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NEWSLETTER

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

GERMAN-TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY

NEWSLETTER

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# Sophienburg Memorial Museum and Archives

401 West Coll Street  
New Braunfels, Texas 78130

Located on the site where  
Prince Carl Solms-Braunfels, founder,  
erected his Administration Building in 1845.

## MUSEUM HOURS

Open 10 a.m. — 5 p.m.  
Monday through Saturday  
Open 1 p.m. — 5 p.m. Sunday

## ADMISSION

Adults, \$1.00 -- 18 and under, \$ .25

Enthusiastic volunteers and staff members  
are on hand to provide  
lively and information-packed tours  
of the exhibits.

# NATURAL BRIDGE CAVERNS

Natural Bridge Caverns, Texas 78218  
(between San Antonio and New Braunfels)  
Area (512) 651-6101

Opens daily at 10. Tours leave every 30 minutes  
throughout the day. Tour time: 1 hour, 20 minutes.  
Last tour of the day leaves at 6 p.m. during June, July &  
August—and Labor Day weekend. Other months last tour  
leaves at 4 p.m. Prices subject to change without notice.

Open every day of the year except Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's.



FATHER OF TEXAS BOTANY

## Ferdinand Lindheimer

Ferdinand Jakob Lindheimer (1801 - 1879) was a romantic and colorful figure whose important contributions to American botany led to international renown among scientists.

The Lindheimer Home is open September thru April on Saturdays and Sundays from 2 - 5 p.m. From May thru August it is open daily 2 - 5 p.m. except on Mondays.



# New Braunfels

NEWSLETTER

**EDITOR**

Mary El-Beheri

KEEP SENDING INFORMATION AND ARTICLES

We never get enough!!!

Sorry that this issue is late, but you know how unreliable volunteer help is!!

But I think all of the information will make up for everything. I am involved in an exchange program with Germany and I just could not get the time to get the NEWSLETTER out.

-3-

PLEASE WELCOME MY NEW ASSISTANT..MYRNA..MY IBM COMPUTER/WORD PROCESSOR. MY TYPEWRITER NOW JOINS THE DINOSAURS AS AN OBSOLETE CREATURE! I REALLY CANNOT IMAGINE LIFE BEFORE MYRNA!!

GUEST EDITOR ..for next issue

The Summer issue will be edited by Theresa Gold. Please send all articles and information to her. I will be in Germany. The deadline is still June 20.

GTHS BOARD MEETING....JUNE 2

NEW BRAUNFELS

1 P.M.....SMOKEHOUSE RESTAURANT

Final plans for the meeting program. New and Old business.

BUNDESTAG-CONGRESS SCHOLARS

Because of the 300 year celebration in 1984, the West German Parliament and the American Congress have set aside funding for a scholarship exchange program between the two countries. More than 200 young high school students from both countries will live for a year in the other country. If you would like to invite one of these students to your home, contact your local high schools. We know there are AFS students or other students in nearly every high school. These contacts with exchange students are our best hope for a peaceful future.

CO-MEMBERSHIP CHAIR

by marriage

We happily announce the marriage of Dona Reeves and Lou Marquardt on Feb. 1. Lou comes to us from Colorado and he is already involved in the work of the GTHS. We welcome his expertise.

GOOD IDEA PUT INTO ACTION

Celie and Roger Harden of East Moline, Illinois, suggested that we make a membership card on one corner of the cover of the first issue of the NEWSLETTER each year. GESAGT, GETAN! THANKS!

GERMAN TEACHER OF 1985

Gail Cope, W. T. White High School, Dallas. Gail is a GTHS member and the Dallas Area representative on the Texas Sesquicentennial Committee. We will honor her at our meeting in Houston.

AREA AND STATE GERMAN CONTESTS

always need judges and help from German-speakers and those with special talents in art, photography, sewing and cooking. It is great fun and we rarely lose a judge, after they have participated once. If you want to get involved in your area, here are the dates and the people to contact:  
NOVEMBERFEST..DALLAS/FT. WORTH AREA  
CONTACT: Gail Cope, 214-484-2673

SPRACHFEST (FEB. 15, 1986) SAN MARCOS  
CONTACT: Mary El-Beheri 512-828-7815

HOUSTONFEST (MARCH, 1986)  
CONTACT: Paul Soechting, 409-543-9293

TEXAS STATE GERMAN CONTEST (APRIL 19, 1986)  
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS, AUSTIN  
CONTACT: Anna Thompson, 512-282-1933

These contests reach about 2,000 high school students of German annually.

We thank the many GTHS members already involved in this worthwhile endeavor.

JUNIOR HISTORIAN ESSAYS

The winners in the GTHS category for 1985 were Shannon Stearman and Jennifer Thompson of San Antonio. Shannon wrote about JACOB BRODBECK AND HIS FLYING MACHINE and Jenny did a complete HISTORY OF ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH OF SAN ANTONIO.

SPECIAL THANKS

to three GTHS members who were judges for the research paper competition at the 1985 SPRACHFEST area German Contest: Leola Tiedt, Daphne Garrett, Miriam York. We will need judges again next year. If you have the time and are interested, please contact Mary El-Beheri.

**Hamburg Port of Embarkment for German Emigrants.**

Hamburg Museum has microfilm records of 5 million emigrants between 1850-1914. You must supply surname and approximate date of emigration. Contact the German National Tourist Office, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10020 or Hamburg North American Representation, 26 Broadway, Suite 911, New York, NY 10040.

REGISTRATION FORM...GTHS MEETING NEW BRAUNFELS  
\*\*\*\*\*

GERMAN-TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY 1985  
MEETING...SEPTEMBER 13-15...NEW BRAUNFELS

TOTAL COST before August 15 - \$23.00 (without the bus tour)  
- \$35.00 (with the bus tour)

after August 15 - add \$5.00 late fee  
INCLUDES: LUNCH, DINNER BANQUET, ENTERTAINMENT (MUSEUM  
ADMISSIONS ON THE TOUR), FILM

MAKE CHECK PAYABLE TO: German-Texan Heritage Society  
MAIL REGISTRATION FORM TO: Anna Thompson, 1985 GTHS Registrar  
2116 Lynnbrook Dr.  
Austin, Tx. 78748

\*\*\*\*\*  
NAME(S): \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE NUMBER: (\_\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_ NUMBER ATTENDING: \_\_\_\_\_

INCLUDE BUS TOUR: \_\_\_\_\_ HOW MANY? \_\_\_\_\_ (\$35.00 EA)

NOT INCLUDE BUS TOUR: \_\_\_\_\_ HOW MANY? \_\_\_\_\_ (\$23.00 EA)

TOTAL AMOUNT ENCLOSED: \_\_\_\_\_ (AFTER AUG 15, ADD \$5.00)

PLEASE NOTE: Personal vehicles will not be acceptable on the  
tour. Bus passengers only.

CLIP AND MAIL THIS FORM TODAY....SEND TO ANNA THOMPSON.....

\*\*\*\*\*  
HOTEL RESERVATIONS

ROOMS HAVE BEEN BLOCKED OFF AT GROUP RATES AT THE FOLLOWING  
HOTELS: (FOR THESE RATES, MENTION THE GTHS)

HOLIDAY INN, 1051 IH 35 E. (40 rms)  
NEW BRAUNFELS 512-625-8017  
\$40.75 plus tax (Children free)  
(all rooms)

THE FAUST HOTEL (30 rooms)  
240 SOUTH SEGUIN  
NEW BRAUNFELS 512-625-7791  
\$34.00 - \$46.00 (all rooms)  
within walking distance to Civic Center

RODEWAY INN (30 rooms)  
1209 IH 35 E  
NEW BRAUNFELS 512-629-6991  
\$33.00 - single; \$38.00 - double

DEADLINE FOR RESERVATIONS IS: AUGUST 15, 1985

NOTE: We encourage you to call in your reservations, use VISA,  
Mastercharge, American Express, Diner's Club. Mention that it is  
for the meeting of the GERMAN TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY. September  
13-14-15. Please reserve a room as soon as possible...after the  
GTHS blocks are gone, the rooms are then on a first come, first  
serve basis.

GTHS ANNUAL MEETING - SEPTEMBER 13-14-15, 1985

T E N T A T I V E SCHEDULE

NEW BRAUNFELS CIVIC CENTER  
180 SOUTH SEGUIN AVENUE

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13. 4:00 - 7:00 P.M.

REGISTRATION IN THE MAIN LOBBY, CIVIC CENTER

SLIDE PRESENTATION: "CITY OF A PRINCE"  
will be shown every 30 minutes Friday only.

AFTER REGISTRATION AND THE SLIDE SHOW,  
enjoy some of the sites of New Braunfels on your own.  
We suggest: LOG HAUS (excellent German food)  
OMA HAUS  
BAVARIAN VILLAGE

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF THE GERMAN-TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY  
7:00 - 9:00 P.M. ----CIVIC CENTER

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14.

BREAKFAST (at your hotel or elsewhere)

8:30 - 1:00 THE TOUR BUSES WILL DEPART FROM THE CIVIC CENTER  
for the tour of historical sites. Those who do not  
wish to go on the bus tour, may choose workshops  
to attend.

WORKSHOPS

9:00 - 9:30 - HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE  
Michael G. Hooks, Director and Archivist  
Archives and Record Division  
Texas Land Office

9:30 - 10:00 - GENEALOGY REPORT FROM THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC  
REPUBLIC  
ROBERT ROBINSON-ZWAHR, Genealogist, Author  
Lubbock

10:00 - 10:45 - ORAL HISTORY FOR THE TEXAS CELEBRATION  
DR. ROBERT L. CHARLTON, Baylor University

10:45 - 11:30 - A GEOLOGIST AND ROEMER'S TEXAS  
DR. G. T. HAYWARD, Baylor University

11:30 - 12:45 - GENEALOGY WORKSHOP  
Theresa Gold, San Antonio (Chairperson)  
(Presenters to be announced)

1:00 p.m. - 2:00 p.m. - CATERED LUNCH AT THE CIVIC CENTER.  
This is included in the registration  
fee.

2:00 - 2:45 - REPORT FROM THE GERMAN-TEXAN SESQUICENTENNIAL  
COMMITTEE  
Daphne Garrett, Chairperson

2:45 - 3:15 - PRESENTATION TO BE ANNOUNCED

3:15 - 4:30 - GENEALOGY WORKSHOP (SAME AS MORNING SESSION)  
Theresa Gold, Chairperson

\*\*\*\*\*  
NOTE: If you attend the morning genealogy workshop, take the time  
in the afternoon for sightseeing in New Braunfels  
\*\*\*\*\*

- 6:30 P.M. CIVIC CENTER Time for Gemuetlichkeit  
Cash bar (beer and wine) 6
- 7:00 p.m. BANQUET (included in registration)  
German style buffet will be served and Ron  
Tippelt, formerly from Bavaria, will play during  
dining.
- PRESENTATIONS: Persons to be honored by the  
GTHS Board, Mary El-Beheri, presiding
- ENTERTAINMENT is scheduled until 11:00 p.m. Ron  
Tippelt will play for a sing-a-long and dance.  
German Folk Dancers and a Gesangverein will also  
perform. Refreshments may be purchased at this  
time, wine, beer, soft drinks.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 15.

BREAKFAST (at your hotel or elsewhere)

WORKSHOPS. CIVIC CENTER

- 9:00 - 9:30 .....NEW BRAUNFELS AND ITS ARCHIVES  
Anna Schumann, Archivist, Sophienburg  
Museum
- 9:30 - 10:00.....TO BE ANNOUNCED
- 10:00.....CHURCH SERVICE in German will be held at the  
First Protestant Church, 296 South Seguin  
Avenue ( 1 block from Civic Center)
- 10:30 - 11:30.....GERMAN-TEXAN PUBLICATIONS  
Meet Authors of new publications  
(If interested, contact Mary El-Beheri)
- 11:30 - 12:00.....CLOSING BUSINESS MEETING  
ELECTION OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Lisa Kahn, Bäume (München:Galerie an der Treppe, 1984) Gedichte von Lisa Kahn;  
Fotos von Hans P. Kühne.

Bäume is a small volume of 14 poems and accompanying photographs of trees and  
other plants. Kahn again demonstrates her word magic, weaving nature and myth  
together. "Märchen" metaphors draw the reader back to his childhood memories  
and illuminate present reality. The black and white photographs add to the  
attractiveness of the volume.

Lisa Kahn, From my Texan Log Cabin/Aus meiner texanischen Blockhütte (Austin:  
Eakin Press, 1984). Bilingual Edition. Illustrated by Peter Kahn.

It is always a problem to review poetry, because any judgement of it is more  
subjective than that of a novel or other prosework. Lisa Kahn's poetry has  
clarity and accessibility and says much to the individual reader. Less per-  
sonal than some of her earlier works, this book contains poems that most fre-  
quently deal with the relationship between the poet and nature, particularly  
that of the parts of Texas where Kahn has lived--Fayette County, and, to a  
lesser extent, Houston. She writes of things familiar to all of us: the  
weather, the moon, verbenas, tortoises and wolves. Like those of Emily  
Dickinson, Kahn's verbal felicities are much better to be appreciated in  
her native tongues, where her extended neologisms have their full effect.  
The wordplay of "Verbena"="wer bin ich" cannot be and is not translated.  
But for non-German readers, it is good to have this bilingual edition, so  
that they can savor some of the work of Texas's premier German poet. The  
pen drawings of Peter Kahn make this edition even more attractive.

Hanna B. Lewis

Sam Houston State University



# New Braunfels

## "Gemuetlichkeit"



**Oma's Sausage Haus Restaurant & Biergarten**, located one block East of IH-35 on Hwy. 46 (Behind Gourmet Inn), is what New Braunfels is all about. Oma's offers German dinners, popular original dishes and even a childrens menu; and at Oma's you can dine indoors or dance and dine outside in the authentic German Biergarten. German beers and wines are also available for your enjoyment. So stop by Oma's Restaurant, 1 block East of IH-35 on Hwy. 46, behind the Gourmet Inn, 625-3280 (Open everyday).

**Bavarian Village Restaurant and Biergarten**, located at 212 W. Austin, has New Braunfels' only complete and authentic German menu. Moderately priced, it offers freshly prepared entrees including Schnitzel, Rouladen, Saurbraten and Sausage with Sauerkraut, Red Cabbage, German Potato Salad and many other delectable items. There large selection of desserts include the freshly baked apple dumpling topped with cinnamon sauce and ice cream. They also feature American and imported beers and fine wines. There is no cover charge for the Biergarten's live dancing and entertainment with bands that are featured at Wurstfest. This a place to be enjoyed by the whole family with its authentic New Braunfels Gemuetlichkeit, its plaque museum and its store front village setting including the Freundschaft Halle. Accommodations and parking are available for all size groups. Call ahead 512-625-0815 for a good table in the Bavarian Village. Located one block from the Hospital, Landa Resort and Schlitterbahn.

Throughout the area, **Krause's Cafe, Inc.** is synonymous with fine dining. Featuring a widely varied menu of foods prepared in the local German manner, Krause's also offers daily dinner specials, draft beer and wine, and delicatessen food to go. At this "can't miss stop on your schedule," you'll find lots of seating and reasonable prices. Krause's is located two blocks from New Braunfels' Main Plaza at 148 S. Castell. Ask anyone! Hours are 6:30 a.m. to 8:30 p.m. Monday thru Saturday, closed Sundays.

**Wolfgang's Keller, Restaurant & Bar** in the historic Prince Solms Inn, 295 East San Antonio St., just off the Plaza in downtown New Braunfels, combines charm and an atmosphere of elegance, continental cuisine, fine wines and Bill Knight at the grand piano. It is suggested you call for reservations to 625-9169.

**The Faust Dining Room** in the Faust Hotel is distinctive in New Braunfels, offering a variety of facilities and cuisine. A business-meeting lunch, a wedding reception brunch, or simple pleasurable dining from seafood to hamburgers, the food is exceptional. The newly-remodeled Veranda Bar adds the finishing touch to any night on the town. Located at 240 S. Seguin, the restaurant serves breakfast and lunch from 7 a.m.-2 p.m. and dinner from 5 p.m.-10 p.m. Mon.-Sat. Champagne Brunch, 11:30 a.m.-2:30 p.m., Dinner 5 p.m.-10 p.m. Sun. The Veranda Bar features FREE snacks and Happy Hour from 5-7 p.m. Mon.-Fri. The bar is open 11 a.m.-Midnight Mon.-Thurs. and 11 a.m.-1 a.m. Fri. & Sat. Noon-10 p.m. Sundays. Live entertainment.

Like they say "Holiday Inn is No. 1 in people pleasing," and Holiday Inn of New Braunfels offers some very pleasing attractions. **The Braunfels Haus Restaurant**, located in **Holiday Inn**, features delicious meals with full service dining 6 a.m.-2 p.m. and 5 p.m.-10 p.m. daily. After dining, complete your evening in Holiday Inn's "Texas Style" place, the **Prickly Pear** which features 2 for 1 happy hour drinks. Phone 625-8017. Located IH-35 at Hwy. 46.

**The Log Haus Restaurant**, located on the East side of IH-35 between Solms Rd. and Engel Rd. exits, is considered "worth-the-drive" by residents and tourists alike. You'll enjoy continental dining, mostly German, at its best in the authentic 19th century Texas buildings surrounded by antiques. The Log Haus is also serving the "talk of the town" Smorgasbord and their new salad bar. Homemade pastries and a complete wine list are available. Open Tues.-Sat. 5 p.m.-10 p.m. and Sunday 11 a.m.-9 p.m.. Closed Mondays, phone 625-9611.

*Schutz Engel*  
(A Christmas Store)



653 S. Seguin St.  
New Braunfels, Texas 78130  
(512) 629-5651

TESSA MADERE  
Owner

German & Religious, Gifts,  
& Dolls, Helium Balloons

### Parks offer variety of activities

New Braunfels' parks offer a variety of activities for the entire family, surrounded by some of the most beautiful scenery in the country.

#### Landa Park

Golf: 18 hole golf course. Green fees — \$3.50 weekdays, \$4.50 weekends and holidays. For more information call (512) 625-3225.

Miniature Golf: \$1 per eighteen holes.

Boats: Paddle boats, 75c per half hour, per person. Row boats, 75c per half hour, per person. Glass bottom boats, 75c per ride, per person.

Bicycles: 75c per half hour, per person.

Swimming: Olympic and spring fed pools — Open Easter to Labor Day. Children — Ages 3 and under: FREE; 4-11, 75c; 12-17, \$1; 18-55, \$1.50; and over 55, \$1. NO CUTOFFS OR SHORTS IN THE OLYMPIC POOL.

Miniature train ride: All ages: 25c.

Volleyball courts: FREE (has poles, but you must supply your own net and ball).

Tennis courts: FREE usage of the courts, but there is a 25c per 20 minutes charge for usage of

the lights at night.

Playground area: FREE, Roller coaster - \$1, bumper cars and Tilt-a-World - 50c.

Picnicking: Charges for use on Sat., Sun., and Holidays between Easter and the last weekend in October ONLY. For information call (512) 625-5818.

Wurst World: Gift Shop, Museum, and catering service, for information, call (512) 625-0216.

For Additional Information: Landa Park, P.O. Box 1109, New Braunfels, TX 78130; (512) 625-5858.

#### Prince Solms Park (The Tube Chute)

Open: April-May: Weekends only/May-October: Seven days a week. Hours: 9 a.m.-7 p.m.

Admission: 3 yrs. and up - \$2, under 3 yrs. FREE.

Tubes: \$2 a day plus a \$5 deposit. SPECIAL RATES FOR LARGE GROUPS UPON REQUEST.

For Additional Information: Richard Hampton, 406 California, New Braunfels, TX, 78130 (512) 625-4251; if no answer call 625-6857.

PITCH IN AND HELP KEEP OUR PARKS BEAUTIFUL!!

A HISTORY OF GRUENE

The first settlers in the area now known as GRUENE were German farmers who arrived in Texas in the mid 1840's. The first town to be surveyed and settled by the German immigrants was New Braunfels. Town lots were quickly sold and the new settlers spread out northward into the surrounding countryside where the farm land was rich and fertile. About four miles northeast of New Braunfels, on the banks of the Guadalupe River, a new community called Goodwin emerged.

Ernst Gruene and his bride Antoinette came to New Braunfels in 1845. In 1872 when acreage was no longer available in New Braunfels, Ernst and his two sons bought land in the community of Goodwin. The second son, Henry D. Gruene, built his home a one story stuccoed brick residence, and planted his land in cotton. Henry D. Gruene, was to become the founding father of what soon was called GRUENE, TEXAS. In 1886, Gruene enlarged his house adding a second floor encircled by Victorian galleries on three sides.

The earliest home still standing in GRUENE is an early fachwerk house begun in the 1850's and with 1898 additions. Ernst Gruene moved into this house after the additions were completed.

Cotton had been introduced into the area in 1852, and by 1870 it was recognized as the number one cash crop. H. D. Gruene had visions of cotton fields spanning the countryside and advertised his need for share croppers. Within months, 20 to 30 families occupied GRUENE'S lands.

**The German Society of the City of New York Now 200 Years Old**

The German Society of New York, the oldest New York Immigrant Aid Society still in existence, celebrated its 200th birthday on October 19, 1984. Founded in 1784 just over 20 years after the German Society of Pennsylvania for the protection of needy German immigrants, the society sheltered new arrivals from Germany against exploitation and helped them along their way to a new start in a New World. In the course of its history, and at the hand of several important personages (General Steuben and statesman Karl Schurz), the society founded several social support agencies, among them the Legal Aid Society, the Lennox Hill Hospital, the Isabella Old Age Home, the Central Savings Bank, as well as the employment agency first at Castle Garden and later on Ellis Island. In commemorating its distinguished history at the New Yorker Plaza Hotel, the former High Commissioner to Germany, John J. McCloy, and former Federal Republic of Germany President Karl Carstens received special honors.

In 1878 Gruene established the first mercantile store in this white frame building which at the time was on the main stage road from San Antonio to Austin. Gruene also constructed a cotton gin (5) powered by water from the Guadalupe River. The gin processed raw cotton raised by Gruene's tenants until the wooden structure burned in 1922. All that remains is the brick boiler house which is now the Grist Mill Restaurant

In addition, Gruene built a dance hall and saloon in the 1880's. Providing entertainment for the tenants and surrounding farmers, Gruene Hall was the center of the community's social life.

Business in the mercantile store was so good that in 1904 H. D. Gruene built this new Mercantile Building he added on one-story wings within a few years to house a bank and post office.

Gruene built this white frame house for the foreman of his farms in the 1870's. Additions in the Victorian style were made in the 1890's.

Houses in various styles--an 1890 Victorian cottage (9), two one-story frame homes (10), and a large brick home were built for the growing Gruene family.

After the original cotton gin burned in 1922, a new electric gin was constructed. The Guadalupe Valley Winery Restaurant and Tasting Room are located here.

Death came to Henry D. Gruene in 1920 and marked an end to the period of GRUENE'S development. In 1925 and 1929, economic disaster struck with the coming of the boll weevil and the depression. The Gruene family kept the mercantile store open and continued extending credit to area farmers. Eventually even this became impossible. The mercantile store closed, and GRUENE became virtually a ghost town.

Life once again came to GRUENE during the winter of 1974-75 when much of the GRUENE estate was sold. The new owners, West-Leach and Assoc., realizing the value of the historic structures, found purchasers for these buildings. Businesses were established as unique as the town and all of GRUENE was placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Today GRUENE is once again a thriving community. We, the citizens of GRUENE, welcome you and hope you enjoy your visit.

1287 Gruene Road,  
New Braunfels, TX 78130 512/625-0684

# Historic Gruene

From My Texan Log Cabin  
Aus meiner Texanischen Blockhütte by Lisa Kahn

A bilingual poetry volume which lends itself especially well to reading in high schools and at the lower levels of college, because the English and German texts are facing each other. Despite the title, the poems are of a very general nature reflecting scenery, life, emotions, and death.

Available from  
Eakin Press  
P. O. Box 23066  
Austin, Texas 78735

\$5.95



Texas - Germany - 9 -  
1986 Sesquicentennial Committee  
Celebrating 150 years of Texas - German Heritage

Texas Tech University  
Department of Germanic & Slavic Language  
Lubbock, Texas 79409 (806)742-3282

Advisory Board Members:

Dr. Meredith McClain, Chr., Texas Tech  
Mr. Joachim Vogel, German Consul General  
Dr. von Morr, German Consul  
Mr. Erich Wendl, Honorary German Consul  
Dr. Ingeborg Probst, Goethe Institute  
Mr. Dransfeld, German-American Chamber Comm.  
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Rev. Kenn Knopp, Fredericksburg  
Mr. Jan Friederich, Lubbock  
Ms. Helgard Suhr, New Braunfels  
Ms. Ingrid Kühne-Kokinda, San Antonio

To GTHS Members: The Advisory Board continues to make plans for many events, and will soon have the final schedule arranged. American Airlines and Mercedes-Benz have been selected as official sponsors.

Ingrid Kokinda is in charge of the Twinning of Cities Program. Please contact her if your town or city would like to participate. (address on cover)

Detailed information on the Texas-Germany Sesquicentennial Program will appear in the next Newsletter.

### *German-Texan Heritage Society*

The following GTHS Sesquicentennial projects are underway:

Publication of Roemer's Texas - (completed September 1983)

Kalender for 1986 - Current photographs of various German-Texan heritage subjects from across the State (ready summer, 1985).

Registry of German-Texan Heritage - nine categories emphasizing subjects 100 years or older. (ready September 1986)

Group Research Project - Germans in Texas before and during 1836 (ready September 1986 - hopefully)

If you have a suggestion for GTHS group project, please contact Daphne Garrett, or better yet - volunteer for one that's underway - see following pages.

If you are not receiving the "Texas Dispatch", official Newspaper of the Texas 1986 Sesquicentennial Commission, write to them at P. O. Box 1986, Austin, Texas 78767 - it's free!

# German-Texan Heritage Society

## Registry of German-Texan Heritage

The proposal to create a Registry of German-Texan Heritage was accepted and approved at the board meeting, September 7, 1984. The purpose is to compile a file which will provide resource and reference material for study, to compile a listing of each category, and to pinpoint the location of each subject on county maps. Copies of the Registry and the county maps will be available to members and the public at a nominal fee. The files and resulting Registry and maps will belong to GTHS. Target date for completion of the First Edition - September, 1986.

### Registry Categories 1986 Edition

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| I. Old Businesses   | Stores, banks, newspapers, mills etc. founded before 1887 and still in business today. The business need not be under the original owner to qualify.          |
| II. <u>Vereine</u>  | Organizations founded before 1887 and still active, including agricultural, musical, literary, shooting clubs, etc. and/or their buildings.                   |
| III. Churches   | Congregations founded and/or buildings erected before 1887 by German speaking people and still in existence.  |
| IV. Cemeteries  | Public, private, and church cemeteries which primarily contain German-Texan graves.   |
| V. Schools  | Public, private, and parochial schools founded before 1887 and still in existence and/or their buildings.   |
| VI. Farmsteads & Ranches                                      | Historical homesteads of considerable size and/or significance developed before 1887 and still intact. Ownership need not be the original family.             |
| VII. <u>Fachwerk</u> Construction<br>( <i>Half-Timbered</i> ) | Buildings using <u>fachwerk</u> construction in all or part of the structure.   |
| VIII. Museums and Historical Societies                        | Those devoted to preservation of German-Texan history, culture, or the work of a German-Texan, or housed in a historic building of German-Texan significance. |
| IX. Historical Markers, Monuments & Statues                   | State of Texas historical markers, memorial plaques, monuments and statues pertaining to German-Texan heritage or history.                                    |

# German-Texan Heritage Society

## GUIDELINES FOR SUBMITTING MATERIAL FOR THE GTHS REGISTRY

Please submit material in each category to the appropriate chairperson who will organize a file, and compile an annotated list. Since this person is not expected to do research, send as much information as possible on a subject. Please verify this information, but also include the name of the owner, president of organization, pastor, or other person who may be contacted for further information. All files will be the property of GTHS, available for study.

For the purposes of this project, the term "German" will include all German-speaking people.

Examples of suitable material for a proposed listing on the Registry:

- A short history of the subject
- Pamphlet, book, or newspaper clippings
- Copy of the historical marker application
- Text of a historical marker
- Photograph or drawing of a structure in old days
- Modern photograph showing present day condition
- Biographical sketches
- Architectural drawings
- Bibliographic references

### Chairpersons:

- I. Old Businesses - Ann Lindemann, 17914 Nanes Drive, Houston, TX 77090
  - II. Vereine - Verlie Wegner, P. O. Box 73, Burton, TX 77835
  - III. Churches - Lutheran - Elizabeth Lehmann, 604 Atlow Drive, Brenham, TX 77833  
 Methodist - Lauren Kattner 5381 Ave. P  
 Catholic - Arliss Treybig PO Box 1236  
 Plano, Tx 75074 El Campo, TX 77437
  - IV. Cemeteries - Renata Meiners RFD 1, Round Top, Tx 78954
  - V. Schools - Miriam York, 1409 East Austin, Giddings, TX 78942
  - VI. Farmsteads & Ranches -
  - VII. Fachwerk Construction - Daphne Garrett, Box 35, Warda, TX 78960
  - VIII. Museums & Historical Societies - Margaret Bracher, 202 West Morse  
 Fredericksburg, TX 78624
  - IX. Historical Markers, Monuments & Statues (by counties)  
 Bexar County -- Ingrid Kokinda and Mary El-Beheri  
 Galveston ----- Mary Faye Barnes  
 Kendall ----- Alice Gerfers Colorado -- Arliss Treybig  
 Washington ---- Elizabeth Lehmann Austin ---- Miriam York  
 Lee & Bastrop - Miriam York  
 Panhandle counties - Meredith McClain  
 North Texas counties--Lauren Kattner  
 (The county chairman will be expected to work with the general coordinator,  
 Daphne Garrett, in placing all sites on the maps.)
- NOTE: Volunteers are needed in all categories where a chairperson is not indicated, and for all other counties where German heritage is found - please contact Daphne Garrett.

# German-Texan



## Heritage Society

FOUNDED 1978

With the 1986 celebration of the founding of the Republic of Texas near at hand, heritage societies all over the State are busy with a variety of projects. Representing one of the largest ethnic immigrant groups in Texas, the German-Texan Heritage Society has announced as one of four Sesquicentennial projects the creation of a Registry of German-Texan Heritage.

Among the categories to be included are old businesses founded by German speaking immigrants before 1887 and still in existence. To qualify, the business need not be under the

original owner, and if only the building remains, that alone may be registered. Stores, banks, newspapers, mills, and other businesses are invited to submit a full resume of their history, including pictures, pamphlets, newspaper clippings, old advertising, and other related information. The Society will prepare a permanent file on each entry, and those qualifying will be listed, along with a historical write-up, in the 1986 Edition of the Registry.

### MEMBERSHIP

Dona Reeves  
Southwest Texas State Univ.  
Dept. of Modern Languages  
San Marcos, TX 78666

### PUBLICITY

Daphne Garrett  
12429 Pebblebrook  
Houston, TX 77024

### NEWSLETTER

Mary El-Beheri  
MacArthur High School  
2923 Bitters Road  
San Antonio, TX 78217

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

Contact: Daphne Garrett 713-468-7516 or 409-242-3822

Churches and their buildings, organizations such as singing societies and shooting clubs, schools, and farmsteads and ranches will also be registered. To qualify, these entries or their buildings must be 100 years old by 1986, and founded by German speaking immigrants. Three additional categories of German-Texan heritage will register Cemeteries (public, church, and private), Fachwerk Construction, and Museums and Historical Societies. A special section of the Registry will list all markers, monuments and statues pertaining to German-Texan heritage, giving the full text of the marker and the exact location.

The public is invited to submit entries in all nine categories as soon as possible, giving as much information as possible including the exact location, and the name and address of the owner, pastor, or director. Please send

to: GTHS Registry, Box 35, Warda, Texas 78960.

Founded in 1978, the German-Texan Heritage Society is a non-profit organization devoted to building pride in the heritage of German Texans through historical research and cultural preservation. The Society, which numbers around 1000 members, is headquartered at Southwest Texas State University in San Marcos.

To GTHS Members: If you did not see the above press release in your Newspaper, clip on the dotted line and take to your local paper. This was sent to 100 Newspapers and organizations in mid-February. It would help me if you would send <sup>me</sup> copies of any GTHS publicity.

PLEASE SUBMIT YOUR ENTRIES FOR THE REGISTRY AT ONCE TO THE CHAIRPERSONS OR BOX 35 WARD, TEXAS, 78960

# German-Texan Heritage Society

## GROUP RESEARCH PROJECT

### GERMANS IN EARLY TEXAS AND THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

Although much has been written and said about the German immigration to Texas starting in 1844, little has been researched and published about the early German immigrants and volunteer soldiers who came to Texas before and during 1836.

It is the purpose of this project to research primary sources, explore family traditions, and write the story of these Germans in early Texas. Although the results of this investigation are to be presented in narrative, readable style, each fact or family tradition related is to be specifically documented.

Everyone is invited to participate. We are especially anxious to contact descendents of these early Germans, as many have already done some work on their ancestors, and have family momentos at their disposal. Each chapter in the biographical section will present an individual or family, giving as complete a picture as practical of their origins in Germany, their voyage, activities in Texas, and their participation in the War of Independence and the Republic of Texas.

Naturally, there will be a great deal of information about some people, and very little about others. This is not planned as a book of genealogy. Where published works are available on specific families, bibliographic references will be given. In addition to the biographies, additional chapters would treat subjects such as the "Runaway Scrape", German settlements, Texas land grants etc.

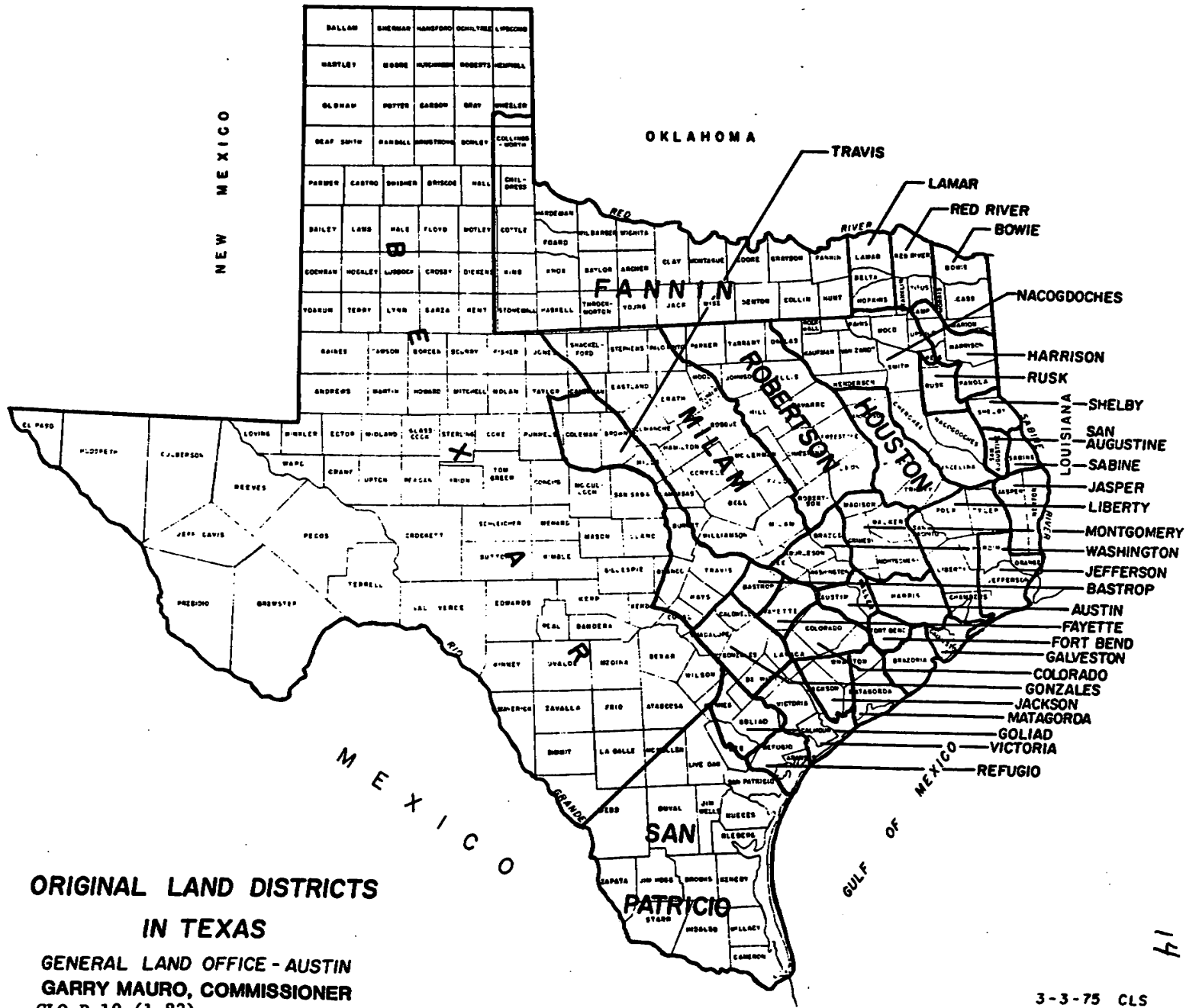
Although it would be appropriate for the biographies to be researched and written by a descendent, it is not necessary to be a descendent to participate. Anyone interested in basic research and/or narrative writing is invited to participate. Each writer and researcher will be given credit for their work. Descendents who are not interested in research or writing are invited to share their knowledge with those who will "adopt" an ancestor.

The final form and presentation of this effort will be determined at a later date by the board of GTHS. It is proposed that GTHS publish this as a book in 1986.

Approximately a dozen people are already hard at work on this project - won't you join us? Specific guidelines for research, a proposed outline, related documents and maps, source lists, and other material will be provided as available. Suggestions are welcome!

Persons interested in researching, writing, or contributing information are urged to contact:

Daphne Garrett  
GTHS Special Projects  
Box 35, Warda, Texas 78960  
(409) 242-3822 or (713) 468-7516





## HOW TO USE

# Genealogy Resources in the General Land Office

Genealogical information may be requested  
by writing:

Records Division  
General Land Office  
Austin, Texas 78701

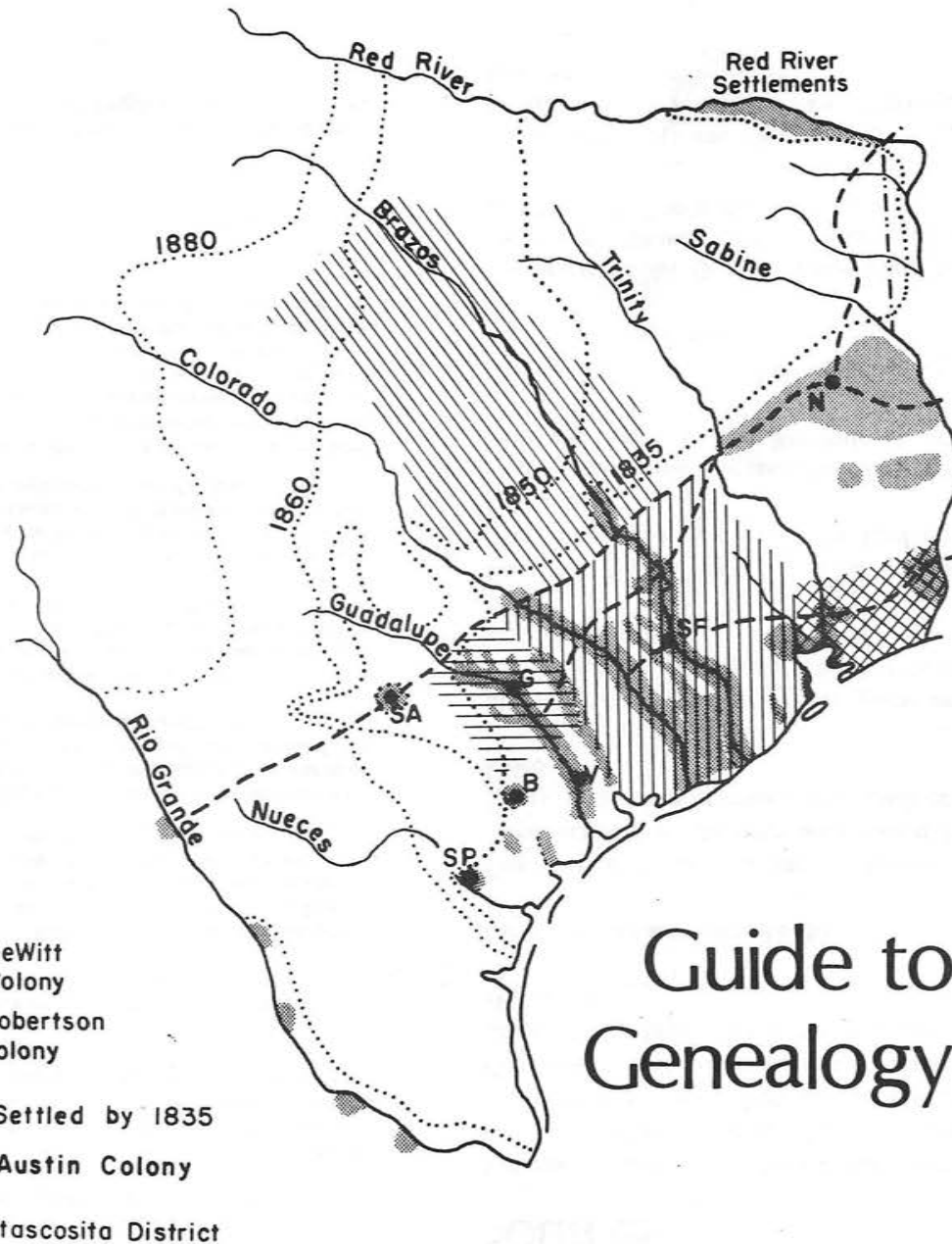
or by calling (512) 475-6501.

When requesting information, give the name  
of the person who received the grant, and the  
county in which the grant is located, if  
known.

The original papers may be examined in person  
at the General Land Office in The  
Stephen F. Austin State Office Building,  
Room 811, 1700 N. Congress Avenue, Austin,  
Texas.

The Records Division staff will be happy to  
assist you.

GLO-R-36-(1-82)



## Guide to Genealogy

General Land Office  
GARRY MAURO, COMMISSIONER

15

**Original** land grants issued by the Crown of Spain, the Mexican Government, the Republic and State of Texas are the principle sources of genealogical information available in the General Land Office. These grants were issued to people who settled in Texas and to men who fought in the Texas Revolution. Listed below is a brief summary of source material available to the public.

## Spanish Archives

Spanish and Mexican Land Grants in Coahuila and Texas

Character Certificates and Index to Incomplete Titles

Austin's Census of 1826

Family Registers: Stephen F. Austin, Benjamin R. Milam, Arthur Wavell, Charles S. Taylor

Spanish and Mexican land grants in Tamaulipas and Nuevo Santander, including porciones on north bank of Rio Grande

Empresario Contracts and Appendix to Empresario Contracts

Headrights in Harris County: The Lost Book of Harris County

Minutes of Ayuntamiento of San Felipe de Austin: 1829, 1830, 1831

Surveyors, 1824 - 1836

Titles to town lots in Liberty

Titles to town lots in San Patricio

## Republic & State of Texas

*Bounty Grants* were given for the actual months of service in the Army of the Republic of Texas. 320 acres were given for every three months of service.

*Donation Grants* of 640 acres were given for special service during the Texas Revolution. Men who fought at any battle, such as the Siege of Bexar, Goliad, Alamo, San Jacinto were eligible, and other donations were given later to widows and surviving veterans.

*Headrights* were given to the heads of families and single men who settled in the Republic of Texas.

*First Class* grants were given to any man who arrived in the Republic prior to March 2, 1836. Married men received one league (4,423.4 acres) and one labor (177.1 acres) and single men received one third a league (1,476.1 acres).

*Second Class* grants were given to any man who arrived in the Republic after March 2, 1836 but prior to October 1, 1837. Married men received 1,280 acres and single men received 640 acres.

*Third Class* grants were given to any man who arrived in the Republic after October 1, 1837 but prior to January 1, 1840. Married men received 640 acres and single men received 320 acres.

*Fourth Class* grants were given to men who arrived in the Republic after January 1, 1840 but prior to January 1, 1842. Married men received 640 acres and single men received 320 acres.

*Pre-emption Grants* (homestead or settler's claims) were granted to individuals who actually resided on a tract of no more than 320 acres for at least three consecutive years from January 22, 1845. Under an act of 1854, pre-emptors could locate no more than 160 acres. Under an act of 1870, married men could locate no more than 160 acres and single men no more than 80 acres. The last pre-emption was approved in 1899.

*School Lands* were sold to individuals under an act of 1874 and the proceeds went into the common school fund.

*Patents* cover most of these land grants. The patent is the final title issued by the Republic or State of Texas on a survey.

## Miscellaneous Sources

Colonies under the Republic and State of Texas, such as: Peter's, Mercer's, Castro's Fisher-Miller's (also German Emmigration Company with miscellaneous transfers showing ship lists). See third class index for all colonies.

German Contracts (circa 1846)

Confederate Scrip is a special donation of 1280 acres given to men who served from Texas and were permanently disabled or killed.

Special Acts certificates were given under special acts of the legislature, such as relief acts for individuals.

Court of Claims are records of individuals who appealed to the court for land claims.

Muster Roll Book contains the muster rolls from the Army of the Republic of Texas.

County Maps showing the original surveys in each county in Texas.

"Abstracts of All Original Texas Land Titles Comprising Grants and Locations to August 31, 1941" in eight volumes by county.

Austin City Lots and Outlots, original deeds to lots and outlots, patents and maps of city lots and outlots.

**JAY HARRIS**

# A Texas Touch...



TEXAS AND Germany, West Texas and West Germany, have a lot in common.

Both are interested in a common heritage, dating from the years when many German immigrants came to the state. Their descendants are still around, in such places as Fredericksburg, Wilson near Slaton and a place called Luckenbach.

Both also have this thing about Cowboys, if not Indians. On a more modern note, they are putting it all together to mark Texas' 1986 Sesquicentennial Celebration.

Today, a group of people deeply involved in that planning, the advisory board of the Texas-Germany 1986 Sesquicentennial Committee, will open a three-day session here.

While here, they will taste excellent Lubbock area wine, ride in a "stage coach," visit a Western eating place for barbecue, eat tamales and talk some serious business.

THE BUSINESS involves polishing plans for the Texas-Germany joint observance of the Sesquicentennial.

Dr. Meredith McClain, of the Texas Tech Germanic and Slavic languages department, is chairman of the Texas-Germany 1986 Sesquicentennial Committee. Others members include a broad range of Texas-German interests across the state.

Their task is to put together a full program of events which will emphasize the German heritage in Texas, reaching across some 150 years, and in turn give Germans at home, and those visiting Texas, a closeup look at what that heritage has meant, in song, dance, education, buildings, culture.

For instance, high on the list and one of the first projects will be a return visit to West Germany by the Texas Tech German dancers, under the direction of Dr. McClain this summer.

In 1986, a large number of German "Friends of Texas" are due to take part in a number of events marking the Sesquicentennial, including a Wagon Train in San Antonio and visits to various parts of the state, which will include a visit to the Ranching Heritage Center here.

## German Culture Museum

The German Culture Museum of Ohio features especially Swiss Mennonites in Ohio. Last year over 2,500 visitors passed through the doors. Contact: German Culture Museum, Walnut Creek, OH 44687.

ALSO ON TAP will be a tour of the state by former German POWs who were stationed in Texas during World War II.

In addition, there will be a Germany wine exchange, a Bavarian agricultural and textile industrial exchange, twinning of Texas and German cities and an exhibit of cowboy art which will tour Germany.

The latter could be the hit of the year as far as thousands of West Germans, businessmen, professionals, students and others, are concerned. According to a Wall Street Journal item last summer, Cowboys and Indians are bigger than pro football, if not German beer in parts of Germany.

In fact, donning Cowboy or Indian garb, toting six-shooters and rolling one's own and using stick matches down at the No Name Town Corral is one of the "in" things. Actually, the No Name Town is a sort of tent city of Cowboy-Indian-Texas Wild West afficianados who meet for a weekend of reliving the days of Zane Grey, John Wayne and Buffalo Bill.

THE PEOPLE putting together the Texas-German part of the 1986 Sesquicentennial not only hope to capitalize on the historical connection between Texas and Germany, but those afficianados as well.

If enough of them, plus other German tourists, with a yen to see Texas and some lost kin, come, it will not only be a dream realized for many, but a travel bonanza for German and U.S. tour agents.

Among those due for the advisory board session is Joachim R. Vogel, German Consul General from Houston. Mr. Vogel will address the Kiwanis Club Thursday noon on "A European View of Nuclear Freeze, Arms Control and The Quest for Peace."

He, along with a number of other outstanding citizens of the state with Texas-German connections who are members of the board, will be here for the three-day session, Dr. McClain says. While here, they will get a closeup look at the Texas Tech Museum, the Ranching Heritage Center and Lubbock citizens.

IT WOULD be good if any number of German visitors could be persuaded to stop off in Lubbock during their 1986 visit.

It is only a hop, skip and short ride from, or to, Palo Duro and "Texas." Here, they could visit the Ranching Heritage Center to see how it once was and perhaps make a stop at the Four Sixes or other nearby ranch spreads to see how it is now.

Much ado has been made of late about Lubbock's image and how we should sell ourselves as "more than an overgrown country, western town." There's nothing wrong with being that. But, we should be more, and act it.

The Sesquicentennial observance should give Lubbock and this area an opportunity to brag a bit, show off some of the things which have gone into making the area what it is and make a rightful claim to the lore and legend which is so much of Texas.

It would be a shame if it turns out the German Cowboys are more interested in our past, and present, than we are.



"Es waren Deutsche dabei!"

## Texas - Germany 1986 Sesquicentennial Committee

Celebrating 150 years of Texas - German Heritage

Texas Tech University  
Department of Germanic & Slavic Language  
Lubbock, Texas 79409 (806) 742-3282

*Hilfe!*

THERE ARE 150-300 GERMAN WESTERN FANS WHO PLAN TO VISIT TEXAS IN 1986!  
WE WANT THEM TO PARTICIPATE IN THE SESQUICENTENNIAL WAGON TRAIN FROM POTEET  
TO SAN ANTONIO ON FEBRUARY 27 - MARCH 2, 1986. CAN ANYONE IN THAT AREA HELP  
US SECURE HORSES AND WAGONS FOR THE VISITING GERMAN COWBOYS?????

### TEXAS SESQUICENTENNIAL FRIENDSHIP TOUR

SUMMER 1985

#### PROPOSED ITINERARY FOR THE TEXAS TECH GERMAN DANCERS

<u>DATE:</u>	<u>CITY:</u>	<u>CONTACT PERSON:</u>
May 25-31	West Berlin	(Mr. Oldenburg, Steglitz Bezirksamt; Mr. Fritz Walter Old Texas Town; Mr. Anderson, Amerikahaus)
June 1-3	Lübeck	(no contact yet, but possible sister-city to Lubbock?)
June 4-6	Hamburg or Braunschweig	(no contact yet, but possibly Amerikahaus?) (Mr. Ostwald, Gerstäcker-Gesellschaft; Mr. Grieger, Westerners Int.)
June 6	Bamberg	(Mr. Joachim Schmidt, Karl May Verlag)
June 7-10	München	(Mr. Hensgen, Amerikahaus; Mr. Eisgruber, Olympiapark; Cowboy Club München)
June 11-13	Salzburg St. Gilgen	(Mr. Mader, Volkstanzgruppe der Salzburger Volkshochschule; Mr. Lothar Ristau, Fremdenverkehrsamt, St. Gilgen)
June 13	Walchensee	(Frau Sabine Reuter, Frau Antje Werner)
June 14-18	Memmingen	(Mr. Brandt, Westerners Int.; Memminger Stadtfest June 15)
June 18-21	Heidelberg	(Mr. Tracy, Deutsch-Amerikanisches Institut)
June 22-26	Köln Wuppertal	(Dr. Theurer, Amerikahaus Feier; Mrs. Scheuch, German-American Club and Open Door Student Exchange) (Mr. Peter Zellhöfer, Elba Travel; Mr. Finke, Western Club)
June 27-29	Dortmund Elspe	(Mr. Sprenger, Kulturamt: "America Week") (Mr. Bludau, Karl May Festival)
June 29-July 1	Mainz	(Weinstabilisierungsfond)
July 2-4	Frankfurt	(Mr. Johnson, Amerikahaus; Wyoming Ranch; Palmengarten)



©

# CALHOUN COUNTY 1986 Texas Sesquicentennial Committee

P.O. Box 986  
512/552-5992

Port Lavaca, Texas 77979  
512/552-6166



Lonnie Ficklen  
Chairwoman

Ralph Wyatt  
County Judge

Kenneth Lester  
Port Lavaca Mayor

Trinidad Rocha  
Point Comfort Mayor

Donald Holder  
Seadrift Mayor

Edna Brown

Tiney Browning

Barbara Burkett

Mary Ann Claiborne

Robert Clegg

Sam Diebel

Marian Harriss

Clara Hawes

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Jack Hunt

Patrick Janis

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Chester Surber

Joe Surovik

Margo Thorn

Bill Tindall

Jeff Underwood

Janie Waghorne

K.A. Wallace

Eula Grace Wedig

Larrie Yarbrough

## INDIANOLA, TEXAS PILGRIMAGE: June 14, 15, 1986

Indianola, Texas came into being in 1844 as the port of entry for many German immigrants, followed by colonists from many other parts of the world. The town grew from a disease racked 'tent city' to become an important shipping port on the Texas coast. On September 16, 1875, a hurricane dealt the thriving seaport a devastating blow. The town struggled to survive and rebuilt but 11 years later, on August 18, 1886, a second hurricane and a fire in the main business district completely destroyed the city.

As a part of the Sesquicentennial celebration in Calhoun County, the memories of this historic city will be highlighted. The INDIANOLA PILGRIMAGE will honor descendants of former residents of the ill-fated city with a dinner meeting on Saturday, June 14, 1986. The festivities will continue on Sunday with a program near the site of the old city and tours of the Indianola cemeteries.

It will be 100 years since the hurricane destroyed Indianola but the memory lingers on through family stories and traditions passed on through the generations. In order to include in the celebration as many descendants of Indianola inhabitants as possible, please send names and addresses to the Committee.

For more information contact:

**CALHOUN COUNTY SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMITTEE  
INDIANOLA PILGRIMAGE  
P.O. BOX 986  
Port Lavaca, TX 77979**

JULY 4...DEVOS FAMILY REUNION  
MASON  
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:  
JULIUS E DEVOS  
FBG. RT. BOX 55  
MASON, TX. 76856

## MARK TWAIN AND GERMAN. By Gilbert J. Jordan

Most of us are familiar with the writings of Mark Twain, and we know about his interest in German, his travels in Germany, and his humorous essay "The Awful German Language," but not many have seen his German compositions, like the comedy Meisterschaft (Mastery), and his German letters and speeches. To bring us up to date on this less familiar Mark Twain material, we can turn to a scholarly and interesting essay by John T. Krumpelmann (Louisiana State University Studies, Series 3) entitled "Mark Twain and the German Language," from which some of the quotations below are taken. Then we might turn to Twain's works and read the Meisterschaft play, as I did recently.

The Twain family's interest in and study of German had begun before the trip to Germany in 1878. They kept a German nursemaid for the children, and the whole household got a Teutonic flavor, at least so far as language is concerned. Then the family sailed to Germany, and this trip increased the parent's and the children's knowledge of German. According to Krumpelmann, Bayard Taylor, the well-known translator of Goethe's Faust, was on the same ship. The Twain family continued German lessons on the steamer and later in Germany. While he was in Heidelberg, Mark wrote a number of letters in German to Bayard Taylor, who lived in Berlin at that time.

Although he had learned much German, Twain's command of the language was still a bit faulty. His errors, both intentional and unintentional, plus his injection of English words produce a comic effect. Later he developed this technique of bilingual composition even more, and he used it to good effect in his writings and lectures.

Below are some short excerpts taken from the Taylor letters that Krumpelmann reproduced in his essay: "Wir ~~bin~~ werden hier bleiben vielleicht für drei Monate....(Sie müssen excuse auskratchens)....Ich habe heute gecalled on der Herr Professor Ihne, qui est die Professor von der Englischen Zunge im University to get him to recommend ein Deutschen Lehrer für mich ~~wa~~ welcher he did.. .. Er bitte mich Opfer sein compliments...."

"Ich habe das Deutsche Sprache gelernt und bin ein glücklicher Kind, You bet."(Translation: We ~~are~~ will stay here perhaps for three months....(You must excuse the scratchings out)....I have called on the honorable Professor Ihne, who is the professor of the English tongue in the university, to get him to recommend a German teacher for me ~~wha~~ which he did....He asks me to offer (lit. sacrifice) his compliments.... I have learned the German language and am a happy (lucky) kid, you bet.)

These letters contain much of the type of humor found in his bilingual speech before the Anglo-German Club in Heidelberg and the Bayard Taylor lecture in New York later in 1878. In A Tramp Abroad he suggests that he was satisfied with his progress in German, but, according to Professor Krumpelmann, he never learned oral German well. This fact prompted a German, who heard him, to exclaim: "Gott im Himmel!" and the keeper of the Heidelberg castle said that Twain's German was "very rare, possibly unique," and he wanted a specimen for the museum. Once a German who heard him speak said: "Ich verstehe nur Deutsch und Englisch" (I understand only German and English), as Twain put it; and he continued to torment the German natives with his "purest German." When he and his family attended a performance of Shakespeare's King Lear in Germany, he said: "We never understood anything but the thunder and lightning." Twain often joked like this about his own deficiencies in oral German. On one occasion he had a conversation with a native German, and later said: "I opened up in cast iron German; he responded in flexible English."

After the return to America, the Twain family continued the study of German, especially the mother and the children; and Mark, too, kept up his interest. At that time the language of the family was bilingual, and Mark continued to sprinkle bits of German into his works. The best example of this practice is the three-act play entitled Meisterschaft (Mastery) written in the mid eighties, at any rate before 1888. It is a mixture of English and German. Mark might call his German "rancid German", but in this play it is fairly normal, provided we overlook the absurdity of the sentences.

The play is a "take-off" on the ridiculous foreign-language conversation books of that time. The students were supposed to memorize the predigested conversations that simply will not fit into everyday situations. Abscheulich (horrible) Mark would call them. Two of the main characters, or victims, in the play are sisters whose father sent them to Germany to make them learn German, but mainly to separate them from their American lovers. While in Germany, they must speak only German to all friends and acquaintances. Soon we learn that the two boys were also sent abroad for the same reason and under the same injunction to speak nothing but German. Now they are living in the same village in which the girls are.

When the girls hear this, they leap for joy, but they soon realize that they cannot converse normally with the boys because they all know only the frozen dialogues in the books. The conversations deal only with absurd incidents in the book, like "Wie geht es Ihrem Herrn Schwiegervater?" (How is your honorable father-in-law?).

Gretchen, the servant girl, hears the silly talk and exclaims: "In meinem Leben habe ich nie so nährisches, verfluchtes, verdammtes Gespräch gehört." (In all my life I have never heard such foolish, cursed, damned conversation). "Sie sind ja alle ganz und gar verrückt." (They are all completely crazy). She goes out and comes back with a gun to keep these crazy people at bay, but the accidental shot produces only comedy for the spectators and stupefaction for Gretchen. The boys see their chance to bribe the girl so that they can have their amorous meetings with the girls. All goes well in these corny scenes, and the boys win their girls. Then they sing the Heine poem "Du bist wie eine Blume" (You are like a blossom) and the Mark Twain version of "Du, du liegst mir im Herzen" (You are in my heart). Finally all goes well, and the play ends in a mass love scene.

#### LEIFESTE FAMILY REUNION

The LEIFESTE Family Reunion will be July 4, 1985 in Mason, Texas. The family history book will be available at that time. This is the result of a five year effort to obtain names and dates of all Leifeste descendants in the U.S., biographical material of those in the first three generations in the U.S. and some genealogy and background from Germany.

All descendants are encouraged to attend. It is held every five years. For details, contact your Mason County relatives.

Mrs. Joseph (Elizabeth) Conflitti and Miss Margaret Bracher, two members of the German-Texan Heritage Society of Fredericksburg, Texas, have been "doing" a daily one-minute Devotional in German over radio station KNAF-AM and KNAF-FM in Fredericksburg, beginning February 1, 1983.

The scripts are given in German, daily, Monday through Saturday, one minute in length, non-denominational, at 8:15 am, a very good time, following the local 8:00 am news.

Station manager and owner, Norbert Fritz, and the staff have been very gracious and accommodating in providing this opportunity for outreach into the community for the German-Texan Heritage Society. The reception has been very wide, well-received, and warmly welcomed.

## ZWAHR FAMILY REUNION

On Sunday, June 10, the 34th annual Karl Ernst Zwahr, Sr. Family Reunion was held at the American Legion Hall, Needville, Texas, with 312 family members in attendance for the noon meal and more arriving later for the afternoon activities. (Descendants of a brother, Georg Adolph Zwahr, hold an annual reunion each July at Burton.) The families of a Zwahr son and daughter, Karl Ernst Zwahr Jr. and Martha (Zwahr) Miller, were in charge of the arrangements for this year, and a barbecue lunch and supper was enjoyed by those present. A cassette recording in Wendish of "The Lord's Prayer" and "My Country 'Tis Of Thee" was played prior to the noonday meal, followed by the playing of Wendish music from the Lausitz during the meal. For the afternoon entertainment, music in English, German and Czech for listening and dancing was provided by "The Boehnemann Country Crossroads" band.

Prior to the afternoon business meeting conducted by E. A. Reeh, special recognition was given to two surviving Zwahr children in attendance, Annie Kramer and Sophie McDougal. The other two surviving children, Bettie Wruck and Elisabeth <sup>Miller</sup> were unable to be present because of illness. A total of 62 gifts, most handmade, were given as door prizes, with Susan B. Anthony silver dollars presented to all babies present who had been born since the previous June. Agnes (Schoebel) Demanett of Hamilton City, California, won the prize for traveling the farthest distance. Additional prizes were given to the oldest male present, Alphons Serviere; the oldest female, Hilda (Cesinger) Clark; the couple married the longest, Henry and Olivia (Miller) Tielke; and the couple married the shortest time, Dale and Pamela (Triggs) Stringer.

The families of two Zwahr sons, Otto Zwahr and Friedrich ("Fritz") Zwahr, will be in charge of the preparations for the 1985 reunion, which will be held in the same locale on the second Sunday in June.

Karl Ernst Zwahr, Sr., patriarch of the family, was born in 1857 in Binnewitz bei Grosspostwitz, Kreis Bautzen, Sachsen, and died in 1942 at Needville, having arrived in Texas in 1882. Married four times, he was the father of 20 children and 8 stepchildren.

Bdume

By LISA KAHN

A volume of 16 beautiful photographs by Munich artist Hans P. Kühne with poems by Dr. Kahn facing each photograph. This work should interest lovers of lyrical writing as well as of art. This volume can be acquired either from

Mary Rosenberg, Inc. (who carries all previous volumes by Dr. Kahn, too),

17 West 60th Street  
New York, N.Y. 10023

or from

Galerie an der Treppe  
Stroblestr. 4D  
80000 Munich  
West Germany

86.-



EXCERPT FROM NEW BRAUNFELS STUDY, 1845-1870 by Lauren Ann Kattner  
c. 1984 Lauren Ann Kattner

Friedericke Schlickting (geb. Steinmetz), born in Sachsen in about 1804 and married at the age of 20, came to Texas with her husband, Friederich (b ca. 1804) and four children-- Friedrike Wilhelmine (b ca. 1833), Friederich (b ca. 1835), Carl (b ca. 1838), and Dorothea Wilhelmine (b October 1842). They were part of the first wave of immigrants sent by the Adelsverein in 1844. Vater Friederich and three daughters (including tiny Auguste Pauline Mathilde--born 28 May 1846) died in the wake of disease that plagued New Braunfels settlers between 1845 and 1847. Of the two remaining sons, Friederich was a laborer (Class V) by 1850. The 9.5 Bavarian acres and town lot that Friedericke's husband had received from the Adelsverein helped to ease the financial difficulties of widowhood. Additionally, when it became necessary to sell the town lot that was located in the middle-class part of town, Friedericke's brother-in-law gave her a town lot in what was becoming the working-class section near Comal Creek. Despite initial hardships, both sons advanced to wagoner (Class IV), while Friedericke used her acreage to become a Class C farmer with sixteen head of cattle and an industrious Carl.

Catharine Schmidt Mertz (geb. Maerz), like her neighbor Friedericke, was widowed by the age of 40. A native of Bavaria, Mary Catharine was married for the first time at about 22; after a widowhood of only six months, she remarried at the age of 37. Catharine came to Texas with her husband, Leonard E. Schmidt (b ca. 1813) and four children-- Leonhard (b ca. 1833), Magdalene (b ca. 1835), Margarethe (b ca. 1836), and Catharine (b ca. 1841). They, like the Schlichtings, left Europe in 1844. Vater Leonhard died a year after Carl Franz's October 1845 birth. Catharine's new husband, Johann Mertz (b ca. 1809) had also been widowed through the devastating epidemic and brought into the marriage a daughter, Kunigunde (b ca. 1844). A Mertz daughter, Katharine (b ca. 1845) had died; Magdalene also may have died by the marriage date. Widowed a second time about fifteen years later, Catharine never succeeded in holding either of her husbands' town- or acre-lots; moreover, she did not accumulate other property. Only one of her natural and adopted children stayed in New Braunfels through 1870: Emil was an apprentice printer. Without children, relatives, or land for support, Catharine moved down the socio-economic scale from the wife of a wagoner (Class IV) to a widowed washerwoman (Class V) living in a rented home.

Pierre Mergelle was a skilled craftsman (Class III) who was not sent to New Braunfels by the Adelsverein. Born in Alsace ca. 1811 and married at the age of 25, Mergelle, was listed as cabinetmaker and joiner in the census records of the 1850-1870 period. Adelsverein records show grants to him of the 9.5 Bavarian acre-lot #10 and town-lot #43; land and tax records show no further land accumulations. Mergelle's four sons-- Jacob (b ca. 1837), Emile (b ca. 1840), Carl (b ca. 1842), and Georg (b ca. 1846) --received an elementary education after which they, like their father, became apprentices in their teenage years. Two, Emile and Georg, were still in New Braunfels in 1870.

Julius Rennert was one of the few original craftsmen in New Braunfels to experience upward socio-economic mobility by 1870. Rennert was born ca. 1811 in Lippe-Detmold and came to Texas as a single man; at the age of about 36, he married another immigrant in the settlement. His successes were significant. He not only retained the two town-lots he bought from the Adelsverein, but also purchased additional lots. Saving his money--possibly from rents--and developing his ideas, Rennert moved from being a shoemaker (Class III) to being a brewery owner (Class I). Rennert's ten living children (three died as infants) and two foster children were well-educated. Additionally, his oldest living son was able to begin brewery management at the age of 16. Rennert's children were: Ludwig Wilhelm Johann (b 22 May 1847), Auguste and Ludwig (b 15 May 1849), Marie (b ca. 1851), Otto (b ca. 1854), Emma (b ca. 1855), Heinrich (b ca. 1857), Emilie (b ca. 1859), Clara (b 1860), Anna (b ca. 1862), Hulda (b ca. 1864), Fanny (b ca. 1865), and Franz (b December 1869). Foster children were the orphans of Christoph and Fredericke Bengener.

Born in about 1824, Capt. Jean Jacques von Coll was a young man when he arrived in New Braunfels. As a wealthy nobleman, he quickly amassed hundreds of acres and several town lots: he was by 1850 a Class A farmer with one black farmhand-slave, five horses worth \$200 each, three horses worth about \$40 each, and nineteen head of cattle. (The average New Braunfels man had no slaves and a \$5-\$20 horse.) Although Coll did not remain in the town, two of his daughters--Kathrine (b 1849) and Elizabeth (b ca. 1851)--returned as teenagers to live with a traditional, German, upper-class family.

John Torrey was the only non-German in New Braunfels who was granted a town-lot prior to September 1846. A teamster (Class IV), he was a member of the Torrey Brothers Company of Houston that was commissioned to assist the settlers in moving from Indianola to the future location of New Braunfels. Torrey had emigrated from Connecticut long before the Adelsverein began sending settlers to Texas, and he married a young woman from Darmstadt in New Braunfels in 1854, after the Adelsverein--under the Texan name of German Emigration Company--had officially relinquished its power in the town. By 1860, Torrey had returned to Connecticut for his father. Since Torrey's town-lot was conveniently located at the creek's edge, it offered Torrey the opportunity to lease water power for a grist mill, a cotton mill, and a sash and blind factory; the Yankee moved from a teamster (Class IV) to a miller and manufacturer (Class II). Using his additional income, Torrey obtained two additional town-lots. His increased status is further reflected in the fact that his eldest son--Eming (b ca. 1854)--was a student at a time when he could have been an apprentice. Torrey's large family also included: John (b ca. 1857), Eddi (b ca. 1860), Adde (b ca. 1864), Rada (b ca. 1866), and Cornelie (b ca. 1868).

Thomas Clark was simply an illiterate black field laborer of rural New Braunfels. Born about 1846 in Louisiana, he was a slave of a non-German in 1860. Census, tax, and land records for Comal County show that he held no property between 1863 and 1870. He married at the age of about 23 and was just beginning his nuclear family when the census was taken in 1870: he had only one small daughter at the time.

A member of the formerly prestigious Garca family--a relative was involved in the land transaction through which the land of future New Braunfels was deeded to the Adelsverein--Antonio Garca was a field laborer (Class V) in 1870. The Garca family had experienced downward social mobility since the Texas War for Independence, and family members like Antonio had found themselves in New Braunfels acre-lots many times since then. During the off-season, Antonio, his wife, and sons may have lived in Mexico. This is suggested by the fact that both sons--Varras (b ca. 1856) and Pantalón (b ca. 1857)--were born in Mexico. German-Texans who kept journals between 1845 and 1870 make references to transient Hispanics as do scant probate and land records; however, census records do not document their existence until 1870.

These few sketches illustrate different types and classes of Germans and non-Germans in New Braunfels. The situations for each were not the same: some faced bleak futures while others did not. As these cases reveal, some had socio-economic mobility while other had geographic mobility; some families were larger than others; some more isolated than others; some more traditional. Although each situation could be further documented through a closer examination of these life histories, the overall changes, continuities, and directions of New Braunfels as it moved from an immigrant settlement to a Texan town, could not be assessed in this manner. A handful of family stories cannot tell us how communities within the town changed, what percentage of settlers moved up or down the social scale, changes and continuity in family patterns, geographic movement, the relationship of churches, schools, and orphanages to the community, and other general questions that indicate town development. The following biographical codebook is the first step in the direction toward understanding the development of New Braunfels between 1845 and 1870; it gives the reader insight into the character of the immigrant settlement during its first years.

ORIGINAL LANDOWNERS' BIOGRAPHICAL CODEBOOK--GERMAN-TEXANS WHO ARRIVED AT NEW  
BRAUNFELS, TEXAS PRIOR TO SEPTEMBER, 1846  
(c. 1984 Lauren Ann Kattner)

LIFE CYCLE	Marital Status (N=197)	# Children When Obtained Land (N=82)	Age Cohort If Known (N=148)	
	1=Yes 41.6%	0 30.5%	1=Before 1810	33.1%
	2=No 58.4%	1-2 29.2%	2=1811-1819	31.1%
		3-4 23.2%	3=1820-1829	35.8%
		5 or more 17.1%		
	Kingdom, Province, or Duchy of Birth If Known (N=135)			
	Alsace 04.4%	Hessen-Nassau	50.0%	
	Bavaria 06.7%			
	Hannover 14.1%	Other--Now E. Ger.	05.5%	
	Hessen 13.3%	Other--Now W. Ger.	06.0%	
CAREER DEVELOPMENT	Occupation by 1850 If Known (N=92)*	Religion		
	Class I 07.6%	Protestant 44%		
	Class II 15.2%	Catholic 56%		
	Class III & IV 31.5%	Landholdings Received by September 1846 (N=115)		
	Class V & Farmer Class C 12.0%	1.5-9.5 Bavarian Acres	81.7%	
	Farmer Class A 18.5%	Over 9.5 Bavarian Acres	18.3%	
	Farmer Class B 15.2%			

Note: 9.5 Bavarian Acre equals  
approximately 10 American Acres

\* System of social classification used here is used by Michael Katz in THE PEOPLE OF HAMILTON, CANADA WEST; FAMILY AND CLASS IN A MID-NINETEENTH CENTURY CITY  
Farmers are classed according to my findings using tax records:  
Class A: 10+ acres;3+ horses;3+slaves/ family workers (Bavarian measure)  
Class B: 1.5-9.5 acres;0-3 horses;no slaves;0-2 workers same  
Class C: landless

SOURCES: Federal censuses for Comal Co., Tex. 1850-1870; GEC, Adelsverein, and Bexar and Comal County land records; Comal Co. tax rolls prior to 1870; District Probate Records; Protestant & Catholic Church Records; New Braunfelser Zeitung 100th Anniversary Edition; MS, Passenger Lists; Archival material in Vereins Archiv and Solms-Braunfels Archiv at Barker Texas History Center

The 23rd annual reunion of descendants of German-Americans who settled in the Cypress Mill and Shovel Mountain communities (Blanco/Burnet counties) will be held at the picnic grounds of the LBJ Historical State Park on Ranch Road 1 near Stonewall. The date is Sunday, June 9. Each family is expected to bring food for the community lunch, as was the custom years ago.

3901 AVENUE G AUSTIN, TEXAS 78751 (512) 452-5117

WALTER H. RICHTER

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ANNOUNCED FOR JUNE



Ethnic Cultures of the Southwest

In a tour designed to explore the monumental landscapes of the great American Southwest, a small group of travelers will set out from Kerrville for two weeks in five states.

Professor and Mrs. Glen E. Lich of Kerrville, who have organized German heritage tours of Europe since 1977, are devoting their 1985 trip to the Southwest, a colorful region that shows in its history, culture, and legends what America might have become.

A region of tremendous ethnic diversity and haunting beauty, the Southwest has produced a version of America that is rich and subtle.

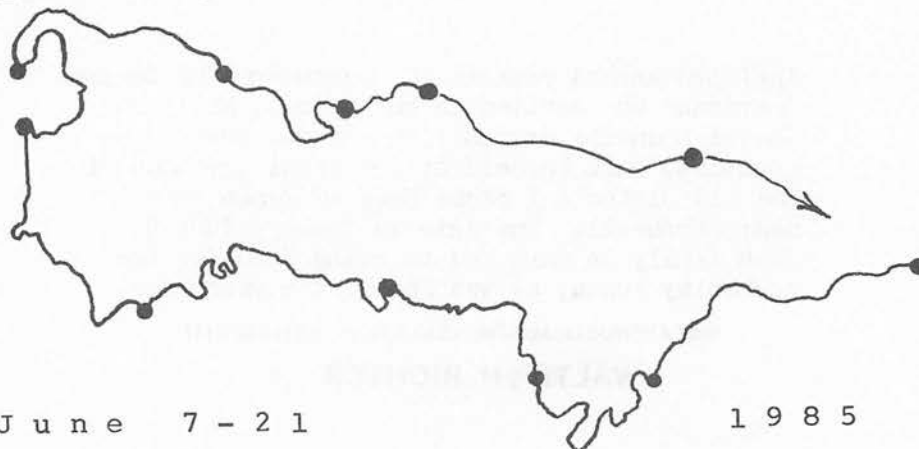
The small, congenial group of travelers will begin their trip with a festival on June 7 at the YO Hilton. From Kerrville, they will motor through the Big Bend, El Paso, Juarez, the Chiricahua National Monument, and on to historic Bisbee, Arizona.

Once the most gracious hotel between Texas and the Pacific, Bisbee's memorable Copper Queen Hotel recalls the flamboyant West. Like all the historic hotels and lodges around which this tour is organized, it offers distinctive food and accommodations.

After touring Tombstone, the missions of Tucson, and the Casa Grande cliff dwellings, the group will spend three days at the Grand Canyon, staying first at El Tovar Lodge before driving on to the breathtaking North Rim.

From the Kaibab National Forest and Utah, the group continues to Four Corners, Santa Fé, and Taos where the travelers will explore the fascinating architectural, artistic, and literary heritages of the Southwest.

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



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## GRASSROOTS COMMENTARIES

Glen E. Lich  
Schreiner College

Two recent publications from Eakin Press in Austin will appeal to Hill Country readers and to anyone who wants to know the German Texans better. A facsimile reproduction of Don H. Biggers' German Pioneers in Texas (Cloth \$11.95) is an especially valuable resource for anyone who does not have access to a copy of the 1925 first edition. And a new family history entitled On the Flach Family Trail traces the family relationships of one of Comfort's oldest and most prolific families.

The Biggers book is a colorful classic of German-Texan lore and history. Filled with human interest and details not recorded elsewhere, German Pioneers in Texas pieces together scraps of early Fredericksburg into an interesting picture of the second Adelsverein colony. Politics and fast money schemes and cultural clashes compete with railroads, schools, and churches in Biggers' anecdotal style.

Although numerous tales will appeal to readers of German Pioneers in Texas, a favorite is likely to be "Brodbeck and His Flying Machine." Biggers relates how Brodbeck struggled to overcome a series of difficulties with his 1865 aircraft. Finally only one problem remained: how to keep the giant spring wound that Brodbeck used to power his propeller in these years before the advent of the internal combustion engine. Brodbeck decided to solve that problem by cranking up the spring as he soared through the air. Biggers continues, "The day for the great trial test arrived and the ship sailed away. ... Then the inventor discovered that a spring will not wind up and run down at the same time. He was several feet higher than a tall tree when he made this discovery. The inventor survived the crash, but the machine didn't."

German Pioneers in Texas was first printed to mark the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of Fredericksburg. The Eakin reprint commemorates the tricentennial of the Germans in America.

On the Flach Family Trail by Carolyn Lindemann Overstreet of Hondo is a carefully documented history of the descendants of Christoph Flach, a member of The Forty at Bettina. After Flach and other members of the fraternity went their separate ways, Christoph Flach settled in Kendall County where he married Antonia Kapp, the daughter of Dr. Ernst Kapp and his wife Ida Kappel. From the early 1600s in the rugged Odenwald, Overstreet records 410 descendants through six and seven generations in Texas. In a sense, the family history becomes a history of Texas in miniature as the Flachs adapt and adjust to the events of the world about them. Overstreet's history is clear and well illustrated. For anyone whose roots lead back to Comfort and Sisterdale, it should be required reading.

**SPECIAL PRESENTATION**

28

**The Literary Use of English Words in W. A. Trenckmann's Die Lateiner am Possum Creek by**

Hubert P. Heinen, Department of Germanic Languages, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas 78712

When he wrote the serial novel Die Lateiner am Possum Creek (The Latin Farmers on Possum Creek) for his Bellville Wochenblatt, W. A. Trenckmann was serving as a state legislator in Austin. In his novel, which appeared from December 1907 to November 1908, he uses some of the same techniques he had employed in his drama Die Schulmeister von Neu-Rostock (1903), a sentimental farce detailing the replacement of the old schoolmaster of a German Texan community with a new one. In both works dialect and massively corrupt German individualize specific characters. (The Bellville Wochenblatt can be found in the Barker History Center of The University of Texas and on microfilm at Southwest Texas State University in San Marcos--I should like to thank W. A. Trenckmann's grandson, Charles Trenckmann, who made both these works available to me. These remarks were originally given, in a somewhat abbreviated form, as a talk at the annual meeting of the South Central Modern Language Associate in Biloxi, Mississippi, in October 1984.)

In the Schulmeister, most minor characters speak a heavy dialect, ranging from Bohemian German to the Low German of a Negro slave boy to Irish American; one of the villains and his children speak what is spelled like German but when spoken is largely English. We hear such phrases as "Siehste, ich hab 'nem Fuhl von Njukommer die beiden alten gefaunderten Grehs für en Paar gute Ponies getrehdet un hab noch fufzig Dollers tu But gekricht" (Siehst du, ich habe mit einem törichten Neuling die beiden alten gelähmten Grauen gegen ein Paar gute Ponies getauscht und noch fünfzig Dollar drauf gekriegt = After all, I traded both old foundered greys for a pair of good ponies with a fool of a newcomer and got fifty dollars to boot). It's hard to differentiate between English and German in such sentences--the basic sentence structure is German but many of the idioms and most of the vocabulary are English, and some things are scarcely either. Of course, the equivalents given are in more or less standard German or English, whereas the original is extremely colloquial.

There is plenty of material in the play to devote a whole article to. The novel, however, can give us a better notion of how English words were used in the early 20th century in Austin County; fractured German is one method Trenckmann uses for characterization, but in general the intrusion of English is more subtle--and ultimately more interesting. The novel is, to some extent at least, based on history. Its plot, however, is largely one typical of newspaper novels. (See the plot summary at the end of this discussion.)

One character, Michel 'der lange Mike' Schmidt, speaks a brand of German almost as bastardized as the lines cited from the Schulmeister. At one point he greets a fellow German, Ferdinand Klöbel, with the words "Schwatz doch kein 'nonsense' ... Der 'Captain' wird sich freuen, wenn mal wieder ein 'fellow' da ist der ein fettes Kalb von 'nem Haufen Knochen und Fell 'distinguishen' kann. 'I'll bet you' die ganzen fünf Pfund Rolltaback, die ich bei mir hab', den besten der je am Possum Creek ge-'reest' ist, und das halbe Dutzend 'twists' noch dazu gegen Deine kaputten Wasserstiefel, die Du mit Deinen fünfhundert 'greybacks' dem 'alten Blücher' abgekauft hast, ich krieg' nicht mehr wie zwei 'extra tours' und nachher ist er froh, daß er mich wieder hat." The answer indicates what sort of effect Mike's speech must have had on Trenckmann's readers. "Menschenkind, hast Du denn bei den Lateinern nicht was Besseres sprechen gelernt als Dein Kauderwelsch?" To be sure, Klöbel himself soon speaks of the "Pineywoods" and the "Yankee 'Gunboats'" (9 April 1908). In any case, though Mike is an important character, he is not a central one. (I list some more examples of bastardized German at the end of this discussion.)

The central character, Kuno Sartorius, shares a German merely sprinkled with English words with most other characters, including the narrator and those whose words are clearly translations from English, such as the "Schwarzen, die mit 'Col.' Phillips ins Land gekommen waren" (blacks who had come there with Col. Phillips--i.e. not blacks who might have been speaking German). These blacks comment, for example, in a direct quotation, "Das gibt wieder eine 'overflow' wie in dem Jahre als Mister Phillips sein Bein brach!" (17 September 1908).

What is happening here? Does the use of the word overflow imply that the blacks didn't know the word flood or that Trenckmann doubted that his audience knew the word Überflutung? That's not very likely. The level of German Trenckmann expected his readers to understand can be demonstrated by the sentence immediately following the passage cited. "Täglich stieg die Flut höher, immer rascher wurde die Strömung und führte Unmengen Treibholz, Bretter und Balken, ja ein Hausdach mit sich. Weiter oben mußten wohl die Fluten schlimmer gehaust haben, doch Kuno wollte immer noch nicht daran glauben daß Acadia, das in zwanzig Jahren nur zweimal überschwemmt worden, in Gefahr sei." To be sure, Trenckmann speaks of Flut and überschwemmen rather than Überflutung; that may have a reason, however. Überflutung may not have been the standard term at the turn of the century. The blacks' use of overflow is more precise than flood would be.

Köhler's Dictionary of the English and German Languages glosses Überflut as 'overflowing (of a river)'; Flut, in its primary meaning, as 'flood, deluge, inundation' and überschwemmen, as 'to overflow, to inundate' etc. I am citing this dictionary from the thirty-third edition, published in 1898, because it is roughly contemporary with Trenckmann's work. He probably used a somewhat older one. In view of his excellent German it is worth remembering, however, that he was born in Texas; it would not be surprising to discover that his usage was somewhat old-fashioned or non-standard. But that, too, is a question I'm going to leave open for now.

Another passage in the novel is characteristic of Trenckmann's strategy in the employment of English words. Kuno is offered a horse. "Die Tiere, die mit Fesseln ('hobbles') an den Füßen auf einer benachbarten Waldwiese geweidet hatten, wurden herbeigetrieben. ... Da konnte nur noch der 'Paint' (Schecke), schmutzig weiß mit großen braunen Flecken an den Schultern und am Rücken, ein echter spanischer 'Mustang' oder 'Broncho' aus West-Texas in Frage kommen." The soldiers, English-speaking Texan cowboys, comment "'Ja, er ist sehr fromm und kann doch laufen wie 'hell'", meinte ein Anderer und Jeder - die halbe Kompagnie hatte sich, wie auf Verabredung, zu der Pferdewahl versammelt - wußte etwas zum Lobe des Schecken zu sagen" (23 April 1908).

The English word Paint is glossed and used interchangeably with its German equivalent. At the same time, however, an English gloss is given in the German text for the German word Fesseln. As one examines the whole novel it becomes clear that many English words were used for local color--or, of course, as in the title, as place names--and that the German equivalents were equally well understood. On the other hand, the author felt that some German words might not be a part of his audience's vocabulary or might not suggest to them precisely the sense he wanted to convey. Here he might use the English words, but he frequently used a German one and glossed it in English, as with "Fesseln ('hobbles')." We are reminded that Trenckmann utilizes English words in his novel to communicate with his largely rural audience and to convey the flavor of rural life in Austin County during and immediately following the Civil War. At times the English words--and even their German equivalents--refer to objects or institutions peculiar to the New World; here, of course, their use would be expected. However, since in many cases German equivalents are indeed used, the presence of English words is noteworthy.

Before I discuss the English words in the novel further, I want to clarify a few points. German scholars have devised an elaborate terminology for borrowed words, e.g. Lehnwort 'loan word', Lehnübersetzung 'loan translation', Lehnübertragung 'loan paraphrase', Lehnbedeutung, 'semantic loan'. Few of the words I've been discussing really qualify as any of these. Rather, the Paint, Mustang, Broncho, and the like would be considered Fremdwörter 'foreign words'. Trenckmann himself seems to have regarded them in this light, since he set most of them off with single quotes, a practice comparable to the contemporary one of using antequa for English words within a letter written in German script. To be sure, single quotes or antequa were also used for emphasis, and it is not always possible to ascertain which function was intended. Nevertheless, if we examine German Texans' use of English words in writing, it is remarkable how much of the ubiquitous English vocabulary was clearly recognized as such and not really assimilated. Trenckmann makes a distinction, albeit imperfectly, between loan words (used without quotes) and foreign words (used with quotes). Foreign, marked, words are far more common than true loans, though a number of words appear as both.

If we disregard the speech of 'Mike' Schmidt and a few other kindred figures, the incidence of English words in the German text is relatively constant throughout the work, though there is some variation. In the initial installment (25 December 1907), with its roughly 4,700 words, we find six lexical items set off by single quotes ('canebrake', 'corn crib', 'bonnet', 'gourd', 'pickets', 'Confederacy' (but also, more commonly, Konföderation), 'pen'). The call of the wild geese, "Honk," might be added to this list. One German term, Zwischengang, is glossed parenthetically as 'passage'. At least twice, however, English words are somewhat similarly, though not as obviously, glossed ("Cross Timbers, die langen, schmalen Eichenwaldzüge"--"den aus recht dünn gespaltenen und in die Erde eingegrabenen 'pickets' gebauten pallisadenartigen Gartenzaun"). At least one Lehnbildung, 'loan formation', occurs: 'Norder' 'norther', as well as some loan translations such as Lebenseiche 'live oak', Butterbohne 'butter bean', and Cornähre 'ear of corn', and one semantic borrowing ('Grüner' = greenhorn; this usage was prevalent throughout the United States, and is somewhat akin to the German Grüner for Grünschnabel 'callow youth'). Blockhaus (as well as Blockhütte e.g. 2 January 1908) is the usual European German word for 'log cabin'; the standard etymological dictionaries derive it from Dutch--it certainly parallels the English block-house. Stinkkatze is a neologism for which there was apparently no clearly accepted German term at the time; Köhler's dictionary lists Stinker 'polecat' in the German-English section instead of the current designation Stinktief, though the English-German

gloss for skunk as well as for pole-cat is 'Stinktief' (the European polecat, the fitchew, German Ilitis, seems not to have been known to the German Texans). There are also a number of names which, quite naturally, contain English words (Possum Creek, Cross Timbers, Elm Point, Live Oak Pond, Cedar Creek, Camp Magruder--Rio Grande and Nueces Fluß don't count, but "Weekly Telegraph" and "Bonny Blue Flag" might). We can discount such words as Prairie, Molasse (though the form Molasseskuchen is influenced by American usage), Whist, Reaktion, Sezession (as well as, by extension, Sezessionist), Union, and Expedition that were common European German at the time; nevertheless, a fair number of English loan words dot the text, a few of which have subsequently become accepted usage (Farmer, Riegelfenz, Store, Storebesitzer, Gingham-Kleid, Peddlar, Fenz, Farm, County). Two of Trenckmann's words have no parallel I could find in either standard German or in American English (Schleife as a stand or pedestal for a waterbarrel; Bücherrücke as a term for bookshelves).

Let's turn now to an examination of the various categories of foreign words and borrowings that occur in Trenckmann's novel. I might add that, with the exception of the clearly corrupt speech of several figures such as 'Mike' Schmidt, a very similar collection of loans could be made from the reports and especially from the editorials and the letters to the editor in the Bellville Wochenblatt--the use of English is remarkable in the novel because the author is so clearly conscious of and so blatantly draws his readers' attention to the use of language, but it is by no means singular or restricted to this literary effort. Thus my remarks are, to some extent, an addition to the studies of such scholars as Joe Wilson, Glen Gilbert, Gilbert Jordan, and Susan Engelhardt, whose M.A. thesis on English loan words in the Neu-Braunfelser Zeitung comes closest to addressing the same sort of phenomena (cf. the selected bibliography at the end of this study).

I should like to list here a sampling of the numerous words that were either borrowed from English into European German by the turn of the century or were at least arguably non-German in origin with close parallels in English. In all the following lists I indicate the month and day of the installment the example first occurs in; since the novel was serialized from December 1907 to November 1908, I need not give the year.

**European German/English Parallels, Topical Selection:** Abolitionist 1/2; Artillerie 4/16; Blockade 1/9; Blockhaus 12/25/07; Blockhütte 1/9; Bombe 4/9; Brigade 4/9; Cent 6/4; Dollar 1/2; Fünfzig-Dollars-Note 7/30; Drillen 4/23; Drillmeister 2/13; Drillübung 5/28; Emancipation 7/2; General 4/16; Feldhospital 1/9; Hospital 6/4; Indianer 1/23; Infanterie 4/9; Jaguar 1/23; kampiren 3/5; Kantine (Feldflasche) 4/9; Kavalleriedivision 4/9; Kondolenzvisite 2/6; konfiszieren 2/13; Konföderation 12/25/07; Konfusion 4/30; konskribieren 2/27; Konstabler 1/2; Kontrakt 8/6; Krinoline 2/6; lynchen 10/15; Lynchgericht 10/8; Molasseskuchen 12/25/07; Moskito 7/16; Moskitoplage 11/12; Palmetto 1/2; Palmettobüschel 11/5; Perkussions-Revolver 3/5; Pflanzler 1/2; Polka 2/13; Pony 1/9; Porter 3/19; Portwein 3/19; Prairie 12/25/07; Regiment 4/9; Rekrut 3/19; Rekrutenfang 3/19; Rekrutierung 3/19; Rekrutierungsamt 3/19; Rekrutierungsbeamter 3/19; Revolver 4/23; Schawl 1/9; Sergeant 4/23 (Feldweibel 4/30); Sezession 12/25/07; Sezessionist 12/25/07; Sheriff 8/13; Signal 1/9; Sklavenemancipation 6/11; Syrup 2/6; Union 12/25/07; Vehikel 2/6; Verandah 2/27; Vorderverandah 2/27; Whist 12/25/07; Whistclub 11/12; Whistpartie 12/25/07; Yankee 2/6; Yards 10/29

I have used Köhler's dictionary to determine what was current; obviously other dictionaries would present a somewhat different picture. In addition, there are doubtless some commonly used German words I do not list here that Trenckmann's audience would have assumed were borrowed from English. That is, in any case, the only reason I have made this list--although all these words were current in European German at the turn of the century, many of them, at least, still give the impression of being English. Pflanzler is a perfectly straightforward German word, but it is only used to mean 'slave-owning proprietor of a plantation', as such it is a clear loan translation of English planter.

I am not quite sure that the following list of words that clearly designate features of American life for which foreign words are preferred to, or used in addition to, standard German ones is legitimate in the context of English borrowings in German; my principle of selection was to include such words only if they would clearly have been foreign to both cultures, especially if their pronunciation would have differed from the norm in both languages. Siesta, for example, was both European German and Texan English at the turn of the century, but it was surely thought of as a foreign word in both languages. In several cases one finds both non-English and English forms being used (e.g. Kompagnie and Company; Legua and League). In some instances, as with grand mamen, the words are set in Roman in the original and the phrase is, and is intended to be recognized as, French; the grandmother here is a woman who prefers to ignore the fact that Louisiana has become a part of the United States. In point of fact, many such words and phrases are strewn



though the novel, most of them Latin reminders of the learning by which the Latin farmers received their name, but also some Czech; a few English sentences quoted from a written source are so treated, but most English is printed in Fraktur.

**Selected Non-English Loan Words:** Aide 'whist partner' 1/2; Bataten 'sweet potatoes' 1/9; Charpie 11/12; Chignon 2/6; Chikane 11/12; Courage 4/9; Deserteur 1/2; Etablissement 'store' 10/1; Façon 2/6; Fourageexpedition 5/28; fouragiren 4/9; Fricassee 2/13; Goldagio 7/30; grand maman 5/14; Guerillakrieg 4/30; Kompagnie 4/9; Konvenienz 1/9; Kurage 1/23; Legua 2/13; Viertellegua 'quarter league' 1/2; Lobowolf 1/16; Grobian (lourdaud) 2/13; maitre de plaisir 1/2; Perique-Tabak 4/9; Siesta 6/18; Surrogat 'imitation coffee' 1/9; Tete-a-Tete 'loveseat' 5/14; Tortillas 1/30; Vampyr 1/16; 'Voodoo'- oder Fetisch-Aberglauben 10/1

The next two groups I list are interrelated. The difference between loan translations and semantic loans is easy to make in principle, although it is not always easy to categorize an individual word. Cornähre uses two perfectly legitimate German words in transferred meanings--the spelling with C rather than K is not sufficient reason to disallow Corn as a German word. However, despite its ubiquity, Corn is clearly recognized as the American word for German Mais, which is also used. Ähre is cognate with English ear, and both originally referred to a cluster of grain such as that typical of barley, just as British English corn refers to barley or rye--in a way the American ear of corn is itself a semantic transfer, just as the American bird name Robin is. Lebenseiche is a clear loan translation; Lebensbaum, which occurs singularly with the same meaning, is a semantic loan--the term refers to another species of tree altogether in European German, and thus a standard German word is given a new meaning here. Similarly, German Gallerie, with meanings comparable to present-day English gallery, is reinterpreted on the basis of nineteenth-century Texan usage as 'covered porch'.

**Loan Translations:** Cornähre 12/25/07 (ein paar Aehren Korn 3/5); besser ab 'better off' 10/29; Blauröcke 7/2; Bowiemesser 1/9; Butterbohnen 12/25/07; 'Pferdebrechen' 4/23; französischen Abschied 6/4; Freischulsystem 10/22; Friedensrichter 'justice of the peace' 1/2; 'Graujacken' 5/28; 'Grünhorn' 9/3; Indianersommer 7/30; Lebenseiche 1/16; 'Norder' 12/25/07; Eis-Norder 5/28; Januarorder 1/9; Rothäute 1/16; Sonnenbarsch 4/2; "Sterne und Streifen" 3/19; Stinkkatze 'polecat' 12/25/07

**Semantic Loans:** Acker 'acre' 8/27; Bergzeder 1/16; Brandeisen 9/24; Distrikthanwalt 10/29; Gallerie 'veranda' 1/2; 'Grüner' 12/25/07 (cf. also "Der Anzug, das Hütchen ... verrieten den 'Grünen', den eben Eingewanderten." 11/12); Hand 'measure of horse's height' 3/5; ('mavericks' sind) schwer zu handeln 9/24; Honigmond 8/20; 'Lateiner' (?) 12/25/07; Lebensbaum 'live oak' 1/16; Platz 'piece of land' 2/13; prozessieren 'process' 10/22; Rekonstruktionszeit 8/20; Trubel 'trouble' 3/19

The rather long list of names--including, perhaps misguidedly, song titles--I now give simply indicates a major source of English words in common parlance; as Joe Wilson has pointed out, such items would necessarily have been among the first borrowings. Here, by the way, as throughout, I have alphabetized according to the non-German or anomalous element. If I had included all the 'Captain's, 'Mister's, and 'Miss's the list would have been much longer--as it is, I am not sure I spotted all the names with English elements, since they are so common as to cease to be in the least remarkable.

**Names with English Elements:** 'Army of North Virginia' 5/28; Carter's Bend 9/10; 'Big Bayou' 10/8; 'Big Joe' 10/15; 'Blue Hole' 7/16; Blue Ridge-Berge 10/15; "Bonny Blue Flag" 12/25/07; 'Break-Up' 5/28; Brookfarm 10/15; Camp Hardeman 2/13; Camp Magruder 12/25/07; 'Camp' Sydney Johnston 4/16; Cedar Creek 12/25/07; Cherry Creek 6/18; "Coming thro' the Rye" 4/16; Appomattox-Courthouse 5/28; Palmetto Creek 2/6; Crescent Lake 9/24; Cross Timbers 12/25/07; 'Dead Ox Point' 9/24; Elm Point 12/25/07; 'Emancipation Proclamation' 7/2; Fort Lynn 4/9; Freedom-Settlement 10/15; "The harp that hangs in Tara's halls" 4/16; 'Judge' Summers 8/6; Lake Sabine 4/9; Austin's Lane 10/8; Hoskins League 10/8; 'Little Bayou' 10/8; "Little Brown Jug" 4/30; Live Oak Hill 3/19; Live Oak Pond 12/25/07; 'Lone Tree' 7/16; 'Lone Tree Pond' 9/24; 'Long Tom' 10/8; "Nearer, my God, to Thee" 5/14; New Camp 4/9; New London 6/4; New Mobile 3/12; New Orleans 4/30; North Carolina 10/22; 'Old Gotch' 6/4; Sabine PaB 4/9; Pine Valley 3/12; Fairview-Plantation 5/14 (generally Plantage); Pleasant Hill 4/16; 'Plumtree Thicket' 4/16; Possum Creek 12/25/07; "The Texas Ranger" 4/30; Red River 4/9; Sabine River 4/9; Collinsville Road 1/9 (Collinsviller Sandstraße 7/9); Rocky Ford-Crossing 10/15; 'Seven-Up' 4/30; Germania-Settlement 10/22; South Carolina 8/6; 'stars and bars' 5/28; 'Hardee's Tactics' 4/16; Tongue-Prärie 9/3; 'Dunovant's Tournament' 10/29; 'Uncle' Ned 8/6; "Way down upon the Sewanee River" 5/14; "Weekly Telegraph" 12/25/07; 'Wild Bill' 9/24; Yellow Bayou 4/16; Yellow Prairie 8/6

The two categories "German Terms with English Glosses" and "English Words with German Glosses" I list below only seem antithetical. The employment of glosses--I have included only the most obvious ones--is a

typical feature of the Bellville Wochenblatt and represents, in my opinion, a high degree of awareness on Trenckmann's part about which words his audience would be familiar with. When he used unusual words in either language he tended to gloss them. Actually, these two lists could easily be expanded if we would broaden the notion of glossing, since many times German and English synonyms are employed in the same context--the more subtle glosses, however, do not seem to be used for unusual words. In a number of cases, Trenckmann apparently made an ad hoc translation of an English phrase and then gave the original as a gloss; I scarcely think anyone in Bellville spoke about the "iron-clad oath" in German. When we find teamsters glossed in German in a July installment and Frachtfuhrleute glossed in English in an October one, we are reminded that the advent of the railroad largely did away with this profession so characteristic of the German Texans--Trenckmann was apparently not sure his younger readers would know either term.

**German Terms with English Glosses:** Bureau zur Fürsorge für die befreiten Neger ('Freedmen's Bureau') 7/16; Cornhülse(n) ('corn husks') 3/12 (Maiscornhülse(n) 5/21); einberufen ('conscripted') 1/2; eisengepanzerter ('iron-clad') Eid 9/3; Fesse(n) ('hobbles') 4/23; Frachtfuhrleute ('teamsters') 10/29; Gebetsversammlung ('prayer meeting') 9/17; Stechpalme ('holly') 8/13; Stechpalmen-('holly')-zweigen 2/27; Zwischengang (passage) 12/25/07

**English Words with German Glosses:** 'carpet baggers', d.h. Abenteurer, ehemalige Armeelieferanten und dergleichen aus dem Norden, die mit den Truppen ins Land gekommen waren, die Verhältnisse nicht kannten und es sich zur Aufgabe machten, sich möglichst rasch die Taschen im Süden vollzupfropfen 7/16; 'confederate yell', das wahrhaft indianische Kriegsgeschrei, das bei so mancher Attacke den Feind geschreckt hatte 6/4 (Juchen 4/23); 'contempt of court' (Mißachtung des Gerichtshofs) 10/22; 'Creeping Jesus' (der schleichende Jesus) 4/30; 'dugout' (ausgehöhlter Baumstamm als Kahn) 9/10; 'goobers' (Erdnüsse) 10/15; 'haunted house' (Gespensterhaus) 10/8; 'Home Guard', gewöhnlich die 'Federbettbrigade genannt 2/13 'home guards', oder Regulatorenverbände 7/2; 'an itching palm' eine juckende Handfläche 3/19; 'mavericks', d.h. Jährlinge ohne Brandzeichen 9/24; 'Paint' (Schecke) 4/23; 'pony' (Uebersetzung) 4/30; 'retainer' (erstes Honorar zur Sicherung der Dienste eines Sachverwalters) 10/8; 'rostrum' (Empore) 4/30; 'teamsters' (Fuhrleute) 7/30; "'We excuse the witness' (wir verzichten auf ein weiteres Verhör des Zeugen)"

There are sixty odd English words used matter-of-factly, as if they were standard German.

**English Words (without Single Quotes):** Alligators 10/1; Alluvialboden 2/27; Alluvialniederung 9/10; Baby 10/22; Babytage 11/12; Zwergbaby 10/15; Bayou 5/21; Bois d'Arc 10/8; Bramah-Stier 11/12; Brandy 3/19 (Branntweinfäß 3/19); Buggy 9/17; Bushel 3/5; Captain 3/19; Catfisch 8/6; Chokoladen-braun 3/12; College 3/5; Collector 10/22; Commissioners' Court 10/22; Company 5/14; Corn 1/9 (Mais 6/18); Cornbrod 3/12 (Maisbrod 1/23); Cornfeld 1/16; Cornhäuser 5/28; Cornmehl 2/13 (Maismehl 1/9); Cornvorrat 2/27; Futtercorn 6/18; County 12/25/07; County-Clerk 8/20; Countyhauptstadt 3/26; Countykreisstadt 3/5; Heimat-County 3/12; Courthausplatz 3/12; Farm 12/25/07; Farmer 12/25/07; Farmerei 12/25/07; Fenz 12/25/07 (Einfriedigung 10/1); Fenzrecken 2/27; Fenzpfosten 10/1; Buschfenz 10/15; Riegelfenz 12/25/07 (Einzäunung 8/6); Gaspergoo 5/21; Pferde-Gin 9/2; Gingham-Kleid 12/25/07; Good Bye 4/9; Hickory-Hemd 1/2; Jury 10/22; Jury-Bank 9/10; Lasso 3/19; League 10/8; Mesquitegras 3/12; Mister 3/19; Mustangblut 1/16; Mustangwein 1/23; Opossum 1/16; Parlor 8/6; Paint 8/27; Peddler 12/25/07; Pekanbaum 7/30; Pekannüsse 3/26; Poker 3/19; Portiko 9/17; Possumbraten 3/12; Postoak 1/16; Post Oak-Baum 1/16; Postoakbaum 3/12; Ranch 10/1; Virginia Reels 5/21; Grand-Schlemm 11/12; Klein-Schlemm 11/12; Shoddy-Tuch 8/27; skalpiren 1/16; Skalplocke 2/27; Store 12/25/07; Storebesitzer 12/25/07; Storegebäude 10/8; Sykamore 2/20; Whip-poorwill 1/16; Whiskey 2/13; Whiskeyflasche 11/5

These are not necessarily the only true Texan German loan words in Trenckmann's novel. Several of them might, indeed, be more appropriate in an earlier category. In fact, the only reason such words as Baby and Farm are here is that they are not in Köhler's dictionary. The Farmer is clearly distinguished from the Bauer; the latter is mentioned, but only in reference to an agriculturist in Germany. In one exception Trenckmann remarks that one colonist tried in vain to become a true Ackerbauer in Texas (2 January 1908). The word Fenz is clearly different from the equally commonly used Zaun; the latter, a picket fence, surrounded small plots while the former, a rail or brush fence, surrounded larger fields. The terms are never confused, though on at least two occasions a German equivalent is used for Fenz. Many of the words that are used without single quotes, and thus might be considered to have been thoroughly assimilated, are used elsewhere with single quotes--cf. e.g. Baby and 'baby', Buggy and 'Buggies', Catfisch and 'cat'-Fisch.

This use of assimilated English probably reflects the typical usage in Austin County in Trenckmann's day; in all probability his treatment of the Civil War period as similar to his own was historically accurate. Charles Nagel, in his A Boy's Civil War Story, written in the 1930s, remarks of the Millheim

Germans in the 1860s that "they kept up the German language; in fact lived the life of Germans in this new setting" (p. 323), but that "we had no German name for it, so 'buggy' was good enough for us" (p. 131).

By far the largest group of English words used in the German text are those set off by single quotes.

**English Words (with Single Quotes):** 'about face' 4/9; 'Administration' 9/2; 'ambulance' (= a type of carriage) 2/6; 'baby' 3/12; 'backwoods'-Farm 6/4; Cornmehl-'battercakes' 2/20; 'beach' 11/5; 'biscuits' 9/24; Zwei-'bit'-Stück 7/30; 'black jacks' 4/2; 'Black Jack'-Baum 7/30; 'black jack groves' 2/13; 'Blue Cat' 1/23; 'bonnet' 12/25/07; 'boarding house' 7/9; 'boss' 7/30; 'bottom' 6/11; 'bottom'-Farm 8/27; 'bottom'-Land 7/30; 'Bottom'-Plantage 9/10; 'boys' 3/19 (Jungens 4/16); 'break up' 7/2; 'Brigadier-General' 4/16 (Brigadegeneral 5/28); 'Broncho' 4/23; 'brush' 9/24; 'brush fence' 3/5; 'brush'-Haufen 9/24; 'bucking' 4/23; 'Buggies' 10/22; 'bullnettle' 8/20; 'cabin' (Hütte) 3/12; Backstein-'cabins' 7/2; Neger-'cabin' 9/17; 'camp' 4/16 (Feldlager 2/13); 'camper' 1/23; 'campmeeting' 8/6 (Lagerversammlung 8/27); 'camp'-Wagen 10/8; 'canebrake' 12/25/07; 'Captain' 3/19 (Hauptmann 3/26, Rittmeister 6/4); 'carpet baggers' 7/16; 'cat'-Fisch 4/2; 'catamounts' 10/15; 'cattlemen' 9/24; 'Cavalry Drill' 4/9; 'Change Partners' 11/5; 'Chapel' 4/30; 'chill' 6/11; 'circuit rider' 5/14; 'clearing' 3/5 (Lichtung 1/16); 'Colonel' (Oberst) 4/30; 'Freedmen of Color' 9/10; 'Company' 4/16; 'company drill' 5/28; 'Confederacy' 12/25/07 (Konföderation 12/25/07); 'conscript' 3/19; 'Conscript'-Fänger 3/19; 'conscript' Jäger 1/16 (Häscher 2/6); 'Konskription' 1/23; 'coon' (used by an American in the double sense of 'raccoon' and 'black' 3/5; cf. Waschbärenfell for 'coonskin' 12/25/07); 'corn cob'-Pfeife 3/5; 'corn crib' 12/25/07; 'corn dodgers' 4/16; 'Corporal' 4/9; eine große, fast schloßartige 'Cottage', auf allen Seiten von Verandahs umgeben 5/14; 'county seats' 7/2; 'courts' 9/24; 'Courthouse'-Platz 9/17; 'Courthouse-Square' 3/12; 'cowboys' 4/23; 'Cowboy'-Kameraden 4/23; 'Creek' 1/9 (generally Bach); 'crop' 6/11; 'crossing' 2/20; 'daddy' (= poor white father) 3/5; 'dandy' 5/14; 'details' 5/28; 'dewberries' 4/2; 'dinner' 10/29; 'double time' 4/9; 'drive' 9/24; Oktober-'drive' 9/24; 'droves' 10/1; 'Dutchman', 'Dutchmen' (used by Americans 3/12, 2/27; by a German to characterize an Irishman in a German infantry company 4/16); 'Eggnogg' 8/20; 'enlistment day' 2/20; 'fair fight' (used by an American) 3/5; ge-'fixt' (used by an American) 3/12; 'Flatboat' 8/13; 'Flirt' 4/30; 'flirten' 5/7; 'folks' 6/11; 'four poster' 3/12; 'freedmen' 7/30; 'gaspergoo' 9/10; 'gate' 2/6; Hof-'gate' 1/9; 'Georgia Cracker'-Dialekt 3/12; 'gentlemen' (used by an American) 3/5; 'golden rod' 11/12; 'gourd' 12/25/07; 'grantee' 10/15; 'greenbacks' 7/9; 'Grey' 10/29; 'grey backs' 6/18; 'grove' (Eichenhain) 11/19; 'gully' 4/2 (cf. 'gullies' und Creeks 9/17); 'Gunboats' 4/9; 'hacks' 10/29; 'hands' (= cowboys) 9/24; 'handles' 6/11; wie 'hell' laufen 4/23; 'Help yourself!' 6/18; 'hoe cake' 3/12; 'hog wallow' Prairie 3/12; 'Home Guard' 2/13; 'home made' 1/2; 'homespun' 5/14; 'hounds' 10/15; 'Jig' 3/5; 'Judge' 4/30; 'Judge Advocate' 4/9; 'Jury Commission' 10/22; 'Katalpa' 2/27; amerikanische 'ladies' 5/14; 'Ladies Grand Chain' 11/5; 'ladies' man' 10/29; 'lake' 9/10; 'lane' (Allee) 10/8; 'lean-to' 3/5; 'logs' 7/2; 'log'-Wagen 10/8; 'log'- oder Lehmwände 2/20; 'Major' 4/9; 'Mammy' (= black nursemaid) 2/20; 'mammy' (= poor white mother) 3/5; 'Mamzelle' (generally Frl.) 5/14; 'mansion' 1/2; Ohren-'mark' 9/24; 'Massa' 1/23; 'Master' 7/2; 'matches' 8/6; 'mavericks' 9/24; 'mess' 4/16; 'meß mate' 2/27; 'mess mates' 4/16; 'Military College' 4/30; 'mint juleps' 10/8; 'Miss' 5/14; 'Miß' 5/28; 'Missis' 8/6; 'Missus' 10/1; 'mob' 6/4; 'mortgage' (Hypothek) 6/18; 'Mrs.' 10/15; 'mule rabbit' (langohriger Hase) 2/27; 'Mustang' 4/23; 'native' 4/23; 'negro quarters' 2/27; 'Nigger' (used by an American) 3/19; 'nigger hoodoo' (used by an American) 10/1; 'office' 10/29; 'old man' (poor white father) 3/5; 'overflow' 9/17; 'overseer' 5/14 (generally Aufseher); 'parlor' (of an American house; otherwise die gute Stube) 5/14 (also e.g. 9/17); 'partner' 8/27; 'passage' 1/9; Pferde-'pasture' 9/17; 'Peddlar' 3/12; 'pen' 12/25/07; Kuh-'pen' 2/6; 'perch' 9/10; 'picket' 12/25/07; 'pin oak' 4/2; 'pine'-Bäume 4/9; 'Pineries' (Sägewerke) 7/23; 'Pineywoods' 4/9; 'pitching' 4/23; 'plugs' Tabak 10/8; 'Poker' 10/29; 'pole' (Stab) 10/29; 'pond' 1/23 (generally Teich); 'pool' 9/10; 'poor white trash' 7/2; 'Possum' (Beutelratte) 1/2; 'quarters' 9/24; 'raft' (in the sense of 'logjam') 3/12; 'range' 4/2; 'rations' 7/2; 'rawhide'-Stuhl 10/22; 'recruiting officer' 3/19; 'Virginia Reel' 11/5; 'Regulators' 10/15; 'retainer' 10/15; 'Reverend' ('Gottesmann') 9/10; 'revival' ('Erweckungsversammlung') 9/10; 'rider' der Riegelfenz 4/2; 'River Bottom' 9/24; 'road' 10/1; ab'ropen' 7/23; 'roue' 10/29; 'round up' 9/24; 'second bank' 9/10; 'Settlement' 2/13, 4/2; 'settlement' 4/9 (generally Ansiedlung); 'seven up' 11/5; 'Sheriff' 9/24; 'single file' 4/9; 'skillet' 4/16; 'Skuhltietscher' (said by "der einzige Deutsche in Astoria") 10/8; 'smartness' 4/2; 'smith shop' 10/8; 'special service' 8/20; 'squads' 2/13; 'squad drill' 4/23; 'squatter' 6/4; Heu-'stack' 1/9; 'stakes' 4/2, 6/4; 'stampede' 10/1; 'State Guard' 10/22; 'stock pens' 9/24; 'stock raiser' 9/24; 'store' 2/20; 'storekeeper' 7/9; 'taps' 4/16; 'teamstern' 8/20; 'tin cups' 4/16; 'toddlies' 10/8; 'tournament' 10/29; 'trader' (Sklavenhändler) 3/5; Rindvieh-'trail' 9/10; 'Treasury Agent' 7/16; 'Whoa' 11/5; 'yellow cats' 9/10; 'young ladies' 4/30; 'Yupon' 1/16

There are over two hundred words in this list, and I did not include those clearly intended to characterize the bastardized German of such figures as 'Mike' Schmidt (see below). Quite a number of the words do reflect the fact that Americans were speaking or being spoken to, and others are from descriptions of typically American environments and institutions. This is clearly the case with 'mammy' in either meaning, as well as with 'parlor', and even with 'Nigger'. The attribute 'smartness' in the mouth of Sartorius is intended to refer to a negatively valued American trait; the German farmer uses the word to condemn a dishonest German cattle herder. Even such words as 'ladies' or 'gentlemen' are clearly reserved for Americans. Others, however, especially including those dealing with typically Texan plants and with artifacts of pioneer life, are used--often together with German equivalents--with no extra burden of meaning. Only when it becomes excessive, as in the speech of Long Mike or Sergeant Shooter, or when the English is too blatantly squeezed into German, as in the word Konskripter in the intentionally ignorant speech of one backwoods German woman (19 March 1908) or Skultietscher spoken by the only German living in an English-speaking community, is the use of English foreign words considered substandard. The short example of Mecklenburg Platt has some similar substandard loans: 'Kauert' (coward) 3/26; 'Leibocks' (live oaks) 3/26; 'Rot' (road) 3/26; cf. also: Randebuh (Rendezvous) 3/26

A fair number of English sentences occur in the novel, e.g.: "'Bully for the Dutchman!'", schrieen die 'Cowboy'-Kameraden ... 4/23; "'Hurrah for old Gotch!'" 6/4; "Down with your guns!" (preceded by "Werft eure Gewehre nieder ...") 10/8; "Broke her neck last Christmas." 10/8; "'Silence in court!'" 10/22; "The witness is excused," ... 10/22; "'You bet!'" 11/19

For the most part English is quoted in German, as when we are told "'Wacht auf 'boys', unser Vieh ist auf der 'stampede!'" rief Mike auf Englisch den Kameraden zu ..." (8 October 1908). Note that here Trenckmann retains Mike's typical bastardized speech even though the alarm was given in English (to a mixed German and American audience). Somewhat different is his tendency to have blacks speaking German, on the rare occasions where their speech is reported directly, speak a halting, somewhat ungrammatical form of Low German, e.g. "'Nee, so wat! - use Frölein is nich trüggkaa-men; na, da mölt ick woll den Schimmel sa-atteln!'" (9 January 1908). This may simply be a counterpart to the broad use of regional coloration in the speech of minority figures so typical of late nineteenth-century American literature, although since Low German was probably the dominant dialect in Austin County, and since the Germans would have probably tended to use dialect with their servants, the Low German may reflect actual usage. I have been told there are still some black speakers of Low German in the area.

In any case, English clearly plays a prominent role in the novel. A relatively small amount of this English is presented as being an unselfconscious loan from English; much more typical is for those using English to do so with an awareness of the differences between the two languages and the two cultures. The German culture is so thoroughly permeated by the English one with which it (at times reluctantly) has come into contact that the only contexts in which English words do not crop up are in the discussions of life in Europe. Thus Trenckmann's literary use of the English language also reflects a cultural pattern in the society he is describing--and even more so among his audience. One last quote might illustrate this, a quote this time from an advertisement that appeared in a number of issues of the Bellville Wochenblatt.

Achtung deutsch-sprechende Landsucher! Dies zur Information, daß in der Umgegend von Leroy, McLennan County, Texas, noch gutes und reiches Farmland zu verkaufen ist. Plätze in verschiedenen Größen, von 100 bis 1200 Acker. Preis verschieden, je nach Lage, Einrichtung und Entfernung von der Stadt, von \$32.50 bis zu \$100 per Acker; der Durchschnittspreis ist von \$45 bis \$55 per Acker. Wegen näherer Auskunft schreibe man in Deutsch oder Englisch an N.C. Boethel, M.D., Leroy, Texas. Nur deutschsprechende Personen mögen sich melden. (12 March 1908)

My discussion--and certainly my lists of examples--could have been much shorter and simpler if I had restricted my remarks to this non-literary text. To an extent that would have been possible. The advertisement contains, to be sure, no consciously used foreign words, though other advertisements do, but it is replete with loan translations and semantic borrowings. At the same time it is most outspoken in its clinging to German and its cultural implications. What would we have lost? From the realm of linguistic analysis only a broad collection of foreign words and a notion of the overlap between foreign word and loan word. From a literary standpoint, the joy of language.

Trenckmann clearly not only played with a German interwoven with English, he also lived it. But he was clearly aware of the implications of all that he wrote. His special treatment, through the use of single quotes, of the bulk of his English vocabulary, demonstrates his consciousness of its status; his playful use of substandard mixed German suggests that he expected his audience to be as aware as he was.

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### William Andreas Trenckmann, The Latin Farmers on Possum Creek

Possum Creek is apparently Millheim, Trenckmann's home town, and the 'Latin Farmers' are for the most part educated men who left Germany for political or other idealistic reasons, many of them as a result of the failed revolution of 1848. The novel probably does not, however, present an exact reflection of historical events.

The action begins in the late autumn of 1864; the Southern cause has lost its appeal for all but the most devoted. Trenckmann presents two German families headed by patriarchs with opposing views who have agreed to remain friends, Sartorius and Lüttenhoff. While the latter is an outspoken abolitionist, the former is a slave-holding planter and his wife, especially, is an ardent secessionist. Their son had given his teacher, Lüttenhoff, his word not to fight for slavery. Although Sartorius knows nothing of this, he is somewhat disturbed that Lüttenhoff has been filling Kuno's mind with anti-Confederate thoughts. We have already learned, from a conversation between Lüttenhoff's young daughter, Hedwig, and Kuno that the latter plans to hide in the bush rather than let himself be conscripted; Hedwig had urged him to fight for the Confederacy.

Before anything remarkable happens another pair of opposites is introduced: Großenberg, a fiery supporter of secession, and Dr. Winzig, an idealistic abolitionist; the two are inseparable friends. The four men, Sartorius, Lüttenhoff, Großenberg, and Winzig, sit down with some squabbling about divergent ideals to a game of whist, but the game is soon interrupted by the discovery that Kuno had played a practical joke on Hedwig, sending her on a wild goose chase, and now she is obviously lost and being subjected to the full force of a norther. Kuno then goes out and finds her in the wilderness in the care of two German adventurers, Count Scharfenegg and Seiffert. Before he finds her, he kills a panther that would have attacked Hedwig had it not been scared away by Seiffert's coming by singing "Gaudemus igitur." The two are sent home, but they must promise not to divulge the hideaway of the two recluses. Later, upon Scharfenegg's death, Seiffert becomes the schoolteacher in Possum Creek. Before the main story, the tale of Kuno's adventures, progresses, the narrator spends an extravagant amount of time introducing two of the villains of the novel, Bertrand and his wife--the interruption is so obvious that the narrator has his oldest daughter (= Elsie, the well-known teacher for many years at Austin High?), who has, he recounts, been reading each episode as it leaves his typewriter, complain that he should first tell how Hedwig got home. Bertrand, a shopkeeper and the postmaster, is also the commander of the home guard; ostensibly he bribed his way into office by his generosity in dispensing whiskey--he is characterized as the most Americanized of the settlers. He is also a hypocrite, having originally presented himself as an avid supporter of the Union, until he saw that that could become unpleasant. One of the ways he maintains a certain importance in the community, despite the fact that his whiskey has long since tasted more of red pepper and tobacco than anything else, is by stirring up animosity between the German Latin farmers and the German dirt farmers. His vain and frivolous wife is a worthy companion for such a person.

Kuno decides to enlist rather than take to the bush, which pleases his father but alienates his teacher, Lüttenhoff, who views his decision as a breach of promise. Before Kuno departs, we are told why he hates Bobby Phillips, the son of the nearest American planter. Bobby, in contrast to his father, dislikes the "damned Dutchmen" and on one occasion shamed Kuno badly. Also before Kuno departs, he is sent on an errand where he encounters poor whites and a treacherous American entrepreneur as well as a cunning, greedy, but also honest and friendly German Jew. The narrator presents, as an interlude, the fate of Joseph Herwisch who had been hiding in the bush but was hunted down and pressed into service by conscript chasers when he came to the deathbed of his daughter. His seizure at his daughter's deathbed occasions a conspiracy among many of the Germans to attack the American conscript chasers, a conspiracy that Lüttenhoff has to use all his powers of persuasion to stave off.

Kuno takes leave of Hedwig and rides with 'Mike' Schmidt, who is returning to his regiment, toward Arkansas. They meet 'Major' Klöbel, a resident of another Latin community who had spent many years at a German university, and a German Jew, David alias Davis, along the way. Lieutenant DeBray (Debray), a cousin of Bobby Phillips, recruits him for his company. Most of the troops in this company are Texas cowboys, and they haze Kuno until he proves himself. The only other German in the company is 'Sergeant Shoots/Shooter' (Schuette). Shooter is of the firm opinion that the confederate army should not waste its forces in pitched battles, but rather should split into small units and fight a guerilla war. DeBray decides to introduce Kuno to the cream of Louisiana plantation society in order to expose him to young ladies who know how to flirt. Kuno and DeBray visit the Fairview Plantation, where they get to know Louisiana, Alabama, and Georgia Delaroché, as well as their strict Methodist cousin, Ruth Mullins. The

latter shows considerable interest in Kuno when she discovers he has never been baptized nor, for that matter, been inside a church. Since he does not know how to dance, he stays with her and cannot join DeBray and "die kreolischen Golfstaaten" (5/21/08). He later learns why DeBray becomes annoyed with him when he overhears the lieutenant singing "Nearer, My God, to Thee" and is told Miss Mullins has consented to become Mrs. DeBray.

Shoots/Shooter is fishing with Kuno when they overhear a young Negro boy singing German songs. He, it turns out, is now hunting and gathering to support the widow of his former owner, a German tailor who had settled in Opelousas, and her children. Kuno is used as a courier for General Hardeman, which aids in his acculturation into the Anglo-American community. Nevertheless, after an encounter with Klöbel and Davis complete with German songs Kuno is convinced that a German can only truly feel at home among Germans. Before he can take part in any real action the war comes to an end. After the troops are disbanded and start to return home, Kuno experiences the death of a comrade at arms, Jack Duff, and bids farewell to Sergeant Shoots, who is returning to Germany. His mother had written him that Hedwig was now a young lady, but he notes when he meets her on his way to his parents that she does not resemble the young ladies he had met and is somewhat irritated that she does not recognize how sophisticated he has become. There is a family meeting at which Kuno suggests that he and his two brothers, who have also returned from the war, run the farm themselves. The Sartorius family succeeds in getting some planting and weeding done, and makes a small crop of cotton. The unrest as a result of the emancipation of the slaves leads to a number of incidents. For example, Bobby Philipps strikes his former slave, Cicero, for being impertinent and is attacked, whereupon his father rescues him by wounding Cicero. The citizens are outraged when 'Colonel' Phillips is jailed, but a former servant, a German, posts the exceedingly high bail demanded.

Kuno's brothers, who are older than he is, chafe under his leadership and finally go their separate ways. One marries a German girl he had met while interned in the North during the war; the other, a Czech girl who has been helping around the house. Kuno joins DeBray in sharecropping Colonel Phillip's plantation and later becomes his law partner. During the reconstruction period people such as Bertrand and the leader of the conscript chasers lie their way into state offices. Promised food and land, the Negroes refuse to work and are starved into cattle rustling; finally the Germans, including Kuno, fight a pitched war against them. Kuno investigates and wins a land case that leads to all the German settlers having to pay for their land again; Bertrand had sold them land with a faulty title. Lüttenhoff cannot forgive Kuno for fighting for the South, for riding after the Negroes, and most of all for becoming a lawyer and acting like an American. Since Kuno finally realizes he loves Hedwig and wins her qualified consent to marry him, it is fortunate that Lüttenhoff is a staunch supporter of a festival, starring his daughter Hedwig as 'Germania', to celebrate the German victory in the Franco-Prussian war. When Seiffert, who has been entrusted with the principal patriotic oration, cannot compose one, Kuno takes his place and delivers such a stirring speech that Lüttenhoff is won over and leads Hedwig to Kuno's side. The young pair is thus betrothed and the novel ends to the stirring words, intoned by the local men's chorus, "Deutschland, Deutschland über alles, über alles in der Welt."

#### Further Samples of 'Mike' Schmidt's Speech

"Die 'Nigger killen' die 'beeves' und 'cows', und blos die 'yearlings' und Kälber, deren 'skins good for nothing' sind, kriegen wir." sprach 'Mike' bei der Konferenz in seinem buntesten Ranger-Deutsch. 9/24

"Junge, der 'Donnersturm' ist gleich da und es setzt eine nasse 'skin'", flüsterte ihm Michel zu. "Will nur schnell das Campfeuer wieder in Gang bringen, damit wir uns nachher wieder 'dreien' können." 10/8

"Wacht auf 'boys', unser Vieh ist auf der 'stampede!'" rief Mike auf Englisch den Kameraden zu ... 10/8

"Kuno, ich will die 'old lady' und meine 'kids' sehen. Nachdem du euren 'stock inspected' hast, sag' dem 'old man', wenn er mit der Hälfte ein Jahr warten will, dann geb' ich zwei-tausend Dollars für den 'S-brand', ohne sein 'pen cattle'. Der 'skunk' von Jakob Ehrlich soll es 'anyhow' nicht kriegen." 10/8

"High, Low, Jack, and Game!", und Ihr habt die 'treats' zu bezahlen!" 11/5

"Well', den grünen 'counter jumper' bei Pfeiffers, wen denn sonst? Wie ich ihn in der Buggy hergekarrt habe, hat er mir erzählt, er sei in der 'old country' Reserveleutnant und, wenn's 'war' gebe, müßte er 'back' über's Wasser." 11/12

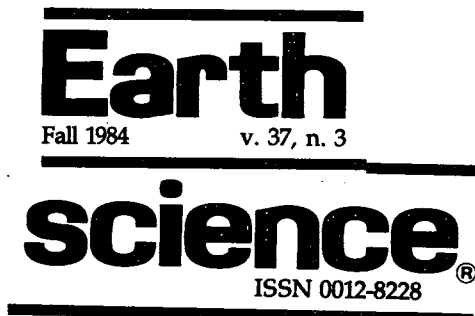
**Individual Words in 'Mike' Schmidt's Speeches:** 'all right' 3/26; 'bieten' (to beat) 4/16; 'boys' 4/16; 'bully' 4/16; 'carbines' 4/16; 'Company' 4/16; 'coward' 3/26; 'distinguischen' 4/9; 'extra' 4/9; 'fellow' 4/9; 'fixen' 3/26; in 'fix' bringen 4/16; 'fools' 3/26; 'fuß' 3/26; 'hurry' 4/9; 'iron grey' 4/2; ge-'kicked' 4/16; 'killen' 3/26; 'konßidert' 3/26; 'luck' 4/16; 'meinden' 3/26; 'Missis' 3/26; 'Mister'

3/26; 'never mind' 4/16; 'nonsense' 4/9; 'objecten' 4/9; 'pantry' 3/26; 'patch' 3/26; 'plenty' 3/26; 'present' 4/16; 'raids' 4/16; 'range' 4/2; 'Raudies' 3/26; ge-'reest' 4/9; 'rifle' 3/26; 'scare' 4/16; 'scrub ponies' 4/2; ge-'Beeft' 3/26; 'sense' 3/26; 'smokehouse' 3/26; 'special gun duty' 4/16; 'Butet' 4/9; 'ständen' 4/16; 'sure' 3/26; 'tended' 4/16; 'tick' 3/26; 'tour' 4/9; 'getrietet' 3/26; 'trump' 4/16; 'twist' 4/9; 'well' 3/26

**Individual Words used by Sergeant Shoots/Shooter (= Schuette):** 'captain' 5/21; colonel' 5/21; Cottonballen 5/21; 'cottonwood'-Bäume 5/21; 'de-tached service' 5/21; 'detachment' 5/21; 'fighten' 4/30; Frogtown (= New Orleans) 5/21; 'gekicked' 5/21; Gin 5/21; 'mud' 5/21 (roter Mississippi-Lehm 5/21); 'Nigger' 5/28; 'River' 5/21; 'road' (= ein tiefer Hohlweg) 5/21; 'Swamp' 5/21

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*Roemer's Texas* by Ferdinand Roemer; translated by Oswald Mueller. German-Texan Heritage Society (1983). 308 p. \$18.75. Ferdinand Roemer was a German scientist who traveled through Texas from November 1845 until May 1847. His travels took him from Galveston to San Antonio, Fredericksburg, and Glen Rose, an area of about 20,000 square miles. After he returned to Germany, Roemer published his notes and travelog in a book, *Texas*. The German edition was published in 1849, then translated in 1935 by Oswald Mueller of Houston, and reprinted in 1967. The book has been out of print for many years and extremely hard to

find. This 1983 edition was published as a Texas Sesquicentennial project by the German-Texan Heritage Society and contains prefaces that give a modern interpretation to Roemer's work. The Society also added an index. Each copy of the book includes a copy of Roemer's map.

The Texas landscapes that Roemer observed are gone now. They exist only in descriptions such as his. The topography we see today, at least in its larger details, was formed under the vegetative cover described by Roemer, not under the conditions we see now. It is important for us to remember that original landscape, because the soils eroding under today's agriculture were formed under conditions described by Roemer, and may never revert to that pristine state again. Streams and springs described by Roemer as perennial, now flow only briefly after heavy rains. Animals described as common by Roemer, have not been seen in central Texas in more than a century.

All of this is critical to our evaluation of the ultimate consequences of our occupation of the land. Thus, Roemer's description of the rapidly changing landscape constitutes a far greater contribution than his observations, correct or otherwise, of the rel-

atively changeless geology.

However, now that we have dismissed his geological observations as largely irrelevant in the modern view, let's look at them in historical perspective. Roemer was in Texas about seventeen months in all. His assignment? To evaluate all those aspects of central Texas critical to the creation of a homeland for German immigrants.

He worked almost entirely without maps, and without prior sound geological information. In his travels he transected outcrop belts of rocks ranging in age from Precambrian to Quaternary, in a region in which outcrops were confined largely to streamcuts, and when only rarely did trail crossings and good exposures coincide.

Libraries and comparative collections were non-existent. There were not other trained geologists with whom to discuss ideas. There were few reliable earlier observations to which his could be added to build a geological picture, and when he left this land there would be few who could offer insight based on personal experience. In this perspective, how many modern geologists could do as well? (From a preface by O.T. Hayward, Baylor University.)

## GERMAN-TEXAN WOMEN ORAL HISTORY PROJECT: PROJECT REPORT.

The German-Texan Women Oral History Project is underway and going well, I am happy to report. Southwest Texas State University is providing funds for transcribing and wordprocessing the stories told to me by Leola Tiedt, Elizabeth and Leona Lehmann, and Irma Goeth Guenther. In time, the tapes and transcribed material will be deposited in the archives of the Center for Multicultural and Gender Studies at Southwest Texas State University.

Three exciting things have happened already. First, my interview with Irma Guenther reminded her of the marvelous talks which her Grandmother Schroeter gave to a group of women ca. 1920. Irma published her translation of these texts in the German-Texan Heritage Newsletter, Vol. VI, No. 3, Fall 1984, pp.225-228. These documents are of vital importance to researchers because they point up the long-surmised, but rarely proven fact that the German-Texan women were aware of and discussed political matters in the women's circles, the women's networks.

Secondly, Leola Tiedt found for our interview an article which she had written some time ago about her grandmother's gardening skills. Leola's essay is published in this volume of the newsletter, providing us with another important document for studies about the role that German women played during the settlement days on the Texas frontier. We have always known, for example, that vegetable gardening was primarily women's work--what we have never really considered is the fact that these gardens contributed substantially to the family subsistence and frequently to the cash income of pioneer families as well.

Finally, in my article about the German-Texan family, which appeared in the March/April issue of The Texas Humanist, I was able to quote extensively from the oral histories in order to support some of my ideas concerning the role of the German woman in the pioneer families. I am rather sure, in fact, that it was the "epic talent" of the story tellers, Elizabeth, Irma, Leola and Leona, which convinced the editor of the merit of my essay.

And so---we are on our way to create and recreate the history of the German women in Texas. If, by any chance, you have or know of any letters or other texts written by German women, please let me know about them. Such materials are valuable research documents and need to be preserved, and



we now have a place for such texts at Southwest Texas State University where Dona Reeves is the Director of the new Center for Multicultural and Gender Studies.

Ingeborg H. McCoy, SWTSU

### Changing Yorkville: Manhattan's Little Germany

A century ago, when the Germans were one of the dominant ethnic groups in New York City, the principal German neighborhood in Manhattan was on the Lower East Side near Tompkins Square. By 1920, however, the Germans had moved uptown to the neighborhood surrounding 86th Street and Lexington Avenue. This district, known as Yorkville, remains today the *Little Germany* of Manhattan. Walking toward Carl Schurz Park along East 86th Street, one passes a variety of German shops and restaurants. Bremen House, at 218-220 East

86th Street, is a combination delicatessen and gift shop in addition to being a major importer and distributor of German records. The Bavarian Inn at 232 East 86th Street is one of the many German restaurants of the neighborhood. Just down the street is the Kleine Konditorei, a pastry shop which has been a Yorkville institution for more than forty years.

Yorkville, however, has changed in recent years. The German-speaking population of the area is on the decline while the old brownstone houses are giving way to new apartment buildings. In spite of changes, Yorkville remains a German enclave in uptown Manhattan. For New Yorkers and visitors, Yorktown offers a taste of German *Gemutlichkeit*.

### My Grandmother's Garden.

By Leola Tiedt.

Perhaps the title of this story should be "The Garden of Memories." It is the story of what my grandmother told me, and what I remember of what she did.

My grandmother, Helene Bothe, was born on July 17, 1867. Her mother died when she was twelve, and it became her duty to take over the garden and the home. I don't remember anything she told me about her garden, but I do remember her first sewing experience. Her father desperately needed a work shirt, so this twelve-year old girl took a hundred-pound sugar sack for the body of the shirt and two fifty-pound flour sacks for the sleeves, and made him a shirt. This does not tell about her gardening, but it does prove that she was capable of improvising to solve her problems.

On November 22, 1885, she married Herman Eichler, a ginner. They moved to their home, and she lived there until she died on November 5, 1947. This home was located in Washington County, on the present La Grange-Brenham highway. Their farm bordered Fayette County. So for sixty years grandmother's garden supplied food for the eleven children that they had and many, many others. Since the gin needed four or five people to make it run, these hired hands were also fed. Many farmers would time having their cotton ginned to grandmother's dinner time. Grandfather, or Grossvater, as we called him, and Grossmutter, as we called her, would invite all who were lined up at the gin; therefore, that garden supplied food to strangers as well as to the many relatives who enjoyed eating there.

I don't remember a big plow ever being used (I am sure it was though), but the spading fork was always stuck in the ground, waiting for a few turnovers. There was always something growing; and as soon as one crop matured, another was planted.

The asparagus bed and the leeks had a permanent place along the fence near the house. The hot bed for starting the plants was also there; but I remember that any shallow enamel pan, that was no longer used as a cooking utensil, had some kind of seeds planted in them. She saved most of her own seeds, but did enjoy looking in seed catalogs during the winter months. She must have ordered her "yard beans" from a catalog, because she always had some on the northeast fence of the garden. Some were truly yard-long beans.

Her beds were at least three feet wide for most of her plants. She said it was a shame to waste garden land for middles. Also she had a bed around the fence--there was no turn row for her.

She had bush beans in spring and fall, but she also planted Kentucky Wonder pole beans in a certain area. These were bearing for a long period in spring. The canes for these came from the Georgia cane patch that also served for the nesting place for the ducks and geese.

The potatoes were not planted in the garden, but the "potato land" was next to the entrance road near the gate. Usually, two hundred-pound sacks were planted. We helped with the cutting during the spring planting. After they were cut, they were dusted with ashes (I now use lime). This kept them from rotting, and also kept insects off the plants later (systemic poisoning). The younger children and grandchildren had to pick off any potato bugs during the growing season. I do remember Paris Green and London Purple being dusted on by putting the powder in a flour sack that was tied onto a broom handle and then lightly tapped with another handle. During the fall planting, only the left-over potatoes that had sprouted, and the little ones were planted.

During fall, the cabbages were planted near the "potato land." Enough were planted so sauerkraut could be made. "Hog beets" were planted here during spring. At first, the outer leaves were just picked to be fed to the hogs, but later the entire beet was pulled and fed. Red beets were mainly planted in the fall garden, and pickled sweet and sour.

English peas were planted in the fall garden also, because they wanted cooler weather. In spring, she planted Zuckererbsen (sugarpeas) or snowpeas, as they are now called. I remember having to cut branches from the nearby plum orchard to help keep the vines upright. These peas were cooked with the pod.

She never had corn in her garden, because they had acres and acres in field corn. Roasting ears were gathered from this corn for eating and canning. Pop corn was planted on two rows in the middle of the cotton patch. I'm sure it

was two rows to insure pollination, and in the cotton patch to prevent hybridization. She must have instinctively known this, because I never heard her use such terms.

For the same reason the watermelons and cantalopes were "away from the garden." I remember her first banana cantalopes. They were so huge and so sweet. Again, they were the result of her winter's study of the seed catalog.

Peanuts were planted on the potato land. Also, she planted cream peas and black-eyed peas there. June corn was planted here, too, for some later roasting ears.

I don't remember her planting broccoli, but her cauliflower heads were huge. She also had plenty of kohlrabi. She liked the flat heads of cabbage in the spring and the pointed head variety in fall. She would bake this fall cabbage in milk and butter in a white enamel pan. I have tried and tried to make cabbage that tasted like that, but have never succeeded. She put flour on the cabbage heads to control the cabbage worm. The soapy (home-made soap) water left from washing was used to control aphids.

I remember only the white squash as a child, but do know she had the yellow variety in her later years. Somehow pumpkins make no impression in my memory. Perhaps it's because I don't care for them that I politely forgot them.

New Zealand spinach was kept in the flower bed under a cedar tree near the entrance to the garden. She never had to replant. The other type was grown in both spring and fall. Parsley was also grown in the flower beds.

Mustard greens are like the pumpkins--faint in my memory. I do remember Swiss chard and Chinese cabbage. The surplus Swiss chard and the outer leaves from the Chinese cabbage were fed to the hogs or thrown over the fence to the chickens.

The eggplant bushes were planted in spring and watered often so they would survive the summer heat. The plants were near the half-cistern that was in the middle of the garden. A pipe from the windmill near the barn filled this special cistern. That is where my two aunts and I would bathe in the summer. The water was warm, and it was lots of fun to splash, because any splashed-over water would water the eggplants and the peppermint that grew around the cistern.

There was always a bed of bush limas and a fence row of climbing limas, or butter beans. These were cooked fresh or dried for winter use.

Shallots and both red and white onions were planted. Some years the white Bermudas grew as big as plates. She never planted her onions deep, and as they grew, she scraped some of the dirt away so they would have room to spread out.

Now you have so many varieties of tomatoes to select from. I remember "tomatoes" as just being tomatoes in our garden--not Early Girl, Better Boy, etc. One thing I do remember is that she selected certain tomatoes to be left on the vine to fully ripen and then picked just for their seed.

She always had beautiful tomatoes that grew naturally--never staked or pruned.

She broadcast the radishes on the bed, but drilled in the carrot seeds. First, she mixed the carrot seed with dry sand to keep from planting them too thick. She said the drilled rows gave them a little more growing space.

The common hot pepper bushes grew all over the place, and these peppers were picked to make the hot pepper sauce when put in a soda water bottle and filled with vinegar. This was especially used on the head cheese made in winter. Sweet peppers were grown near the cistern.

She always planted plenty of cucumbers in the garden for fresh salad and canning. I can still taste her dill pickles put in a huge earthenware crock with salt, dill, and grape leaves. She also canned over a hundred jars. Again, she selected certain cucumbers to be kept for seed. One row was also planted in the field.

Okra was planted at the far end of the garden. She always claimed it liked hot, dry weather. Volunteer dill was all over the garden.

The two fruits in the garden were berries and grapes. There were two kinds--the green and the purple. These were "tame" grapes. The wild ones, the Mustangs, were in the woods pasture. These tame ones were for eating, jelly, and wine.

The berries were dewberry, raspberry, and later boysenberry. What delicious cobblers, pies, jellies, jams, and also wine were made of these.

Fig trees were planted on the northwest wall of buildings. "They do better there," was the answer. I remember only the small sugar fig.

There were many kinds of peach trees.

The fruit trees were in the orchard southwest of the garden. There was a huge wild plum grove. The chickens liked to lie under these bushes, and I suppose the chicken manure helped to increase the size of the plums. They were green, then turned yellow, and then red when ripe. There was one plum tree that grew big, red plums, but it didn't bear as faithfully as the small ones did.

There was a huge mulberry tree on the way to the barn. Everyone would pick some on the way to do the chores. The chickens, geese, ducks, turkeys, and peafowl kept the ground from becoming messy. Later, there was even a tree planted that bore white berries. They weren't as messy, but did not taste as well. I don't remember that Grandma used the mulberries for cooking.

There was a pomegranate bud in the yard. This fruit, too, was mainly eaten fresh.

There were several kinds of pear trees. The soft kind ripened in spring, and the hard variety in fall. The pears and peaches were eaten fresh, cooked, and jars and jars of them were canned. During the sugar shortage and during years when there was an over-abundance of peaches, I remember that the small freestone peaches were dried.

First, they were washed in soda water, then rinsed, and then pitted and put on screens to dry. They were covered with cheese cloth to keep off the flies. At night, the screens would have to be brought in because of the morning dew.

The persimmon tree near the blacksmith shop was also handy on the way to the barn. They, too, were only eaten fresh.

Grandmother's pride and joy were her two lemon trees. She had them in two huge wooden half-barrels. When the family picture was taken in 1908, these two trees had to be in the picture. Many a Christmas lemon pie was baked with these lemons.

There was one crop that was neither fruit nor vegetable, and that was Grandpa's tobacco. Grandma planted the tiny seeds and set out the plants in several rows in the tobacco patch--not in the garden. Here they had to be watched for worms that had to be hand picked. The suckers had to be pruned, and finally the leaves were harvested and tied up. They were hung up to dry. Later we had to cut the leaves into shreds with the tobacco cutter for his pipe.

During my childhood and teen years, I lived in the small town of Carmine, where we had a store. Every chance I had, I was out on Grandma's and Grandpa's farm. Then later, when we moved to several farms, I took over the gardening chores. Since I married, I have always gardened, even though we live in town. My two freezers are kept almost filled all during the year. Hardly ever do we buy any vegetables. I owe my interest in gardening to this wonderful, energetic woman who was my grandmother.

#### ALL NEW GERMAN RADIO PROGRAM:

Harvey and Renata Meiners are now presenting a German Music Program on KVLG, 1570 am (La Grange) from 1:00 to 1:30 p.m. on Sundays.

#### HELP WANTED:

Active and growing Heritage Society seeks interested member to photograph Annual Meeting in New Braunfels, September 13-14, 1985 for purposes of publicity and the scrapbook. Contact: Daphne Garrett or Leola Tiedt.

#### ATTENTION: GERMAN-TEXAN NURSES

The faculty at University of Texas at Arlington School of Nursing is interested in contacting registered nurses who practiced in Texas between 1920 and 1950. Their aim is to discover the nurses' perceptions of the profession. Please contact: Patti Hamilton, R.N. U.T.A. School of Nursing, P.O. Box 19407, Arlington, Texas 76019,

## WHAT ! NO SAUERKRAUT ON THE MENU ?

The language, customs and cultural heritage of descendants of German immigrants in Washington County has been lost to the extent that today fourth generation Texans are often not aware of their German ancestry.

There are possible reasons, not always justifiable, however, there are documented facts that understandingly were the cause of suppression of the German language in Washington County as well as in other German speaking communities of Texas.

Very early after coming to Texas ( 1840's - 1850's ) to settle most Germans let it be known that they did not believe in slavery. This was not a popular opinion, especially in the Stephen F. Austin Colony. This opinion aroused suspicion which was soon dispelled when the young men who had sworn their loyalty and support to the constitution of the United States of America and received their citizenship by naturalization enlisted and fought in the Confederate States Army.

It is well known that the U.S.'s entry into World War I against Germany caused distrust and fears. Hatred swept the state, and naturally, areas of heavy German population were adversely effected. Washington County had German immigrants who came as late as the early 1900's, but the majority of this area were second and third generation Texans whose ancestors settled here in late 1840's upward, and considered themselves only as Americans.

This intense hatred against Germans was expressed in many ways in the German communities of Washington County. Some second generation Texans denounced their German ethnicity and changed the spelling of their surnames. The German language was forbidden. Churches that had pastors who preached a German sermon had proclamations nailed to the church door. This proclamation read:

"Be it known and hereby proclaimed that this organization composed of native-born Americans who accept the tenets of the Christian religion, propose to uphold the dignity and authority of the law. No innocent person of any color, creed, or lineage, has any cause to fear or condemn this body of man. We propose to protect the innocent under all circumstances. Our creed is opposed to violence, lynching, etc., and mob rule. We recognize our relation to the government of the United States of America, the supremacy of its constitutional law thereof, and we shall ever be devoted to the sublime principles of a pure Americanism and valiant in the defense of its ideals and institution. Having pledged our allegiance to the flag which protects our nation, we maintain and insist upon a 100 per cent Americanism, which includes speaking the English language. The eyes of the Unknown hath seen and doth constantly observe those whose hearts are not right. To each and every one of such we say: Do not disregard the warning. Be 100 per cent American. Speak The English language or move out of this city and county. Without regard to official, social, or financial position, this warning applies to all persons alike living within this jurisdiction of this Klan. Be it remembered that your sins will find you out. Do not deceive us and we will not be mocked. This warning will not be repeated.

Mene Mene TeKel Upharsin. Knights of the Ku Klux Klan"

45

So the decline of German as a second language in most homes can be understood. With the language decline came loss of other German cultural and ethnic customs. It was only natural that organizations affiliated with the culture and language were either voluntarily stopped or prohibited.

The impact of these events can be seen in some small communities today in spite of the unprejudiced efforts of the entire population to develop the cultures of various ethnic groups.

This is my effort in a way to account for the lack of German ethnicity in this area of German-Americans. The trend is slowly being revised and persons are proudly proclaiming their German, Polish, or Czech ancestry and heritage. Many are searching out their German ancestral home, researching for their roots, and reviving German customs, foods, and very little of the language. All is brought about by the combined efforts of many persons whose interests extend to all areas of ethnic cultural enrichment, and who appreciate the expression of all ethnic heritage that has made this area of Texas a real "melting pot".

Elizabeth Lehmann, Brenham, Texas

**Zwischen Rhein und Saar**

FREDERICKSBURG STANDARD/RADIO POST, WED., APRIL 3, 1985

**Werbung für die Bundesrepublik**

LANDAU (güw). Die meisten Bürger der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika (28,8 Prozent, das sind 81,6 Millionen) stammen von Deutschen ab. Untersuchungen haben ergeben, daß sowohl die deutschstämmigen, als auch die anderen Amerikaner sehr wenig über die Bundesrepublik Deutschland wissen. Dem will ein Verein abhelfen, der seinen Sitz in Landau hat.

Der Verein hat den klangvollen Namen „German Heritage Foundation e.V.“ und in Hermann Glessgen einen Vorsitzenden, der seit Jahren um die deutsch-amerikanische Verständigung bemüht ist. Glessgen ist der Wiedererwecker des aus Landau gebürtigen und in den USA berühmt gewordenen Karikaturisten Thomas Nast und Gründer der „Aktionsgemeinschaft deutsch-amerikanischer Verbundenheit - Ein Herz für USA“. Er ärgert sich schon seit langem darüber, „daß die meisten Amerikaner über Deutschland nur etwas erfahren, wenn über die Isolation der US-Truppen in der Bundesrepublik und über Demonstrationen gegen Amerikaner in den Medien berichtet wird.“ Dagegen müsse man etwas tun, sagte sich der demnächst 80 Jahre alt werdende

frühere Journalist und suchte Gleichsinnige. Er fand nicht nur in Landau und München solche Leute, sondern auch ein Münchener Medienunternehmen, das mitzieht. Vor kurzem wurde von diesem Unternehmen mit einer regionalen Fernseh-Sendegruppe in den USA ein Vertrag geschlossen, der die regelmäßige kostenlose Lieferung von Videokassetten vorsieht. Das Material enthält laut Glessgen „Informationen, die das heutige Deutschland darstellen, in Form von Dokumentar- und Unterhaltungssendungen, objektiv, aber auch kritisch.“

Der amerikanische Partner, der über Satellit sein Programm vor allem im Süden der USA ausstrahlt und 20 Millionen deutschstämmige Amerikaner erreichen soll, strahlt wöchentlich eine dreißigminütige Sendung „German Today“ aus, in welcher die German Heritage Foundation sechs Minuten bekommen wird. Weiterhin ist geplant, ab Juli/August 1985 jeden Monat eine in Deutschland produzierte Sendung mit einem Schwerpunktthema auszustrahlen und von Weihnachten 1985 an dreimal im Jahr mehrstündige Sendungen zu bringen.

**Easter Fires Book**

Mrs. Wade says, "I am very excited about this book and being able to autograph copies of it in Fredericksburg. I ran across mention of this early incident in Texas history, and I knew it would be perfect for a children's book.

"There are two things in its favor," she noted. "For one thing the new Texas history curriculum makes the study of Texas mandatory at the elementary level. There really aren't that many books which give information in a way that young children can read it themselves." This easy-reading book was published by Eakin Press of Austin.

According to Mrs. Wade, the book really falls into the new category of "faction," a term that has been used for some recent TV documentaries. "Everything that happens in the book is something that I found by reading Penniger's Brief Account of the German Colonies in Texas. I took highlights of those wonderful memoirs written for Fredericksburg's 50th anniversary celebration and made the incidents happen to one family."

Mrs. Wade, librarian for the Fort Bend Independent School District, south of Houston, holds degrees from Baylor University and Texas Woman's University. Stories and articles she has written have been published in such magazines as Jack & Jill, Boys Life, Highlights for Children, and numerous Sunday School papers.

**ORDER INFORMATION:**

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traces the history of the Flach family from the mid-1600s to 1984. It is a 6x9 cloth hardbound book of over 100 pages with 85 photographs and charts giving the birth, marriage, and death dates of the more than 415 descendants of Johann Christoph Flach and his forefathers. It is being published by Eakin Publications, Inc. of Austin, Texas.

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**Descendants of  
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GERMAN TEXANS' GENEALOGY SECTION

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

## BITS AND PIECES AND NEWS

"Don't Write the County Clerk" Does that sound like good advice? To find out if it is, read the excellent article by that title in the Jan-Feb issue of The Genealogical Helper, pages 9-11. You may also find out why your letters go unanswered or why you receive such a prompt, but negative, reply--plus what to do before (or instead of) writing to the county clerk.

From the Immigrant Library Newsletter comes word that the Catholic church books from the former German provinces that are now a part of Poland were initially stored with the Archives in Berlin and Munich. They are now deposited with this archive: Bischoefliche Zentralarchiv, D 8400 Regensburg, St. Petersweg 11, West Germany.

Emigrants from Hesse The Hessische Staatsarchiv Marburg is computerizing all names and personal data on all emigrants from Hesse-Kassel for the years 1840 though 1866. Publication of the data in list form with a German and English introduction is scheduled for 1985/86. To inquire about the price or other ordering information, contact Hessische Staatsarchiv, Friedrichsplatz 15, D 355 Marburg, West Germany.

Guadalupe County Genealogists Mary C. Bond writes that a genealogical society has been organized in Guadalupe County. Since Mary did not mention the name or mailing address, contact her at Route 1, Box 142G, Nixon TX 78140 for additional information. Mary writes a column in the local newspapers and invites our members to send her queries for publication.

Maps of Germany You may order maps of Germany and other European countries from Thomsen's Genealogical Center, P O Box 588, Bountiful UT 84010. Write for a price list.

Kendall County Cemeteries "Gone, But Not Forgotten" is the title of the survey of cemeteries in Boerne and surrounding areas published by the Boerne Area Historical Preservation Society. This 96-page book includes a map to locate the numerous cemeteries that are surveyed. See the Nov-Dec issue of The Genealogical Helper, page 116, for a review. To order, send \$5.00 plus \$.25 tax (Texas residents) and \$1.00 postage to the Society at P O Box 178, Boerne TX 78006. Later this year, the Society plans to publish a second volume of the cemeteries not covered in the first volume, including the ones in Comfort.

National Genealogical Society The fifth annual conference will be held in Salt Lake City August 6-9, 1985. With all the genealogical resources available in the immediate area, this should be a popular site for the conference. For a conference brochure and registration form, send a large SASE to NGS Conference, P O Box 1053, Salt Lake City UT 84110. Your Genealogy Editor is planning to attend! Make plans now to come, too. Early registration closes May 31.

Lindemann Store Ann and James Lindemann have furnished the GTHS with a copy of the booklet they compiled upon the 100th anniversary of the Lindemann Store of Industry, Texas. The 16-page booklet chronicles the history of the store and includes biographies and photographs of the four generations of Lindemanns that have owned and operated the store. What a proud heritage!

Genealogy Bits & Pieces, continued

Knebel and Kristen Families Arliss Treybig has donated to the GTHS a copy of the memoirs of H. A. Knebel as written in 1939. Her family has a very worn copy of the mimeographed memoirs and it is unknown how many other copies are in existence. So Arliss duplicated her copy to share with other family members. This is a thoughtful way to preserve the past for present and future generations.

German Ancestors from East Germany and Eastern Europe A 160-page genealogical guide (in English) to researching ancestors in these areas is available for US\$19.00 personal or cashiers check (includes shipping and handling) from Verlag Degener & Co., P O Box 1340, D 8530 Neustadt/Aisch, West Germany. It may also be ordered for \$27.50 plus \$2.00 postage from Pathfinders Genealogy Books, 1601 Bunker Hill Road, Pueblo CO 81001.

The Flach Family Since GTHS member Carolyn Lindemann Overstreet has written On the Flach Family Trail--Auf den Spuren der Familie Flach, she has had an autograph party and appeared on the Hondo radio station for an interview on her research methods. Carolyn also is one of six women who meet once a week in Hondo to read, write, and speak German and sing German songs. Information on ordering her book is elsewhere in this issue.

A Genealogical Handbook of German Research For some time, your Genealogy Editor has recommended this book by Larry Jensen. It has now been revised into a two-volume work, 205 pages in Volume I and 203 in Volume II. Each is indexed separately. Our copies have just arrived, so we have not yet studied them in detail, but the two volumes appear to cover everything that was previously in the one volume, but much expanded, more detail, and more documents duplicated. Again, we recommend this as a "must" for those researching in Germany. Price per volume is \$14.50. You can order from Everton's Publishewrs, P O Box 368, Logan UT 84321.

Witte, Hagedorn, Knipping, and Herschel Melissa Jackson of 5508 Brock, Houston TX 77023 has sent us two books she prepared on these families. One is on Familia Witte; the other covers the Hagedorn, Knipping, and Herschel families. In both cases, the books are not so much genealogies, but collections of documents, letters, photographs, and stories. Melissa tells us that she compiled the books to share the information with relatives. Both are excellent in that they do just that--reproduce for sharing the rare and valuable documents that are one-of-a kind, but that all the descendants wish to have. The Herschel family includes the astronomer who discovered the planet Uranus and the inventor who initiated fingerprinting. Melissa also donated a copy of the history of Stadt Blomberg/Lippe (Chronik Der Stadt Blomberg). The author, Ernst Thelemann, hid his manuscript in the rafters of the old Rathaus to keep it out of Nazi hands. After his death, repairmen discovered the manuscript and so it was later published. Since she has extracted the information she needs and since no one else in her family reads German, Melissa is donating the book to our GTHS collection housed at the Southwest Texas State University Library.

Kendall County Residents Does anyone know what happened to the F. A. Albin Family (5 sons, 2 daughters) that was recorded in Precinct 4 of Kendall County in the 1900 Census? Friedrich Alexander Albinus left Posen in 1880 and Karl Eberhard Albinus of Hannover would like to know if this is his relative. If you know of this family, please write to Herr Albinus at Podbielskistr. 99, D 3000 Hannover 1, Bundesrepublik Deutschland. This query was printed in Familienkundliche Nachrichten and sent to us by Patsy Hand of Victoria.

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.

Arliss Treybig Box 1236, El Campo TX 77437 would like to contact descendants of any of the following individuals who arrived in Galveston on November 26, 1866, on the ship Weser. The passenger list indicates that these persons came from Oberndorf, Prussia. According to the LDS Genealogical Department, there are 75 Oberndorfs, and seven of these would have been in Prussia in 1866. She is anxious to determine from which Oberndorf these persons emigrated since one of her ancestors was on the same ship and was from Oberndorf, Prussia. Arliss is trying to determine if all these persons came from the same village. The names are: Heinrich and Elise Bernfer; Elizabeth Benfer; August Hafekunch; Helene, Heinrich, Friedrich, Sophia, and Louisa Hassler; Alex., Catherine, Eliza, Louise, Alexander, Catherine, Friedrich, Wilhelm, Sophia, and Heinrich Schlabach; and T.H., Christine, Elise, Louise, and Catharine Wunderlich. Arliss has also submitted another story for this issue.

Frances M. Heimer Harrison 118 Wm. Classen Dr., San Antonio TX 78232 is trying to trace the descendants of her great great grandfather Michael Heimer. He came to Texas in 1852 and settled in New Braunfels. There were about 9 children in the family. About 50 to 75 descendants attend a reunion each September at the Bulverde Community Center.

Bettye Jacks Jensen 1412 Zora, Houston TX 77055 (713) 686-5935 is looking for the parents of George B. Peerman and any information prior to 1835, when he came to Texas from Virginia. George was born about 1815 in Virginia of German descent and came to Brazoria County, Texas, in the spring of 1835. In 1844, he and Maline Odem, a native of Louisiana, were married in Victoria. George is listed as Georg Peermann among the Germans who were in Texas before March 2, 1836, in the original Deutsch-Texanische Monats Hefte and reprinted in Geue's New Homes in a New Land. George participated in the Siege of Bexar in December, 1835, and was at San Jacinto. He and Malina are buried at Alleyton. Malina was born about 1827 in Louisiana, but her family later settled in South Texas. A family letter related that as a child Malina played with turtle eggs on the bay at Corpus Christi. She may have been an orphan and raised by a relative. Bettye is looking for the names of her parents and any information about her life prior to 1844.

Ethel Holmgreen Joerg 1221 N. Atlantic Ave., New Smyrna Beach FL 32069 is a fifth generation Texan. Her ancestors were Heinrich Bitter and wife Louise Sorge. Heinrich was from Dillenburg, Nassau, and settled in New Braunfels in 1845. Louise's husband died in route to Texas, but she settled in New Braunfels in 1844. Both families are listed in History of New Braunfels and Comal county, Texas by Oscar Haas.

Patsy Dearman Hand 13 Tonto Cir., Victoria TX 77904 spent two weeks in Germany last summer and met a distant cousin. She found him through old letters that her grandmother had saved. From his Ahnenpass, Patsy was able to trace her maternal line, the Goldmann family to before 1800. At this time, she is searching for data on the Karl Rabenaldt and Amelia Schmidt family. Their

From Our Members, continued

children were: Teresa who married Ernest Kimmel/Kümmell; Anna who married Karl Warmuth; Fritz Fredrich August Hugo who married Margarethe Goldmann; Berth who married Julius Hoffmann; Wilhelm Heindrich Theodore who married Amelia Dick; and Edmund who married Auguste Rappmund. The first four were married in Germany and the last two in Texas. All six of the children came to DeWitt County, Texas, before 1900. Another of family of interest is that of Karl Schuenemann. He and his wife Hermine Kluge came to the U.S. in 1883. Their children were: Emma Emilie who married Robert Lundchen; Bertha who married Andreas Koenig; Clara who married Gustav Borm; Martha who married Otto F. Schroeter; Gustav Herman who married Bertha Radicke; and Ernst (no information). How was Regina Schuenemann (born Feb 4, 1846, in Pommern Province) related to Karl Shuenemann (born Feb 7, 1836, also in Pommern)? Regina married Wilhelm Oehlke, but after her death in 1895, Wilhelm married a second time to Annie Jankowsky at St. Andrew's Luthern Church in Weesatche, Texas. Karl Schuenemann was a witness to this Oehlke-Jankowsky marriage. Yet another problem concerns two men, both named George Lundschen who immigrated to the U.S. on Jan 1, 1854, and settled in the Yorktown area. One was born Sept 16, 1815, and the other Feb 1, 1829. The older George and and his wife Anna had three children born in Germany: Margaret who married Lewis Menn; Doretta (Dora) who married Theodore Schork; Edward who married Maggie Schork and then Francis Fell. Two children were born in Texas: Emelia (Emma) who married Theore Schork; and Louise (no information). The younger George was married in DeWitt County to Mary Mertien/Mertine. They had one son Robert who married Emma Emilie Schuenemnn. After Mary's death, this George married Anna Kerlick and they had four children: Frederick Wilhelm who married Wilhemina Voekel; Anna Maria who married Charles Baacke; Wilhelmina Anna (Mary) who married Chistian Neese; and George Ewald who never married. Can anyone shed light on the two George Ludschens, too close in age to be father and son--how could they be related?

Carl Albert Luckenbach 9605 Oxbridge Ave., Lubbock TX 79424 grew up in La Grange. His father was born in Luckenbach. His grandmother named both Luckenbach and Albert, Texas. His great grandfather Jacob Luckenbach came to Texas in 1846. In 1846 he was one of the original petitioners to form Gillespie County.

Wallie Louise Mitchell 1920 Aspen Lane, Glendale Heights IL 60139 is searching for more information on the Herman Seeliger family that settled in Lockhart in the 1880s.

Dora Pinkert Rt 2, Box 86, Slaton TX 79364 is doing research on the Pinkert family. Her great-grandfather Friedrich Wilhelm Pinkert came from Saxony. It is believed that he, his wife Christaine, and four children came to Galveston sometime in the 1880s. They lived on a farm just outside Bartlett and both are buried in the Lutheran Cemetery there. Their children were: Ida who married a Hartmann and lived in Chicago; Ernest who never married; Oscar Bruno (O.B.), Dora's grandfather; and Martha who married a Heinze. Dora is trying to find the town of their origin in Saxony.

Rosemary Jenschke 1001 Village West Dr., Austin TX 78733 is researching these families: Jenschke, Kunz, Klein, and Schmidzinsky.

Vivian F. Taylor Rt 3, Box 263E, Weimar TX 78962 is certain that her ancestors were not the only people to come to Texas from Germany during the last quarter of 1846. (There are very skimpy ships' lists for the last quarter of 1846.) Vivian is particularly in need of ship passenger lists for departures from Antwerp, Belgium, during October and arriving at Galveston around December 29, 1846. She is hoping that a GTHS member could suggest a source of information

From Our Members, continued

for this time period.

Editor's note: The Antwerp Passenger List, edited by Charles M. Hall, is available from Everton Publishers, P O Box 368, Logan UT 84321, or from Heritage International, P O Box 2166, Salt Lake City UT 84110. But, it covers only the year 1855. Any suggestions for 1846?

Cynthia Herbig Box 43, Bellville TX 77418 is interested in the Afflerbach, Dettmer, Hergrig, Hoehne, Hanke, Gethemann, and Werner families. She also wants to know if a biography has ever been written on the life of Charles Fortran.

Trula E. Gustafson Rt 3, Maxwell Road, McPherson KS 67460 is looking for relatives in Texas, descendants of John August Foster and his wife Ida Kristine Gustafson Foster. In the 1880s, the family homesteaded a farm near Hornby Bend, about 8 miles from Austin. Earlier, they lived near Decker where they were members of the Methodist Church. The children were: Mary, born 1888, never married; Amanda, born 1890, never married; Ruth, born 1892; David, born 1894; Edward, born 1896, never married; Lillie, born 1898, married a Swift (her daughter Connie married a Sterling); and Belle, born 1901, married a May. Last known addresses for David Foster and Belle F. May were in Austin, but the families lost contact about 1972. Anyone know of these families, possibly still in the Austin area? In addition, John August Foster had a sister, Mrs. Ben Knapa, also a resident of Austin, and another sister, Mrs. Clara Rosen, who lived at Manor. Ida Gustafson Foster's family also came to the Austin area. They included a brother Malcolm Gustafson, sisters Hulda and Amanda, and a half sister Amalia Peterson. Can anyone help find these cousins to Trula's great grandfather?

Valera Goesling Drawer 785, St. John's AZ 85936 is looking for the birthplace and parents of Barbara Swingler and her brother George Henry Swingler. Both were born in Baden, Barbara on July 4, 1836, and George in 1834. They were orphaned at ages 8 and 10, upon their arrival in Texas. Wilburn and Elizabeth (Volk) Jones took them in, but the names of their birth parents are unknown. Barbara married George Washington Anderson in 1860 in Robertson County. She died in 1885 at age 49 at the State Hospital in Austin. Valera is looking for someone in Texas who can help with German language newspaper obituaries for 1885 to seek more information about these Swinglers.

Mrs. Kermit Neumann 7722 Janar Dr., Houston TX 77055 has written about her father's business life. He was Charles Riniker a saddlemaker and leather craftsman in Bellville beginning in 1912, according to "Builders in Texas," a project of the Bellville, Austin County Historical Society. She is also interested in exchanging information on the families Hartmann, Froebel, Riniker (a Swiss-German name), Neumann, Voss, Eckermann, Werd, and Voelkel.





Arliss Treybig  
Box 1236  
El Campo TX 77437

THE NICOLAUS TREYBIG FAMILY  
(including Wasserman and Wunderlich Lines)  
Celebrating 140 Years in Texas in 1986

Johan Nikol Carlman (Nicolaus) Treybig, his wife Maria Barbara Plonne, and ten of their eleven recorded children were born in the small village of Veilsdorf on the Werra River in a part of Germany called Thuringia. Now in East Germany, Veilsdorf is near the West German city of Coburg. The village will celebrate its 1125th anniversary in 1985.

Baptism records of the children in the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Veilsdorf show that Nicolaus was both a farmer and a weaver. Marriage and burial records from both the paternal and maternal lines indicate that Nicolaus's father and grandfather (both named Johan Nikol) were also born in the Veilsdorf area; the grandfather had been a farmer, a linen-weaver, and a member of the Sixth Regiment. Maria's father, Friedrich Wilhelm Plonne, was also born in Veilsdorf.

The Nicolaus Treybig family left Veilsdorf and journeyed to Texas as part of the Society for the Protection of German Immigrants in Texas (the Verein) in 1845. According to family tradition in the Friedrich Treybig family, Nicolaus did not want his sons Friedrich and Bernhardt drafted into the German army. Nicolaus signed an immigration contract on November 24, 1845, at Antwerp prior to sailing. Nicolaus, Maria, and the four surviving children, Kaspar Friedrich (born 1829), Katharina Carolina (born 1836), Margaretha Elise (born 1839), and Gustav Bernhardt (born 1841), sailed from Antwerp on the ship "Nahant" on November 25, 1845. The ship was wrecked off the coast of Torbay (Berry Head, Brixham), England, on March 18, 1846, during a storm. Since the ship had only traveled such a short distance in nearly four months, the weather conditions were evidently very bad. According to Otilie Fuchs whose family sailed from Bremerhaven on November 13 of the same year, "Our journey in the fall of the year was the worst imaginable time to sail. The food was wretched, the water barely drinkable, and we were seasick through most of the voyage. It was particularly rough in the North Sea, with its choppy green waves." (1) The authors of A New Land Beckoned, indicate that the "Nahant" was the only Verein ship that did not reach Texas. (2)

After a stay in England of nearly two months, the passengers were picked up by the ship "Timoleon" on May 5, 1846, and finally arrived in Galveston on August 8, 1846. Prior to their leaving, each family was presented with a Bible by the British and Foreign Bible Society. The Bible presented to the Nicolaus Treybig family is in the possession of Mrs. Laura Cordes, a descendant of Friedrich. The Bible is inscribed to Nicolaus Treybig of Saxe Meiningen with the date and place of shipwreck. Nicolaus entered the names of his children and the dates and times of their births in the Bible. The Bible as well as his inscriptions are in German.

Although immigrants on earlier Verein ships traveled from Galveston to Indianola and then inland, the Treybig family stayed in the Houston area. Perhaps, after nine months of travel, they wanted to remain settled for a time. Perhaps they had heard of the problems many of the other immigrants faced earlier in the year as they were stranded at Indianola before setting out for the New Braunfels and Fredericksburg areas settled in 1845.

Several traditions exist in the family concerning the first stage of their life in Texas. One tradition which seems to tie the others together is one told to Lawrence Treybig of Houston, grandson of Friedrich, by his father Ewald. According to this tradition, the family lived at Spring for two years before they moved to Shelby in Austin County. Spring possibly refers to the Spring Branch area which had a small German Lutheran settlement at that time. While living in Spring, they would go to Houston but would leave before sundown to get away from the mosquitos and the threat of yellow fever.

By 1850 the family was living near Shelby in Austin County. The census of that year gives the spelling as Derwick; since a marriage license for Caroline gives the spelling as Dreiwich, the name was evidently pronounced according to these spellings. The census includes daughter Fredericka who was born in Texas and was three years old at the time of the census taking.

Because the spelling of the name varies greatly from record to record, including various spellings beginning with an F, a researcher has difficulties in proving some family history. This situation is especially difficult in instances where full names are not given, and only initials are used. Since the family used nicknames or diminutives at various times, the use of initials can cause problems. For instance, one assumes that Nicolaus Treavisch, who was granted citizenship in 1856, is Nicolaus Treybig since the date of arrival in Texas is the same as that of Nicolaus Treybig; or that B. Frigling is Bernhardt Treybig since a record with this spelling is with

Treybig, continued

~~Bernhardt's~~ Confederate service record. At least thirteen different spellings have been found which seem to apply to this family.

Although Nicolaus had left Germany so that his sons would not be drafted into the German army, he could not prevent their being drafted into the Confederate forces during the War between the States. Both Friedrich and Bernhardt served with Waul's Texas Legion. Friedrich was captured on July 4, 1863, at Vicksburg and paroled on July 15, 1863. Bernhardt was captured at Yazoo City on July 13, 1863. According to Friedrich's son Ewald, Friedrich would get a leave from the army in order to plow and plant a crop before going back to the army. When they returned to Texas, Friedrich and Bernhardt became part of Timmon's Regiment, Texas Infantry. They did not serve outside the state after their return.

Thus far Nicolaus and Maria Treybig have not been found on the 1870 census. The 1880 census lists Mary (mother) as living with Bernhardt and his family so Nicolaus had evidently died prior to that time. Tradition in Shelby and with the older members of the family indicates that both Nicolaus and Maria are buried on the Shelby cemetery. However, the graves are not adequately marked for identification so they have not been located.

Various baptism, marriage, and burial records of family members are found in Bethlehem Lutheran Church in Round Top. Elise died young although no record has been found which gives the exact date. Friedrich, Caroline, Bernhardt, and Fredericka married, and their families settled in the area in or around Austin County. The log cabin built by Nicolaus is still standing in the Shelby area; it has been added to and is used to store hay. Another log cabin nearby is believed to have been Friedrich's.

For many years the descendants of the four children held annual reunions. The first reunion was held on September 22, 1940, in La Grange; 175 descendants attended that reunion. The number of reunions gradually declined, and a reunion has not been held for nearly ten years. Because the 140th anniversary of the family in Texas coincides with the Texas Sesquicentennial, a number of descendants hope to revive the reunion, at least for 1986. Representatives of each of the four lines are willing to coordinate plans for the reunion, but they need the names and addresses of descendants of any of these lines:

- I. Friedrich TREYBIG/Katherina Wunderlich
  - A. Charlie Treybig/Lena Bietendorf
  - B. Mary Treybig/Louis HAVERMAN
  - C. Lena Treybig/Otto MISCHER
  - D. Max Treybig/Menna Mischer
  - E. Henry Treybig/Dora Illse
  - F. Emil Treybig/Emma Hassler
  - G. Anna Treybig/Charles LAMBECK
  - H. Ewald Treybig/Aline Stork
  - I. Fritz Treybig/Minnie Mischer
  - J. Nellie Treybig
- II. Carolina Treybig/George WASSERMANN
  - A. Emma Wassermann/Louis WOLF
  - B. Louise Wassermann/Herman MENN
  - C. Edward Wassermann
  - D. Emil Wassermann/Rosie Pavelka
  - E. George Wassermann/Augusta Sternberg
  - F. Bernhardt Wassermann/Dorothea Stahmann/  
Stammann
- III. Bernhardt TREYBIG/Elise Heine
  - A. William Treybig/Lena Marx-Muesse
  - B. Gustav Treybig/Katie Woods
  - C. Paul Treybig/Emma Georg
  - D. Ernest Treybig/Della Krumholz
  - E. Benny Treybig/Althea Rogers
  - F. Adolph Treybig/Annie Muesse
  - G. Meta Treybig/Edward WOODRUFF
  - H. August Treybig
- IV. Fredericka Treybig/Henry WUNDERLICH
  - A. Henry Wunderlich/Emily Warnasch
  - B. Ernst Wunderlich/Louisa Schulze
  - C. Emma Wunderlich/Adolph SCHROEDER
  - D. Emily Wunderlich/Emil PETRICH
  - E. Marie Wunderlich
  - F. Emil Wunderlich/Anna Holoher/Holscher
  - G. Mina Wunderlich/Ernst WARNASCH
  - H. Hetwig Wunderlich/Henry WARNASCH
  - I. Lena Wunderlich/Paul HETGEL/HATSEL/HETZEL
  - J. Ida Wunderlich/
  - K. Edwin Wunderlich/Hulda Hermsdoerfer
  - L. Willie Wunderlich/Emily Dochel/Dockal
  - M. Tillie Wunderlich

Over 900 descendants were listed in a booklet prepared in 1957 by Elsie Glass of Garwood, a descendant of Bernhardt Treybig; this booklet needs to be updated. Help is requested with this ambitious project as well as with suggestions for a date and place for the reunion. Please send ideas for date, place, and program as well as family update by August, 1985. Names and addresses are requested by early 1986. Any additions or corrections to this brief history are also requested.

Treybig, continued

Family representatives are

Friedrich TREYBIG family-Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Treybig, 2007 W. 14th, Houston 77008  
Caroline Treybig WASSERMAN family-Mrs. Roy (Jan)Kelm, 4022 Greensboro Circle, Garland 75041  
Bernhardt TREYBIG family (and corrections)-Arliss Treybig, Box 1236, El Campo 77437  
Fredericka Treybig WUNDERLICH family-Arliss Treybig, Box 1236, El Campo 77437

References cited:

- (1) Otilie Fuchs Goeth, Memoirs of a Texas Pioneer Grandmother, Burnet, Texas: Eakin Press. 1982, page 37.
- (2) Chester W. and Ethel H. Geue, A New Land Beckoned, Waco: Texian Press. 1966, page 158.

\* \* \* \* \*

Mary C. Bond (nee Neuse)  
Rt 1, Box 142  
Nixon, Texas 78140

RECOLLECTIONS OF EARLY YEARS

ALTE ERINNUGEN

On page 4 of the Neu Braunfesler Zeitung, August 18, 1904, Carl Erck wrote the following story, which was reprinted in the Zeitung Chronicle, January 19, 1964. (Cark Erck, the writer, was the great-great-grandfather to my late husband, Billy George Bond. Carl Erck was the son of George Erck and Anna Barbara Fink Erck, early settlers in Comal County. George Erck was born 1 January 1801 in Oberkatz, Meiningen-Saxony. He married Anna Barbara Fink on 11 June 1839. She was born 17 August 1820 in Helmarshausen, Saxony. The Ercks arrived in Texas January 1846. They came aboard the sailship B. Bohlen.)

Carl's story:

Dear Editor: Looking through some old newspapers a few weeks age, came across a story in the Neu-Braunfelser Zeitung, February 26, 1903, by Bohemian John in which he told of experiences he had when, as a young man in early times, he went along on an oxen wagon trip. So I decided to also write the story of my experiences with oxen wagons in early times.

It was in August of 1869. We left with four wagons for Spring Creek, which is 30 miles below Houston, to get lumber from a sawmill there. My younger brother and I each had six yokes, our older brother Ludwig had seven, and Gustav Schubert, who was going with us, had five yokes oxen.

On the second day out, Wilhelm developed a fever. We did not have any medicine. We boiled corn and made a broth and gave it to him. The fever was gone.

Arrived at the mill without any further mishap. Wilhelm and I each loaded 2100, Ludwig 3000, and Schubert 2000 feet of lumber and started on the return trip.

A mile from the mill there was a bridge. Schubert, Wilhelm, and I got safely over with our wagons, But with Ludwig's heavy load the bridge collapsed. We had to unload the lumber to get his wagon out.

Two days after that, Ludwig said: "I have to lie down, I am sick." And the following day I, too, had to lie down. Schubert and Wilhelm drove the four teams to the Brazos. And on the nineth day, it was the 23rd of September, Ludwig died.

After burying the body, we crossed the Brazos the following day. Night fell before we came out of the river's bottom. And a wheel of Wilhelm's wagon broke. So he rode to San Felipe the next morning to find a wheelwright. The man said: "Today is Sunday and I do not work. Are you among those of whom one died on the other side?"

Recollections of Early Years, continued

When my brother answered in the affirmative, the man said: "Bring the wheel, and by the time the sun sets it shall be repaired."

So on Monday we again proceeded, I lying in my bedding on my load of lumber until we came to High Hill. A doctor there told me to ride on home if I could.

The next morning I started out on my saddle horse. Came to Gonzales by nightfall. Rode to a German who was operating a store and asked whether I could stay with him for the night. He said: "No, I have no room." Then I asked whether or not I could sleep in his barn. Again he said no.

I rode on and about a quarter of a mile from town and came to a farm where I could stay overnight. The next morning I paid \$1 for my bed, meals, and my horse. When I came to Netches Creek, it was a raging torrent. Had to wait till almost sundown before I could cross. My thoughts were where I could stay for the night. There were no houses along that road. My thoughts wandered back to the rich store owner who had no room for me. I said to myself that I would ride on as far as I could and lie down somewhere under a tree even if it was going to be my last bed.

As I rode along, I noticed a light somewhere out in the woods. I rode towards it and came to a house. The man came out in answer to my "Hallo!" I asked whether I could stay for the night. He answered: "No sir, we have no room for you." I then asked whether or not I might sleep in the barn. He looked me over and said: "If you are sick, dismount and come in."

He tended my horse. His wife caught a chicken from a tree in the yard and prepared it for me. The next morning I asked what I owed them. "Not anything," they said, "and when you are well again come and see us." They were poor people, the one in Gonzales was a rich man."

When I came home, no one was in the house. Found my mother and sister-in-law at work in the field. Mother said: "You are sick, how are the others?" I did not know what to answer. Finally I said "Ludwig is dead." My sister-in-law collapsed. My father came running and asked/ "What has happened?" Mother answered "Ludwig died." Father then, too, became sick, and in three weeks, he too died. I was 19 years of age at the time.

I would like to see the boys now growing up, once drive a six-yoke team of oxen. And would like for Fritz Klingemann to write up the trip to Brownsville.

\* \* \* \* \*

Ludwig Erck - born 1 Sept 1840 Oberkatz, died 23 Sept 1869. He married Sophie Karbach in 1867.

Carl Erck - born 18 Mar 1848 Comal Co., Tex; died Mar 1932. He married Caroline Luerson on 24 July 1870.

Wilhelm Erck - born 10 Feb 1851, Comal Co., Tex; he married Lisette Klingman in 1875.

Other Erck children were:

George Erck, born 20 Jul 1843, died 21 July 1843 in Germany.

Emelie Erck, born 11 Dec 1845 on the sailship B. Bohlen. She married Fritz Karbach.

Marie Erck, born 21 Sept 1853, married Herman Weisser in 1875.

\* \* \* \* \*

GTHS MEMBERS' GENEALOGICAL EXCHANGE

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

Member	Researching Families	Tex. County Settled	Religion
Mary C. Bond Rt 1, Box 142G Nixon TX 78140	Neuse Halm Balzar Steinbring Rien Hesse Dempwolf	Guad & Comal Guad & Comal in Germany in Germany in Germany in Germany in Germany	59
James Luhn P O Box 417 Columbus TX 78934 (409)732-6475	Luhn Koepke Freitag Dunlavy Meyer Dierke	Austin Austin Austin Colorado Colorado Austin	Lutheran ? ? ? Lutheran ?
Judith Renker 4010 Deer Trail Temple TX 76501	Renker Wuertele Geilsinger/Gilsinger	Bastrop & Lee Travis & Potter Ulster Co, NY	Luth/Meth Lutheran Protestant
Lera W Javor P O Box 195 Smithville TX 78957	Kruger/Krueger Stuermer/Stoermer Kurtz Gloekner/Gloeckner Kudelka/Koudelka Hlozek Rosamka/Rosanky Javor	Fayette Fayette Fayette Fayette Fayette Fayette Bastrop Galveston	Ev.Luth Ev.Luth Ev. Luth Ev. Luth Catholic Catholic Serbian Orthodox
Dorothy Busby Rt 2, Box 2070 Boerne TX 78006	Braband (?) Carby Korn Kuehn Naumann	Fayette, Bastrop Fayette Fayette Fayette Fayette, Bastrop	
Mary Meyer 639 Kashmuir San Antonio TX 78223 (512)534-4629	Budewig Dreyer/Drier Meyer Randow Buda	Fayette, Lavaca Lavaca (?) Lavaca Lavaca ?	Lutheran (?) ? Lutheran ? ?
Martha W George 13118 Hill Forest San Antonio TX 78230	Schmitt/Schmidt Henke Weber Siegman Krause & Krieger	Gillespie Gillespie Gillespie Gillespie Fayette, DeWitt, Colo, Lavaca, Bexar	Lutheran Lutheran Lutheran Lutheran Lutheran

Genealogical Exchange, continued

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Member	Researching Families	Tex. County Settled	Religion
Cristel Langfeld 1323 Blue Crest San Antonio TX 78232	Wille Zoeller Metzdorf Wendler	Kendall Kendall Kendall Kendall	Lutheran Luth or Epis Lutheran Lutheran
Marylen K Dunk 421 Bronzeglo Tauche San Antonio TX 78239	Kroesche Lindemann Jung Tschoepe	Comal Guadalupe Kendall, Guad. Guadalupe Guadalupe	Lutheran Cath & Luth Lutheran Lutheran Cath & Luth
Elsie Brand 4315 Hall Park San Antonio TX 78218	Uecker Leesch Rompel Brand	Bexar ? Bexar, Comal Bexar	Lutheran  Lutheran
Katharyne C Prinz 4236 Surry Ft Worth TX 76133	Prinz Lange Kiphen Engelmohr	Travis Travis Washington, Coryell, Williamson, Travis Washington	Lutheran Lutheran German Baptist German Baptist
Gloria Van Horn 502 Adrian Dr San Antonio TX 78213	Schmidt Grohman Leitsch Leinweber Schneider	Comal, Bastrop, Guad. Fayette ? Kendall DeWitt	Luth or Cath ? ? Lutheran (?) ?
Louise Willison 1016 S. 9 Ponca City OK 74601	Albert Kaffenberger Drager		
Sharyn B. Esquell P O Box 685 Comfort TX 78013	Esquell Maurer Roeder Hoppe Hoppe Brau Louwein Heinemann Leyendecker Loth		

## Independent Panel Urges Federal Officials to Give Priority to Preservation of Records

WASHINGTON

The records of the federal government are so poorly kept that the President should issue an executive order directing U. S. agencies to make the management of official documents a top priority, according to a report issued here last week by an independent committee of scholars and former high-ranking government officials.

"The United States is in danger of losing its memory," it warned.

The report was written by a committee chaired by Ernest R. May, professor of history at Harvard University, and sponsored by the Council on Library Resources, the American Council of Learned Societies, and the Social Science Research Council.

Too often, it concluded, useless records are kept by federal agencies, while documents important for scholarly research or for the daily operation of the government are destroyed.

The increasing use of electronic technology is as much a threat as an aid to government record-keeping, the report said. While computer files use less storage space than do paper records, they can also be more easily erased. And yesterday's files cannot always be read on today's machines, the report cautioned, noting that federal archivists who began reviewing

1960 census data in the mid-1970's had found only two machines in the world capable of processing the material—one in the Smithsonian Institution here in Washington and one in Japan.

At present, "responsibility for decisions regarding records is fragmented and ill-defined," spread among a variety of federal agencies, according to the report.

The committee made three main recommendations:

► "Recognizing the history of neglect, the seriousness of the current situation, and the volatile future, the committee recommends that the President of the United States issue an Executive Order on Government Records" establishing a Records Management Policy Council—with representatives from the Office of Management and Budget and the General Services Administration, and chaired by the Archivist of the United States—to "develop and adopt a detailed plan" to coordinate the handling of documents in different government agencies.

The report said the executive order should also instruct agency heads to appoint "one or more persons who are qualified by experience, training, or education as archivists, historians, or records managers" to oversee agency records.

► "Responsibility for managing records must rest within the individ-

ual government agencies." The duties of senior agency officials "must explicitly encompass the management of records," the report said. "All budgets from policy, administrative, and program offices (including those for non-government contractors) must include provisions for the records they create."

► "The next Archivist of the United States . . . must take full advantage of his/her status to establish a new and important role for the National Archives," the report recommended. Until now, the Archives have been a part of the General Services Administration, but will become an independent agency this spring.

The report said the new Archivist—to be named shortly by President Reagan—should consider decentralizing archival storage of computer records. Under the present system, all government records not in everyday use are supposed to be transferred from individual agencies to the National Archives or its federal records centers. Because the Archives cannot house them all, however, the report said electronic files might be better stored in the agencies that produce them.

### States' Records 'Even Worse'

The report called on the Archives to set up a reference service to help government agencies research records, and to "provide leadership to state and local governments on matters concerning public records."

"Although the condition of federal executive-branch records is, with rare exceptions, deplorable, those of states, counties, cities, and towns are even worse," the report said. It noted that "solutions workable in federal executive agencies can and should be transferred to state and local governments."

Copies of the report will be available in mid-March from the Council on Library Resources, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington 20036.

—KAREN J. WINKLER

## State and Local Archives Are in Deplorable Condition

By KAREN J. WINKLER

Archives around the country that contain state and local documents of interest to both scholars and the general public are in deplorable shape, two recent reports have warned.

"American state records agencies are in an impoverished condition and are currently unable to provide adequate care for their records," according to a federally sponsored study of state and local records in 27 states.

"New York's documentary heritage is in danger," warns a study of archives in that state. "Records of enduring value to its citizens are incomplete and inaccessible. Programs to preserve and administer these records are haphazard and often do not

meet minimal standards for their care."

The two reports—*Documenting America*, financed by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission of the National Archives and Records Service, and *Toward a Usable Past*, sponsored by the New York State Historical Records Advisory Board—also call for a greater public awareness of the existence of the records and the problems of maintaining them.

"There's an enormous wealth of information in state and local archives that is rarely being used by academic researchers. There is a need for some kind of awareness on the part of users that they can demand records and services," Edwin

C. Bridges, director of the Alabama Department of Archives and History and a consultant on the federal report, said in an interview.

"Scholarly researchers and the general public ought to be aware of the fact they are losing documents of great historical value in almost every state in the nation," said Larry J. Hackman, state archivist and historical-records coordinator for New York.

### 'Cycle of Poverty' Blamed

What is to blame for the disorganization—and occasional destruction—of important state and local records?

One of the most common problems is lack of resources to evaluate, proc-

ess, preserve, and store records. Citing "the cycle of poverty," the federal report concludes that "most state records agencies lack the basic resources necessary for their work—people, money, and adequate physical facilities."

The report quotes complaints from officials of such states as Arizona, Hawaii, and Kansas about problems ranging from "chronic understaffing" to inadequate space for records.

The New York report goes on at even greater length, citing the state archives' lack of "fire suppression systems," "a satisfactory fumigation chamber," an "air filtering system," "laboratory and storage facilities, and equipment for photographic records, sound and video materials, and

Continued →

## Archives, continued

tapes, discs, and other machine-readable records."

Another major problem for state archival agencies, besides lack of resources, is lack of authority. Few have the legal power to oversee the records of all the offices of the legislative and executive branches in their states.

"First, they lack the ability for the state archivist to define what is a historical record," said Alabama's Mr. Bridges. He pointed out that, while many states require government agencies to set a schedule for evaluating records for destruction or preservation, "most archivists only have the passive authority to approve the schedule. They can't go in and audit an agency, and say, 'That's a historical document, you can't destroy it.'"

State archivists "also lack the authority to requisition records from other agencies," Mr. Bridges said. "Even if everyone agrees a document should be preserved, and even if it can best be preserved in the state archives, there's nothing to say it's going to end up there."

Finally, "the archivists don't have

the authority to go into state agencies and advise them on what to do with the machine-readable records they are now generating," he said.

"The new machine-readable records are a special problem," said F. Gerald Ham, state archivist for Wisconsin. "They're so easy to destroy that you have to go in very early in their life cycle to appraise them, or they won't be there. But I think Wisconsin is the only state that has even set a schedule for appraising such data. A lot of states don't even consider machine-readable records archival documents."

### Local Officials Unaware

At the local level, part of the problem in preserving records is that local government officials don't consider the task important. "Most local government officials do not recognize the potential importance of their records as informational and cultural resources," according to the New York report.

"Nor have the state archivists taken the initiative in providing leadership for local records programs. Most of us agree we need to begin doing that," Mr. Bridges said.

Lack of leadership is, indeed, part of the key to the dire condition of

many state records, as well, archivists say.

"The archival profession is small and, at the state and local level, poorly paid. While the situation is changing, for many years there were simply a lot of hacks in the state programs," said Mr. Ham.

"Nor have we really ever made our case—to scholars, to government officials, to the public—for the importance of preserving records," said Mr. Hackman. "We need to reach out beyond the archival community to sign on the librarians, the historians, the preservationists, the policy makers."

The federal records commission is now surveying archival programs in 16 additional states, and archivists are hopeful that the assessments will generate information about, and perhaps support for, state and local records.

The National Association of State Archives and Records Administrators is also hoping to develop a clearinghouse for information about archival programs and the state laws that govern them.

## Congress Gives Archives a Declaration of Independence

Scholars fought for 35 years to free records unit from General Services Administration

By KAREN J. WINKLER

WASHINGTON

After years of lobbying, scholars have finally succeeded in winning independence for the National Archives and Records Service.

Congress has passed, and the President has said he will sign, legislation creating an independent National Archives and Records Administration, effective April 1, 1985.

"The bottom line is that the Archives will now be more efficient and less susceptible to political pressure," said Samuel R. Gammon, executive director of the American Historical Association. "United States citizens, be they historians, genealogists, or anyone else, will have much better access to the history of their government."

"We are in a state of total euphoria."

The Archives—which review, declassify, and maintain official records of the

United States government—were created as an independent entity in 1934, but were put in the General Services Administration in 1949 as part of an effort to streamline the governmental bureaucracy.

### Political Interference Charged

For years, scholars and archivists charged that, under the G.S.A., the Archives were subject to political and bureaucratic interference and were unable properly to carry out their mandate to preserve and protect federal records.

On several occasions, scholarly organizations went to court to help the Archives retain possession of important government documents, including the transcripts of former President Nixon's telephone conversations and the official papers of Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

Critics also charged frequently that G.S.A. officials had failed to seek adequate financing for the Archives. Budget cuts

during the Reagan Administration led to personnel reductions and administrative reorganizations that, in turn, forced the Archives to reduce research assistance and other services for scholars. They also forced the agency to slow down substantially the declassification of sensitive documents, forcing scholars to wait years longer than necessary to see them.

"We think that as an independent agency, the Archives will be much better able to make a case for funds, set program priorities, and serve the research community," said Page Putnam Miller, director of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History, a group which represents a variety of historical, library, and humanities organizations.

The new law also requires that the Archivist of the United States "shall be appointed without regard to political affiliations and solely on the basis of the profes-

Continued





# A Declaration of Independence for Archives

*Continued*

sional qualifications required to perform the office of Archivist."

But, warned Ann Morgan Campbell, executive director of the Society of American Archivists, "If independence means a great deal in the long run, the Archives still face a very difficult transition period in the short run."

"The Archives simply don't have the money they need. The agency is going to have to learn how to deal with Congress and the Office of Management and Budget," she said.

Mr. Gammon agreed. "The structural inadequacies have been remedied. Now we will have to continue our efforts to insure a proper appropriations base to allow the National Archives to do its job," he said.

Another top priority for scholarly organizations will be "assuring that the Archivist does have the authority to determine what is and is not a government record," said Anna K. Nelson, project director of the Committee on the Records of Government, a federally sponsored investigation of government record-keeping.

The House of Representatives put language in its version of the independence bill that would have strengthened the authority of the Archives by requiring federal agencies to furnish information about their records to the Archivist.

The compromise bill that was worked out by a House-Senate conference committee and passed by Congress retained existing legal provisions requiring the Archivist to get

the permission of agency heads before examining their files. The compromise also preserved the right of the Internal Revenue Service to keep income-tax returns confidential and closed to the Archivist.

## Archivist Gets New Power

The new law does, however, give the Archivist for the first time the right to ask the Attorney General to institute legal proceedings if an agency unlawfully removes, or does not halt the removal of, official records.

The conference report on the law noted, "Under current law the Archivist has substantial records inspection and determination responsibilities. The conferees fully expect all agencies of the government to cooperate with the Archivist in his discharge of those responsibilities."

"We lost some of the things that would insure that the Archives have the authority they need, but we gained some things, too," said Mrs. Miller.

Several lawmakers also indicated they would hold hearings next year on strengthening the authority of the Archives to inspect records. "We're hoping independence isn't the last legislation Congress will consider for the Archives," said Ms. Campbell.

The newly independent Archives also must learn to act assertively "and to set new priorities for the future," she said.

The priorities include setting standards for appraising records, a task that has become far more difficult with the escalation of the volume of records; defining the changing nature of records, a task made pressing by the advent of electronic technology; and finding new and better ways to preserve records, a task the Archives have not performed well in the past, some critics say.

Dipl.Ing. Wilm Sippel  
Kurator der Stiftung Sippel von 1525  
D 34 Göttingen-Geismar  
Mittelberggring 32  
W. Germany

This is the address of a researcher who is offering his services for research in the rich holdings of his family archive as well as in other areas of Germany.

He is charging DM 20.00 per hour plus 40 Deutsche Pfennige per km if travel is necessary. He also needs the cost for accomodation reimbursed in cases that need more than a day's work.

He is working together with two researchers from the DDR (Deutsche Demokratische Republik) who, under the same conditions as stated above, will do research in the Magdeburg and Eisenach-Schmalkalden areas.

Mr. Sippel is the author of nine volumes of research results called "Forschungsberichte" and the "Sontraer Sippenbuch", that is the lineage book of the Hessian town of Sontra. The last three of these volumes are out of print at this time. Each volume sells at DM40.00. Orders are to be sent to Mr. Sippel.

Whoever has ancestors from the Hesse area may try this source !

## RHEINPFALZ

### 30 YEAR WAR - DEAD END FOR RECORDS?

Is the Thirty Year War the dead end for family research in the Rheinpfalz? Alfred H. Kuby, one of the prominent genealogists for the Palatinate Region in Germany, is asking this question in an article published by the "Pfaelzisch-Rheinische Familienkunde".

"Most people will tell you that research for the early generations of your ancestors in the Rheinpfalz is hopeless, as everything in that region was destroyed during the big war 1618-1648", he says.

"But the experienced genealogist knows that this is not true. Even though there are no early church books in existence for some places, chances are good to find material on individuals and families in the big archives of Muenchen, Karlsruhe, Speyer and Zweibruecken--to name only the most important," he adds.

When researching in this region, it is important to remember that the Rheinpfalz belonged to Bavaria. It is therefore advisable to consult the Bavarian State Archive in Munich in addition to the archives in the Rheinpfalz (Palatinate).

## VIENNA WAR ARCHIVE

The records of the Vienna War Archive are being made available on microfilm by the Genealogical Society Library, Salt Lake City. For your ancestors who served in the Austrian army, these records are a valuable source of information. Ask the LDS Area Library closest to you for these reels, that are consisting of: muster rolls, foundation books, discharge books, pension and assistance records, marriage bonds, wills and other service records.

The Austrian Empire included the present countries of Hungary, Yugoslavia and part of Poland.

Extracted from a paper presented by Steven W. Blodgett at the World Conference on Records, Salt Lake City, August 1980.

Ancestral Search in Germany.

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- I The basic records are those on birth (child and parents), marriage (couple-and sometimes their parents-with place of origin), death, kept at:
- a) a municipal civil registrar's office ("Standesamt")-working in general since 1876, sometimes earlier
  - b) Protestant/Lutheran and Catholic parochial registers on christening, wedding and burial often going back to 1600 - written in characters one must know to decipher.  
The systems are not connected; they are decentralized and work chronologically. Their facts being in no computer, you must know where the birth/marriage took place to be able to locate and evaluate the documents. The place of origin of an emigrant, if there is no other source, may be found in the rather incomplete records on emigration (especially in the 19th century) from:
    - (the countries of) Baden/Bayern/Hessen-Darmstadt/Pfalz/Württemberg
    - the harbor of Hamburg (there are no ship lists of other harbors available)Positive results of such research work are not guaranteed and fees are involved.
- II There are a number of private societies of hobby-genealogists, each working in a region within its historic lines of demarcation (a country, a province, a town). These societies know the genealogic literature and situation of archives of their region and volunteer to give competent information on facts at hand and recommendations. But they can not do research work for you! In appropriate cases they could get you in contact with a professional genealogist, an archive, or another suitable institution. To pay their fee would be up to you. (By the way: a char-woman makes about US \$ 5 an hour!) - The German Embassy/Consulates are prepared to help you in finding the society competent in your case.
- III Please keep in mind:
- a) In principle there is no answer to questions on an ancestor without quoting his place of origin/birth/marriage, with the exception of some rather unusual names meaning something to experts. General indications on the origin, such as "Germany" - "Prussia" - "the region of Stuttgart", will not do. By the way: Baden (or Hannover) means the country of B. (H.) rather than the city of B. (H.)
  - b) Evaluate all sources in your home country (old family papers; wills; obituary notices/ newspaper announcements/ in memoriam slips; passports; remarks in family Bibles/ on photos/ public and parochial archives; and so on. Avoid mistakes in reading by forwarding xeroxed copies of old written texts. Try to get advice at home by asking an association you find in  
Directory of Genealogic Societies in the USA and Canada  
(publ. by Paul M. Harrod Company, Baltimore, Maryland 31 234, USA)
  - c) If you search for several persons (including married couples) who come from different places, formulate your question for each on a separate sheet of paper; if a person is married mention the partner (see g below)
  - d) Give full information as on a questionnaire on all you know, especially family name, Christian name; place and date of birth; name of parents (and their place of origin), religious denomination, profession/trade; place and date of marriage; the corresponding facts of the mate; harbor and times of emigration; accompanying family members; and so on
  - e) If some research work has already been done, tell the whole story-results and failure with background
  - f) Good English is understood better than insufficient German! Try to use a typewriter. Names of persons and places must be printed, at any rate.
  - g) The inquiry for a person should contain four international replycoupons or US \$ 2 (for expenses like postage, telephone). Stamps of your home country are useless. Contributions are appreciated.

Good luck to you!

Deutsche Arbeitsgemeinschaft Genealogischer Verbände  
Stolzinger Str. 4/13  
D 8000 München 81

SCHLESWIG - HOLSTEIN CHURCH ARCHIVES

65

Neumuenster -

Kirchengemeindeverband  
Am Alten Kirchhof 8  
D-2350 Neumuenster  
Hours 8 am to 12 noon Mon.-Fri.  
by arrangement only  
Frau Timpke

Holdings: Only the church books of the old parish of Neumuenster.

Niendorf - see under Altona

Norderdithmarschen -

Kirchenkreis Norderdithmarschen  
Mark 27  
D-2240 Heide

Holdings: There is no central church book depository for the church district of Norderdithmarschen.

Oldenburg -

Kirchenbuchamt des  
Kirchenkreises Oldenburg  
Kirchenstr. 7  
D-2430 Neustadt i. H.

Hours 9 am to 12 noon, Mon.-Fri.  
Frau Albrecht

Holdings: Church books of the Church District of Oldenburg.

Pinneberg -

see under Altona

Ploen -

Kirchenbuchamt des  
Kirchenkreises Ploen  
Kirchenstr. 33  
D-2308 Preetz

Hours 8 am to 12 noon, Mon.-Fri.  
Frau Neubert

Holdings: Church books of the Church District of Ploen.

Rantzau -

Kirchenbuchstelle Elmshorn  
Kirchenstr. 3  
D-2200 Elmshorn

Hours 8 am to 12 noon, Mon.-Fri.

Herr Harbeck

Holdings: Only for the parishes in the city of Elmshorn. For information on the whereabouts of the books of the parishes in the rest of the Church District of Rantzau, call Frau Volke at Tel. 04121/2 20 71.

Alt-Hamburg-

Nordelbisches Kirchenarchiv Hamburg  
Grindelallee 7  
D-2000 Hamburg 13  
Hours 9 am to 3 pm Mon. thru Fri.

Up to 1865: Staatsarchiv Hamburg  
ABC-Str. 19  
2000 Hamburg 1

Angeln-

Rentamt des Kirchenkreises Angeln  
Wassermuehlenstr. 12  
D-2340 Kappeln/Schlei  
Hours 8 am to 12 noon Mon.-Fri.  
Frau Gollnick

Holdings: Church books of the church district of Angeln.

Eckernfoerde-

Kirchenbuchamt Eckernfoerde Rentamt im Kirchenkreis Eckernfoerde  
Langebrueeckstr. 13  
D-2330 Eckenfoerde  
Hours 8 am to 12 noon Mon. & Thurs  
Herr Gerlach

Holdings: Church books of the church district of Eckernfoerde.

Eiderstadt-

Kirchenbuchamt Garding  
Marienstr. 16  
D-2256 Garding  
Hours 9 am to 12 noon MTuTh  
9 am to 3 pm Friday  
Herr Schill

Holdings: Church books of the church district of Eiderstadt

Eutin-

Kirchenbuchsammelstelle  
Schlossstr. 2  
D-2420 Eutin  
Frau Rogge

Holdings: Only church books of the city parishes of Eutin.

GERMAN IMMIGRANTS IN WASHINGTON COUNTY 1855-1899  
 ACCORDING TO EBENEZER LUTHERAN CHURCH RECORDS

Elizabeth Lehmann

The following data was compiled from Church Records of the Pioneer German Families of Berlin, Texas. (Transcribed from the records of Ebenezer Lutheran Church at Berlin, Texas, by Dr. Edward C. Breitenkamp and Dr. Jack A. Dabbs. Bryan and Austin, 1980) The first German Lutheran Church of Washington County was founded July 1, 1855, in the Berlin community, 2½ miles west of Brenham, by Pastor Johann G. Ebinger. The first German settlers were Valentin and Maria Hoffmann who arrived in Galveston in October, 1846 with their six children. They lived for six months in Galveston, one year in Austin County, then bought 158 acres of land in the community of Berlin. Many early German immigrants who settled in this general area were Lutherans and became affiliated with Ebenezer Lutheran Church.

The following data, though not complete, should be helpful to persons whose ancestors originally settled here. Effort was made not to be repetitious, therefore those persons named in the family registry were not repeated in the baptismal or marriage records. These records date through 1899. The record book of 1860 was destroyed by fire. According to these records the German-speaking families came from all areas of Europe—Province of Brandenburg in Prussia, Magdeburg, Pomerania, Posen, Holstein, Württemberg, Nassau, Switzerland, Brunswick, Hesse, Alsace, Silesia, Poland, Mecklenburg, Saxony-Weimar, Moravia, Austria, and others. Added information from my files is in parenthesis \*( ).

FAMILY RECORD OF

Abel, Johann, born 1823, and wife Wilhelmine Loga Abel. Children: Adolph Heinrich born February 8, 1858; 2) Dorothea Elisabeth born October 2, 1860; 3) Emilie Therese born April 18, 1862; Auguste and Rosetta (no dates).

Blumberg, Heinrich, born April 18, 1850, in Upahl, County of Crevismühlen, Mecklenburg, married Sophie Marie Henreid Kruse born September 28, 1853. Children: 1) Emma Maria Elise born May 27, 1877; 2) Karl Johann Joachim born May 7, 1880. Both in Mecklenburg.

Bode, Heinrich Konrad Wilhelm, born December 20, 1831, in Rosenthal, Hanover. Married October, 1860, in Galveston, to Albertine Jahnke born December 14, 1839, in Sülenthin, Prussia. Children: 1) Carolina Wilhelmine born December 30, 1861; 2) Rudolph Wilhelm born September 2, 1864. \*(He married Emma Engelage on October 23, 1887). Following the death of Albertine, Bode married Henriette Spreen in December, 1866. Henriette died October 14, 1874. Children: 3) Sophie born January 6, 1870. \*(She married Carl Schmidt). 4) Friederich born October 4, 1874. \*(He married Anna Haferkamp). Heinrich Konrad Bode married a third time to Emma Wilhelmine Louise Kalbow born April 28, 1841, in Plattenhof, Prussia. One son was born to this union, Herrmann Johannes born August 26, 1875.

Boortz, Adolph, born March 2, 1856, married Caroline Catharina Fischer on December 16, 1875. She was born March 3, 1857, in Berlin. Children: 1) Wilhelm Ludwig born December 11, 1876; 2) Mina Louise born February 9, 1878. \*(She married Henry Hoffmann). 3) Anna Louise born August 14, 1879 \*(Married Daniel William Hoffmann). 4) Minna Caroline born October 10, 1882; 5) Louise Marie born February 13, 1884; 6) Friederich Gustav born June 14, 1890.

Boortz, Friederich, born August 21, 1819, in Gross Schwarzen near Stettin, Prussia. He married Auguste Wilhelmine Kaddatz in Prussia. Children: 1) Fredericke Carolina Albertine born July 31, 1841; 2) August born and died in 1843. 3) Eduard born and died in 1845. 4) Ernestine born 1848 in Prussia and died aboard ship in 1852; 5) Wilhelm born in 1851, died 1856 in Berlin; 6) Elisabeth born January 5, 1854; 7) Adolph Eduard born March 12, 1856; 8) Theodor Friederich born June 12, 1858; 9) Alvine Wilhelmine born July 1, 1861, married Robert Lehmann \*(son of Johann and Eva Neumann Lehmann). After the death of Friederich Boortz, his widow married Heinrich Hering on July 1, 1868.

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Christ, Heinrich Benjamin, born October, 1802, in Berne, Switzerland. He married Maria Sophie Fredericke Eliesabetha Lange, born November 4, 1824, in Perleberg, Prussia. Children: 1) Heinrich Wilhelm born February 15, 1859; 2) Thomas Rudolph born June 29, 1861; 3) August Benjamin born December 28, 1864. Children were born in Washington County.

Dietz, Johann, born April 16, 1859. \*(Son of Valentin and Louise Koenig Dietz). Married Fredericke Alvine Lehmann, born February 5, 1863, in Berlin. \*(Daughter of Carl Ludwig and Fredericke Louise Clausmeyer Lehmann). Children: 1) Emma Louise born July 1, 1883; 2) Ida Elenore born March 11, 1886; 3) Johann Valentin born May 18, 1888; 4) Mathilde Maria born July 1, 1890; 5) Josephine Elisabeth born October 10, 1892; 6) Albert Louis born March 3, 1894; 7) Edna Gertrude born November 13, 1896; 8) Betty Alvine born June 20, 1899. \*(Two born in 1900's).

Engelage, Carl Friederich, born in Wehdem, Westrup, Westphalia, (No dates). Married there to Marie Louise Schäfer. (No dates). Children: 1) Maria Louise born July 19, 1855, in Westphalia. Married Friederich Hank in 1878. 2) Friederich Wilhelm Ferdinand born September, 1858, in Westphalia. Married Maria Sophie Albertine Schawe born July 3, 1858 \*(in Laaslich, Prussia; 3) Wilhelmine Louise born March 1, 1861, and married Wilhelm Rosenbaum on January 7, 1880. 4) Alvine Louise born January 15, 1863, and married Ludwig Friederich Frerking on December 31, 1880; 5) Auguste Henriette born May 8, 1866; 6) Emma Caroline born November 17, 1868, and married Wilhelm Bode.

Engelage, Friederich Wilhelm Ferdinand, born September 8, 1858, in Westrup, Westphalia. Married Marie Sophie Albertine Schawe born July 3, 1858, in Laaslich, Prussia, on January 24, 1881, in Berlin, Washington County. Children: 1) Heinrich Andreas born December 15, 1881, and married Mamie Urech; 2) Wilhelmine Sophie Marie born December 31, 1883 \*(married Martin Sommer in 1881); 3) Reinhardt born January 27, 1886 \*(married Lydia Stolz); 4) Martha Wilhelmine born April 8, 1888 \*(married Albert Oelschegel); 5) Karl Wilhelm Friederich born March 24, 1890; 6) Wilhelm born September 30, 1891 \*(married Annie Mae Jahnke); 7) Herman Heinrich Christian born August 6, 1894.

Fischer, Friederich Wilhelm, born August 10, 1837, in Winzlar, Hanover. Married in Berlin to Caroline Fredericke Kiel, widow of Wilhelm Fischer, born August 26, 1833, in Winzlar. Emigrated to Texas in 1851. Children: 1) Heinrich Friederich Nicolaus born March 12, 1868; 2) Heinrich August born August 27, 1869; 3) Emilie Catharina Wilhelmine born January 27, 1871. All children were born in Berlin, Texas.

Fischer, Heinrich Wilhelm, born April 25, 1855, in Berlin, married Louise Eliesabetha Boortz born January 5, 1854, in Berlin. Children: 1) Emilie Wilhelmine Caroline born October 22, 1876; 2) Louise Alvine Hulda born February 21, 1879; 3) Maria Carolina born May 12, 1881; 4) Wilhelmine Alvine Emma born February 25, 1890; 5) Mathilde Wilhelmine born August 22, 1892; 6) Lilli Mini Louise born April 22, 1895.

Fischer, Wilhelm, born November 24, 1829, in Winzlar, Kingdom of Hanover, emigrated to Texas in 1851. Married Caroline Fredericke Kiel born August 26, 1833, in Winzlar, Hanover and emigrated to Texas in 1851. Was married a second time to Friederich Wilhelm Fischer on December 12, 1866, following the death of Wilhelm Fischer October 10, 1864. Children: 1) Wilhelm Heinrich born November 12, 1854; 2) Heinrich Wilhelm born April 25, 1855; 3) Caroline Catharine born March 3, 1857. She married Adolph Boortz born March 12, 1856; 4) Maria Caroline Sophie born December 3, 1858; 5) Gustav born February 4, 1862; 6) Wilhelmine Caroline born September 25, 1864.

Frank, Philipp, born April 21, 1840, in Oberwaluff, Nassau, married Caroline Wilhelmine Ernestine Boortz born July 31, 1841, in Gross Schwarzen, Prussia. Children: 1) Eduard Heinrich born August 28, 1861; 2) Hulda Louise Wilhelmine born July 6, 1864; 3) Bernhard Reinhold born March 28, 1866; 4) Emma Louise born February 10, 1868, married Louis Carl Lehmann on December 12, 1889 \*(following the death of Lehmann's first wife, Louise Catharine Struwe Lehmann); 5) Anna Wilhelmine Auguste born December 29, 1869; 6) Alvine Caroline Henriette born October 3, 1871; 7) Louise Marie born April 6, 1874; 8) Philipp Christian born September 28, 1876; 9) Martin Theodor August born April 7, 1879; 10) Johann Christian Robert born June 24, 1881; 11) Lilli Carolina Dorothea born May 22, 1883.

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Gajeske, Samuel, born October 19, 1840, in Kakulin, Prussia. Married on December 23, 1866, to Henriette Lehmann born Wehmeyer. She was born in 1836. (Samuel Gajeske was legally divorced by his wife and married a second time on December 23, 1871. \* (One son of this union was born October 20, 1867, Friederich Heinrich Christian. Samuel spelled his name Gajewsky at the time, and it was changed in the Berlin records.) Second wife was Mathilde Wegener born January 5, 1850, in Storostowo, Prussia. Children: 2) Eduard Julius born December 21, 1873, married Alvine Müller on January 10, 1895; 3) Herrmann Robert born October 9, 1875, married Anna Groene on December 11, 1900; 4) Alvine Henriette born May 3, 1877, married Heinrich Pankonien; 5) Julius Emil born May 20, 1879; 6) Wilhelm Paul born March 22, 1881; 7) Adolf Otto born March 29, 1883; 8) Gustav Ernst Conrad born March 10, 1885; 9) Bertha Frederike born February 15, 1887; 10) Albert Ernst born March 25, 1890; 11) Heinrich Otto born November 13, 1892.

Grassmuck, Johann Anton, born December 8, 1832, in Rodach, Saxony-Coburg. Married Fredericke Auguste Schühfleich on September 18, 1856, in Houston. She was born July 21, 1835, in Rodach, Saxony-Coburg. Children: 1) Louis Friederich born October 7, 1858, in Berlin; 2) Johann Heinrich born November 12, 1860; 3) Carl Anton born February 7, 1862; 4) Robert born January 5, 1866; 5) Martin born May 15, 1868; 6) Franz Robert born March 28, 1869; 7) Carl August Borse born December 4, 1870; 8) Johann Ferdinand born December 26, 1873; 9) Mathilde Alvine born October 17, 1877.

Greger, Michael August, born January 30, 1832, in Grossgolle, Prussia (N. of Gnesen near Janiwitz). Married Hulda Christane Jahns on March 8, 1857, in Grossgolle. Children: 1) Hulda born November 10, 1858, in Missouri, North America; 2) Ida Emilie born June 17, 1860, in Washington County, Texas; She married Albert Pflughaupt November 10, 1881; 3) August Julius born September 17, 1863; 4) Anna Melita Hulda born April 15, 1867; 5) Friederich Samuel born December 3, 1869; 6) August Otto born October 15, 1870; 7) Anna Sara Amalia born January 30, 1873; 8) Bertha born December 4, 1875; 9) Henriette born January 30, 1876; 10) Henriette Lidia Pauline born December 15, 1878.

Greger, August Julius, born September 17, 1862, in Berlin, Texas, and married Ida Catharina Pietsch on October 1, 1885 in Berlin. She was born February 17, 1868. Children: 1) Maria Ida Anna born July 14, 1888; 2) Lydia Ottilie born May 9, 1891; 3) Lulla Hulda Emilie born May 9, 1891.

Gröne, Heinrich, born May 12, 1851, in Wehdem, Prussia and Juliane Haubelt on October 7, 1873. She was born November 25, 1856, in Laudmer, Moravia. Children: 1) Emma Caroline Louise born October 21, 1874; 2) William Eduard born July 1, 1876; 3) Rosalie Wilhelmine Philamine born June 30, 1877; 4) Maria Catharine Louise born August 14, 1878; 5) Heinrich Friederich Wilhelm born November 1, 1879; 6) Anna Maria Martha born May 21, 1881; 7) Bernhardt Heinrich Friederich born September 11, 1886; 8) Mathilde Maria Emma born January 23, 1889; 11) Hermann Heinrich born April 11, 1890; 12) Martha Mina Karoline born December 14, 1891; 13) Klara Julie born February 14, 1893.

Hauck, Friederich, born January 30, 1852, in Landau, Rhein Bavaria, married Maria Louise Henriette Engelage in 1878, in Berlin. She was born July 19, 1855, in Wehdem, Westrup, Prussia, July 19, 1855. Children: 1) August Wilhelm Friederich born December 11, 1879 in Berlin. \* (Married Emma Louise Dietz born July 21, 1883) 2) Auguste Wilhelmine Louise born November 10, 1881; 3) Johann Karl Louis born December 12, 1883; 4) Rosa Auguste Julia born February 3, 1886; 5) Louise Alvine Maria born September 8, 1887; 6) Friederich Wilhelm born May 10, 1889; 7) Heinrich Joseph born January 6, 1891; 8) Mina Auguste born September, 1892; 9) Mathilde Emma born August 11, 1894.

Hering, Heinrich, born November 11, 1804, in Oberkaufungen, Hesse-Cassel, married Maria Petzingen, a widow, in 1835, in Oberkaufungen. She was born Maria Schröder on November 11, 1808, in Oberkaufungen. In her first marriage, a daughter, Maria Martha Petzingen was born. She remained in Germany with relatives when the Hering family emigrated to America. Children: 1) Heinrich Wilhelm born September 2, 1835; 2) Anna Gertrude born 1836; 3) Andreas Heinrich born in 1839, Heinrich Hering with his wife Maria and their three children emigrated from Germany in 1846, and settled in Berlin, Washington County, Texas. After the death of Maria on August 26, 1867, Heinrich Hering married Auguste Wilhelmine Boortz, widow of Friederich Boortz. (See Friederich Boortz family record above)

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Hoffmann, Johann, born May 10, 1838, in Gleimenhain, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, came to Texas in October, 1846. Married Eliesabetha Pflughaupt born February 2, 1850, in Abben-dorf, Prussia, and emigrated in 1857 with her parents Cuno Joachim and Eliesabetha Krüger Pflughaupt. She and Johann were married February 2, 1866, in Berlin. Children: 1) Ida Marie born January 7, 1867, married C.W. Hess on September 1, 1887; 2) Robert Valentin born September 8, 1868. \*(Married Rosa Holik); 3) Emma Eliesabetha born November 20, 1870, married W. Hamilton on February 5, 1893; 4) Herman Wilhelm born December 12, 1872; 5) Heinrich Johann born November 21, 1874, married Mina Boorf born February 9, 1878. 6) Johann August born November 18, 1877 \*( married Ogla Hueske).

Hoffmann, Johann Jost, born August 22, 1832, in Gleimenhain in Hesse-Darmstadt. Married in Berlin to Wilhelmine Krause December 31, 1856. She was born in the Province of Posen. She died September 25, 1861. Children: 1) Maria Katharina born August 13, 1859. She married August Heinke on June 28, 1878. 2) Johann Wilhelm born March 31, 1861. Following the death of Wilhelmine, Johann Jost married on January 14, 1862, his second wife, Elisabeth Imhof was born May 11, 1837, in the village of Frankweiler, Bavaria. Her parents were Georg Adam and Anna Maria Hofmann Imhof. \*( The Imhof genealogy extents to late 1700's in Euserthal, Bavaria) Children of this union: 3) Anna Margretha born November 28, 1862, married Albert Carl Lehmann; 4) Reinhard Valentin born December 9, 1864. \*(Married Annie Jahnke) 5) Caroline Emilie born April 17, 1867, married Johann Torno on December 1, 1889; 6) Louise Magdalene born August 19, 1870, married Rudolf Menk on November 4, 1891; 7) Vesta Emma born March 22, 1873, married R.A. Jahnke on November 14, 1894; 8) Mathilde Elisabeth born September 8, 1875, married August Pflughaupt on April 23, 1899; 9) Daniel William born November 16, 1878 \*(Married Anna Louise Boortz born August 14, 1879).

Hold, Friederich August, born May 3, 1859, in Berlin, Texas, and married Emilie (No other data) on April 12, 1883. Children: 1) Anna Awanda Louise born May 19, 1884; 2) Wilhelmine Ida Juliane born (no data); 3) Caroline Emilie Wilhelmine born November 26, 1888; 4) Heinrich Wilhelm born December 18, 1890; 5) Wilhelm August born March 5, 1893; 6) Marie Louise Emilie born July 19, 1895.

Hold, Heinrich, born June 22, 1825, in Obermeiser in the electorate of Hesse, married in Berlin on June 20, 1858, to Wilhelmine Catharine Sophie Margaretha Grünhagen, who was born June 13, 1834, in Rehburg, Hanover. Following the death of her husband in 1865, she married Nicolaus Zeiss. Children: 1) Friederich August born May 3, 1859; 2) Heinrich Wilhelm born July 13, 1862, married Ida Klapsteck on October 8, 1886.

Hold, Heinrich Wilhelm, born July 13, 1862, married Ida Kalpsteck on October 8, 1885. Children: 1) Anna Maria Emilie born July 28, 1887; 2) Maria Pauline Sophia born December 20, 1888; 3) Louise Caroline Auguste born August 27, 1890; 4) Louis Nicolaus born June 19, 1892; 5) Mina Martha Maria born April 25, 1894.

Hueske, Wilhelm, born September 24, 1852, in Libenau, Posen. Married Anna Amanda Neinst October 16, 1884. She was born January 26, 1862, in Berlin. Children: 1) Rubin Julius Albert born July 16, 1887; 2) Emil Hieronymus Alexander born September 19, 1889; 3) Amalie Wilhelmine born October 5, 1891; 4) Richard Paul born: January 27, 1894.

Hurtig, Theodor Gottlieb, born November 23, 1819, in Templin, Prussia. Married in 1850 in Freyerwalde, Prussia, to Louise Stromer. She was also born in Freyerwalde, and died in 1858. Theodor Gottlieb Hurtig married his second wife, Albertine Wilhelmin Bierhals who was born September 3, 1835, in Templin, Prussia. Children: 1) Hermann Rudolf Julius born August 18, 1866, in Prussia; 2) Anna Emilie Marie born December 31, 1868, in Prussia; 3) Emilie Louise Amalia born May 14, 1872; 4) Christine Dora Mathilde born October 29, 1875; 5) Heinrich Johann born November 18, 1877.

Imhof, Georg Daniel, born July 22, 1840, in Euserthal, Rhein, Bavaria. Children of Georg Daniel and his wife Louise Spreen Imhof were: 1) Johann Jost born August 29, 1875, and his twin, Johannes Heinrich; 3) Anna Minna born August 29, 1879; 4) Louise Henriette Caroline born February 10, 1882; 5) Friederich Wilhelm Daniel born May 30, 1884; 6) Elisabeth born November 9, 1888; 7) Louise born March 20, 1890.

Jahnke, Joachim Friederich, born March 6, 1805, in Gulo, near Perleberg, Prussia. Married Catharina Dorothea Schawe on March 25, 1832, in Laasslich, Prussia; landed in Galveston, Texas, on October 28, 1860, at 7:30 p.m. She was born May 14, 1814, in Lasslich, the daughter

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of Friederich and Dorothea Dime Schawe. They with their children emigrated from Solenthin, Prussia, and landed in Galveston October 28, 1860, at 7:30 p.m. The children were 1) Fried-Wilhelm born 2 July, 1834. He married and remained in Netzow, Prussia; 2) Fr edericka Lis-etta born 2 March, 1837, married and remained in Lenzen, Prussia. The five who emigrated with their parents were 3) Albertine born in Solethin 14 December, 1839. She married a pas-senger, W. Bode upon arrival in Galveston. He was from Rosenthal. 4) August Ludwig born 30 March, 1841 married in 1861 in Washington County to Wilhelmine Kieke; 5) Wilhelm Rudolph born 6 June, 1846, \*(married Wilhelmine Müller born in Birkholz, near Perleberg, the daughter of Johann and Dorothea Jabb Müller); 6) \*(Hermann Friederich born 12 February, 1855, married Dorothea Anna Wernicke, daughter of Joachim Christoph and Louisa Marie Schawe Wernicke. 7) Theodore born 8 October, 1859, in Lenzen, Prussia \*(He married Ida Dietz born August 16, 1861, the daughter of Valentin and Louise Koenig Dietz.

Koester, Christof, born April 25, 1825, in Wehdem, Westphalia, Prussia, and married Gerine Dorothea Becker, born August 7, 1825, also in Wehdem.

Korth, Friederich, born November 5, 1816, in Deibow, Prussia, and married December 31, 1851, in Union Hill (now Burton) in Washington County, to Maria Homeier. She was born in Winz-lar, Hannover. Children: 1) Friederich Wilhelm born February 8, 1858, married Mina Krüger, on January 27, 1881; 2) Caroline Louise born November 4, 1862, married Georg Wilhelm Gräter born in Industry, Texas, on March 5, 1882; 3) A. Friederich born February 1, 1864; 4) Georg A. born October 1, 1865; 5) Friederich Wilhelm born April 23, 1876.

Kramer, Johann Friederich Wilhelm, born June 7, 1852, in Wehdem, Prussia. He married Louise Loesch on February 11, 1873, in Berlin, Texas. She was born September 4, 1857, in Berlin. Children: 1) Minna Louise Martha born July 11, 1873; 2) Friederich Heinrich born December 17, 1875; 3) Sophie Louise born May 19, 1877; 4) Louis Johann Friederich born January 5, 1878; 5) Louise Ida born April 23, 1879; 6) Paul Adolph born January 1, 1887; 7) Maria Christine Henriette born January 10, 1889; 8) Heinrich Friederich born April 3, 1892; 9) Ida Margrethe Louise born May 3, 1894; 10) Mathilde Louise Emilie born April 3, 1897; 11) Martha Maria Louise born March 7, 1899.

Lehmann, Adolph Gustav, born April 26, 1859, in Berlin \*( son of Carl Ludwig and Fredericke Clausmeier Lehmann). He married Malinda Struwe on January 16, 1861. \*(She was born March 28, 1861, the daughter of Wilhelm and Maria Katharina Hoffmann Struwe). Children: 1) Edmund Louis born October 16, 1890; 2) Walter Gustav born April 12, 1892; 3) Ernest Anton born De-cember 25, 1893; \*(Elizabeth Margaretha or Betty, born December 3, 1882; John Helmuth born May 11, 1885; Louise born September 28, 1886).

Lehmann, Carl Ludwig, (same as Louis Carl, Sr.) born December 25, 1824, in Havelberg, Pro-vince of Brandenburg, Prussia. \*(Son of Ludwig and Caroline Zeye Lehmann. Ludwig was born in Vienna November 23, 1794, Caroline was born in in Seehausen, Altmark. Ludwig gave eleven acres of land for the first Lutheran church and school in the German language in Washington County, however, he died five months before the church was organized, in 1855. Caroline died in 1853. Both are buried in the Ludwig Lehmann Family Cemetery on the ori-ginal homestead near Berlin). Carl Ludwig or Louis C., married Fredericke Louise Charlotte Clausmeier on January 23, 1854. She was born August 28, 1825, in Quernheim, district of Lem-forde, Hanover, and came to Texas in 1851. Children: 1) Caroline Elisabeth born October 29, 1854, \*( married Frederick Heinecke born October 29, 1846, in Wendorf, Westprignitz, Province of Prussia); 2) Gustav Adolph born April 26, 1859; 3) Louise Mathilde born March 1, 1861 married Albert Werner born September 29, 1850, in Duderstadt, and died in 1893 in Texas. His family of four children and Mathilde went to live with his family in Duderstadt especial-ly to educate the children abroad. They remained and returned only for visits). 4) Fred-ericke Alvine born February 5, 1863, \*(married John Valentin Dietz, son of Valentin and Louise Koenig Dietz).

Lehmann, Louis Carl, Jr., born December 1, 1854, the second child of Carl Ludwig (Louis C.) and Fredericke Lehmann, married Louise Catharine Struwe on December 19, 1878. She was born October 8, 1859, and died in 1886. Children: 1) Carl Johann Adolph born September 19, 1879; 2) Valentin Louis born April 25, 1883; 3) Fredericke Dorothea August 20, 1885. Following the death of Catharine, Louis married Emma Frank on December 12, 1889. She was born Febru-ary 10, 1868, daughter of Phillip and Caroline Boortz Frank. Children: 1) Robert Phillip



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~~born January 22, 1891 and died December, 1984.~~ \*(Married Helen Edna Fuchs born November 20, 1893); 2) Louis Herman born July 6, 1892 \*(married Meta Mueller born November 14, 1914); 3) Lillie Alwine born September 19, 1895 \*(married Oscar Stolz born January 8, 1890). Children in 1900's: Elsa married Arthur Kiecke; Erna married Jeff Moreland; Erwin married Leola Grimes.

Lehmann, Robert, born April 27, 1859, in Berlin, Texas, son of Johann and Eva Neumann Lehmann, who lived in Washington County early 1850's. He married Alvine Wilhelmine Boortz born July 1, 1861, in Berlin.

Linack, Wilhelm, married Louise Caroline Wilhelmine Müller on November 8, 1883. She was born December 4, 1863, in Berlin. Children: 1) Alwine Marie born September 5, 1884; 2) August Hermann Julius born January 29, 1887; 3) Selma Louise Alwine born June 1, 1890.

Loesch, Herman Heinrich, born December 25, 1818, in Wehdem, Westphalia, Prussia. Married Henrietta Louise Frasmann January 21, 1857. She was born in Wehdem on January 9, 1830. Children: 1) Louise Henriette born September 4, 1857. She married Johann Wilhelm Friederich Kramer on February 11, 1873; 2) Wilhelmine Charlotte born December 12, 1858; 3) Caroline Sophie born January 4, 1862 \*(married Paul Julius Lehmann on January 1, 1880, son of Julius A. and Wilhelmine Rosenberg Lehmann); 4) Heinrich Hermann born December 29, 1866, married Martha Haak of Salem on December 29, 1887; 5) Maria Wilhelmine Henriette born September 5, 1868.

Loesch, Heinrich Hermann, born December 29, 1866, married Martha Maria Haak on December 29, 1887. Children: 1) Wilhelmine Marie Martha born December 8, 1888; 2) Selma Emma born December 31, 1889.

Menk, Johann Georg, born October 10, 1824, in Kublank, Prussia, Province of Brandenburg. Emigrated to Galveston, Texas, in 1853, married Maria Giesel on January 4, 1854. She was born March 20, 1828, in Mittelbresse, Prussia, and emigrated from Grossbresse, Prussia, to Galveston in 1853. Children: 1) Emilie born July 18, 1855. Married Mr. Meier on January 11, 1876; 2) Gustav born July 18, 1856, married Ida Sternberg on January 6, 1880; 4) Johann Friederich Hermann born December 31, 1858; 5) Ida Dorothea Marie born June 19, 1861; 6) Alvine born August 18, 1865, married Friederich Jahnke on December 6, 1888; 7) Rudolph Christoph Adolph born February 10, 1869, married Louise Magdalena Hoffmann, daughter of J. Jost and Elisabeth Imhof Hoffmann on November 4, 1882. (Undated note states that these parents, Johann G. and Maria Menk had a total of 14 children, seven sons and 7 daughters.)

Menk, Julius, born July 30, 1853, married Ida Sternberg on January 6, 1881. She was born December 1, 1859, in Berlin, and died June 29, 1881. On November 8, 1883, Julius Menk married Alvine Louise Dorothea Mueller, who was born November 15, 1861, in Berlin. Children: 1) Rosine Albine Ida born December 11, 1884; 2) Albert August Hermann born October 2, 1886; 3) Robert Rudolph Wilhelm born February 12, 1894.

Mühlberger, Georg, born September 4, 1827, in Brumath, Alsace (France), confirmed in Buffalo, New York, and married there on January 9, 1853, to Christine Maria Steinmann, who was born June 24, 1854, in Mühl, Saxony, (Germany). Children: 1) Christiana Catharina born June 24, 1854, married Wilhelm Schwarze on December 23, 1877; 2) Georg Jacob Wilhelm born January 1, 1857; 3) Catharina Wilhelmine born September 9, 1858, married Johann Müller on January 10, 1882; all three were born in Buffalo, New York, and born in Texas 4) Anna Margaretha born August 1, 1861; 5) Johann C. Friederich born October 23, 1864.

Müller, Johann Adolph, born July 5, 1828, in Laaslich, near Perleberg, Prussia. Married January 3, 1859, in Washington County, to Dorothea Viereck born June 6, 1842, in Nebelin, near Perleberg, Prussia. Children: 1) Johann Wilhelm August born January 10, 1860; 2) Alvine Louise Dorothea born November 15, 1861; 3) Louise Caroline Wilhelmine born December 4, 1863, married Wilhelm Linack on November 8, 1883; 4) Carl Friederich Wilhelm born January 10, 1866, married Louise Rosenbaum on January 19, 1888; 5) Ida Dorothea born July 13, 1868; 7) Maria Louise born September 18, 1871; 8) Heinrich Nicolaus born February 22, 1874, married Auguste Gloth on January 4, 1898; 9) Robert Hermann born November 22, 1877.

Müller, Johann Wilhelm, born January 10, 1860, in Berlin, married Laura Reinecke, born December 16, 1868. Children: 1) Hermann Wilhelm born September 27, 1888; 2) Albert Julius born September 4, 1890; 3) Wilhelm Rudolph born May 16, 1893.

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Neinast, Carl Ludwig, born June 11, 1827, in Liebenau, Wongrowiec County, Province of Poznan, Prussia, married in Liebenau on May 23, 1853, to Anna Amalia Jahns, emigrated to Wisconsin, U.S.A. in 1859. She was born September 29, 1828, in Schocken, Province of Poznan. Children: 1) Amalia Hulda born December 7, 1855, in Wisconsin and died in Kansas in 1857; 2) Carl Gustav Constantin born August 25, 1857, in Kansas, married Melita Brunhilde Risto on August 24, 1879, in Berlin. Died in 1880. 3) Amalia Melita born February 13, 1860, married Gustav Neinast, on June 11, 1888; 4) Anna Awanda born January 26, 1862; 5) Friederich Amandus born December 10, 1864, married Melita Risto Neinast, widow of Carl Gustav Neinast on January 1, 1890; 6) Peter Paul Julius born March 15, 1866, married on January 27, 1881, in Rehburg, Texas; 7) Johann Michael Albert born October 4, 1868.

Neinast, Carl Gustav, born August 25, 1857, in Kansas, married Melita Brunhilde Risto on 24, 1879. Died February 4, 1880. Melita married as her second husband Friederich Amandus Neinast on January 1, 1890. Children: 1) Carl Gustav Constantin born Jun, son of the first marriage, was born June 14, 1880.

Neinstedt, Ditrich Heinrich, born November 21, 1818, in Unzen, Kingdom of Hanover, confirmed in 1833, in Bruchhöfen, Hanover, married Margretha Dorothea Bolte in 1849, in Unzen. She was born in 1812, in Haendorf, Hanover, died in 1867, in Neubruchhausen, Hanover. Children: 1) Ditrich Heinrich born August 23, 1850, in Unzen and baptized, in Vilsen, Hanover, confirmed in 1865, in Bassum, Hanover, and married January 19, 1892, in Washington County, Texas; 2) Sophia born in 1842 in Unzen, baptized in Vilsen, and died in 1860, in Neubruchhausen, Hanover; 3) Friederich Wilhelm Albert Heinrich born December 5, 1854, in Neubruchhausen, Hanover, baptized in Bassum, Hanover; 4) Anna Gesina born in 1855 in Neubruchhausen and died there in 1856; 5) Maria Dorothea born April 4, 1857, in Neubruchhausen, married in Berlin, Texas. Ditrich Heinrich Neinstedt took his second wife June 26, 1868, in Neubruchhausen, Hanover. She was Margaretha Dorothea Bischoff born August 10, 1833, in Bruchhöfen, Hanover. Children: 6) Maria Dorothea born August 15, 1869, in the above village. She was confirmed in Berlin in 1883, and married Herm. Eckert on November 2, 1889 in Brenham.

Pesch, Friederich Wilhelm, born December 11, 1829, in Premslin, Prussia, married Dorothea Elisabeth Dierke on November 6, 1852, in Brenham, Texas. She was born April 12, 1838, in Schielde, Prussia, and confirmed May 22, 1882, in Berlin. Children: 1) Auguste born September 13, 1854; 2) Wilhelmine born October 29, 1856; 3) Lenore born January 14, 1859, 4) Rosalinde born June 4, 1862. All four children died in infancy and young childhood. Other children of the union were 5) Dorothea Catharine born January 11, 1865; 6) Wilhelmine Rosine born December 27, 1867; 7) Maria Anna born September 6, 1872. She married Fritz Zeiss of Berlin on November 18, 1891; 8) Melinde Emilie Margaretha born August 16, 1875, married Amandus John on December 27, 1899; 9) Emma Amalia Louise born May 6, 1878.

Pflughaupt, Cuno Joachim, born November 30, 1812, in Abbendorf, Prussia, married Eliesabet Krüger on January 18, 1839, in Lenewitz, Prussia. She was born September 24, 1818, in Lenewitz. Children: 1) August born November 19, 1841, married Ida Blank in Brenham, May, 1865; 2) Henriette born April 21, 1848, married Wilhelm Dannhaus on February 2, 1866; 3) Eliesabet born February 2, 1866 (married Johann Hoffmann January 20, 1866, son of Valentin and Maria Stumpf Hoffmann, and immigrated to Texas in 1846); 4) Ludwig Albert born November 9, 1860, in Washington County, married Ida Greger on November 10, 1881. Following the death of his wife Cuno J. Pflughaupt married the widow of Carl John, Johanna Emilie born January 8, 1834, in Schocken, Prussia. By her first marriage she had a son, Wilhelm Amandus John born January 7, 1866, in Neustadt an der Warte, Prussia. He married Melinde Pesch on December 18, 1899.

Pflughaupt, Ludwig Albert, born November 9, 1860, in Berlin, married November 10, 1881, to Ida Emilie Greger, born June 17, 1860, in Washington County, Texas. Children: 1) Ida Hulda Ledia born July 31, 1882; 2) Maria Eliesabeth Anna born June 18, 1885; 3) Wilhelm Hermann born October 6, 1891.

Reppenhagen, Johann Joachim Christoph, born March 11, 1823, in Dahlhausen, Prussia, confirmed in Kehrberg in 1837, married Maria Eliesabetha Sophie Neumann on October 14, 1851, in Kehrberg, Prussia, and immigrated to Berlin, Texas, in 1872. She was born June 28, 1827, in Vliesecke, Prussia. Children: 1) Eliesabetha born June 30, 1853, and married Friederich Meier of Brenham, Texas, October 15, 1875; 2) Caroline Wilhelmine born May 14, 1856, and

Ebenezer Lutheran Church, continued

and died 1857, in Kehrberg; 3) Wilhelm Christian born March 18, 1859, in Göricke, Prussia married Hulda Louise Wilhelmine Frank on January 15, 1882, in Berlin; 4) Bertha Wilhelmine Elisabetha born November 3, 1860, in Göricke, confirmed in Berlin and married Theodor Boortz on January 5, 1882; 5) Caroline Abelline born May 31, 1865; 6) Emma Wilhelmine Maria born December 14, 1867, in Zichtow, Prussia. Married Julius Schroeder December 19, 1889.

Reppenhagen, Wilhelm Christian, born March 18, 1859, in Göricke, Prussia, married Hulda Louise Wilhelmine Frank born July 6, 1864, in Berlin, Texas, on January 15, 1882. Children: 1) Johann Eduard Christian born October 1, 1882.

Schultz, Joseph, born June 25, 1832, in Austria. Married Fredericke Dorothea Charlotte Eliesabetha Hitscher on February 22, 1857, in Brenham, Texas. She was born May 13, 1833, in Wendorf, Prussia. \*(She was the sister of Anna Dorothea Hitscher who married Reinhard Hoffmann born July 5, 1835, in Hesse and emigrated with his parents Valentin Hoffmanns in 1846. Parents of these two sisters were Michael and Catharine Hitscher who emigrated from Wendorf, Prussia, and disembarked in Galveston in 1851. Sailing vessel, Bossermann.) Children: 1) Adolph Heinrich born February 22, 1858; 2) Anton born November 4, 1859; 3) Albert Reinhardt born September 1, 1861; 4) Malinda Anna Dorothea born April 14, 1864; 5) Joseph born January 17, 1867; 6) Ida Marie born June 17, 1869; 7) Dora born and died June, 1871; 8) Franz Friederich born September 4, 1873; 9) Johann Wilhelm born May 11, 1875.

Schürenberg, Johann Friederich Wilhelm, born October 27, 1823, in Kettwig, Prussia, \*(He emigrated from Kettwig-on-the-Ruhr, Province of Rhine in 1848. He was a graduate of Dueseldorf University and lived in Chappell Hill, Texas, engaging in blacksmithing. In 1861 entered the army as captain under John Sayles. After the war he settled in Berlin where he farmed and operated a blacksmith shop.) Friederich Wilhelm Schürenberg married Maria Dorothea Louise Müller on July 13, 1853, in Berlin. She was born March 20, 1833, in Birkholz, Prussia \*(the daughter of Johann and Dorothea Jabb Müller.) Children: 1) Gertrude Louise Wilhelmine born June 21, 1854, died in 1885; 2) Johann Friederich born March 12, 1856, died March 20, 1856; 3) Carl August Albert born April 24, 1857, died in 1874; 4) Rober Alexander Immanuel born August 21, 1859 \*(married Louise Hoffmann born 1864, daughter of Reinhard and Anna Dorothea Hitscher Hoffmann); 5) Johann Friederich Wilhelm born January 17, 1862. \*(He married Bertha Reichardt).

Sieck, Johann Heinrich, born September 11, 1863, in Rendsburg, Holstein. (Pastor) He married Anna Maria Böhmer born September 21, 1863, in Salhusen, Holstein. They were married on September 28, 1887, in Salem near Brenham. Children: 1) Sophia Dorothea Nicoline born September 23, 1888, in Berlin.

Sternberg, Heinrich Wilhelm Friederich, born October 10, 1833, in Wiedenbrügge in the principality of Schaumburg-Lippe (district of Bückeberg), married Maria Grünhagen born June 3, 1841, in Rehburg, Kingdom of Hanover. Marriage date was July 19, 1858. She died June 28, 1869. Children: 1) Ida Caroline Henriette born December 1, 1859. She married Julius Menk; 2) Maria Wilhelmine born January 28, 1863; 3) Heinrich Friederich Nicolaus born December 10, 1864; 4) Caroline born in 1867 and died in 1868. Following the death of his first wife Heinrich Wilhelm Friederich Sternberg married Louise Wilhelmine Caroline Kramer born January 14, 1853, in Wehden, Prussia. Children: 5) Wilhelm Friederich born November 19, 1871; Louise Wilhelmine Caroline born September 28, 1873; 7) Heinrich Ludwig born November 21, 1874; 8) Louise Maria Sophia Ida born February 20, 1877; 9) Alvine Christine Louise born February 6, 1879; 10) Friederich Heinrich born March 27, 1881; 11) Heinrich Georg born July 10, 1882; 12) Adolph August born August 24, 1883.

Zeiss, Nicolaus, born July 29, 1830, in Ziegenhain in the electorate of Hesse. Married the widow of Heinrich Hold, Wilhelmine Catharina Sophia Margretha Grünhagen Hold on November 10, 1865. She was born June 13, 1834, in Rehburg, Hanover. Children: 1) Louis Wilhelm born October 10, 1866; 2) Friederich Carl born June 16, 1871. Married Marie Pesch; 3) Wilhelmine Henrichsen, foster daughter, born about 1859; 4) Julius Henrichsen, foster son, born about 1862.

Ebenezer Lutheran Church, continued

## MARRIAGE RECORDS

- Bielefeld, Wilhelm from Bredin, Potsdam, Prussia and Louise Boortz from Woltersdorf, Kreis Dramburg, Pomerania, December 12, 1875
- Boltz, Max, widower, from Danzig. His first wife, Wilhelmine Glaser died a year previously, married Ada Schultz from Perleberg, Brandenburg, 22 year-old daughter of Friederich and Wilhelmine Köther Schultz. Parents of the groom, Johann and Wilhelmine Krebs Boltz. Married October 17, 1880.
- Brademann, August from Dessau and Helena Seidel on December 25, 1868.
- Brodowsky, Boleslaus from Poznan, Prussia and Elisabeth Heine from Harlem, Holland. Brodowsky, Theofil from Poznan and Maria Heine from Holland, on February 14, 1869.
- Dalmeyer, Heinrich from Winzlar, Hanover and Katharina Schulz from Strelin, Prussia on April 13, 1869.
- Dewitz, Ernst Hugo called von Weyne, born April 10, 1833, from Küstrin, Brandenburg, Prussia and Betty Knopf from Bemberg, Poznan, Prussia January 7, 1869.
- Dittmann, Friederich from Havelberg, Westprignitz, Province of Brandenburg, and Louise Wildi from Bützberg, Canton of Argau, Switzerland, January 15, 1871.
- Feldmann, Johann from Quernheim, Amt Dippholz, Hanover and Wilhelmine Hoherz from Golum, Province of Poznan on December 26, 1868.
- Felscher, Albert from Halberstadt, Saxony, son of Eduard and Caroline Lachmund Felscher from Altenburg, and Sabina Mohr from Hof, Bavaria, and daughter of Johann Christian Carl Mohr of Markselwitz, Bavaria, and his wife Johanna Henriette Schlegel of Markselwitz on 16 May, 1880.
- Gaschke, Herman from Ropersdorf, Bezirk (district) Kreisstein, Silesia and Sophie Dormann, Brandenburg, Prussia on August 6, 1871.
- Goeke, Bernard from Kreis Lübbecke, Kirchspiel, Wehden, Prussia and Emmelie Louise Charlotte Wubusch, Prussia, on December 21, 1869.
- Goerdel, Ludwig from Schocken, Amt Mongrowitz, Poland and Luise Feldmann from Querheim, Hanover on December 4, 1870.
- Heine, Heinrich of Union Hill and Sophie Heine from Haarlem, Holland on August 7, 1870.
- Hanke, Carl from Ingerode, Westprignitz, Province of Brandenburg and Galine Engelage from Wehden, Kreis Lübbecke, Westphalia on December 1, 1874.
- Heinecke, Friederich from Wendorf Kreis, Westprignitz, Brandenburg and Elisabeth Lehmann of Berlin, Washington County on August 8, 1872.
- Hodde, Heinrich from Brockam, Hanover and Mrs. Sophie Klanke (widow) from Lembruch, Hanover on December 22, 1874.
- Hoherz, Johann from Golum, Kreis Schroda, Province of Poznan and Otilie Kurz from Wiella Kreis, Kreis Mongrowitz, Province Poznan on January 8, 1871.
- Keckali (Kaegler), Johann from Grabenstadten o/a Urach, Württemberg and Luise Eickenhorst from Quernheim, Parish of Lemförde, Amt Dippholz, Hanover on September 17, 1870.
- Kieker, Wilhelm from Wittenberge, Prussia and Dora Werth from Stynitz, Prussia March 13, 1869.
- Krause, William and Marie Jatzlau in September, 1859. Rachui
- Kurz, Friederich from Wiella, Kreis Mongrowitz, Poland and Henriette Reinke (widow) from Zchaddi Kreis Mogilow, Poland on January 14, 1872.
- Meyer, Friederich from Elsen, Hanover and Elisabetha Reppenhagen from Dahlhausen, Ostprignitz, Prussia on October 15, 1875.

Ebenezer Lutheran Church, continued

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Müller, Carl from Neustadt, Silesia in the Kingdom of Prussia and Wilhelmine Bodenbeck Wehrmann from L $\ddot{u}$ wen in Prussian M $\ddot{u}$ nden on October 19, 1868.

Neinast, Christian and Dorothea D $\ddot{u}$ ckel on July 6, 1859.

Ortlepp, Georg from Coburg, Gotha and Katharina Schr $\ddot{u}$ ter from Electorate of Hesse (Kur-Hesse) April 2, 1869.

Otto, Heinrich from Kulm, Bezirk Marienwerder, Prussia and Thekla Miller Noak (widow) from Oist, Saxony on October 29, 1874.

Pelkermeier, Franz from Raden, Bezirk Minden, Prussia and Pauline Breitzkreutz (widow) from Rogenisk, Poznan on November 9, 1873.

Pietsch, Eduard from Gross-Sch $\ddot{u}$ nebeck, Prusse and Sophie Karoline Schulze from Province Brandenburg, Prussia on January 10, 1869.

Piel, Georg from Lembruch, Amt D., Han $\ddot{u}$ ver and Marie Ficken from Brandenburg, Prussia on December 11, 1871.

Pitsch, Eduard from Gross-Sch $\ddot{u}$ nebeck, Prov. of Brandenburg and Henriette Windel from Oppendorf, Kreis L $\ddot{u}$ neke, Westphalia on December 17, 1870.

Reich, Carl from Prussian Poland and Charlotte Buch from Oppenwede, Kreis L $\ddot{u}$ bbeke, District of Minden on November 21, 1868.

Rosenbaum, Heinrich from Wehdem, Kreis L $\ddot{u}$ beke, Westphalia and Henriette Dameier from Wehdem on January 12, 1871.

R $\ddot{u}$ be, Ferdinand and Henriette Kiehl on December 30, 1869.

Schmidt, Johann from Angerode, Pomerania and Henriette Boortz from Teschendorf, October 28, 1869

Schutz, Anton from Raspenau, Kreis Bunzlau, Friedland and Luise Brandst $\ddot{a}$ tter from Leom, Austria on October 16, 1870.

Starke, Albert from Janowitz bei Bromberg, Poznan and Julia Anna Lange from Wiella, Kreis Wongrowitz, Poznan on October 4, 1874.

Steger, Heinrich from Riede, Amt Siske, Hanover and Fredericke Schulz from Bromsdorf, Bezirk Magdeburg, Prussia on March 23, 1872.

Th $\ddot{u}$ ne, Georg, Pastor, from Greberstein, Hesse and Brigitta Reich from Elberfeld, Prussia on October 17, 1875.

Tonn, Eduard from Rogasen, Province of Poznan and Fredericke Str $\ddot{u}$ ger Wigman (widow) from Laaslich, Westprignitz, Brandenburg on December 15, 1870.

Turno, Karl from Poznan, Prussia and Fredericka Dierke from Bromberg, Prussia on February 1, 1869.

Wiebusch, Theodor from Osnabr $\ddot{u}$ ck, Hanover and Luise Piel from Lembruch, Amt Dippholz, Hanover on December 13, 1870.

Williams, Carl Christian from Alzona, Schleswig-Holstein and Christine Schott from Oberlengen, Kirchheim, W $\ddot{u}$ rttemberg on December 10, 1870.

Windel, Christoph from Oppendorf, Kreis L $\ddot{u}$ ewke, Westphalia and Dorothea Feldmann from Quernheim, Hanover on December 4, 1870.

Witte, Friederich from Wehdem, Kreis Minden, Westphalia and Sophie Bockelmann of Washington County, Texas on February 4, 1873.

Wolf, Friederich from Legde, West Prignitz and Charlotte Dameier from Wehdem, District of Minden on January 7, 1870.

Wunscher, Richard from the Kingdom of Prussia and Dorothea Giesenschlag on February 13, 1870.

Z $\ddot{u}$ rcher, Charles, from Switzerland and Amalia Kr $\ddot{u}$ ger from the Duchy of Poznan on May 10, 1869.

Ebenezer Lutheran Church, continued  
BAPTISMAL RECORDS

Bankow, Friederich ,Sr., and Mrs. Bankow (nee Brandt) from Prussia, a son, Friederich born December 12, 1868. Died December 16, 1868.

Bockelmann, C. Heinrich and Luise Landgraf Bockelmann, a daughter Anna Rose Fredericke born September 27, 1870.

Christ, Heinrich from Canton Bern, Switzerland and Marie Lang Christ from Perleberg, Brandenburg, sons Wilhelm Heinrich born November 15, 1859; Thomas Rudolph born June 29, 1861; and August Benjamin born December 27, 1864.

Eickenhorst, Friederich and Wilhelmine Becker Eickenhorst, daughter Margaretha Wilhelmine Sophie on September 17, 1871. (From confirmation records, son, Heinrich born August 15, 1856.)

Ermel, Rev. Gottlieb, pastor in Spring Branch, Harris County, from Knielingen, Grand Duchy of Baden, and Sophie Herold Ermel from Schwartzwald bei Sonneberg, Duchy of Meiningen, son Emmanuel Gottlieb born July 19, 1877.

Ernst, Rev. Friederich from Schöftland, Canton Argau and Luise Biedermann Ernst from Lupingen, Baselland, Switzerland, son David Wilhelm Paul born September 26, 1876.

Feldmann, Friederich and Mina Emshoff Feldmann, daughter Elisabetha born December 4, 1870.

Giesenschlag, Johan Joachim and Anna Schulz Giesenschlag, son Christian Heinrich Adolph born June 8, 1857; Rudolph Richard born April 9, 1860; and Louise Karolina Emma born December 12, 1869.

Johan Gorgas, and Luise Nussmann Gorgas, daughter Wilhelmine Maria Luise born May 18, 1859.

Grasske, Hermann and Sophie Thormann Grasske, son Hermann Wilhelm born October 26, 1872.

Hahn, Michael and Luise Radtke Hahn, son Friederich Wilhelm born March 15, 1873.

Heine, Heinrich Casparus and Alida Heine from Harlem, Holland, daughter Elisabeth Sophia born October 27, 1868; and Alida Sophie Marie born January 27, 1874. (note: Alida V. Koningshofs, mother's maiden name.)

Hoffmann, Joe and Mary from Silesia, daughter Katharina Maria Theresa born December 30, 1867.

Högemeyer, Wilhelm and Anna Fischer Högemeyer from Brunswick (Braunsschweig, Prussia, Karl Friederich February, 1856; Louisa Maria born November 18, 1859; Gustav Wilhelm born February 19, 1862; Minna Fredericka born March 24, 1868; Johann Friederich Wilhelm born April 11, 1871.

Hurtig, Robert and Carolina Kramer Hurtig children: Alwine Charlotte, Karolina born February 15, 1867; Ida Helena Hannchen born September 15, 1869

Jatzlau, Christian and Magdalena Sokin Jatzlau from Heierschwerder County, District of Liegnitz, Prussia, son Carl Rudolph Johann born October 13, 1869.

Jesse, Rev. Friederich Eduard from Żużóły, County of Wongrowitz, Poznan, and Emma Auguste Hennig Jesse from Kletzko, Poznan, son Johann Wilhelm Paul born March 1, 1879.

John, Carl and Emilie Jahnsen John son Paul Gustav Hermann born November 14, 1871.

Kieke, August Adolph and Caroline Kiel Kieke, son Georg Heinrich born August 29, 1859.

Kieke, Christoph and Marie Haman Kieke, daughter Marie Dorothea Lissette born December 7, 1858.

Klander, Heinrich and Wilhelmine Eickenhorst Klander, daughter Elisabetha born March 4, 1870.

Konrad, Wilhelm from Wirla, Wongrowitz, Poznan and Theresa Wünscher Konrad of Berlin, Texas, daughter Pauline Johanna Frederike born January 28, 1877.

Kramer, Johann and Karolina Schertz Kramer from Poznan, son Christian Emil Rudolph born December 25, 1869.

Kramer, Friederich from Wehden, Westphalia and Luise Lösch Kramer of Berlin, Texas, son Louis Johann Friederich born January 5, 1878.

Ebenezer Lutheran Church, continued

Krause, Daniel and Wilhelmine Tonn Krause from Poznan, son Adolph Albert born January 1, 1868.

Krause, Gottfried and Anna Pauline Priem from Poznan, daughter Auguste Hulda born March 3, 1866.

Kröger, Wilhelm and Friederike Karner Kröger from Bresé, Westprignitz, and she from Oberleningen, Wurttemberg, son Joachim Friederich born October 24, 1874; Adolph Friederich born April 13, 1873; and Johann Carl born July 29, 1870.

Lehde, Wilhelm and Louise König Lehde from Westphalia, Kingdom of Prussia, daughter Louise Hennirette Sophia born January 16, 1870.

Leisewitz, Robert from Bremen and Julie Schlenker Leisewitz from Kirchheim, <sup>U/T</sup> Wurttemberg, twins, Franz Lamar and Amalie Luise born January 28, 1875.

Lück, Friederich and Rosine Dörr Lück from Poznan, son Adolf Gustav born October 29, 1869.

Lüdke, Eduard from Kisskowo, Kreis Gnesen, Poznan, and Johanna Höser from Springberg, Wonnegowitz, son Robert Julius born July 21, 1872.

Maschek, Mr. and Mrs. from Robschütz, Bohemia, daughter Anna Maria baptized February 21, 1869.

Meier, (Meyer), Friederich from Wehden, Westphalia, and Wilhelmine Haubelt Meyer from Laudmer, Moravia, son Albert Hermann Eduard born September 1, 1879.

Misner, Friederich and Elisabetha Bielefeld Misner, son, Friederich Wilhelm born December 17, 1869.

Mühlhausen, Nicolaus and Auguste Pitsch Mühlhausen daughter Auguste Louise Sophie born March 2, 1871.

Neinast, Christoph and Dorothea Dockel Neinast son Friederich Gustav Emil born October 5, 1870.

Neinast, Gustav and Anna Fritz Neinast, son Bruno Christoph Michael born May 10, 1870.

Noak, Julius from Uhyst, Kreis Lignitz, Prussia, and Johanne Caddatz Noak from Woltersdorf, Kreis Dramburg, Pomerania, daughter Luise Alwine Wilhelmine born December 13, 1875, and son Adolph Gustav August born July 21, 1877.

Pfenninger, Rev. Heinrich from Bärentschweil, Canton of Zürich, Switzerland and Christiana D. Pauline Gollmer from Kirchheim unter Teck, Wurttemberg, son Heinrich Immanuel born December 12, 1873; son Samuel Jakobus born March 19, 1875; daughter Anna Brigitte baptized December 2, 1876; and son Nathanael Rudolph born September 21, 1878.

Quade, Wilhelm and Juliana Ruede Quade, son Heinrich Wilhelm born May 6, 1870.

Rachuge (Rachui), August and Henriette Bernhardt Rachuge (Rachui) from Poznan, son Julius Hermann born October 5, 1869.

Regien, Charles and Marie Plückhan Regien, children: Adolph born March 9, 1856; Emma born November 24, 1857; and Ida born April 8, 1859.

Reichberger, Johan and Friederike Ladewig Reichberger, daughter Christine Friederike born November 11, 1871.

Röhr, Carl Christian born October 29, 1867, son of Mr. and Mrs. Roehr. (Marriage register: Ernst Röhr and Anna Dorothea Bartel married July 30, 1859).

Roehr, Wilhelm from Breese, Brandenburg, and Maria Schulz from Wilsnak, Brandenburg, daughter Gesine Maria Ottilie born March 2, 1879. (Friederich Roehr is named in church records and was a charter member of the congregation July 28, 1856.)

Russi, Michael from Diersheim, Baden, and Marie Sophie Heine Russi from Haarlem, Holland, daughter Henriette Lilly Anna born December 16, 1875.

Schoenberg, Eduard and Wilhelmine Frick Schoenberg, children: Antonie Luise Marie born October 9, 1856; and Eduard Ernst Ludwig born May 23, 1859.

Ebenezer Lutheran Church, continued

Schröder, Karl from Lichtenau , Duchy of Hesse, and Mathilde Noak Schröder from Uhyst, Lignitz, Prussia, children: Clara Auguste born May 13,1875; Luise Martha born July 27, 1876; and Emma Ottilie Katharine born March 16,1878.

Steck, Johann and Wilhelmine Rosentreter Steck from Prussia, daughter Juliana Theophile born September 3,1868.

Stolz, Friederich and Rosine Hüske Stolz,daughter Juliane Friederike born September 19, 1867. Parents from Poznan.

Struwe, Wilhelm \*( from Schülle bei Perleberg, Brandenburg) and Maria Katharina Hoffmann Struwe from Darmstadt, Hesse, children: Louise born October 8,1859; Malinda born March 28,1861; Reinhardt born October 12,1864; Dorothea born October 12, 1864; Wilhelm born Nov. 10,1866; Valentin born May 11,1868; \*( Emma Ida December 26,1870; John October 15, 1871; Mary Katharine (Mamie) born November 23,1875; Mathilda Anna Barbara born August 21, 1877; Rosa Lillian born in 1880; and Oswald born October 21,1884).

Thiel, Daniel and Christiana Jaster Thiel from Poznan,son Julius Heinrich born November 6, 1869.

Thiel, Samuel and Auguste Jans Thiel from Poznan, son Friederich Hugo born March 26, 1867.

Vogelpohl, Wilhelm from Prussia and Aurelia Knackfuss Vogelpohl from Dresden, Saxony, children: Ernst Otto born January 24, 1862; Friederich Albert born March 5,1863; Karl Richard August 30,1868; Emma Johanna Theresa February 12,1866.

Waegner, Gottlieb and Emilie Jaster Waegner from Poznan, Albert Ernst born May 20,1869; and Hermann Robert born June 3,1873.

Werner, Albert from Duderstadt, Province of Hanover, and Mathilde Lehmann Werner of Berlin, Washington County, Texas, daughter Mathilde Philippine born March 21,1878.

Wichmann, Heinrich and Katharina Janssen Wichmann, daughter Sophie Friederike born January 6,1870 in Bettehem.(Translators note: Bethelem,Silesia?)

Wiebusch,Clemens Christian and Auguste Henriette Brandes Wiebusch from Prussia, daughter Anna Auguste Elisabeth born June 13,1869.

Wiebusch, Friederich Berhardt and Auguste Krüger Wiebusch from Prussia,children: Emma Anna Wilhelmine born September 7,1863; Auguste Pauline Ottilie born November 24, 1866.

Wiebusch, Theodor from Osnabrück, Hanover, and Margaretha Piel Wiebusch from Lembruch, Hanover, son Heinrich Friederich Albert born August 20,1875.

Wiebusch, Georg and Dorothea Heidorn Wiebusch ,son Carl Ludwig Emil born February 23, 1873.

Wilkening, Konrad and Sophia Strucke Wilkening from Hanover, daughter, Anna Karoline Louise born December 4,1869.

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SURNAMES NOT FOUND IN OTHER CHURCH RECORDS  
(Burials)

Feyt, Johann from Bohemia born 1835, died February 17,1869.

Hendrichsen, Wilhelm from Schleswig-Holstein born 1813, died September 10,1869.

Paulus, Johann Wilhelm,Jr., son of Johann Wilhelm and Rosine Breining Paulus from Beerfelden, Kreis Erbach,Grand Duchy of Hesse, died October 8,1870.

Kort, Christian, from Wittenberg-Saxony, born March 10,1826,married in 1859, and the father of seven children, died October 28, 1871.

Niemand, Johann Louis, from Lembruch, Hanover, husband of Anna Knippenberg Niemand. He was born January 23,1834 and died March 18,1874,after being crushed by a freight wagon.

Kuhn, Magdalena Imhoff, from Euserthal, Amt Anweiler, Rhine-Bavaria, wife of Edmund Kuhn from Rutersville, Fayette County, Texas. She was born July 5,1849,and married in the year 1870 after coming here from her homeland two years previously. She died October 9,1877.Survived by her husband and three minor children.



Ebenezer Lutheran Church, concluded  
SIGNATURES (in their own hand) of the PROVISIONAL CONSTITUTION  
FOR THE GERMAN CHURCH AND SCHOOL CONGREGATION

The German Settlement near Brenham. July 28, 1856.

Louis Lehmann	G.H.Krohne
Friederich Struwe, Jr.	Christoph Neunast (Nienast)
Heinrich Hering	E.C.Mahlmann
Johann Struwe	E.Neunast
Chr.Kiake (Kieke)	Carl Neunast
Fr. Strube	F. Röhr
F.Wehmeyer	J. Menk
Christian Wiede	J. Buko
Peter Scheide	H. Wehrmann
Julius Lehmann	H. Dalmeier
J.Giessel	Friederich Lösch
J.Hoffmann	Mattes Linak
Valentin Hoffmann	Friederich Rust
Wilhelm Kiel	Friederich Knispel
Fritz Korth	Adolph Strecker
Heinrich Gorgas	Christian Schulte
Heinrich Wilhelm Hering	Heinrich Sonnberg
Christian Dannhaus	Wilhelm Krause
Giesenschlag	H.Mahlmann
Joachim Grimm	Christoph Schröder
Friederich Boortz	Wilhelm Struwe
Hermann Lammer	Johann Grabow
Christian Krüger	Gustav Groppe
	Joachim Pflughaupt

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Noticeably, there is variance in the spelling of surnames, and places, as well as some contradictions of names, places and dates. A look at the original German script of the records, explains much of this, and makes the information no less valuable.

ANN LINDEMANN  
LORENE FROEHNER WINDLE

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# German-Texan



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### NEWSLETTER

Mary El-Beheri  
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 2923 Bitters Road  
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Founded in 1978, the German-Texan Heritage Society is a non-profit 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 seeks members from the general public---descendents of all German-speaking peoples, researchers, genealogists, and Texas history enthusiasts. The present membership is around 900.

A NEWSLETTER is published three times a year (about 75 pages) and is included in all membership categories. The NEWSLETTER features a large genealogical section which gives hints on research in Germany, Texas, and the United States; brief family histories submitted by members, and a genealogy exchange column. Other sections of the NEWSLETTER include original essays on German-Texas topics, reprints of articles from other publications, a schedule of events, and a book review column.

An ANNUAL MEETING is held the second weekend in September in various German heritage areas of the State. The program emphasizes German-Texan heritage and includes talks and slide shows by researchers, preservationists, authors, and other distinguished guests; informal social events; plays and music; and tours of the historical sites in the host town.

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The Society is currently actively participating in plans for the 1986 Texas Sesquicentennial through the Texas Germany Sesquicentennial Committee, and also has four Sesquicentennial projects of its own. The first project, a reprint of ROEMER'S TEXAS, has been completed and the book may be purchased through the Society. A Heritage Kalender will be printed for 1986, a German-Texan Heritage Registry has been created, and a research writing project on the history of Germans in early Texas (before and during 1836) is underway.

For more information, contact: German-Texan Heritage Society  
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# German-Texan



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- Photographing historical sites; Annual Meeting.
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Ann Lindemann

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10th Anniversary  
Anna Thompson

1989...SEPT. 8-10  
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1990...SEPT. 7-9  
LA GRANGE/BRENHAM/ROUND TOP

1991...SEPT. 6-8  
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GTHS NEWSLETTER

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

DEADLINES

SPRING.....FEBRUARY 20  
SUMMER.....JUNE 20  
FALL.....OCTOBER 20

The actual date of publication varies .

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Announcements, articles, genealogical inquiries, reunion dates, news of events, etc., are always welcome from members. Send to the appropriate editor or to the editor-in-chief on or before the deadlines listed above. All articles should be typed, SINGLE SPACED on 8 1/2" by 11 1/2" paper, with a 1/4" margin on all edges. For sharpness and clarity, try to use film or a new cloth ribbon. And do not forget to clean your typewriter keys!!



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