when the Stock family emigrated to Texas in 1854. A large scale map of the area showed the location of Cassel.

We checked into Hotel Furstenhof-Esplanade at Weisbaden about 3:00 PM and immediately started toward Cassel. This required us going by way of Mainz and Coblenz. We arrived at Cassel, Gemeinde Heckenbach, Kreis Ahrweiler about 6:00 PM. The owners of the "Ermlander Hof" guest house told us that the community had been obliterated during the war, that the former inhabitants had moved away and that the present day inhabitants had escaped from the area of East Germany near Danzig (now Gdansk) before the East-West wall was erected. Cassel is just a few kilometers Southwest of Remagen where the allies first crossed the Rhine.

We attempted to locate the priest who serves the Catholic church at Niederheckenbach but a substitute priest was at the church to set up an outdoor altar for the Feast of Corpus Christi on the following day. We shall have to write several letters to Germany to get information about the Stock family.

The following day we went to Darmstadt to obtain information on another of Garnett's great grandfathers, Ernst Ludwig Theuman, who once said that he had come from there. We learned that the Feast of Corpus Christi was both a Church and a Civil holiday for the area and the Staatsarchiv was closed. About ten days later while

making a train trip from Freiberg to Munich we met Helmut Lies who lives near Darmstadt. He took our information on the Theuman family and later wrote that the name or a similar name is unknown in the city of Darmstadt or in the country of Hessen-Darmstadt. We shall continue to try to find something about his antecedents.

In this paper I have shown how to plan and organize a research trip to Germany. Some success and some failure was accomplished during the one week we spent in active research.

Below is a chart of the descendants of Kerrville pioneer Capt. Charles Schreiner, as taken from the book Debrett's Texas Peerage, by Hugh Best, published by Coward-McCann, Inc., New York, 1983. Please view this chart with caution as several of the lines are not up to date.

★ THE SCHREINER FAMILY ★					
GENERATIONS					
1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th
Captain Charles Armand Schreiner	married Mary Magdalene Enderle				
Aime Charles Schreiner	married Myrta Zoe Scott				
	Whitfield Scott Schreiner	married Josephine Augusta Carr			
	Josephine Tobin Schreiner	married Ernest Clyde Parker, Jr.			
		Scott Schreiner Parker			
		Ernest Clyde Parker III			
		Tobin Masterson Parker			
	Aime Charles Schreiner, Jr.	married Nellie Elizabeth Ganter			
	Aime Charles Schreiner III				
	Nell Ganter Schreiner	married Thomas Weir Labatt, Jr.			
		Thomas Weir Labatt III	married Katherine Anne Steves		
		Charles Schreiner Labatt			
	Hester Palmer Schreiner	married Harry Moss Harrison			
	Hester Schreiner Harrison	married William Jarvis Dick, Jr.			
		William Jarvis Dick III	married Mary Ellen Houston		
		Christina Dunbar Dick			
		Carolyn Lowry Dick			
		Philip Harrison Dick			
		Aime Schreiner Harrison	married Helena Muir Hurst		
		Harry Moss Harrison III			
		Barrett Hurst Harrison			
		Kenneth Scott Harrison			
	Gustave Fritz Schreiner	married Huldah Rummel			
	Louis Albert Schreiner				
	married (1) Emma Mae Shiner				
	Mae Louise (Billie) Schreiner	married Edward Bennett Carruth, Jr.			
	Jane Schreiner Carruth	married Robert Henry Flato			
		Mary Louise Flato			
		Edward Carruth Flato			
	married (2) Eveland Frances Brown				
	Caroline Marie (Lena) Schreiner	married Hiram Partee			
	Alice Mary Partee	married Robert Henry Stewart, Jr.			
		Alice Partee Stewart			
		married (1) Adrian Moore, Jr.			
		Adrian Moore III			
		married (2) Amos Eno			
		Amos Stewart Eno			
		Peter Eno			
		Jonathon Eno			
	Robert Henry Stewart III	married Cynthia Gieseke			
		Alice Partee Stewart			
		Cynthia Caroline Stewart			
	Bessie Partee				

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Schreiner Family, continued

Emilie Louise (Mimi) Schreiner *married* William Clarence Rigsby
 Charles Armand Schreiner, Jr. *married* Kittie Elizabeth West
 Kittie West Schreiner
 married (1) Jarrell E. Gross
 married (2) Strauder Goff Nelson
 Kittie West Nelson
 married (1) Charles Henry Coffield
 married (2) Henry Rugeley Ferguson
 Kittie West Ferguson
 Henry Rugeley Ferguson, Jr.
 Strauder Goff Nelson, Jr.
 married (1) Nancy Gail Jordan
 Nancy Katherine Nelson
 Anne Schreiner Nelson
 Strauder Goff Nelson III
 married (2) Carolyn Sue Moffitt
 Charles Schreiner Nelson *married* Shawn Adele Carpenter
 Charles Schreiner Nelson, Jr.
 Shawnee Carpenter Nelson
 married (3) Ronald H. Pugsby
 Walter Richard Schreiner *married* Myrtle Barton
 Charles Schreiner III *married* Audrey Lee Phillips
 Charles Schreiner IV
 Walter Richard Schreiner
 Gus Louis Schreiner
 Louis Albert Schreiner
 Frances Hellen (Fanny) Schreiner *married* Solomon Leroy Jeffers
 Charles Leroy Jeffers
 married (1) Mary Jane Kuntz
 Charles Leroy Jeffers, Jr.
 Carolyn Jeffers
 married (2) Mary Eleanor Nolte
 William Armand Jeffers *married* Alice Browne Combs
 Anne Frances Jeffers *married* James Marion Dunnan
 Alicia Anne Dunnan
 James Schreiner Dunnan
 William Armand Jeffers, Jr. *married* Billie Jeanette Street
 Virginia Gray Jeffers
 Frances Hellen Jeffers *married* James Walker Haymore
 Frances Hellen Haymore *married* Juan Monteroza Cagampong
 Constance Elizabeth Cagampong
 Juan Haymore Cagampong
 Charles Pittman Haymore *married* Candice Elizabeth Justin
 Constance Walker Haymore

GERMAN SAN ANTONIO--Yesterday and Today

Experience San Antonio's German heritage firsthand! Go with our GTHS leader Mary El-Beheri on a tour of German San Antonio, a continuing education class sponsored by our Lady of the Lake University on Saturday, October 6, from 9:00 AM to 3:00 PM. After starting at OLLU with the prize-winning slide show "A 19th Century Glimpse of German San Antonio," you will visit St. Joseph's Cemetery (and do tombstone rubbings), the King William area and Steves Homestead, lunch at Schilo's Deli, and take a walking tour of the German sites near Alamo Plaza. Transportation will be provided. The fee of \$30 includes everything but the lunch. Register by October 3 by sending fee to OLLU Continuing Education, 411 S.W. 24th St., San Antonio TX 78285, or call (512) 434-6711, ext. 382 for additional information.

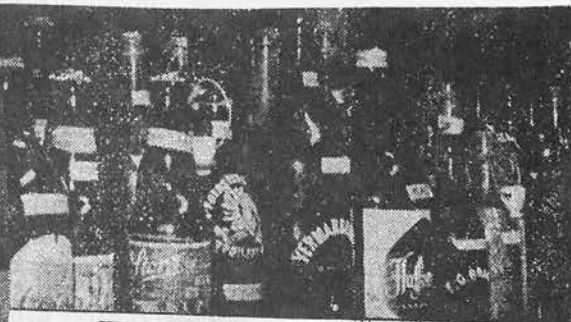


Photo by TOMMY WEST

TRAILS WEST

by Tommy West

SAN ANTONIO NEWS — Friday, June 29, 1984

Road trips keep collection filled

Shelves stacked in New Braunfels

NEW BRAUNFELS — When Jerome Nowotny was a youngster during the days of Prohibition, he picked up a little extra pocket change by leading out-of-towners to private homes where they could buy home-brew.

"The people came to New Braunfels by the thousands to buy good home-brew," he said. "There were 52 known people who sold the beer."

He said the brew was served in old lemon soda bottles, ginger ale bottles — even catsup bottles.

If Nowotny suspected an inquirer might be a revenuer, he'd tell the man to go three blocks this way, turn, go three blocks that way, and go up to the house with the tin roof and the ligustrum hedge.

"All houses in the city had tin roofs, by law, and they all had ligustrum hedges," he said. "He would go crazy."

Nowotny developed an obsession for travel while he was still in his teens. He made his first major trip — to Los Angeles — when he was 14.

Because of his travels, Nowotny didn't keep up with the news too much. So when he walked into a restaurant in New York City one morning in 1933, he was not prepared for the sight that greeted him.

"Here was a display of Trommers beer," he said. "I could not believe what I saw."

He asked the counter girl: "Is that beer?"

She said yes.

"Real beer?" he asked. She said yes.

"Beer with alcohol?" he asked. She said yes.

Jerome Nowotny purchased a Trommers beer, drank it and saved the bottle.

"I think I saved it because I was so shook up — so excited — that in my lifetime I could buy a legal beer. I wanted to buy it and save the bottle as a souvenir, in case the law went the other way again."

The next day Nowotny drank a Feigenspahn beer and saved the bottle.

The next day he drank a Jacob Ruppert beer and saved the bottle.

Jerome Nowotny now had a new obsession — one that would fit well with his passion for travel.

Collector and hitchhiker

Within a short time he was hitchhiking all over the country, collecting beer bottles.

Nowotny claims that by June of 1936, including his earlier travels at the age of 22, he had been in every city on the map, in every state in the country.

How did he finance such an awesome undertaking? By utilizing a talent he had learned at the age of 11.

He whittled little monkeys out of peach seeds and sold them for 25 cents apiece.

"I sold a monkey to everybody that picked me up — almost," he said. "I was making more money

than if I had a job. We're talking about the Depression.

"I wish I could figure out how many million miles I hitchhiked and how many thousands and thousands of monkeys I sold," he said.

There was one drawback.

"I'd get sick eating peaches just to get the seeds."

Nowotny said if he found a regular beer bottle — tall and brown — he would soak off the label and turn in the bottle for the 1-cent deposit.

About every 18 months, he'd come home to New Braunfels, bringing his labels. He'd simply buy a batch of empty bottles and paste the labels on.

Fancy bottles, or different colored bottles, he would mail home in batches of six.

The hitchhiking expedition continued for about 10 years. When Nowotny got back home in the early 1940s, he had about 9,500 bottles in his collection.

If Prohibition came back today, Jerome Nowotny would be in good shape in terms of souvenirs. He figures he has about 16,200 bottles. Each represents a different brand.

The oldest bottle dates to 1720. The Tennents ale bottle is pottery, or ceramic.

Nowotny figures his most valuable bottle is either a John Graff or an E. Anheuser bottle. Only a few of the Anheuser bottles were made, and the name later became famous. The Graff bottle has a hexagon bottom.

Nowotny said he doesn't think any beer bottle in the world is worth more than \$100. But he said he heard that an antique dealer offered a man \$1,500 for a Graff bottle, and the man turned it down.

Although Nowotny has spent 51 years collecting beer bottles, he doesn't have any of the little peach-seed monkeys left.

"I just never thought to save one."

About two years ago, Nowotny donated his bottle collection to the Wurstfest Association. The bottles are stored now. He said the association plans to put the collection on permanent display when it gets the money.

Other hobbies

The display will be in the old Dittlinger Feed Mill Building at the entrance to Landa Park.

Nowotny, 70, is retired now. He sold his Bavarian Village German Restaurant and Bier Garten about four years ago. He spends his time on painting and other hobbies and interests.

He said he thought he had acquired every brand of beer bottle that is still available in the world. But he was watching television the other night and saw a commercial for something called L.A. Beer. That's one he doesn't have.

He'll get it.

Living in retirement now, with more free time and fewer responsibilities, Nowotny has the opportunity to drink a lot of beer.

Does he drink much beer these days?

"No," he said. "I never did."

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.

NAME

ADDRESS

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
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GERMAN - TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY

MEMBERSHIP

Membership Classification. All members receive the NEWSLETTER, published three times a year. Other classifications assist in special projects and publications.

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

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

NEWSLETTER

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(Deadlines for articles)

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German-Texan Heritage Society

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