

German-Texan Heritage Society

NEWSLETTER



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NEWSLETTER

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SEE BACK COVER FOR BOARD OF
DIRECTORS.....

NEWSLETTER

VOLUME IX

NUMBER 2

SUMMER, 1987

- Inside front and back covers...Editorial Board, Board of Directors
- 91 - Table-of-Contents
- 92 - German American National Congress Information letter
- 93 - 1987 Meeting Registration information
- 94 - Explanation of Galveston options; Willich Family
- 95 - 96 - FINAL SCHEDULE: 1987 GTHS MEETING, GALVESTON
- 97 - 98 - GTHS PATRONS, 1987; AREA NEWS
- 99 - 100 - GTHS CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS, 1987
- 101 -102 - More about The Auswandererbrieife (Elizabeth Lehmann)
- 103 - German Sourdough; Remembering E.O. Goldbeck
- 104 - Germany - the name; German in Turkey; S.A. Liederkrantz
- 105 - Poetry in Motion: Lisa Kahn (Houston Post)
- 106 - Southwestern Historical Quarterly: German Collections
- 107 - 109 - What is the place of Holocaust in history?
- 110 - APHORISMEN from Karl Kraus
- 111 - Wendish Heritage Museum Expands (Daphne Garrett)
- 112 - Window Boxes...How To...
- 113 - Stahl reunion; German opera(?)
- 114 - 123 - GERMAN-TEXANS' GENEALOGICAL EXCHANGE (Theresa Gold)
- 114 - Bits and Pieces and News
- 115 - 120 - From our Members
- 121 - 123 - GTHS Members' Genealogical Exchange
- 124 - Old German Cooking
- 125 - The Texas Scene - Round Top art show (Christine Sanders)
- 126 - Scherenschnitte: Traditonal Papercutting
- 127 - Krause House become community theater
- 128 -136 - EAGLE IN THE NEW WORLD: review (Gerhild Brueggemann Rogers)
- 137 - Swiss Alp Church Marks 120th Anniversary
- 138 - Blatt aus der Vergangenheit (Elfi Ochs)
- 139 - What is the German-Texan Heritage Society?
- 140 - GTHS membership Application

Witz der Woche

In einer gecharterten Boeing 707 fliegen über den Atlantik der Papst, Präsident Reagan, Bundeskanzler Schmidt und ein Student. Ober Newundland gerät die Maschine in Schwierigkeiten, die Situation ist ausweglos. Da erscheint der Flugkapitän: »Entschuldigen Sie, meine Herren, wir haben nur vier Fallschirme an Bord. Meine Gesellschaft hat in meine Ausbildung so viel investiert, daß ich mich retten muß.« Nimmt den ersten Fallschirm und springt ab. Steht Präsident Reagan auf: »Ich bin die Hoffnung der freien Welt, ich bin verpflichtet, mich zu retten.«

Nimmt den zweiten Fallschirm und springt ab. Schmidt: »Meine Herren, als Europas bedeutendster Staatsmann muß ich den nächsten Fallschirm nehmen. Deutschland und Europa können auf mich nicht verzichten.« Er springt ab. Sagt der Papst zum Studenten: »Mein Sohn, du bist jung, und ich bin alt, zudem bin ich Gott näher, nimm du den letzten Fallschirm. Antwortet der Student; »Heiliger Vater, es ist nicht nötig, wir haben noch zwei Fallschirme, Europas bedeutendster Staatsmann ist eben mit meinem Rucksack herausgesprungen.«

Sprichwörter

- 1 Kinder und Narren reden die Wahrheit.
- 2 Viele Hände machen bald ein Ende.
- 3 Aus nichts wird nichts.
- 4 Hochmut kommt vor dem Fall.
- 5 Wer zuerst kommt, mahlt zuerst.
- 6 Besser Unrecht leiden als Unrecht tun.
- 7 Viele Köche verderben den Brei.
- 8 Man soll die Katze nicht im Sack kaufen.
- 9 Vergeben ist leichter als vergessen.
- 10 Einem geschenkten Gaul sieht man nicht ins Maul.
- 11 Wer A sagt, muß auch B sagen.
- 12 Jeder ist seines Glückes Schmied.
- 13 Dem Reinen ist alles rein.
- 14 Was Hänschen nicht lernt, lernt Hans nimmermehr.
- 15 Lügen haben kurze Beine.

German American National Congress

Deutsch-Amerikanischer National Kongress

4740 N. WESTERN AVE. 2ND FLOOR CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60625 (312) 275-1100

I urge you to ask all your members to support H.J. Res. 180, sponsored by Representative Luken, and its companion bill, S.J. Res. 108, sponsored by Senator Lugar. Both bills ask for the establishment of a German-American Day on October 6, 1987, and the inauguration of the German-American Friendship Garden, originally created during the Tri-Centennial of German Immigration to the United States of America by President Reagan and Dr. Karl Carstens, the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, on October 4, 1983.

280 voices are needed in the House, and 50 voices in the Senate to pass H.J. Res. 180, and its companion bill S.J. Res. 108.

Please, write a letter yourself, to ALL CONGRESSMEN AND ALL SENATORS, asking them to co-sponsor the above bills, and please ask your members to write to your State Senators and Congressmen requesting them to co-sponsor the bills.

I further request that you contact all German-American associations and clubs in your area and ask their Presidents to likewise write to all Congressmen and Senators. Once again, their members should follow up by writing to their own Senators and Congressmen.

I sincerely hope that the German-American Day will become a reality and will be celebrated annually to honor the largest and strongest ethnic segment of the United States, the German-Americans. But, this can only come true if, for once, we all do our very best and let our Congressmen and Senators and public officials know that German-Americans deserve their own ethnic holiday, AND THAT WE ALL REQUEST IT!

PLEASE, HELP US TO ACCOMPLISH THIS! PLEASE WRITE! Thank you.

Very truly yours,

GERMAN AMERICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS



Elsbeth M. Seewald
National President

EMS/jif

On October 12, 1986, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, the German-American Viewpoint Committee of the German American National Congress (D.A.N.K.), and working under its auspices, was founded.

Its purposes and platform include the fundamental principals that all Germans and Americans of German descent living in our great nation should contribute to the cultural, economic and political workings on a local and national level; not just passively, but actively participating in all phases of government and society.

We will support every German-American organization throughout the United States in matters of study and proficiency of the German language, the encouragement of our young people to take an interest in public affairs so that they may become more effective citizens.

We will bring attention to all of the citizens of America, that persons of German extraction have made substantial contributions to our American way of life in literature, law, science, philosophy, education, social services, legislation, government and administration, protection of the environment, health care, agriculture, the arts and architecture.

In order to accomplish this, we are planning a national conference to be held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on November 28 and 29, 1987.

These two days will be dedicated to the formation of a coalition of all cities and all clubs, wherever situate within the United States, and will include a representative of the German Embassy in Washington, as well as representatives of our National Government who are particularly interested in our undertakings. Several prominent speakers have promised to attend.

Inasmuch as there are approximately at least 2500 active clubs in all states, it is our hope that we will have several hundred people from all over our country meet with us and discuss these matters which are of great importance and to form active committees within each city and state.

GERMAN TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY 1987 MEETING
SEPTEMBER 11-13, 1987 in GALVESTON

REGISTRATION FORM

PRE-REGISTRATION DEADLINE: August 12, 1987

Registration cost of \$45.00 (before August 12) or \$50.00 (after August 12) includes the following:

- Registration, Saturday Luncheon,
- Saturday dinner at the Garten Verein with transportation

Date: _____

Registration Fee:			
(Before Aug. 12)	_____ x \$45.00	_____	_____
(After Aug. 12)	_____ x \$50.00	_____	_____
Option 1**	_____ x \$22.00	_____	_____
Option 2	_____ x \$15.00	_____	_____
Option 3	_____ x \$ 8.50	_____	_____
	Total	_____	_____

List the name of each person attending as you want it to appear on the name tag: _____

Street: _____
City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____ Telephone No. _____

Make check payable to: GERMAN TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY

MAIL REGISTRATION AND CHECK TO: _____ Anna Thompson
2116 Lynnbrook Drive
Austin, TX 78748

TURN OVER PAGE to See "OPTIONS"

ATTENTION: Reservation Department



2024 Seawall Boulevard
Galveston, Texas 77550 (713) 765-7721

Arrival: **SEPT. 11 1987**
 Departure: **SEPT. 13, 1987**
 Cut Off Date: **AUGUST 12, 1987**
 File No. **559**
 Group Name: **German-Texas Heritage Society**

RATES
 Single: **\$57.00**
 Double: **\$57.00**
 TRIPLE/Quad: **\$57.00**

Name _____
 Company Name _____
 Home Mailing Address _____
 Street _____
 City _____ State _____ Zip _____
 Area Code _____ Phone Number _____
 Arrival Date _____ Departure Date _____
 Other persons sharing accommodations _____
 Credit Card _____ AX _____ DC _____ MC _____ VS Expiration Date _____
 Credit Card Number _____ or Check No of Check Enclosed _____

In order to confirm your reservation we require a deposit for your first night's room and tax. Please complete this card and return it with your check or credit card information. If your plans change and you must cancel this reservation, please notify us 72 hours in advance to avoid any charge.

ALL ROOMS ARE SUBJECT TO STATE AND LOCAL TAXES (10%)

We hold room block up until cut off date, or until room block is filled. Beyond that date room reservations are on a space available basis.

CHECK OUT TIME IS 12 NOON ROOMS MAY NOT BE READY FOR YOUR OCCUPANCY UNTIL 3 P.M.

**** PLEASE NOTE:**

There are three optional activities connected with the meeting . If you wish to participate in any or all of them, please enclose the fee for each with the above registration.

OPTIONAL ACTIVITIES

- OPTION 1. FRIDAY, SEPT. 11...CRUISE ON THE COLONEL(MISSISSIPPI PADDLEBOAT) - SEAFOOD DINNER AND DANCING...\$22.00.
- SATURDAY, SEPT. 12.....2-5:30 P.M.
- OPTION 2. SPECIAL GALVESTON TOUR: INCLUDES JOCKUSCH HOUSE, ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, POWHATAN HOUSE, AND THE SHIP "ELISSA" LED BY BOB NESBITT AND MARY FAYE BARNES. PRICE INCLUDES ENTRY FEES AND TRANSPORTATION...\$15.00.
- OPTION 3. SUNDAY MORNING BUFFET BREAKFAST IN THE GALVEZ...\$8.50

NOTE ABOUT THE REGISTRATION IN THE HOTEL:

Please reserve your room right away - GTHS has a block of only 60 rooms. It is first come, first served. DEADLINE: August 12, 1987.

See Spring, 1987 Newsletter For more details about Galveston.

THE FAYETTE COUNTY RECORD Tuesday, April 24, 1987

**Willrich Family Reunion
Held Here April 4 & 5**

Descendants of Georg Carl Willrich held the third family reunion in La Grange, Saturday, April 4 and Sunday, April 5.

The group gathered for a picnic lunch at noon on Saturday at the farm of Todd and Paul Schenck who are restoring Mt. Eliza, the home Georg Carl built in 1846. Approximately 200 posed for the panoramic photograph taken.

A short business meeting was conducted by Sue Lawson. The bylaws were adopted by acclamation. Elected to officers for the newly incorporated Willrich Family Foundation were: president, Gerard Willrich; vice president, Sue Lawson; recording secretary, Agnes Koehler Wilkison; treasurer, Katharine Gebhardt Powell; chaplain, Richard Speck; 1989 reunion chairman, Sybilla Green; history committee chair-

man, Margaret Wilkins and Margaret Guenther Gideon; cemetery committee chairman, Marguerite Schroeder Willmann; genealogy committee chairman, Nancy Huebner Brown; members-at-large, Virginia Willrich Dalehite, Gustav Albrecht Hallam, Raleigh Huebner, Dolores Kehrer Spindler and Johann Willrich.

Represented by descendants were these seven children of Georg Carl: Georg August, Carl, Pauline W. Huebner, Franziska W. Vogt, Charlotte W. Dencker, Anna W. Groos, Otto Willrich and Louise W. Koehler. The family of Pauline Huebner had the largest number of attending.

Of special interest was the book compiled and printed by Nancy Huebner Brown entitled "From the Roots of Mt. Eliza, 1022 known descendants are listed. Any omissions, corrections and future additions are to be sent to Nancy Huebner Brown, 1508 Iris, Killeen, 76543.

The afternoon was spent visiting Cedar Cemetery, the Vogt home now restored by Gayle and Lloyd McCrary and the Faison home. On Friday 181 gathered for dinner at the VFW hall. The Evening Home Extension Club catered the buffet meal and music was provided by the Once-In-A-While group. Exhibited were pictures and mementoes of various branches of the family and the family tree chart dating from 1566 to the present. Theodore Gebhardt showed continuous slides taken in 1986 of the trip to Goettingen, West Germany, and places where the Willrichs lived before immigrating to Texas. Sixteen family members were on the tour and met German relatives at their reunion in Goettingen.

Katherine Powell, reunion chair- man, introduced the singing of Heidelberg who invited all to attend the 1988 reunion in Wiesbaden, Germany; Bile and Burhard Bauer of Moeckelheim, Germany, near Bonn; Lewis Carl and Bernadine Willrich of Spokane, Wash. and Johann Willrich of Keshnaworth, Ill. A singing session was given by Adolph Huebner, granddaughter of Pauline Huebner, who was the oldest family member present. Sunday morning at 8:30 a devotion and memorial service was held at monument hill conducted by Richard Speck, a great-great-grandson of Franziska Vogt. He will graduate from Perkins Theological Seminary in May. The next reunion is planned for April 1989, with Sybilla Green and other Huebner family members in charge.

1987 ANNUAL MEETING....GERMAN-TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY
GALVESTON, TEXAS
SEPT. 11-13
HOTEL GALVEZ

95

FINAL SCHEDULE

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER. 11.

- 4-6:30 Registration at hotel and reception
(8th floor suite)...good view of the Gulf.
Welcome/Greetings from Dignitaries
- 7-9:00 OPTION 1. Cruise with dinner on the
Mississippi Paddleboat "Colonel"
- Other dinner suggestions in registration
packet.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12.

- 8:00 -9:00 - REGISTRATION
- EXHIBITS (Conference rooms A & B)
- 9:00-9:30 - "Overview of Galveston history, folklore,
ethnic variety"....Bob Nesbitt
- 9:30-10:00 - "German architecture in Galveston" - Spotlight
on craftsmen who built Victorian homes"
.....Evangeline Whorton
- 10:00-10:30 - "Comments on Indianola, Texas"...Bronson
Malsch, Edna, Texas
- 10:30-10:45 - "The German Heritage in Victoria"
- 10:45-11:15 - COFFEE BREAK
- VIEW EXHIBITS (Conference rooms A&B)
- 11:15-11:45 - Genealogy workshop: *Fredericke DeBarry*
- 12:00-1:30 - LUNCHEON AT THE GALVEZ, Entertainment: string
quartet; Speaker - Herb Polinard
- 2:00-5:30 - OPTION 2: TOUR OF GALVESTON with Mary Faye
Barnes and Bob Nesbitt (See registration form
for information)
- 2:00-2:30 - "HOW TO" SESSION 1: How to Save a Building:
Saving the oldest German Lutheran Church in
Texas: Lutheranism in Galveston.
Daniel Zorn and Carlos Pena
- 2:30-3:00 - Light Houses of the Gulf Coast: The Bolivar of
Galveston
Maury Darst
- 3:00-3:30 - The Runge Family: Oldest German Galvestonians
Henry Hausschild
- 3:30-4:00 - German Educators of Galveston
Ruth Echols

- 4:00-4:30 - Tales from the Days when the German Consul was in Galveston by descendants of the last Consul Capt. Jokusch and Hedda Towler
- 4:30-6:30 - FREE TIME : Suggestions for sightseeing and shopping in registration packet
- 6:30-10:30 - DINNER AND DANCE: GALVESTON GARTENVEREIN (Polka band, Dancers, Singers, Presentations)

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 13.

- 8:00-9:30 - OPTION 3. BUFFET BREAKFAST
SEE PACKET FOR OTHER OPTIONS
- 10:00 - 11:00 - SPECIAL GERMAN CHURCH SERVICE OFFERED AT FIRST LUTHERAN CHURCH...Rev. Vernon Rabel
- 10:00 -10:30 - MEMBERS' PROJECTS: SHORT REPORTS
MISSING SHIP LISTS... Margaret Edwards
- 10:30 -11:00 - NEW BOOKS AUTHORED BY MEMBERS
- 11:00 - 11:30 - COMMENTS: THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC (East Germany) with slides
Mary El-Beheri
- 11:30 - 12:00 - Business meeting with closing comments
Nominee for the 1987-1989 Board term:
Ann Lindemann

NEEDED FOR GALVESTON:

SUNDAY PROGRAM

REPORTS: Tell us about your latest project.

AUTHORS: If you have published a German-Texana book or article in the past two years, please tell us about it.

CONTACT: Frances Knappe
Ball High School
4115 Ave. O
Galveston, Tx. 77550
Tel: 409-765-5294 (home)

THANKS TO DONA AND CHARLES AND HUBERT...The Bieseles reprint will be ready to sell at the Galveston meeting.

DO NOT MISS THE GALVESTON MEETING!!

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

SURNAME AND TOPIC INDEX
NEEDS EDITORS.....

We desperately need volunteers to take over in these two editorial areas before the end of the year. A word processor would be helpful, but is not a must. If you are interested and would like a complete job description, please call me at 512-828-7815 or write me.

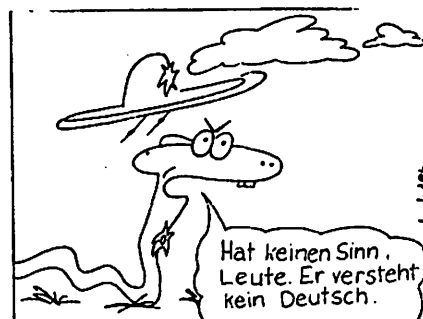
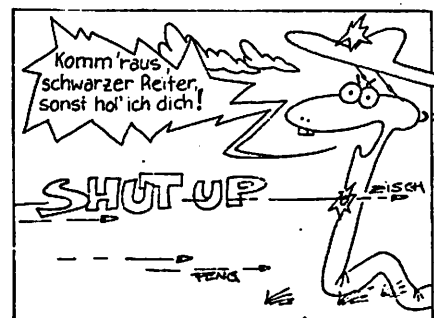
GERMAN-TEXAN REGISTRY.

The information has been, for the most part collected, and the GTHS will publish it in compiled form. We need a qualified compiler/editor/saint to take on this job. It would help to have access to a word processor. It could be a team or group project, not just a solo job. We are waiting for the RIGHT person(s) to give this super project the time and enthusiasm it needs to be successful. Call anyone on the GTHS Board, if interested.

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Lexials Filmstar in:
 5 nach 12 Uhr mittags"



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- Von Rosenberg, Charles W. Dallas TX
- Wegner, Verlie Burton TX
- Weidner, Mr. & Mrs. Alvin Gordon TX
- Wendl, Erich, Hon. Consul Corpus Christi TX
- Werner, Ernst H. & Jeannette Santa Fe TX
- Zeiss, Dr. & Mrs. George H. Santa Cruz CA

98

Round Top Organ To Get Historic Plaque

The Organ Historical Society will present a historic organ plaque to the Bethlehem Lutheran Church in Round Top during the Sunday, May 24 9:00 a.m. service for the 1867 Wantke pipe organ.

Built by a German immigrant, Johann Traugott Wantke, in 1864-67, the organ has 408 pipes made of cedar including those in the facade. The Round Top organ, by far the most historic organ in the state, was Wantke's largest work. Built for Bethlehem Church where he was a member, the organ is one out of the three surviving organs of the six that Wantke constructed in the 1860's.

Special music for the service will be performed by Susan Ferre and members of the Texas Baroque Ensemble of Dallas. Some of the chorales harmonized by Wantke will be included in the service. The organ has been thoroughly cleaned and tuned for this occasion by Rubin Frels of Victoria and Ted W. Blankenship of Albany, Texas.

The event is sponsored in part by the Organ Historical Society, a non-profit educational organization which is dedicated to the history and preservation of the pipe organ and its makers. Founded in 1956 the society has grown to 2250 members nationwide and has conventions each year in various locations where there are historic organs. This historic church organ citation is the highest award that the society given to a church with a very special organ. OHS councillor Roy Redman, a Fort Worth organbuilder, will present the plaque to the church.

The Texas Baroque Ensemble is one of eight organizations sponsoring "Early Music at Round Top," a series of five concerts Memorial Day weekend (May 22 to 25) at Festival Hill just outside Round Top.

The church service is open to the public. Information about tickets for the concerts at Festival Hill may be addressed to the Festival Office at Round Top, P.O. Box 89, Round Top, TX 78054, telephone 409-249-3129.

THE SCHULENBURG STICKER-THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1987

New Redman Koenig

Nine Years with the Indians, published in 1927, told the story of Herman Lehmann, a German Texan who spent nine years of his youth as an Indian captive. Lehmann was returned to his Mason County family in 1878, and in 1885 he married a woman from Loyal Valley. The return to European culture was difficult, however. In 1901 Lehmann was declared a Comanche Indian by an act of Congress and given a headright in Indian Territory. In 1926 he left his family in Oklahoma and returned to Loyal Valley, where he spent the remainder of his life. *A New Look at Nine Years with the Indians* is an updated edition of Lehmann's story. Copies are \$24.95 and may be ordered from P.O. Box 507, Boerne 78006.

The Texas State Historical Association Announces the Twentieth Annual

CORAL HORTON TULLIS MEMORIAL PRIZE

\$1,500

*for the most important book on Texas
published during 1987.*

Entries must be received by December 31, 1987. The award will be made at the Association's Annual Meeting in March, 1988.

A copy of your entry should be sent to each committee member. For addresses of the committee members, write to

*Tullis Memorial Prize
Texas State Historical Association
SRH 2.306, University Station
Austin, Texas 78712*

Hafen

Unsere wichtigsten Hafenstädte Hamburg, Bremen, Kiel, Emden und Rostock haben große Hafenanlagen mit vielen einzelnen Hafenbecken. Es sind Welthäfen, und hierher kommen die Schiffe aus allen Ländern der Erde, um Waren aus- oder einzuladen und Passagiere an Bord zu nehmen oder von Bord gehen zu lassen.

Mündung

Jeder Fluß und jeder Bach hat einen Anfang und ein Ende. Der Anfang ist die Quelle, und das Ende ist die Mündung. Viele Flüsse oder Bäche münden in einen größeren Fluß. Sie sind seine Nebenflüsse. Wo die großen Ströme ins Meer münden, liegt meistens ein Hafen, denn hier müssen die Waren von Flußschiffen auf Seeadamper umgeladen werden.

Tor

Manche Häuser haben außer der Haustür ein Tor. Der Torbogen ist gewölbt. Das Tor ist so hoch, daß beladene Wagen hindurchfahren können. - Viele Städte waren früher von Stadtmauern umgeben. Zur Ein- und Ausfahrt hatten sie mehrere Tore, die sehr oft schön verziert waren.

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100



JOHN O. MEUSEBACH
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By Irene Marshall King

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2 **FREDERICKSBURG STANDARD-RADIO POST, WED., MAY 13, 1987**

Daughters Of The Republic Of Texas Charters Chapter In Ceremony Here

FROM KATHERINE CRENWELGE

A chartering ceremony of the new chapter of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas in Fredericksburg was held on May 8, at 7 p.m. at the Ruff House.

Permission to organize the local DRT chapter was obtained from the president general of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas, Mrs. Grady Rash Jr., by Mrs. Dudley Althaus, the organizing president, on November 16, 1986. The purpose in requesting a chapter for Fredericksburg was to document the courageous contributions the early German colonists played in the settlement of early Texas.

A pre-organizational meeting was held on January 24 at 2 p.m. in the Vereins Kirche with Mrs. Althaus presiding. The DRT second vice president general in charge of organizing, Miss Erin Patrick, came from San Antonio to lead the group in the correct chartering procedures and explained the functions of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas. The DRT own and maintain three properties, The Alamo in San Antonio, the French Legation in Austin, and the Cradle in Galveston.

Their objectives are historical research, preservation and publication; observance of special Texas honor days, and perpetuating the memory of our Texas ancestors.

A workshop was held on February 25 at the Althaus Acres building to assist prospective members with preparation of their application papers. Each prospective member must complete duplicate application forms and supply documentation to prove she is a lineal descendant of a colonist, citizen or soldier of the Republic of Texas prior to February 19, 1846.

Nine new membership applications were submitted thereby satisfying the DRT requirements for chartering a new chapter and a chartering date was set to correspond with Founders Day.

chaplain. The pledges to the United States and Texas flags were led by Mrs. Lamar H. Good of Houston, the fifth vice president general.

The history of the chapter name was presented by Mrs. Robert Heinen, a great-great-granddaughter of Dr. Wilhelm Keidel. The members voted unanimously to name the chapter after Dr. Wilhelm Keidel, a pioneer physician to Fredericksburg. Dr. Keidel is an outstanding example of the courageous German colonists who settled early Texas. He arrived in Galveston on the Brig MARGARETHA from Bremen on December 1, 1846, and promptly enlisted in the United States Army to fight in the Mexican War for six months. He then came to Fredericksburg at the request of John O. Meusebach, the founder of Fredericksburg, and began serving the community as a doctor. He was elected by popular vote in the first county election in 1848 to the position of the first Chief Justice of Gillespie County. He also founded the Live Oak-Pedernales community in 1854 and encouraged settlement of the more fertile area by offering to treat without charge all who would follow him. His son and grandsons and later a son-in-law have provided continuous medical and dental service to the community since Dr. Keidel began his medical practice, 140 years ago.

Miss Patrick, second Vice President General, presented the chapter with the charter and a gavel engraved with the words: "Dr. Wilhelm Keidel Chapter, D.R.T., Fredericksburg, Texas, May 8, 1987" and adorned with ribbons of red, white and blue.

The DRT registrar general, Mrs. Henry L. Averiette of Palestine, presented each of the fifteen organizing members present with a certificate of membership, as follows:
 Barbara Donaldson (Mrs. Dudley)

ty McElroy (Mrs. Lee) Ethel, Cristol Nixon (Mrs. Carl) Schoessow, Kay Clark (Mrs. Allen D.) Daigle, Kathy Schlenz (Mrs. Kenneth) Crenwelge; Nancy Roberts (Mrs. Bruce) Haggmann.

Also, Viola May Schmidt (Mrs. Edgar) Gold, Esther Schmidt (Mrs. John F.) Oehler, Nancy Reams (Mrs. Carlos Jr.) Coon, Helen Kotho (Mrs. Frank) Hannum, Janice Spradley (Mrs. John) McCarthy.

Organizing members not present were Donna and Denise Heinen, Deanne Heinen (Mrs. Kevin) Kunz, Penny Perry, Janice Spradley (Mrs. Jim) Haley, Susan Spradley (Mrs. Steven) Bell, Susan Ethel (Mrs. Don) Brown, Cheryl Ann Crenwelge, Peggy Nixon (Mrs. Jay) Cox and Linda Nixon (Mrs. Don) Urbanec.

The president general of the DRT installed the first chapter officers: president, Barbara Althaus; vice president, Barbara Heinen; secretary, Yvonne Schwarz; registrar, Betty Ethel; treasurer, Helen Hannum; chaplain, Nancy Haggmann; historian, Kathy Crenwelge.

The chartering ceremony was also shared by special guests from the two-year old Llano DRT chapter including Mrs. Billie McMullen, chapter president and Mrs. Vina Mae Meine, of Fredericksburg, member of the Llano Chapter. Other guests were Mrs. Jack Nixon, Mrs. Victor Nixon Sr. and Mrs. Dayton R. Crenwelge, all of Fredericksburg.

Prospective members Mrs. Brenda Burg, Karen Kiehne Houden of Killen, and Marcia Neuhaus of San Antonio attended the reception following the chartering ceremony. The group has about 35 prospective members at this time and will hold the charter open for one year to allow time for all those interested to become charter members.

Decor for the occasion in the patriotic theme of red, white and blue.

Elizabeth Lehmann

101

Letters of U.S. immigrants to their homeland the last century, Auswanderbrieife, recently have been submitted for publication according to Walter Kamphoefner, professor from the University of Miami at Coral Gables, Florida. Mr. Kamphoefner, a Fulbright scholar now at the University of Bremen in Bremen, Germany, writes that a second volume is planned because of the manuscript's length, and will be restricted to Civil War letters, including the Lehmann letters. The entire project is funded by the Volkswagen Foundation of Germany.

My involvement in this project came about when, in 1986, the professor called from the university in search for descendants of Ludwig Lehmann (1794-1855) born in Vienna, Austria, immigrated to Texas in 1849, and settled in Washington County. He is in charge of follow-up in the U.S. of ancestor's letters collected in Germany. I have 76 pages (legal size) transcribed typewritten letters to translate. All, except the letter of my great grandfather, Julius A. Lehmann to his brother September, 1862, were written by Louis Carl Lehmann (1824-1904) to his wife Fredericke Clausmeier from Quernheim, Amt Lemforde, Hannover, plus a few that she wrote to him during the civil war, and later to her relatives in Hannover.

After Louis C. Lehmann joined Terrell's Regiment, Confederate States Army in September, 1863, there were many letters between Louis and Fredericke, including life in the "wandering Terrells Regiment", his capture as a prisoner of war, his release, plus many revealing facts of the Reconstruction Period in the 1870's, to his brother-in-law in Hannover.

These letters have been preserved by a great grandson of the couple, Werner Gronarz, Duisburg, (Baerl), Germany, now retired as manager of a large industrial shipping business on the Rhine.

Now, this is the story within the story: In 1877 Mathilde Lehmann, born in 1861, daughter of Louis and Fredericke married Albert Werner, son of a manufacturer in Eichsfeld am Harz, Hannover. Werner immigrated to Washington County in 1869 and became a merchant in Brenham. A short "Lebenslauf" (personal record) by Mathilde Lehmann Werner written in 1937 reviews the life of her family. Albert Werner died at the age of 45 years, in 1895, of a heart attack. A brother of Albert who lived in Hannover persuaded the Werner family to come to Germany to fulfill the wishes of Albert and Mathilde that the children, ages 9-17 years, would receive a "first class education". This goal, she wrote, could best be achieved in Germany.

In 1896 the family vacated the newly built home in Brenham, today named as a historical building. The plan was to remain in Germany five or six years, she wrote and the record reads: "Now we have been living in beautiful Germany 41 years". The children of the Werners were educated and became professionals in Europe. The war years were mentioned by her in the record. She died in 1944. Her grandson, Werner Gronarz, in a recent letter mentioned the horrors of bombing of their home in World War II.

To return to the German letters: Following the death of Fredericke, Louis lived with his daughter and also went to Germany to live with the family, but due to his age and the disagreeable winter weather, he had to return to Texas, but the keepsake letters were kept by the Werners. The last letter dated October, 1902, was to his daughter in Germany. He died in 1904.

An enigma was also solved with these preserved letters. For a number of years a great grandson of Louis and Fredericke has been researching manufacturers of steel and iron forged crosses on the ancestral graves in the Ludwig Lehmann family cemetery of the homestead. A letter in 1876 is included in the collection, to a brother-in-law in Lüneburg, Hannover, requesting him to order two crosses and a memorial plaque. The iron crosses were for the graves of his parents, Ludwig and Caroline Zeye Lehmann, and for his and Fredericke's graves. The iron plate was the memorial for my great-great-great grandmother, Maria Theresa Ludwig Lehmann, age 75, who died and was buried at sea near the Isle of Madeira after three weeks on the 2-months voyage to Texas.

Louis Lehmann, the oldest son of Ludwig and Caroline was 25 years of age when the family came to Texas, and lived to tell much about the early life while he was in Germany. Not only was heretofore information from the letters made known but also historical facts unknown to the Texas family members. Written records recall that the ancestors Lehmann's life in Europe was patterned by revolution and wars.

The family history in the bibles of the sons of Ludwig and Caroline, recounts the reason for the move from Vienna in 1795, when Michael Adolph Lehmann, (Ludwig's father, and the son of Gabriel and Anna Marie Lehmann, manufacturers of silk in Vienna) received a call to Philadelphia to establish a silk factory there. The family got as far as the city of Magdeburg, in Magdeburg, Germany, when an early winter caused them to remain through the season.

The history in the bibles does not state the reason why the family of Michael Adolph, Maria Theresa and son Ludwig born 1794, did not proceed to the U.S. The reason as related in the Werner letters was the possibility of interference with America's commerce in the war between France and England in the French Revolution. The family then moved about 55 miles north to the city of Havelberg, in the Brandenburg Province of Prussia until the failure of the 1848 revolution in Germany. Three sons of Ludwig Lehmann served in the Confederate States Army 1862-1865 and fought for country here in the Confederate States.

Contact with the Werners was lost following the death of the last Texas-born member in the 1950's. Just as our family was reunited after 30 years through this project, hopefully others will find long lost relatives in Germany.

Elizabeth Lehmann
604 Atlow Drive
Brenham, TX 77833

- Sonnen/schutz/creme
- Haar/wasch/mittel
- Kinder/spiel/platz
- Christ/baum/schmuck
- Geburts/tags/feier
- Schreib/maschinen/papier
- Fuss/ball/spieler
- Haupt/bahn/hof
- Wind/schutz/scheibe



Haben Sie einen kleinen Jungen gesehen, der aussieht wie ein Indianer?

Dr. Leonard Schulze Will Be Academic Dean At TLC

-THE SCHULENBURG STICKER--THURSDAY, APR. 30, 1987



DR. LEONARD SCHULZE

Dr. Charles Oestreich, president of Texas Lutheran College in Seguin, announced that Dr. Leonard G. Schulze has been named academic dean and vice president for academic affairs. Schulze will assume the position in late July, replacing Dr. James Halseh who left TLC last fall. Schulze's parents, Elton and Mildred Schulze, live in Freyburg. Schulze is a graduate of Schuilenburg High School.

"I'm pleased with the work of the search committee members and with their recommendation," Oestreich said. "Dr. Schulze is a fine scholar who has the capacity to make an outstanding contribution as academic dean and vice president for academic affairs."

Dr. John Sieben, chairperson of the search committee, praised the effort and choice of his fellow committee members.

"I'm certainly happy with the hard work of the committee. We had 100 initial candidates and from those we selected Dr. Schulze," Sieben said. "He emerged as the outstanding candidate from a field of outstanding candidates."

Schulze has been a faculty member in the TLC Department of Modern & Classical Languages since last year. Before coming to TLC, he was a faculty member in the Department of Germanic Languages at The University of Texas at Austin. Schulze has served as a visiting lecturer in German literature and English at Julius-Maximilians-Universität in West Germany and as an instructor and assistant professor in German at the United States Military Academy.

Schulze earned his doctoral and master of philosophy degrees, both in comparative literature, from Yale University where he also served as a teaching fellow in the Department of Germanic Languages & Literature. In addition to his master's degree from Yale University, Schulze earned the master of arts, comparative literature, degree from Johns Hopkins. This degree followed a year of graduate study in Zurich and Paris. Schulze's undergraduate work was completed in the humanities honors program at The University of Texas.

Schulze has edited two books and is the author of several articles which have been published in the "Columnia Dictionary of Modern European Literature," "Substance" and "Studies in Romanticism." In addition, he has served since 1979 as review editor for "The Romantic Movement: A Selective and Critical Bibliography." Schulze has several manuscripts currently in revision.

During his undergraduate years at The University of Texas at Austin, Schulze was a recipient of the Piper Foundation full scholarship. He is currently a member of the selection committee for the Piper professor program. The Minnie Stevens Piper Foundation is based in San Antonio.

Schulze has conducted ecumenical lay services in the German language for the community of Schuilenburg since 1983. Last Christmas, he led the German-language service at Schuilenburg's St. Paul United Church of Christ.

An officer in the U.S. Army Reserve from 1972 to 1986, Schulze saw active duty from 1974 to 1978. He was awarded the national defense and meritorious service medals.

In addition to time spent studying literary theory, the relationship between literary and philological discourse, rhetoric and the works of Heinrich von Kleist, Schulze enjoys carpentry, tennis, music, working on the family farm near Schuilenburg and work with high school foreign exchange programs. He is married to Wendy McCredie, TLC instructor in modern and classical languages.

Sourdough

by Marie Henry

When the waves of pioneers rolled westward throughout the 19th century, settlers loaded themselves, a few household goods, and the inevitable crock of sourdough starter into wagons for the long journey. German immigrants brought the starter to America during the colonial era, and convenient versatility caused it to become highly prized as a leavening agent.

Pride led to jealous competition among housewives and among men in remote frontier areas as they vied for the reputation of baking the best sourdough breads in the territory. The young bride often received starter as part of her dowry, taking care that the yeast-like mass was not depleted, which would brand her as a bad cook.

The rule of thumb for sourdough starter is the older the better. Nowadays it is shared among friends, and a portion of starter from Arizona or California may well end up in a Pennsylvania kitchen.

YEAST STARTER

1 package yeast or 1 yeast cake dissolved in 1 cup lukewarm water. Add 1 cup flour and mix well. Place in a covered glass dish or crock and allow it to ferment in a warm place for 48 hours. Store covered in the refrigerator.

POTATO STARTER

Boil 1 medium-sized, peeled and cut-up potato in water until tender. Drain, reserving water. Mash the potato. Add to the potato water enough lukewarm water to make 2 cups liquid; mix with the mashed potato. Dissolve 1 package yeast or 1 yeast cake along with 1 tablespoon sugar in the warm liquid. Cover and let ferment in a warm place for 48 hours. Store covered in the refrigerator.

TO INCREASE YOUR SUPPLY OF STARTER

The night before you plan to bake remove starter from the refrigerator. Stir well as it will have separated. Mix with equal parts of warm water and flour and let stand overnight. Cold starter will not raise bread. The next day, reserve at least one cup of the starter and return to refrigerator for future use. Proceed with the recipe you have chosen.

Early American Life
Aug 1977

SOURDOUGH PANCAKES

- 2 cups starter
- 2 eggs, separated
- ½ teaspoon salt
- 2 teaspoons warm water
- 1 teaspoon baking soda
- 2 teaspoons sugar

Beat egg yolks with salt until light. Dissolve starter, sugar, and soda in warm water and stir into egg yolks. Beat egg whites until stiff and fold them into the batter carefully. Bake on a hot griddle or heavy skillet greased with oil or bacon fat.

SOURDOUGH FRITTERS

Take ½ cup of starter and add 1 teaspoon sugar and ½ teaspoon baking soda. Add flour to make a batter thick enough to adhere to whatever you decide to use for the fritters. Add any of the following to batter and fry in deep fat until golden:

- pineapple cubes
- pieces of banana cut into one-inch pieces
- whole strawberries
- cooked shrimp
- whole kernel corn
- Serve plain or with syrup, honey, sour cream.

SOURDOUGH FRENCH BREAD

- 1½ cups warm water
- 1 package dry yeast
- 2 teaspoons sugar
- 2 teaspoons salt
- 1 cup starter
- 4 cups flour
- ½ teaspoon baking soda
- 2 additional cups flour

Preheat oven to 400°. In a large bowl dissolve the yeast in warm water; add starter. Mix well. Add 4 cups of flour, sugar, salt and stir until well blended. Cover with clean towel and let rise in a warm place until doubled. This will take about 2 hours.

Mix soda with one cup of the remaining flour and stir it into the raised dough. Turn out onto a floured board and knead, using the remaining cup of flour sparingly to make a soft dough. Do not make a stiff dough or the bread will be tough. It should be slightly sticky to the touch. Shape into long, thin loaves. Place on greased sheets and let rise, covered, until almost doubled. Make diagonal slits across tops with a sharp knife. Brush loaves with water. Put a shallow pan of hot water on lower shelf of oven. Bake loaves until crust is golden brown. Remove to wire rack to cool.

Dampf/koch/topf
Strassen/unter/führung
Sonnen/auf/gang
Sonnen/unter/gang
Blei/stift/anspitzer
Gepäck/annahme/stelle
Hand/wörter/buch
Auto/schnell/strasse
Fern/seh/gerät

103

S.A. Express-News Sunday, February 22, 1987

Remembering E.O. Goldbeck

The Panoramic Photography of Eugene O. Goldbeck
By Clyde W. Burleson and E. Jessica Hickman
Univ. of Texas Press, \$75
Reviewed by Robert McLeroy

Having been fortunate enough to meet E.O. Goldbeck, I found it difficult to avoid preconceptions of a book about this remarkable photographer and his long career. "The Panoramic Photography of Eugene O. Goldbeck" is a timely tribute to a man whose recent death marked the end of an era of documenting the world. His career spanned more than three-quarters of this century.

This book is less of a biography than a handsome presentation of what amounts to a minuscule sampling of the man's work. The authors combine bits of background information with a handful of anecdotes gleaned from interviews with the photographer.

But the real author is Goldbeck himself who spent his life creating thousands of pictures that reveal mountains of information about the man and the times he recorded.

Goldbeck's specialty was panoramic photographs that often measured four or five feet in width. Twenty of these are reproduced on fold-out pages that nearly approximate the proportions of the original prints.

The panoramas range from the entire air power of the United States of America in flight in 1911 depicting three military biplanes in the air over Fort Sam Houston to a color photo of the summer palace of Peter the Great in Leningrad taken in 1977.

Most impressive, from a photographer's point of view, are the carefully orchestrated group shots. Anyone who has ever attempted to arrange as few as three people in a photograph should be in awe of a man who composed photos involving as many as 8,000 men at one time.

Enough of Goldbeck's background and the inherent difficulties of his craft are covered in this book to help the reader appreciate his efforts.

Some single photos took days or weeks to arrange. Geometric designs were required to correctly po-

sition each person and guarantee that every face was visible. The photographer also engineered and used countless temporary towers that placed him and his 50-pound camera a few feet or a few stories above his waiting subjects.

While E. O. Goldbeck became a San Antonio institution in his 90-plus years, he is relatively unknown to the rest of world. According to the authors, the photographer's intention was primarily to produce the most salable photograph possible each time the shutter was opened. His artistic ability to handle people, though evident, were secondary to his treatment of photography as a business.

Goldbeck favored large groups of people, knowing that each person in a photo was a potential customer.

Galveston "bathing girls" and the New York Yankees in San Antonio, both in 1922, stood in place for the panoramic photographer as did the Ku Klux Klan drum and bugle corps in 1924. The face of Gen. George S. Patton can be spotted among the thousands of the Fighting Hell on Wheels 2nd Armored Division at Fort Benning, Ga., in 1941.

The physical characteristics of this book emphasize the qualities that made the photos popular so many years ago. The size of the photos demands attention, now as then. Every face is still visible and the years have added rather than detracted from the value and interest.

E.O. Goldbeck believed that it was more important to create a few photos that were in great demand rather than to sell great numbers of photos of limited interest. His work, as evidenced in this book, adhered to that belief. He produced thousands of photos that are in more demand today than they were 40, 50 or 75 years ago.

I received a letter from E.O. Goldbeck several months before his death. He was thanking me for my photographs of him for a Sunday Magazine article. He described my work as "adequate."

I was honored

Robert McLeroy is a photographer for Sunday Magazine

Question

-104-

I've always wondered why there are such widely varying names in different languages for the country between France and Poland. We call it Germany, the French call it Allemagne, and the Germans themselves call it Deutschland. Surely we see in such disagreements the roots of much recent tragic history. Why can't everybody just be sensible and settle on one name?

Listener, Drew Hayes Show, WMAQ, Chicago

Answer

You are a good soul, Les, but you lack an appreciation of the philological niceties. There is no necessary correspondence between a nation's name for itself and the name outsiders bestow upon it. This is especially true when the nation or people is very old. In ancient times, when international affairs consisted chiefly of heaving rocks at the tribe over the hill, a people's name for itself was often the local equivalent of "us folks" or "the people," while its name for foreigners was generally some variant on "those frog-faced heathens" or, more kindly, "the gang over yonder." Naturally, the gang over yonder called itself "the people" in its own language while reserving another term for the cretins down the pike.

The various names for Germany are a good example of this. The *deutsch* in *Deutschland* probably derives from the Indo-European root *teuta-* (or *tewt-*, depending on which authority you believe), the source of our word *Teuton*. *Teuta-* means "the tribe" or "the people," the word the early Germans used to describe themselves.

The Romans, meanwhile, referred to the German-speaking tribes collectively as *Germani*. Where they got this word is not clear. Many authorities believe it was a Celtic term meaning "neighbors" that the Gauls bestowed on the folks next door. (There's an Old Irish word *gair* meaning "neighbor," although there's also an Old Irish word *gairm* meaning "battle cry." The path of linguistic progress is never easy.) One holdout thinks it was the name of a Celtic people the Teutons conquered and whose name somehow got transferred to the victors.

It is tempting to conclude that *Germanus* (singular of *Germani*) has some connection to another Latin word, *germanus*, "of the same race, a relative," inasmuch as they are spelled and pronounced the same way and both partake of the idea of relationship. The latter term is the source of the modern English *germane*,

meaning "pertinent" or "closely related," and is itself derived from the Latin *germen*, "offshoot, sprout," from which we get our word *germ*. However, linguists insist we *dash* not conflate the two, and Cecil humbly declines to dispute them. Respect for authority in our society has been undermined enough already.

Moving right along, one of the German-speaking tribes in Roman times was called the *Alemanni*. They settled in what is now Alsace in the fourth century AD and were defeated by the Franks in 496. *Alemanni* may derive from an early German word meaning "all the men," which I suppose is roughly equivalent to "all us guys"—as opposed, naturally, to all *you* guys. The Franks, in a moment of uncharacteristic liberality, apparently decided to call the *Alemanni* by the name they called themselves. Later, by means of the metaphoric process called synecdoche, taking the part for the whole, the Franks applied the name to all the German-speaking tribes, and thus we have *Allemagne*. The Spanish, not having any strong opinions on the matter, sensibly simplified the orthography and wound up with *Alemania*.

The various names for Germany are perhaps the extreme example of diversity in geographical nomenclature. The Italians call Germany *Germania*, but their word for a German is *tedesco*, which is their quaint attempt to spell *Teuton*. The Polish word for Germany is *Niency*, whose meaning is entirely mysterious, at least to me. Given the Polish experience of German manners during time of war, however, I could guess.

May 27, 1987 • THE CHRONICLE
OF HIGHER EDUCATION • 31

A German University Suggested in Turkey

Establishment of a German-language university in Turkey to provide higher education to Turkish youths who received most of their primary and secondary schooling in West Germany has been suggested by officials of both countries.

Georg-Berndt Oschatz, chief administrator of the Bundesrat or upper house of the Germany's federal Parliament, said after a recent visit to Turkey that West Germany would be well advised to push the idea.

About 1.4 million Turks live in West Germany, but with rising unemployment, many are returning to their native country.

As a result, Mr. Oschatz said, about 400,000 Turkish youths have had all or part of their schooling in West Germany.

West Germany already has sent 80 teachers to Turkey to work in special bilingual secondary schools.

"Many of the graduates of these schools wish to continue their studies in German," Mr. Oschatz said. "There already are two long-established English-language universities in Turkey, and there ought to be a German-language university, too."

From (San Antonio) Current
June 25, 1987, p. 5

Celebrate Stiftungfest
San Antonio Liederkrantz 95th anniversary
 Saturday July 18, 1987,
 at King William Park & St. Joseph's Hall
 Join us at 5:30 PM for
 German Style Picnic in the Park
 and at 8:00-Midnite
 Dancing to German Oompah Band
 in air conditioned St. Joseph's Hall
 Donation \$10.00 per person
 San Antonio Liederkrantz Stiftungfest
 P. O. Box 6738, San Antonio, Tx 78286

—/The Houston Post/Sun., January 11, 1987

Poetry in motion

At age 62, teacher/poet Lisa Kahn still overflows with zeal for living and for writing

By BARBARA BOUGHTON
Post Reporter

German-American Lisa Kahn exudes energy. A delightful white-haired woman, she does everything — teaching, writing, lecturing, literary research, even gardening. At 62, she says, she feels 20 — and approaches life with enthusiasm.

Kahn is a teacher of Germanic languages at Texas Southern University as well as a dedicated poet who loves the natural beauty of Texas. Often, she can be found at the desk in her bedroom, scratching out poems long past midnight. To Kahn, writing is as necessary as breathing.

"If I can't write, I'm only half a human being," she says. Since 1968, she has published numerous scholarly works and books of poetry in both German and English. She has read her poetry and been admired by critics in New York and Germany, as well as Houston.

Though she's been a Houstonian for 24 years, her poetry is best known in Germany, her native land. She writes mostly in German, the comfortable language of her childhood, but her English language poetry about Texas also has earned her accolades.

Kahn speaks in lightly accented English and ushers visitors into her home with Old-World grace. She eagerly talks of the eclectic, moody photos on the walls — many taken by friends. There are books everywhere and a dish of bombons is always on the living room coffee table. During the recent holidays, both a Christmas tree and a "Happy Hanukkah" sign enlivened the room. Kahn is Jewish — she converted when she met her first husband — but likes to celebrate both Christmas and Hanukkah with her family, she says.

She delights in her Americanization. "People always ask me, 'where are you from?'" she says with a chuckle. "And I love it when they say, 'Ah! You must be Canadian.'"

Kahn, who has studied at the University of Heidelberg, first came to the United States on a Fulbright scholarship in 1960. At the University of Seattle, she met and married Robert Kahn and had two children.

When Robert obtained a job at Rice University as a professor, the Kahns moved to Houston and Lisa began teaching at the Kincaid School. All the while, though, she was writing her poetry — filling her desk drawers with it until they overflowed with paper.

Kahn, who remarried after her first husband's death, began publishing her poems in 1975. "Everything was coming out of my drawers. So I said to myself 'I might as well publish my poetry.' I have always had this need to write. It's almost an obsession."

For many years, she wrote a book about the theme of death, but in the last few years she has begun writing about feminist concerns, her love for children (she has three grandchildren) and Texas. At a coun-

try cabin in Round Top, where she often retreats on weekends, she pens odes to the sights and sounds of nature. In "Listening," a poem from her 1984 work, *From My Texan Log Cabin* (Eakin Press, \$5.95), she writes of the relationships between humans and their surroundings. "Put your ear/ to the meadow's lap/ to better hear grass/ and hemp growing the/ chattering of bugs the/ laughter of fish/ the gathering of waters/ deep down and the song of/ your own veins," it says.

The Kahns bought their land at Round Top in 1966 and built a modern log cabin on it. It was to be a vacation home and a retreat. Another small building, covered with wooden planks, stood nearby on the land. The Kahns thought it was an abandoned shed. After a small fire in the building burned through the wood planks, the Kahns discovered they had a treasure on their hands. The building was actually a historical log cabin built in 1848. They traced its heritage, and with the help of a handyman, restored it. So now, for Kahn, the land at Round Top has become even more special.

"It is a great source of inspiration," she says. Her children, who have been extremely supportive of her life as a poet, also have been an inspiration, she adds. Her son, Peter, has even done many of the sketches that accompany her works in the poetry books.

Whether she's writing poetry or working on an anthology of German women poets, Kahn often produces one book per year. Where does she get her energy? Apparently, the work is reward in itself.

In the back of my mind when I am driving to work, straightening out the house, doing the shopping — I am always writing poetry. I'm always making notes," she says. She spends at least several hours writing each poem's final draft — even if she has thought about it for days, she says.

"When people come up to me after a reading and say 'This is exactly what I feel but I couldn't express it. It gave me so much thought.' Then I feel it is all worth it — I have done something that is meaningful."

Kahn also has written a book of short stories and will give a reading of some of her English language love poems at Books International, 1987 W. Gray on Valentine's Day, Feb. 14, at 1 p.m. Her latest book is *Kindervinter* (Stoedner-Verlag, \$6), a book of German poems, published in the summer of 1986.

Kahn's writing is done for art, not money. She could never make a living from the proceeds of her books, she says. But she is — mostly — happy with her poet's lifestyle.

"Sometimes you feel that you do expose yourself," she says.

"Writing is like looking into a mirror and sometimes you may see pictures of yourself that you may not like."

"When the books come back from the publisher sometimes I think 'I don't like that. I didn't rewrite that enough.' But then after a few years, I read it again and I change my mind. I say 'that wasn't so bad after all.'"



Post photo by Michael Boddy

Lisa Kahn, writer and teacher, mulls over ideas for new poetry in her study.

Southwestern Historical Quarterly

Two remarkable German collections relating to Texas have been in the news recently, prompting us to ask Jeanne R. Willson, an assistant archivist at the Barker Texas History Center, about their histories. The first is the famous Wied Archives, a portion of which was acquired by the Barker in 1961. The Wied Archives contained the unparalleled collection of Karl Bodmer watercolors recently given to the Joslyn Art Museum in Omaha, Nebraska, by the Enron Corporation of Houston. The second is the Solms-Braunfels Archives, which the William Reese Company of New Haven, Connecticut, recently sold to the Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library at Yale University.

The Wied Archives, Ms. Willson said, originated with Hermann Prince of Wied, who was a member of the Verein zum Schutze deutscher Einwanderer, a German society involved in sending emigrants to Texas. These papers became joined to a collection of material belonging to Prince Hermann's uncle, Prince Maximilian of Wied-Neu Wied, who is remembered in the United States for the expedition he made up the Missouri River with Karl Bodmer in 1833-1834. Knoedler's, the famous New York art gallery, thus acquired the Wied Archives when it purchased the latter collection for the Bodmer watercolors and the accompanying journals and manuscripts. Knoedler's sold the watercolors to the Northern Natural Gas Company of Omaha (now Enron) and the Texas-related materials to the University of Texas.

The Solms-Braunfels Archives has an even more convoluted history, according to Ms. Willson. Kept at Wiesbaden, the headquarters of Duke Adolf, the protector of the Society, these records remained more or less intact and active until all shares of stock that had been sold to pay off the Society's debts reached maturity. In 1891 the finance councillor who had handled the Society's business died, and the new director moved the records from Nassau to Braunfels, his home. The redeemed stock certificates were burned and the Society became inactive in 1894. Several items were added over the years, including a few newspaper clippings and publications from New Braunfels.

In 1929-1931 the collection was taken to Berlin, where an inventory was made and about 17,000 of the approximately 45,000 pages were photostated for the Library of Congress. In 1933 Professor Rudolph L. Biesele of the University of Texas History Department and his students made transcripts of the photostats. Copies of the transcripts are available at the Sophienburg Museum in New Braunfels as well as at the Barker. In 1960 another inventory was made and a sizable portion of the collection was found to be missing.

In 1965 the owners decided to sell the archives to interested parties in the United States for DM 125,000. Because of a 1959 law protecting German cultural heritage against exportation, they submitted the request to the minister of the interior, who placed it before a committee of experts to determine if the sale could take place. The committee approved the sale, concluding that the Braunfels archives were of more research value in the United States than in Germany. Before it was sold, however, the archives was microfilmed.

The collection disappeared from 1966 until it was acquired from Knoedler's in 1985 by the William Reese Company and sold to the Beinecke. The Barker has recently acquired a copy of the entire microfilm. The collection contained one of the rarest lithographs of New Braunfels, a print made in 1852 after a drawing by Conrad Caspar Rordorf, which was recently featured in the Texas Lithographs exhibition organized by the Amon Carter Museum.

Meanwhile, the documents that had disappeared from the collection between 1931 and 1960 were acquired from the Strubberg family in Germany by Armin Huber and sold in two parts at two different times to Swann Galleries in New York. The University of Texas purchased the first part in 1965, and it became the Verein Collection now at the Barker. The second part was offered to the University in 1967 but was not purchased. It remains on the market at this writing.

Reviewers have sometimes lamented the appearance of "yet another book" on German Texas, but it seems to us that the appearance of this material indicates that valuable new information on the German settlements in Texas might now be forthcoming. Jeanne Willson is to be thanked for her dedicated work on a fascinating and colorful aspect of our heritage.

The *Quarterly* is sent to all members of the Texas State Historical Association. Regular annual membership dues in the Association are \$25. College student memberships are \$10 annually, and memberships for persons living abroad are \$26. The single-issue price is \$7. Correspondence regarding membership dues and the exchange program should be addressed to the Circulation Office, *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, Richardson Hall 2/306, University Station, Austin, Texas 78712.

Scholarship

THE CHRONICLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION • May 27, 1987

German Scholars Sharply Divided over Place of Holocaust in History

U.S. experts are alarmed by what many perceive as an attempt to absolve country of its Nazi past; intellectuals' role questioned

By KAREN J. WINKLER

Germany is again at war with its past.

For more than a year now, West German historians have been embroiled in an intellectual conflict over the place of the Nazi era in German history. The controversy has worked its way up from scholarly journals through the popular press to the highest levels of government.

At stake are questions that go to the heart of the meaning of history:

► How can a nation whose recent past includes the loss of two world wars and the atrocities of the Holocaust forge a new national identity?

► How much should professional historians use their scholarship to help shape that identity?

► Who controls the collective memory?

New Perspective Is Urged

Many scholars in the United States are deeply worried about the way some of their colleagues in West Germany seem to be answering those questions.

Specifically, some West German historians—who have been characterized as "revisionists"—are arguing that Germans have been too long obsessed with guilt and shame over the atrocities committed under National Socialism. They are calling for a new and more positive view of German history that, if it doesn't deny the Nazi crimes, at least plays down their unique horror.

Those historians have in turn been attacked as "apologists" for the Third Reich.

According to American specialists in German history, for much of the 20th century German historians have had an uneasy relationship to their own past. Following Germany's defeat in World War I, German scholarship became defensive, praising the empire and emphasizing what everyone else had done to cause the conflict. Then, after World War II, German libraries were in disarray and German historical studies, particularly concerning the Nazi era, fell into decline.

"For a number of years the discussion was dominated by American scholars,"

says Gordon A. Craig, professor emeritus of history at Stanford University. Much of the Americans' work tried to show how and why Germany was different from either the United States or Great Britain. American scholars argued that German ideology and socioeconomic development had long undercut democracy and paved the way for authoritarian regimes—such as that of Adolf Hitler's National Socialism.

By the 1960's, historical scholarship in West Germany began to recover. As it did so, it tended to be critical of the German past. Like the work by Americans, much of it emphasized social and economic analysis and looked at the Nazi period not as an aberration but as the result of long-term trends in German history.

That kind of analysis has put National Socialism at the heart of German identity.

In the last few decades, says Gerhard L. Weinberg, professor of history at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, "there has been a further development in German scholarship—to recognize not just what most people would perceive as the horrendous, evil character of the Nazi system, but also to recognize that the evil things were not just done by fringe elements, but implicated a lot of German people and institutions."

Military historians in Germany, for example, have argued that it was not just members of the elite s.s. forces who perpetrated atrocities against Jews and prisoners of war—as many Germans have argued—but members of the rest of the armed forces, as well.

Other scholars have maintained that Hitler's mass killing of the Jews was not simply a digression, but a central part of a plan to expand in Eastern Europe.

Quality of Nationalism at Stake

It is against this background that the present dispute among historians in Germany must be seen.

A growing sentiment in German society at large that Germany has been condemned enough for past mistakes has been accompanied by a feeling among some historians that the tone of scholarship on their country is too negative and critical.

107

"The scholarly debate is really a debate over the quality of German nationalism," says Charles S. Maier, a professor of history at Harvard University.

At the heart of how both ordinary German citizens and professional historians balance the good and the bad in their past is the more specific question: How do they deal with the Nazi atrocities?

When President Reagan stirred up worldwide controversy in 1985 by visiting a cemetery in Bitburg, West Germany, where 47 members of Hitler's s.s. troop were buried, says Mr. Maier, "there was a widespread feeling [in Germany] that remorse for the Nazi past was being demanded for too long."

'Bad Guys and Victims'

On the other side of the Berlin Wall, East Germany's history museum had begun to commemorate not just recent Communist heroes, but also anyone in the past who could remotely be considered radical or reformist—from religious Anabaptists to Frederick the Great of Prussia. "A lot of West Germans were criticizing their own country for not doing the same thing—building a new, more positive national identity," says Konrad H. Jarausch, a professor of history at North Carolina.

Revisionist historians in West Germany are also arguing for a new national identity, but the focus of their criticism is scholarship itself.

Some of them are calling for a more complete view of the Third Reich than they say has been presented in most history books, says Mr. Jarausch. "The classic picture of the Nazi era focuses on the bad guys and the victims. Some historians in West Germany are beginning to say that there was a lot more to National Socialism than that, just as there was a lot more to the Second World War than the Nazi Holocaust."

Other scholars in West Germany are reacting against the view of the Nazi era detailed in recent historical literature, says Gerald D. Feldman, a professor of history at the University of California at Berkeley.

"The recent work demonstrating that more than just a few Nazis were responsible for atrocities has destroyed the last vestige of hope that there would be some groups in German society excluded from blame," he says. "That has alarmed those scholars who are not apologists for National Socialism, but who would at least like to leave some institutions in Germany untarnished."

Most scholars in the United States caution against seeing the revisionists in West Germany as a cohesive group, however. They say that the sociologist Jürgen Habermas and other German critics of the revisionists have confused the debate by

German Scholars Sharply Divided over Holocaust

Continued from Preceding Page

lumping in a single category arguments and people who do not belong together.

While most of the revisionists are calling for a new and more positive history, their emphases are often very different, scholars say. For example:

► Ernst Nolte, a historian at the Free University of Berlin and an author best known in this country for *Three Faces of Fascism*, seems to be trying to absolve the German people of the sins of their Nazi past by claiming that the Nazis didn't do anything that Stalin wasn't doing in the Soviet Union, or that U.S. armed forces wouldn't later do in Vietnam.

► Michael Stürmer, professor of history at the University of Erlangen and an adviser to Chancellor Helmut Kohl's government, lays the blame for Germany's problems on her precarious geopolitical position between East and West in Europe.

► Andreas Hillgruber, professor of contemporary history at the University of Cologne and by no means an apologist for the Nazis, nevertheless wants to re-focus some of the discussion of the Third Reich onto the suffering of its German victims, such as the soldiers who fought the disastrous campaign against the Soviet Army on the Eastern front.

American scholars also point out that the debate among West German historians is not just over the quality of German nationalism. It is also about the nature of the historian's craft. It pits those who advocate a "national" history that presents a unified vision of the past against those who argue for a "pluralist" history that portrays many different views.

"Some of the scholars in the Federal Republic are arguing that the task of the historian is to find an identity with which the Germans can live. Others strongly oppose that view of history," says Stanford's Mr. Craig.

Mr. Stürmer, for example, advocates a new national history that will create a sense of continuity and consensus in German society. On the other hand, Mr. Habermas, professor of sociology and philosophy at the University of Frankfurt, responds that only a commitment to a pluralist interpretation will preserve an open and democratic society.

In the final analysis, however, say Mr. Craig and others in the United States, the debate among West German historians is really about political power and intellectual influence. What is at stake is the control of history.

Left Is Badly Divided

In the Federal Republic today the left is badly divided (witness the recent ouster of Willy Brandt as head of the Socialist party), while under Helmut Kohl the government has swung to the right. At the same time, Chancellor Kohl is a conservative who is also very interested in history: He holds a Ph.D. in political science and contemporary history and includes in his close circle of advisers other historians, such as Mr. Stürmer.

"It is the coming together of the fact that the government is more conservative and is also more attuned to history that has alarmed a lot of scholars on the left, like Habermas," says Harvard's Mr. Maier. Left-wing scholars, he says, are afraid that what the new national-history revisionists are advocating will be used to reinforce a conservative political agenda.

"Both sides are concerned with who will control the public image," says Berkeley's Mr. Feldman.

For their part, historians in the United States say they are profoundly distressed by some of the implications of revisionist history in West Germany. Most of them are harshly critical of what they see as an attempt to absolve Germany of her Nazi past. They denounce, in particular, Mr. Nolte's claim that the Nazi crimes were no worse than the atrocities of other countries and were no more than reprisals against Jewish prisoners of war.

Absolving the Bicyclists

Mr. Maier calls that kind of argument "a Bitburg history that evades the memory of the Nazi murder factories."

Peter Gay, professor of history at Yale University, calls it "comparative trivialization."

"When I was growing up in Germany," he says, "my father used to tell me that the Germans blamed two groups for all their troubles: the Jews and the bicyclists. It seems to me that what Ernst Nolte has done is absolve the bicyclists."

Most U.S. scholars say that Hitler's Final Solution for the Jews was indeed different from, for example, the Stalinist terror in Russia, because it represented a systematic effort to exterminate all of the members of a given race, not just an attempt to suppress dissidents.

"To compare Hitler's atrocities to other wartime acts is like saying that it doesn't matter if a child brings home an elephant or a hamster, because they are both mammals with

108
four legs and two eyes. That may be true, but it obscures what most parents would find objectionable in an elephant as a pet," says North Carolina's Mr. Weinberg.

"To say that Nazis were just like anyone else is to obscure the fact that they were not just some soldiers who went wild in the heat of battle, but were people who tortured and killed other people as a matter of policy. That is a very different thing," he says.

Many U.S. scholars are also troubled by the call for a new national and unified version of history. "To a large extent, I think Habermas is right," says Mr. Craig. "The attempt to impose one theory on history and to identify one national past is reactionary. It is a reversion to an older kind of history that was popular years ago in Germany, and it flies in the face of recent advances in German historiography."

Post-1945 Period Is Hot

But U.S. historians also add that there is some merit to the call for a more balanced view of the German past.

"Of course you can't forget about the Nazis," says North Carolina's Mr. Jarausch. "Nor should you forget that there were things happening in Germany between the 1930's and 1945 that had nothing to do with Hitler. We do need a more complete history of the Third Reich, because, to date, history has been largely two-dimensional, looking at the victims and the monsters, but not the people in the middle."

The point, says Mr. Weinberg, is not that German historians are wrong to say that the German people can and should take pride in parts of their past. "The issue those historians are engaging is an important one. Germans have every right to have a sense of accomplishment in some of the things they have done in the last 30 or 40 years. But that is in no way incompatible with a realistic assessment of things that went horribly wrong in the past," he says.

Once the debate now raging among particular historians in West Germany dies down, says Mr. Feldman, "I think we will see the continued shift in German historiography away from emphasizing just the Nazi atrocities."

Already, he points out, the hottest area of concentration in German history is not the Nazi era, but the post-1945 period. "In that sense," he says, "the place of National Socialism in the historical literature is bound to be modified by the passage of time and the entry of younger scholars into the field. Those of us who grew up with World War II will just have to face that fact."

A SCHOLARLY WAR OF WORDS

German Historians Debate 'Revisionist' View of Third Reich

By WANDA MENKE-GLÜCKERT
 BONN

The controversy among historians here over this country's Nazi past reached the public arena last summer.

In the liberal weekly *Die Zeit* (July 11, 1986), Jürgen Habermas, professor of sociology and philosophy at the University of Frankfurt, launched a sharp attack against a group of conservative historians, accusing them of "apologetic tendencies in the writing of modern German history."

A principal target of Mr. Habermas's attack—and, indeed, the eye of the entire scholarly storm—was Ernst Nolte, a historian at the Free University of Berlin.

In an essay entitled "Between Myth and Revisionism: The Third Reich in the Perspective of the 1980's," which appeared in a collection called *Aspects of the Third Reich*, published in England in 1985, Mr. Nolte reasoned that a revision of the standard view of the Nazi era in Germany was necessary because the history of the Third Reich had been written mainly by the victors and had been turned into a "negative myth."

"Perhaps contemporary events suggest that it is possible to place the Third Reich as a whole in a new perspective," he wrote, "and to extend the negativity in a different direction from the classical theory of 'totalitarianism' of the 1950's."

'A Distorted Copy'

Among other things, Mr. Nolte argued that, in light of the declaration by the Zionist leader Chaim Weizmann in September 1939 that all Jews would fight on the side of England, Hitler was justified in treating Jews as prisoners of war.

Mr. Nolte further noted certain similarities between the Nazis' an-

nihilation of the Jews and the forced collectivization of farmland in the Soviet Union in 1929-30, when millions of peasants were driven from their villages into the tundra. "The so-called annihilation of the Jews during the Third Reich," he wrote, "was a reaction or a distorted copy and not a first act or an original."

Political Uses of History

In a later article published in the conservative daily *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* (June 6, 1986), Mr. Nolte maintained that the one feature of the Holocaust that distinguished it from other genocides was the "gassing procedure" used on the victims in the camps.

Mr. Habermas termed some of Mr. Nolte's arguments "adventuresome," and apparently others agree. Last month, officials of the German Research Society, following complaints from some Israeli scholars, informed Mr. Nolte that his participation in a project to publish the writings of Theodor Herzl, the founder of modern Zionism, would no longer be welcome.

But Mr. Habermas and other critics were less interested in the logic of Mr. Nolte's arguments concerning Nazism and the Holocaust than in the political uses to which they could be put.

For that reason, Mr. Habermas directed special contempt toward Michael Stürmer, professor of history at the University of Erlangen and an occasional adviser to Chancellor Helmut Kohl's government. Mr. Stürmer has called for an "interpretation of German history that doesn't live in trauma or lead to *Traumland*, but draws a national historical balance."

In reply, Mr. Habermas wrote: "Anyone who wants to drive the blush of shame over [the Holo-



Jürgen Habermas has criticized "apologetic tendencies in the writing of modern German history."

caust] from our cheeks by using meaningless phrases like 'obsession with guilt,' anyone who wants to call Germans back to a conventional kind of identity, destroys the only reliable basis of our tie to the West."

Another of Mr. Habermas's targets was Andreas Hillgruber, professor of contemporary history at the University of Cologne and the author of a book consisting of two long essays, *Two Kinds of Destruction: The Shattering of the German Reich and the End of European Jewry*, published in spring 1986.

In that book, Mr. Hillgruber writes eloquently of the struggles of the German troops against the onslaught of the Soviet army as it moved toward Berlin in 1944-45. In retrospect, he argues, historians must "identify" with those German forces, whose fierce defense of the Eastern front enabled thousands of civilians to flee from the advancing Red Army.

A standard interpretation of the end of the Third Reich is that, because the Nazis' extermination of the Jews continued until the German war effort was completely shut down, the long and bitter defense of the Eastern front prolonged the suffering and deaths in the concentration camps as well.

As Mr. Habermas read it, Mr. Hillgruber's impassioned defense of the Eastern campaign was an implicit sanctioning of the killing of millions of Jews. Few if any other scholars, however, have interpreted Mr. Hillgruber's work in such stark terms, and he is generally not considered a revisionist or an apologist for the Nazis.

Criticism Draws Counterattack

Indeed, Mr. Habermas's bitter invective has drawn considerable fire. His critics have said that he was "confusing issues," that his motivation was "political," and that his "patched up" offensive lacked "differentiation" and consisted of gross exaggerations.

In a much-noted contribution in *Die Zeit* (October 3, 1986)—one of a series of 12 articles on the revisionist controversy to appear in that publication—Martin Broszat, director of the Institute for Contemporary History in Munich, criticized Mr. Habermas for an oversensitivity that led to an exaggerated reaction. He specifically defended Mr. Hillgruber against Mr. Habermas's charges, arguing that his views on the Third Reich should not be judged solely on the basis of a single slim volume.

But Mr. Broszat expressed shock over Mr. Nolte's arguments concerning the Third Reich and the Holocaust. "Such arguments cannot be accepted or made palatable," he wrote, "especially when they come from such an esteemed scholar."

'GENERALIZATIONS ARE NOT HELPFUL'

Israelis Criticize Efforts to Minimize Unique Nature of Nazi Crimes

By HERBERT M. WATZMAN

JERUSALEM

Historians in Israel are alarmed about the apparent re-interpretation of the Holocaust by some West German scholars.

Specialists on the Nazi era observed with trepidation the recent publication of articles in Germany that, in their eyes, were attempts to minimize the unique nature of the Nazi slaughter of European Jewry. While they are pleased that the majority of German historians reacted angrily to such an interpretation, they believe the subject should not be left to the Germans themselves.

One leading critic of the German revisionist historians is Shaul Friedlander, professor of history at Tel Aviv University and one of Israel's leading experts on the Holocaust. He particularly attacked Ernst Nolte's comparison of the Nazi annihilation of the Jews to Stalin's massacre of the Russian peasants and Pol Pot's murder of his opponents in Cambodia.

"If you could really make comparisons like that, it would be a lot easier to explain," Mr. Friedlander

said. "But as a historian, I can see very well that generalizations are not helpful in this instance. Not because of the scale of the killings (it could be that Stalin killed more), and their criminality (which is identical), but because there is no other example to my knowledge of a government deciding that an entire

"The point seems not to be to re-think a theory but to relativize Nazi crimes."

race of millions of people spread all over a continent is to be brought together by all means at the disposal of the state and eliminated."

He continued: "The project and its mode of implementation are something specific to the Nazi machine. The choice of a total group, and its systematic execution, trying not to miss a single human being

and using industrial perfection to transport and destroy people by the best techniques they could employ—this cannot easily be compared to the Soviet exterminations, as criminal as they were."

"In any case, the comparison is not the problem. Such comparisons have been made before. Hannah Arendt compared the terror of the Soviets and the Nazis, and no one was shocked by that. But in this series of articles the point seems not to be to re-think a theory but to relativize Nazi crimes."

Others, including historians who do not specialize in the Holocaust, echoed Mr. Friedlander's criticism.

"I don't see Nolte's ideas as a legitimate scientific opinion, but rather as those of a man who wants to legitimize the Third Reich," said Yehoshua Arieli, a historian at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and a member of the board of the Israeli Historical Society.

Both Mr. Friedlander and Mr. Arieli are careful to distinguish between what they consider legitimate new work on the Nazi era and efforts to excuse the crimes of that

period. The process of historicization—the attempt to see the perpetrators of the Holocaust in the context of history and of the forces that acted upon them—need not lead to apologetics, they said. Such attempts are not new and may be inevitable, they added.

Motives Questioned

"The attempts to fit the Nazi era into German history as a whole began right after World War II," Mr. Arieli said. "There are all kinds of legitimate approaches. Historians, after all, have to try to see every event as a part of history and explain it in terms of circumstances and influences."

"But I think that those German historians who try to examine aspects of the Nazi era, be it the Eastern front or everyday life, without touching on the crimes of the Holocaust, nevertheless have to justify their choice of subject. The subjects are legitimate. The question is to what extent your motive is to try to present a normal picture of Nazi Germany while ignoring the horrors occurring at the same time."

Die Aphorismen, "Sprüche und Widersprüche," sind im dritten Band der im Kösel-Verlag, München, 1955 erschienenen, "Werke von Karl Kraus," enthalten. Der Band trägt den Titel, "Beim Wort genommen."

Des Weibes Sinnlichkeit ist der Urquell, an dem sich des Mannes Geistigkeit Erneuerung holt.

Der "Verführer," der sich rühmt, Frauen in die Geheimnisse der Liebe einzuweihen: Der Fremde, der auf dem Bahnhof ankommt und sich erbötig macht, dem Fremdenführer die Schönheiten der Stadt zu zeigen.

Ist eine Frau im Zimmer, ehe einer eintritt, der sie sieht? Gibt es das Weib an sich?

Nichts ist unergründlicher als die Oberflächlichkeit des Weibes.

Der Spiegel dient bloss der Eitelkeit des Mannes; die Frau braucht ihn, um sich ihrer Persönlichkeit zu versichern.

Das Geheimnis des Agitators ist, sich so dumm zu machen, wie seine Zuhörer sind, damit sie glauben, sie seien so gescheit wie er.

Es gibt Frauen, die nicht schön sind, sondern nur so aussehen.

Kosmetik ist die Lehre vom Kosmos des Weibes.

Nervenpathologie: Wenn einem nichts fehlt, so heilt man ihn am besten von diesem Zustand, indem man ihm sagt, welche Krankheit er hat.

Zur Vollkommenheit fehlte ihr nur ein Mangel.

Der Friseur erzählt Neuigkeiten, wenn er bloss frisieren soll. Der Journalist ist geistreich, wenn er bloss Neuigkeiten erzählen soll. Das sind zwei, die höher hinaus wollen.

Die Zeitungen haben zum Leben annähernd dasselbe Verhältnis, wie die Kartenaufschlägerinnen zur Metaphysik.

Kinder spielen Soldaten. Das ist sinnvoll. Warum aber spielen Soldaten Kinder?

Die Bildung hängt an seinem Leib wie ein Kleid an einer Modellpuppe. Bestenfalls sind solche Gelehrte Probiermamsellen der Fortschrittmode.

In einen hohlen Kopf geht viel Wissen.

Der Wert der Bildung offenbart sich am deutlichsten, wenn die Gebildeten zu einem Problem, das ausserhalb ihrer Bildungsdomäne liegt, das Wort ergreifen.

Die Aufnahmefähigkeit des produktiven Menschen ist gering. Der lesende Dichter macht sich verdächtig.

Wenn ein Künstler Konzessionen macht, so erreicht er nicht mehr als der Reisende, der sich im Ausland durch gebrochenes Deutsch verständlich zu machen sucht.

Ein Snob ist unverlässlich. Das Werk, das er lobt, kann gut sein.

Die Kritik beweist nicht immer ihren gewohnten Scharfblick; sie ignoriert oft die wertlosesten Erscheinungen.

Ehedem hatte ein Schuster ein persönliches Verhältnis zu seinen Stiefeln; heute hat der Dichter keines zu seinen Erlebnissen.

Es gibt keine Erzeuger mehr, es gibt nur mehr Vertreter.

Sie verzichten auf die erdewachsene Kunst und schätzen, was am Platz begehrt ist.

Die Kunst dient dazu, uns die Augen auszumischen. Was ist die Neunte Symphonie neben einem Gassenhauer, den ein Leierkasten und eine Erinnerung spielen!

Ein Leierkasten im Hof stört den Musiker und freut den Dichter.

Talent ist oft ein Charakterdefekt.

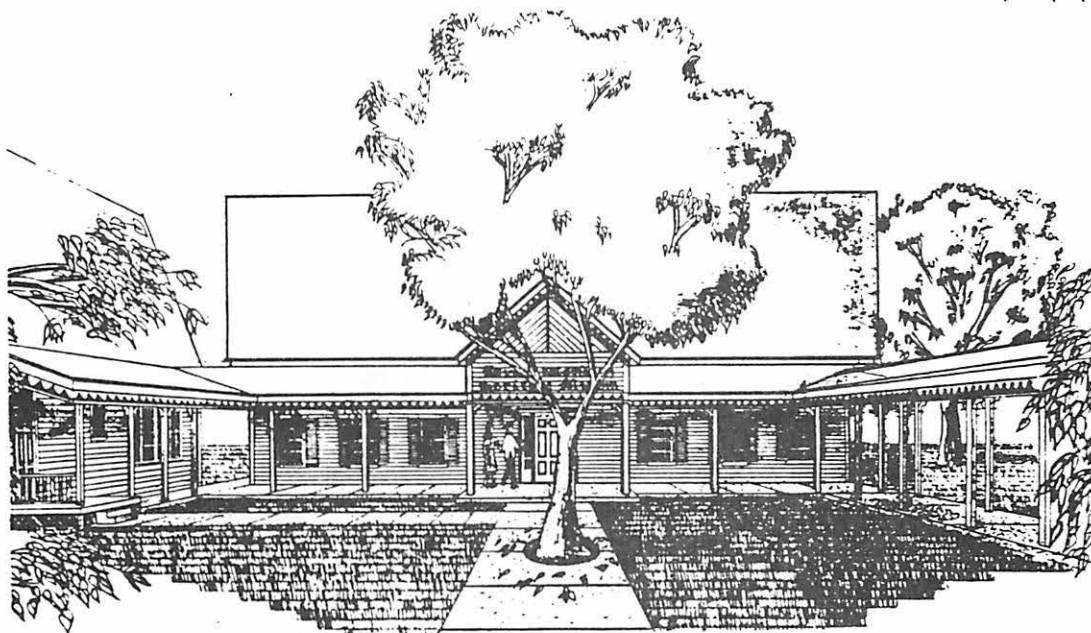
Künstler haben das Recht, bescheiden, und die Pflicht, eitel zu sein.

Der Philister langweilt sich und sucht die Dinge, die ihn nicht langweilen. Den Künstler langweilen die Dinge, aber er langweilt sich nie.

Dass einer sich der Sprache bedient, um zu sagen, dass ein Minister untauglich ist, macht ihn noch nicht zum Schriftsteller.

Das geschriebene Wort sei die naturnotwendige Verkörperung eines Gedankens und nicht die gesellschaftsfähige Hülle einer Meinung.

APHORISMEN



WENDISH HERITAGE MUSEUM EXPANDS FACILITIES

On Sunday, May 17, The Texas Wendish Heritage Museum., located in the historic community of Serbin near Giddings, held the ground-breaking ceremonies for an additional building. The construction of the new building is made possible through a grant from the Peter Foundation and the generosity of Miss Louise Peter. The 50x60 square foot building will be a fire-resistant structure designed to blend with the existing buildings.

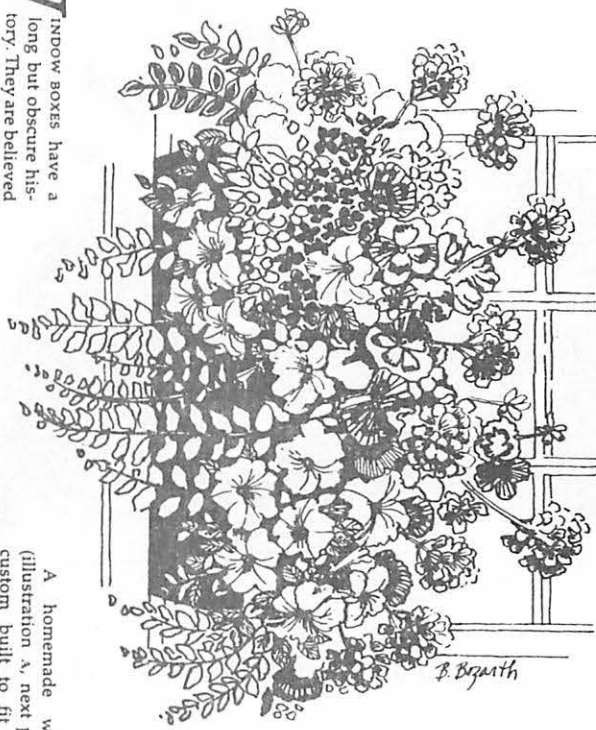
The style chosen for the new structure was suggested by the 19th Century parsonage of St. Paul's Lutheran Church and will be connected by covered walkways to the two existing buildings. The Museum is presently housed in the 1917 St. Paul's Parochial School House buildings. The addition will expand the exhibit area, and also contain a 12 x 20 foot fireproof vault for the Archives, a Library and Research area, office space, and workrooms.

The Museum preserves the story of the Wends, Slavic immigrants to Texas from Lusatia, an area comprising parts of Saxony and Prussia. Although a few families came to Texas in 1852-53, a group of over 500 Wends arrived in December of 1854 and founded a new homeland at Serbin in Lee County. They were joined by many others during the 19th Century, and the Wends formed sub-colonies in other parts of Texas. On exhibit are relics from the old country, as well as household, farm and church artifacts used by Wends in Texas. Folk dress and Wendish Easter eggs are two of the colorful permanent exhibits.

The library specializes in the history and genealogy of the Wends; the Archives preserves several hundred books in Wendish, German and English, as well as documents, manuscripts and photographs. The Museum is operated by the Texas Wendish Heritage Society.

The Museum is open on Sundays from 1-5 p.m., or by appointment. For further information, call Evelyn Kasper, Co-ordinator, at 409-242-3367, or Daphne Garrett, Archivist, at 409-242-3822 or 713-468-7516. Serbin is located 7 miles southwest of Giddings.

WINDOW BOXES GARDENS FOR CRAMPED QUARTERS



SUMMER PLANTS FOR WINDOW BOXES

MODERATE LIGHT

Begonia, Bedding: constant small pink flowers (8-15").
Fuchsia: graceful plant with drooping flowers, red to purple (9-18").
Geranium: see above
Foliage plants: coleus and caladium, German ivy, English ivy, trailing vinca, ferns, and many house plants



SHADE

Begonia, Bedding: see above
Coleus: bright-colored foliage
English ivy
Ferns
Trailing vinca: foliage
Wandering Jew (tradescantia): trailing
Potted plant from the house: philodendron, etc.

FULL SUN

Geranium: excellent plant flowering till frost, will do well in extremely hot conditions, can be brought indoors as potted plants (4-8").
Lantana: yellow to red, bushy, flowers late into fall (8-15").
Lobelia: edging plant, brilliant blue small flowers (4-6").
Petunia: many colors, one of the easiest to grow, blooms all summer (12-24").
Foliage plants: English ivy, vinca, both trailing plants.

WINDOW BOXES have a long but obscure history. They are believed to have contributed to the magnificence of the hanging gardens of Babylon, although today they are more likely to be found in modest settings—the window sill of a farmhouse, for example—rather than in palatial mansions. In *Puddinghead Wilson* Mark Twain described the profusion of window boxes in Dawson's Landing ("half a day's journey, per steamboat below St. Louis"), "in which grew a breed of geranium whose spread of intensely red blossoms accented the prevailing pink of the rose-clad house fronts like an explosion of flame." Twain was writing about the year 1830, so it is safe to assume that window boxes were permanent fixtures in the cities, towns, and villages of America many years before then.

Window boxes appeal to gardeners who enjoy the challenge of making the most of limited space. Although good window boxes look as if they were planted at random, they usually have been carefully planned. If the basic rules are followed, it is easy to grow these marvelous little gardens in any climate and adapt them to any style of architecture.

by Sondra Schneider

A homemade window box (illustration A, next page) can be custom built to fit a particular window sill, but the interior should be no smaller than six inches wide and six inches deep to allow sufficient growing space for the plants' roots. Wood and plastic are the best materials, as they both protect the roots from extremes of hot and cold. Metal boxes do not insulate well, making watering necessary several times a day in hot weather. Drainage holes also are essential. If you purchase a ready-made plastic box, it may be necessary to punch the holes yourself with an ice pick that has been heated on the kitchen stove.

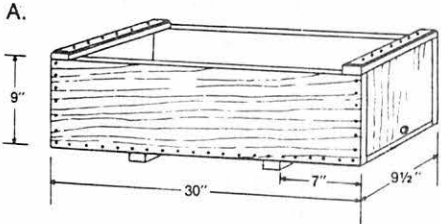
A fully planted window box is heavy and must be securely attached to the window frame with wire, and more than half the width of the box must rest on the windowsill. A box resting on a sloping sill should be made level by inserting wooden wedges (illustration B).

Once it is firmly situated, the box can be readied for planting. Begin by spreading a half inch of drainage material, such as pebbles or clay flowerpot shards, over the bottom, taking care not to clog the drainage holes. Fill the box with rich loam or a mixture of loam and peat moss, and add two quarts of

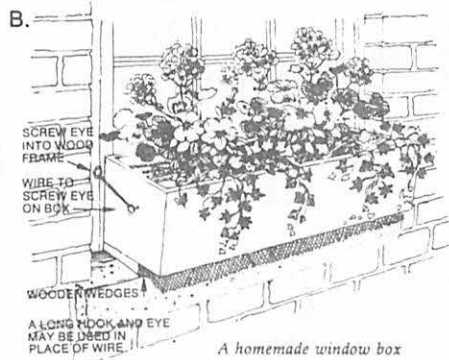
water containing water-soluble fertilizer. Let the box stand for about a week before planting to give the soil a chance to absorb all the nutrients from the fertilizer.

Plants in traditional window boxes are placed in staggered rows with tall plants in the rear and vines trailing over the front. A 30" x 9" box may have three geranium plants in the rear, two or three petunias in the middle, and three or four ivy plants in the foreground. Such an arrangement blooms beautifully from late May to late September. Other choices are marigolds, ranging in color from lemon to bronze, deep-blue lobelia, white petunias, and variegated vinca—or pink ivy geraniums combined with petunias and Swedish ivy. The nicotiana likes moderate light and has an exquisite scent. Morning-glories also like partial sunlight and can be trained to grow on strings up the sides of the window. Ferns thrive in shady locations, and the many shades of green and the varied shapes of the fronds are stunning in any window box. For a touch of color, a combination of ferns with hanging fuchsia is most effective. (A listing of easy-to-grow plants that thrive in conditions ranging from full sun to full shade appears on this page.)

Window-box gardens grow extremely well in a city environment. Boston's historic Beacon Hill, for example, is particularly famous for the beauty and profusion of its window plantings. For the past seventeen years the Beacon Hill Garden Club and the Beacon Hill Civic Association have sponsored window-box contests with prizes going to the best boxes planted in sunny and shady locations, the most unusual box, the most spectacular box, and various other categories. To be eligible the window box must be located within the Beacon Hill historic district and visible from a public way. The civic association and the garden club have also published an excellent booklet, *City Window Box Gardening*, from which much of the information for this article was taken. The booklet may be ordered by sending twenty-five cents and a stamped self-addressed envelope to the current garden-club president, Mrs. Caroline Brogna, 21 West Cedar Street, Boston, Mass. 02108.



This box is made from one-inch-thick number-two pine fastened with galvanized screws or screw nails. Drill half-inch drainage holes at both ends and center the bottom. Apply two generous coats of exterior house paint inside and out.



A homemade window box

FAMILIES.....TOGETHER

descendants of Henry + Mary (Hummel) STAHL

STAHL

Family Name

-113-

Sample Invitation

DATE Sunday, August 16, 1987 TIME 10:00 A.M. til ??
 (meat, drinks & paper products provided)
 PLACE JAHNSEN'S PARTY HOUSE COST - 0 -
 ADDRESS BULVERDE ROAD ACTIVITIES VISITING, SWIMMING,
BULVERDE TX 78163 HORSESHOES, DOMINOES
 City State Zip

PLEASE BRING SALADS, VEGETABLE SIDE DISHES, DESSERTS

FAMILY PHOTOS - display table will be available

COMMENTS PARKING AVAILABLE NEXT DOOR IN THEATRE LOT IN ORDER TO LEAVE PARTY HOUSE LOT FREE FROM TRAFFIC

PARENTS ARE EXPECTED TO SUPERVISE CHILDREN SWIMMING. ALSO, INSTRUCT YOUR CHILDREN TO STAY IN FENCED IN PARTY HOUSE LOT. (300 acres of woods are out there to get lost in.)

Please complete the lower portion of this letter, detach and return same by August 10 Date

To: NAME E. R. JAHNSEN PHONE 438-2339 **RSVP**
 ADDRESS Rt. 3, Box 3013
Wetmore, Texas 78163
 City State Zip
 PLEASE HELP SPREAD THE WORD....

Enter stage left and clear the aria!

Houston Post, May 31-87
Act I

Sent by Vernon Schuder
Act III

Our opera opens in the sleepy Bavarian village of Ossten, where the peasants have gathered to complain about the shoddy condition of the kingdom, singing:

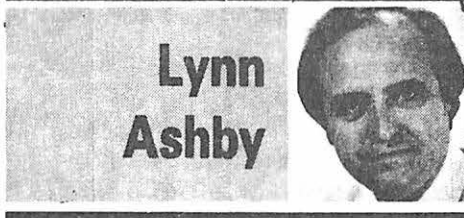
*Der autobahns mit pits,
 der kinderskoolen krummer,
 prizzons stinker,
 parks a clinker,
 Dis kingdom ist ein bummer.*

They march up the hill to the palace to demand that the king, Klementz the Cheap, do something, singing the poignant *Grotte to der Max* (In the flight of life, this place is the Hindenburg).

The scene switches to the palace where the king is sitting on the throne while singing the rollicking *In der audio, Baylor Bozo* (In your ear, Mark White).

Just then a delegation from the king's alma mater, Mustang Institute for the Arrogant, arrives to query the king about alleged payments to athletes, asking the musical question, *Vee Haf Vays* (What did you know and when did you know it?). The king adamantly says it's all right, explaining:

*Der NCAA ist ein wimper
 Der Konference ist a limper.
 Deutsche marks for ballen players,
 Fazzen outten from der payers.*



Act II

The scene is the legislative chamber, where the lawmakers are doing battle over whether to raise taxes. The majority Demokraters break into the rousing *Brokkenbudget Polka*, but the minority party, der Republikers, counter with the chant, *Bleeden hearters, save der quarters* (One man's starving orphan is another man's leech in the free enterprise system).

The assistant king, Hobby the Even Cheaper, sings his lament, *Ach! Mein Pocketbooker Aches* (Must we tax polo ponies, too?).

At this point, Lewis von Haussenspeaker sings the opera's best-known aria, the haunting *Vin Von for der Gibber*, which contains the refrain:

*Sturm und drang,
 Der plot, it thickens.
 So sell der plane,
 You prairie chickens.*

It is dawn on the last day of the battle. At stage left is Klementz the Cheap with the Republikers, who sing the rowdy ballad about cutting the budget, *Chopperfattenoff*. This is answered on stage right by the Demokraters with the taunting *Hunker in ein Bunker*.

Between them then comes the Treasure-fuhrer, Bullockbobber, who sings his lament, *Gimmegolden Brudderbum* (Brother, can you spare a dime?).

Each side blames the other for the fiscal fiasco. It begins with the Demokraters mocking the king with their show-stopper:

*Der GOPper gruppen ist der kleepers,
 Sedco! Ach, for losers weepers.
 Klementz ist ein ducken lame.
 10-dollar oil der name of game.*

The king responds with the hilarious *Connally und Barnes Kreditkaper* which raises the telling point, *Demokraters kashflowitz mari-ners boozeruppen* (You people spend money like drunken sailors).

The curtain falls as the entire chorus sings:

*Budgetbellyupper, volks.
 Nein Deutsche marks en der fund.
 Clossen skoolen, open prizzons.
 Gotterdammerung!*

(Pray for a hurricane).

GERMAN TEXANS' GENEALOGY SECTION

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

BITS AND PIECES AND NEWS

Let the Buyer Beware In the last issue, we mentioned books being offered by Elizabeth Yourname Ross. Other genealogical publications from coast to coast are also warning about Elizabeth _____ Ross. The same goes for Sharon Taylor, Vicki Lee Kerr, Jenny's Inc., Roots Research, Prairie States Publishing, Search and Research, Walter Manning, Cynthia Dean, and the well known Beatrice Bayley. Some of these names were new to your genealogy editor, but all are offering some sort of family book or other product based on common surnames. Also be on the lookout for Halbert's Inc. of Bath OH offering "The Amazing Yourname New World Registry." Regarding Elizabeth Ross, the National Genealogy Society has stated, "This latest, flagrant example of false advertising has been brought to the attention of the Consumer Protection Division of the U.S. Postal Service. In order to pursue this matter, the Postal Service needs to know of people who have ordered one of these books, believing it to have been compiled by a member of the family in question." Contact the Postmaster. (from the Immigrant Genealogical Society Newsletter)

Locating Places (and More) in Germany In previous issues we have recommended the resources and services of the Immigrant Genealogical Society. From their March/April 1987 Newsletter comes this offer: If you know the approximate name of your ancestral village in Germany, but have no idea as to where it is located, send a self-addressed stamped envelope and \$5.00 (\$3.00 for IGS members). The IGS will send a photocopy of the description from the German gazetteer, an English translation of the German, the zip code for writing to anyone in the town, and a photocopy of the area of the map which includes your town. With the same order, for an additional \$3.00, they will check the German telephone directories for names of current residents bearing the surname of interest. You will receive this listing, a sample letter in German, with the English translation, for writing to these possible relatives. For an additional \$2.00, they will send the address of the local church(es) with a letter seeking information. Contact: Immigrant Genealogical Society, 5043 Lankershim Blvd., North Hollywood CA 91601.

Another Source To Locate Towns Genealogy Unlimited can locate most towns in the 1871-1918 German Empire. Send \$2.50 per town-name search. We have recommended Genealogy Unlimited before as an excellent source of books, maps, and archival storage supplies. Send for their catalogue. Write: Genealogy Unlimited, Inc., Dept J, 789 S. Buffalo Grove Road, Buffalo Grove IL 60089.

National Archives, Fort Worth Branch Look in your library for the March/April 1987 issue of the National Genealogy Society's Newsletter for an excellent one-page (p. 35) summary of the resources available at the Fort Worth Branch of the National Archives. You don't have to go all the way to Washington D.C.!

National Archives, Microfilm Rental Program The National Archives has announced that individuals can now participate in the Microfilm Rental Program. The program also introduces new lower rental fees both for direct participants and for those who order through institutions (libraries or genealogical societies). Interested individuals can request a copy of the Microfilm Rental Program brochure by writing to: National Archives Microfilm Rental Program, P O Box 2940, Hyattsville MD 20784.

Dallas County Families The Dallas County Pioneer Association announces publication of Proud Heritage, Pioneer Families of Dallas County, containing over 230 articles on the families of Dallas County prior to 1880. The book is over 300 pages, and the index contains over 8,000 names. Send \$34.69 per copy (this includes \$2.18 tax and \$2.50 postage/handling) to: Dallas County Pioneer Association, P O Box 12496, Dallas TX 75225.

FROM OUR MEMBERS

The following section was compiled by your Genealogy Editor from information 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.

Another note: If you plan to submit an article for publication, please note the manuscript specifications published inside the back cover of each issue. Here they are again: We will consider only materials typed, single spaced, on 8 1/2" by 11" white paper, with only 1/4" margin on all sides. Although you see a nice margin in the final Newsletter, our printer does this for us. Remember, your typing must be almost edge-to-edge. Your Genealogy Editor and the Editor-in-Chief evaluate all materials for the readership value of both the content and the typed format.

Harvey E. Gabler #2 Parade Court, Sacramento CA 95817 reports good news. From the one-time listing of his interest in the Haak family in our Summer 1986 Newsletter, he received two very good contacts by correspondence. From a GTHS member, Annette Parker of Tuscola IL, came welcome information concerning his grandmother's brother and his family. From a non-member who got Harvey's address from a Newsletter reader came information about his great grandmother's older brother as well as about the burial site of their mother. Harvey received a copy of a diary that August Haak kept of his voyage to Texas on the "Ben Nevis," the ship that brought the Wendish group of immigrants to Texas. Now Harvey knows that he has contact with the Wends on both sides of his family.

Esther Wiedenfeld Rt 1, Box 150-B, Comfort TX 78013 is looking for more information on the Moehring, Fowell, Tegener, and Degener families. She is looking for descendants of Clara Moehring Fowell as well as for her brother's children. Clara lived in Kendall County after 1900, specifically 1908-1920. She is also looking for additional information on Fritz Tegener, the leader of the Union group of Germans who were killed in the Nueces Massacre, August 10, 1862. Fritz lived in the Turtle Creek area of Kerr County. Esther is also looking for information on Edward Degener. He lived with his family in Sisterdale, Kendall County, from 1853 (?) until the Civil War. After the Civil War, he moved to San Antonio. She is looking for descendants who could help in research on the "Treue der Union" monument in Comfort where two of Edward's sons were buried after the Nueces Massacre.

Don Sondergeld 20 Farm Hill Road, West Hartford CT 06107 wants to find descendants of Michael Sondergold or Sondesgeld and his sister Anne, the wife of George Menz or possibly Benz. Michael, Anne, and her three children, Benjamin, Thielmann, and Louise, arrived at Galveston on the "Eberhardt" on

From Our Members (continued)

December 5, 1845. Does anyone know what happened to them or to their descendants?

Evelyn V. Horton P O Box 530037, Grand Prairie TX 75053-0037 would like to contact anyone working on the Necker family. She is particularly interested in those with roots in the provinces of Brandenburg and Pommern. These Neckers were of the Lutheran confession and have been found in these areas as early as 1600.

Mary Anne Weishuhn 109 Bluebonnet Dr.S., Uvalde TX 78801 has submitted a lengthy list of names for the Genealogical Exchange section. Of these, she describes her research on two families: Ordner and Ernst. She is interested in Frantz Ordner, born about 1803, in Alsace-Lorraine, a great, great grandfather of her husband Larry. Frantz married Henrietta Ernst, daughter of Maximilian Ernst and Sophia Schener. Sophia's maiden name was also found on records as Schoener, Schene, and Schena. The second of their six children, Sophia Margaretha (listed on one Census record as Josephine) married Ernst Friedrich Weishuhn. Your genealogy editor furnished Mary Anne with copies from her family files of the marriage, army discharge, and immigration papers for Peter Ordner, believed to be a brother to Frantz. Peter's records show that he was born in St. Avold canton, Moselle department, in France. This appears to be in modern-day Lorraine. Mary Anne's interest in the Ernst family stems from the marriage mentioned above. She wondered if Maximilian Ernst could be related to Friedrich Ernst of Industry. Your genealogy editor's previous correspondence with GTHS member Miriam York of Giddings (who is a descendant of Friedrich Ernst of Industry) showed that these two Ernst families are not related. See also "The Name of Friedrich Ernst," by Miriam York in the Summer 1981 issue of our GTHS Newsletter. This information was also shared with Mary Anne. Mary Anne also thanks GTHS members Arliss Treybig of El Campo and Geneva Tetley of Granite Shoals for their previous help in locating records and finding relationships.

Rine/Pittman/Hoffman/Chipman/Wight/Herber/Reinhardt/Rothenbach/Gembler/Reus

Thaddeus C. Rine came to Texas around the time of the Civil War with his wife, Missouri Ann nee Pittman and some of their ten children. We know nothing of Missouri Ann except that she was born in Mississippi. Thaddeus was active in the civil government of Bandera county in the years 1865 to 1880-serving a term as sheriff-then deputy district clerk- justice of the peace-district clerk-and a second term as sheriff, before moving to Bexar county in 1880. His father, George C. Rine and mother were in Bexar county and Bandera county possibly before Thaddeus. Three of George C. Rine daughters married into the Mormon colony of Elder Wight- Mary B. Rine married Andrew Hoffman Sept.5,1863-Laura Rine married Heber Chipman July,17,1865 Martha A. Rine married Loamie Wight April 27,1866.

We know George C. Rine and his wife died while in Bandera county and children were born to Thaddeus and Missouri Ann in Bandera county but we can find no birth or death records.

Caspar Herber, his wife and son Theodor had land in the Fisher-Miller colony but learned upon arriving in Texas that the land in the Fisher-Miller grant was unavailable. Prince Solms Braunfels gave them thirty acres and a town lot in the New Braunfels area. They stayed there two years and then moved to Bexar county.

George C. Reinhardt and wife, Anna Marie, nee Rothenbach, lived in Bexar county. We know little about them, particularly the Rothenbach family.

Johann Christen Gembler came to Bexar county in 1860, settling on a farm on St. Hedwig road. He first married Ida Reus who died after bearing two sons-Adolph and Fritz. He then married Rosa Pauline Herber who bore four children before her death in 1904- Herbert, Arthur Meta, and Ilma.

from: Inez Guthrie, 5813 Northgap, San Antonio TX 78213; (512) 657-0435

Klinksiek/Kirchoff/Weiershausen/Kuhlmann/Boos/Ransleben/Ernst/Baethge 117

I am fairly new in genealogical research; I started about a year ago. I started my research of the Klinksiek family but found a lot of info about my other family names in the process. I am in a rare situation in that all of my ancestors came to the Gillespie county area from Germany in the years 1845 to 1876. So now I am actively researching the eight family names of my great grandparents. I am keeping all of my information on a personal computer using a genealogy program that I purchased. I now have over 4000 descendants through six generations of these family names. I am a computer programmer by profession and have written my own programs to create the reports that I need. My near term goal is to get one of my family trees up-to-date in time for a family reunion in October.

Heinrich Phillip Klinksiek, Sr. (1828-1901) and his wife, Agnese Wilhemina (nee Rahe), with their children Heinrich William, Louisa (later Mrs. Conrad August Moldenhauer), Henrietta (later Mrs. Fritz Wilhelm Kirchoff), Heinrich Jr., August and Augusta (later Mrs. Henry Cowan) came to Fredericksburg from Kleekamp, Kreis Halle, Regierungsbezirke Minden, Westphalia. Heinrich William emigrated in 1871 and the rest of the family came a few years later. The Klinksiek's lived in Gillespie and Kendall counties.

John Phillip Kirchoff (1819-1901) and his wife, Francisco Charlotte (nee Eggert), with their children Heinrich, Fritz Wilhelm, W. F. August and Charlotta Wilhelmina (later Mrs. Heinrich William Klinksiek) came to Fredericksburg from Versmold, Westphalia. Heinrich emigrated in 1867 and the rest of the family came in Nov 1869 on the ship "Galveston". This family settled in Gillespie county.

Johann Daniel Weiershausen (1806-1881) and his wife, Christine (nee Ankel), with their children Heinrich, Marie Catharina (later Mrs. Christian Kusenberger), Friedrich, Anna and Johan came from Manderbach, Dillkreis, Wiesbaden and landed at Indianola in Dec 1845. Christine and young Johan died soon after landing. Johann Daniel (known as Daniel), Heinrich and Marie Catharina came to Fredericksburg, but I have found no further records for Friedrich and Anna. Heinrich died in 1862 in the massacre at the Nueces River and is buried at the Treue Der Union monument in Comfort. Daniel was the County Treasurer in 1851 and in the 1860's a county commissioner in Gillespie county.

Johan Ludwig Kuhlmann (1821-?) married Annalies Elizabeth Alberthal in 1852 and after she died, he married Johanna Barbara Kahlemann/Kannemann in 1856. Their children were Anna Elizabeth (later Mrs. Franz Marschall), Adam Heinrich, Bertha (later Mrs. Wilhelm Weiershausen), Carl and Gustav. They lived in Gillespie county.

Michael Boos, Sr. (1798-1884), his wife Marie and their two children Michael and Mathias came from Frohnhofen, Erbach, Darmstadt, Hessen. They sailed on "Ammerland" and landed at Galveston in Oct 1851. I think that two daughters came with their own families about the same time. The Boos family settled on the Pedernales River near Fredericksburg.

Julius Johan Ludwig Ransleben (1814-1897) and his wife Maria (nee Spannagel) arrived at Galveston in 1846 on the ship "Mathilde". He married Josephine Klier in 1852, who was the mother of his children. The children were Karl Louis, Gustav Rudolph Max, Oskar Wilhelm Antonio, Julius Johan Ludwig, Fritz, Josephine Marie Sophie (later Mrs. Theodor Boos), Friedrich Hilmar, Guido Eduard Burchard and Herman. They lived in Gillespie and Kendall counties.

(continued)

Conrad Ernst (1809-1886), his wife Sophie (nee Rothacker), and their children, Sophia (later Mrs. Heinrich Dietz Sr.), August Conrad and Heinrich left their home in Repner, Braunschweig. They sailed on the "Gerhard Hermann" and landed at Galveston in Jan 1846. The two youngest children, Julchen Conradine (later Mrs. Peter Tatsch) and Friedrich Carl were born after they arrived at Fredericksburg.

Heinrich Baethge (1818-1888), his wife Conradine (nee Pape) and their children Henry and Julianne (later Mrs. Peter Tatsch) left their home in Proistett/Proitze and arrived at Galveston in Nov 1854 on the "Neptune". Their other children, Ferdinand and Conradina (later Mrs. Friedrich Carl Ernst) were born after their arrival in Gillespie county.

Debbie Klinksiek
3702 Orrell Ct.
Austin, Tx 78731
(512) 345-6519 (home)
(512) 346-4980 (work)

Muehlenbruch/Poole

I am seeking descendants of Friedrich Franz MUEHLENBRUCH (born 1805, Mecklenburg, Germany; died 1865/66, (Washington) Texas) and Rosine/Roseanne _____ (born about 1822 in Strasbourg, France). His wills in (Washington) Texas list children Abram Augustus and Mary Henriette. She married Alberry P. POOLE in (Washington) Texas in 1866. The 1880 census of Washington County shows a son John, age 17, with Rosina.

I have much MUEHLENBRUCH ancestry to exchange.

Dorothy L. Miller
540 Solano N.E.
Albuquerque, NM 87108

CASPER DANZ FAMILY REUNION

The 17th annual Casper Danz family reunion will be held at LBJ State Park Community Center, Ranch Road 1, Stonewall, Texas, on Sunday, October 4, 1987. Registration beginning at 10 AM. Barbecue served at 12:30 PM and will be sold by the pound. Bring your favorite "covered dish"; your favorite beverages. Please RSVP not later than September 25th, total number in your family that will attend. Also, send address corrections or mailing list additions to:

Dorothy Bauer
History and Family Tree Chairman
2730 South Congress
Austin, Texas 78704

A HABERMANN FAMILY IN TEXAS

The descendants of George, Babbette and Anna Maria Habermann will hold their 24th Annual Habermann Reunion at Landa Park in New Braunfels on June 21st. George, Babbette and Anna Maria are the children of Johan Conrad Habermann, a flour and saw miller from Vorrä, Hershbruck, Bavaria; and his second wife, Margaret Braunlein. They were Lutherans.

George Habermann was born 25 March 1863 and attended schools in Vorrä and Altsdorf. He served as a soldier in the 74th Bavarian Infantry in Nürnberg from 1883 to 1885. He experienced wanderlust and arrived at the Port of New York on 18 August 1888. In the same year he went to Galveston, and then to New Braunfels where he farmed. He married Angelina Junemann, a Catholic, and their children were reared Catholic. They resided in the New Braunfels--San Antonio area.

George sent for his two younger sisters, Babbette and Anna Maria, and they arrived at Galveston in 1898. Babbette married Paul Dorn at New Braunfels and they later moved to Woodsboro, Refugio County where Paul farmed. They had three children, Conrad, Annie and Katie, who married and also farmed at Woodsboro.

Anna Maria worked in a bakery in San Antonio where she met Nickolaus Wuertele. They were married at St. John's Ev. Lutheran Church in San Antonio. They lived in New Braunfels for a short time and then made their permanent home in Austin where Nick worked as a baker. They had 15 children, three of whom died in infancy or early childhood. The nine girls and three boys were a closely knit family. They gathered at Anna Maria's home every Sunday evening with their families until she died in January, 1961.

There are three branches of the Habermann family--the San Antonio, Woodsboro and Austin groups. Each group takes turns hosting the Annual Habermann Family Reunion, and they are working on a family history to commemorate their 25th Reunion in 1988.

Judith Renker
4010 Deer Trail
Temple, TX 76501

CONRAD ERBEN - MARGURETTA SEIDEMANN

Conrad was born on June 10, 1821 in Koblenz, Germany, a small town in the Rhineland-Palatinate area, and is located at the apex where the Mosel River meets the Rhine River. He migrated to the United States in 1845 according to a German Immigration to Texas list in the book "A New Land Beckoning" by Geue. He came as a single man, age 24, no religion shown, and sailed aboard the STRABO, a vessel out of Antwerp, Belgium. He landed at the port of Galveston, Texas and then moved on to Guadalupe County and later settled in Comal County. In late 1846 or early 1847, he met and married Marguretta Seidemann, a widow with one child by the name of Peter.

After their marriage (which I have never been able to confirm), there were six more children; Marie, Anna, Conrad (my grandfather), Franz, Carl and Emma. They remained in Comal county but later moved to Bexar county. Conrad died on his 49th birthday, June 10, 1870 and Marguretta died on May 6, 1896 at the age of 72. Both are buried somewhere in or near San Antonio, Texas.

Some of the discrepancies that I have yet to clear are:

1. "A New Land Beckoning" immigration list shows Conrad as coming from Horcheim, Germany.
2. Family here-say says that Conrad was due to be ordained a priest and left Germany because. . .?
3. Conrad and Marguretta met on the ship coming over to America. Her husband died on the way and they, Conrad and Marguretta were married by the ships captain. Impossible unless Marguretta's last name was not Seidemann as there is no one listed by that name on the immigration list.
4. There seems to be no existing marriage liscense for them unless it is somewhere that I have not written to and I have written to 6 or 8 possible county court houses.

Since I am strictly a novice at Genealogy, this being my first research, do you have any suggestions for me?

from: Walter C. Moser, 8803 Valley View Lane, Houston TX 77074

GTGS 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
Dorothy Busby Rt 2, Box 2070 Boerne TX 78006 512/537-4512	Naumann Brabandt Carby Kuehn Korn Busby Harryman Seale O'Neill	Fayette, Bsstrop Fayette, Bastrop Fayette Fayette, Bastrop Fayette DeWitt, Karnes Goliad, Karnes Gonzales, Wilson Gonzales, Wilson	Lutheran Methodist Methodist Methodist
Mary Olson 4705 Hillside Dr. Arlington TX 76013 817/429-0863	Schroeder Dietzel Allman Imhoff	Galveston, Johnson, Bell Galveston Cooke Galveston	Lutheran, Catholic Luth, Cath Catholic
Inez M Guthrie 5813 Northgap San Antonio TX 78239 512/657-0435	Herber Hunbardt Rothenbach Rine Gemblar Pittman	Comal, Bexar Bexar Bexar Bexar, Bandera Bexar Bexar, Bandera	Cath, Luth Cath, Luth (?) Cath, Luth (?) Methodist Lutheran Methodist (?)
M/M L.A. Sembritzky P O Box 544 Fredericksburg TX 78624 512/997-2286	Sembritzky Metzger Schnerr Hein Garner Brockhoff	Gillespie Gillespie, Mason Gillespie Gillespie Mason Gillespie	Lutheran Catholic Lutheran Lutheran ? Catholic
Debbie Klinksiek 3702 Orrell Ct Austin TX 78731 512/345-6519	Klinksiek Kirchoff Weiershausen/ Weyershausen Kuhlmann Boos Ranslaben Ernst Baethge	Gillespie, Kendall Gillespie, Mason Gillespie, Blanco Gillespie Gillespie Gillespie, Kendall Gillespie Gillespie	Lutheran Lutheran
Eileen Albert 3256 Mineral Springs Rd Sterling IL 61081 815/626-2168	Albert Henninger Huebner Dreithaler	Austin, Fayette Austin Austin Austin	Lutheran Lutheran Catholic Catholic

Genealogical Exchange, continued

Member	Researching Families	Tex. County Settled	Religion
Martha M Guethle 322 Rua de Matta San Antonio TX 78232 512/494-4765	Moss/Maas	Bexar, Fayette	
	Groos	Fayette, Bexar	
	von Rosenberg	Fayette	
	Fink	Fayette	
	Bauer	Calhoun	
	Smith/Schmidt	Calhoun	Catholic
	Rathgens	Calhoun	Catholic
	Owen	Calhoun	Catholic
	Ludwig	Calhoun	
	Kessler	Calhoun	
Weigand	Calhoun		
Duell/Doell	Calhoun		
Mark S. Heep 5415 Mossgrey Spring TX 77373 713/353-2873	Heep	Travis, Hays Gillespie	Cath, Luth, Methodist
	Lips	Travis, Hays	Lutheran
Walter C Moser 8803 Valley View Ln Houston TX 77074 713/776-2348	Erben	Guadalupe, Comal	Catholic (?)
	Seidemann	Guadalupe, Comal	?
Maurice Wendt 317 Hallmark Ft Worth TX 76134 817/293-0114	Wendt	Austin	Lutheran
	Schulke	Austin	Lutheran
George H Zeiss 109 Seton Way Santa Cruz CA 95060 408/427-3236	Holzmann	Austin, Fayette	?
	Krohne	Washington, Burleson	Lutheran
	Zeiss	Washington	Lutheran
Gladys J Krause P O Box 85 Round Top TX 78954 409/249-3252	Krause	Fayette	Lutheran
	Kautz	Fayette	Lutheran
	Jaster	Fayette	Lutheran
	Werner	Fayette, Washington	Lutheran
Judith Renker 4010 Deer Trail Temple TX 76504 817/778-5960	Renker	Bastrop, Lee, Caldwell, Guadalupe	Methodist
	Wuertele/Wurtele	Travis, Potter, Harris, Galveston, El Paso	Lutheran
	Habermann	Comal, Bexar, Travis Refugio	Luth & Cath
	Kunkel	Bastrop, Lee	
	Vogel	Caldwell	Methodist
Jean L Epperson Rt 2, Box 162 Dayton TX 77535 713/576-2378	Goetzmann	Harris	Lutheran
	Janisch	Harris	Lutheran

Genealogical Exchange, continued

Member	Researching Families	Tex. County Settled	Religion
Dorothy A. Bauer 2730 S Congress Austin TX 78704 512/442-7737 *also looking for other locations on these families	Danz	Gillespie	Lutheran
	Bock	Gillespie	Lutheran
	Rissling	DeWitt*	Lutheran
	Schweimler	Gillespie*	Lutheran
	Knaup	Gillespie*	Lutheran
	Weinheimer	Gillespie	Catholic
	Petsch/Pötsch	Gillespie	Catholic
	Jackmuth	Gillespie, Comal Guadalupe	Catholic, Protestant
	Michels	Bastrop, Harris	Cath, Ger Meth
	Schachte/Schachten	Harris, Galveston	Catholic
	Weiner>Weiners	Galveston, Harris	Catholic
Wilmes	Bastrop, Harris	Catholic	
Bauer/Bowers	Travis, Matagorda	Catholic	
Kathy Matalik 776 Muehl Rd Seguin TX 78155 512/379-3745	Rinn	Austin	Lutheran (?)
	Bubela	Fayette	Lutheran
	Manak	Bell	Catholic
Mary Anne Weishuhn 109 Bluebonnet Dr S Uvalde TX 78801	Weishuhn	Colorado	Catholic
	Brune	Colorado	Lutheran
	Ordner	Colorado	Catholic
	Brüdigam	Colorado	?
	Steinmeyer	Colorado	Catholic
	Ernst	Colorado	Catholic
	Aschenbach	Colorado	Lutheran
	Meyer	Colorado	Lutheran
	Schmid/Schmidt	Colorado	Catholic
	Hüls	Colorado	?
	Patter/Potter	Colorado	Catholic
	Schöllmann	Colorado	Catholic
	Hoffmann	Colorado	Catholic
	Schneider/ Schieder	Medina, Colorado	Catholic
	Hunt	Burleson, Colorado	Presby, Bapt
	Burttschell	Colorado	Catholic
Parks	Matagorda, Washington		
Theumann	Colorado	Catholic	
März	Colorado	Catholic	
Palm	Austin	Lutheran	
Juanita M Jones 4413 55th St Lubbock TX 79414 806/793-3938	Meyers	Travis, Coryell, Scurry	?
	Chambers	Travis, Lampasas, Scurry	Prim. Baptist
	Underwood	Cooke, Parker, Kent	Baptist
	Lowrance	Parker, Scurry, Kent	Presbyterian(?)

Clara Amalia Haas, age 91, died April 5, 1987, in New Braunfels. She was the widow of noted New Braunfels/Comal County historian Oscar Haas. Burial was in Comal Cemetery. Survivors include daughters Emmy May Stevens of Louisville KY; Virginia Dramer of San Leandro CA; son Eugene Haas of Boerne TX, sister Norma Parker of McAllen TX; 14 grandchildren; and 14 great grandchildren.

Old German Cooking

P.O. Box 2292 Twin Falls, Idaho 83303-2292



A cookbook filled with hundreds of

RARE GERMAN RECIPES

FROM THE

OLD COUNTRY

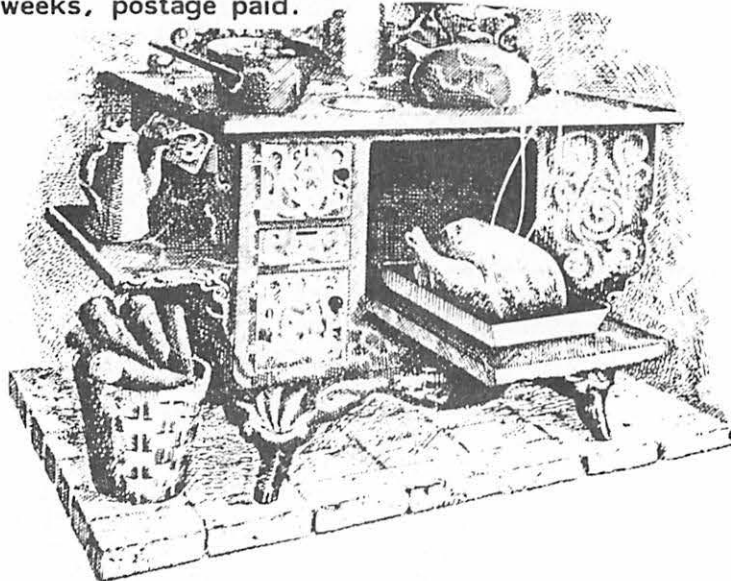


Almost all of these delectable recipes have been passed down from generation to generation by the descendants of the Old Country.

Some date back as far as 320 years !!

I understand that our group must collect \$6.95 + \$2.00 for shipping and handling for each cookbook sold. This must be collected by checks or money orders (no cash) and after doing this we will send all the checks and money orders along with the order forms back to Old German Cooking in the return envelopes provided. I understand after doing this Old German Cooking will pay us a fee of \$2.50 for each cookbook sold. I also understand Old German Cooking will deliver to each purchaser their cookbook within approximately four weeks, postage paid.

*Fundraiser
For
Local
groups!*



Art Show

The contract for Ms. Sanders' Winedale Show stipulates no less than 12 art works consisting of any combination of media the artist desires (drawings, collages, paintings, sculpture, etc). The show will open in March, 1988 and run for six months. - *March 6, 2:00 P.M.*

125

Catalog

Funds are requested to produce a catalog of an art show to be titled The Texas Scene-Round Top. The catalog would be 5 3/4" X 9", about 24 pages long with black and PMS match for cover and four-color and gloss varnish text. There would be 20 four-color reproductions of artwork sized 3" X 4 1/2", two artworks to a page.

An 8-page history of the early German settlers of the Round Top area will be included, to be written by Dr. Stephenie O'Brien Yearwood.

Twelve thousand dollars is needed to produce 2500 of the catalogs.

This art catalog would become a very lively history of the German people of early Texas. It would continue to be an item of value long after the show.

The Winedale Historical Center is a non-profit organization. Thus funding for the catalog could be directed to the Historical Center and be rendered tax-deductible.

Christine Moor Sanders

P.O. Box 619

Woodville, Texas 75979

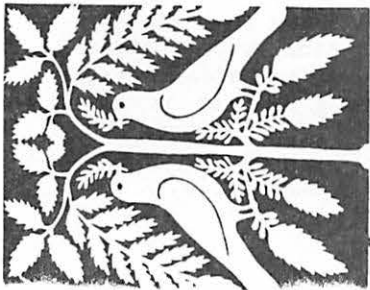
(409) 283-5754

BUNDESBahn WILL RENT HISTORIC TRAINS TO THE PUBLIC

The Bundesbahn announced recently in Nuremberg that it would soon issue a catalogue of historic trains for rent to the public for special excursions, advertising purposes and exhibits. The catalogue, to be published by the Nuremberg Transportation Museum, lists 24 steam, diesel and electric locomotives, complete with pictures and technical data, which have been restored to their original form. Among the working engines is the famous E 18 08 electric, which was first put into service in 1935 and is now stationed in Munich. The transportation museum also has a number of historic engines and cars which no longer run under their own power but can still roll on their own wheels.

SCHERENSCHNITTE Traditional Papercutting

by Claudia Hopf



Scherenschnitte, German for "scissor cutting" paper into fanciful designs, is an art form brought to this country from Central Europe in the 18th and 19th centuries by immigrants who settled primarily in Pennsylvania.

Like many other traditional European art forms, its original intricacy often gave way to American simplification. Inspired by Middle Eastern influences, Scherenschnitte came to Western Europe about 1600 and was immediately accepted as high fashion art. After 1700 its popularity declined, and for many years Scherenschnitte was executed only by people of lesser status, thus placing it into a category to which the term folk art is often applied. Roman Catholic practitioners of the art often produced devotional subjects; landscapes, romantic scenes, and ornamental and patriotic motifs were generally of Protestant origin.

The beginning of the 19th century saw secular Scherenschnitte come once again into vogue, when the individual inclinations and motivations of practicing cutters shattered the earlier, somewhat rigid motifs. Not unexpectedly, in most European countries such free-form artistry again found "high society" acceptance under a variety of names. One of the best-known examples of the art is the silhouette, named after the French amateur maker of cutouts, Etienne de Silhouette. In America this term almost exclusively denotes portraiture, but should also include other cutouts done with black paper or other materials.

One of the earliest traditional forms of Scherenschnitte in America was produced by the Seventh Day Baptist sisters at Ephrata, Pennsylvania, who utilized the cut patterns to form symmetrical designs in their songbooks. Mennonites, Schwenkfelders, and other religious sects also used the medium for school rewards and *Lieber Briefe* or love letters, which eventually melded with the English Valentine. Early specimens were found to be actual marriage proposals, but through the centuries they evolved into simple

Larger designs were cut from new tissue paper and placed under special cakes for birthdays, holidays, and special occasions.

Within recent years there has been a revival of interest in Scherenschnitte, and many are discovering the pleasure of creating a great variety of decorations with minimum effort and expense. Christmas tree ornaments and note papers can be quickly made with a few snips of the scissors and a dab of paste.

As a rule, the thinner the paper the easier it is to cut. Tissue paper is suggested for doilies and mantle papers. Note paper and cuttings to be framed are best cut from linen-finished tablet paper. Surgical scissors, either iris or cornea, are excellent for fine cutting. These have a straight cutting edge and pin-point tips. If you use them only on thin paper they needn't be sharpened often. For larger cuttings, laid paper or thin charcoal paper can be



used, but with corresponding heavier shears. Always cut with the tip of the scissors, completely closing the tips at the end of every snip. This is a good habit to acquire, for then you will never tear your cutting by withdrawing with an opened snip.

The easiest way to transfer a design onto paper is to trace the outline on tracing paper with a fairly soft ("B") lead pencil. Never use an "H" series pencil for the lead is too hard and not easily transferable. Place the pencil-sketch side of the tracing paper upside down and on top of the paper to be cut, holding it firmly in place with your hand. Using the hard edge of a teaspoon (not the bowl), stroke along the pencil lines until the image is clearly transferred to the paper. You may have to stroke fairly hard for a good impression.

Always cut away the inside areas first and the outside edge last, so you have a larger area of paper to grasp while cutting tiny inside openings. The border will fall away, completing the process.

If you turn the finished cutting over, none of the lines or fingermarks will show. Put a small dab of white glue on the underside and press it on a background of con-

August 1977



Small cuttings from letter paper and a German newspaper executed by children, Pennsylvania Farm Museum Collection. Photograph by Don Palmquist. The proper technique of cutting with surgical scissors.



trasting color. Any type of matte board or colored paper may be used except construction paper, which fades when exposed to light.

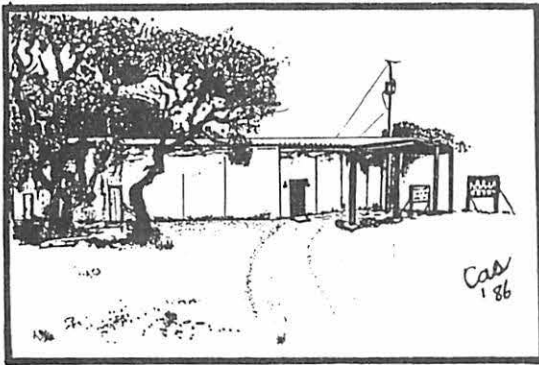
Another traditional cutting that is making its reappearance is the birth or marriage certificate. These too can be made at home. If you prefer a look of age, tea or coffee may be sponged on the surface of the cutting to "antique" the paper. Let it dry thoroughly, then press in a book or under a weighted piece of glass.

In adding color, use a limited palette of watercolors—yellow ochre, burnt sienna, cadmium red, Prussian blue—and mix them for additional hues. These have generally been found on early painted documents and lend themselves well for an authentic old look. Observe original works and experiment.

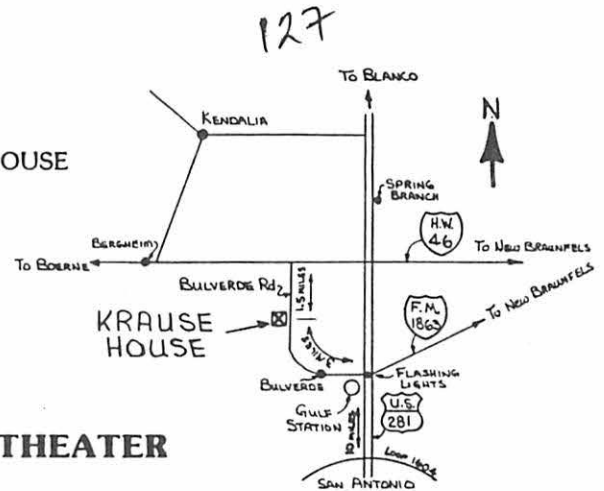
All of the above mentioned forms may be seen in the museum collections of The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City; William Penn Memorial Museum, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; Philadelphia Museum of Art, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; The Pennsylvania Farm Museum of Landis Valley, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and also in many local historical societies throughout Pennsylvania.

Surgical scissors are available by writing to Brookstone Company, Vose Farm Road, Peterborough, New Hampshire 03458. Scissors may be sharpened by sending them to Delbon & Company, 121 West 30th Street, New York, New York 10001.

Claudia Hopf is the author of Scherenschnitte, Traditional Papercutting, available for \$2.00 postpaid from Applied Arts Publications, Lebanon, PA 17042.



TO KRAUSE HOUSE



HOME OF S.T.A.G.E., Inc. YOUR COMMUNITY THEATER

Member of Greater New Braunfels Arts Council
Member of Texas Non-Profit Theatres

The new home of STAGE, Inc., will be named "Krause House" in honor of George Werner Krause who was born in Germany on Jan. 19, 1841, and came to Texas with his parents in the 1850's. He married at age 28 on Nov. 26, 1871, to cousin Marie Krause. She was born in Germany, Sept. 29, 1852.

George Werner and Marie made their home in Bulverde and had one son and three daughters. The son was killed by lightning while standing on the porch of the Krause house. STAGE is now using the old Krause house for storage until the new building is completed.

One of George Werner and Marie's children was Emma, born April 1, 1874, at Bulverde. She married Edgar Bremer there on April 1, 1896. Edgar and Emma were married sixty-one years when she died in their Bulverde home on Jan. 10, 1957. Edgar died a few months later on July 22, 1957.

David and James Jahnsen and cousins, Matthew and Kristin Bremer, are now the fifth generation of this family to live on the Krause-Bremer Ranch. James is the current resident of the old Bremer house.

By **DAN R. GODDARD**
Express-News Arts Writer

S.T.A.G.E., Inc. of Bulverde and the Curtain Call Players of McAllen will represent South Texas at the Texas Non-Profit Theater's state competition in Fort Worth March 20-22.

S.T.A.G.E. won the area competition Saturday with a heartrending production of William Wise's "Traveler's Rest," directed by Zada Jahnsen and Judd Strader, with both

Sharon Knibbe and Lou Hammack picking up best acting awards.

Spotlight Theatre & Arts Group, Etc. Inc.
P.O. Box 75, Bulverde, TX 78163
(512) 438-2339

From: Zada Bremer
Jahnsen
Rt. 3, Box 3013
Wetmore, TX. 78163

SA Express
March 2-87

The Hilda United Methodist Church will celebrate its 125th anniversary on September 19 and 20, 1987. The members and their pastor, Rev. Robert Bauer, invite all former members, former ministers and their family and all friends to come help us celebrate. For information contact:

Ruby Eckert DeVos

Fbg. Rt. Box 55

Mason, Texas 76856

LONE STAR AND EAGLE SYMPOSIUM

LIVES ON IN

EAGLE IN THE NEW WORLD

In September 1983, the University of Houston and the Goethe Institute were host to the symposium Lone Star and Eagle, which Theodor Gish and Richard Spuler have called "the most significant conference during the tricentennial year at the state or regional level" "in terms of both its unusual scope and its participants." If you missed the symposium and have regretted it ever since, or if you were among the fortunate who attended but have wished you could study its fine papers at leisure, then I have news that will please you. The Texas Committee for the Humanities has had the papers published (1986) by Texas A & M University Press under the title EAGLE IN THE NEW WORLD, German Immigration to Texas and America, edited and with an introduction by Theodore Gish and Richard Spuler. The essays as well as the introduction are scholarly, yet, as I have discovered, they are also fascinating texts to share aloud, since each of the authors is a writer who refrains from the ponderousness often associated with scholarship.

Three of the authors were guests from the Federal Republic: HANS GALINSKY, Emeritus Professor of Anglistics, the University of Mainz, GÜNTER MOLTMANN, Professor of Medieval and Modern History, the University of Hamburg, LUTZ RÖHRICH, Professor and Director of the Folklore Department, the University of Freiburg. ANNELIESE HARDING came from Boston, where she is art historian at the Goethe Institute. The other symposium participants and authors are Texans by birth or by adoption and are well-known to all of us: THEODORE GISH, University of Houston, HUBERT HEINEN, University of Texas at Austin, GILBERT JORDAN, Emeritus Professor of German, Southern Methodist University, GLEN E. LICH, Schreiner College, INGEBORG RUBERG MCCOY, Southwest Texas State University, JAMES PATRICK MCGUIRE, University of Texas Institute of Texan Cultures, DONA REEVES-MARQUARDT, Southwest Texas State University, RICHARD SPULER, University of Houston, JOSEPH WILSON, Rice University.

The ten essays of this collection are grouped in pairs. They represent the national-international and the regional perspectives of historians, folklorists, art historians, and literary scholars, the latter pursuing thematic as well as linguistic and structural analyses.

GÜNTER MOLTMANN (Roots in Germany: Immigration and Acculturation of German-Americans) gives an historian's view of immigration of Germans over three hundred years. From statistical data, private papers, past and present published accounts, and his own knowledge of the political, religious, economic, and social conditions of the centuries, both in Germany and in America, he

fashions a narrative that affords insight into the motivations for immigration and the workings of acculturation. He comes to a two-fold conclusion that "despite the widespread German element it is difficult to speak of a distinct German ethnic group in the United States today" but that in spite of the loss of a recognizable ethnic identity, "the German element" in the United States may have helped bring about a quick and lasting "atmosphere of friendship and cooperation" between the two nations, who had experienced "two life-and-death struggles in less than fifty years."

While Moltmann deals with the movement of German immigrants to all parts of the host country and ends with a thought about international relations, GLEN E. LICH's well-written and comprehensive essay, Hill Country: Man, Nature, and the Ecological Perspective, concentrates on immigration to the Texas Hill Country, the Germans' hopes, the realities they encountered in a climate and a land so different from their own, and their domestication of the frontier where they became rooted. They had to become masters of adaptation. In the lay-outs of their towns, farms, and homes, for instance, they let themselves be guided not only by climate and land conditions but also by the examples of their successful Anglo and Mexican neighbors. Like Moltmann, Lich finds the Germans an "assimilation-prone ethnic group" who although they often used the traditional German half-timber in their buildings, would camouflage them to resemble the "prosperous Anglo-American homes, barns, stores, churches and public buildings." The descendants of the Germans prospered and since the early nineteen-fifties, when "the land had sustained its maximum capacity to produce without radical innovations", the German heritage, which had in many instances been forgotten, has become an economic bonanza by attracting tourism thanks to skillful marketing techniques. The process of adaptation is thus continuing. "The Hill Country's isolation from the rest of Texas - first geographic, then political, and eventually economic - fostered a spirit of backward progress in the region, an attitude that one first sees in the radical-reactionary posture of the migrant forebears. All along the way since then, the region and the people have zigzagged into modernity, one eye toward the future and the other fixed on the past. In the Hill Country the style is called 'primitive refurbished'."

The following pair of essays, LUTZ RÖHRICH's German Emigrant Songs and GILBERT JORDAN's German Texana, present the folklorist's perspective. The songs of the first (given in the original and with translation) express above all the emotions of those who have decided to leave their homeland and of those left behind. Most prominent among the motives to seek a new life are poverty and the long suffering of hardships from which the prospective emigrants can expect no relief if they stay in the mother country. The New World offers hope, and if one is willing to work, a chance to succeed which German society precludes. Some songs are wildly optimistic describing America as the land of the Cockaigne while others acknowledge that it will be a hard life but a life where work is rewarded and man will own what he

has built. In some songs those left behind accuse their rulers of inhumanity, but there is also the opposite view that good people stay and do not run from their troubles, that what may seem a way out means exposing oneself to all kinds of horrors, from shipwrecks to crimes at the hand of lawless men. The latter are often broadside ballads. On a happier note, the selections also include joyous and humorous songs like that of a Swiss whose love of adventure will take him to California during the days of the gold rush, or a dialect poem ridiculing those German women who find that nothing in America measures up to the exaggerated claim of what they were used to at home. "Most of the songs are clearly for or against emigration. Like all other folk literature the songs simplify and schematize. America and Europe are juxtaposed in relatively simple patterns. The sentiments are pro-America: 'There riches, here poverty'; 'there liberty, here slavery and bureaucracy.' Or they are the reverse: 'There money-grabbers and greed, here true friends'; 'there a foreign country, here the fatherland'; 'there dangers, here the security and warmth of family.' These songs uphold stereotypes and prejudices."

GILBERT J. JORDAN's presentation at the symposium was of special delight to me, since I had not yet been acquainted with his collection of German Texana, which grew out of his own experience as a child in a German-Texan home and community. So much of what he presented was also part of my growing up many years later in Germany and thus he took me on a nostalgic trip which eliminated generational differences and thousands of miles of ocean and land. He led me back not so much to the city where I grew up as to the small village of my great-grand parents where my sister and I spent many delightful vacations as children. This was the world of nursery rhymes, old poesie-albums - of course, we had our own as preteens - simple table prayers, the wisdom of proverbs and quaint village churchyards. Reading his essay now delights me all over again and I can only agree that "this cultural possession of songs, poems, and stories will be forgotten. They are like endangered species in the plant and animal world, and we must make special efforts to collect and preserve this heritage. It is my hope that this chapter will help perpetuate our German Texana and encourage others to add to the collections of these treasures."

The third pair of essays deal with the thematic analysis of certain literary works by German immigrants/descendants or works which depict the lives of immigrants and travelers to this country. Hans Galinsky presents a multiple view point of well-known men and women, German and American, whose lives span more than three centuries, who were acquainted with many regions of the western world, and who differed greatly in their philosophies while Hubert Heinen chooses a regional topic, Texas authors, in his analysis of the writings of German immigrants and their descendants.

For his essay Three Literary Perspectives of the German in

America: Immigrant, Homeland, and American Views HANS GALINSKY selected Francis Daniel Pastorius, the founder of Germantown, and Mathilde Anneke, the nineteenth century German revolutionary, abolitionist, and early feminist, as purveyors of the immigrant view; the homeland is represented by Goethe, whose acquaintance with the New World depended on written and oral accounts, and Günter Kunert who had lived, taught, and traveled widely in the United States. The American view is that of William Carlos Williams, the son-in-law of a German immigrant.

In comparing examples of Pastorius' poetry and Anneke's short novel Umland in Texas, Galinsky notes that the former's "interethnic theme included only white immigrants" while the latter's prose tale "expands into an interracial one", a theme which Pastorius, however, touches on in letters. Both "urban intellectuals, founders of German schools, and community leaders" rejected slavery. "What is most strikingly different from Pastorius' view is Anneke's multifaceted picture of German women in America." Of Goethe's works Galinsky compares the treatment of the German in America in Wilhelm Meisters Lehrjahre with the later Wanderjahre and concludes that "Goethe's is the most comprehensive late eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century literary attempt to combine under a homeland perspective three facets of the German in America: the military volunteer, the emigrant (much more prospective than actual), and the returnee. All three are subordinated to a perspective that goes beyond the theme itself. The German in or to or back from America serves as a symbol of Man, that migratory being, that 'homo viator' of medieval thought."

While Kunert in his The Other Planet: Views from America focuses especially on the most recent period of contact between Germans and America, the time since the Nazi era, and displays, in Gish's assessment, a "somewhat ambivalent" attitude, William Carlos Williams on the other hand presents the fullest view of the Germans in America, giving glimpses of them in eighteenth- and nineteenth-century New Jersey, depicting the effects of World War I on German Americans and showing the contributions they made in the field of the sciences, the arts, and religion.

HUBERT HEINEN's Consciousness of Being German: Regional Literature in German Texas spans one hundred and forty years of literary production, although he admits that his starting point, the 1845 song by Prince Carl von Solms-Braunfels, does not meet his own criteria, since the prince was only a visitor to Texas and his authorship of the song has been questioned. Among the most recent German Texan authors there is a different problem, first the question of language and second that of readership. Descendants of Germans like Herman Toepperwein no longer write in German neither would a regional audience be able to read German now. Lisa Kahn, a native German poet and Texan by choice, does write in German and her poetry testifies to her "intense involvement with the implications of the German-Texan heritage," her audience is, however, not a regional but rather an intellectual one, according to Heinen. Gish points out that Heinen "bases his

understanding of a 'German-Texan literature' not only on the aspects of literary production but on the perhaps equally significant dimension of literary reception."

Of those writers whose work thus qualifies as "Regional Literature in German Texas" Heinen has selected fourteen and given a detailed analysis of one or several works by each. He concludes that "the dominant national characteristics most German-Texan authors evoke who display their consciousness of being German are much the same ones that Germans themselves perceive: idealism to a fault, a certain willingness to accept authority blindly, a blend of inwardness and conviviality, and industry.

... their dual devotion often protects them from a provincialism of spirit, but it dooms them to a provincialism of impact. The good they have to say is not heard very far; the strangeness of their traditions develops quaintness rather than hybrid vigor."

The seventh and eighth essays by Anneliese Harding and James Patrick McGuire deal with the lives, works and influences of German American artists on the artistic life of their new homeland with Harding choosing the national and McGuire the Texas scene.

In German-American Contributions to Eighteenth- and Nineteenth-Century Art ANNELIESE HARDING points out to what extent German-Americans were part of the artistic life of this country. "What is often considered typical American art is actually the work of a German immigrant. This can be shown by reviewing some of the most familiar nineteenth-century images. The heroic Washington crossing the Delaware, a major icon of American patriotism, was painted by German-born Emanuel Leutze; The Rocky Mountains is but one of the many grandiose western panoramas painted by Albert Bierstadt, born in Solingen. Many of the lithographs of Currier and Ives, possibly the most popular Americana, were produced by German draftsmen, among them Louis Maurer and the little-known Otto Knirsch."

Harding enumerates many "firsts" or "near firsts" attributed to German immigrants. Justus Engelhardt Kühn painted portraits of children in Annapolis in the early eighteenth century. He "can be credited with having been one of the very first to bring the craft of professional painting to America." Johann Ludwig Krimmel (1786-1821) introduced genre painting into American art. "His paintings, and the engravings made of several of his pictures, exerted a direct influence on America's most important genre painters of the next generation, particularly on William Sidney Mount and George Caleb Bingham." In 1821 fifteen-year old Peter Rindisbacher, one of a group of colonists on their way to present day Winnipeg, produced a "series of sketches that today are seen as the first comprehensive, highly authentic pictorial record of Plains Indians and northern frontier life." "The most accomplished painter of Indians, superior even to the more famous and more prolific George Catlin was Karl Wilmar (1828-62)". He came to the United States in 1843 but returned to Germany in the 1850s to study at the art academy in Düsseldorf.

Between 1840 and 1865 Many German-American and American artists studied at the Düsseldorf academy. It "became a vital center for the development of American painting." Emanuel Leutze was the "central figure of the American artists' community in Düsseldorf" and Albert Bierstadt (1830-1902) "who built a national reputation as one of America's premier landscape painters" studied in Düsseldorf for four years. In the eighties Munich replaced Düsseldorf as the major German art center. Many American and immigrant artists studied in Munich and brought with them highly individual and more realistic styles than the romantic painters of the Düsseldorf period. Harding believes that, although we may not fully appreciate "the romantic realism that they brought from Germany to America /it/ was precisely right for the United States in the nineteenth century."

Among the German Artists in Nineteenth-Century Texas JAMES PATRICK MCGUIRE selects Carl von Iwonski (1830-1912), Richard Petri (1824-57), and Hermann Lungkwitz (1813-91) as the outstanding painters who had by the end of the century "laid the foundation for the development of the fine arts in Texas." He begins his article with a brief overview of German artists who painted in Texas for a short time and left behind only a small body of work, most of it valuable to us not so much for its artistic quality as for the depiction of contemporary scenes. Among these artists the works of Julius Stockfleth (1857-1935) are of particular interest because they are painstaking recordings of the "port of Galveston and of the sailing and steam vessels that visited the city." He also depicted the devastations caused by the hurricane of September 8, 1900 which killed 6000 people, and he recorded the port's recovery. Stockfleth returned to Germany in 1907.

Of the three best-known German artists in Texas Carl von Iwonski is the youngest. He was self-taught until at the age of 41 he spent a year at the Academy of Art in Berlin and then returned to Germany permanently two years later (1873). In Texas he is best known for his cartoons for the Republican party, a bust of Alexander von Humboldt, and "a heroic-size group of the German general staff" after the defeat of France in 1871.

Richard Petri came to Texas in 1851 with his sister and brother-in-law Hermann Lungkwitz. He had studied for over a decade at the Royal Academy of Fine Arts in Dresden and was at the beginning of a "promising career" when he came to Texas. Ill health seems to have plagued him since before leaving Germany; he never recovered during the six years he lived here. Petri's pencil and water color sketches of "southern Comanches, the Lipan Apaches, and remnants of the Delawares and Shawnees" are "unique in Texas art" and are "of both artistic and ethnographic importance." Relatively few completed works have survived in Texas; the reason, McGuire assumes, is that many were sent to relatives and dealers in Germany. "Of particular interest to Texas historians are Petri's sketches of pioneer life during the early 1850s at Fredericksburg. Scenes of farm life include threshing grain, shelling and bagging corn, hauling water, milking cows, and

pursuing other agricultural occupations that the Dresden group had to learn as farmers."

Hermann Lungkwitz was thirty-eight when he came to Texas. He had studied in Dresden for three years. From 1852 until 1864 he lived as a farmer in Fredericksburg but then, as the "atrocities against Hill Country Germans who opposed slavery, secession, and the Confederacy increased, Lungkwitz was forced to abandon his farm for the safety of San Antonio. There he opened a photographic studio with his friend Iwonski." From 1870-74 he was official photographer for the General Land Office in Austin, a political reward from the Republicans he had supported. He spent the rest of his life in Austin but only the last fifteen years were totally devoted to his art.

Iwonski, Petri and Lungkwitz lived in an intellectually and artistically isolated part of the United States. They consequently "continued to paint as they had in Germany, following their training in the late-Romantic and more popularized Biedermeier traditions. Their contributions to Texas, however, prove solid, providing for a pioneering region the foundation of a tradition in the fine arts."

Eagle in the New World concludes with two essays which take a close look at the German language in Texas, one, the written language and the other the present-day spoken language of the descendants of German immigrants: DONA REEVES-MARQUARDT's and INGEBORG RUBERG MCCOY's Tales of the Grandmothers: Women as Purveyors of German-Texan Culture and Joseph Wilson's Texas German and Other American Immigrant Languages: Problems and Prospects. Here, too, the national and the regional aspects play a part although this may not be evident at first. Reeves-Marquardt's and McCoy's essay goes beyond the regional concerns indicated in the title by advancing a theory of linguistic and structural analysis of texts with national applicability. Reeves-Marquardt writes, "a strong case can be made for approaching the subject of ethnic women through language" for "we have cause to wonder about the validity of frontier images of women molded and nurtured by male writers." Reeves-Marquardt tells how their project grew out of a 1981 study with a video camera. They had "set about recording authentic, natural, present-day German-Texan culture as it remains in the first German settlements in Texas." It happened that women became their principal informants, they found a "rebirth of an ethnic culture" "fortified by enduring symbols and metaphors."

In the second part of this essay, McCoy continues Reeves-Marquardt's methodological presentation with an application of their method by analysing certain passages of the autobiography of one of the German-Texan women pioneers: Otilie Fuchs Goeth's Was Großmutter erzählt (What Grandmother tells). McCoy chooses the description of a quilting party for her textual analysis because for her the quilt achieves metaphoric significance by providing "physical and emotional warmth, protecting against the blustering cold of an increasingly technological society. It

"pronounces the value of traditional cultural performances and artifacts and, as 'text-ile,' equates the ordering of old and new bits of cloth into an artistic pattern with the quilters' ability to function as 'bricoleuses', who collect and retain elements and signs of traditional culture to recombine them with newly encountered cultural facets, thus constantly fashioning their own order of cultural experience." In applying the theories of Susan Wittig on the significance of formulaic structure in narrative to Goeth's tale and to the writings of German-Texan women collected by Crystal Sasse Ragsdale, McCoy convincingly argues that "formulaic stylistics", which she traces in the Tales of the Grandmothers "convey the values of traditional belief systems." Goeth's tale "has one major didactic function: to persuade her descendants to continue the traditions of the German culture, including the use of the German language, and to realize that such continuity of 'Deutschtum' evolves from the continued existence of a close family." In contrast to the men and their "instrumental, change affecting world view", the German women were "tradition-bound", "the purveyors of German life-style and cultural values."

Perhaps it is not unrelated that certain German-Texan friends of mine learned what little German they know from their mothers. As a native German who as a child was drilled on "proper language" and on what was considered "substandard" and "inadmissible" in school and as a language teacher in this country who is ever watchful for correct endings and pronunciation, I did not know what to make of the Texas German spoken by the mothers of two friends. Their German has many characteristics, both morphological and phonological, of the spoken language I heard while growing up in southwestern Germany. These wonderfully familiar though "forbidden" sounds invited me to leave my school German behind. Not until I heard, and now read at leisure, JOSEPH WILSON's Texas German and other American Immigrant Languages: Problems and Prospects did I gain a perspective on what kind of German my octogenarian Texan friends speak. With my newly acquired perspective has come a new appreciation. If, as Joseph Wilson suggests, one listens to Texas German with a "positive attitude" and notes the large German vocabulary and the relatively correct German grammar instead of focusing on the number of English words or evidence of grammar simplification, one can't help being amazed. Wilson classifies Texas German "not as a dialect like Bavarian but a modified standard German, that is, standard German with regional coloration." Wilson examines phonological and morphological deviations of Texas German from the standard language, some, he points out, are equally characteristic of the spoken language in Germany. It would be fascinating to pursue a detailed analysis of the avoidance of the dative and genitive cases (I would also add forms of the accusative) by German speakers on both sides of the Atlantic because there may be more similarities than are apparent. Wilson's discussion of the adoption and adaptation of English vocabulary is truly enlightening. He dispels the belief that "Texas Germans speak a hodgepodge of German and English or that English words are mixed in indiscriminately." He provides numerous examples of

the complicated mechanisms by which "the use of English words proceeds through a multitude of subconscious rules." As for the use of 'Ihr' in Texas as a "kind of middle ground between the intimacy of 'du' and the formality of 'Sie', it is my experience that 'Ihr' is still in use in the Saar region and the Palatinate.

After a discussion of the importance the German language has held in the lives of German Texans, Wilson proposes ways to study and preserve the German heritage in order to prevent it from incurring a fate similar to the Wendish language in Texas, which has been extinct for more than half a century.

Gerhild Brüggemann Rogers

*The Texas State Historical Association
announces the*

LEADERSHIP AWARD \$1,000

Given to honor outstanding leadership in promoting understanding of the American way of life. Funds for this award were provided by the Texas Educational Association of Fort Worth.

Nominations of persons in any field who contribute to the welfare of society will be considered, but you are encouraged to submit the names of younger emerging leaders and not those of highly publicized, well-known persons. Base your nominations on activities which constitute leadership extending to a significant Texas audience. The Award will be presented at the Association's 1988 Annual Meeting.

A summary, not to exceed two pages, of the nominee's activities should be sent to the chairman by December 31, 1987. No more than five pages of documentation or supporting data can be attached. Nominations containing more than seven pages (total) will not be considered.

For further information, write to

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BUNDESTAG AGREES ON MEASURES TO PROMOTE GERMAN LANGUAGE

The Bundestag last Thursday (November 6) unanimously approved a program to provide student prizes, new textbooks, more teachers and more comprehensive advertising to promote the learning of the German language abroad. According to a government report, the number of people worldwide who are interested in studying German has decreased considerably in the last few years, dropping from 16-17 million in 1979 to only 15 million this year. The Bundestag program calls for an increase in the number of special language advisers at Goethe Institutes abroad and the publication of more interesting textbooks, which should take into account the home country of the students. The program also appeals to foreign universities to use more native German language instructors in the subjects German, German area studies and specialized German language classes, and calls for the development of a correspondence course in German as a foreign language.

THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1987--THE SCHULENBURG STICKER

137

Swiss Alp Church Marks 120th Anniversary

The United Evangelical Lutheran Church, Swiss Alp community, had a very historical celebration on Sunday, Apr. 26 when the 120th anniversary of the congregation was observed.

The Swiss Alp community dates back to the year 1865. Two years later, on May 1867, a meeting was held by the Lutheran families and a congregation was organized. The church was named "The Philadelphia Lutheran Church." The constitution was signed by C. C. Rudi, who was the pastor at the time, along with J. F. Melcher, Friedrich Gebert, L. Franke, Frank Klein, George Knippa, Christian Kolbe, Adam Ritter, and A. F. Adam Frank. The first church was also used as a school and was built by J. C. Melcher and Mr. Klingemann.

Along the years many changes and improvements were made. Many different pastors came and went, as things changed the pastors were serving three congregations--Philadelphia in Swiss Alp, Trinity in Black Jack and Salem in Freyburg.

Then in 1967, after an intensive study was made of the communities, and many prayers for guidance said, a merger proposal was adopted by Philadelphia in Swiss Alp, Trinity in Black Jack and Salem in Freyburg.

On Apr. 23, 1967, members of the three parish congregations adopted a constitution for the United Evangelical Lutheran Church. The elected councilmen of the United Evangelical Lutheran Church who were installed in 1967 were Elmo Minzenmeyer, president; Albert Ernestes, vice president; Nelson Holz, secretary; Archie Oeding, treasurer; and Clarence Rabe, Walter Ehler, Martin Gebert, Earl Greenshield, Leslie Hunger, C. W. Meyer, Kermit Roitsch, Calvin Schuetz, and Egon Tietjen. Also installed was the financial secretary, Mrs. Robert Kallus.

The Trinity Lutheran Church at Black Jack was organized in 1871 and its first pastor was Frederick Jesse from Germany. The Salem Lutheran Church at Freyburg was organized in 1869 and its first pastor was Rev. Kasper from Germany.

Therefore, Sunday, Apr. 26, 1987, was a very joyful event and one that was enjoyed by the many attending. Everyone registered as they entered the church for the services.

The day began with a very impressive service at 9:15 a.m. with a procession with Pastor Clements Richards, Bishop Phillip Wahlberg,

and all the former pastors, banner bearer, and cross bearer entering the church. A beautiful banner was made for the occasion by Mrs. Albert (Mary) Ernestes, and Mrs. Margaret Richards. Sheri Knape and Jennifer Shipes were the acolytes for the service. The Kyrie was by Pastor Don Mattson, First Lesson by Pastor Manfred Holck, Psalmody by Pastor Arlyn Hausmann, Holy Gospel by Pastor Clements Richards, Sermon by Bishop Phillip Wahlberg, Nicene Creed by Pastor Brant Pelphrey, Communion administered by Pastor Richards, and James Hatfield served as lay assistant.

During the service special music and solos were given.

Following the church services, decoration day services were held on the cemetery by Pastor Clements Richards.

The delicious noon meal was catered by Curtis Guentert and family. This was for members, invited relatives and friends.

The Salem Building was a beautiful setting with all the tables covered in pale yellow, with arrangements of assorted colored sweet peas. The head table held two beautiful arrangements of mums, spider lilies and greenery.

The anniversary cake was a beautiful white cake with filling, adorned with a cross and sweet peas.

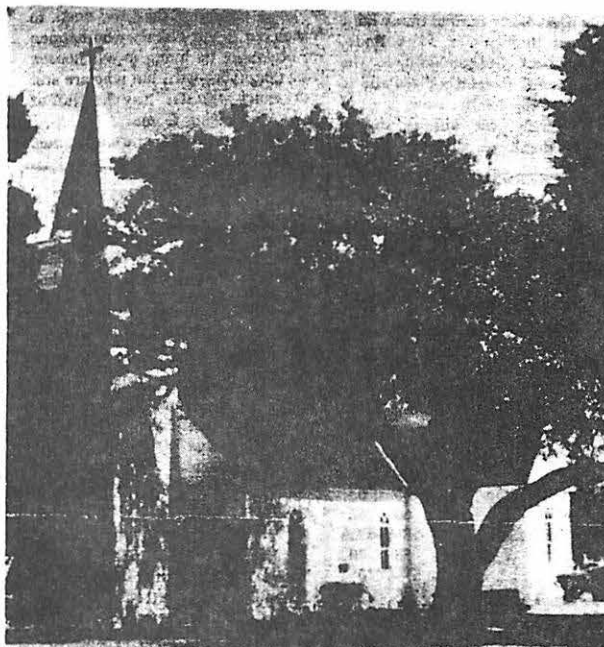
Following the meal, Pastor Clements O. Richards dedicated the historical room and it was officially opened for viewing.

James Hatfield, president of the council, asked all the special guests to share some of their memories while serving the congregation. Mrs. Erna Eilers, wife of Pastor F. E. Eilers who is deceased, opened the program. She was followed by Pastor Manfred Holck who was pastor from 1964-65, then by Pastor Arlyn Hausmann who was pastor from 1965-73, Pastor Donald Mattson who was pastor from 1973-77, Pastor Brant Pelphrey who served from 1979-81, Pastor Joe Javaag who served as vice pastor, and Pastor Clarence Hagens who was raised in the community and a member of the church. The program ended with a hymn.

The rest of the afternoon was spent in fellowship, viewing the historical room, and the display of pictures and newspaper articles.

It was truly an enjoyable occasion and will be remembered by those in attendance who came from all over the state.

Pastor Clements O. Richards is the present pastor.



The United Evangelical Lutheran Church in Swiss Alp was the scene on Sunday, Apr. 26 of the celebration of the 120th anniversary of its congregation.



Pastors assisting in the 120th anniversary celebration were (from left) Clarence Hagens, who was raised in the community; Brant Pelphrey, who served as pastor in the church from 1979-81; Bishop Phillip Wahlberg, who gave the sermon; Donald Mattson, pastor from 1973-77; Clements Richards, present pastor; Manfred Holck, pastor from 1964-65; and Arlyn Hausmann, pastor from 1965-73.

From Rodney Koenig

EINSTEIN NAMED TO BAVARIAN HALL OF FAME

The Bavarian Council of Ministers in Munich decided on Tuesday (November 11) to place a bust of Albert Einstein in the Walhalla, a pantheon near Regensburg which honors famous Germans. The decision was made at the suggestion of the Bavarian Ministry of Science. The ministry will make the necessary arrangements for producing and erecting the Einstein bust, according to the announcement. The German-American scientist and father of the theory of relativity was born in Ulm (Baden-Württemberg) in 1879.

Aufstand der schlesischen Weber

Nationalversammlung ist gescheitert

Peterswaldau (Schlesien), im Juni 1844

Der Aufstand der Weber im schlesischen Eulengebirge ist niedergeworfen worden. Nicht ohne Blutvergießen wurde unter Einsatz von Militär die „Ordnung“ wiederhergestellt. Mit anderen Worten: In Schlesien blieben Hunger und Elend bestehen. Der Aufstand war umsonst.

Mit dem Mut der Verzweiflung hat sich die Weber gegen die Ausbeutungspraktiken der Fabrikanten und Kaufleute zu wehren versucht. Jahrelange Not brachte die Menschen fast zur Raserei. In mallooser Wut wurden die Häuser und Fabriken der Familie Zwanziger von den Weibern geplündert und zerstört.

Der Verzweiflungsschritt der Weber hat in Deutschland viel Aufsehen erregt. Ein grenzenloses Elend wurde enthüllt. Die Masse der schlesischen Weber lebt noch heute als Gefängnisinsassen. Sie ernähren sich von Kartoffeln und Schnaps, tragen müssen.

Dieses unbeschreibliche Elend ist eine Folge der industriellen Entwicklung in England. Die schlesischen Weber, die ihre Stoffe noch immer im Handwebstuhl herstellen, sind von der englischen Industrie an den Wand gedrückt worden. In England wird schon seit Jahren maschinell gewebt. Deswegen sind englische Tuche sehr viel billiger. Und noch billiger sind die von Bremer und Hanburger Kautleuten aus England importierten Baumwollstoffe.

Wenn's um Geld geht - Sparkasse

Rattingen, Januar 1885

Die Sparkasse Rattingen besteht erst wenige Monate und findet schon über die Stadtgrenzen hinaus Beachtung und Anerkennung. Nachdem der Stadtrat die Sparkassenstatuten am 27. 12. 1883 beschlossen hat, war sie zunächst nur für die Einwohner der Stadt Rattingen gedacht. Diese können hier ihre Ersparnisse zinsbringend und zugleich sicher anlegen.

Zur Eröffnung am 1. September 1884 brachte der Männergesangsverein nicht nur ein Ständchen, sondern auch als erster Kunde sein Geld. Zur Begründung war der neu gewählte Vorstand mit den Herren Notar Hanum, A. H. Buschhausen, C. Holland und C. Buschhausen vollzählig erschienen.

Inzwischen verwalte der Rendant fast 100 Konten. Der Rat der Stadt hat auf Grund dieser erfreulichen Entwicklung jetzt beschlossen, auch alle Einzahlungen der Einwohner aus den Bürgermeistereien Eckamp und Mintard in die Sparkasse unter Garantie durch die Stadt Rattingen aufzunehmen. Dieser weilsichtige Be-

Suttgart, 19. Juni 1848

Das Werk der Frankfurter Nationalversammlung ist endgültig gescheitert. Geistes lösten in Stuttgart württembergische Truppen das „Rumpfparlament“ auf, das von der ehemals 600 Mitglieder zählenden Versammlung noch übrig geblieben war.

Den Anlaß für den Austritt der meisten Abgeordneten aus dem Parlament hatte der preussische König Friedrich Wilhelm IV. gegeben. Dieser war vor einigen Wochen von der Nationalversammlung mit knapper Mehrheit zum zukünftigen Kaiser eines einheitlichen Deutschlands gewählt worden. Er hatte die Kaiserkrone „mit ihrem Lindergeruch von der Revolution“ jedoch abgelehnt. Viele der Parlamentarier, sind danach keine Chancen mehr für ihre Arbeit und kehrten der Nationalversammlung den Rücken.

Dabei hatte alles so erfolgreich verlaufen. In dem gewaltigen Wirtel vom 18. Mai 1848 war es dann die deutsche Nationalversammlung zog unter dem Jubel der Bevölkerung in die Frankfurter Paulskirche ein. Hier wollte man eine Reichsverfassung ausarbeiten, die die Basis für ein einheitliches, von allen Grenzen und Zerplitterungen befreites Deutschland bilden sollte. Die Arbeit des Parlaments fand unter den schwierigsten Bedingungen statt: Umringen und die ablehnende Haltung vieler Standesherren gefährdeten die Versammlung immer wieder.

Doch im März dieses Jahres konnte endlich eine Verfassung verabschiedet werden. Sie trug unverkennbar den Stempel der bürgerlichen Liberalen. Doch die Landesherren blieben bei ihrer ablehnenden Haltung und brachen somit den liberalen und demokratischen Bewegungen das Genick.

einmal die Einrichtung von Zweigstellen notwendig sein, um eine bürgerliche Betreuung der Sparer und der Kreditnehmer zu ermöglichen.

Rund 130 Tage hatte die Sparkasse bisher ihre Türen geöffnet. Wir wegen der Prognose, daß man in 130 Jahren über einen Ausbau der dann bestehenden Sparkassen-Hauptstelle sprechen wird, die den Leistungen dieses Geldinstituts entspricht.

Wir wünschen der Sparkasse und den Einwohnern ihres Einzugsbereichs für die Zukunft alles Gute.



Das erste Dienstiegel der neuen Sparkasse Rattingen

Mit Aus der Vergangenheit! Frau ELFI Ochs

Founded in 1978, the German-Texan Heritage Society is a non-profit organization devoted to building pride in the heritage of the German-speaking settlers who brought an important cultural ingredient to Texas. The Society is united in its effort 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, history enthusiasts, folklorists, preservationists, and those interested in the German-Texan experience.

A NEWSLETTER is published three times a year (50-75 pages). It is sent to all members. The NEWSLETTER features a genealogical section which includes hints about research in German-speaking countries, Texas, and the United States; brief family histories submitted by members, and a genealogy exchange column. Other sections of the NEWSLETTER include reprints of articles from other publications, announcements about activities and events, a book review column, an annual index, and original essays about various topics related to German-Texana.

An ANNUAL MEETING is held the second weekend in September in various German heritage areas of Texas. The program emphasizes the German-Texan heritage and includes talks, slide shows, show-and-tell sessions, and discussions by researchers, preservationists, folklorists, authors, members who have a story to tell and guest experts in specific fields; informal social events; plays and music; and tours of historical sites in the host city.

Membership categories are:	Student	\$ 5
	Regular	\$ 8
	Contributing	\$15
	Institutional	\$15
	Foreign	\$12
	Patron	\$30

Projects of the Society are: 1) The reprint of ROEMER'S TEXAS, which may be purchased through the Society. 2) Sponsorship of the reprint of THE CABIN BOOK (DAS KAJUTENBUCH) by Charles Sealsfield which may be ordered from Eakin Press. 3) The creation of a German-Texan Registry, and 4) The reprint of Rudolph Bieseles's THE HISTORY OF THE GERMAN SETTLEMENTS IN TEXAS 1831-1861. To be available at the 1987 meeting in Galveston. Approximate cost: \$15.95 plus tax. Forward by Hubert Heinen.

The German-Texan Heritage Society Calendar Year is from January to December. Membership and renewals should be made accordingly.

GERMAN-TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY

Southwest Texas State University

Dept. of Modern Languages

San Marcos, TX 78666

For more information contact:

German-Texan.



Heritage Society

FOUNDED 1978

MEMBERSHIP CATEGORIES

- ___ \$5 STUDENT (verified by teacher)
- ___ \$8 REGULAR
- ___ \$15 CONTRIBUTING
- ___ \$12 FOREIGN (out of U.S.A.)
- ___ \$15 INSTITUTIONS
- ___ \$30 PATRON (saints of the society)

(Mr. & Mrs. address may have a joint membership if only one NEWSLETTER is desired.)

MEMBERSHIP DATES FROM: January 1 to December 31 annually. _____

Please check the following interest categories:

- ___ I prefer to just read the NEWSLETTER and learn new things.
- ___ I would like to help out with all of the following categories.
- ___ I would like to help out with only the categories I have checked.
- ___ Typing for the NEWSLETTER.
- ___ Writing articles for the NEWSLETTER.
- ___ Transcribing/translating old German hand-writing.
- ___ Showing visitors historical site in my town/city/area.
- ___ Doing research in archives, libraries, etc.
- ___ Genealogical exchange. (What names?).
- ___ Photographing historical sites; Annual Meeting.
- ___ Speaking German.
- ___ Other?

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140

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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.....JANUARY 20

SUMMER.....MAY 20

FALL.....SEPTEMBER 20

The actual date of publication varies .

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 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!!

GERMAN-TEXAN HERITAGE SOCIETY

ANNUAL MEETINGS

1987... SEPT. 11-13
GALVESTON

Francès Knapè

1988... SEPT. 9-11
AUSTIN

10th Anniversary
Anna Thompson

1989...SEPT. 8-10
SAN ANTONIO

Mary El-Beheri

1990...SEPT. 7-9

LA GRANGE/BRENHAM/ROUND TOP

1991...SEPT. 6-8
CORPUS CHRISTI

1992...Sept.
SAN ANGELO
Otto Tetzlaff

1993...Sept.
FREDERICKSBURG

1994...Sept
KERRVILLE/BOERNE/COMFORT

1995..Sept.
NEW BRAUNFELS

1996..Sept.
INDUSTRY
Texas Statehood 150 Year
Celebration

Back issues are available for \$2.50 each for members, or \$3.00 each for non-members. Order from Dona Reeves-Marquardt, Rt. 2 Box 239 A, Buda, Texas 78610.

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German-Texan Heritage Society

Dona Reeves
Southwest Texas State Univ.
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San Marcos, TX 78666

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